

16-DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

New Caledonia has had **PTOM** status within the **European Union** since the Rome treaty of 1957.

The major financial instruments for European assistance in New Caledonia include the European investment bank (BEI), regional programmes such as Profish (open sea fishing programme managed by CPS), lines of credit for funding of research, the environment and health, **ERASMUS**, and most importantly the **European Development Fund (EDF)**.

The major beneficiary of EDF VII funding was the construction of the new aquarium in Nouméa, for which European funding ended in June 2005, and is due to open early 2007, as well as a part of the Koné-Tiwaka road. Major funding in EDF VIII was allocated to the improvement and sealing of the road between Pouébo and Hienghène.

EDF IX was part of the council's Overseas association decision 2001/822/CE, dated 27 November, 2001, and relative to PTOM association, establishing a new relationship between PTOM and the European Union, as well as modifying management of EU financial assistance. The objective is to promote appropriation of the programming process by territorial authorities, and encourage funding allocations to be directed towards a single area of activity in order to improve the effectiveness of programmes. In this context, for the implementation of EDF IX, New Caledonia has produced a unique programme document (DO-CUP), adopted and signed off on March 25, 2004, targeting **ongoing vocational training**. The overall objective of the programme integrates the desire to achieve redistribution of wealth in New Caledonia, through measures to accompany economic and social development. The global budget allocated to New Caledonia for EDF IX (2000-2007) amounts to 21.5 million Euros.

▶ **PTOM.** Overseas countries and territories. See 1.4.

▶ **European union.** See 1.4.

▶ **CPS.** South Pacific community. See 1.5.

▶ **ERASMUS.** Erasmus targets quality improvement and strengthening of the European dimension in higher education, by encouraging trans-national co-operation, stimulating European mobility, and improving academic transparency and recognition of study programmes and qualifications in the entire Union.

▶ **EDF.** It is the main community funding instrument for co-operation and development in ACP states and PTOM. EDF is funded by member-State contributions, and is subject to its own financial rules, under the management of a specific committee. EDF provides a variety of instruments, specifically non-refundable assistance, venture capital and loans to the private sector. The Stabex and Sysmin instruments, for assistance to the agricultural and mining sectors, were abolished under the new partnership agreement signed at Cotonou in June 2000. The agreement also rationalised EDF instruments and introduced a sliding programming system allowing more flexibility and giving more responsibility to ACP States. Ever since the conclusion of the first partnership agreement in 1964, EDF cycles basically follow those of subsequent agreements and partnerships. Each EDF is agreed for a period of approximately five years. For New Caledonia, EDF IX represents the sum of 13.8 million Euros for the 2000-2007 period, plus carry-over amounts from previous EDF (7.8 million Euros), being a total 21.5 million Euros. Assistance granted to ACP and PTOM countries will continue to be financed via EDF for the 2008-2013 period.

▶ **Ongoing vocational training.** See 9.7.

SOURCES

[1] Commission Européenne, données statistiques, sur : <http://europa.eu>

[2] Situation des PTOM au 30/06/06 (FED VI à IX), sur : <http://ec.europa.eu/development>

[3] Gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, *Rapport annuel d'exécution du document unique de programmation de la Nouvelle-Calédonie*, deuxième année de réalisation du programme, 1^{er} janvier 2005 au 31 décembre 2005.

16.1 EUROPEAN INTERVENTION

European Development Fund (EDF) chronology [1]

EDF I	1959-1964	
EDF II	1964-1970	Yaoundé agreement I
EDF III	1970-1975	Yaoundé agreement II
EDF IV	1975-1980	Lomé agreement I
EDF V	1980-1985	Lomé agreement II
EDF VI	1985-1990	Lomé agreement III
EDF VII	1990-1995	Lomé agreement IV
EDF VIII	1995-2000	Lomé agreement IV and revised IV
EDF IX	2000-2007	Cotonou agreement
EDF X	2008-2013	Revised Cotonou agreement

European assistance to French PTOM [2]

