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International economic assistance to the under-developed countries

1956/57

Report by the Secretary-General

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International economic assistance to the under-developed countries

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FOREWORD

1. To promote its continuing study of the financing of economic development in the under-developed countries, the Economic and Social Council at its 24th session requested the Secretary-General to submit a periodical report on "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 the less developed countries". This report was to be compiled with the co-operation, in the provision of appropriate information, of the Governments of Member States and of the international organizations concerned. The present report covering the period 1956/57 is the first of a series of reports to be prepared in response to this request.
2. A preliminary survey^{1/} of international economic assistance designed to describe the flow of economic aid to the under-developed countries during the period 1954/56 was presented to the 24th session of the Council. This survey was prepared as far as possible from official information published or otherwise made available by contributing countries and participating international organizations. For many countries, however, it incorporated provisional estimates prepared by the Secretariat.
3. The present report, which is more firmly based on official information, follows closely the lines of the preliminary survey and wherever possible maintains comparability with the data presented there. For some countries a number of adjustments have been found necessary to the material presented in the preliminary study and these are indicated in the present report. By and large such adjustments are of a minor character. It had been hoped that it would be possible to develop supplementary classifications of the data, particularly concerning the utilization of aid by recipient countries. For a number of reasons, however, this hope has not been fulfilled and in most cases the supplementary classifications envisaged in the preliminary survey have not been completed.
4. Once again the study is based on the analysis of the programmes of contributing countries and international organizations. This procedure has the

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important advantages of simplifying the management of a complex body of statistical material, and at the same time of concentrating attention on the principal factors determining the magnitude and distribution of the current flow of economic aid. On the other hand, it has the disadvantage that the utilization of the aid received cannot be effectively studied in relation to the needs of the countries concerned.

5. In these circumstances, the present report must be considered an interim study which it is hoped to develop progressively into a more rounded assessment of current movements in this area of international finance. It is clear from the communications received by the Secretary-General that in a number of cases Governments of Member States require more time to enable them to assemble the material and provide the necessary analysis. The Secretary-General, therefore, proposes to circulate to Member States about the month of October 1958 a description of the information and method of analysis to be used in the report to be submitted to the Council at its 28th session.

INTRODUCTION

6. The first part of this report describes the bilateral contributions of each participating country during the fiscal year 1957; the second part deals with contributions during this period supplied by international technical assistance, relief and lending agencies; while the third part assembles, on the basis of the previous analysis, bilateral and multilateral contributions received during the corresponding period by each under-developed country. As a supplementary element, the second part of the study reviews current contributions by Member Governments to the international agencies concerned.

7. The report is intended to record developments during the fiscal year 1957, representing the latest period for which adequate information is generally available. Due to the preponderant influence of bilateral contributions from the United States, the fiscal year 1957 may conveniently be regarded as extending from 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1957. However, the deviations from this period are important, particularly in the case of France and the United Kingdom, where the periods referred to are, respectively, the calendar year 1957 and 1 April 1956 - 30 March 1957. These differences, which were reduced in significance in the

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preliminary survey by adopting a three-year period, should be kept in mind when referring to the tables of aid classified by recipient country and also when comparisons are attempted between one country and another.

8. A systematic effort has been made to compare in some detail the dimensions of the flow in the fiscal year 1957 with those of the previous year. A further comparison of the aggregate flows is given in tables 16 and 17 which compare the current data with the data covering the three preceding years recorded in the preliminary survey.

9. The concepts and classifications employed in the compilation of this study are reviewed in an annex. Deviations from these standards are, wherever known, specified in the related text or in the notes to the tables.

Part I. BILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

10. This section of the report reviews bilateral programmes of economic aid to the under-developed countries. It includes, within the scope of these programmes, bilateral aid provided within the framework of regionally co-ordinated schemes, such as the Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia. It also covers economic assistance furnished by metropolitan countries to their overseas territories, including certain types of assistance which cannot be allocated geographically.

