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**EMERGING ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENTS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL:
POVERTY ALLEVIATION THROUGH ECONOMIC GROWTH
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

(Item 6 (c) of the provisional agenda)

**REPORT ON THE REGIONAL COORDINATION CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT OF COARSE GRAINS, PULSES, ROOTS AND TUBER
CROPS IN THE HUMID TROPICS OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

Note by the secretariat

SUMMARY

In accordance with article 17 of the Statute of the Regional Coordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific (CGPRT Centre) at Bogor, Indonesia, the Governing Board is to submit an annual report on the implementation of its programmes to each session of the Commission. Furthermore, article 28 of the Statute stipulates that the Commission, at each of its sessions, is to review the status of the resources of the Centre, on the basis of the report of the Governing Board, and provide appropriate recommendations for ensuring that timely and adequate resources are made available for the Centre and its programmes.

The following report on the CGPRT Centre has been prepared and submitted to the Commission in accordance with the above stipulations.

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Introduction

1. The major developments that have occurred in the operation of the Regional Coordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific (CGPRT) since the fifty-second session of the Commission, held from 17 to 24 April 1996, are detailed in this report. The activities planned for 1997 and beyond, as endorsed by the Governing Board at its fifteenth session in December 1996, are presented, together with a review of the financial resources status of the CGPRT Centre.

I. SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN 1996

2. During 1996, the Centre carried out its activities within the framework of two programmes: research and development, and human resources development and information services. Under these two programmes, the Centre implemented or conducted (a) five research and development projects; (b) two in-country training courses and one regional working seminar; (c) a project on establishing statistical databases on the Centre's crops; and (d) provision of other information. These activities were carried out in collaboration with national agricultural research institutes, national policy planning agencies, and other agencies and organizations involved in the Centre's crop development. Information and recommendations generated by, and disseminated through, these activities were widely utilized. The involvement of countries in the activities of the Centre is presented in annex I.

3. The programme activities continued steadily in 1996. Programme resources were maintained at almost the same level as in the previous years. Specific programme support came from the Governments of Austria, France, Japan, the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea, and from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Institutional support was also given by the Governments of Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. The Government of Pakistan commenced contributing in 1996 and the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam announced their intention to increase their contribution.

4. The Centre carried out its operations with a total of eight project experts, comprising a director, two programme leaders, one programme officer, three researchers and one operations research specialist (as of 30 November 1996), who were provided by the member Governments and institutions. In addition, collaborative research was undertaken by the Centre in cooperation with experts at the partner institutes in developing countries, amounting to a total of 87 man-months in 1996. Support staff of the Centre numbered 11 as of the end of 1996. The staffing status in 1996 and the staffing plan for 1997 are shown in annex II, while the planned functional organization scheme for 1997 is shown in annex III.

5. The Centre strengthened ongoing cooperation with its partners in developing member countries of the region with the formation of an informal network through which the activities of the Centre were undertaken. At the same time, with the Centre playing the pivotal role, technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) was enhanced through the network.

6. The Centre also maintained cooperative relations with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, and other international and regional institutions including FAO, the International Potato Center, the International Center for Tropical Agriculture, and other research and development centres affiliated with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, as well as national institutions such as the International Cooperation Centre of Agricultural Research for Development of France, the Japan International Research Centre for Agricultural Sciences and the Center for Agricultural Socio-Economic Research of Indonesia.

7. The Government of Indonesia, as the host, continued to provide premises and facilities for the Centre, together with financial and in-kind support. In particular, its appreciable contribution to the institutional resources has enabled the Centre to stabilize its basic operation and management.

8. An informal meeting on strengthening the institutional capacity of the CGPRT Centre arranged by the Programme Management Division of the ESCAP secretariat was held in Bangkok on 16 August 1996. The meeting was attended by the members of Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (ACPR) from France, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, Sri Lanka and Thailand, and by the secretariat staff members concerned and the Director of the Centre. The meeting recognized the weak and fragile base of the financing and the unstable staffing condition of the professional staff at the Centre. Further follow-up action was proposed to ease the constraints.

II. ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE COMMISSION OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

9. The overall size of resources for institutional support and programme activities is being maintained at the current level. In spite of this favourable trend, the general financial situation of the Centre has remained fragile and the funds available for the activities are insufficient. In order to maintain the carry-over of the institutional support resources to successive years at a reasonable level to meet unforeseen expenses and advance commitments, revenue will need to be increased at a rate which corresponds to the expanded activities. The Commission may wish to urge its members and associate members to provide contributions either at a minimum threshold level or at a higher level, according to the capacity of individual countries.