	EDF VI (1986-1990)		EDF VII (1991-1995)		EDF VIII (1996-2000)		EDF IX (2000-2007)		
	Initial grant	Paid (a)	Initial grant	Paid (a)	Initial grant	Paid (a)	Initial grant	Previous EDF transfers	Total available EDF IX
Mayotte	4 750	4 749	6 700	6 689	10 000	889	15 200	9 123	24 323
New Caledonia	7 850	7 820	12 500	12 443	15 800	10 201	13 750	7 798	21 548
French Polynesia	8 250	8 249	13 100	12 962	14 100	10 166	13 250	4 089	17 338
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	3 427	3 415	3 000	3 000	4 000	3 540	12 400	454	12 810
Southern and Antarctic French Territories	300	273	300	30	-	-	-	-	-
Wallis AND Futuna	3 750	3 232	4 600	4 568	6 400	1 679	11 500	5 284	16 784

(a) At June 30, 2006.

Unit : thousand Euros

Programming perspectives* for 2006-2007** [3]

		Planned 2006	Planned 2007
EDF IX Projects	DOCUP EDF IX	4 117	4 145
	TEP Green project	2 000	3 223
	Regional cooperation projects in the environmental arena (currently being elaborated)	-	3 000
EDF VII Projects	Remainder of Hienghène-Pouébo road	5 616	-
	Loyalty islands fisheries base	1 500	1 222
	Remainder of Nouméa aquarium	16	-
	SYSMIN	755	737
	Remainder PROCFISH	865	-
EDF VI Projects	SYSMIN	1 899	-
Programmes	SOCRATES	-	150
	Horizontal Social dialogue	30	-
Total		16 799	12 477

* For project programmes receiving financial assistance from the European Union.

Unit : thousand Euros

** Including projects currently being developed or in the approval process.

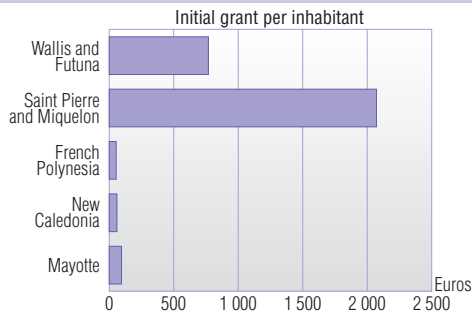
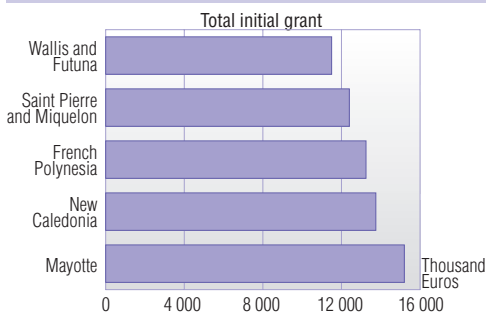
Major projects funded in New Caledonia under EDF* (VI, VII, VIII, IX) [1]

	Amount
DOCUP (vocational training)	21 503
SYSMIN Funded projects : diversification support and improvement in the mining sector, eligibility studies and mining resource inventory	6 000
Hienghène-Pouébo road	5 598
Nouméa Aquarium	5 539
Koné-Tiwaka road	3 947
Loyalty islands fisheries base	2 799
PROCFISH	2 397
Constructions of schools in Loyalty islands	2 372
Rural development programme	2 078
Magenta aerodrome upgrade	1 902
SEDEF cool store capacity increase	997
1st programme for micro-enterprises	997
Apprentice training centre	763
Extension of trades house	704

* Some projects have been financed under several EDF (Magenta aerodrome, Nouméa aquarium...)

Unit : thousand Euros

Grants allocated to French PTOM under EDF IX [1 and 2]



16-DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Part of **State spending** in New Caledonia is in the form of interventions as assistance for development and wealth redistribution, mainly through the **development and urban agglomeration contracts**.

Accordingly, since 1990, the State has made agreements with New Caledonia and the provinces (and municipalities since 2000), for long term development contracts in accordance with orientations included in the overall improvement and development plan. At the same time, urban agglomeration contracts have been made between the State and the municipalities of Greater Nouméa, with priority given to accompanying measures for urban (habitat, water supply, waste treatment...) and social (insertion, prevention of delinquency, training...) development.