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11. During the year 1956/57 bilateral economic aid to the under-developed countries continued the steady expansion it has shown in the post-war period, the most substantial increases being recorded for the United States, France and the USSR. Aid in the form of grants, including grants of technical assistance and other services, still constituted a dominant part of the total, with loan disbursements assuming greater significance. Within the over-all total an increasing proportion was directed to specific development projects.

12. There were three major developments in 1956/57 affecting the nature and dimensions of future assistance. The first, and probably the most important, was an amendment of Mutual Security legislation in the United States with a view to

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establishing a Development Loan Fund to assist projects and programmes for long-term economic growth. Secondly, there was a geographical extension of bilateral aid by the United States to include a number of African countries which had recently become independent, and by the USSR to include an additional number of countries in the Middle East and South-East Asia. Finally, there was a basic change in the over-all economic climate, characterized by a deterioration in the latter half of 1957 in the terms of trade of the under-developed countries, and implying an increased demand for external capital to sustain the execution of their development plans.

AUSTRALIA

13. Australia's bilateral contributions to the under-developed countries increased further in 1956/57. The principal beneficiaries were again its overseas territories in Oceania, chiefly Papua and North-East New Guinea, the net expenses for administration and development of these territories rising from \$19.6 million in 1955/56 to \$22.2 million in 1956/57. Other contributions were provided within the framework of the Colombo Plan and are reported at \$11.2 million, against \$10.1 million in the previous year, technical assistance expenditures showing a relatively rapid rise from \$0.6 million in 1954/55 and \$1.0 million in 1955/56 to \$1.3 million in 1956/57. These bilateral contributions are virtually entirely in the form of grants.

14. At the inception of the Colombo Plan the Australian Government announced it would contribute \$70 million in capital aid over the six-year period of the Plan. In subsequent agreements with recipient countries the main provisions were that this aid should as far as possible be in the form of Australian goods, and that such goods and any local currency arising from their sale should be used in accordance with the objectives of the Plan. It was later decided that Australian assistance should take the form of manufactured goods which could be applied directly to development projects in the recipient countries. Since the beginning of the Plan most of the aid supplied has been for the development of agriculture, communications and power facilities; in 1956/57 emphasis was largely on transport and communications equipment. To the end of the year, capital aid to the value of \$41.4 million had been supplied and there were

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commitments outstanding for \$20.2 million. Of the \$8.3 million of aid contributed in 1956/57, \$4.9 million went to India, now the principal beneficiary, \$1.8 million to Pakistan, \$0.9 million to Indonesia and \$0.2 million each to Ceylon and Burma.

15. Australia's original pledge to the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan amounted to \$7.8 million. By the end of 1956/57 actual expenditure was reported at \$7.6 million and there were substantial unfulfilled commitments. These technical assistance expenditures were distributed widely over sixteen countries and territories participating in the Plan.

Table 1: Bilateral contributions by the Government of Australia,
1 July 1956 - 30 June 1957

Recipient Country	Expenditure		Recipient Country	Expenditure	
	Grants	Loans		Grants	Loans
	(millions of dollars)				
Asia			Asia (cont'd)		
Burma	0.5	-	Thailand	0.2	-
Cambodia	0.1	-	Viet-Nam	0.1	-
Ceylon	0.5	-	Other	0.3	-
India	5.2	-			
Indonesia	1.7	-	Oceania		
Laos	0.1	-	New Guinea and Papua	21.9	-
Malaya and Singapore	0.5	-	Other	0.3	0.8
Pakistan	2.1	-			
Philippines	0.1	-	Totals	33.5	0.8

BELGIUM

16. Bilateral economic assistance from the Belgian Government to under-developed countries is directed almost exclusively to its own overseas territories and consists principally of annual advances of \$8.0 million for financing the

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Ten-Year Development Plan of Ruanda-Urundi. These advances, which bear no interest, are effected by the transfer of Belgian Treasury Certificates to the Treasury of Ruanda-Urundi. To the end of 1957 certificates to the value of \$54.0 million had been transferred in this way, while actual cash disbursements resulting from the maturing of these certificates are estimated at \$28 million. Of the latter sum \$8.0 million represents disbursements in the calendar year 1957. This figure may be compared with disbursements of \$6.0 million in the previous year.