10. The objective and responsive capacity of the Centre to serve the needs of its developing country members by providing technical services and assistance can be achieved by implementing collaborative projects and activities. The expansion of programme activities will be required to respond to the

increasing needs of developing country members. In addition, the diversification of funding sources should ensure a stable and sustained increase in the resources of the Centre and would avoid wide annual variations. The Commission may wish to express its appreciation of the support of the Governments of the member and associate member countries and of donor agencies for the programme resources of the Centre. The Commission may also wish to request the member and associate member countries and donor agencies to consider increasing their support and its timely allocation for programmes and projects of the Centre.

11. The staff of the Centre have been, and will continue to be, provided by member Governments and institutions through funds-in-trust, non-reimbursable loans and other means. Competent and experienced senior experts with knowledge and skills which match the programmes and projects of the Centre are essential to ensure its successful operation. The Commission may further wish to express its appreciation to those Governments and agencies which have provided experts to the Centre, and to urge the continuation and strengthening of support through the provision of experts, preferably in the form of non-reimbursable loans.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES IN 1996 AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 1997 AND BEYOND

A. Research and development programme

12. The Centre's research and development programme has been structured in the direction indicated in the strategic plan for the CGPRT Centre in the 1990s and beyond, which identified the following five major themes:

- (a) Market development and post-harvest processing;
- (b) Changing demand and production systems;
- (c) Sustainable agriculture and resource management;
- (d) Agricultural diversification and poverty alleviation;
- (e) Regional economic cooperation and policy analysis.

13. The Centre's research projects are undertaken in collaboration with partner institutes of developing member countries. Under this arrangement, the Centre's staff work together with national researchers, policy planners, other officials and universities. In view of the catalytic role played by the Centre in the collaborative process, an increasing number of projects have been implemented by national teams of experts, while the staff of the Centre assume planning and coordination roles, including the development and exploratory application of methods and approaches. Equally, the Centre takes the leading role in identifying and formulating projects in consultation with participating partners, and in placing proposals with potential funding sources.

14. During 1996, the Centre implemented five projects, listed below, within the framework of its research and development programme. One of the projects will continue during 1997, while the

remaining four were expected to be completed by the end of 1996, with the exception of the relevant reports and seminars:

- (a) Women's role in upland farming development in Asia;
- (b) Agricultural diversification and food crop trade: implications for agricultural policies in South-East Asia;
- (c) Market prospect of upland crop products and policy analysis in selected countries in Asia;
- (d) Economic assessment of selected resource management techniques in marginal upland agriculture;
- (e) Pulses trade study.

15. Project (a) addressed the role of women in upland agriculture. The project received financial support from the Government of the Netherlands. The role of women in upland areas differs from that in other areas because of the type of farming, technology and higher degree of commercialization involved. The fragile environmental and disadvantaged conditions under which upland agriculture is frequently carried out also have implications for the role of women. The diversity of upland agriculture facilitates seasonal labour migration, with extra burdens for rural women. Women show a very high labour participation in upland agriculture and derive substantial income from it. The project was essentially completed in 1995. In 1996, some supplementary data were collected and the report will be published within the year.

16. Project (b) aimed at characterizing the changes in agriculture in South-East Asian countries and at indicating future scenarios of development, including implications for intra- and interregional agricultural trade. The project developed a comprehensive yet simple sector model which comprises three modules: farming systems, commodity chain and a module involving macro-linked variables. During 1996, the farming system modules were improved for Thailand and Indonesia, and various policy impacts were tested at farm and regional levels. The outcomes of the project were transferred to Indonesian institutions. In Thailand, the project was implemented in collaboration with the Office of Agricultural Economics and four workshops were organized by the Centre. In Viet Nam, the project was carried out in collaboration with the National Institute of Agricultural Sciences and Techniques. A farming systems module was developed with five farm types to represent the Red River delta. Two workshops were organized by the Centre. A regional seminar is to be held in February 1997 in Bangkok to discuss the results of policy analyses conducted in the three countries.