State-Intercommunity contracts were also struck for the 2000-2004 period.

State intervention under these contracts represented 226 million Euros for the 2000-2005 period, with 393 million planned for the following 2006-2010 contracts.

These direct financial interventions from the State are complemented by indirect assistance, specifically in the form of "defiscalisation" **tax exemption** measures.

The principle of tax exemption to encourage Metropolitan investment in overseas France was established in 1980. Today, this form of tax exemption is now governed under the **Girardin law**, with its legal basis in the programme law for Overseas France n°2003-660 of July 21, 2003. The Girardin law extended the fiscal incentive but significantly modified the mechanism : increased number of eligible sectors, modification of the compulsory approval limit and authorisation of the "**double exemption**". In New Caledonia this double exemption means the national exemption can be obtained concurrently with local exemption under New Caledonian legislation known as the "**Frogier law**".

Investment undertaken with tax exemption amounted to 50 million Euros in 2005.

► **State spending.** See 15.1.

► **Development contracts.** Provided for under articles 84 and 85 of referendum law n°88-1028 of November 9, 1988, the first development contracts were signed by the State and the provinces for the 1990-1992 period ; the 2nd contracts related to the 1993-1997 period and were extended by amendments in 1998 and 1999 ; the 3rd contracts related to the 2000-2004 period, extended by amendment in 2005 ; the latest contracts, relating to the 2006-2010 period, were signed in March 2006.

► **Urban agglomeration contract.** The city contract, concluded between the State and the municipality of Nouméa for the 1993-1997 period, was extended under two amendments, in 1998 and 1999, and to also include the municipalities of Dumbéa, Mont-Dore and Païta. It was renamed the urban development contract for the 2000-2005 and 2006-2010 periods.

► **Tax exemption.** The term "defiscalisation" is used to describe an investment incentive law. The Pons law was adopted in 1986 with a view to increasing investments in the overseas departments and territories by Metropolitan tax payers. Initially applicable from 1986 to 2000, its application was extended for the 2001-2006 period under the name "Paul law", then underwent significant reworking in 2003 under the name "Girardin law".

► **Double exemption and "Frogier law".** Local law n°2002-019 of April 29, 2002, known as the "Frogier law" instigated an incentive mechanism for investment in certain economic areas until December 31, 2006. It comprises two parts : the first gives rise to a tax credit ; the 2nd part enables the creation of a partnership between a business wishing to invest and a financial backer with high tax exposure. The latter also provides access to a tax credit and can be obtained in conjunction with the Metropolitan fiscal regime under the "Girardin law", hence the term "double exemption".

SOURCE

[1] Haut-Commissariat de la république en Nouvelle-Calédonie, Direction des actions de l'État, service du développement économique, données relatives aux contrats de développement et à la défiscalisation.

SEE ALSO

Haut-commissariat de la république en Nouvelle-Calédonie : www.nouvelle-caledonie.gouv.fr

16.2 STATE INTERVENTION

State intervention in development contracts* [1]

	1993-1999	2000-2005 (b)
State/Loyalty islands province	62 356	40 199
State/Southern province	90 630	37 383
State/Northern province	109 837	61 710
State/ Loyalty islands municipalities	///	2 992
State/Southern municipalities	///	3 386
State/Northern municipalities	///	7 902
State/New Caledonia	37 157	22 232
State/Intercommunity	///	13 626
Urban agglomeration contract (a)	71 833	36 101
Total	371 812	225 531

