



Novib

**DUTCH AND EC
FERTILIZER AID**

*Sent
1992*

**To India, Bangladesh
and the Philippines**

"Development cooperation is - more than anything else -
a confrontation between two different worlds of thought." ¹

Paper prepared
for Novib by SOMO.

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The omitted figures in table 5 and 6 will be provided later on.

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Summary and conclusions.

Dutch government has devoted in the past a substantial portion of total development aid to India, Bangladesh and the Philippines to fertilizer supplies. The aid is at this moment entirely financed through grants and 'partially un-tied', meaning the fertilizer supplies may originate from sources outside the Netherlands (eligible source countries). The deliveries are subject to commercial tendering procedures.

In the Philippines Fertilizer Aid was granted for only three years and can be seen as incidental. Normally development aid to this country is not linked with **programmes** of the Philippines government but devoted mainly to individual **projects** carried out, in principle, by private or non governmental organisations (NGO's).

Dutch Fertilizer Aid ('Import Aid') to India and Bangladesh has been changing in character in the last few years. In India it is financed through grants alone since 1991 and has become more 'demand orientated', which means that the Indian government has more freedom in how and when to import and reimburse commodities, and which commodities it chooses. Dutch government wants to reduced the share of Import Aid in total programme aid (Fund Ceiling)^a from 25 to 15 percent (1992-1995). Moreover the improving balance of payment situation in India may cause Indian government to switch to other types of aid financed commodity imports. This would lead to a reduction of aid funded fertilizer imports in India. In the case of Bangladesh Fertilizer Aid was until recently channelled through the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation. 'Counter part fund' (generated from domestic fertilizer sales) will probably not any more be linked up with development programmes of the Bangladeshi government. Dutch government decided to maintain the level of 'Import Aid' but it is unsure whether this will be used for fertilizer imports since trade and distribution of fertilizers has been liberalised. It is now up to private companies to import.

Dutch Development Cooperation policies only recently have become more environmentally orientated. Problems associated with fertilizer application have been recognised especially in relation to agricultural **projects**. A special environmental section has been established in the Dutch Ministry of Development Cooperation. However incorporation of environmental aspects in projects is only commencing. No insights are yet available on experiences. There is moreover a general trend to shifting orientation of the Dutch Aid (also in India, Bangladesh and the Philippines) to private sector and non governmental organisations.

To comply with the required 'environmental test' the Dutch government will (partly) fund a study in Bangladesh on the relation between fertilizer application and environmental problems. At this moment the US-based International Fertilizer Development Corporation

^a See next paragraph for definitions.

is formulating a research proposal. This research will be carried out in 1993. It seems improbable that the Fertilizer Aid to India will be submitted to a comparable 'environmental test', because of the greater demand orientation of the Import Aid.

Fertilizer Aid from the European Community has always entirely been financed through grants. It is classed under the category 'Commodity Aid' and is part of the special budget category 'Financial Support to Asian and Latin American countries.' Commodity Aid in the form of fertilizers has not been granted to Bangladesh and the Philippines, however in some cases fertilizer supplies are part of project financed with EC development fund to these countries. Commodity Aid to India has been largely devoted to fertilizer supplies. It was tied-aid (EC-produced material). Until recently the counterpart fund originating from the domestic sales of these supplies was linked up with individual so called 'associated' projects. The monitoring, management and evaluation of the associated projects were found however difficult by EC. It was judged more and more as a impracticable aid mechanism. Recently this relation between fertilizer supplies and projects stopped to exists and fund is now made directly available to the Indian government.

At this moment the overall EC development policy towards the ALA-countries is being extended and reformulated. In general it will be aimed at a growing economic presence of the Community (export and investment), while ensuring that the region's economic dynamism does not result in greater environmental damage. What will be the outcome of these general policy objectives for individual countries is not yet clear. Most probably the share of project aid will be extended. It remains unclear whether or how much fertilizer aid (to India) will be given in the future. It may all together disappear because of the present Indian economic reforms and changing economic conditions. From the general policy lines that have been drawn up regarding to Asia it is clear that the European Community wants to maintain its predominant economic presence vis a vis the USA and Japan. For different regions separate general development aid objectives have been fixed which vary according to the general level of economic development. The new policy will stress social development and will have a wider approach than before (Dependent on the amount of interesting project opportunities in which the EC as well as India want to enter in cooperation). Environmental criteria will be incorporated in selection of projects to be financed. Present discussions on future EC Development Aid to India focus on the effectiveness of aid mechanisms.

From this study it follows that Novib and its partners in India, Bangladesh and the Philippines can try to lobby and influence their respective governments (and EC) on the following subjects.

- Dutch as well as EC Fertilizer Aid in the form of Import/Commodity aid (to India and Bangladesh) is changing in character because of changing economic situations (economic reform and liberalisation). It has become more 'demand orientated' meaning a greater flexibility by the recipient governments in when and how to spend the money devoted to commodity imports.

This means more than ever that fertilizer imports policies in India, Bangladesh and the Philippines have to be influenced in the respective countries themselves because possibilities of influencing Dutch and EC development aid policies are in this respect diminishing.

- Although emphasis of official Dutch and EC development policy concerning notably India and Bangladesh is shifting towards more project aid and less Fertilizer Aid (as part of Import/Commodity Aid), fertilizer supplies are still being funded. In Bangladesh Dutch government is going to co-finance a research on the relation between fertilizer application and environmental problems as 'substitute' of the required 'environmental test' in the case of Fertilizer Aid.

Novib and its partners could promote the implementation of some sort of 'environmental test' on all future Dutch and EC financed fertilizer supplies.

- The research on fertilizers and environment in Bangladesh is still in the phase of formulation of the research proposal. Novib and its partners in Bangladesh could try to influence and monitor the research.
- Dutch Development Corporation policies aim at the incorporation of environmental criteria in project selection, execution and evaluation. The promotion of 'alternative' agricultural methods is part of this policy that has only recently been taken off. In some instances environmental policy statements are still formulated in a contradictory way. The same development towards a more ecological orientated approach is seen in EC Development Cooperation policy declarations. Moreover particularly Aid to Asian and Latin American countries is presently largely extended, creating a perfect situation for promotion of environmental sound agricultural practices in projects supported by EC/Dutch Aid. e.g LEISA or alternative agricultural systems (research, project financing etc.)

For this promotion it seems essential to develop proposals on criteria for evaluation of the environmental aspects of projects and programmes from local and regional experiences.

1. Introduction.

This report contains a summary of **official documents and data** concerning Dutch and European Community development assistance^a to India, Bangladesh and the Philippines, particular with regard to trade and supplies of fertilizers. This information is supplemented by information acquired from a limited number of **officials** notably of the country desks.^b Because of the limited amount of time available for this study no research has been carried out on the actual performance of the aid granted, e.g. on the ecological impact of fertilizer supplies.^c

Only general information is collected about (ecological aspects of) rural development policies, and no detailed information is given on rural/agricultural development projects. This means that no conclusions have been drawn about the success or failure of policies and projects in terms of for example human resource development or sustainable development. It is to the participants of the conference to confront the alleged policy objectives with their own experiences on actual project performance (planning and implementation).

This study focuses on Dutch **Bi-lateral** Aid (and EC development Aid). No information has been collected on Multilateral Aid. The latter is aid from the Dutch Official Development Aid budget devoted to multilateral organisations like the World Bank, Unido, FAO and others. Especially FAO is actively engaged in the promotion and support of agricultural development in Developing countries. Part of this is the promotion of fertilizer application.

While analyzing the official development policy documents we became aware again of the complexity of terms and categories, and realized what great a distance there exists between terminology in policy statements and day to day practice in projects. Yet in order to comprehend what precisely motivates Dutch and EC officials to finance fertilizer supplies and agricultural projects in countries such as India, Bangladesh and the Philippines it is inevitable to go into some detail of the meaning of this terminology. To maintain however a minimum level of readability we used whenever possible footnotes to define and clarify official terms.

^a The terms Development Aid, Development Assistance and Development Cooperation are used synonymously throughout this report.

^b Policy preparation and implementation for individual countries is carried out in the country desks and coordinated with other relevant sections of the Ministry of Development Cooperation and with the embassies in, and governments of the countries involved.
Directorate General I of the European Commission is responsible for Development Cooperation with the Asian and Latin American countries. Here the country desks have an even bigger central role in policy preparation and implementation than in the Dutch situation.

^c See appendix I for the subjects Novib asked SOMO to cover in the research.

2. Fertilizers and Dutch development aid to India, Bangladesh and the Philippines.

2.1. Fertilizers and environment in Dutch development cooperation policies.

India and Bangladesh are ~~countries~~ designated as 'Programme Countries', meaning that Dutch government has a intensive relationship in development cooperation over several years with the two countries. **Projects** and **programmes** are supported which are aimed at sustainable development.^a This moreover means that every four years a strategy paper is published (the Country or Region Policy Plan). The Philippines is officially a so-called 'Sector Country', meaning it maintains a more than incidental development relation with the Dutch government and mainly **individual projects** are eligible for financial support.^b Because of the growing scale of Dutch Aid-financed activities, a Country Policy Plan was composed for the Philippines as well. The present Country Policy Plans cover the period 1992-1995.² Besides the budget for the country's Central Programmes, for which a Budget Ceiling^c is fixed, Programme Countries are entitled to draw fund from all other development aid budget categories. See table 1 for an overview of budget catagories.

Table 1.

Dutch aid expenditures in 1991, main categories. Million Dutch guilders

	India	Bangl adesh	Philip pines	Asia	Total Bilateral
I. Spearhead and special programs.	20.23	13.84	9.81	237.85	956.07
II. Country and region programmes.	205.66	110.57	7.56	626.39	1559.76
III. Multilateral financing.	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Project cofinancing with NGO's.	34.51	9.98	10.46	105.42	510.77
V. Dutch Antillen and Aruba.	-	-	-	-	207.41
VI. Other expenses.	-	-	-	-	315.49
Total expenses.	260.40	134.39	27.83	969.66	3549.50

Source: "Annual report. Development assistance 1991, the Dutch policy, facts and backgrounds."
Voorlichtingsdienst ontwikkelingssamenwerking, June 26, 1992.

For a more detailed picture see appendix II.

^a Development that meets the needs of the present generation without effecting possibilities of future generations to meet their needs. For general information about the environmental aspects of Dutch Development activities see in the last part of this paragraph.

^b The project must link up with local priorities and are in principle carried out by private or non governmental organisations (NGO's).

^c The Fund Ceiling is the annual fixed maximum amount Development Aid fund to be allocated to running and new development activities of the country's Central Programme.