CANADA

17. Canada's bilateral contributions to economic development in the under-developed countries are made within the framework of the Colombo Plan. Appropriations for this programme by the Federal legislature were stepped up in 1956/57 from the previous annual rate of \$26.4 million to \$35.4 and have been continued at this level for the fiscal year 1957/58.

18. In the first year of the Plan an appropriation of about \$25.4 million was divided into \$25 million for project aid, of which \$15.0 million was allocated to India and \$10.0 million to Pakistan, and \$0.4 million for technical assistance. In the second year with a similar appropriation Ceylon was included in the programme of project aid and allocated \$2.0 million. This distribution of appropriated funds has been substantially maintained since, the additional sum in 1956/57 being allocated to Pakistan.

19. Development projects currently undertaken in India included a hydro-electric station at Kundah in South India and an atomic reactor near Bombay. Total costs to Canada of these projects are estimated at \$27.0 million of which the full amount of \$20.0 million for the former, and \$5.0 million for the latter, had been allocated by the end of the fiscal year 1956/57. In Pakistan the largest portion of assistance is currently directed to the Warsak hydro-electric and irrigation scheme, jointly undertaken by the two countries. Canada has agreed to meet about \$36.0 million of the cost of this project, and just over \$27.6 million had been allocated by March 1957. In Ceylon, individual development projects are of a more minor character.

20. Expenditure on development projects fell sharply in India during the period from \$17.0 million in 1955/56 to \$7.4 million in 1956/57, while substantial

increases from \$1.4 million to \$2.8 million were recorded for Ceylon and from \$6.8 million to \$10.0 million for Pakistan. Over-all, there was thus a considerable decline from the high of \$25.5 million in 1955/56, although the total remained well above the average expenditure in the preceding years of the Plan. Technical assistance expenditure which has expanded rapidly in recent years was reported in 1956/57 at twice the level of 1954/55. Grants to Pakistan recorded in table 2 include relief expenditure of \$1.5 million.

21. Returns for the fiscal year 1957/58 recently transmitted by the Government of Canada to the Secretary-General indicate an important expansion during that year in bilateral economic assistance provided by Canada under the Colombo Plan. Both commitments and expenditure more than doubled in comparison with 1956/57, commitments rising to \$82.9 million and expenditure to \$60.4 million. A considerable part of the expansion in expenditure reflects disbursements of \$16.8 million on a loan of \$26.0 million extended to India during the year for general economic purposes. A second significant element is increase in project aid and technical assistance from \$7.8 million to \$20.0 million for India and from \$10.2 million to \$17.8 million for Pakistan. The remaining element is a rise from \$1.5 million to \$2.1 million in relief expenditure for Pakistan.

Table 2: Bilateral contributions of Canada,
1 April 1956 - 31 March 1957

Commitments and expenditure, grants and loans

Recipient country	Commitments		Expenditure		Repayments of principal
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	
ASIA	(millions of U.S. dollars)				
Burma	0.2	-	0.1	-	-
Ceylon	2.3	-	3.0	-	-
India	15.5	-	7.8	-	-
Indonesia	0.2	-	0.2	-	-
Malaya and Singapore	0.4	-	0.2	-	-
Pakistan	11.5	-	11.7	-	-
Viet-Nam	0.1	-	0.1	-	-
Other	0.1	-	0.1	-	-
Total	30.3	-	23.2	-	-

Table 3: Bilateral contributions of Canada,
1 April 1956 - 31 March 1957

Economic character

Recipient country	Commodities		Cash Transfers	Technical Assistance	Other and Mixed	Total Transfers
	Food and agricultural commodities	Other				
ASIA	(millions of U.S. dollars)					
Burma	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Ceylon	0.9	-	-	0.2	1.9	3.0
India	-	1.2	-	0.4	6.1	7.8
Indonesia	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
Malaya and Singapore	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Pakistan	1.6	0.3	-	0.2	9.7	11.7
Viet-Nam	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Other	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Total	2.5	1.5	-	1.4	17.8	23.2

DENMARK

22. The Government of Denmark is participating jointly with Norway and Sweden in establishing a National Medical Centre in Korea. In March 1956 an agreement was reached concerning the contributions of the respective parties and by this agreement Denmark promised to pay up to \$0.7 million for constructing and equipping the hospital and to make a maximum annual contribution of \$0.5 million maintenance during the first five years of its operation. The hospital is scheduled for completion in 1958. To 31 March 1958 Denmark contributed \$0.3 million towards the project.

