

Program (FFPr). Under FFPr, participants use the donated commodities or proceeds from the sale of such commodities to implement activities in a foreign country pursuant to an agreement with CCC. The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers FFPr on behalf of CCC.

(b) In addition to the provisions of this part, other regulations of general application issued by USDA, including the regulations set forth in Chapter 30 of this title, are applicable to the FFPr. All provisions of the CCC Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.) and any other statutory provisions that are generally applicable to CCC are applicable to FFPr and the regulations set forth in this part.

(c) This part shall not apply to a donation by CCC to a foreign government or an intergovernmental agency or organization (such as the United Nations' World Food Program) under FFPr.

§ 1499.2 Definitions.

The following definitions are applicable to this part:

Activity means a project to be carried out by a participant, directly or through a subrecipient, to fulfill the objectives of an agreement.

Agreement means a legally binding agreement entered into between CCC and a participant to implement activities under FFPr.

CCC means the Commodity Credit Corporation and includes any official of the United States delegated the responsibility to act on behalf of CCC.

CCC-provided funds means U.S. dollars provided under an agreement to a participant for expenses for the internal transportation, storage and handling of the donated commodities, expenses involved in the administration and monitoring of the activities under the agreement, and technical assistance related to the monetization of donated commodities.

Commodities mean U.S. agricultural commodities or products of U.S. agricultural commodities.

Donated commodities means the commodities donated by CCC to a participant under an agreement. The term may include donated commodities that

are used to produce a further processed product for use under the agreement.

FAS means the Foreign Agricultural Service acting on behalf of CCC.

FFPr means the Food for Progress Program.

Force majeure is a common clause in contracts, exempting the parties for non-fulfillment of their obligations as a result of conditions beyond their control, such as earthquakes, floods or war.

Income means interest earned on sale proceeds and other resources received by a participant, other than sale proceeds, as a result of carrying out an agreement. The term may include resources from VAT refunds, activity fees, interest on loans, and other sources.

Participant means an entity with which CCC has entered into an agreement.

Subrecipient means a legal entity that receives donated commodities, income, sale proceeds or other resources from a participant for the purpose of implementing in the targeted country activities described in a FFPr agreement and that is accountable to such participant for the use of such commodities, funds, or resources. The term may include foreign or international organizations (such as agencies of the United Nations) at the discretion of FAS.

Sale proceeds mean funds received by a participant from the sale of donated commodities.

Targeted country means the country in which activities are implemented under an agreement.

§ 1499.3 Eligibility determination.

(a) An entity will be eligible to become a participant only after FAS determines that the entity has:

(1) Organizational experience in implementing and managing awards, and the capability and personnel to develop, implement, monitor, report on, and provide accountability for activities in accordance with this part;

(2) Experience working in the proposed targeted country;

(3) An adequate financial framework to implement the activities the entity proposes to carry out under FFPr. In order to determine whether the entity

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is financially responsible, FAS may require it to submit corporate policies and financial materials that have been audited or otherwise reviewed by a third party;

(4) A person or agent located in the United States with respect to which service of judicial process may be obtained by FAS on behalf of the entity; and

(5) An operating financial account in the proposed targeted country, or a satisfactory explanation for not having such an account and a description of how a FFPr agreement would be administered without such an account.

(b) In determining whether an entity will be eligible to be a participant, FAS may consider the entity's previous compliance or noncompliance with the provisions of this part and part 1599 of this title. FAS may consider matters such as whether the entity corrected deficiencies in the implementation of an agreement in a timely manner and whether the entity has timely and accurately filed reports and other submissions that are required to be filed with FAS and other agencies of the United States.

§ 1499.4 Application process.

(a) An entity seeking to enter into an agreement with CCC shall submit an application, in accordance with this section, that sets forth its proposal to carry out activities under FFPr in the proposed targeted country. An application shall contain the items specified in paragraph (b) of this section and shall be submitted electronically to FAS at the address set forth at <http://www.fas.usda.gov>. An entity that has not yet met the eligibility requirements in §1499.3 may submit an application, but FAS will not enter into an agreement with an entity until FAS had made a determination of eligibility under §1499.3.

(b) An applicant shall include the following items in its application:

(1) A completed Form SF-424, which is a standard application for Federal assistance;

(2) An introduction that contains the elements specified in paragraph (c) of this section; and

(3) A plan of operation that contains the elements specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) The introduction shall include:

(1) An explanation of the need for the food aid in the targeted country and how the applicant's proposed activities would address that need;

(2) Information regarding the applicant's ability to become registered and operate in the targeted country;

(3) Information about the applicant's past food aid projects; and

(4) A budget that details the amount of any sale proceeds, income, and CCC-provided funds that the applicant proposes to use to fund:

(i) Administrative costs;

(ii) Inland transportation, storage and handling costs; and

(iii) Activity costs.

(d) A plan of operation shall include:

(1) The name of the targeted country where the proposed activities would be implemented;

(2) The kind, quantity, and proposed use of the commodities requested, and any commodities that would be acceptable substitutions therefor, and the proposed delivery schedule;

(3) If monetization or barter is proposed:

(i) The quantity of the requested commodities that would be sold or bartered;

(ii) The amount of sale proceeds anticipated;

(iii) The amount of income expected to be generated;

(iv) The anticipated monetization completion date;

(v) The goods or services to be generated from the barter of the requested commodities; and

(vi) The value of the goods or services anticipated to be generated from the barter of the requested commodities.

(4) A list of each of the activities that would be implemented, with a brief statement of the objectives to be accomplished under each activity;

(5) For each proposed activity, the targeted geographic area, anticipated beneficiaries, and methods that the applicant would use to choose such beneficiaries, including obtaining and considering statistics on poverty levels, food deficits, and any other required