17. Project (c) aimed to analyse changing production and consumption structures and to characterize their prospects in seven countries of the region. It is also aimed at indicating policy options for improving commodity supplies, market systems and farm incomes. The projects is thus expected to facilitate policy formulation, identify promising export products and enhance regional economic

cooperation through trade and harmonized policies. The Government of Japan has been providing funds for the project, which started in the latter part of 1994.

18. In 1996, the country study of the second three countries was completed and the draft report meeting was held in July. The draft reports of all seven participating countries are being edited for publication. The integrated report of the project is also being prepared. A regional workshop will be held in February 1997 at the Centre to discuss and disseminate the findings of the project.

19. Project (d), funded by the Government of the Republic of Korea, started in 1996. The project addresses issues of sustainable management of natural resources faced by upland agriculture, particularly in marginal areas, focusing on the long-term aspects of economic viability. Its findings will indicate the necessary mechanism for the adoption by farmers of farming practices that are technically feasible and economically viable. The Centre's staff visited participating countries, India and China, and their study sites to discuss the work plan with the national experts and partner institutes. The country studies started in the latter part of 1996 and will continue in 1997.

20. Project (e) was one of the collaborative activities in which the Centre participated under the regional project funded by UNDP. Five countries, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, were invited to take part in the project in regard to the production and trade of five predominant pulses, mungbean, blackgram, lentil, chickpea and pigeon pea. The study aimed to characterize the future potential for trade in these pulses in these countries. The country studies were completed and the final report was available at the end of 1996.

21. In addition, one new project entitled Effects of trade liberalization on agriculture in selected Asian countries with special focus on CGPRT crops is planned to start in early 1997 with funding from the Government of Japan. The project is to be implemented in collaboration with 10 countries in the region for three years. The project aims (a) to identify the international trade of agricultural products with a special focus on CGPRT crops in the region under further liberalized market conditions; (b) to characterize the situation and prospect of agriculture in selected Asian countries with special attention to the effects of trade liberalization; (c) to specify policy options for improving farmers' income in the process of trade liberalization; and (d) to provide concerned policy makers and researchers with discussions and suggestions on the above findings.

B. Human resources development and information services programme

22. The human resources development activities and information services of the Centre have been integrated into one programme, under which both activities have been carried out in a complementary manner. They are also closely related to the research programme and its themes.

23. The human resources development activities of the Centre address the following areas:

- (a) Dissemination of information on approaches, and methods of research and policy formulation, in the field of CGPRT crop development;
- (b) Dissemination of the results of the research projects carried out by the Centre;
- (c) Identification and prioritization of research and development activities, and the human resources development needs of the cooperating partners of the Centre.

24. In order to achieve these objectives, regional workshops and seminars, short-term regional and in-country training courses, and on-the-job training activities are undertaken.

25. The information services provide support for users within, and external to, the Centre. This support has been translated into three activities: publications, documentation services and the provision of statistical information.

26. The three-year plan of the programme focuses on strengthening training activities. The central modality includes short-term intensive training courses and concentrates on basic concepts and their applications for efficient monitoring, and the planning of development in CGPRT crops. This responds to the demand for the upgrading of the skills and capability of researchers and policy planners in the areas of socio-economic research, and policy monitoring and formation in developing countries. Within this framework, a series of training course have been and will be held during the period 1996-1998.

27. In 1996, one two-week working seminar was conducted at the Centre in September on quantifying sustainability. The seminar was attended by 13 participants from 12 countries and was funded by the Government of the Netherlands. The seminar focused on the application of geographical information systems developed by the Centre in modelling and assessing sustainability in agriculture.

28. The project National and regional statistical databases system for CGPRT crops carried over from the previous year was completed in 1996 and datasets and statistical profiles of participating countries were published. The project has been funded by the Government of the Netherlands since 1991.

29. In March and December 1996, two in-country one-week working seminars on database management were held in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, and in Nepal and Bangladesh respectively. Cambodia joined in the seminar in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The seminars were cost-effective and well received in these countries. The seminars were co-funded by the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands.

