BOARD
OF
DIRECTORS

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

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**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO KAZAKHSTAN
FOR THE ENERGY SECTOR STUDY
(COFINANCED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND)**

The attached Report is circulated for the information of the Board. The President approved the technical assistance on 25 June 2001.

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ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
(Cofinanced by the Government of Finland)

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

FOR THE

ENERGY SECTOR STUDY

June 2001

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 15 June 2001)

Currency Unit	–	Tenge (T)
$1.00	=	T145.00
T1.00	=	$0.0069

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
KEA	–	Kazakhstan Electricity Association
KEGOC	–	Kazakhstan Electricity Grid Operating Company
kV	–	kilovolt (1,000 volt)
kWh	–	kilowatt-hour (1,000 watt-hour)
MEMR	–	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
MW	–	megawatt (1,000 kilowatts)
RE	–	renewable energy
TA	–	technical assistance
TWh	–	terawatt-hour (1,000,000,000 kWhs)

NOTES

(i) The fiscal year of the Government coincides with the calendar year.

(ii) In this report, "$" refers to US dollars.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. During the Country Programming Mission in March 2001, the Government of Kazakhstan requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to finance the development of renewable energy (RE) resources, including hydroelectric and wind power, in remote areas. An advisory technical assistance (TA) was included in the country assistance plan for 2001 to review the overall energy sector with a view to examining the need for ADB involvement in the sector with substantial poverty reduction implications and positive environmental impacts, including the development of RE. Depending on the study's outcome, ADB will discuss with the Government the possibility of financing sustainable energy development. The Mission reached an understanding with the Government on the scope, approach, cost estimate, and implementation arrangements for the TA.[1] The TA framework is in Appendix 1.

II. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

2. Kazakhstan is rich in natural resources, including oil and natural gas. With participation of foreign firms, the country is rapidly developing its export potential in oil and gas. Much of the country's domestic energy consumption of about 120 million metric tons of oil equivalent derives from high-ash domestic coal, about 50 percent, followed by nuclear fuel and oil at 22 percent each and natural gas at 5 percent, with the rest as RE. The intensity of energy use in the country is two to three times that of industrialized western countries, partly due to economic structural differences, but also to inefficient energy production and use.

3. Annual gas production is about 7 billion cubic meters (m^3) out of a proven reserve of about 3 trillion m^3 and an annual production potential of over 35 billion m^3.[2] The country's pipeline infrastructure was designed as part of the overall gas transmission system of the former Soviet Union. The bulk of the gas reserves and production is in the country's northwest, where domestic demand is limited. The existing pipeline infrastructure does not permit supply to the largest demand areas, which are in the south. The country is thus dependent upon gas imports from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. However, the regional gas transportation system urgently needs to be rehabilitated and modernized.[3]

4. The country has 54 power generation plants that have a total installed capacity of 18,500 megawatts (MW), of which 93 percent is thermal (80 percent coal and 13 percent gas and oil), and 7 percent hydropower. The available capacity is much less, about 73 percent or 13,500 MW, because of poor maintenance. Due to its geographic location, Kazakhstan's transmission and distribution system remains linked to two separate networks: the Russian network in the northwest and north, and the Central Asia Power System network in the south. Electricity imports from the Russian Federation and the Kyrgyz Republic account for about 5-6 percent of domestic consumption, and Uzbekistan for even less. The power sector needs considerable rehabilitation and upgrading if the country is to improve the efficiency of energy production and use. The Government has recently initiated measures for (i) improving the reliability and quality of power supply by rehabilitating and modernizing the transmission and dispatch control systems, and (ii) establishing a competitive wholesale market in the power sector.

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[1] The TA first appeared in *ADB Business Opportunities* (Internet Edition) in April 2001.
[2] Recent discoveries indicate that potential could be 80 billion–90 billion m^3.
[3] ADB is examining the possibility of improving the regional gas transmission system under a proposed project.

