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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

International Economic Assistance to Under-Developed Countries:

Statistics of Official Contributions in 1960

Report by the Secretary-General

61-25165

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45p

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The following symbols have been used in the report:

Three dots (...) indicates that the figure is not available.
A dash (—) indicates that the amount is nil or less than \$50 thousand.
A stroke (/) indicates a fiscal year.
Use of a hyphen (-) between dates representing years signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.
In the tables, decimal figures are preceded by a period (.).
References to "dollars" indicate United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.
The term "billion" is used to mean a thousand million.

The following abbreviations have been used in the report:

EDF - Development Fund of the European Economic Community
EPTA - Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the United Nations
IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICA - International Cooperation Administration (United States)
IFC - International Finance Corporation
ILO - International Labour Organization
UN - United Nations
UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR - United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA - United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSF - United Nations Special Fund
UNTA - United Nations Technical Assistance (all programmes)
WHO - World Health Organization

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

Introduction

1. This report has been prepared in response to resolution 662A (XXIV) of the Economic and Social Council, which called upon the Secretary-General to submit periodically to the Council a survey of "economic assistance provided by Governments and public institutions of States Members of the United Nations, both bilaterally and through the international agencies concerned with the development of less-developed countries". It follows three previous reports submitted to the Council in 1957, 1958 and 1960, describing the sources, direction and dimensions of the current flow of international economic assistance to under-developed countries.^{1/}
2. The data on bilateral contributions of economic assistance included in the present report have been obtained largely from accounts submitted by contributing countries in response to a questionnaire distributed by the Secretary-General. These accounts have been supplemented at a number of points by information drawn from published official records of these countries. A list of the principal supplementary sources utilized is appended.
3. The basic definitions employed are the same as in the three previous reports. A statement of these definitions will be found in the questionnaire distributed to contributing countries or in the prefatory note to the tables on international economic aid included in the current edition of the United Nations Statistical Yearbook.

^{1/} E/3047, E/3131 and E/3395

PART I

SUMMARY OF BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

4. The tables in this part of the report summarize bilateral and multilateral contributions of economic assistance to countries and territories in the under-developed areas in the calendar year 1960. Table 1 shows the total contributions of each participating country and agency in 1960, classified in terms of grants and long-term loans, together with comparable information for the two preceding calendar years. Table 2 presents the contributions of each participating country and agency in 1960, classified by recipient country or territory and by regions.

5. A number of important omissions occur in these tables. In Table 1, the principal omissions relate to bilateral contributions from the USSR and some of the countries of eastern Europe, and to direct contributions from countries or territories within the under-developed areas themselves. In Table 2, further important omissions occur through insufficient information on the geographical distribution of contributions from a number of countries, notably France, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

6. In the present report, information has been introduced on a calendar year basis, whenever possible, rather than on the fiscal year basis employed in previous reports. This procedure has been adopted to improve the consistency of the information with related balance of payments data and to permit the compilation of aggregates for contributing countries and agencies with differing fiscal years. The attempt to obtain information uniformly on a calendar year basis has, in general, involved considerable additional delay in completing the report. It is expected that an acceleration in the provision of calendar year figures will take place as regular reporting procedures on this basis are established.

7. A number of other differences from previous practice should be noted. Loans from the World Bank entered in Tables 1 and 2 refer to all disbursements on loans arranged by the Bank, including disbursements on loans sold, rather than to effective disbursements of the Bank only. Similarly, repayments include repayments on loans sold by the Bank as well as repayments directly to the Bank. This change brings the figures in these tables into line with the figures of disbursements and repayments published currently by the Bank.

8. A second difference from previous practice is that contributions shown in Table 2 through the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and through the United Nations Special Fund relate to "gross" project costs rather than to "net" project costs. This means that they include a small element representing contributions to the local costs of the agencies' operations made by the recipient countries themselves.

9. Contributions shown in Tables 1 and 2 headed "UNTA-other programmes" cover contributions under all technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA, other than contributions under the Expanded Programme. Total contributions under such programmes are estimated at \$15.5 million in 1960 and include \$2.3 million from UN, \$0.3 million from ILO, \$1.2 million from UNESCO (\$1.0 million under the Participation Programme), \$10.7 million from WHO (\$3.4 million under the Malaria Eradication Programme) and \$1.0 million from IAEA.

TABLE I. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE UNDER-DEVELOPED AREAS, 1958-1960

Summary of identified contributions by contributing country or agency

Contributing country or agency	Calendar year 1958			Calendar year 1959			Calendar year 1960		
	Grants	Long term loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Long term loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Long term loans	Repay-ments
Bilateral aid				(millions of dollars)					
Australia ^{1/}	37.0	1.2	-	34.4	0.6	-	39.2	1.7	-
Belgium ^{2/}	4.0	-	-	30.0	-	-	86.0	-	-
Canada	47.3	9.5	-	60.3	1.3	-	48.1	-	-
Denmark	...	-	-	...	-	-	0.7	-	-
France	524.5	227.6	41.2	665.2	176.2	42.4	687.0	87.0	19.0
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	4.6	103.8	18.2	8.7	72.5	18.3	6.5	102.3	16.9
Italy	10.2	-	1.7	9.0	30.5	8.9	8.9	16.8	10.0
Japan	177.4	...	...	4.0	...	...	2.5	78.6	...
Netherlands	20.8	1.7	-	21.7	2.3	-	28.2	3.6	-
New Zealand ^{3/}	4.2	0.2	-	5.0	0.3	-	6.3	-	-
Norway	1.2	-	-	1.0	-	-	0.9	-	-
Sweden	0.8	-	-	0.9	-	-	1.0	-	-
Switzerland	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	...	...	...
United Kingdom	182.1	85.7	25.0	192.9	175.0	32.1	210.7	225.0	28.6
United States ^{4/}	1132.0	796.0	167.0	1157.0	733.0	205.0	1320.0 ^{5/}	723.0	220.0
Yugoslavia	...	-	-	...	-	-	0.3	26.0	-
Multilateral aid									
EDF	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	3.4	-	-
IBRD	-	345.7	47.0	-	310.3	68.5	-	340.1	91.5
IFC	-	4.9	-	-	7.8	-	-	13.6	-
UNICEF	18.3	-	-	20.4	-	-	18.3	-	-
UNRWA ^{6/}	31.8	-	-	34.1	-	-	34.7	-	-
UNSF	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	2.0	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	25.9	-	-	24.7	-	-	24.1	-	-
UNTA - Other programmes ^{7/}	10.8	-	-	11.3	-	-	15.5	-	-

^{1/} Fiscal years to 30 June of years indicated.

^{2/} Advances to Ruanda-Urundi with no specific schedule of repayments are treated as grants.

^{3/} Fiscal years to 31 March of years indicated.

^{4/} For "other assistance (net)" see paras. 157 and 160.

^{5/} Excludes technical assistance expenditure.

^{6/} Over-all expenditure

^{7/} For content of this category see para. 9

Table 2: International economic assistance to the under-developed areas, 1 January - 31 December 1960, summary of identified contributions by contributing country or agency and by recipient country or territory.

(millions of dollars)

Contributing country or agency	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments
	A F R I C A											
	ALGERIA ^{1/} (pop. 10.3)			BRITISH EAST AFRICA ^{2/} (pop. 21.4)			CAMEROON ^{3/} (pop. 3.2)			CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. ^{3/} (pop. 1.2)		
Bilateral contributions												
France	311.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	7.5	-	1.8	1.9	0.2	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	11.5	34.2	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	1.1	-	0.1	0.7	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral contributions												
EDF	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
IBRD	-	50.0	0.2	-	0.3	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	*	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.1	-	-	*	-	-
UNTA - expanded Programme	*	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	*	-	-
UNTA - other programmes	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
	CHAD ^{3/} (pop. 2.6)			CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE) ^{3/} (pop. 0.8)			CONGO (LEOPOLVILLE) ^{12/} (pop. 13.6)			DAHOMEY ^{3/} (pop. 1.7)		
Bilateral contributions												
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.0	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
France	4.0	0.3	-	1.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-
Multilateral contributions												
EDF	*	-	-	*	-	-	0.3	-	-	*	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	2.0	-	-	-
UNICEF	*	-	-	*	-	-	0.5	-	-	*	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
UNTA - other programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
	ETHIOPIA (pop. 21.6)			GABON ^{3/} (pop. 0.4)			GHANA (pop. 4.8)			GUINEA ^{3/} (pop. 2.6)		
Bilateral contributions												
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	0.9	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Sweden	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
United States	6.9	0.7	0.8	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	0.3	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral contributions												
EDF	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBRD	-	3.1	0.5	-	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	0.1	-	-	*	-	-	0.1	-	-	*	-	-
UNSF	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	0.5	-	-	*	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	-
UNTA - other programmes	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	*	-	-

Table 2 (continued)