'Fertilizer Aid' is not an official category, still it constitutes an important part of total annual Development Aid expenditures over time, especially for India and Bangladesh (See next paragraphs). Fertilizer Aid is officially called 'Import Support'.^a

Until 1991 Fertilizer Aid to India was financed with (soft) loans.^b Fertilizer deliveries to Bangladesh and the Philippines were financed with grants. In february 1991 Dutch government decided that part of the Development Aid financed through loans will be shifted to grants. As a consequence, from 1992 on, the Central Dutch development aid programme for India is going to be financed through grants alone. Already in 1991 planned loans (classed under the Fund Ceiling) were substantially reduced or partly converted to grants.^c

Fertilizer Aid has longtime been tied aid, meaning that Dutch fertilizers had to be purchased. In the beginning of the 1980s Dutch government decided to 'disclose' Fertilizer Commodity Aid to the so-called eligible source countries (Developing countries). in other words, fertilizer deliveries were partially un-tied. They became subject to tendering.^d As a consequence not only Dutch companies but also fertilizer producing companies in Developing Countries were able to bid in the tenders. In the same way international traders (like Transammonia, Cukurova, Unifert, Mitshubishi, Helm, Marc Rich, Toepfer, Interglobe and others) seized the opportunity to offer product from the eligible source countries.

Since the partial untying of Fertilizer Aid Dutch export statistics do no longer reflect the value and volume of Aid supported fertilizer exports.^e From the trade statistics it is clear that Dutch (and EC member states') exports to India, Bangladesh and the Philippines represent only a minor part of total fertilizer exports. See appendix III for trade statis-

^a It is classed under different aid budget categories. Most of it is 'Programme Support' in being part of the Country's Central Programmes (category II.a.1.) and 'Balance of Payment Support' ((special) programme, category I.d).

Import Support facilitates imports of a certain product (fertilizers, capital goods etc.).

If the revenues from local sales of the products are added to the general government budget of the recipient country then Import Support is called Budget Support as well.

Import support is called Balance of Payment Support when it is given to alleviate acute balance of payment difficulties of the recipient country.

^b With the exception of two shipments in 1989 which were financed by grants.

^c The Fund Ceiling has been reduced from 200 to 160 million Dutch guilders, according to OESO-standard conversion rate of 1:0.6 between loans and grants (about 50 percent of the Fund Ceiling, or 100 million guilders per year, was financed through loans).

^d Tendering is an internationally recognized purchasing method in which fertilizer producers and traders offers fertilizers to a certain price and quality while the purchasing country compares the bids and awards the tender to the bidder with lowest price and/or best quality material.

^e The same goes for several other EC countries. However not for all. For example a large portion of Development Aid of Italy is tied-aid.

tics.^a See appendix IV for an overview of fertilizer deliveries financed with Dutch Aid and their source countries.

In the beginning of 1991 the Dutch Ministry of Development Cooperation initiated a new so called 'Spearhead Programme' for 'Environment'.^b A special section was set up (DST/ML). The main objective is to integrate 'environment' in all activities of Dutch Development Cooperation. One of the first actions of the new section was to contribute to the new Country Policy Plans (1992-1995). Furthermore an action programme was adopted and priorities set. One of the priorities is "The promotion of ecologically sound modes of production like 'Low external input and sustainable agriculture' (LEISA)." This policy priority is further elaborated in a policy document about Sustainable Landuse.^c

One of the first actions taken by the new section was to **program** activities with regard to sustainable landuse and sustainable management of natural resources. This would, among others, mean an intensification of integrated crop protection programmes, support of local environmental groups and the promotion of research on 'ecological sound agricultural systems'.

From 1992 on a 'Development Tests' will be carried on new and running projects. Part of this test is the so-called 'Environmental Test' to judge environmental aspects of the projects on the basis of a 'Environmental Profile' that has to be drawn up first. Priority is set on avoiding negative environmental impacts. Environmental impact assessment procedures have been worked out and a number of environmentally orientated projects have been started.³

In February 1992 the Research/Evaluation section of the Dutch Ministry of Development Cooperation - IOV - published a study on 'environment and development cooperation'.⁴ The authors established that there is a rising recognition of the connection between environmental and development objectives, but that the aspiration to integrate both policy aspects is only met in a limited number of official Dutch development programmes. They concluded that the principle of the 'Environmental Test' is accepted in the Netherlands, but that the operationalisation of test lists and test procedures have only recently been worked out. No insights are yet available on experiences. Environmental profiles are only limited available. The paragraphs on environment in the Country Policy Plans are not sufficient - with a few exceptions - to base upon the selection of projects and sectors in the face of policy priorities set to 'environment' in the development aid.⁵

Fertilizer Aid and fertilizer application in Dutch development projects is currently being investigated by the same research/evaluation section (IOV). Presently policy documents

^a Also from other EC member states to India, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

^b Three other 'Spearhead Programmes' were started: 'Women and Development', 'Struggle against Urban Poverty' and 'Research'.

^c Together with a policy document about 'energy'.

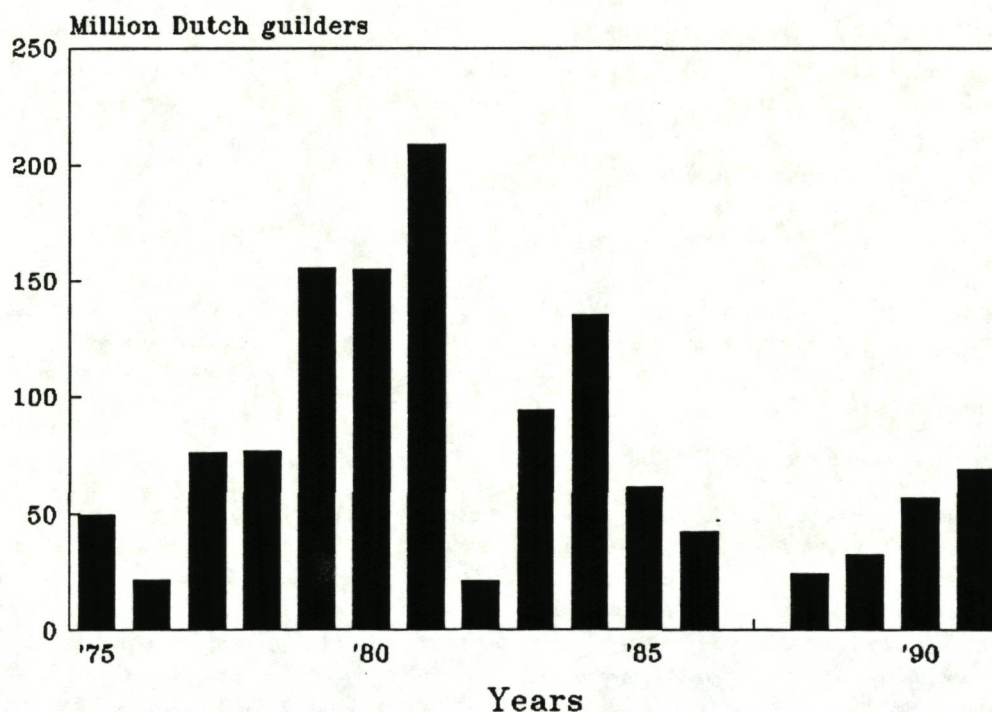
and statistics are being analyzed, next year field research will be carried out. The final report is expected in the second half of 1993.

2.2. India.

Dutch bilateral development cooperation with India commenced in the 1960s. First, between 1962 and 1976 it consisted mainly of supplies of fertilizers and capital goods (as part of Programme Aid) financed with (soft) loans. From 1976 on, emphasis shifted to project activities. This change continued throughout the 1980s and since 1985 about 50% of Fund Ceiling is devoted to Project Aid which covers a wide range of area's and sectors. Total monetary value of the aid to India was extended considerably in the middle of the 1970s. Between 1975 and 1990 the annual total commitments grew from Dfl 150 million to Dfl 338 million. In the 1980s the Fund Ceiling was set at around Dfl 200 million. India actually had more fund at its disposal coming from other budget sources like Sectorial Programmes (between Dfl 60 and Dfl 100 million between 1985 and 1989).

Fertilizer Aid to India fluctuated strongly throughout the years, with highest levels at the end of the 1970 and the beginning of the 1980s. See the figure below.

Dutch fertilizer aid to India



Up to 1986 Dutch Fertilizer Aid concerned supplies of Urea.^a Between 1987 and 1991 only phosphate and compound fertilizers have been delivered. In 1991 only phosphoric acid. Most of the supplies originate from Dutch fertilizer companies.^b In 1989 two shipments came from Jordan (DAP and MOP). The phosphoric acid came from Morocco. See appendix IV for a detailed overview of shipments. All fertilizer imports have been carried into effect by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) of India.

MMTC purchases fertilizers by several methods: government-to-government deals, till 1991 mainly with Eastern European countries under rupee account; long term contracts with suppliers, such as Trinidad and the Arab Gulf producers; purchases under foreign aid, particular from the EC and EC-member states, and spot purchases from traders and producers under free foreign exchange. Fertilizer prices inside India are heavily subsidised. A ferocious political debate has recently been going on about cutting back this subsidies.^c

Table 2

Dutch fertilizer aid and total aid commitments to India. In million Dutch guilders.

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Fertilizers	61.25	42.28	0	24.34	32.69	56.70	69.09
Total aid	243.50	298.90	268.00	293.30	270.96	338.51	260.40

Source: Annual Reports Development Co-operation.
IOV. (internal figures).

^a Between 1986 and 1987 domestic urea production in India grew by 2 million tonnes. In 1988 2 of the three projected urea plants (taking gas from the HBJ pipeline) came on stream boosting urea capacity with 1.5 million tons per year.

^b Urea supplies originated from DSM-IJmuiden and Hydro Agry-Sluiskil.

^c IMF has been pushing hard to cut the fertilizer subsidies which absorb about Rs 50 billion this year of government expenses. August 25 1992 the Indian government decided to lift controls on price, distribution and transportation of all phosphate-based and potassium based fertilizers. Prices of urea remain to be controlled and were cut 10% (after a rise of 30% in July 1991). Price controls were reinstated on nitrogen based fertilizers, other than urea. Moreover Indian government decided to a 17% increase in the support price for rice and other crops grown during the mid-year monsoon season. The fertilizer lobby is in favour of raising prices. Others however think that small and marginal farmers - 70 percent of the agricultural community - won't be able to absorb even a minor hike in fertilizer prices, as they don't have marketable crop surpluses. Big farmers growing cash crops would be able compensate fertilizer price increases by the higher crop prices. It is the foodgrain farmer who will suffer.

Source: "A Barren Policy." Ashok Dasgupta. India Today. July 15, 1992.

"Trading gingerly." Far Eastern Economic Review. September 17, 1992.