FRANCE

23. Development expenditure by the Government of France in the under-developed areas rose sharply in 1957 from the level maintained during 1955 and 1956, reaching an estimated \$614 million compared with \$508 million in 1956. Virtually all of this sum was as in previous years directed to the countries and territories

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of the French Union. Expenditure in Algeria continued to rise rapidly and at a figure of about \$229 million, against \$161 million in 1956, accounted for about 40 per cent of the total. The Overseas Territories also increased their receipts substantially, from \$229 million in 1956 to \$272 million in 1957. Expenditure in Morocco and Tunisia rose very slightly from \$72 million to \$76 million while in the Overseas Departments it remained stable at about \$28 million in both years.

24. In terms of expenditure authorized during the year the change since 1956 is not so pronounced. Authorizations rose from \$664 million to \$697 million principally as a result of a large increase for Algeria from \$214 million to \$268 million more than offsetting a decline from \$132 million to \$96 million for Morocco and Tunisia. The last figure includes part of an appropriation of \$137 million later reduced to \$125 million for current and capital assistance to both countries. Of the total for 1957 about \$57 million in the case of Morocco and \$26 million in the case of Tunisia represented appropriations for the development plans of the two countries.

25. Of over-all development expenditure of \$614 million in 1957, \$277 million consisted of loans extended through the development funds FIDES and FIDOM or by CCFOM from its own resources.^{1/} This compares with a figure of \$245 million in 1956, indicating a slight decline in the proportion of loans. However, these figures of loans exclude the rapidly increasing public expenditure on the development of the petroleum industry in Overseas France, amounting to \$34 million in 1956 and to \$65 million in 1957 and representing in part investment in private companies. The 1957 figure also excludes a capital subscription of \$21 million to the Compagnie Française des Pétroles for the development of the petroleum industry in the Sahara. If these figures are included the proportion of total expenditure represented by investments would rise to about 59 per cent.

26. Investment in Algeria rose sharply from \$96 million in 1956 to \$155 million in 1957, the major part representing aid by metropolitan France to finance the Algerian Development Plan. Of this aid, two-thirds is given in the form of loans and one-third in the form of grants. Together, these elements accounted in 1957 for about 60 per cent of total development expenditure in Algeria. Rather more than one-half of the residual was directed to the development of the petroleum

^{1/} FIDES = Fonds d'investissement et de développement économique et social;
CCFOM = Caisse centrale de la France d'outre-mer. The expression FIDOM is used informally with reference to the activities of FIDES in the Départements d'Autre-Mer.

industry in Algeria and the Sahara. The other half represented loans for housing and rural development and also direct capital formation of the metropolitan Government.

27. In the case of Morocco and Tunisia, expenditure in the form of loans is estimated at \$69 million in 1957 against \$68 million in the previous year thus accounting for almost all development aid given. For both countries these loans were granted to finance development plans.

28. The main contribution of France to economic development in its overseas territories is made through FIDES. Expenditure in 1957 remained at its previous level of \$160 million, thus indicating a significant fall in the importance of this channel. On the other hand, expenditure by CCFOM for its own account rose sharply from \$38 million to \$50 million while development expenditure by the Bureau de Recherche de Pétrole and direct capital expenditure on communications by the metropolitan Government both doubled in value, increasing from \$26 million to \$52 million. Over-all funds devoted to petroleum search and development in the Overseas Territories include a substantial element of expenditure through FIDES estimated at \$7 million in 1956. As a result of the expansion in these activities an increasing portion of development expenditure in the Overseas Territories consisted of loans and direct investments.