Contributing country or agency	Repay-			Repay-			Repay-			Repay-		
	Grants	Loans	ments	Grants	Loans	ments	Grants	Loans	ments	Grants	Loans	ments
A F R I C A (continued)												
	IVORY COAST ^{2/} (pop. 3.1)			LIBERIA (pop. 1.3)			LIBYA (pop. 1.2)			MADAGASCAR ^{3/} (pop. 5.1)		
Bilateral contributions												
France	3.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7	1.4	1.3
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	3.6	5.2	0.6	30.1	2.7	-	-	-	-
Multilateral contributions												
EDF	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	*	-	-	0.1	-	-	*	-	-	0.1	-	-
UNSF	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	*	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.6	-	-	*	-	-
UNTA - other programmes	*	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	*	-	-
	MALI ^{3/} (pop. 4.3)			MOROCCO (pop. 10.6)			NIGER ^{3/} (pop. 2.6)			NIGERIA (pop. 33.7)		
Bilateral contributions												
France	3.7	0.1	-	... ^{4/}	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	12.9	0.1
United States	-	-	-	18.3	42.5	-	-	-	-	1.8	0.7	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral contributions												
EDF	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	-
UNICEF	*	-	-	0.3	-	-	*	-	-	0.2	-	-
UNSF	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	*	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
UNTA - other programmes	*	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
	PORTUGUESE TERR. ^{5/} (pop. 11.6)			FEDERATION OF RHODESIA/NYASALAND (pop. 7.9)			RUANDA-URUNDI (pop. 4.7)			SENEGAL ^{3/} (pop. 2.3)		
Bilateral contributions												
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	0.1	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	6.7	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	0.1	-	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral contributions												
EDF	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	17.7	1.9	-	1.5	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
UNTA - other programmes	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	0.1	-	-

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Table 2 (continued)

Contributing country or agency	repa- Grants Loans yments			repa- Grants Loans yments			repa- Grants Loans yments			repa- Grants Loans yments		
	Grants	Loans	repa- yments	Grants	Loans	repa- yments	Grants	Loans	repa- yments	Grants	Loans	repa- yments
A F R I C A (continued)												
	SIERRA LEONE (pop. 2.3)			SOMALIA (pop. 2.0)			SUDAN (pop. 11.1)			TOGO ^{3/} (pop. 1.1)		
Bilateral contributions												
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	0.3	0.2
Italy	-	-	-	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	1.7	4.8	-	7.8	-	-	0.8	6.7	-	-	-	-
United States	0.1	-	-	2.6	0.1	-	11.4	5.1	-	0.5	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4	-	-	-	-
Multilateral contributions												
EDF	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	*	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	*	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	*	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.1	-	-
UNTA - other programmes	*	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	*	-	-
	TUNISIA (pop. 3.9)			UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (pop. 29.1)			UPPER VOLTA ^{3/} (pop. 3.5)			OTHER AND REGIONAL ^{3/}		
Bilateral contributions												
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
France	4/	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	25.7	2.4	7.5
Italy	-	-	-	-	16.8	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.8	8.7	1.3
United States	48.5	2.8	-	23.7	28.4	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
Multilateral contributions												
EDF	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	0.2	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
UNICEF	0.3	-	-	0.5	-	-	*	-	-	0.3	-	-
UNSF	0.1	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	0.3	-	-	1.2	-	-	*	-	-	0.6	-	-
UNTA - other programmes	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-
LATIN AMERICA												
	ARGENTINA (pop. 20.2)			BOLIVIA (pop. 3.4)			BRAZIL (pop. 62.7)			BRITISH GUIANA (pop. 0.5)		
Bilateral contributions												
Italy	-	-	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	4.8	0.4
United States	0.6	61.5	10.6	12.2	0.3	-	12.3	55.0	54.4	0.4	-	-
Multilateral contributions												
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.3	8.5	-	-	-
IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	-	*	-	-
UNSF	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	0.1	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	0.5	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	-	-	*	-	-
UNTA - other programmes	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	*	-	-

Table 2 (continued)

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Contributing country or agency	Repay- ments			Repay- ments			Repay- ments			Repay- ments		
	Grants	Loans		Grants	Loans		Grants	Loans		Grants	Loans	
LATIN AMERICA (continued)												
	CHILE (pop. 7.3)			COLOMBIA (pop. 13.5)			COSTA RICA (pop. 1.1)			CUBA (pop. 6.5)		
Bilateral contributions												
Canada	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	10.9	8.3	13.2	5.8	10.8	25.1	3.5	1.6	1.2	0.4	-	0.2
Multilateral contributions												
IBRD	-	6.3	1.8	-	15.4	2.3	-	1.4	0.8	-	-	-
IFC	-	1.2	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-
UNSF	0.1	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	0.7	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-
UNTA - other programmes	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (pop. 2.8)			ECUADOR (pop. 4.0)			EL SALVADOR (pop. 2.4)			GUATEMALA (pop. 3.5)		
Bilateral contributions												
United States	0.1	-	-	3.1	5.8	2.3	1.1	-	-	14.7	3.7	0.8
Multilateral contributions												
IBRD	-	-	-	-	10.3	1.5	-	2.2	1.7	-	0.4	1.2
UNICEF	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.4	-	-
UNSF	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	*	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-
UNTA - other programmes	*	-	-	0.1	-	-	*	-	-	0.1	-	-
	PARAGUAY (pop. 3.4)			HONDURAS (pop. 1.8)			MEXICO (pop. 32.3)			NICARAGUA (pop. 1.4)		
Bilateral contributions												
United States	9.3	0.6	0.1	2.8	1.9	0.2	2.0	36.5	24.4	3.5	5.1	0.2
Multilateral contributions												
IBRD	-	0.6	-	-	2.1	0.6	-	7.4	6.4	-	1.1	1.9
IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	*	-	-	0.3	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.2	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-
UNTA - other programmes	*	-	-	*	-	-	0.1	-	-	*	-	-

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Table 2 (continued)

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Contributing country or agency	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments
	LATIN AMERICA (continued)											
	PANAMA (pop. 1.0)			PARAGUAY (pop. 1.7)			PERU (pop. 10.2)			SURINAM (pop. 0.2)		
Bilateral contributions												
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	3.6	-
United States	4.9	7.8	0.2	3.3	2.9	0.3	4.5	6.6	25.8	0.4	-	-
Multilateral contributions												
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	1.5	3.4	-	-	-
IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	-	*	-	-
UNSF	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
UNTA - other programmes	*	-	-	*	-	-	0.1	-	-	*	-	-
	URUGUAY (pop. 2.7)			VENEZUELA (pop. 6.3)			WEST INDIES (pop. 3.1)			OTHER AND REGIONAL ^{2/}		
Bilateral contributions												
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	0.5	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.7	6.2	0.7	4.5	-	0.1
United States	0.2	6.4	0.9	0.1	4.1	1.1	3.7	-	-	1.7	-	0.6
Multilateral contributions												
IBRD	-	2.1	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IFC	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	*	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-
UNSF	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	0.6	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	0.2	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.1	-	-	1.1	-	-
UNTA - other programmes	*	-	-	0.1	-	-	*	-	-	1.4	-	-
	ASIA AND FAR EAST											
	AFGHANISTAN (pop. 13.0)			BRITISH BORNEO ^{6/} (pop. 1.1)			BURMA (pop. 20.3)			CAMBODIA (pop. 4.7)		
Bilateral contributions												
Australia ^{6/}	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.7	-	-	1.0	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	... ^{2/}	... ^{2/}	-
New Zealand ^{2/}	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	3.6	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	12.0	1.4	0.1	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	0.2	24.6	-	-
Multilateral contributions												
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	0.9	-	2.7	-
UNICEF	0.4	-	-	*	-	-	0.9	-	-	*	-	-
UNSF	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	1.0	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.3	-	-
UNTA - other programmes	0.3	-	-	*	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-

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Table 2 (continued)

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Contributing country or agency	Repay-			Repay-			Repay-			Repay-		
	Grants	Loans	ments	Grants	Loans	ments	Grants	Loans	ments	Grants	Loans	ments
ASIA AND FAR EAST (continued)												
	CEYLON (pop. 9.4)			CHINA (TAIWAN) (pop. 9.9)			CYPRUS (pop. 0.5)			FEDERATION OF MALAYA (pop. 6.5)		
Bilateral contributions												
Australia ^{8/}	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-
Canada	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
New Zealand ^{2/}	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.8	0.3	-	9.5	0.3	1.7
United States	7.6	3.4	0.1	91.8	13.0	0.9	2.0	-	-	0.2	0.9	0.1
Multilateral contributions												
IBRD	-	1.8	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-
UNICEF	*	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
UNSF	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	0.4	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
UNTA - Other programmes	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	*	-	-	0.1	-	-
	HONG KONG (pop. 2.7)			INDIA (pop. 397.5)			INDONESIA (pop. 87.8)			IRAN (pop. 19.7)		
Bilateral contributions												
Australia ^{8/}	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	26.5	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand ^{2/}	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	0.8	-	-	82.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9
United States	5.0	-	-	40.3	235.5	5.3	10.6	12.8	10.5	12.0	24.7	5.6
Multilateral contributions												
IBRD	-	-	-	-	76.6	17.6	-	-	-	-	23.8	20.7
UNICEF	*	-	-	2.2	-	-	0.5	-	-	1.0	-	-
UNSF	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	*	-	-	2.2	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-
UNTA - Other programmes	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.3	-	-
	IRAQ (pop. 6.6)			ISRAEL (pop. 2.0)			JORDAN (pop. 1.6)			KOREA (REF.) (pop. 23.2)		
Bilateral contributions												
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	6.7	1.4	0.1	-	-	-
United States	0.9	-	-	3.9	35.2	12.5	60.9	0.7	-	251.3	2.8	0.2
Multilateral contributions												
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	0.2	-	-	*	-	-	0.3	-	-	*	-	-
UNSF	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	0.5	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.1	-	-
UNTA - Other programmes	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-

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Table 2 (continued)