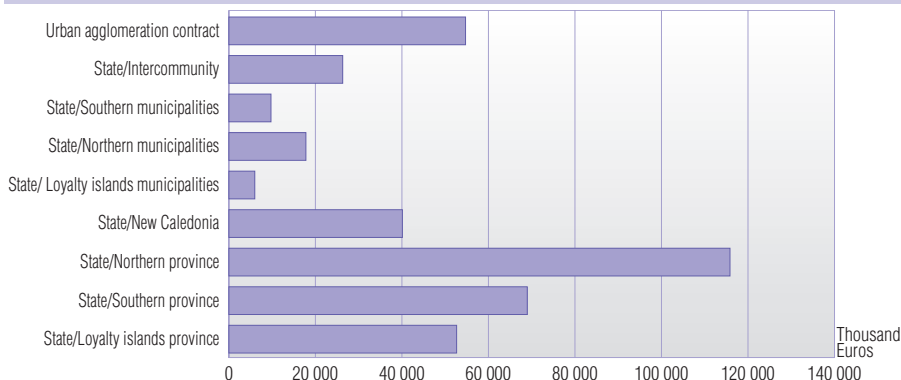
* Amounts paid at 31/12/05.

Unit : thousand Euros

(a) 1993-1997 City contract, extended as urban agglomeration contract.

(b) In each contract, State interventions will continue until 31/12/07 or 31/12/09, with total State intervention for this generation of contracts amounting to 376 million Euros.

State intervention programme for the 2006-2010 development contracts [1]



State intervention programme for the 2006-2010 development contracts by targeted sector [1]

	Housing	Territorial development	Territorial continuity	Health and social welfare	Culture, sport, youth affairs and education	Total
State/Loyalty islands province	8 045	13 408	7 307	2 045	22 014	52 819
State/Southern province	41 900	13 743	///	779	12 788	9 202
State/Northern province	47 934	46 635	318	5 657	15 687	116 231
State/ Loyalty islands municipalities (a)	na	na	na	na	na	6 000
State/Southern municipalities (b)	na	na	na	na	na	9 763
State/Northern municipalities (c)	na	na	na	na	na	17 858
State/New Caledonia	///	7 282	4 400	23 464	5 095	40 232
State/Intercommunity	///	12 000	///	///	14 397	26 397
Urban agglomeration contract	7 500	16 718	1 584	9 763	19 316	54 889

(a) Maré, Lifou and Ouvéa.

Unit : thousand Euros

(b) Boulouparis, Bourail, Farino, Île-des-Pins, La Foa, Moindou, Sarraméa, Thio, Yaté.

(c) Belep, Canala, Hienghène, Houaïlou, Kaala Gomen, Koné, Koumac, Poindimié, Ponérihouen, Pouébo, Pouembout, Poya, Touho, Voh.

Investment amounts granted by the State under "defiscalisation" tax exemption by activity sectors* [1]

	2004		2005	
	Approvals granted	Investment amounts	Approvals granted	Investment amounts
Agriculture	1	1 768	-	-
Construction	5	3 067	1	771
Energy	2	241 168	-	-
Industry	3	2 749	2	4 777
Housing	1	7 659	4	38 933
Mining-Haulage on mines	-	-	3	5 103
Fisheries	-	-	-	-
Tourism	1	235	-	-
Transport (land)	5	7 282	1	528
Total	18	263 928	11	50 121

* The figures shown only relate to tax exempted operations subjected to an approval procedure, as investments inferior to ceilings provided for by law receive fiscal assistance measures automatically.

Units : number, thousand Euros

16-DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The provinces are the major actors in terms of the economy New Caledonia. In effect, from 1988 onwards, the Matignon accords handed the provinces authority in matters of economic development.

Provincial activities in terms of economic development are undertaken through their **SEM Public/Private Joint Venture companies**, established at the end of the 1980s, which have clearly directed their interventions towards specific poles.

For Promosud, the Southern province development company, it has been tourism with the Société des Hôtels de Nouméa (SHN-Le Méridien), as well as aquaculture, industrial production and new technologies.

For Sofinor, the Northern province funding and investment company, priority has been given to mining with SMSP Société Minière du Sud Pacifique, as well as hospitality and aquaculture. For Sodil, the Loyalty islands development and investment company, funding of projects has been targeted at transport, hospitality and fisheries.

The provinces hold between 68% and 80% of the capital in these joint venture companies, the balance being mainly held by the local banks and ICAP.

Provincial activities are also undertaken through their development and/or investment codes. Accordingly, each province has adopted a specific **development and/or investment code** which defines the general mechanisms and application formalities of the assistance regime.