30. The Centre has continued to publish monographs, working papers and project reports, together with its quarterly newsletters, *Palawija News*. In 1996, the Centre published the following items:

(a) Working papers:

1. Market prospects for upland crops in India (WP 20)
2. Market prospects for upland crops in Thailand (WP 21)
3. CGPRT crops in Pakistan: a statistical profile, parts I and II (WP 17)
4. CGPRT crops in Indonesia: a statistical profile, parts I, II and III (WP 18)

(b) Monographs and proceedings:

1. *Farmers and Traders in a Changing Maize Market in East Java* (CG 31)
2. *Integrating Seed Systems for Annual Food Crops: Proceedings of a Workshop held in Malang, Indonesia, October 24-27, 1995* (CG 32)
3. *Women in Upland Agriculture in Asia: Proceedings of a Workshop Held in Chiang Mai, Thailand, January 31- February 3, 1995* (CG 33)

(c) HRD series:

1. *Socio-economic Research for Agriculture: with reference to Management* (HRDP 2)

(d) Internal papers:

1. *Sustainable upland agriculture in South-East Asia: a study of constraints and prospects for its development* (IP 2)

IV. FINANCIAL STATUS

31. The estimated expenditure from institutional support resources in 1996 was approximately US\$420,000, including the programme support cost (see annex V). Contributions to these resources were made by Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. The evolution in contributions to the institutional support resources from member Governments from 1990 to 1996 is shown in annex VI.

32. The cash expenditure from programme resources for specific projects and activities amounted to almost US\$815,000. In addition, other forms of support were received, mostly expert services, which totalled 135 man-months. Contributions of these resources were made by Austria, France, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea and other developing countries.

33. The estimated expenditure from institutional resources for 1997 amounts to approximately US\$461,000 (annex V). Although the amount of carry-over to next year appears to be large enough, the actual operational figure is unstable and is insufficient to cover unexpected expenditure and delayed payments from the contributing countries.

34. Based on planned projects and activities for 1997, and subject to the availability of funds for several of those projects, the programme expenditure for 1997 is estimated to be US\$897,000. The bulk of in-kind contributions would be expert services from Governments and agencies, which are estimated at a total of 146 man-months.

35. In spite of the positive trend, the general resource situation of the Centre remains fragile and the availability of funds insufficient. The available resources for institutional support, despite the recent increase in contributions, remain below the requirements of the Centre. The programme resources are to be expanded to respond to the increasing needs for CGPRT crop development in developing countries. Since the Centre relies on Governments and other institutions for the provision of its expert services, an increase in such services to match programmes and projects is essential to ensure the success of the operation of the Centre.

V. FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE CGPRT CENTRE

36. The fifteenth session of the Governing Board of the CGPRT Centre was held at Bogor, Indonesia, from 3 to 5 December 1996.

37. The session was attended by representatives of France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Papua New Guinea, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand as members of the Board. The Ambassador of Sri Lanka attended the meeting. Representatives of Malaysia and UNDP, FAO, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank attended as observers.

38. The Governing Board was informed of the Centre's activities in 1996 which were included in the research and development programme, and in the human resources development and information services programme. The proposed programme of work for 1997, within the framework of the three-year plan covering 1997-1999, was considered and discussed. The Governing Board approved the three-year programme and the proposed programme for 1997. The Governing Board also expressed deep appreciation to the director and staff of the Centre for their hard work on the Centre's programme. The Governing Board requested the director to take into account its observations and remarks in the

implementation of programme activities.

39. The Governing Board was informed of the expenditure from institutional support and programme resources in 1996, and the estimated expenditure and the subsequent financial situation for 1997. The Governing Board expressed appreciation to the Government of Pakistan for starting to contribute to the Centre and to the Governments of Viet Nam and Papua New Guinea for increasing their contributions. The Governing Board expressed special appreciation to the Government of Indonesia for its intention to increase its contribution for 1997, and other members for continued support. The Governing Board strongly emphasized that its institutional support and programme resources needed to be expanded, in view of the continuing fragile financial situation and insufficient availability of such resources. In this regard, the Governing Board reaffirmed the need to strengthen efforts at fund-raising.

40. The Governing Board approved the report on expenditure in 1996 and planned expenditure for 1997.

41. Under agenda item 8, the Governing Board discussed the positioning of the Centre under the reform of ESCAP, and the impact evaluation of the Centre. The Governing Board put high priority on the past achievements and future roles of the Centre in the region.