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Contributing country or agency	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments
	ASIA AND FAR EAST (continued)											
	LAOS (pop. 1.7)			LEBANON (pop. 1.6)			NEPAL (pop. 8.9)			NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA ^{10/} (pop. 0.7)		
Bilateral contributions												
Australia ^{8/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
France .....	...^{7/}	... ^{7/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.9	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
United States	33.0	-	-	9.4	0.3	-	7.9	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral contributions												
EDF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	*	-	-
UNTA - Other programmes	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	*	-	-
	PAKISTAN (pop. 85.6)			PHILIPPINES (pop. 24.0)			PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES ^{11/} (pop. 1.3)			SAUDI ARABIA (pop. 6.0)		
Bilateral contributions												
Australia ^{8/}	1.3	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	11.7	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand ^{2/}	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	0.3	6.4	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	121.7	64.6	5.8	18.8	17.5	9.5	0.6	-	-	11.6	-	-
Multilateral contributions												
IBRD	-	12.4	4.2	-	1.7	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IFC	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	0.4	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNSF	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	1.0	-	-	0.5	-	-	*	-	-	0.2	-	-
UNTA - Other programmes	0.3	-	-	0.5	-	-	*	-	-	0.1	-	-
	SINGAPORE (pop. 1.5)			THAILAND (pop. 21.5)			VIET-NAM (REP.) (pop. 12.8)			YEMEN (pop. 4.5)		
Bilateral contributions												
Australia ^{8/}	0.2	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	... ^{5/}	... ^{5/}	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	0.3	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	0.2	-	-	26.5	16.7	0.2	185.7	-	-	4.6	-	-
Multilateral contributions												
IBRD	-	-	-	-	11.2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	*	-	-	0.2	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	0.1	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-
UNTA - Other programmes	*	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	-	*	-	-

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Table 2 (continued)

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Contributing country or agency	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments
	ASIA AND FAR EAST (continued)			OCEANIA								
	OTHER AND REGIONAL			AUSTRALIAN OCEANIA (pop. 1.8)			BRITISH OCEANIA (pop. 0.6)			OTHER AND REGIONAL ^{2/}		
Bilateral contributions												
Australia ^{8/}	-	-	-	29.4	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	0.2	0.2
New Zealand ^{9/}	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	-
United Kingdom	9.2	2.0	0.3	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	-
United States	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	-	0.1
Multilateral contributions												
EDF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
UNSF	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNTA - Expanded Programme	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
UNTA - Other programmes	1.6	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	0.1	-	-

The sign * indicates multilateral contributions less than \$50,000.

^{1/} Including Saharan departments.

^{2/} Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba.

^{3/} Contributions from France refer to expenditure of FIDES and FAC in the period 1 January - 31 December 1959. See paragraphs 47-55.

^{4/} Grants to Morocco and Tunisia were valued at \$42 million.

^{5/} Angola, Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, and São Tomé and Príncipe.

^{6/} Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak.

^{7/} Grants and loans to Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam were valued at \$12 million and \$4 million, respectively.

^{8/} Fiscal year to 30 June 1960.

^{9/} Fiscal year to 31 March 1960; data include allocations of capital aid rather than expenditure.

^{10/} There is a dispute about the territory, as regards its political status, between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

^{11/} Macao, Portuguese India and Portuguese Timor.

^{12/} Disbursements in the calendar year 1960 from the United Nations Fund for the Congo and from the Ad hoc Account for the United Nations Operations in the Congo amounted to \$1.5 million and \$20.7 million respectively.

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PART II

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MULTILATERAL PROGRAMMES

United Nations programmes

10. Contributions of governments to United Nations technical assistance and relief agencies and programmes are shown in Table 3. In the case of contributions to voluntary funds, the data entered in the table refer to contributions pledged for 1960 rather than to actual payments in that year. Contributions to programmes financed through the regular budget of an agency are estimated on the basis of the agency's scale of assessment. The total of \$11.1 million shown for contributions to "regular programmes" includes \$2.3 million relating to UN programmes, \$0.3 million for ILO programmes, \$1.2 million for UNESCO programmes (\$1.0 million for the Participation Programme) and \$7.3 million for WHO programmes.

11. The last column in Table 3 refers to contributions pledged to a number of smaller voluntary funds. The total of \$3.0 million shown includes \$1.2 million for the Malaria Eradication Special Account of WHO, \$0.8 million for the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion of WHO and \$1.0 million for the General Fund of IAEA.

International Development Association

12. The International Development Association came into being in September 1960 as an affiliate of the World Bank. The principal function of the agency will be to promote the economic development of under-developed countries by providing finance on terms "more flexible and bearing less heavily on their balance of payments than conventional loans".

13. The initial resources proposed for the agency amount to \$1.0 billion, a sum which will be obtained if all members of the Bank join the new agency and accept the subscriptions assigned to them. Subscriptions are roughly proportional to subscriptions to the Bank and will be payable over a five-year period, with 10 per cent payable immediately in gold or freely convertible currencies. The more industrialized countries will pay the remaining 90 per cent in four equal annual instalments in gold or freely convertible currencies; other countries will pay this 90 per cent in national currencies.

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14. It is expected that a major part of the agency's financing will be for specific projects of the type financed by the Bank. The agency will not, however, provide finance if it can be obtained on reasonable terms from private sources or can be supplied by loans of the type made by the Bank. Loans are not restricted to member governments and may be extended on an interest-free basis, with low rates of interest, or with lenient terms of repayment.

15. Active lending did not begin until May 1961. The first "development credit" was extended to Honduras to finance a programme of highway development and maintenance. The credit is for \$9 million for a period of 50 years. It is interest-free and repayable in foreign exchange, the first payment falling due in 1971.

European Development Fund

16. Contractual payments to the European Development Fund, amounting to the equivalent of \$96 million, were made in 1960 by Belgium (\$11.6 million), France (\$33.0 million), the Federal Republic of Germany (\$33.0 million), Italy (\$6.6 million), Luxembourg (\$0.2 million) and the Netherlands (\$11.6 million). At the end of the year, a sum of \$227 million had been received out of total scheduled contributions of \$581 million for the five-year period 1958-1962.

17. During the calendar year 1960, commitments for grants to under-developed countries and territories totalled \$78 million and involved 66 projects. In the previous year, commitments of \$40 million were incurred for 60 projects. Expenditure increased from \$0.1 million in 1959 to \$3.4 million in 1960.

18. About one third of the commitments made to the end of 1960 were for projects in the social field, including education and training (11 per cent), public health and sanitation (16 per cent) and municipal administration (6 per cent). The remaining two-thirds were for projects in the economic field, including research studies (11 per cent), infrastructure investment (41 per cent) and production facilities (15 per cent).

Inter-American Development Bank

19. The Inter-American Development Bank, established to "contribute to the acceleration of the process of economic development of the member countries, individually and collectively" began operations in October 1960. The original agreement provides for paid-in and callable capital of \$850 million and for a Fund for Special Operations of \$150 million. Of the capital of \$850 million, \$80 million is to be paid to the Bank

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in the first year and \$160 million in each of the following two years, the United States contributing \$150 million of this sum and the twenty Latin American members \$250 million. The remaining \$450 million is to be available on call, the United States being responsible for \$200 million. The "Special Fund" will be financed by contributions of \$100 million from the United States and \$50 million from the Latin American members. Of all capital payments to the Bank, one-half will be in gold or U.S. dollars and one-half in the member's own currency.

20. Two kinds of loans will be made by the Bank: "hard" loans, repayable in dollars and carrying commercial terms, and "soft" loans, which may be made from the "Special Fund", repayable in non-dollar currencies and carrying low interest rates. The Bank may also guarantee loans made by governments or by public or private lending institutions.

21. The Bank's first loan, announced in February 1961, was a credit equivalent to \$3.9 million to improve the water supply and sewer system in Arequipa, Peru. Up to \$1.5 million will be provided in U.S. dollars to cover foreign currency costs, and the remainder in soles for local currency costs. The credit will be for 14 years and will bear interest at $5 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent, including 1 per cent commission. Amortisation will begin $4 \frac{1}{2}$ years after the loan agreement is signed, the dollar part of the loan repayable in dollars and the sole part in soles.

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Table 3. - Contributions of governments to United Nations technical assistance and relief agencies and programmes
1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 1960

Contributing country and region	Technical Assistance		UNSF	UNICEF	UNRWA	UNHCR	Other voluntary funds ^{2/}
	Expanded Programme	Regular Programmes ^{1/}					
(millions of dollars)							
AFRICA							
Ghana	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Republic	0.1	-	0.3	0.1	0.6	-	-
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-	-
Total	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	-	-
AMERICA, NORTH and CENTRAL							
Canada	2.0	0.3	2.0	0.7	3.1	0.3	0.2
Cuba	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Mexico	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	-	-	-
United States	14.7	3.5	15.8	12.0	23.0	2.5	1.1
Other	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Total	16.9	4.0	17.9	13.4	26.1	2.8	1.3
AMERICA, SOUTH							
Argentina	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Brazil	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	-	-	-
Chile	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Colombia	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Uruguay	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Total	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	-	-	-
ASIA							
Burma	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
China, Rep. of	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
India	0.8	0.3	1.8	0.6	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Iran	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	-
Iraq	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Israel	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Japan	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Pakistan	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Philippines	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	-
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	0.2	0.3
Total	1.9	1.3	3.1	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.3
EUROPE							
Austria	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Belgium	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2	-
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Denmark	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	0.3	0.1

Table 3 (continued)

Contributing country and region	Technical Assistance		UNSF	UNICEF	UNRWA	UNHCR	Other voluntary funds ^{2/}
	Expanded Programme	Regular Programmes ^{1/}					
(millions of dollars)							
EUROPE (continued)							
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
France	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	-
Germany (Fed. Rep)	1.4	0.4	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Italy	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	-
Netherlands	1.3	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	-
Norway	0.5	-	0.4	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Poland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Spain	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Sweden	0.9	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-
Switzerland	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	-	0.3	-
Turkey	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	-	-	-
United Kingdom	3.0	0.8	5.0	0.9	5.6	0.5	0.1
Yugoslavia	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-
Other	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.3
Total for Europe less USSR	11.6	3.4	15.4	4.3	6.5	2.9	0.9
USSR							
USSR	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.5	-	-	0.3
Byelorussian SSR	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian SSR	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Total for USSR	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.6	-	-	0.3
OCEANIA							
Australia	0.6	0.2	-	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
New Zealand	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-
Total	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
Grand Total	34.2	11.1	38.5	21.5	33.6	6.2	2.9

General note: The table shows contributions pledged during the year 1960 rather than contributions received. In the case of "regular programmes" of technical assistance, the figures represent estimates based on assessments of the individual countries for the regular budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Contributions of less than \$50 thousand to individual programmes are not shown separately.

