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COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS  
Thirty-first session  
New York

REPRESENTATION BY PAKISTAN

The following communication dated 19 April 1971 from the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations is submitted to the Committee on Contributions for consideration.

The Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations... with reference to paragraph 5 of the report of Fifth Committee to the General Assembly contained in document A/8183, has the honour to enclose herewith the following documents:

- (i) Preliminary estimates of destruction and damage to life and property in the Coastal Districts of East Pakistan (annex I);
- (ii) Gross national product at constant factor cost of 1969-70 (annex II);
- (iii) Gross national product at current factor cost of 1969-70 (annex III);
- (iv) 1970-71 gross domestic product by major economic sectors (1964-65 prices) (annex IV);
- (v) Estimates of population (annex V);
- (vi) Exchange rate and Pakistan's foreign exchange reserves (annex VI).

2. The above documents are being submitted for consideration by the Committee on Contributions so that favourable and sympathetic consideration is given to Pakistan's case for reduction in its share of regular budget of the United Nations for the years 1971-1973.

3. The Committee on Contributions is also requested to take into consideration the following factors:

- (i) A cyclone of great intensity struck the coastal areas of East Pakistan on the night of 12-13 November 1970. Preliminary estimates of the destruction and damage to life and property, as mentioned in annex I, indicate that this was among the worst natural calamities in this century. As a result of the colossal damage caused by the cyclone, Pakistan's economy has been very seriously affected and our capacity to pay greatly undermined;
- (ii) Servicing of Pakistan's external debts presents a serious problem. Pakistan's foreign debt exceeds \$3.5 million and one fifth of Pakistan's total earnings of foreign exchange is consumed in interest payments and loan instalments. In this connexion, attention is invited to the report published in The New York Times of 18 January 1971, copy enclosed;
- (iii) Pakistan is faced with a difficult foreign exchange position. The foreign exchange reserve has steeply declined over the last seven months beginning from July 1970. An informal request for standby credit from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has been made;

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- (iv) Pakistan's willingness to assist in the financing of various special United Nations undertakings and operations; and
- (v) the prevailing low national income.

4. In view of the facts mentioned in the enclosures and the facts mentioned in paragraph 3 above, it is requested that the scale of assessment for Pakistan may kindly be revised to enable Pakistan to tide over the financial and foreign exchange difficulties it is facing at the moment.

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ANNEX I

Preliminary estimates of destruction and damage to life and  
property in the Coastal Districts of East Pakistan

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Total area affected . . . . .          | 5,400 sq. miles - Area with heavy<br>damage 1,700 sq. miles            |
| Population affected . . . . .          | 4.7 million - Population affected<br>in above area . . . . 1.9 million |
| Loss of human life . . . . .           | 170,000 reported as on<br>21 November 1970. Some estimates<br>500,000  |
| Loss of cattle head . . . . .          | 280,000  |
| Loss of poultry birds . . . . .        | 500,000  |
| Houses damaged . . . . .               | 400,000  |
| Educational institutions damaged . . . | 3,500  |
| Fishing boats destroyed . . . . .      | 20,000   |
| Fishing equipment lost . . . . .       | Rs.47 million  |
| Loss of forest . . . . .               | Rs.53 million  |
| Crops damaged . . . . .                | 550,000 tons   |
| Inland fishermen affected . . . . .    | 77,000   |
| Marine fishermen affected . . . . .    | 38,000   |