ANNEXES

Annex I

Involvement of countries in the activities of the CGPRT Centre in 1996

Countries	Governing Board	Technical Advisory Committee	Provision of resource person and consultant	Collaborative research	Participation in seminar, workshop, and training course	Information services
Australia	-	X	X	-	-	X
Austria	-	-	X	-	-	-
Bangladesh	X	X	-	X	X	X
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	X
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	X	-
China	-	-	-	X	-	X
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	X
France	X	X	X	-	-	X
India	X	-	-	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan	X	X	X	-	-	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	-	-	-	X	X
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	X	X
Myanmar	X	-	-	X	X	X
Nepal	-	-	-	-	X	X
Netherlands	-	X	X	-	-	X
Pakistan	X	-	-	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea	X	X	-	-	-	X
Philippines	X	-	-	X	X	X
Republic of Korea	X	X	X	-	-	X
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	X
Sri Lanka	X	-	-	X	X	X
Thailand	X	X	X	X	X	X
Viet Nam	X	-	-	X	X	X

Annex II

Staffing in 1996 and plan for 1997

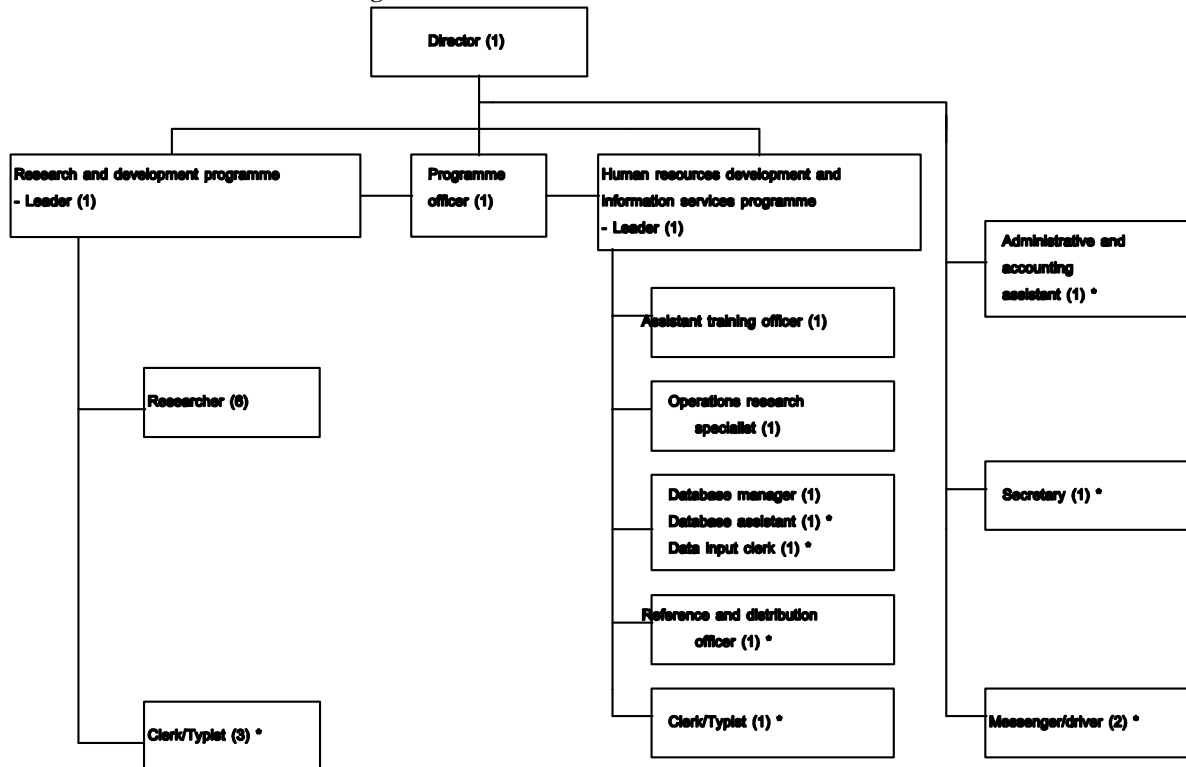
	In position as of 1 October 1996	Staffing plan for 1997 ^a
Research and development programme		
Leader	1	1
Programme officer	1	1
Researchers	3	6
Secretary/clerk ^b	3	3
Subtotal	8	11
Human resources development and information services programme		
Leader	1	1
Training officer	-	1
Operations research specialist	1	1
Database economist	-	1
Other database staff ^b	2	2
Reference/distribution officer ^b	1	1
Secretary/clerk ^b	1	1
Subtotal	6	8
Administration and management		
Director	1	1
Administrative/accounting assistant ^b	1	1
Secretary ^b	1	1
Messenger/driver ^b	2	2
Subtotal	5	5
Total	19	24

^a Based on the programme of work for 1997.