5. Over the past decade, following the introduction of major reforms, Kazakhstan's energy sector, particularly the power and gas subsectors, has undergone considerable restructuring. The reforms are aimed at establishing a competitive power market that would encourage private sector participation. In December 1995, the Government adopted a law on power engineering, which set the stage for restructuring and privatization, and created an independent state regulatory agency. However, the agency is yet to be established, and its functions are performed by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) and the Antimonopoly Committee. Moreover, the tariff structure does not allow recovery of costs. Customer service concepts are inadequate. The Government is sensitive to high retail power tariffs, given the low affordability of most consumers. Pricing mechanisms and tariff methodologies need to be designed for cost recovery with proper social safety nets, so that investments could be made for improving the power system.

6. Under the Government's power sector restructuring and commercialization program, which began in 1996, Kazakhstan has separated the electricity generation plants from the transmission network. The Government has privatized 37 plants or over 80 percent of the country's generation capacity at lower than market value. In return, the investors would immediately rehabilitate the facilities. The Government has granted concessions of four of the 18 state-owned regional electric companies to private investors. However, because of unremunerative tariffs and nonpayment of accounts receivable, the investors could not even recover current costs and were unable to meet the commitment regarding investments for rehabilitation. The state-owned Kazakhstan Electricity Grid Operating Company (KEGOC) continues to own and operate the transmission grid, and has management control of the state-owned distribution companies. For the past three years, the Government has made several attempts to sell the remaining 14 regional electric companies to private investors. However, strategic investor interest has been low, given the sector's problems including (i) low collection rates of energy charges, (ii) excessive debt overhang, (iii) tariffs below costs, and (iv) lack of independence in policy-making and regulatory bodies. The policy environment for private investors needs to be improved, particularly in registration, licensing, taxation, and land rights.

7. In 1998, the Kazakhstan Electricity Association (KEA) was established, made up of KEGOC, regional electric companies, and power-generating companies. KEA has revitalized efforts for establishing a wholesale power market through (i) encouraging bilateral agreements on direct sales to customers, (ii) institution of ancillary service provisions, and (iii) rationalization of the payment schedule. However, the development of a competitive market is still in its early stages. The Government does not enforce punitive measures for nonpayment and nontechnical losses, which affects the quality of the power system's maintenance, operations, investment, and reliability. Transparency and strong legal and regulatory systems are needed to address these weaknesses.

8. Kazakhstan's RE resources are significant but were largely neglected under the former Soviet Union, which favored large, centrally owned and managed projects. About 5,100 remote villages are without electricity, and grid extension would be uneconomical. Kazakhstan's hydro potential is large, estimated at 170 terawatt-hours (TWh)/year, of which only about 14 per cent has been developed. The potential projects under 30 MW could develop generating capacity of 2,350 MW. Of this, the potential of small hydropower units less than 10 MW is significant, and at least 453 small hydroelectric power projects could be developed for a total installed capacity of 1,380 MW. The development of clean and competitive RE from wind and water would bring modern energy to remote and nomadic populations, especially in the south, where the poor suffer the most from the harsh winters.

9. As a direct result of its high energy intensity and relatively high economic output, Kazakhstan is the largest emitter of greenhouse gases in Central Asia. Particulate emission is also very high due to the country's dependence on low-quality coal. However, the Government leads the region in the effort to improve air quality, having committed under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce emissions. The Government increasingly recognizes the environmental and economic benefits of hydropower, RE, and energy-saving technologies. The Government is thus considering measures to promote the use of these technologies in remote regions, where they would provide the most economic benefits and poverty reduction impacts that would encourage local governments and the private sector to replicate them. The Government's strategy stresses improving energy efficiency and preserving the environment, which require an appropriate regulatory framework for (i) adjusting tariffs to improve resource mobilization, (ii) enhancing operational efficiency, and (iii) encouraging energy conservation.

10. The framework agreement on the joint use of water and energy resources among the three Central Asian countries that share the Syr Darya basin, viz. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan, provides the basis for regional economic cooperation. However, conflicting objectives of the three countries in the utilization of the water resources of Syr Darya have resulted in straining regional cooperation. While the Kyrgyz Republic's priority is electricity and heating in the winter, this results in low agricultural yields in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in the summer. The framework needs to be refined further to support the Central Asian governments' efforts in planning and scheduling of water releases, pricing of water, settlement of payments, and enforcement of inter-country agreement on sharing of the water to ensure that the use of water and energy resources is optimized. Regional water and electricity working groups and nongovernment organizations need to cooperate and coordinate their efforts to make optimal use of water and power resources. These issues are being addressed under an ongoing TA in coordination with the World Bank and other aid agencies.[4]