The Southern province has completed its assistance package through modified deliberation n°06-97 of May 16, 1997 relating to assistance for the creation of micro-enterprises and a variety of mechanisms to encourage economic development.

Accordingly, subject to certain eligibility conditions specific to each of the provinces, businesses can receive various forms of financial assistance. In this manner, 1.8 million Euros worth of subsidies were paid out by the Southern province in 2005, 3.4 million by the Northern province and 0.9 million by the Loyalty islands province.

► **Public/Private Joint Venture companies (SEM).**

These companies bring together private and public partners, with public shareholding limited to a maximum 80%. The three companies enable the provinces to act directly in favour of economic development, specifically:

- *funding, as well as accompanying measures and guidance for projects described as structural, through their representations on the boards of directors of companies;*
- *the ability to benefit from the wider autonomy of management and flexibility of rules in the private sector;*
- *strengthen private investor confidence by taking significant shareholdings in businesses (assurance that the public authorities will continue to support their projects).*

► **ICAP.** See 16.4.

► **Development and/or investment codes.** *There is one for each province:*

- *Southern province investment code.* In general terms, targets the major activity sectors, but with priority towards tourism and aquaculture. The market services sector is also assisted, but only for businesses located outside Greater Nouméa.
- *Northern province development code.* Sets up assistance for primary infrastructure, investment, capital investment, contracts for manufacturing under licence, accompanying measures, management, professional installation, start-up finance, purchase of professional vehicles, vocational training, employment creation and the search for personal development possibilities.
- *Provincial code for economic development assistance in the Loyalty islands.* Its objective is to encourage the emergence of economic activities in harmony with the particularities of the islands. The province has defined a range of measures for development projects: creation or extension of activities, specific sectorial assistance, assistance to businesses for their operations, support for businesses to ensure long term viability, isolated measures.

SOURCES

[1] Province Sud, Direction de l'Économie, de l'Emploi et de la Formation, données statistiques.

[2] Province Nord, Direction du Développement Économique et de l'Environnement, données statistiques.

[3] Province des îles Loyauté, Direction du Développement Économique, données statistiques.

Délibération modifiée n°06-97 du 16 mai 1997 portant aide à la création de micro-entreprises et à diverses mesures d'incitation au développement économique.

SEE ALSO

Code des aides financières à l'investissement dans la province Sud, disponible sur : www.province-sud.nc

Code de développement de la province Nord, disponible sur : www.province-nord.nc

Promosud : www.promosud.nc

Code provincial d'aide au développement économique des îles Loyauté.

16.3 PROVINCIAL INTERVENTION

Assistance granted under the Southern province investment code [1]

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Applications	Assistance granted	Applic.	Assist. granted	Applic.	Assist. granted	Applic.	Assist. granted	Applic.	Assist. granted	Applic.	Assist. granted
Agrifoods	7	410	1	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cottage industry-Industry	13	627	3	568	11	515	7	198	8	178	5	181
Tourism	28	2 446	5	159	10	401	7	156	18	576	10	411
Services	5	171	4	91	-	-	2	59	-	-	1	4
Fisheries	1	35	1	307	3	434	2	147	1	4	4	229
Transformation	1	26	-	-	-	-	1	22	1	14	-	-
Aquaculture	7	797	10	503	na	588	7	322	1	177	3	70
Livestock	23	604	8	118	-	-	7	472	10	241	4	86
Crop production	39	1 118	7	176	-	-	11	346	8	390	4	241
Total	124	6 234	39	2 119	na	1 940	44	1 722	47	1 580	31	1 223

Units : number, thousand Euros

Assistance granted by Southern province to micro-enterprises [1]

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Applications	Assistance granted	Applic.	Assist. granted	Applic.	Assist. granted	Applic.	Assist. granted	Applic.	Assist. granted	Applic.	Assist. granted
Cottage industry	37	305	21	126	16	74	18	91	17	101	13	86
Services and tourism	70	477	89	547	54	244	45	265	43	225	39	247
Fisheries	20	168	17	91	5	34	7	36	4	22	3	28
Transformation	1	13	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	7	76	22	254	5	51	6	60	5	65	27	127
Crop production	17	147	28	272	22	175	7	67	5	49	28	118
Total	152	1 187	178	1 304	102	578	83	520	74	462	110	608