Between 1988 and 1992 about 25 percent of Fund Ceiling (of Dfl 200 million) was devoted to Import Aid (notably fertilizers). Part of it is linked up with programmes of the Indian government. In the last two years actual value of the deliveries was more than this percentage (See table 2). This reflects the changing Aid policy to a more 'demand orientated system'. It was for example decided to give India extra support because of its worsening balance of payment situation (Import Aid as a form of Balance of Payment support.^a This led to the (retroactive) reimbursement of already purchased Moroccan Phosphoric acid in 1991 (See appendix IV). The second reason for exceeding the 25 percent target of Import Support is that it was found difficult to manage and monitor counterpart value financed governmental programmes, and easier to give quick reimbursed balance of payment support with no links to programmes.

In the present planning period (1992-1995) the overall actual rising trend of the past four years will not be continued. Instead it has been decided within Dutch Ministry of Development Cooperation to gradually reduce Import Support to 15 percent of Fund Ceiling.^b This goal will in principle not be affected by present dramatic changes in the Indian economic policies which amongst others facilitate foreign currency inflow (and improve the balance of payment situation), because Dutch officials think it necessary to continue support to the present economic reform program,^c taking for granted that the Indian government will still ask for Import Aid. What is however likely to be changing because of the 'demand orientation' of the Import Aid and this development, is the type of commodity the Indian government would like to import. It is conceivable that the Indian government would like to import other kind of commodities in stead of fertilizers.

It is also against the background of 'demand orientation' of Import Support that it is improbable that an 'Environmental Test' will be applied in this kind of Fertilizer Aid.

Dutch Aid support to projects will be continued (60% of Fund Ceiling), while aiming at a limited number of regions and integration of social and ecological aspects in project preparation and implementation. This will mean rising expenses and a shift towards more environmentally orientated projects (10 percent of Fund Ceiling).^d

^a See page 3 footnote (a) for definition.

^b 25 percent of the Fund Ceiling is devoted to Budget Support (devoted to programmes against poverty). The balance (60%) is devoted to projects (in 4 sectors) of which 35 percent to rural development projects.

^c This program includes: several measures to facilitate foreign direct investment. Stabilisation of import/export policies. Partially convertible currency with the goal of making the Rupee freely convertible in the next two or three years. Free imports of capital goods. Considerably reduction of import tariffs, with the objective of further reduction to bring them in line with international norms. Fiscal reforms. Reduction of governmental deficit to 5% of GDP in 1992-93.

^d The evaluation of the development Aid to India which is presently undertaken and which probably will be finished within half a year, may lead to further policy adjustments.

The country Policy Plan for India observes the increasing pressure population growth puts on the environment. Amongst others, attention is drawn to land degradation in rural areas by thoughtless landuse. Reclamation and intensification of agriculture by means of fertilisers, pesticides and irrigation are said to play a part in these problems.^a The country paper states on this issue that more attention will be given to the environmental impacts of the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.⁶

The Country Policy Plan underlines the importance of improving agricultural systems in area's that cannot be irrigated. In this connection attention is drawn to the LEISA alternative.^b The paper however chooses to focus attention first on irrigated agriculture. One of the reasons is that implementation of the former through official agricultural channels is very slow. It emphasises that to extent sustainable agriculture on marginal grounds still much research is needed on local situations, and that investments only bear fruit after a long period of time.^c

'Alternative' agriculture is integrated in a project in the Kerala river-basin. This project aims at environmental management and preservation. Consultation is going on with the World bank on a second project, on waste-land development in Uttar Pradesh.

With respect to Fertilizer Aid, Development Cooperation officials think it not practical to submit these to an 'environmental test' because of the recent 'demand orientation' (including retroactive reimbursement) of Import Aid.

2.3. Bangladesh.

Cooperation between the Netherlands and Bangladesh dates back to before its independence. In the first years up until 1976 priority was given to Emergency Aid and the regular Programme Aid (consisting of repair of infrastructure and supply of food, fertilizers and raw materials for the industry). Thereafter assistance gradually shifted to Project Aid, but most aid remained devoted to Programme Aid while the total funds committed increased from Dfl 36 million in 1974 to Dfl 85 million in 1978. Since 1986 the Fund Ceiling is fixed at Dfl 100 million. Since 1985 all Aid is financed through grants.

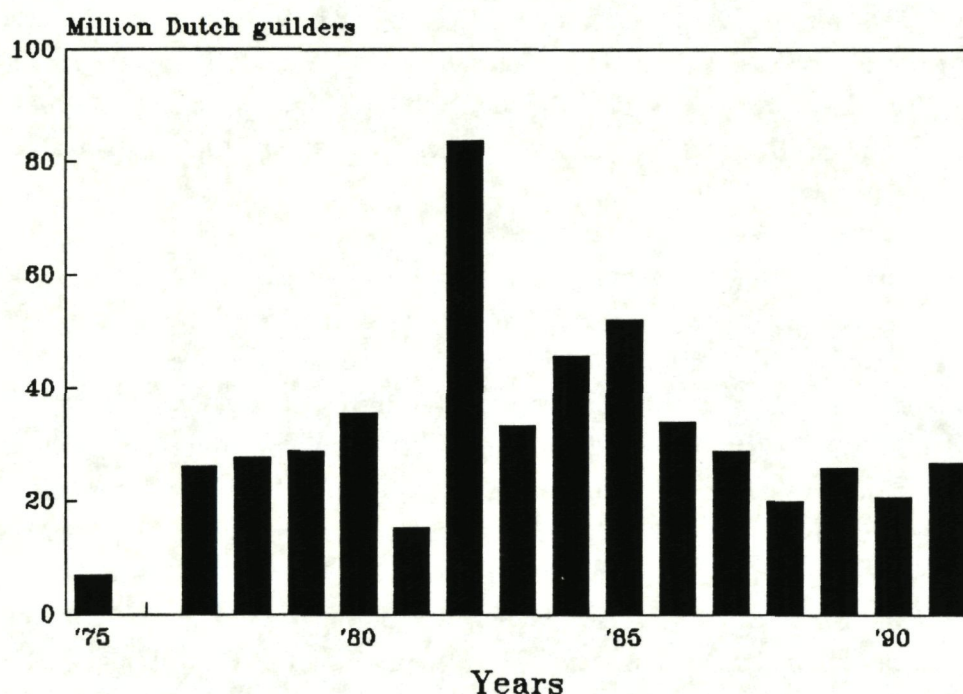
^a Environmental problems also arise when more nutrients are taken from the soil than put back into it by fertilisation (soil depletion).

^b Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture which aims at sustaining and if possible increase the carrying capacity of the relevant ecosystem. LEISA uses a limited amount of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and water and deals carefully with vulnerable soils.

^c Cooperation in the field of rural development is directed more to the benefit of landless rural workers. Cooperation is sought with organisations on village level in which the poor are participating themselves.

Between 1985 and 1988 50 percent of Programm Aid consisted of Import Support (fertilizers, seedlings, phosphoric acid, black plain sheets and raw cotton). In this the Netherlands followed the need of the Bangladeshi government who's income heavily depends on this kind of foreign aid. Counter value funds has not been tied to projects or programmes, giving the Bangladeshi government great liberty in spending the fund.^a From 1989 on the aim is to bring back Programme Aid to 35 percent of Fund Ceiling. The total value of the fertilizer supplies^b stabilized between Dfl 20 and Dfl 25 million. See the figure below and table 3.

Dutch fertilizer aid to Bangladesh



^a Bangladeshi government (unofficially) guaranteed to finance the local content of 'Dutch' projects.

^b Triple Super Phosphates (TSP).

Table 3

Dutch fertilizer aid and total aid commitments to Bangladesh. In million Dutch guilders.

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Fertilizers	52.04	33.97	28.85	20.03	25.87	20.76	26.68
Total aid	138.70	99.80	131.90	142.00	139.75	129.88	134.39

Source: Annual Reports Development Co-operation.
IOV. (internal figures).

All except one shipment in this period concerned TSP or phosphoric acid. The acid was imported from Morocco (and once from Tunisia). The TSP came from various sources: Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and Irak. None of the fertilizer shipments (except one) between 1985 and 1991 originated from the Netherlands. See appendix IV for a detailed overview of shipments.

In the next four years Dutch government intends to keep the Import Aid at the 35 percent level of Fund Ceiling. It has expressed its desire to channel a bigger part of the Programme Aid through the Secondary Exchange Market (SEM) because it means a quick procedure and is in line with the Bangladeshi government policy to stimulate the private sector. In this way Dutch fund is directly remitted to the SEM leaving purchases to private enterprise that can buy foreign currency with Taka.^a In this way both Bangladeshi government and private sector can benefit. Up until recently Dutch Fertilizer Aid has been remitted to the Bangladesh Bank (after checking the transaction: invoice, certificate of origin) while the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC) coordinated the actual purchases (tendering etc). The Country Policy Plan for Bangladesh states that Fertilizer Aid (TSP) will be continued unless the Bangladeshi government prefers to Channel the entire Programme Aid through the SEM.

The policy of liberalisation has been judged positively in the Country Policy Plan on Bangladesh, meaning that farmgate fertilizer prices have decreased or have not increased in the most remote inland areas.^b Discussion are presently going on to allocate future Dutch Import Aid entirely through the SEM and no longer link it up with e.g. fertilizer imports, leaving this to the initiative of the private sector.^c

^a Up until 1990 the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation controlled local supplies of commodities like fertilizers. Distribution and sales have gradually been taken over by private enterprise. Government subsidies on Urea has been abolished and on TSP will be this year.

^b This conclusion is contradicted by the VKP.

^c E.g. fertilizer importers. Since Bangladesh liberated fertilizer trade and distribution private companies like the Bhuiyan Brothers, Seatrade and Moniruzzaman Sarker held tenders.

Possible environmental problems of intensification of agriculture by means of High Yielding Varieties (HYVs), fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation has been recognised by Dutch development policy makers, especially because Bangladesh tries to become self supporting in rice by increasing these agricultural inputs. The liberalisation of trade and distribution stimulated fertilizer application.

However not much is known about environmental impacts of fertilizer application in the Bangladesh context. It is true, on country level less nutrients are being introduced in the soil than are removed by harvesting rice. On the other hand, fertilizers still may cause environmental problems being frequently washed away because of inundation. Anyhow it has been decided to co-finance an extensive research carried out by the US-based International Fertilizer Development Corporation (IFDC) on Environmental impact of fertilizer application in Bangladesh.^a This research replaces the required Environmental Test for future Fertilizer Aid.