11. Since 1994, the United States Agency for International Development has provided considerable TA for (i) legal and regulatory reform, (ii) restructuring and privatization, (iii) creation and development of competitive markets, and (iv) strengthening of regional trade relationships in the power sector. Such assistance included (i) developing and implementing electricity and energy laws, (ii) creating independent regulatory commissions, (iii) setting up wholesale and retail tariff mechanism, and (iv) establishing regional contracting and wholesale pricing mechanisms. In December 1999, the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development provided a combined loan of $260 million to upgrade the transmission system.

12. The Government's energy sector program, which includes decentralized use of RE, will help achieve the broader objective of sustainable energy development. The Government has requested ADB's TA to examine longer-term policy and institutional reforms to formulate an overall strategy for the energy sector that would support RE development. The strategy will help ensure the optimal use of the country's scarce capital and natural resources, efficient development of the energy sector, and reduction of poverty. The TA is consistent with ADB's energy sector policy[5] by providing sustainable economic growth by removing policy, institutional, and financial impediments to the delivery of efficient energy services, particularly to the poor. The TA will help operationalize the country strategy in the energy sector by outlining options for ADB

[4] TA 5960-REG: *Regional Power Transmission Modernization Project in the Central Asian Republics*, for $900,000, approved on 12 December 2000.

[5] Energy 2000: Review of the Energy Policy. Asian Development Bank. (Doc. IN. 282-00 dated 8 December 2000).

involvement in developing RE to provide electricity and heating, particularly to the poor, in off-grid areas; and improving energy efficiency to reduce environmental damage.

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Objective

13. The objective of the TA is to formulate a strategy for sustainable energy sector development. The strategy will improve the policy and regulatory framework, and promote sector restructuring with a view to increasing investment efficiency in the energy sector and to expanding energy supply to remote areas.

B. Scope

14. The TA will prepare a strategy for energy sector restructuring and development based on an assessment of (i) the country's energy resources; (ii) energy sector studies financed by other funding agencies; (iii) energy sector policies, institutional frameworks, and regulations; and (iv) existing government plans, programs, and strategies. The TA will recommend measures aimed at providing adequate supply of energy to the poor and disadvantaged, including those in remote regions not covered by the power grid in an efficient manner. The TA will establish a broad framework to (i) assess the scope to improve the energy supply system's reliability and efficiency, (ii) determine the priorities for its rehabilitation and maintenance, and (iii) promote decentralized RE development. Outline terms of reference for the consultants are in Appendix 2.

15. The TA-financed study will identify barriers to market-oriented energy sector development and recommend measures to help achieve sustainable environmental improvement. It will also outline prioritized investment requirements for power sector rehabilitation and restructuring, and an RE development program for support by external funding agencies, including ADB. A medium- and long-term strategy for implementing the Government's energy sector development program will be formulated, in accordance with market-oriented policy requirements and project viability. The study will formulate an action program for further policy and institutional reforms in the energy sector, including measures for (i) creating a modern energy delivery system by increasing the efficiency of energy use and demand-side management, and (ii) removing transmission bottlenecks. Environmentally sustainable energy expansion will be promoted by developing hydropower and replacing fossil fuels with cleaner energy sources to reduce air pollution, with a special emphasis on investigating climate change issues. A financing strategy will be prepared including domestic resource mobilization through tariff reforms to recover costs. The study will outline measures for improving governance and enhancing private sector participation in the energy sector.

C. Cost Estimates and Financing Plan

16. The total cost of the TA is estimated at $363,000 equivalent, comprising a foreign exchange cost of $215,000 and a local currency cost of $148,000 equivalent (Appendix 3). The TA will be jointly cofinanced, on a grant basis, by ADB, providing $150,000 equivalent from the ADB-funded TA program comprising $120,000 in foreign exchange cost and $30,000 equivalent in local currency cost, and the Government of Finland, providing $95,000 equivalent to finance the rest of the foreign exchange cost. The Government of Kazakhstan will finance $118,000 equivalent of the local currency costs.