1/ The programmes covered are described in para.10.

2/ The funds covered are noted in para.11.

PART III

BILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS CLASSIFIED BY CONTRIBUTING COUNTRY

22. This part of the report presents summary accounts of bilateral and other direct contributions of economic assistance to countries and territories in the under-developed areas by individual States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies. These accounts are based largely on information submitted by contributing Governments in response to a questionnaire distributed in March 1960 by the Secretary-General. As a supplementary source of information, published official records of contributing countries have been used at a number of points.

AUSTRALIA

23. Direct contributions of economic assistance from the Government of Australia to under-developed countries and territories were valued at \$41 million in the fiscal year to 30 June 1960, a small advance on the figure of the previous year. The principal beneficiaries were again the Australian overseas territories in Oceania. Grants and loans for the administration and development of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea are estimated at \$31 million in 1959/60, \$4 million higher than in 1958/59.

24. Contributions to other areas were provided within the framework of the Colombo Plan. During 1959/60, Australia transferred resources to the value of \$9.9 million in the form of capital aid and technical assistance to Asian countries and territories participating in the Plan, bringing total Australian contributions since 1950 to \$77 million. Capital aid in the form of grants was valued at \$7.1 million (\$5.4 million in 1958/59) and technical assistance at \$2.7 million (\$2.6 million in 1958/59).

25. The principal beneficiaries of capital aid in 1959/60 were India, Pakistan and Cambodia. Aid to India was valued at \$1.7 million and was provided in the form of shipments of wheat, copper and sulphate of ammonia. Proceeds from the sale of these commodities will be spent on the construction of wheat silos in Calcutta. Pakistan received \$1.2 million in the form of shipments of wheat and deliveries of tube-well and telecommunications equipment. Cambodia received \$1.0 million in the form of rail wagons and passenger cars.

26. Technical assistance was supplied to 16 countries and territories. Contributions included \$1.8 million for trainees, \$0.5 million for experts and \$0.4 million for equipment.

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BELGIUM

27. Direct economic assistance from the Government of Belgium to under-developed countries was valued at \$86 million in 1960. Contributions consisted of reimbursable advances of \$15 million to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi and grants of \$71 million to the former Belgian Congo.

28. The contribution of \$15 million to Ruanda-Urundi continued an assistance programme designed to finance the development of the territory. Advances are made in the form of transfers of Belgian Treasury certificates and are interest-free. There is no specified schedule of repayment. From the beginning of the programme in 1952 up to 1957 the annual sum voted for this purpose was \$8 million. It was increased in 1958 and 1959 to \$12 million and in 1960 to \$15 million. In recent years part of the sum transferred has been used to meet deficits in the ordinary budget of the territory.

29. Provision for assistance to the former Belgian Congo was included in the 1960 budget in the form of contributions of \$50 million to establish a Fonds d'assistance au Congo and of \$20 million to create a Société de développement du Congo. The Fonds d'assistance au Congo was to provide for the support of Belgian administrative and technical staff in the Congo and to finance an accelerated training programme for their replacement. The Société de développement du Congo was to provide loans for industrial development projects. The 1960 appropriation for this agency was later annulled. Contributions to the Congo in 1959 consisted of grants of \$10 million for budget support.

CANADA

30. Bilateral economic assistance from the Government of Canada to under-developed countries was valued at \$48 million in the calendar year 1960. While this represented a decline of \$14 million from the record sum provided in the previous year, basic aid programmes were not affected by the reduction and, indeed, continued to expand. Contributions in 1960 were entirely in the form of grants.

Colombo Plan Programme

31. Under the Colombo Plan Programme, Canada extends technical assistance and capital aid to recipient member countries in South and South-East Asia. Contributions are made in the form of grants.

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32. For the fiscal year 1959/60 the annual appropriation for this programme was stepped up to \$50 million, \$15 million more than in 1958/59. It was continued at this level for 1960/61.

33. Contributions transferred in the fiscal year 1959/60 were valued at \$47 million, an increase of \$5 million over the figure for the previous year. India and Pakistan were again the principal beneficiaries of capital aid. Contributions to these countries were made largely in the form of shipments of industrial metals, fertilizers and wheat.

Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme

34. Under the Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme, technical assistance is extended to Commonwealth countries and United Kingdom territories not eligible for assistance under other Canadian bilateral aid programmes. Expenditure on this new programme was \$0.2 million in the calendar year 1960. Ghana was the principal beneficiary.

West Indies Aid Programme

35. In September 1958, a West Indies Aid Programme was announced, under which the Government of Canada would provide, subject to Parliamentary approval, a sum of \$10 million for capital aid and technical assistance to the West Indies in the four year period 1958-1963. The first major project in this programme is the provision of two passenger-cargo ships for inter-island traffic. The two ships will cost approximately \$6 million. Expenditure in the calendar year 1960 on the over-all programme was \$3.2 million, including a sum of \$0.2 million for technical assistance.

Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Programme

36. Under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Programme instituted in 1960, opportunities are provided for Commonwealth students to pursue advanced courses in Canada. The programme is expected to cost \$1.0 million annually. Expenditure in 1960 was \$0.2 million.

Chilean earthquake relief

37. The Government of Canada provided \$1.6 million for relief purposes in Chile in 1960. Contributions were made in the form of donations of flour, hospital equipment and supplies, and the services of Canadian aircraft and personnel.

Indus Basin Development Scheme

38. The Government of Canada has agreed to contribute, subject to Parliamentary approval, a sum of \$22.1 million to the Indus Basin Development Fund. This contribution will be in the form of grants and will be spread over a ten-year period.

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DENMARK

39. Bilateral contributions of economic assistance from Denmark to the under-developed countries are currently limited to grants for technical assistance and relief. Contributions in 1960 were valued at \$0.7 million approximately, of which \$0.5 million represented the Danish contribution to the Scandinavian Medical Centre in the Republic of Korea.

FRANCE

40. Economic assistance provided directly by the Government of France to under-developed countries and territories was valued at \$774 million in 1960. Contributions, net of repayments, amounted to \$755 million. Disbursements on loans and other investments showed a sharp reduction from the previous year's figure, while transfers in the form of grants showed a continued rise.

41. Contributions fall into two categories in the metropolitan budget. The first of these comprises all contributions charged as "current expenditure" (dépenses ordinaires) and includes net outlays on administrative and technical personnel, grants to cover current deficits in local budgets and advances to price stabilization funds for tropical products. The second, and more important, category comprises all contributions charged directly or indirectly to the capital budget (dépenses en capital). These contributions are considered as a direct source of finance for capital formation. The following paragraphs give a brief account of the content of this second category of assistance, which will be termed here "development assistance". The statement relates primarily to 1959, the latest year for which estimates of expenditure are available ^{1/}.

Development assistance in 1959

42. Development assistance to the rest of the franc zone was valued at \$576 million in 1959, an increase of \$87 million over the 1958 figure. The expansion was due largely to a sharp rise in transfers to Algeria and the Sahara, total contributions to these departments rising from \$237 million to \$367 million. Contributions to the States of the Community, Cameroun, Togo and the overseas territories amounted to \$163 million, about \$48 million less than the comparable figure for the previous year.

^{1/} The account which follows is based mainly on information in La Zone Franc en 1959, a report prepared by the Secretariat of the Comité Monétaire de la Zone Franc.

43. Contributions in the form of grants increased by \$110 million to the record sum of \$326 million. Disbursements on loans and other investments continued to decline and, at \$187 million, were \$42 million lower than in 1958. Direct expenditure of the metropolitan Government (dépenses directes) rose by \$9 million to \$63 million. This category includes, in addition to direct investment by government departments, especially investment in civil aviation facilities, contributions to the Bureau de recherches de pétrole and to the Fonds de soutien des hydrocarbures.

a. Algeria and the Sahara

44. Identified contributions of development assistance to Algeria in 1959 were valued at \$300 million. This sum includes grants of \$168 million and credits of \$104 million to assist in financing the development plan. It also includes a credit of \$17 million for low-cost housing, a credit of \$8.1 million for the Caisse d'accession à la propriété rurale and a grant of \$2.8 million for post and telegraph services.

45. Appropriations for development assistance to Algeria in 1960 amounted to \$222 million, \$203 million in the form of a direct grant to the Caisse d'équipement pour le développement de l'Algérie for the Algerian development plan and \$18 million in the form of loans for low-cost housing. The grant of \$203 million follows the promise given by the metropolitan Government in 1958 to provide a minimum annual contribution of 1000 million NF (\$203 million at the current exchange rate) during the four-year period 1959-1963.