We do not know the precise intention of the research. One may however question whether it will cover all viable environmentally sound agricultural practices because of the probable strong devotion to fertilizers by the IFDC.^b

Besides this research project, desk officers for Bangladesh asked IOV to examine (in the presently undertaken IOV research on Fertilizer Aid) not only to incorporate the environmental impacts of fertilizer application but also the social impacts of introduction of (more) fertilizers in Bangladesh's agriculture. Most of the poor and landless in Bangladesh earn their living (direct or indirectly) from agriculture. Introduction of fertilizers in agricultural practices may change their gender roles.

As far as rural projects are concerned, Dutch development policy advocates in Bangladesh, like in India, a so-called integrated approach.^c In this type of projects cooperation with the Bangladeshi government was scarcely pursued because of the low effectiveness of governmental programmes. Much more is expected from private channels, especially local NGO's besides multilateral organisations. Dutch Aid in this area is officially meant to be devoted to sustainable development. Here again the Environmental Test is put forward as a policy instrument. We did not explore into how these policy objectives

^a At this moment the project is being formulated. The actual research will be carried out in 1993.

^b One has to bear in mind that the possibilities to introduce alternative agriculture methods in rice growing (e.g. LEISA) are fairly limited (except from the introduction of integrated pest management and nitrogen fixing plants). Probably alternative agricultural systems are most viable in other sectors of agriculture.

^c Aiming above all at the reduction of poverty through economic growth (in small-scale agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises) and increased agricultural productivity (crop diversification/seed growing and water management projects).

materialise in individual projects.^a

2.4. Philippines.

As is clear from the figure and table 4 below, Dutch Fertilizer Aid to the Philippines was incidental. It was decided upon to support the new Aquino government because of the bad balance of payment situation and budgetary constrains. The Philippines government chose to use the aid for fertilizers import. Its aim was to exert some control on prices through the distribution of urea purchased through aid funds. Between 1986 and 1987 the agricultural sector and imports were liberalised and the Ministry of agriculture wanted to bring down farmgate fertilizer prices by enhancing competition and promoting imports. This would have a positive effect on farmers' incomes. Partly as a result of the government policy "two for one"^b urea consumption grew from 143,000 tonnes N in 1985 to 272,000 tonnes N in 1988.

Dutch fertilizer aid to the Philippines

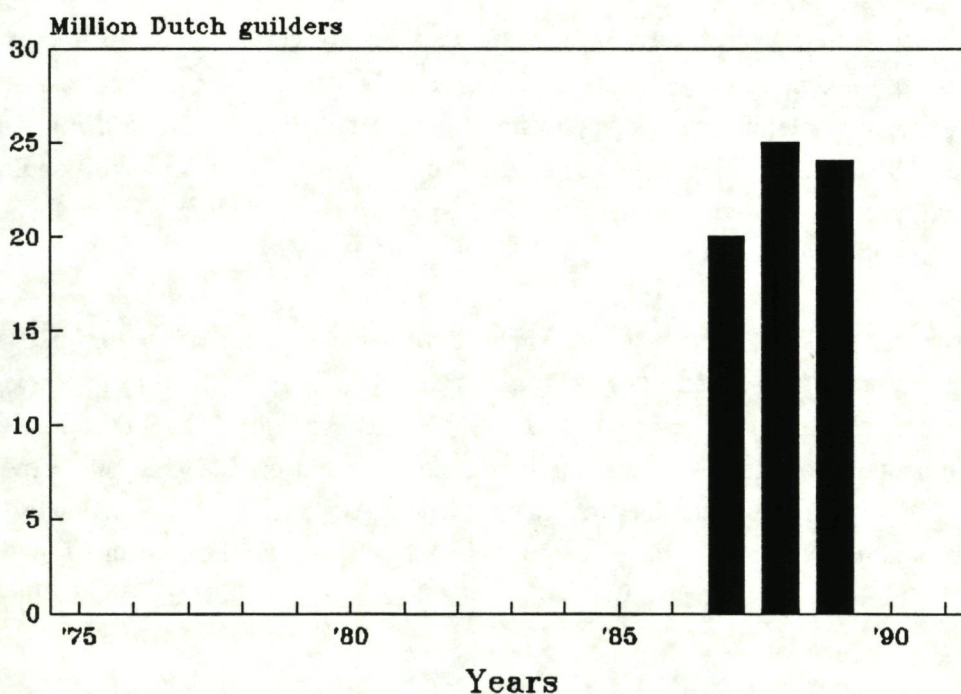


Table 4.

^a Government programs will furthermore be supported in the field of education, health care and family planning. And food-security on macro level (rehabilitation of food storage facilities).

^b Under this system farmers were given a free bag of urea for every bag they purchased to increase consumption and boost rice production. The policy was later on suspended.

Dutch fertilizer aid and total aid commitments to the Philippines. In million Dutch guilders.

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
PHILIPPINES							
Fertilizers	0	0	20.00	25.00	23.99	0	0
Total aid	0	0	43.60	53.200	56.68	39.49	27.83

Source: Annual Reports Development Co-operation.
IOV. (internal figures).

All Dutch Aid financed shipments came from fertilizer plants of the ASEAN fertilizer consortium ACEH in Lhokseumawe, Malaysia and in Bintulu, Sarawak in Indonesia. It consisted of granular urea.⁷

From the outset it was feared by Dutch officials that the fertilizer deliveries could damage existing local commercial trade and distribution. The fortunes of local companies participating in the market has indeed varied considerably. After the market in nitrogen fertilizers was liberated approximately forty new importers, mainly of urea, entered this area generating a fierce competition for market share. Consequently, returns fell and losses mounted. Inland distributors held back in 1988 from distributing their urea stocks to await recovery.⁸ For the Dutch this situation was the main reason to stop financing the Philippinean fertilizer imports.

Future Dutch development Aid (1992-1995) will mainly support **projects**. According to the Country Policy Plan it will focus on rural development and environment in Western Visayas (with the exception of Negros) and Northern and Western Mindanao. This geographical concentration will apply for aid channelled through NGO's, including Dutch cofinancing organisations (MFO's). National programmes may possibly supported through multilateral organisations.

Especially those projects will be supported that aim at improving the situation of the rural population by removing the unequal access to land, improving the rural infrastructure and stop the depletion of natural resources, notably deforestation. Moreover projects can be supported that develop services like agricultural and other education and technical support to promote social cohesion and organisation. This also includes projects in development of off-farm rural activities.

Besides support of projects Dutch Aid will be given in the form of Humanitarian Aid in emergency situations.

As far as agriculture and fertilizers are concerned the policy formulation in the Country Policy Plan is somewhat ambiguous. On the one hand it is stated that projects will be

supported that aim at introducing sustainable agriculture in the Philippines. In this connection the FAO 'Inter-country Programme for the Development and Application of Integrated Pest Control in Rice in Southeast Asia' is mentioned. Furthermore it is stated that NGO active in introducing of LEISA will be supported too.

On the other hand the Country Policy Plan states that LEISA is at this moment mainly an ideological (NGO) movement, practised only on an experimental basis in a limited number of farms. It doubts whether LEISA can be applied on a large scale in the Philippines.

The ambiguity is continued in the appraisal of the future role of fertilizers. It is acknowledged that agriculture and the natural environment is damaged by erosion and the large scale application of fertilizers and pesticides. On the other hand it is affirmed that because of rapid increase in population and limited land, agricultural productivity has to be increased from 2.7 to 5.5 tons per hectare, and it is stated that an even much higher use of fertilizers and pesticides (and water management) than presently applied would not accomplish this.

3. Fertilizers and European Community development aid to India, Bangladesh and the Philippines.

3.1. Progress in the European Community development cooperation policies towards Asia.⁹

European Community cooperation with development countries divides into three broad categories. Economic Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Development Aid.^a This report focuses on Development Aid because of its direct relation to fertilizer supplies.

Development Aid is aimed at least advanced developing countries. It is directed to programmes which aim at speeding up the rate of development through the transfer of capital or know how ('financial and technical cooperation').^b

Development Aid from the European Community is granted to developing countries either under cooperation agreements or as a result of unilateral Community decisions. Agreements containing specific and legally binding financial arrangements, are the Lomé Convention, which concerns 69 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, and agreements with Mediterranean countries. Development Aid to Asian and Latin America (ALA) countries results from unilateral community decisions.

All development aid expenditures to the (non-associated) Asian and Latin American (ALA) countries are financed through the Community budget.^c See table 5.

Total EC Development Cooperation expenditures, including budget payments, European Development Fund expenditure and EIB loans, accounted for 5.4% of total Community expenditure in 1988. The community's development policy is relatively important when compared to the other sectoral activities of the Community, apart from the Common Agricultural Policy which accounted for 63% of Community spending in 1988. It should also be noted that 5.4% of budget expenditure is considerably higher than the correspon-

^a Economic Cooperation aims to transfer European technology and knowhow to the various economic and social sectors of the countries concerned, in a spirit of reciprocal interest in the medium and long term. This form of cooperation aims at relatively advanced developing countries.

Humanitarian Aid is for example medical equipment for refugees, emergency food aid, aid for reconstruction and aid to combat drug abuse.

^b In addition to the financial and technical cooperation it includes the so-called 'ordinary' food aid, a form of STABEX-aid and the co-financing of micro-projects with non-governmental organisations.

^c For historical reasons, there is no one single financing system which applies to all the types of Development Aid. The European Development Fund (EDF), set up in 1958, is the oldest Community instrument and has financed each of the successive Yaoundé and Lomé Conventions (exclusively aimed at the 'associated' ACP-countries). It is made up of Member states' contributions and is separate from the Community budget. Assistance is also provided through loans made from the European Investment Bank (EIB). All the other development expenditure, however, falls under the Budget.

ding percentages of the Member States (never higher than 2.9%).

In broad terms, Community contributions are mostly made up of **grants** (97% in 1988), mainly allocated to development **projects**.^a (Some of the projects are co-financed with development aid from other countries and/or domestic governmental and private sources).

Over the last fourteen years, the share of EDF expenditure relative to budget expenditure has progressively fallen. In 1976 EDF disbursements amounted to almost 65% of total expenditure, whereas they stood at 47% in 1988. See table 5. This does not mean that the funds granted were reduced, but rather that the Community's other development activities have become more numerous and relatively more important.

Table 5.

Changes in Community expenditure on development cooperation (million ECU).

	1980	1986	1988	1991
EDF disbursements	485	843	1134	
EIB Loans (own resources)	117	193	121	
Total budgeted expenditure	461	854	1282	
- Food Aid	314	412	581	
- Specific operations	58	51	64	
- Cofinancing with non-governmental organisations	10	35	84	
- Financial cooperation with Mediterranean countries	35	107	102	
- Financial cooperation with Latin American and Asian (ALA) countries	44	181	197	
- Other	-	68	254	
Total	946	1890	2537	

Source: "Official development assistance. From the European community and its member states." DE 67. Europe Information. December 1990. p. 12.