Units : number, thousand Euros

Assistance granted under the Northern province development code [2]

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Applications	Assistance granted	Applic.	Assist. granted	Applic.	Assist. granted	Applic.	Assist. granted	Applic.	Assist. granted	Applic.	Assist. granted
Aquaculture	2	364	2	118	9	560	4	276	8	284	3	978
Cottage industry-Industry	11	144	27	753	28	672	27	965	19	240	13	244
Commerce	6	91	11	329	8	141	20	307	14	107	8	128
Forestry	-	-	-	-	30	106	21	41	18	35	10	23
Fisheries	11	1 507	27	206	13	103	20	166	63	194	22	579
Rural	67	573	108	1 687	87	2 020	227	1 260	237	2 158	262	965
Services	6	61	23	384	14	182	23	398	12	353	17	133
Tourism	14	499	5	617	1	21	9	277	16	261	13	216
Transport-Haulage	7	115	15	357	5	59	31	810	20	388	14	153
Total	124	3 354	216	4 451	195	3 864	382	4 499	407	4 020	362	3 418

Units : number, thousand Euros

Assistance granted under the provincial code for economic development assistance in the Loyalty islands [3]

	Applications	Investment amount	Assistance granted	Provincial assistance percentage
Agriculture-Livestock	13	210	177	84.4
Fisheries	7	224	156	69.7
Tourism	8	315	260	82.3
Services	8	492	288	58.6
Total	36	1 240	881	71.0

Units : number, thousand Euros, %

16-DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Other than the European Union, the State and the provinces, other organisations contribute to the economic and social development of the territory. Accordingly, **ICAP** contributes to the strengthening of the financial structure of businesses, through shareholdings and current account advances. Such interventions can also be complemented by accompanying measures, with the institute fulfilling the role of advisor and business support agency.

AFD intervenes through a relatively wide variety of mechanisms : direct lending to public and private sectors, management of shareholdings in certain companies, funding and management of a property subsidiary, guarantee fund...

The development agency of New Caledonia (**ADECAL**), established in 1995, is involved in the promotion of investment in New Caledonia, and overseas trade relations.

ADRAF, in pursuing the land reforms that began in 1978, and in supporting recipients for the enhancement of customary lands, contributes to development and redistribution of wealth.

The association for the right to economic initiative (**ADIE**) targets funding for start-up and development of economic activities, through loans (micro-lending) to people who do not have access to bank funding. These loans (solidarity, honorary and progressive solidarity loans) are awarded in addition to assistance from the provinces.

At the same time, guarantee funds have been set up to provide additional guarantees for projects : **FGMPE** Guarantee fund for economic micro-projects established in 1989, with a mission to facilitate access to bank lending for small projects, and more recently, **FGN**, **FGPS** and **FGIL**.

Lastly, through an initiative by **IEOM**, the New Caledonian inter-bank guarantee fund was established in 1982. Within **SOFOTOM**, this fund is federated with its counterparts in Wallis and Futuna islands, and French Polynesia.

► **ICAP**. A result of the Matignon accords, the New Caledonian shareholding institute is a State-owned company established on May 18, 1989, within the framework of law n°46-860 of April 30, 1946. Its objective is to help bring to fruition projects that will contribute to the redistribution of economic wealth between Greater Nouméa and the rest of New Caledonia. Its shareholders include the State, with a 52% stake via **AFD**, and the remainder equally shared among the provinces.

► **AFD**. French development agency. Public establishment of an industrial and commercial nature, it provides support for the definition of public policy and participates in the funding of projects in the developing countries of overseas France. In New Caledonia its main areas of intervention are the local communities, welfare housing (see 8.4 and 8.5), funding of key sectors in terms of infrastructure (port, airport, roads, electricity network, hospitals), productive sectors (nickel, aquaculture) and support for small and medium-size businesses via the traditional banking sector.