46. Contributions to the Saharan departments in 1959 were valued at \$38 million and were made in the form of grants for the development of roads, railways, airfields and telecommunications. The corresponding appropriation for 1960 amounted to \$34 million. Part of these grants is allocated to the Organisation commune des régions sahariennes (O CRS), an agency established in 1957 to promote the economic and social development of the region. This agency is also supported by a 75 per cent share in the royalties received by the metropolitan Government from oil production in the region. The remaining 25 per cent is currently earmarked for Algerian development. The share of the Saharan departments in these royalties in 1960 was expected to amount to \$14 million.

b. Overseas departments

47. Contributions of development assistance to the departments of Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion, are, for the most part, provided by the Fonds d'investissement pour le développement économique et social des départements d'outre-mer (FIDOM) and by the Caisse centrale de coopération économique (CCCE) from its own resources. Local development

projects undertaken by FIDOM are financed partly by grants from the State (85 per cent of the cost) and partly by advances to the departments from CCCE (15 per cent of the cost). Other projects undertaken by FIDOM are financed entirely by grants from the State.

48. Over-all expenditure of FIDOM in 1959 amounted to \$12 million and disbursements by CCCE from its own resources to \$11 million. Advances from CCCE are largely for residential and other construction and for agricultural development. In 1960, appropriations for FIDOM were \$15 million and disbursements of CCCE from its own resources \$16 million. In the three-year period 1961-63 a sum of \$132 million will be devoted by the metropolitan Government to the development of the overseas departments.

c. States of the Community, Cameroun and Togo

49. Contributions of development assistance to the States of the Community, Cameroun and Togo were valued at \$163 million in 1959. This sum consisted of \$93 million in the form of grants, \$46 million in loans and other investments and \$24 million in "direct expenditure" of the metropolitan Government.

50. As in previous years, the most important contributions were made by the Fonds d'investissement pour le développement économique et social des territoires d'outre-mer (FIDES) and the Caisse centrale de coopération économique (CCCE) from its own resources. Expenditure of FIDES in 1959 amounted to \$87 million, of which \$70 million was provided for the development programmes of the individual States and territories.

51. Disbursements by the Caisse centrale from its own resources amounted to \$38 million in 1959 and were estimated at \$50 million in 1960. These disbursements provide capital for agricultural and real estate credit associations, electric power companies and private agricultural, mining and industrial projects. The Caisse centrale currently assists in financing the exploitation of deposits of phosphates in Senegal and Togo, of uranium ore in Gabon and of iron ore in Mauritania.

52. "Direct expenditure" by the metropolitan Government in 1959 included \$14 million in departmental expenditure for the modernization of airfields and other improvements in communications, a contribution of \$4.8 million to the Fonds commun de la recherche scientifique et technique d'outre-mer and \$5.2 million to the Bureau de recherches de pétrole for petroleum search and exploitation in Africa, excluding the Sahara.

53. Following the constitutional changes of 1958, the Fonds d'aide et de coopération (FAC) was established to replace FIDES as the principal channel of assistance to the States of the Community. The new agency administers all types of economic aid provided by France to the States and is not limited, like FIDES, to the provision of development assistance. Assistance is extended in response to requests from individual States and is regulated by bilateral agreement.

54. The first commitments of FAC were incurred in 1959 and were valued at \$72 million. Of this sum, \$12 million was committed for studies and surveys by the Bureau de recherches géologiques et minières and various other research institutions. The remaining sum was committed for specific investment projects in the individual States. The bulk of these funds finance port, river, road and railway development, agricultural investment and the provision of schools and hospitals. Actual expenditure in 1959 amounted to \$5 million.

55. Commitments of FAC in 1960 to the States of the Community, Cameroun and Togo were valued at \$89 million. These commitments cover the provision of funds for technical assistance and budget support as well as for development assistance of the type previously supplied by FIDES.

d. Morocco and Tunisia

56. Development assistance to Morocco and Tunisia amounted to \$15 million in 1959. Contributions, which were almost entirely in the form of grants, included a sum of \$8 million to the Moroccan Bureau d'études et de participations industrielles, an agency established in 1958 to finance industrial development.

e. Cambodia, Laos and Republic of Viet-Nam

57. Development assistance to Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam was valued at \$4.5 million in 1959. In March 1960, France agreed to grant the Republic of Viet-Nam a loan of \$14 million for the purchase of capital equipment. A sum of \$10 million was made available for this purpose in 1960.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

58. Commitments incurred by the Federal Republic of Germany for bilateral economic assistance to the under-developed countries are estimated at \$195 million in the calendar year 1960. Of this sum, commitments for grants accounted for \$43 million, including \$30 million for a contribution to the Indus Basin Development Scheme. Expenditures in 1960 amounted to \$109 million, \$6.5 million in the form of grants and the remainder in the form of disbursements on long-term loans. Repayments received on loans previously extended to

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under-developed countries totalled \$16.9 million.

59. The year 1960 was considered a year of transition in the organization and finance of the Federal Government's aid programmes. For the two years 1961 and 1962 a total allocation of \$1,250 million was envisaged for development aid including \$190 million for contributions to multilateral organizations and \$75 million for technical assistance. Funds will be derived primarily from the Federal Budget and will be administered by the Reconstruction Loan Corporation. They will be used to finance development programmes generally as well as individual development projects.

60. Reparations and indemnification payments to under-developed countries amounted to \$62 million in 1960, approximately the same figure as in the previous two years.

TABLE 4: Bilateral economic assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany to under-developed countries, calendar year 1960.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Commitments</u>		<u>Disbursements</u>		Repayments of <u>long-term loans</u>
	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Long-term loans</u>	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Long-term loans</u>	
(millions of dollars)					
Africa	4.7	50.2	1.5	2.4	5.0
Latin America	0.9	22.3	0.3	13.5	6.9
Asia	35.1 ^{1/}	80.3	3.1	86.4	4.9
Unallocated	1.8	-	1.6	-	-
Under-developed areas	42.6	152.8	6.5	102.3	16.9

^{1/} Including \$30.0 million for Indus Basin Development Scheme.

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ITALY

61. Direct contributions of economic assistance from the Government of Italy to under-developed countries amounted to \$26 million in the calendar year 1960. Contributions in the form of grants included \$8.1 million to Somalia and \$0.8 million for the provision of scholarships. The balance consisted of long-term loans to the United Arab Republic: \$5.1 million representing the first two instalments of a loan of \$51.5 million extended in March 1961, and \$11.7 million representing the consolidation of UAR commercial debts. The loan of \$51.5 million represents the reinvestment on a long-term basis of outstanding trade debts and will be used to finance various economic development projects, including a land reclamation scheme in Lower Egypt. Repayments on long-term loans during 1960 included \$7.3 million from Argentina and \$2.7 million from the United Arab Republic, arising in both cases from the amortization of consolidated trade debts.

62. The Government of Italy has undertaken to make an annual grant of \$2.0 million to Somalia. The sum will include \$1.5 million for the support of Italian administrative and technical personnel working in Somalia, \$0.2 million for scholarships for Somali students and \$0.3 million to finance expected budget deficits. By an agreement signed in November 1960, the Cassa per la circolazione monetaria della Somalia will transfer a sum of \$0.8 million together with equipment valued at \$0.3 million to the National Bank of Somalia.

63. The number of scholarships extended to students from under-developed countries has increased rapidly in recent years. Appropriations for this purpose are expected to rise from \$0.8 million in the fiscal year 1960/61 to \$1.3 million in 1961/62. A Department of International Technical and Scientific Cooperation was recently instituted in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the administration of technical assistance to under-developed countries.

64. Reparations payments to all countries amounted to \$7.1 million in 1960. These payments were directed mainly to Ethiopia.

JAPAN

65. Bilateral contributions of economic assistance from Japan to the under-developed countries were valued at \$81 million in the calendar year 1960. These contributions were made up of \$79 million in disbursements on long-term loans, \$2.0 million in technical assistance, and \$0.5 million in other grants. New commitments incurred during the year are estimated at \$70 million, including \$67 million for long-term loans.

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66. A summary account of Japan's contributions, other than contributions of technical assistance, is given in subsequent paragraphs. It refers to the period to 30 June 1960 and is based on information in the latest annual report on the Colombo Plan.

Cambodia

67. An agreement on economic and technical cooperation came into force in July 1959, providing for grants to Cambodia of goods and services worth \$4.2 million over a three-year period. At 30 June 1960, the value of goods and services transferred under this agreement was \$1.3 million.

India

68. An agreement to establish a centre for small-scale industry in West Bengal was signed in January 1960. At 30 June 1960, a sum of \$0.9 million had been allocated for this project.

69. At 30 June 1960, the Export-Import Bank of Japan had approved loans totalling \$14.0 million against a special credit of \$50 million extended for the purchase of capital equipment in the three-year period to March 1961. At the same date, the Bank had also authorized loans of \$4.6 million from a supplementary credit of \$10 million.

Indonesia

70. Arrangements were being made to utilize a credit of \$28 million extended for the purchase of ships and other capital equipment.

Laos

71. An agreement on economic and technical cooperation came into force in January 1959, providing for grants to Laos of goods and services to the value of \$2.8 million. Expenditure at 30 June 1960 amounted to \$0.1 million.

Pakistan

72. An agreement to establish an agricultural training centre in East Pakistan was signed in July 1960. A sum of \$0.1 million has so far been allocated for the project.