^b General Service category.

Annex III

Organization chart of the CGPRT Centre for 1997



() : Number of staff
* : General services category

Annex III

Organization Chart of the CGPRT Centre for 1997

Annex IV

Summary of progress and planned activities in 1996/1997

Project	Implementation period	Participating countries	Total cost ^{a/} (US\$)	Major donor	Major activities for 1997
Research and development					
1. Agricultural diversification and food crop trade: implication for agricultural policies in Southeast Asia (DIVAPOL-1)	1994-1997	Indonesia, Thailand and Viet Nam	1 000 000 including cost of the Centre's staff	Government of France and CIRAD	- Regional seminar in Bangkok in January 1997. - Preparing the report.
2. Market prospect of upland crop products and policy analysis in selected countries in Asia (MPUPA)	1994-1997	First year: Indonesia, India, Philippines and Thailand Second year: China, Pakistan, Viet Nam	569 396	Government of Japan	- Regional seminar in Bogor in February 1997. - Preparing the integrated report.
3. Economic assessment of selected resource management technique in marginal upland agriculture (SUASA-2)	1996-1998	China and India	145 544	Government of Republic of Korea	- Implementation of country study. - Reviewing the country reports.
4. Effect of trade liberalization on agriculture in selected Asian countries with special focus on CGPRT crops (TradeLib)	1997-1999	China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam	866 962	Government of Japan	- Preparation and implementation of country study.
5. Development of the concept of a dynamic atlas of Asian agriculture (DyAtlas)	1997	India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka	60 589	To be identified	- Fund-raising activities.
Human resources development and information services					
1. Regional working seminar: database establishment and management implications	1997	12 countries (to be identified)	316 400	Government of the Netherlands	- Implementation of the seminar
2. In-country training: hands-on database management	1997	India and Pakistan	24 968	Government of Japan	- Implementation of the course
3. Publication and information	1997	All partner countries	(project funds and Joint Contribution Fund)		- Continued

^{a/} Excluding the cost of the Centre's staff unless otherwise mentioned.

Annex V

**Institutional support resources: estimated expenditure in 1996
and planned expenditure for 1997**

			(US\$)
	Estimated expenditure in 1996 (as of 1 October 1996)	Planned expenditure for 1997	
Revenue			
Carry-over from 1995	295 436	From 1996	302 772
Contributions from members	403 470		403 470
Interest accrued	24 000		24 000
Total	722 906		730 242
Expenditure			
Professional staff	160 000		170 000
Support staff	81 800		90 000
Travel	18 000		20 000
TAC, other meetings	20 000		25 000
Equipment	11 000		10 000
Reporting and printing	8 000		8 000
Maintenance and utilities	60 000		60 000
Sundry	13 000		15 000
Contingency	0		10 000
Subtotal	371 800		408 000
Programme support costs	48 334		53 040
Total	420 134		461 040
Carry-over to 1997	302 772	To 1998	269 202

^{a/} Balance as of 31 December 1995.

Annex VI

Institutional support resources: contributions from members, 1990-1996

	(US\$)						
Members	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Bangladesh	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000
India	-	-	-	-	5 000	5 000	(5 000)
Indonesia ^a	30 000	35 900	44 700	51 311	65 050	120 705 ^b	113 039 ^b
Japan	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000
Myanmar	-	-	1 000	1 000	1 000	(1 000)	(1 000)
Nepal	500	500	500	500	500	500	(500)
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 000
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	5 000	(5 000)	(10 000)
Philippines	26 381 ^c	5 000	5 152	5 165	5 000	5 716	5 716
Republic of Korea	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	20 000	20 000	(20 000)
Sri Lanka	-	-	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Thailand	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	30 000	30 486	30 215
Viet Nam	-	-	-	1 000	(1 000)	(2 000)	(2 000)
Total	287 881	272 400	292 352	299 976	343 550	401 407	403 470

Note: Parentheses indicate no payment as of 1 December 1996.

^a Until 1990, estimated amounts based on in-kind contribution, and from 1991 onward, cash contribution in local currency converted into United States dollars at the time of payment.

^b The amounts were the same, Rp. 263,380,000, for both 1995 and 1996.

^c Represents five years' contribution for 1985-1988 and 1990.