From the figures it is clear that up until recently the financial cooperation with Asian and Latin American countries constituted only a minor - although growing - part of total European Community development Aid. This however is changing.

In 1991 the European Commission reviewed its 13 years of cooperation policies with its ALA partners. Emphasis is now placed on adapting policy and cooperation objectives to

^a Although food aid is also significant.

the economic reality of each country, concentrating on assisting the poorest of the ALA nations but without excluding cooperation with the more advanced countries particularly in the fields of the environment, rural development, anti-drugs initiatives and the prevention of natural disasters.

February 4, 1991 it was agreed by the Council of the European Community that ECU 2750 million to be devoted in these fields in the ALA countries between 1991-1995. 10 percent of this must be spent on 'environmental projects.' Particular emphasis was placed on sponsoring projects aimed at the conservation of tropical forests. The new agreements also call for environmental to be integrated in the development process as a whole, with long-term aims as the protection of the ALA countries' considerable natural resources and sustainable development.¹⁰

A indicative five year programme will be drawn up for every objective, country and (if required) region. At this moment new policies are being discussed and formulated for individual countries like India, Bangladesh and the Philippines. Unfortunately it was not possible to obtain detailed information about the future EC country development policies.^a

To date it is not clear what will be precisely the new policy towards the ALA countries. In the Annex of the official policy statement on "Development cooperation policy in the run-up to 2000" which is called "Reflection document" more details are found.¹¹ Although the document does not reflect the **official** policy of the European Community, it gives a good insight in the orientation of the future policy objectives. We focus on Asia. On the subject of the development cooperation with Asia the new **overall Community objective** is to boost the Community's economic presence (export and investment), while ensuring that the region's economic dynamism does not result in greater environmental damage. The means should be adapted to the areas and countries concerned. The least developed countries will continue to receive development aid of the traditional type.¹² See Appendix VI for more details.

^a Policy preparation and implementation of EC development cooperation in individual ALA countries is coordinated by the EC country desks of Directorate General I.

The 'Fertilizer Aid' of the European Community is given in the form of Commodity Aid or may be part of a project. For Example a Rural development project. See appendix VII. Moreover in India Fertilizer Aid is through counterpart funds linked to projects. See next paragraph.

European Community Commodity Aid is tied-aid, meaning that recipient countries are obliged to buy the commodities in EC member countries. However on November 28, 1991 the European Commission has announced in the Council of ministers of Development Cooperation that it will check up on how to work out a proposal to introduce EC-wide un-tying.^a Strangely enough the European Fertilizer Manufacturing Association (FMA) and the joint fertilizer export association Nitrex/Complex asserted not to be engaged in lobbying on the subject of European Development Aid.^b

3.2. India.

In 1973 The European Community concluded a five-year non-preferential agreement with India. The Community's financial and technical cooperation with India began, for its part, in 1976. The Community has not entered into co-financing schemes in India with other donors.^c

Although not being an 'associated' country, India is the largest recipient of Community aid. Between 1976 and 1989, India has benefitted from over ECU 1.1 billion, grant assistance, half of it in the form of direct food aid and half in the form of project assistance.^d

- European Community Direct Food Aid has been used mainly to support Operation Flood, the Indian cooperative dairy development program (deliveries of skimmed milk powder and butter oil).
- Project financing is made either by direct grant, or by proceeds of sales of EEC commodities (grants in the form of Commodity Aid). The financing based on EC aid is a quick disbursing form of aid, which was claimed to have the additional effect of supporting Indian agricultural production and the balance of payments.

^a This would mean that all EC member states would 'disclose' their Development Aid financed supplies to eligible source (Developing) countries. The Dutch government is strongly in favour of EC-wide un-tying and did finance a research on the subject: C.J. Jepma. "EC-wide untying." (not published).

^b Moreover it was said that no European coordination of tendering was being practised. Reference was made to the cut-throat competition and no cooperation between the companies, in the Netherlands as well. (Communications with FMA, Nitrex and VKP officers).

^c The relations cover a large number of issues like all kinds of industrial cooperation, political dialogue on ministerial level, exchange visits of members of the parliaments, cultural exchange and trade promotion. 70 % of India's exports are duty free falling under the General System of Preference or the zero MFN-rate (Most Favoured Nation clause).

^d In addition to this emergency aid has been provided, last in 1987.

In this respect, EC fertilizer supplies has accounted for many years, and notably until 1986, for 50% of the EC project financing in India.^a In fact Commodity Aid is Fertilizer Aid. See table 6.

Appendix V gives an overview of EC development projects and their link to Fertilizer Aid in India. See appendix VII for an overview of new projects.

Table 6.

EC total development assistance, commitments to development projects and Fertilizer Aid in India between 1985 and 1991 (million ECU).

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total aid							
Project financing					67.9		
Fertilizer supplies							

Every year since 1979 the European Commission has decided to finance a supply of fertilizers to India.¹³ It only concerns grants. Indian government has agreed to single out in its investment programme, projects which it associates with the supply of fertilizers, and for which it allows the Community, to some extent, a right of inspection.^b

An example of such an associated project is the "Agricultural markets project in Kerala." It is executed by the Ministry of agriculture. Total contribution of the EC is ECU 18,4 million. The money is devoted to the construction of 3 larger regional markets and smaller markets along East West trade routes. Site development, shops and storage facilities, roads, parking areas, Technical Assistance and training. This project was financed by the counterpart funding through sale of 260,000 tonnes of muriate of potash. The shipment was purchase in 1989 by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation after international tendering.

The practice of association was said to be introduced in order to take advantage of India's own capacity to supply the expertise and material resources necessary to carry out development projects, particularly in the fields of agriculture and social infrastructure; therefore the main requirement was finance and not know-how. Moreover the annual supply of fertilizers allowed foreign currency savings. On the other hand India was obliged to purchase the fertilizers in the Community (tied aid). As a result the practice

^a Commodity Aid has also once been operated in the form of edible oil supply in 1987.

^b For projects associated with the 'fertilizer' operations, as for projects financed by the Community, it was stipulated that the authorities responsible for the implementation must submit interim reports at regular intervals enabling the project's progress to be monitored.

was based on contributing to development in a way which was intended to suit both Indian and European interests.

The associated projects were singled out by the Indian government. The monitoring, management and evaluation of the associated projects were found difficult. It was judged more and more as a impracticable aid mechanism.

Although emphasis is shifting from Commodity Aid to Project Aid, European Community still finances Fertilizer supplies to India. However the Fertilizer Aid has recently fully been de-linked from 'associated projects' switching to 'quick disbursement methods in Commodity Aid, more or less like in the Netherlands. At this moment for example EC is negotiating an aid financed fertilizer shipment without linking it any more to a project of programme. Because of the changing economic situation in India, e.g. the vast inflow of foreign currency at this moment, it is expected that Fertilizer Commodity Aid will diminish.

Besides Commodity Aid agricultural inputs (like fertilizers) are still being financed as part of a project or programme. See annexed the list of projects currently funded by the Community.

While releasing the link between Comodity Aid and assoicated projects, present discussions on future EC Development Aid to India focus on improving the effectiveness of aid mechanisms in supporting **projects**. The new policy will stress social development and will have a wider approach than before (Dependent on the amount of interesting project opportunities in which the EC as well as India want to enter in cooperation).

3.3. Bangladesh.

Formal relations between the European Community and Bangladesh date back to 1973, when the latter established diplomatic relations with the newly enlarged Community. The following year Dhaka requested negotiations for a commercial cooperation agreement, along the lines of the one which the Community had concluded with India. Concluded in 1976, this five-year non-preferential agreement (GSP) came into effect that year and since then remained in force as a framework of commercial and economic cooperation. As a least developed country, Bangladesh's exports under the GSP are both duty-free and quota-free since 1980.

Commercial and economic cooperation was supplemented by the EC's programme of Financial and technical assistance for rural development. This accounted for one quarter of the total commitment of ECU 500 million between 1976 and 1987.¹⁴

Some two-thirds of the financial assistance to Bangladesh represented food aid. Bangladesh is one of the main beneficiaries of the Community's food aid programme. The counterpart funds arising from the sale of Community food aid are used to finance development projects in rural area's. The balance, around 7% in all, was used to finance

the other forms of aid, notably trade promotion, training schemes, co-financing with NGO's, emergency aid, food storage and since 1987, compensation for loss of export earnings.^a

The Aid entirely in grant form. It includes projects on: seed development, post flood rehabilitation, flood control and drainage, revive and encourage cotton production, the help of landless peasants and marginal farmers and so on. Recent projects focus on poverty alleviation, increase of irrigation potential and population and health. See also appendix VII for an overview of new projects. financial and technical assistance to the developing countries in Asia and Latin America.

No Fertilizer Commodity Aid has been granted over the years (except once in 1979)^b

Although fertilizer supplies may be part of individual EC projects this was not the case in Bangladesh. Because of recent liberalisation of fertilizer trade and distribution in Bangladesh it is not probable future fertilizer imports will be financed by EC development fund. Moreover in such a case Bangladeshi traders would have to purchase relatively high priced phosphate fertilizers in the Community because of tied-aid conditions (Bangladesh is selfsupporting in urea).

3.4. Philippines.¹⁵

EC development cooperation activities in the Philippines began on a small scale in 1976 and have developed substantially since then to cover a wide range of area's and sectors. A large part of the funding, which is provided entirely on a grant basis, has been directed towards agriculture and rural development projects with a particular emphasis on the poorer areas of the country. Other activities include cooperation programmes in the fields of energy, human resource development, science and technology, and NGO activities.^{c d}

A summary list of the major newly EC-funded development cooperation projects in the Philippines is given in appendix VII. The projects cover national projects in the Philippines, ASEAN regional projects in which the Philippines participates, and also interregio-

^a The EC, which operates a system of stabilize the export earnings of countries linked through the Lomé Convention (ACP-states), has undertaken to help the least developed countries (outside Lomé Convention) in a similar way. In Bangladesh funds were made available for shortfall in jute and tea exports. The grants were used to finance projects in the sectors experiencing the shortfalls.

^b Counterpart fund was allocated to a fertilizer storage project.

^c Recent technical assistance includes the financing of the research in rice varieties, soil preparation and socio/economic aspects of the introduction of new technologies by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) based in Manilla (ECU 1.9 million, July 1990).

^d Emergency aid has been given as well. For example in July 1990 ECU 200,000 for the victims of a earthquake, in December 1990 ECU 500,000 for the victims of typhoon Mike (goods and foodstuff), and in June and August 1991, ECU 600,000, for those effected by the eruption of the Pinatubo volcano.

nal projects based in the Philippines.