73. Japan recently agreed to extend to Pakistan a credit of \$20 million for the purchase of textile machinery.

Philippines

74. Negotiations continued on the utilization of credits of \$48 million extended for the purchase of capital equipment for the Marakina river multi-purpose project and for the improvement of telecommunications.

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Thailand

75. Under an agreement signed in August 1960, Japan has provided equipment worth \$0.2 million for a new telecommunications training centre. Teaching staff for the centre will be supplied under the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation Scheme.

Republic of Viet-Nam

76. Japan recently agreed to extend credits totalling \$16.6 million to the Republic of Viet-Nam. The total includes \$9.0 million for the Danhim hydro-electric project.

76A. The value of goods and services transferred as reparations during 1960 amounted to \$64.3 million. Of this sum, Burma received \$21.4 million, Indonesia \$14.2 million, the Philippines \$27.8 million and the Republic of Viet-Nam \$0.9 million.

NETHERLANDS

77. During 1960, the Government of the Netherlands transferred resources to the value of \$32 million in the form of direct grants and long-term loans to under-developed countries and territories. Grants accounted for all but \$3.6 million of this sum. Total contributions were \$7.8 million higher than in 1959 and \$9.3 million higher than in 1958.

78. Virtually all of these contributions were directed to countries and territories of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Contributions to Netherlands New Guinea, the most important beneficiary, were reported at \$22 million (\$17 million in 1959). Assistance to this territory is extended mainly in the form of grants to cover local budget deficits and provide for general government activities directed towards the development of economic and social infrastructure and the encouragement of primary industry. Part of the total sum provided in 1960 (\$0.6 million) represents contributions to two foundations established to promote agricultural research and development in the territory

79. The Netherlands makes an annual contribution towards the cost of a ten-year development plan for Surinam. A maximum over-all contribution of \$45 million, one half in the form of grants and one half in the form of long-term loans, is to be provided. Expenditure under this commitment amounted to \$7.1 million in 1960 (\$3.6 million as a long-term loan). This represented an increase of \$2.5 million over the 1959 figure. Other assistance to Surinam in 1960 included \$1.9 million in the form of a grant to the Foundation for Mechanized Agriculture.

80. Direct contributions to other under-developed countries are made largely in the form of technical assistance. Expenditure in 1960 on the provision of experts, assistant experts and fellowships under bilateral agreements is reported at \$0.5 million (\$0.4 million in 1959). A small sum was also spent during the year on demonstration projects in India.

NEW ZEALAND

81. For the fiscal year to 31 March 1960, the New Zealand legislature appropriated a further sum of \$2.8 million for capital aid and technical assistance under the Colombo Plan, bringing total appropriations since the inception of the Plan to \$26 million. Contributions of capital aid transferred at 30 June 1960 were valued at \$17 million and contributions of technical assistance at \$4.2 million. In the year to 30 June 1960 the corresponding contributions were valued at \$1.3 million and \$0.9 million respectively.

82. Allocations of capital aid in the year to 30 June 1960 amounted to \$1.9 million and were made to 11 countries participating in the Plan. Pakistan was allocated \$0.6 million for the purchase of machinery for a sugar mill, Indonesia \$0.5 million for unspecified purposes, and the Federation of Malaya \$0.3 million for land development schemes and the establishment of a Civil Service Training Centre. Technical assistance was furnished to 15 countries and territories, the principal beneficiaries being Indonesia, the Federation of Malaya, Burma and Ceylon.

83. Assistance to the Island Territories of New Zealand and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa was valued at \$4.3 million in the fiscal year 1959/60, an increase of \$1.6 million over the figure of the previous year. This assistance is principally in the form of grants to meet the costs of local administration and to finance social and economic development. Grants and loans for a fruit replanting scheme in the Cook Islands and net expenditure on a government-operated shipping service are also covered. A payment of \$1.0 million for a new vessel for this service is included in the 1959/60 figure.

84. The Government of New Zealand recently undertook to provide \$2.8 million to assist in financing the Indus Basin Development Scheme. This contribution will be made in ten equal annual instalments.

NORWAY

85. Bilateral contributions of economic assistance from Norway to under-developed countries were valued at \$0.9 in the calendar year 1960. Contributions were in the form of grants of technical assistance and equipment and were again directed to the Norwegian fisheries development project in the State of Kerala in India (\$0.7 million) and to the Scandinavian Medical Centre in the Republic of Korea (\$0.2 million).

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86. Contributions to the fisheries development project are administered by the Norwegian Foundation for Assistance to Under-Developed Countries. Since 1952 the Foundation has received a sum of \$7.0 million from public funds and \$0.6 million from voluntary private contributions.

SWEDEN

87. Bilateral contributions of economic assistance from Sweden to under-developed countries were valued at \$1.0 million in the calendar year 1960. This figure compares with \$0.9 million in the previous year and \$0.8 million in 1958. Contributions were in the form of grants and were again directed to the support of the Scandinavian Medical Centre in the Republic of Korea (\$0.4 million), an institute of building technology and a children's hospital in Ethiopia (\$0.3 million), and a vocational training centre in Pakistan (\$0.1 million). Assistance was also given to Ceylon for a pilot project in family planning and to a number of under-developed countries through the provision of scholarships for study in Sweden.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

88. Bilateral contributions of economic assistance from the USSR to the under-developed countries are made principally in the form of direct participation in industrial and other projects through the provision of construction materials, machinery and equipment, and the supply of technical assistance. To meet the expenses of the Soviet agencies involved, the USSR extends long-term credits, normally repayable within twelve years, bearing an annual interest charge of 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. Repayments can normally be made in local export commodities, beginning one year after the completion of deliveries of materials for each project or one year after the completion of the project itself.

89. The USSR also gives substantial assistance in the training of personnel. Courses for skilled workers have been instituted at many of the enterprises constructed with Soviet help, and polytechnic schools have been organized in a number of countries. In addition, facilities have been provided for study at higher educational establishments in the USSR, including the recently-founded "Friendship of Peoples" University in Moscow.

90. The USSR currently extends economic assistance on a bilateral basis to a total of twenty under-developed countries, involving some 350 projects. Credits so far made available amount to the equivalent of 2.7 billion dollars. During 1960, a further expansion took place in Soviet aid programmes. Agreements were signed for the first time with Cuba, Guinea and Mali, and further agreements were signed with Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, and the United Arab Republic. A summary account of contributions to individual countries is given in the following paragraphs.^{1/}

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Afghanistan

91. Work is proceeding on three new hydro-electric stations with a total capacity of 80 thousand kw., the Jalalabad irrigation canal, the second stage of the Kzyl-Khala river port, and 850 km. of highways. Prospecting for oil and gas continues. The construction of a large automobile repair plant in Kabul has been completed.
92. Preliminary work was carried out in 1960 in preparing a general plan for the rebuilding of Kabul. The USSR is to participate in setting up a housing-construction plant.
93. Training of skilled workers and junior technical staff has been organized at all Soviet-assisted projects. Soviet experts have so far given on-the-job training to 6,500 Afghans in various occupations.
94. Credits made available in the period 1955-1959 total the equivalent of 120 million dollars.

Burma

95. The USSR continued the construction of a technological institute in Rangoon, and a 250-room hotel and a 200-bed hospital in Taunggyi.

Cambodia

96. The construction at Phnom-Penh of a 500-bed hospital, together with a polyclinic and a residence for medical personnel, was completed in August 1960. Eighteen Soviet doctors and medical specialists are currently employed. Five Cambodian doctors are receiving further training in the USSR.
97. The USSR has agreed to build a higher technical school for 1,000 students as a gift to the Cambodian people. Two residential buildings for the staff will be included.

Ceylon

98. The planning stage in the construction of a steel-works, an automobile tyre factory, and a hydraulic installation on the Malvatu Oya river, was completed in 1960.
99. In the jungle clearance project for the planting of sugar cane on 2,400 ha. at Kantalai, Soviet specialists had cleared some 1,400 ha. by the end of 1960 and had carried out irrigation work on 840 ha.

1/ See also the corresponding account included in the previous report in this series (E/3395).

100. Credits made available to Ceylon total the equivalent of 40 million dollars.

Cuba

101. The USSR has extended a credit equivalent to 100 million dollars for the construction of 300 thousand kw. power stations and the rebuilding of three steel-works with a view to raising their total capacity to 200 thousand tons of steel for year. The first section of one steel-works and a 1 million ton oil refinery have been completed. Prospecting operations for iron ore, petroleum, and other minerals have also been carried out.

102. It is expected that, in 1961, 400 Cuban students will be enrolled in educational establishments in the USSR and 400 workers and technicians will receive on-the-job training in Soviet enterprises.

Ethiopia

103. The USSR has extended a credit equivalent to 100 million dollars for industrial and other projects. A 1,000-pupil technical school is to be erected in Bahr-Dar, as a gift to the Government of Ethiopia.

Ghana

104. By an agreement signed in August 1960, the USSR will supply assistance in the construction of a 200 thousand kw. hydro-electric station on the Black Volta, the erection of a 250 km. transmission line, the development of fisheries enterprises, the organization of cotton, maize and rice farms, and the building of a cotton factory. Surveys of mineral resources will also be carried out. These activities will be financed by a credit equivalent to 40 million dollars.

Guinea

105. The USSR is assisting in the organization of a 7 thousand ha. state farm for growing rice, the building of a polytechnic institute, the reconstruction of Conakry airfield, planning and surveying with a view to rebuilding the Conakry-Mama railway, prospecting for diamonds, gold and raw materials for cement production, and the construction of a sawmill, a fruit and vegetable cannery and a leather factory. A 100 kw. radio station is being built as a gift from the Soviet people.