29. Expenditure of FIDES is divided into two parts: contributions extended to finance the development plans of individual territories (sections locales) and contributions to various activities and programmes, which are considered of general benefit to the Overseas Territories or which require central co-ordination (section generale). The first element comprises grants from the metropolitan budget administered by CCFOM, together with local contributions. In principle the latter are charged to the territorial budgets or borrowed from CCFOM on the basis of advances from FIDES; in practice these local contributions have been reduced to about 10 per cent of the total and are now virtually entirely financed by advances from CCFOM.

30. Expenditure by FIDES on a territorial basis during the course of the second four-year development plan (1954-57) was set at \$509 million. For 1957, as in the previous year, disbursements amounted to \$127 million, of which some 16 per cent was in the form of advances from CCFOM. The geographical distribution in 1957 of this element of development expenditure was approximately as follows (in millions of dollars):

French West Africa	62	Madagascar (incl. Comoro Is.)	20
French Equatorial Africa	21	Fr. Oceania (incl. New Caledonia)	3
Cameroons /Fr./	18	Other	1

Expenditure by FIDES on a non-territorial basis is entirely financed by grants from the budget of the Ministry of Overseas France. In 1957 it amounted to about \$40 million compared with \$35 million in 1956. In the latter year the principal activities were: petroleum search and development through participation in private companies; mineral prospecting, notably through the agency of the Bureau Minier de la France d'Outre-Mer; and programmes such as cartographic surveys, agricultural research, construction of schools, hospitals, etc.

31. In contrast with the stable level of expenditure through FIDES, the activity of CCFOM for its own account has been steadily expanding. Revenues are obtained first from special advances from FIDES and secondly from payments of interest and repayments of principal on loans granted on the basis of these advances. In 1957 CCFOM received a credit of \$26 million from FIDES for its own operations, against \$14 million in the previous year. Its own resources were estimated at \$27 million in 1956. In these years CCFOM participated with various territories in the establishment of credit institutions for financing agricultural development, small businesses and the construction of houses, and invested widely in private companies engaged in mineral exploitation.

32. The major share of development financing in the Overseas Departments is undertaken by FIDOM, a fund, like FIDES, supported by grants from the metropolitan budget and by local contributions. Territorial expenditure by FIDOM in 1957 amounted to \$15 million, about the same as in 1956. Its geographical distribution was approximately as follows (in millions of dollars):

Guadeloupe	4	Martinique	4
French Guiana	2	Réunion	5

Non-territorial expenditure, financed entirely by grants from metropolitan France amounted to about \$3 million compared with \$5 million in the previous year.

33. The second element of importance in metropolitan assistance to the Overseas Departments consists of loans and participations by CCFOM for its own account. While commitments increased substantially actual disbursements fell off from

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\$8 million in 1956 to \$7 million in 1957. The main fields of activity are currently housing and agriculture.

34. Development expenditure by France in Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam declined further from \$15 million in 1956 to \$9 million in 1957. Of the latter sum \$8 million represented disbursements of a 1955 appropriation of \$57 million, while the balance was made up of payments in settlement of war damages.

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35. A second major component of bilateral assistance by the Government of France to under-developed areas is represented by net administrative and other current expenditure in these areas. This expenditure is estimated at \$189 million in 1957 of which \$81 million refers to the Overseas Territories, \$63 million to Algeria, \$50 million to the Overseas Departments and \$26 million to Morocco and Tunisia.

36. Finally, a small element of bilateral assistance is provided to countries outside the franc zone. In 1957 this was primarily directed to Libya which received just over \$0.1 million to finance specific development projects.

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37. There is excluded from the preceding account loans to under-developed areas from a number of metropolitan financial institutions which obtain capital from both public and private funds. The principal institutions of this nature is the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, which in 1957 extended long term credits of about \$10 million to Algeria and Morocco. A similar institution, the Crédit Foncier, is estimated to have supplied credits of \$7 million to Algeria and Tunisia.