D. Implementation Arrangements

17. MEMR in association with KEGOC will be the TA's Executing Agency. KEGOC will provide counterpart staff and support services to the consultants. A senior MEMR official will be the TA coordinator. MEMR will coordinate with the other concerned agencies to determine optimal strategies for meeting energy requirements at the national, *oblast* (provincial), and local levels.

18. The TA will finance the services of international and domestic consultants, who will be engaged as individuals on the basis of biodata proposals, in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants* and other arrangements satisfactory to ADB for the engagement of domestic consultants. The consulting team will comprise experts in energy sector development including RE; energy economics and institutional development; environmental issues; and social and poverty reduction analyses. The consultants will be engaged for a total of 12 person-months, equally divided between international and domestic consultants. The international energy sector assessment specialist will act as the team leader and coordinate the activities of all consultants. The domestic consultants will assist the international consultants in gathering and analyzing pertinent information from concerned agencies, and in reviewing studies and other documents provided by the national agencies.

19. The study is expected to commence in September 2001 and be completed within five months. The team leader will be responsible for all reports by the consultants. An interim report will be submitted within one month from the start of work, and a draft final report will be submitted within three months. The interim report will cover all relevant aspects, drawing conclusions with appropriate recommendations for the subsequent work schedule. The draft final report will be reviewed in a tripartite meeting among ADB, Government and the consultants within one month of its submission. A workshop will be organized in conjunction with the tripartite review for disseminating the study findings and ensuring stakeholder participation. The draft final report will be modified to incorporate comments of the Government and ADB. The final report will be submitted within one month after tripartite review of the draft final report.

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

20. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved (i) the provision of technical assistance, on a grant basis, in an amount not exceeding the equivalent of $150,000, and (ii) ADB administering a portion of the technical assistance to be financed by the Government of Finland on a grant basis in an amount not exceeding the equivalent of $95,000, both to the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the Energy Sector Study, and hereby reports such action to the Board.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

Design Summary	Performance Indicators And Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Goal			
Support sustainable economic growth by (i) promoting sustainable energy development, (ii) improving the availability of energy in rural and remote areas, and (iii) restructuring energy sector governance in line with the needs of the market economy	Better balance in energy use through decentralized and reliable supply to needy communities, improved policy and governance framework, and increased private-public partnership	Policy dialogue with national, *oblast (*provincial), and local government agencies; review missions; and periodic progress reports	Continued government commitment to promote sustainable energy sector development and implement sectoral reforms and restructuring
Purpose			
Formulate a strategy for sustainable energy sector development that will encourage investment to improve energy supply to remote areas	Recommend improvements to the policy and regulatory frameworks that will promote efficient energy sector development	Policy dialogue, review missions, and periodic reports	National and *oblast* governments' commitment and capability to implement the policy measures
	Outline a prioritized program for increased investment, including in development of new and alternative energy systems	Policy dialogue, review missions, and periodic reports	Implementation of promotional and investment programs
Outputs			
Policy guidelines and institutional measures to guide market-oriented energy sector development, including rehabilitation and restructuring	Develop a broad framework for improving decentralized energy supply based on a review of government strategies and policies in the energy sector	Policy dialogue, review missions, and periodic reports on policy and institutional reforms	Implementation of ongoing sector reforms
Institutional framework for assessing energy potential and supporting increased investment	Reduced reliance on administrative and regulatory measures, introduction of market-based instruments, and enhanced private sector role in energy development	Policy dialogue, review missions, and consultants' periodic progress reports	Better environmental protection of viable projects
Diagnostic study of the energy sector agencies	Assessment of governance structure, identification of major impediments to improving efficiency, and recommendations for capacity building	Review missions, progress reports, and consultants' periodic reports	Continued government commitment and success in introducing institutional reforms
Specific strategies and programs for sustainable financing of selected energy projects	An optimal strategy for ADB involvement in the energy sector in conformity with ADB's poverty reduction strategy and thematic priorities	Policy dialogue with national government agencies	Availability of foreign exchange and domestic financing
Activities			
Review existing facilities, institutional frameworks, regulations, and standards, and identify barriers to market-oriented energy sector development	An action program for further policy and institutional reforms, including governance reforms, private sector participation, and improvement of sustainable environmental management	Policy dialogue, review missions, and periodic reports	Availability of suitable counterparts and cooperation of national and oblast government agencies