Although fertilizer supplies may be part of individual EC projects the European Development assistance to the Philippines does not involve fertilizer aid. See appendix VII.

At the Tokyo meeting (july 1989) the Community substantially increased its support.^a At the Hong Kong meeting in february 1991, the Community made further pledges amounting to some ECU 30.0 million in grant aid **per year** for the period 1991-94. This represented an increase of 55% compared with the average commitment for the years 1989-90 made in the Tokyo pledge and a 90% increase compared with the Community's average commitments for the period 1987-90.

In practice, already in 1989 and 1990 the actual commitments significantly exceeded the pledge targets for these years. See table 7.

Table 7.
EC aid commitments and pledge targets to the Philippines between 1989 and 1994. (million ECU).

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Actual commitments	22.3	30.3				
pledge targets	18.5	18.5	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0

The EC grant commitment for 1989 were almost double the level of the year before. In quantitative terms, the rural development projects has sofar accounted for the lions's share of the Community's development cooperation activities in the Philippines^b reflecting the priority which it wants to give to this important sector for the economic and social development of the country.

Within this sector, The EC recently placed more emphasis on problems relating to upland agriculture, claiming to promoting sustainable development of the poorest areas, and doing so in a way which is aiming on the protection of the natural resource base of these areas for the benefit of future generations. One approach which the EC views as typical for its projects in this sector is the area-based, community-based, micro-project programme approach; (notably in the Community's Cordillera and Southern Mindanao projects), and emphasises small-scale, sustainable development integrated in an area-based approach, and with a key emphasis on community participation at all stages of project implementation.

^a In 1990 the EC opened a delegation in Manila.

^b At the end of 1989 EC approved grants for trade and tourist promotion as well.

Appendix I. Research subjects.

1. Fertilizer export from the Netherlands and the other member states of the European Community to India, Bangladesh, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia.
2. Volume of fertilizer exports funded by development aid from the Netherlands and the European Community to India, Bangladesh and the Philippines.
3. Volume of fertilizer exports funded by development aid from the Netherlands and the European Community to India, Bangladesh and the Philippines.
4. Share of development aid in total export to India, Bangladesh and the Philippines.
5. Policy (development) of the Dutch government/EC on trade and 'fertilizer aid'.
6. Specification of fertilizer types.
7. Fertilizer companies involved.
8. Specification of aid and channels.
9. Which actors are involved in 'fertilizer aid'? What is their policy? Why this way? How do they influence 'fertilizer aid'?
10. Conclusions for Novib and its partners for lobby/action towards their respective governments.

Appendix II. Dutch aid expenditures to India, Bangladesh and the Philippines in 1991. Relevant sub-categories. Million Dutch guilders.

	India	Bangladesh	Philippines
I. Spearhead and special programmes.	20.23	13.84	9.81
a. Spearhead programmes.			
- Environmental policy in DCs.	3.31	-	-
- Research and technology.	0.79	-0.31	-0.06
- Women and development.	0.15	-	-
c. International education.	2.28	0.50	3.88
d. Balance of payment and debts (grants)	14.18	5.84	0.23
e. Emergency aid.	0.37	5.91	1.43
f. Send out experts.	1.43	1.11	1.69
g. Programm assistance and renewal	0.55	0.17	0.17
II. Country and region programmes.	205.66	110.57	7.56
a. Country programmes.			
- Central programmes.			
+ loans.	75.79	1.74	69.67
+ grants.	126.39	99.00	95.74
- Sectoral activities (grants)	3.48	9.83	7.56
IV. Project cofinancing with NGO's.	34.51	9.98	10.46
a. - Cofinancing programmes.	34.00	9.30	8.79
c. - Send out physicians and volunteers	0.51	0.68	1.67
Total expenses.	260.40	134.39	27.83

Source: "Annual report. Development assistance 1991. the Dutch policy, facts and backgrounds."
 Voorlichtingsdienst ontwikkelingssamenwerking. June 26, 1992.

Appendix III. Export of fertilizers from EC member states to India, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. Tons of product and value x 1000 ECU. Source: Eurostat.

ECU x 1000 and as percentage of total export to the world.

TOTAL 1988	FRANCE	BELG.-LUXBG	NETHERLANDS	FR	GERMANY	ITALY	UTD. KINGDOM	IRELAND	DENMARK	GREECE	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	EUR12
INDIA	0	0	2946		21667	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	24622
BANGLADESH	3	0	0		11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
PHILIPPINES	45	49	0		226	2661	0	0	0	0	0	0	2981
THAILAND	1544	9142	2390		2110	6274	919	0	0	0	0	0	22379
INDONESIA	44	2071	36		1479	0	49	0	0	0	554	0	4233
MALAYSIA	59	4801	11		8487	7	132	0	0	0	0	0	13497
TOTAL 6	1695	16063	5383		33980	8948	1103	0	0	0	554	0	67726
WORLD	226137	537207	714408		579418	216388	135834	44112	86413	25357	13544	129272	2708090
INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.41		3.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91
BANGLADESH	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PHILIPPINES	0.02	0.01	0.00		0.04	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
THAILAND	0.68	1.70	0.33		0.36	2.90	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
INDONESIA	0.02	0.39	0.01		0.26	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.09	0.00	0.16
MALAYSIA	0.03	0.89	0.00		1.46	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
TOTAL 6	0.75	2.99	0.75		5.86	4.14	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.09	0.00	2.50
WORLD	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

ECU x 1000 and as percentage of total export to the world.

TOTAL 1989	FRANCE	BELG.-LUXBG	NETHERLANDS	FR	GERMANY	ITALY	UTD. KINGDOM	IRELAND	DENMARK	GREECE	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	EUR12
INDIA	1579	0	212		25087	8	48	0	0	0	0	0	26934
BANGLADESH	0	0	0		7502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7502
PHILIPPINES	108	93	9		155	102	1	0	0	0	0	0	468
THAILAND	748	11459	3142		932	3356	1045	0	14	0	0	0	20696
INDONESIA	211	2248	14		990	15	92	0	0	0	0	0	3570
MALAYSIA	933	7029	4		2588	12	320	0	0	0	0	0	10886
TOTAL 6	3579	20829	3381		37254	3493	1506	0	14	0	0	0	70056
WORLD	232951	595984	774008		516532	207622	156708	49262	83849	36121	10834	167968	2831839
INDIA	0.68	0.00	0.03		4.86	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95
BANGLADESH	0.00	0.00	0.00		1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26
PHILIPPINES	0.05	0.02	0.00		0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
THAILAND	0.32	1.92	0.41		0.18	1.62	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.73
INDONESIA	0.09	0.38	0.00		0.19	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
MALAYSIA	0.40	1.18	0.00		0.50	0.01	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
TOTAL 6	1.54	3.49	0.44		7.21	1.68	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	2.47
WORLD	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

ECU x 1000 and as percentage of total export to the world.

TOTAL 1990	FRANCE	BELG.-LUXBG	NETHERLANDS	FR	GERMANY	ITALY	UTD. KINGDOM	IRELAND	DENMARK	GREECE	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	EUR12
INDIA	2873	0	0	29628	6	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	32535
BANGLADESH	0	0	4	5279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5283
PHILIPPINES	44	101	4	110	114	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	374
THAILAND	377	8870	1120	268	2467	1335	0	0	38	0	0	0	14475
INDONESIA	502	2872	19	649	0	59	0	0	21	597	0	0	4719
MALAYSIA	858	4834	0	68	4	311	0	25	0	0	0	0	6100
TOTAL 6	4654	16677	1147	36002	2591	1734	0	25	59	597	0	0	63486
WORLD	235638	601676	776679	497781	160435	155008	43490	61164	26316	16181	181307	2755675	
INDIA	1.22	0.00	0.00	5.95	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.18
BANGLADESH	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19
PHILIPPINES	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
THAILAND	0.16	1.47	0.14	0.05	1.54	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53
INDONESIA	0.21	0.48	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.08	3.69	0.00	0.00	0.17
MALAYSIA	0.36	0.80	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
TOTAL 6	1.98	2.77	0.15	7.23	1.61	1.12	0.00	0.04	0.22	3.69	0.00	0.00	2.30
WORLD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

ECU x 1000 and as percentage of total export to the world.

TOTAL 1991	FRANCE	BELG.-LUXBG	NETHERLANDS	FR	GERMANY	ITALY	UTD. KINGDOM	IRELAND	DENMARK	GREECE	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	EUR12
INDIA	0	0	9	66598	40	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	66656
BANGLADESH	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
PHILIPPINES	66	71	5	66	65	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	284
THAILAND	6647	5592	1396	196	2793	397	0	0	50	0	0	937	18008
INDONESIA	369	5188	39	597	0	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	6407
MALAYSIA	1173	8160	0	1068	4	247	0	0	0	0	0	2	10654
TOTAL 6	8255	19011	1449	68533	2902	878	0	0	50	0	0	939	102017
WORLD	257412	545137	755404	710900	94542	147754	48922	49207	26161	14591	149061	2799091	
INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.37	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.38
BANGLADESH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PHILIPPINES	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
THAILAND	2.58	1.03	0.18	0.03	2.95	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.63	0.64	0.64
INDONESIA	0.14	0.95	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23
MALAYSIA	0.46	1.50	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
TOTAL 6	3.21	3.49	0.19	9.64	3.07	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.63	3.64	3.64
WORLD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Tons and as percentage of total exports to the world

TOTAL 1988	FRANCE	BELG.-LUXBG	NETHERLANDS	FR GERMANY	ITALY	UTD. KINGDOM	IRELAND	DENMARK	GREECE	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	EUR12
INDIA	0	0	19225	294903	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	314148
BANGLADESH	18	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
PHILIPPINES	216	199	0	836	23198	0	0	0	0	0	0	24449
THAILAND	12334	162938	29607	13187	43390	4053	0	0	0	0	0	265509
INDONESIA	216	13223	82	8064	0	126	0	0	0	6000	0	27711
MALAYSIA	360	61228	20	69354	36	293	0	0	0	0	0	131291
TOTAL 6	13144	237588	48934	386400	66624	4492	0	0	0	6000	0	763182
WORLD	1988207	5158137	6043773	4878402	1914386	970989	399542	670471	189328	163443	1287753	23664431
INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.32	6.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33
BANGLADESH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PHILIPPINES	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
THAILAND	0.62	3.16	0.49	0.27	2.27	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12
INDONESIA	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.67	0.00	0.12
MALAYSIA	0.02	1.19	0.00	1.42	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55
TOTAL 6	0.66	4.61	0.81	7.92	3.48	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.67	0.00	3.23
WORLD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Tons and as percentage of total exports to the world