Table 4: Bilateral Assistance to Under-Developed Countries
by the Government of France - 1957*

Millions of U.S. Dollars

Recipient country or territory		Commitments ^{1/}		Expenditure ^{2/}		Receipts	
		Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
Algeria	(Current Exp.	63.0	-	63.0	-	-	-
	(Development Exp.	89.0	151.5	89.0	117.0	13.8	-
Morocco	(Current Exp.	8.4	-	8.4	-	-	-
	(Development Exp.	6.4	56.7	5.5	56.7	1.8	-
Tunisia	(Current Exp.	17.3	-	17.3	-	-	-
	(Development Exp.	6.4	26.3	5.0	26.3	5.5	-
Overseas Department	(Current Exp.	49.8	-	49.8	-	-	30.4
	(Development Exp.	21.6	18.8	18.5	8.0	-	-
Cambodia	(Current Exp.	...	-	...	-	-	-
Laos	(
Viet-Nam	(Development Exp.	7.7	-	7.7	-	-	-
Overseas Territories	(Current Exp.	80.5	-	80.5	-	-	-
	(Development Exp.	226.7	59.7	187.7	81.6	2.5	-
Other	(Current Exp.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Development Exp.	-	3.3	-	-	-	-
Total	(Current Exp.	219.0	-	219.0	-	-	30.4
	(Development Exp.	357.8	316.3	325.7	289.5	23.7	-
Grand total		576.8	316.3	544.7	292.8	23.7	30.4

* This table was transmitted by the Government of France after the text of the report had been prepared. The data recorded are not in all cases identical with those in the text.

^{1/} Programme authorizations in the case of development expenditure; appropriations in the case of current expenditure

^{2/} Authorized payments in the case of development expenditure; appropriations in the case of current expenditure.

INDIA

38. India's contributions of bilateral economic aid to other under-developed countries are made within the framework of the Colombo Plan and are directed principally to Nepal. In the period 1 April 1952 - 30 March 1957 India provided

\$11.3 million to Nepal, mainly for the construction of a highway linking Kathmandu with the Indian border. This highway was completed and transferred to Nepal in June 1957, India agreeing to maintain it for two years from that date. Expenditure on this and other projects in the fiscal year 1956/57 amounted to \$2.5 million, against \$3.4 million in the previous year.

39. In 1955/56 India undertook to contribute to Nepal's \$69 million Five-Year Development Plan to the extent of \$21 million, including in this figure the unspent balance of \$9.5 million at 30 March 1956 out of previous commitments of \$17.9 million. Assistance for the five years from 1 April 1956 will consist of materials, equipment and the services of administrative and technical personnel. Expenditure by India is expected to rise as development activity in Nepal increases.

40. During the fiscal year 1956/57 no drawings were made by Burma on the \$42 million (sterling) loan granted by India in the previous year. An initial drawing of \$21 million was, however, made in August 1957.

41. Under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, India provided both training facilities and experts to neighbouring countries in 1956/57; expenditure during the year on this programme was of the order of \$0.3 million. A further element of bilateral assistance is represented by grants-in-aid to Sikkim and Bhutan amounting to \$0.6 million during 1956/57.

ITALY

42. Bilateral economic assistance to under-developed countries by the Government of Italy is at present directed largely to the Trust Territory of Somaliland. This assistance takes the form of grants in general support of the territorial budget and to meet the expenses of the Italian Administration. In the calendar year 1957 the over-all grant was about \$7.5 million compared with \$9.1 million in the previous year. Of this sum \$1.2 million was transferred to finance the deficit in the territorial budget, \$1.4 million was employed by the Administration for public works and other development projects, and the remainder, including \$0.7 million for military purposes, utilized to meet the Administration's current expenses. Virtually all of the development expenditure in 1957 was undertaken by the Administration.

43. By an agreement with Libya ratified in December 1957, Italy promised to contribute to the reconstruction of the Libyan economy. A first payment of \$2.8 million will be made in the near future.