106. Medical equipment, agricultural machinery and equipment, automobiles, mobile cinema projectors, and part of a library have been supplied in the form of grants.

107. A credit equivalent to 35 million dollars was extended to Guinea in 1959.

India

108. Work has begun on increasing the capacity of the Bhilai steel works from 1 million tons to 2 1/2 million tons of steel per year. More than 700 Indian workers who had received training in the USSR are now employed at the plant.
109. With the help of Soviet experts, an oil deposit was discovered in 1958 at Cambay. Further deposits were discovered in 1960 at Anklesvar and Rudrasagari.
110. The USSR is currently participating in the construction of heavy engineering plants, heavy electrical equipment plants, factories for precision instruments, four pharmaceutical plants, power stations at Neyveli, Korba, and Singrauli with a total capacity of 850 thousand kw., a 2 million ton oil refinery at Barawni, and various installations for the coal industry.
111. By an agreement signed in February 1961, the USSR will assist in constructing a 480 thousand kw. hydro-electric station at Bhakra, a 2 million ton oil refinery in Gujarat, a refractories plant and a coal-enrichment plant. The USSR will also assist in prospecting for and exploiting oil deposits.
112. The delivery of equipment for a farm-machinery repair workshop at Suratgarh has been completed. Experts have been sent to help in assembling the equipment and to carry out agrotechnical projects.
113. The USSR is currently assisting in the construction of a total of 32 plants and installations. Credits made available amount to the equivalent of more than 800 million dollars.

Indonesia

114. The USSR is participating in the construction of two steel-works with a total capacity of 350 thousand tons of steel per year; a chemical plant producing up to 100 thousand tons of soda-ash and caustic-soda per year; a superphosphates factory with a capacity of 100 thousand tons per year; a 120 thousand kw. hydro-electric station together with a transmission line and an aluminium plant with an annual capacity of 70 thousand tons of alumina, 18 thousand tons of aluminium and 12 thousand tons of rolled aluminium; and two mechanized rice plantations of 10 thousand ha. each. Assistance will also be given in building 662 km. of highways in Kalimantan.
115. The USSR is to complete a technological institute on the island of Ambon, a 100,000-seat sports stadium at Jakarta and, as a gift from the Soviet Government, a 200-bed hospital with polyclinic.

Iraq

116. The USSR is providing assistance in almost 80 projects, including a steel-works and various engineering enterprises. The construction of a short-wave radio center is expected to finish in 1961. Work on the Baghdad-Basrah Railway has started, prospecting for minerals, including oil, is under way, and surveys are being made with a view to the integrated utilization of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Assistance is also being given in the organization of state-owned agricultural enterprises and machinery-renting stations.

117. Credits extended to Iraq total the equivalent of 183 million dollars approximately.

Mali

118. By an agreement signed in March 1961, the USSR will provide assistance in prospecting for oil, gold, diamonds, raw materials for the production of cement, and fuel shale, the construction of a cement works, improving navigation conditions on the Niger, building a stadium at Bamako, establishing a centre for the training of national personnel, and planning and surveying for a new railway line. These operations will be financed by a credit equivalent to 44 million dollars.

Nepal

119. Assistance on a grant basis is being given in the construction of a 2.4 thousand kw. hydro-electric station, a sugar-mill with a daily capacity of 1 thousand tons of sugar cane equipped with a repair shop and laboratory, and a cigarette factory with its own diesel power plant, in survey operations preliminary to the building of 1,050 km. of highways, and in the erection of a 50-bed hospital in Katmandu.

Pakistan

120. By an agreement signed in March 1961, assistance will be provided in prospecting for oil. This activity will be financed by a credit equivalent to 30 million dollars.

United Arab Republic

121. The USSR is participating in over 90 industrial and other projects, including the construction of the Aswan High Dam. A new agreement signed in 1960 provided for assistance in the second stage of the Dam, the related construction of a 2.1 million kw. hydro-electric station, and 2,800 km. of transmission lines, and the development of an irrigation system covering 840 million ha.. By the end of 1960, over 70 Soviet specialists were employed on the construction of the Dam.

122. Other projects currently under way include the construction of 11 engineering works, four enterprises in the petroleum industry, six chemical or pharmaceutical works, four enterprises for processing agricultural produce, three textile factories, one shipbuilding yard, and one centre for the training of national personnel.

123. Credits so far extended to the Egyptian region amount to the equivalent of 375 million dollars.

124. In the Syrian region, surveys were carried out in 1960 for four hydro-electric stations, and assistance was given in preparing a plan for regulating the flow of the Barada River. During 1960, 377 Soviet specialists worked in the region.

Yemen

125. The development of the port of Hodeida, and the related construction of oil storage tanks and mechanical and carpentry workshops was completed early in 1961. Work was begun in 1960 on the construction of water-mains in the town of Sahna.

UNITED KINGDOM

Contributions in the fiscal year 1959/60

126. In the year to 31 March 1960, the United Kingdom Government transferred resources to the value of \$310 million to under-developed countries and territories in the form of direct grants and long-term loans. This figure was \$80 million, or 35 per cent, higher than in the previous fiscal year and almost double the figure of contributions three years earlier.

127. A sharp rise in long-term lending accounts for this rapid expansion in over-all contributions in recent years. Disbursements on loans increased from \$34 million in 1957/58 to \$95 million in 1958/59 and to \$160 million in 1959/60. Transfers in the form of grants remained relatively constant in the same period. They were valued at \$150 million in the year under review.

128. The increase in lending activity follows the introduction in September 1958 of a new programme of Commonwealth Assistance Loans under the provisions of the Export Guarantees Act of 1949 (as later amended), and a related programme of Colonial Exchequer Loans for the dependent territories under the provisions of Section 2 of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1959.

129. Commitments for Commonwealth Assistance Loans incurred in the year to 31 March 1960 totalled \$68 million, bringing the figure of over-all commitments under this programme at 31 March 1960 to \$176 million. Commitments incurred in 1959/60 included \$62 million to India as part of the United Kingdom contribution to India's second five-year plan and \$6.3 million for development projects in the Federation of Malaya. Disbursements during the year on these and previous commitments amounted to \$97 million (\$58 million in 1958/59).

130. Exchequer loans approved in 1959/60 totalled \$49 million and were extended to Aden (\$2.0 million), Cyprus (\$3.1 million), Kenya (\$14 million), Sierra Leone (\$4.2 million), Uganda (\$17 million), Tanganyika (\$4.2 million) and British Guiana (\$4.6 million). Disbursements during the year amounted to \$23 million. Commitments incurred for such loans may extend to a maximum of \$70 million in any one year and to a maximum of \$280 million in the four-year period 1959-64.

131. The most important contribution to economic development in the colonial territories is currently made under Section 1 of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act (as amended). During the year to 31 March 1960, grants and long-term loans for development and welfare schemes and for research amounted to \$68 million. Part of the increase of \$18 million over the 1958/59 figure represents a transfer of expenditure in Malta previously financed through the grant-aided local budget.

132. The Colonial Development Corporation accounted for a relatively small element of assistance to the colonial territories in the period under review. Gross capital expenditure on new and existing projects totalled \$18 million in 1959, a figure marginally higher than in 1958. Capital approved for new projects and the expansion of existing projects showed a sharp increase, rising from \$8 million to \$48 million.

133. The capital requirements of the Corporation have so far been met entirely by advances from the Treasury. Total advances at 31 March 1960 were equivalent to \$193 million at the current exchange rate, of which \$181 million was outstanding at that date. Advances in 1959/60 amounted to \$12 million.

Contributions in the calendar year 1960

134. Contributions from the United Kingdom in the calendar year 1960 were valued at \$342 million, made up of \$165 million in grants and \$176 in long-term loans. Net contributions, after deducting repayments on long-term loans, were valued at \$319 million.

135. Of the gross figure, \$199 million was directed to the colonial territories, including British Somaliland, Cyprus and Nigeria before independence; \$115 million was directed to independent Commonwealth countries; and \$36 million to other independent countries. Technical assistance accounted for an estimated \$17 million and "emergency assistance" for \$24 million.

136. There were no important changes in the calendar year in the programmes implemented. Commitments for Commonwealth Assistance Loans, not mentioned previously, include a further credit of \$42 million to India, a credit of \$34 million to Nigeria after independence, and one of \$39 million to Pakistan, in all cases to finance imports from the United Kingdom. Loans under this programme, hitherto normally repayable within 5-10 years, may in future be granted for periods of up to 25 years.

137. The United Kingdom Government undertook in September 1960 to contribute \$58 million to the Indus Basin Development Fund. This contribution will be made in the form of a grant, payable in half-yearly instalments over a period of ten years.

138. The United Kingdom Government announced in July 1960 the institution of an Overseas Service Aid Scheme, designed to help the governments of newly independent and dependent territories to meet the cost of employing experienced overseas public servants. The local governments participating in the scheme will continue to pay basic salaries, while the United Kingdom Government will supplement these salaries to bring total compensation to the market rate. The cost of the scheme is expected to reach \$34 million annually.

UNITED STATES

Contributions in the fiscal year 1959/60

139. In the fiscal year to 30 June 1960, the value of economic assistance provided bilaterally by the United States to under-developed countries was marginally below the record figure of the previous year. Through its various programmes in this field the United States Government transferred resources valued at \$1,990 million to these countries in the form of goods and services, dollars and other currencies. The decline of \$8 million from the 1958/59 figure followed a succession of rapid year-to-year increases which had doubled the rate of spending on these programmes over a five-year period.