TOTAL 1989	FRANCE	BELG.-LUXBG	NETHERLANDS	FR GERMANY	ITALY	UTD. KINGDOM	IRELAND	DENMARK	GREECE	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	EUR12
INDIA	11448	0	2000	271445	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	284918
BANGLADESH	0	0	0	49177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49177
PHILIPPINES	504	223	43	460	161	1	0	0	0	0	0	1392
THAILAND	4072	111177	37400	3960	25996	3872	0	0	20	0	0	186497
INDONESIA	864	14884	3	2337	13	196	0	0	0	0	0	18297
MALAYSIA	5853	109132	4	24223	54	671	0	0	0	0	0	139937
TOTAL 6	22741	235416	39450	351602	26224	4765	0	0	20	0	0	680218
WORLD	1883565	5382943	6346111	4147674	1807137	1022768	448408	626701	236004	123554	1478289	23503154
INDIA	0.61	0.00	0.03	6.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21
BANGLADESH	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
PHILIPPINES	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
THAILAND	0.22	2.07	0.59	0.10	1.44	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.79
INDONESIA	0.05	0.28	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
MALAYSIA	0.31	2.03	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60
TOTAL 6	1.21	4.37	0.62	8.48	1.45	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	2.89
WORLD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Tons and as percentage of total exports to the world

TOTAL 1990	FRANCE	BELG.-LUXBG	NETHERLANDS	FR GERMANY	ITALY	UTD. KINGDOM	IRELAND	DENMARK	GREECE	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	EUR12
INDIA	19237	0	0	349118	18	72	0	0	0	0	0	368445
BANGLADESH	0	0	20	43747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43767
PHILIPPINES	216	475	20	343	562	0	0	0	0	0	0	1616
THAILAND	2532	148049	21142	1175	17505	5468	0	0	60	0	0	195931
INDONESIA	2160	20669	41	959	0	119	0	0	40	5500	0	29488
MALAYSIA	5924	61776	0	155	20	458	0	74	0	0	0	68407
TOTAL 6	30069	230969	21223	395497	18105	6117	0	74	100	5500	0	707654
WORLD	1961540	5842160	6798425	4416068	1546977	1060329	396305	457456	247431	192527	1774208	24693426
INDIA	0.98	0.00	0.00	7.91	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.49
BANGLADESH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18
PHILIPPINES	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
THAILAND	0.13	2.53	0.31	0.03	1.13	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.79
INDONESIA	0.11	0.35	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.86	0.00	0.12
MALAYSIA	0.30	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28
TOTAL 6	1.53	3.95	0.31	8.96	1.17	0.58	0.00	0.02	0.04	2.86	0.00	2.87
WORLD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Tons and as percentage of total exports to the world

TOTAL 1991	FRANCE	BELG.-LUXBG	NETHERLANDS	FR GERMANY	ITALY	UTD. KINGDOM	IRELAND	DENMARK	GREECE	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	EUR12
INDIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BANGLADESH	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
PHILIPPINES	310	310	1	197	320	20	0	0	0	0	0	1158
THAILAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDONESIA	1530	48284	124	414	0	406	0	0	0	0	0	50758
MALAYSIA	5442	139889	0	9440	20	775	0	0	0	0	0	155566
TOTAL 6	7282	188483	125	10065	340	1201	0	0	0	0	0	207496
WORLD	1944023	5176047	6397171	6630551	981310	994413	403448	361740	188517	147917	1383492	24608629
INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BANGLADESH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PHILIPPINES	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
THAILAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INDONESIA	0.08	0.93	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
MALAYSIA	0.28	2.70	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63
TOTAL 6	0.37	3.64	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84
WORLD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Appendix IV. Fertilizer deliveries to India, Bangladesh and the Philip- pines financed by Dutch aid.^a

BANGLADESH

FOSNUMMER	BESTEMMING	HERKOMST	TYPE	GULDENS	TONNAGE	JAAR	PROCEDURE	FINANCIER CONDITIE
bd85010	BANGLAD	MAROKKO	TSP	14172388	28500	1985	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd85010	BANGLAD	TUNESIE	TSP	12951687	26150	1985	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd00058	BANGLAD	TURKIJE	TSP	6296009.	13700	1985	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd00058	BANGLAD	TURKIJE	TSP	8509000	18500	1985	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd00058	BANGLAD	TURKIJE	TSP	6893441	15000	1985	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd	BANGLAD	KOREA	UREUM	3221895.	4100	1985	FINAN	SCHENKIN
TOTAAL 1985				52044421	105950			
bd86014	BANGLAD	MAROKKO	PH_ACID	3868432.	10000	1986	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd86014	BANGLAD	TUNESIE	PH_ACID	4560269.	9986.616	1986	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd00058	BANGLAD	MAROKKO	TSP	4855341	14899	1986	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd86008	BANGLAD	IRAK	TSP	13000000	39647	1986	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd00058	BANGLAD	IRAK	TSP	6000000	18299	1986	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd86014	BANGLAD	IRAK	TSP	1682460.	5132	1986	FINAN	SCHENKIN
TOTAAL 1986				33966504	97963.61			
bd87014	BANGLAD	MAROKKO	PH_ACID	6333741	21730	1987	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd86011	BANGLAD	TURKIJE	TSP	4076543.	14415	1987	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd86040	BANGLAD	TUNESIE	TSP	5604119	18160	1987	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd87011	BANGLAD	IRAK	TSP	12460246	41080	1987	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd86040	BANGLAD	TURKIJE	TSP	376424.3	1335	1987	FINAN	SCHENKIN
TOTAAL 1987				28851074	96720			
bd88011	BANGLAD	IRAK	TSP	9345387	21083	1988	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd86040	BANGLAD	NEDERL	TSP	10681663	23790	1988	FINAN	SCHENKIN
TOTAAL 1988				20027050	44873			
bd89002	BANGLAD	MAROKKO	PH_ACID	4059790	7943	1989	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd89018	BANGLAD	MAROKKO	PH_ACID	1000000	1957	1989	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd89001	BANGLAD	TUNESIE	TSP	3970714.	10000	1989	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd89001	BANGLAD	TUNESIE	TSP	5044468	12400	1989	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd89001	BANGLAD	TUNESIE	TSP	5859573.	14080	1989	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd89007	BANGLAD	IRAK	TSP	5939739	14760	1989	FINAN	SCHENKIN
TOTAAL 1989				25874284	61140			
bd90001	BANGLAD	TUNESIE	TSP	7431485	20895	1990	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd90001	BANGLAD	MAROKKO	TSP	1861200	4935	1990	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd90005	BANGLAD	MAROKKO	TSP	4219887	11190	1990	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd90001	BANGLAD	MAROKKO	TSP	7248455	20895	1990	FINAN	SCHENKIN
TOTAAL 1990				20761027	57915			
bd90005	BANGLAD	INDONESI	TSP	374380	1064	1991	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd91009	BANGLAD	INDONESI	TSP	5839400	16594	1991	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd91023	BANGLAD	MAROKKO	TSP	6942290	19253	1991	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd91005	BANGLAD	TUNESIE	TSP	5563273	14890	1991	FINAN	SCHENKIN
bd91005	BANGLAD	TUNESIE	TSP	7960334	21160	1991	FINAN	SCHENKIN
TOTAAL 1991				26679677	72961			

^a 1. Fosnummer=registration number. 2. Bestemming=destination country. 3. Herkomst= country of origin. 4.Type= type of fertilizer. 5. Guldens=expenditures in Dutch guilders. 6. Tonnage=tons of product. 7. Jaar=year of actual shipment. 8. Procedure=procedure: technical=purchase by the Ministry of Development Cooperating. Financial=purchase by the recipient country. 9. Financier=way of financing: schenking=grant, lening=loan.

FILLIPIJNEN

FOSNUMMER	BESTEMMING	HERKOM	TYPE	GULDENS	TONNAGE	JAAR	PROCEDURE	FINANCIERINGS CONDITIE
ph87007	FILIPPIJNEN	MALEISIE	UREUM	2900000	11000	1987	TECHN	SCHENKIN
ph87007	FILIPPIJNEN	INDONESIEUREUM		17100000	64000	1987	TECHN	SCHENKIN
TOTAAL 1987				20000000	75000			
ph88015	FILIPPIJNEN	MALEISIE	UREUM	8824727.	27246.4	1988	FINAN	SCHENKIN
ph88015	FILIPPIJNEN	INDONESI	UREUM	12982756	42579.34	1988	FINAN	SCHENKIN
ph88015	FILIPPIJNEN	INDONESI	UREUM	3192516.	10246.4	1988	FINAN	SCHENKIN
TOTAAL 1988				25000000	80072.14			
ph89026	FILIPPIJNEN	INDONESI	UREUM	2583695	9981	1989	FINAN	SCHENKIN
ph89026	FILIPPIJNEN	INDONESI	UREUM	5057188.	19536.38	1989	FINAN	SCHENKIN
ph89026	FILIPPIJNEN	INDONESI	UREUM	3800981.	14683.54	1989	FINAN	SCHENKIN
ph89026	FILIPPIJNEN	INDONESI	UREUM	4057563	15569.48	1989	FINAN	SCHENKIN
ph89026	FILIPPIJNEN	INDONESI	UREUM	8490662.	19096	1989	FINAN	SCHENKIN
TOTAAL 1989				23990091	78866.4			