JAPAN

44. Bilateral economic assistance to under-developed areas is currently provided by Japan through participation in the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, in United States technical assistance programmes and in other bilateral technical assistance programmes. Over-all expenditure on technical assistance activities in 1956/57 amounted to about \$0.4 million.

45. The payment of reparations by the Government of Japan is considered as the repayment of a debt and is consequently excluded from the categories of this study.

NETHERLANDS

46. Bilateral contributions by the Netherlands to under-developed countries in 1957 were similar to those in the previous year. Over-all expenditure is estimated at \$24.4 million compared with \$26.6 million in 1956. Of this amount \$3.5 million, against \$4.9 million in 1956, was transferred in the form of loans.

47. Virtually all of these contributions are currently directed to countries and territories of the Netherlands Realm, the most important beneficiary being Netherlands New Guinea.^{1/} Assistance to this territory estimated at \$18.6 million in 1957 was entirely in the form of grants to cover the local budget deficit. These grants support general governmental activities, the majority of which are concerned with the development of the economic and social infrastructure and the encouragement of production. Such activities include the construction of dwellings, schools, hospitals, communications and power facilities; the execution of geographical and other surveys; the development of new crops; and the improvement of existing agricultural techniques.

^{1/} A dispute exists with regard to the political status of this territory between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

48. The Netherlands shares in the cost of implementing a ten-year development plan for Surinam and agreed to contribute 45 million dollars, divided equally between grants and loans, towards the estimated total cost of 67 million dollars. Expenditure for 1957, half of which is reimbursable, is reported at 3.8 million dollars, compared with 4.4 million dollars in the previous year. Advances to the Foundation for Developing Mechanized Agriculture in Surinam are estimated at a minimum of 1.6 million dollars against 2.7 million dollars in 1956. Other contributions to Surinam include 0.2 million dollars transferred as security for interest and amortization of loans issued by the Foundation and a sum of 0.1 million dollars for technical assistance. Contributions to the Netherlands Antilles were restricted in 1957 to minor amounts for technical assistance.

49. Apart from these contributions within the Netherlands Realm, some bilateral assistance is extended to other countries in the form of technical assistance and capital aid. Expenditure on technical assistance in 1957 is reported at just over 0.1 million dollars and is expected to increase in 1958. The appropriation of funds for development projects in India, Greece and Libya rose from less than 0.1 million dollars for 1956 to 0.9 million dollars for 1958; expenditures in 1956 and 1957 were, however, confined to survey costs in the case of a land reclamation project in India.

50. The repayment of 7.4 million dollars recorded from Indonesia represents amortization of a loan of 74 million dollars granted in 1950.

NEW ZEALAND

51. Since 1951/52 the Government of New Zealand has appropriated 2.8 million dollars annually for capital aid under the Colombo Plan. Of total appropriations to 31 March 1957, 10.9 million dollars had been transferred to various participating countries in South-East Asia and a further 2.5 million dollars was committed for specific projects. In 1956/57, 3.1 million dollars was transferred, compared with 1.6 million dollars in the previous year, while new commitments incurred amounted to 2.6 million dollars.

52. The sum of 1.1 million dollars which New Zealand originally made available for technical assistance during the seven-year period to June 1957 was fully

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utilized by June 1956 and by end of June 1957 expenditure had reached 2.1 million dollars. During the period 1 July 1956-30 June 1957 this expenditure continued to rise, amounting to 0.8 million dollars, against 0.5 million dollars in the previous period.

53. New Zealand capital aid under the Colombo Plan is in the form of grants for specific development projects. In terms of allocations India has been the principal recipient to date, commitments including 2.8 million dollars towards the construction of the All-India Medical Institute. Pakistan ranks next in importance, the largest contribution being 3.2 million dollars for equipping a cement factory at Hyderabad. In the field of technical assistance, emphasis is placed on agricultural development.

54. Assistance to the Island Territories increased from 1.5 million dollars in 1955/56 to 1.9 million dollars in 1956/57. These sums represent net departmental expenditure in providing certain services and supporting local budgets.