(Reference in text: page 1, para. 1)

Design Summary	Performance Indicators And Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Review energy sector studies financed by other funding agencies, and existing government plans and strategies.			Availability of data and information on energy demand and supply, potential problems, and constraints
Outline measures to enhance energy availability and achieve sustainable environmental improvement	An optimal strategy for energy sector development		Cooperation of concerned agencies in providing information
Outline and estimate prioritized investment requirements for energy sector development programs for support by external funding agencies, including ADB	Medium- to long-term development programs for the sectors, in compliance with market-oriented policy requirements and project viability		Adoption of market-oriented considerations in project design and formulation
Organize a workshop in conjunction with a final review of study findings			
Inputs			
Consulting services	International consulting services for 6 person-months Domestic consulting services for 6 person-months	Policy dialogue, review missions and periodic reports	Engagement of capable consultants with requisite skills
Funds	Total cost $363,000 equivalent, including $215,000 in foreign exchange and $148,000 in local currency		Provision of the required support by domestic consultants
Financing	Joint cofinancing of $150,000 from the ADB-funded TA Progran and $95,000 from the Government of Finland, to finance the entire foreign exchange cost and $30,000 equivalent in local currency equivalent		
	Government contribution of $118,000 equivalent		Available counterpart funds to meet local currency costs

OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS

The responsibilities of the consultants will include the following:

A. International Consultants (6 person-months)

1. Energy Sector Assessment (Team Leader)

(i) Summarize the current and projected energy situation in the country, and assess the implications of the proven, probable, and recently discovered oil and gas reserves or future energy sector development.

(ii) Assess various energy supply options, taking into account planned restructuring and expansion of the power and natural gas systems, and formulate a strategy for encouraging foreign investment and domestic private sector participation.

(iii) Assess the future use of the country's natural gas resources, and the potential impact of the future use of power and natural gas from neighboring countries, including from regional power and gas transmission networks.

(iv) Review current and proposed rehabilitation plans for power transmission systems and identify proposals for further high-priority rehabilitation work.

(v) Identify major policy, regulatory, institutional, management, operational and financial impediments that need to be removed to improve the efficiency of energy supply.

(vi) Recommend initiatives to remove these barriers, including action plans to promote sustainable energy development.

(vii) Review the existing policy framework as well as new initiatives and measures under consideration by the national, *oblast* (provincial) and local government agencies to promote and develop energy resources in remote areas.

(viii) Determine if energy prices encourage development of sustainable energy, including renewable energy (RE); and ensure cost recovery and use of market incentives to encourage environment-friendly behavior.

(ix) Review the external assistance to the energy sector, and outline measures for mobilizing international and domestic resources to finance sustainable energy sector development.

(x) Prepare and submit interim, draft final and final reports.

2. Energy Sector Restructuring

(i) Assess in detail the impact of recent government efforts to restructure, convert into joint stock companies, and privatize certain energy enterprises.

(Reference in text: page 4, para. 14)

(ii) Review the Government's present and proposed energy sector policy and provide an overview of existing policies, regulations, legislation, and institutional frameworks.

(iii) Recommend measures to improve the regulatory framework, taking into account the progress and constraints of the restructuring efforts over the past five years.

(iv) Review the options for longer term reorganization of the energy sector with a view to recommending a structure that promotes operational efficiency, efficient investment, reliability and quality of supply, and efficient use of energy, taking into account consumer needs.

(v) Identify and outline measures for increasing private sector participation in the energy sector.

3. Environmental Aspects

(i) Assess national and *oblast* energy policies and programs to improve the environment.

(ii) Assess the potential environmental impacts of the various strategic alternatives including the effects of fossil fuel substitution on air pollution, with a special emphasis on climate change issues.

(iii) Review environmental standards applicable to energy sector and assess actual compliance and steps taken to enhance compliance.

(iv) Determine the possibility of introducing mechanisms to curtail pollution resulting from new investments or major restructuring programs of energy entities.