INDIA

FOSNUMMER	BESTEMMING	HERKOMST	TYPE	GULDENS	TONNAGE	JAAR	PROCEDURE	FINANCIERINGS CONDITIE
in00107	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	9150896.	15750	1985	FINAN	LENING
in00107	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	2487300.	4281	1985	FINAN	LENING
in00107	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	10233317	17613	1985	FINAN	LENING
in00107	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	992944.9	1709	1985	FINAN	LENING
in00107	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	10153137	17475	1985	FINAN	LENING
in00107	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	6070966.	10449	1985	FINAN	LENING
in00107	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	10416160	17927.7	1985	FINAN	LENING
in00107	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	9150896.	15750	1985	FINAN	LENING
in00107	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	2598844.	4472.982	1985	FINAN	LENING
TOTAAL 1985				61254466	105427.6			
in86037	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	1846341.	7800	1986	FINAN	LENING
in86073	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	5275330.	22286	1986	FINAN	LENING
in86073	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	3401648.	14370	1986	FINAN	LENING
in86037	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	3100907.	13100	1986	FINAN	LENING
in86037	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	3679428	15544	1986	FINAN	LENING
in86037	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	5701172.	24085	1986	FINAN	LENING
in86073	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	2686190.	11348	1986	FINAN	LENING
in86037	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	1607974.	6793	1986	FINAN	LENING
in86037	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	1884689	7962	1986	FINAN	LENING
in86073	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	3030367.	12802	1986	FINAN	LENING
in86073	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	3822637.	16149	1986	FINAN	LENING
in86037	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	4650291.	19645.48	1986	FINAN	LENING
in86037	INDIA	NEDERL	UREUM	1590549.		1986	FINAN	LENING
TOTAAL 1986				42277528	171884.4			
in88088	INDIA	NEDERL	NP	10719000	30000	1988	FINAN	LENING
in88088	INDIA	NEDERL	NPK1	2361157.	7800	1988	FINAN	LENING
in88088	INDIA	NEDERL	NPK1	7628355	25200	1988	FINAN	LENING
in88088	INDIA	NEDERL	NPK1	3632550	12000	1988	FINAN	LENING
TOTAAL 1988				24341062	75000			
in89133	INDIA	NEDERL	NPK1	4056728	10044.8	1989	FINAN	SCHENKIN
in89133	INDIA	NEDERL	NPK1	4038635	10000	1989	FINAN	SCHENKIN
in89094	INDIA	NEDERL	NPK1	24594783	80000	1989	FINAN	LENING
TOTAAL 1989				32690146	100044.8			
in90077	INDIA	JORDANIE	DAP	13704367	43914	1990	FINAN	LENING
in90077	INDIA	JORDANIE	MOP	6794633	27593	1990	FINAN	LENING
in90065	INDIA	NEDERL	NPK1	3554062	11151	1990	FINAN	LENING
in90065	INDIA	NEDERL	NPK1	4437129	13877	1990	FINAN	LENING
in90065	INDIA	NEDERL	NPK1	7204280	19998	1990	FINAN	LENING
in90065	INDIA	NEDERL	NPK1	4662320	13040	1990	FINAN	LENING
in90065	INDIA	NEDERL	NPK1	2514790	7033	1990	FINAN	LENING
in90065	INDIA	NEDERL	NPK1	8157900	25706	1990	FINAN	LENING
in90065	INDIA	NEDERL	NPK1	5673937	15750	1990	FINAN	LENING
TOTAAL 1990				56703418	378151.6			
in91102	INDIA	MAROKKO	PH_ACID	19091241	24352	1991	FINAN	LENING
in91061	INDIA	MAROKKO	PH_ACID	50000000	63735	1991	FINAN	LENING
TOTAAL 1991				69091241	88087			

* NPK1; NPK 15-15-15

* DAP; Di-Ammonium Phosphate

* MOP; Muriate of Potash

* PH-ACID; Phosphoric Acid

KUNSTMEST GEFINANCIERD UIT DE NEDERLANDSE BEGROTING VOOR ONTWIKKELINGSSAMENWERKING:

India, Bangladesh en de Filipijnen.

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 totaal	
India	49.50	21.90	76.10	76.30	155.70	155.00	208.80	20.90	94.00	135.40	61.25	42.28	-	24.34	32.69	56.70	69.09	1279.95
Bangladesh	6.80	-	26.00	27.60	28.70	35.60	15.20	83.80	33.40	45.70	52.04	33.97	28.85	20.03	25.87	20.76	26.68	510.99
Filipijnen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	25.00	23.99	-	-	68.99

Bron: * Nederlandse Investeringsbank voor Ontwikkelingslanden (NIO)

* Voedsel In- en verkoop Bureau te Hoensbroek (VIB)

* Notitie kunstmesthulp van het DGIS, 1985

Appendix V. EC development projects and their link to Fertilizer Aid in India.¹⁶ * = financed through supply of fertilizers (Commodity aid).

- 1976 - Drought Prone Areas in U.P. & Gujarat.
- 1977 - Grains/Fertilizer Warehouses.
- Intensive Grain Storage.
- 1978 - Cooperative Storage (NCDC).
- Cyclone Protection Shelters in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- 1979 - Supply of **Fertilizers**
- * Drought Prone Areas programmes in U.P.
- * Agriculture Refinance Development Corporation (ARDC).
- Orissa Cyclone & Flood Protection Project.
- Flood Protection West Bengal.
- 1980 - * Agricultural markets in Uttar Pradesh.
- * Soya Bean Development in Madhya Pradesh.
- * Soya Bean Development in Uttar Pradesh.
- Cyclone Shelters in Tamil Nadu (Phase II).
- Anti Disaster shelters project in Kerala.
- 1981 - * A.R.D.C. IV.
- * Himachal Pradesh Water Supply.
- Afforestation Soil and Water Conservation in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- 1982 - Cyclone protection shelters in andhra Pradesh.
- Cyclone protection shelters in Tamil Nadu (Phase III).
- * Rural Water Supply in Tamil Nadu.
- * Rural Water Supply in Punjab.
- * A.R.D.C. IV.
- Pilot project for Trout fish farming in Jammu and Kashmir.
- 1983 - State Centres for Rural Development.
- Modernisation of Tank Irrigation Scheme in Tamil Nadu (Phase I).
- * Extension services for Fertilizer use.
- * Saline land reclamation in Maharashtra.
- * Extension services for Fertilizer Use (Phase II).
- 1984 - * Minor Irrigation in andhra Pradesh.
- * Grain storage.
- Development of Water Control Systems for diversification of crops in Maharashtra.
- 1985 - * Mustard Seed Development in Rajasthan.
- * Integrated Watershed management in Gujarat.
- 1986 - * Integrated Watershed Management in Ravinous Areas of Chambal catchment (U.P.).
- Cooperative Rural Storage in Bihar.
- Hydrological Computerised Modelling System.
- 1987 - Sheep Development in Tamil Nadu.
- Kerala Coconut Development
- 1988 - Inland Fisheries.
- Tank Irrigation system in Tamil Nadu - II.
- * Agricultural markets in Kerala.
- * South Bhagirathi II.
- 1989 - Strengthening of Veterinary Services for Livestock Disease Control.
- Rehabilitation of Common lands in the Aravali Hills.
- * Bhimtal Integrated Watershed management.
- 1990 - Alkaline Land Reclamation and Development Programme.
- Doon Valley Integrated Watershed management.

Appendix VI. Future direction of EC Development Cooperation policies towards ASEAN countries and the Indian subcontinent.

Because of the diversity in economic development between countries and regions, Asia is for policy reasons divided in four subregions with differential development policy objectives:

- a. ASEAN countries.
- b. China and Mongolia.
- c. Indian subcontinent.
- d. Peninsula Indochina.

This study focuses on development assistance to India, Bangladesh and the Philippines, only the specific policy aims towards the ASEAN countries (Philippines) and Sub-continent India (India, Bangladesh) are elaborated here.

The general objectives for the **ASEAN-zone** are:

- The protection of the most economical interesting and most threatened tropical rain forests against abusive exploitation.
- The consolidation of the fragile regional cooperation within the framework, against the possible alternative of the establishment of a commercial bloc stretched out over other powers.
- The support of the international aid efforts to reforms in Indonesia.

The general objectives for the **Indian subcontinent** are:

- The struggle against extreme poverty and the participation in the international aid efforts not only for a humanitarian purpose but equally for security, reckoning with the risk of violence (notably in India) and armed conflicts.
- The encouragement of internal and external liberalisation in such a way as to set free the mechanisms of growth and to favour the continuation of a European economic presence that remains preeminently comparatively to that of Japan or the USA.
- The support of an more reasonable environmental policy with respect to industrial energy pollution, the exploitation of natural resources (notably water) and the Himalayan forest.

To achieve these objectives the Community stated that it must:

- consider the interests of the Asian developing countries in the establishment of their commercial policies, generally as well as preferentially with regard to other party concerned in the world, including the institution of consultation mechanisms which allow the countries in the region:
 - + to be informed in time on the measures intended by the Community;

- + to be consulted about their specific needs and problems.
- promote the economic reforms of countries which economies are still partly managed by the state (Indian subcontinent and Indochina)
- contribute to the development aid transfers towards the most poor countries, concentrating on least favoured regions and populations as well as to the environmental protection, without exceptions, and contribute, in exceptional cases, to international efforts of structural adjustment.
- develop the transfer of European professional knowledge in mutual interest in order to maintain and increase a mutual understanding of possibilities in all domains, promoting the development and intensification of commercial links and above all facilitating European investments and joint ventures.

The implementation of this policy direction demands of the European Community:

- a major reconstruction of internal human resources engaged with Asia (even in the case the greatest synergies will be accomplished with bilateral action of Member States).
- a further increase of the level of financial resources.
- a better integration on the level of the policy formulation and implementation section with the branches with regional responsibilities.
- possible, the foundation of an European financial agency (or pole of member state agencies) in order to give a selective and partial financial support to European investments in Asia.

Appendix VII. Recent European Community projects in India, Bangladesh and the Philippines. Community contribution in million ECUs.

India.

- 2 lots of Copra reparation and Oil Mill, and Electrical Distribution System. (ECU ?m).
- Doon Valey Integrated Watershed management project. (Approved. ECU 22,5m).
Includes: seed multiplication and seed exchange programme and the dissemination of HYV seed and fertilizer mini-kits.
- Small-scale Irrigation Kerala. (Approved. ECU 11,8m).
Includes: environmental management.
- Loan to the Industrial Development Bank of India. (USD 100m EG/EIBJapan).
- Sidmukh and Nohar Irrigation project. (Approved. ECU 45m).
- Kerala Horticulture Development Programme. (Approved. ECU 28.7m).

Bangladesh.

- National project for the Development of Small-scale Irrigation. (Approved. ECU 65m).
- North Central Regional (water development) Study project. (approved. ECU 1.87m).
- Population and Health IV - Upazila Functional improvement Pilot Project. (Approved. ECU 18.75m).
- River Hydrology (research) Project. (Approved. ECU 12.6m).
- Shelter against Cyclones plus Primary Schools. (Approved. ECU 10m).
- Support of Imports and National Budget support. (Approved. ECU 16m).
(cement and vegetable oil and seeds).
- Supply of contraceptives. (Approved. ECU 20m).
- Second Cyclone Protection Project. (Approved. ECU 3.2m).
- Supply of 95 Ambulances.
- Support to Post-Catastrophic (Re)construction. (Approved. ECU 16m).

Philippines.

- Several Loans.
- Earthquake Reconstruction programme. (Approved. ECU 20m).
- Agricultural programme in Southern-Mindanao (SMAP). (ECU 16.5).
Includes: promotion of the use of environmentally-sound upland agricultural technology.
- Agricultural Resource Development. (Approved. ECU 15m).
Includes: promotion of less-intensive agricultural systems.
- Rural institutional Strengthening Programme (PRISP). (Approved. ECU 6m).
- Western Samar- Agricultural Resources development Programme (WS-ARDP). (ECU 15m).
Includes: environmental management and agricultural inputs.

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