ANNEX II

Gross national product at constant factor cost of 1969-70

| <u>(On July-June basis)</u>                      | <u>(In crore rupees)</u> |
|--|--------------------------|
| <u>Sector</u>                                    | <u>1969-70</u>           |
| 1. Agriculture                                   | 2,459.3                  |
| (a) Major crops                                  | 1,486.8                  |
| (b) Minor crops                                  | 350.3                    |
| (c) Livestock                                    | 450.3                    |
| (d) Fishing                                      | 154.0                    |
| (e) Forestry                                     | 17.4                     |
| 2. Mining and quarrying                          | 15.8                     |
| 3. Manufacturing                                 | 653.0                    |
| (a) Large-scale                                  | 476.1                    |
| (b) Small-scale                                  | 176.9                    |
| 4. Construction                                  | 272.8                    |
| 5. Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services | 46.4                     |
| 6. Transportation, storage and communications    | 359.5                    |
| 7. Wholesale and retail trade                    | 670.5                    |
| 8. Banking and insurance                         | 83.0                     |
| 9. Ownership of dwellings                        | 229.6                    |
| 10. Public administration and defence            | 331.0                    |
| 11. Services                                     | 305.7                    |
| 12. Gross domestic product                       | 5,426.6                  |
| 13. Net factor income from rest of the world     | (+) 1.0                  |
| 14. Gross national product                       | 5,427.6                  |
| 15. Population (in lakh (3))                     | 1,284.2                  |
| 16. <u>Per capita gross income (in Rs.)</u>      | 423                      |

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ANNEX III

Gross national product at current factor cost of 1969-70

| <u>(On July-June basis)</u>                      | <u>(In crore rupees)</u> |
|--|--------------------------|
| <u>Sector</u>                                    | <u>1969-70</u>           |
| 1. Agriculture                                   | 347.8                    |
| (a) Major crops                                  | 1,985.3                  |
| (b) Minor crops                                  | 607.0                    |
| (c) Livestock                                    | 633.8                    |
| (d) Fishing                                      | 212.5                    |
| (e) Forestry                                     | 36.2                     |
| 2. Mining and quarrying                          | 19.8                     |
| 3. Manufacturing                                 | 856.9                    |
| (a) Large-scale                                  | 626.5                    |
| (b) Small-scale                                  | 230.4                    |
| 4. Construction                                  | 352.3                    |
| 5. Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services | 58.3                     |
| 6. Transportation, storage and communications    | 500.7                    |
| 7. Wholesale and retail trade                    | 935.9                    |
| 8. Banking and insurance                         | 114.9                    |
| 9. Ownership of dwellings                        | 324.4                    |
| 10. Public administration and defence            | 437.6                    |
| 11. Services                                     | 420.5                    |
| 12. Gross domestic product                       | 7,496.1                  |
| 13. Net factor income from rest of the world     | (+) 1.0                  |
| 14. Gross national product                       | 7,497.1                  |
| 15. Population (in lakh (3))                     | 1,284.2                  |
| 16. <u>Per capita gross income (in Rs.)</u>      | 584                      |

ANNEX IV

1970-71 Gross domestic product by major economic sectors  
(1964-65 prices)

|                               | <u>1970-71</u> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Agriculture                | 27,095         |
| (a) Major crops               | 15,645         |
| (b) Others                    | 11,450         |
| 2. Manufacturing              |                |
| (a) Large-scale               | 5,678          |
| (b) Small-scale               | 1,940          |
| 3. Wholesale and retail trade | 7,740          |
| 4. Construction               | 3,022          |
| 5. Others                     | 14,310         |
| 6. Unallocated                | <u>2,681</u>   |
| Total:                        | 62,468         |

Note: The estimates are provisional.