► **ADRAF**. See 4.2

► **FGN**. Northern guarantee fund established at the end of 2003 ; **FGIL** Loyalty islands development guarantee fund established in 2005 ; **FGPS** Southern province guarantee fund, established in 1999. These funds provide additional guarantees for bank lending to assist :

- for **FGN**, small and medium-size economic projects undertaken in the Northern province, particularly on customary lands ;
- for **FGIL**, all individuals or legal entities with a development project in the Loyalty islands ;
- for **FGPS**, businesses making investments in the Southern province in a productive sector as defined under the investment code.

► **IEOM**. See 13.4 and 13.5.

SOURCES

- [1] Institut Calédonien de Participation (ICAP), données statistiques.
- [2] Agence Française de Développement (AFD), données statistiques.
- [3] Association pour le Droit à l'Initiative Économique (ADIE), données statistiques.

SEE ALSO

Institut Calédonien de Participation (ICAP) : www.icap.nc

Agence Française de Développement (AFD) : www.afd.fr

Association pour le Droit à l'Initiative Économique (ADIE) : www.adie.org

Agence de Développement de la Nouvelle-Calédonie (ADECAL) : www.adecal.nc

Agence de Développement Rural et d'Aménagement Foncier (ADRAF) : www.adraf.nc

16.4 OTHER DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

ICAP portfolio by activity sector and province at December 31, 2005 [1]

	Southern province		Northern province		Loyalty islands province		Total interventions		
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	%
Tourism	59	4 103	28	2 358	25	1 448	112	7 910	23.9
Mining (a)	8	561	72	7 235	-	-	80	7 795	23.5
Aquaculture	19	3 268	7	919	-	-	26	4 187	12.6
Commerce-Services	11	371	23	1 435	15	991	49	2 797	8.4
Transport (b)	12	1 036	28	1 063	9	551	49	2 650	8.0
Fisheries	2	214	11	1 198	4	645	17	2 056	6.2
Construction	8	446	20	894	11	605	39	1 944	5.9
Cottage industry	12	618	8	375	14	493	34	1 485	4.5
Forestry exploitation	4	389	8	650	-	-	12	1 038	3.1
Agriculture-Livestock	6	396	10	487	-	-	16	882	2.7
Restaurants	2	42	1	25	4	143	7	210	0.6
Various	-	-	-	-	1	168	1	168	0.5
Total interventions	143	11 440	216	16 638	83	5 044	442	33 123	100.0
%	32.4	34.5	48.9	50.2	18.8	15.2	100.0	100.0	///
Total interventions excl. Sofinor operations	143	11 440	215	13 286	83	5 044	441	29 771	///
%	32.4	38.4	48.8	44.6	18.8	16.9	100.0	100.0	///

(a) Of which 3.4 million Euros as a contribution to the purchase of Société Minière du Pacifique Sud (SMSPS) mining company by the Northern province through Sofinor.
(b) Excluding mining haulage (included in Mining).

Units : number, thousand Euros, %

AFD commitments in New Caledonia since 1995, by sector [2]

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Private sector	82 233	28 232	7 081	53 557	35 674	35 816	56 004	51 034	64 568	60 998	37 501
Welfare housing	14 372	11 925	-	1 156	6 101	7 902	7 701	12 704	6 997	-	-
Local communities	17 162	9 017	13 567	25 458	33 838	18 134	25 567	33 026	34 308	15 478	23 917
Public and semi-public establishments	4 332	29 204	654	1 441	1 978	19 802	17 799	3 000	20 003	1 584	335
Total	118 099	78 378	21 302	81 613	77 590	81 655	107 071	99 764	125 876	78 060	61 752

Unit : thousand Euros

ADIE interventions since its creation in New Caledonia [3]

	Southern province		Northern province		Loyalty islands province		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
2000	62	275	-	-	-	-	62	275
2001	92	383	39	158	-	-	131	541
2002	119	419	50	217	66	350	235	986
2003	131	525	131	492	82	395	344	1 411
2004	140	640	86	365	82	350	308	1 356
2005	133	577	88	362	79	384	300	1 322

Units : number, thousand Euros