140. The dip in over-all expenditure was associated with a moderate reduction in disbursements on long-term loans. These disbursements had grown from \$270 million in 1956/57 to \$582 million in 1957/58 and to \$865 million in 1958/59. The reduction to \$716 million in 1959/60 resulted in a fall in the proportion of loans to grants within the aggregate, reversing the recent trend. The value of grants, which had remained relatively stable in the previous three years, rose by \$142 million in 1959/60 to the record level of \$1274 million.

141. In terms of net resources transferred, i.e., after deducting repayments on outstanding loans received from under-developed countries, the value of contributions extended in 1959/60 was \$1744 million. This represented a decrease of \$64 million, or 3 per cent, from the previous year's record figure.

142. A regional analysis of gross contributions in 1959/60 shows a reduction in contributions to Latin America and further increases in contributions to the other two major regions, especially to Africa. Receipts of Latin America fell from \$681 million to \$343 million, while those of Africa rose from \$113 million to \$200 million and those of Asia from \$1195 million to \$1360 million.

143. Changes in the direction of the flow of assistance were more pronounced for loan disbursements than for grant transfers, though the pattern of redistribution was similar. In the case of grants, receipts of Latin America declined from \$105 million to \$91 million, those of Africa rose from \$90 million to \$118 million and those of Asia from \$930 million to \$979 million. In the case of loan disbursements, receipts of Latin America fell from \$576 million to \$252 million, those of Africa rose from \$25 million to \$82 million and those of Asia from \$265 million to \$381 million.

144. These changes in the distribution of assistance in 1959/60 were heavily influenced by a sharp contraction in the rate of lending of the Export-Import Bank. Transfers under the Mutual Security Program, the most important channel of assistance, and under the various Public Law 480 schemes for the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities, continued to rise, reaching new high levels in both cases. Activity under the major programmes in the fiscal year 1960 is reviewed briefly in the following paragraphs.

a. Mutual Security Program

145. Total funds appropriated by Congress for economic assistance under the Mutual Security Program in the fiscal year 1960 amounted to \$1955 million, virtually the same figure as in the previous year. Appropriations for "defense support", the principal element in the total, were \$698 million, a reduction of \$52 million. Appropriations for the Development Loan Fund were unchanged at \$550 million. Appropriations for "special assistance", at \$246 million, were \$46 million higher. Technical cooperation programmes received \$189 million, including \$31 million for multilateral programmes (\$172 million a year earlier). The President's Contingency Fund received \$156 million.

146. From total funds of \$1955 million made available for economic assistance in 1959/60, a sum of \$1451 million was earmarked for bilateral contributions to under-developed countries, as defined for these reports to the Council. This sum, which was practically the same as in 1958/59, included \$443 for loans approved by the Development Loan Fund and \$1008 million for grants and loans under programmes administered by the International Cooperation Administration (ICA). Of the latter amount, \$635 million represented obligations for "defense support" \$243 million obligations for "special assistance" and \$126 million obligations for "technical cooperation".

147. Expenditure of Mutual Security Program funds for bilateral economic assistance to under-developed countries is estimated at \$1344 million, about 19 per cent higher than in 1958/59. Disbursements on loans from the Development Loan Fund, though still lagging well behind approvals, continued to increase rapidly, rising from \$1.5 million in 1957/58 to \$68 million in 1958/59 and to \$179 million in 1959/60. Grants administered by ICA, including expenditure on technical cooperation, were 12 per cent higher than in the previous year. Disbursements on ICA loans showed a further decline.

b. Export-Import Bank

148. Long-term loans authorized by the Export-Import Bank in all countries in the year to 30 June 1960 totalled \$348 million, less than half the previous year's figure and the lowest figure since 1955/56. The volume of loans authorized in under-developed countries shared in this decline, amounting to \$246 million compared with the record figure of \$567 million reported in the previous year.

149. Disbursements to under-developed countries also fell sharply in the year. At \$288 million, they were considerably less than one half the record figure of \$620 million reported in 1958/59. The proportion of the total directed to Latin America, which had been over 90 per cent in 1958/59, declined to 70 per cent.

c. Public Law 480 programmes

150. The disposal of surplus agricultural commodities under the provisions of Public Law 480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act) accounted for an important part of United States assistance to under-developed countries in the fiscal year 1960. Commodity transfers authorized by this enactment take the form of sales for local currency under Title I of the Act and donations and barter transactions under Titles II and III. Current legislation authorizes local currency sales under Title I up to a total value of \$1.5 billion annually (at Commodity Credit Corporation cost) and donations for emergency relief under Title II up to a total value of \$300 million annually.

c.1 Title I programme

151. The over-all value of sales agreements signed in the fiscal year to 30 June 1960 reached the record level of \$1,133 million. Of this sum, \$953 million represented the value of agreements signed with under-developed countries. This figure was 70 per cent above the figure for the previous fiscal year and the highest since the start of the programme in 1954.

152. The equivalent of \$699 million in local currencies deposited under these agreements with under-developed countries was to be earmarked for economic development and other programmes administered by ICA. Of this sum, \$284 million was to be transferred in the form of grants and \$415 million in the form of loans. An additional sum of \$91 million was to be earmarked for loans to private enterprises, administered by the Export-Import Bank. Grants and loans to the purchasing country were thus expected to account for 83 per cent of total deposits of local currency, a proportion slightly lower than in the previous year.

153. Disbursements of local currencies from deposits earmarked for economic assistance to under-developed countries continued to rise in the fiscal year 1960, attaining the record level of \$199 million, \$20 million higher than in 1958/59. Disbursements on ICA-administered loans increased from \$130 million to \$143 million and disbursements on Export-Import Bank loans to private enterprises from \$7 million to \$11 million. Disbursements in the form of grants, at \$45 million, were slightly higher.

c.2 Title II programme

154. Donations of agricultural commodities for famine and other emergency relief in under-developed countries were valued at \$64 million in the fiscal year to 30 June 1960. This figure was \$23 million above the figure for the previous year.

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c.3 Title III programme

155. Donations of agricultural commodities to under-developed countries through private welfare agencies and international organizations were valued at \$72 million in the fiscal year to 30 June 1960. This was slightly below the previous year's figure.

Other programmes

156. The figures of expenditure on bilateral economic assistance to under-developed countries shown in tables 1 and 2 of this report include expenditures on a number of smaller programmes. These programmes are represented by sums of \$10 million for the "Inter-American and related highways" programme, \$5.1 million for "Trust Territory development and support", and \$4 million for Libya from "special purpose" funds.

Other assistance (net)

157. In addition to grants and long-term loans, a third category of economic assistance is now distinguished by the United States Government. This category, termed "other assistance (net)", represents the value of surplus agricultural commodities sold for local currency and shipped to the purchasing country in the period under review less the dollar equivalent of local currency proceeds disbursed during the period on grants or long-term loans for the benefit of the purchasing country, or spent by the United States Government for its own benefit or for the benefit of third countries.

158. This third category of assistance is not included as one of the principal categories of these reports to the Council since a grant or long-term loan is not formally involved.

159. The value of "other assistance (net)" to under-developed countries is reported at \$397 million in the fiscal year to 30 June 1960. This figure compares with \$203 million in the previous fiscal year and \$233 million in the fiscal year 1957/58.

Contributions in the calendar year 1960

160. Bilateral contributions of economic assistance from the United States to under-developed countries were valued at \$2043 million in the calendar year 1960. This figure represents an increase of \$153 million or 8 per cent over the figure for 1959. On a net basis, after deducting repayments on long-term loans, bilateral contributions amounted to \$1823 million. The value of "other assistance (net)", which is not included in the above figure, was reported at \$502 million, more than double the 1959 figure of \$231 million.

161. The expansion in both gross and net contributions was due to a sharp rise in grants from \$1157 million in 1959 to \$1320 million in 1960. Disbursements on long-term loans declined by \$10 million to \$723 million. Repayments on long-term loans continued to increase and, at \$220 million, were \$15 million higher than in 1959.

162. One of the largest commitments incurred by the United States in 1960 was for a contribution equivalent to \$482 million to the Indus Basin Development Fund. Of this sum, the equivalent of \$235 million will be transferred in Pakistan rupees, the form of the contribution to be agreed upon by the United States and Pakistan. The remainder will consist of a credit of \$70 million from the Development Loan Fund and dollar grants totalling \$177 million.

YUGOSLAVIA

163. The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia has in the past three years provided bilateral economic assistance to under-developed countries on an increasing scale. Contributions are made primarily in the form of long-term loans for the purchase in Yugoslavia of ships and industrial machinery and equipment. These loans are normally repayable within eight years and bear interest at 3 per cent. At 31 December 1960, total commitments for loans under this programme amounted to \$135 million. Disbursements at that date were reported at \$26 million, virtually all of this sum in 1960.

164. Commitments incurred in the calendar year 1960 amounted to \$58 million and involved loans to Guinea (\$5 million), India (\$40 million), Libya (\$3 million), Morocco (\$5 million) and Tunisia (\$5 million). The loan to India will be used to finance purchases of capital goods from Yugoslavia for India's third five-year plan (1961-66). It bears interest at 3 per cent and will be repaid by exports of Indian goods to Yugoslavia.

165. Technical assistance rendered bilaterally by Yugoslavia to under-developed countries has also increased in importance. During 1960, the services of 107 experts were provided, principally to Guinea (41), Ethiopia (21), Morocco (14), and the Sudan (12). The number of scholarships awarded totalled 321. The United Arab Republic (142) was the main beneficiary.

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APPENDIX

Selected supplementary sources

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