(v) Outline a methodology for undertaking strategic environmental assessment of energy sector programs that would facilitate (a) meaningful participation of environmental authorities, nongovernment organizations and other relevant stakeholders in the preparation of the strategic environmental assessment (b) identification of potential conflicts among the various groups, and (c) systematic efforts to resolve the potential environmental conflicts relating to the strategic alternatives.

4. Social Dimensions and Poverty Reduction Impacts

(i) Assess the social implications of the proposed policies and strategies, particularly for poverty reduction, and suggest mitigation measures for any adverse impacts.

(ii) Review the poverty reduction implications of the proposed policies; evaluate the policies' impact on individuals, households, and vulnerable groups; and suggest possible mitigation measures.

(iii) Quantify the target group of beneficiaries and all other stakeholders, and estimate the economic benefits of the proposed energy sector development

program in terms of direct and indirect earnings, cost savings, and poverty reduction impacts.

B. Domestic Consultants (6 person-months)

Assist the international consultant to undertake the following tasks:

1. Energy Sector Assessment

(i) Summarize the current energy situation in the country, including the impact of oil, natural gas, and RE development in recent years, taking into account all available data and previous studies on the energy sector.

(ii) Review current and proposed rehabilitation plans for power transmission systems and identify proposals for further high-priority rehabilitation work.

(iii) Assess various energy supply options, taking into account planned restructuring and expansion of the power and natural gas systems, and formulate a strategy for encouraging foreign investment and domestic private sector participation.

(iv) Examine the constraints and barriers to commercial use of RE, and highlight the major issues relating to its development, taking into account ongoing research on macro policy development to accelerate the commercialization of RE financed by other funding agencies.

(v) Determine whether or not energy prices encourage development of sustainable energy including RE; and ensure cost recovery and use of market incentives to encourage environment-friendly behavior.

2. Energy Sector Restructuring

(i) Assess in detail the impact of recent government efforts to restructure, convert into joint stock companies, and privatize certain energy enterprises.

(ii) Review the Government's present and proposed energy sector policy and provide an overview of existing policies, regulations, legislation, and institutional frameworks.

(iii) Recommend measures to improve the regulatory framework, taking into account the progress and constraints of the restructuring efforts over the past five years.

3. Environmental Impacts

(i) Assess the environmental aspects of the energy strategy relating to restructuring, new investments, and pricing, and review (i) environmental standards, (ii) actual compliance, and (iii) steps taken to enhance compliance.

4. Social Dimensions and Poverty Reduction Impacts

(i) Review the poverty reduction implications of the proposed policies; evaluate the policies' impact on individuals, households, and vulnerable groups; and suggest possible mitigation measures.

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN
($)

Item	Foreign Exchange	Local Currency	Total Cost
A. External Financing[a]			
1. Consultants			
a. Remuneration			
i. International Consultants	126,000	0	126,000
ii. Domestic Consultants	0	14,400	14,400
b. Per Diem			
i. International Consultants	36,000	0	36,000
ii. Domestic Consultants	0	1,600	1,600
c. Travel			
i. International	20,000	1,200	21,200
ii. Domestic	0	1,200	1,200
2. Studies, Surveys, and Reports			
a. Report Preparation, Production, and Shipment	2,000	0	2,000
b. Purchase of Documents and/or Surveys	0	1,000	1,000
c. Interpretation and Translation Services	0	5,000	5,000
3. Workshops, Training, and Seminars	0	1,000	1,000
4. Miscellaneous Administration and Support Services[b]	2,600	200	2,800
5. Contract Negotiations and Policy Dialogue	5,000	0	5,000
6. Contingencies	23,400	4,400	27,800
Subtotal (A)	**215,000**	**30,000**	**245,000**
B. Government Financing			
1. Counterpart Staff	0	40,000	40,000
2. Studies, Surveys, and Reports	0	50,000	50,000
3. Administrative Support	0	14,000	14,000
4. Others	0	14,000	14,000
Subtotal (B)	0	**118,000**	**118,000**
Total	**215,000**	**148,000**	**363,000**

[a] Jointly cofinanced from the ADB-funded TA Program ($150,000) and the Government of Finland ($95,000).
[b] Secretarial services, communication, office accommodation, and supplies.

Source: Staff estimates.

(Reference in text: page 4, para. 16)