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ANNEX V

Population estimates of Pakistan by provinces from 1951 to 1971

| YEAR  | PAKISTAN    | E. PAKISTAN | W. PAKISTAN |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1951 actual census figures (1 March 1951)                       | 75,842,165  | 42,062,610  | 33,779,555  |
| Estimate population of Gwadar                                   | 13,000      | -           | 13,000      |
| Estimate population of Mohammar Agency of the Frontier Regions  | 24,000      | -           | 24,000      |
| Total revised population  | 75,879,165  | 42,062,610  | 33,816,555  |
| 5 per cent correction for under-enumeration of urban population | 393,166     | 92,217      | 300,949     |
| Adjusted 1951 population (as on 1 March 1951)                   | 76,272,331  | 42,154,827  | 34,117,504  |
| 1951 Mid-year   | 76,808,497  | 42,423,171  | 34,385,326  |
| 1952 " "  | 78,428,426  | 43,233,326  | 35,195,100  |
| 1953 " "  | 80,082,898  | 44,058,953  | 36,023,945  |
| 1954 " "  | 81,772,656  | 44,900,347  | 36,872,309  |
| 1955 " "  | 83,494,461  | 45,757,809  | 37,740,652  |
| 1956 " "  | 85,261,090  | 46,631,646  | 38,629,444  |
| 1957 " "  | 87,061,338  | 47,522,171  | 39,539,167  |
| 1958 " "  | 88,900,016  | 48,429,702  | 40,470,314  |
| 1959 " "  | 80,777,954  | 49,354,564  | 41,423,390  |
| 1960 " "  | 92,695,099  | 50,297,088  | 42,398,911  |
| 1961 (31 January) actual census figure                          | 93,831,982  | 50,853,721  | 42,978,261  |
| 1961 Mid-year   | 94,655,016  | 51,257,611  | 43,397,405  |
| 1962 " "  | 96,952,808  | 52,431,410  | 44,521,398  |
| 1963 " "  | 99,906,591  | 53,632,089  | 45,674,502  |
| 1964 " "  | 101,717,736 | 54,860,264  | 46,857,472  |
| 1965 " "  | 104,187,675 | 56,116,564  | 48,071,081  |
| 1966 " "  | 106,717,755 | 57,401,633  | 49,316,122  |
| 1967 " "  | 109,309,540 | 58,716,130  | 50,593,410  |
| 1968 " "  | 111,964,509 | 60,060,729  | 51,903,780  |
| 1969 " "  | 114,684,208 | 61,436,120  | 53,248,088  |
| 1970 " "  | 117,470,220 | 62,843,007  | 54,627,213  |
| 1971 " "  | 120,324,170 | 64,282,112  | 56,042,058  |

Note: The estimates are provisional.

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ANNEX VI

Exchange rate and foreign exchange reserve position

The official rate of Pakistan currency is Rs. 4.7619 per dollar.

Pakistan's foreign exchange reserve has steeply declined since July 1970.

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ANNEX VII

The New York Times, Monday, 18 January 1971

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DISASTER FOR PAKISTANIS TAKES MANY SHAPES

Special to The New York Times

KARACHI, Pakistan - Even before the cyclone and tidal wave devastated parts of East Pakistan late last year, this country was experiencing economic difficulties.

Inflation grew as wages increased, while prices rose 20 to 50 per cent.

Foreign exchange reserves plummeted to \$180-million in December from \$300-million in January.

Pressure built to devalue the rupee, which is pegged at an artificial rate of 4.76 to the dollar instead of a more realistic rate, ranging from 8.8 to 11.5 to the dollar.

The trade deficit mounted, from \$366-million in fiscal 1970 to \$169-million in just the first quarter of fiscal 1971.

The rising foreign debt repayment liability, which averaged \$50-million a year from 1960 to 1965, went to \$150-million annually by 1970 and will reach an average of \$200-million a year by the end of the next five-year plan in 1975.

Now the Pakistanis are faced with the additional problem of recovery from the destruction in East Pakistan in November. Hundreds of thousands of people were killed, and damage is estimated at more than \$2-billion.

The World Bank has proposed a \$185-million reconstruction plan, to be tied to its current three-year \$1.6-billion flood control and economic development program.

When the World Bank's consortium on aid to Pakistan met in Paris last July, before the catastrophe, it endorsed Pakistan's foreign-aid requirement of \$570-million for fiscal 1971, and promised to make firm pledges of assistance following national elections in October.

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### New Assembly Selected

In the elections, which were delayed until December because of the cyclone, a National Assembly was selected to frame a new constitution, paving the way for a successor to President Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, chief martial law administrator and commander of the army.

Pakistan's burgeoning foreign debt, as well as the question of how to service it without slowing the pace of economic development, is causing much concern.

The debt now exceeds \$3.5-billion, and nearly one-fifth of the country's total earnings of foreign exchange is consumed in interest payments and loan installments.

Pakistan has not defaulted on her debts yet, but there is a danger that unless the country earns more foreign exchange, she may have to use its annual foreign-aid money to meet its obligations.

Export prospects are not bright. Last year exports increased less than one per cent, compared with 9.4 per cent the previous year, mainly because of a decline in industrial production and a sharp decline in earnings from cotton and jute.

What Pakistan is seeking to avoid is a situation where the country would have to obtain new loans to pay back the interest on the old ones.

Although the indebtedness increases each year, official spokesmen say that it is still within manageable bounds.

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