Table 5: Bilateral Contributions by the Government of New Zealand ,
1 April 1956-31 March 1957

Recipient Country	Allocations		Expenditure		Repayment of Principal
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	
ASIA	(millions of dollars)				
Ceylon	0.6	-	0.6	-	-
India	1.9	-	2.3	-	-
Indonesia	0.2	-	0.5	-	-
Thailand	0.1	-	-	-	-
Other and unallocated ^{1/}	0.2		0.4		
OCEANIA					
N.Z. Island Terr.	..	..	1.9	0.1	-
TOTAL	..	..	5.7	0.1	-

^{1/} Technical assistance to Burma, British Borneo and Malaya estimated at 0.1 million dollars in each case.

NORWAY

55. Norway's bilateral contributions to the under-developed countries are administered by the Norwegian Foundation for Assistance to Under-Developed Countries and are at present directed mainly to a community development project in South India. Appropriations for the Foundation have totaled 4.9 million dollars since 1952 while voluntary private contributions have amounted to 0.5 million dollars. Up to 30 June 1956 allocations to India are reported at 4.0 million dollars and expenditure at 1.8 million dollars; in 1956/57 no further obligations were incurred while expenditure is reported at 0.9 million dollars, including 0.1 million dollars for technical assistance.

56. In 1954 Norway transferred 1.7 million dollars to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency subject to the provision that the amount was to be used primarily to finance a National Medical Centre in Korea. By the end of 1957 0.4 million dollars of this sum had been used by UNKRA for this purpose. Following the completion of the Centre, expected in 1958, the Scandinavian countries will continue aid directly for a five-year period. In 1956 Norway pledged a further contribution of 1.4 million dollars for this project.

PORTUGAL

57. Bilateral contributions by Portugal to the development of the under-developed areas are concentrated on its own overseas territories and are largely made within the framework of the National Development Plan. This six-year plan initiated in 1953 originally envisaged the expenditure of 209 million dollars for the development of the overseas provinces, of which sum metropolitan Portugal would contribute 52 million dollars on a reimbursable basis. The main objectives of the Plan are agricultural development with special emphasis on irrigation, reforestation and land settlement; industrial development through hydro-electrical power; and the expansion of transport and communications facilities.

58. The original plan was altered in 1953 and the anticipated expenditure in the six-year period 1953-58 reduced to 157 million dollars. It was further revised in 1955 when the estimated expenditure was set at 167 million dollars and the metropolitan contribution at 57 million dollars. This contribution, in

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the form of loans, was to be divided as follows among the provinces (in millions of dollars): (in millions of dollars):

Mozambique	37.0	Timor	3.2	St. Thomas	2.4
Cape Verde	4.8	Macao	3.1		
Angola	3.6	Guinea	2.7		

59. Of these individual contributions 3.6 million dollars was authorized in 1955 for Mozambique, 4.8 million dollars in 1953 and 1955 for Cape Verde, 3.2 million dollars in 1955 for Timor and 2.3 million dollars in 1955 for Macao. By 31 December 1956 disbursements of 3.6 million dollars had been made to Mozambique, 2.9 million dollars to Cape Verde, 2 million dollars to Timor and 1.2 million dollars to Macao. Further disbursements under these authorizations are estimated at 2.2 million dollars in 1957, of which 1.1 million was for Cape Verde and 0.6 million dollars each for Timor and Macao.

60. Other extraordinary expenditure on the overseas provinces in 1957 includes grants of 0.3 million dollars to Portuguese India and of 0.1 million dollars to Mozambique. The balance of current expenditure and receipts has not been ascertained.

SPAIN

61. Bilateral contributions of economic assistance by Spain have been concentrated largely on the former Spanish Zone of Morocco. In addition, Spain currently provides certain governmental services and local budget support to its territories in Africa.

62. The most important type of assistance in recent years has consisted of non-interest-bearing advances to meet continuing budget deficits in the former Spanish Zone of Morocco. In 1956, 9.3 million dollars were transferred for this purpose against 7.9 million dollars in the previous year. These advances are treated for the purposes of this study as grants, since no conditions have been established for their repayment.

63. Additional assistance was given to Morocco in the form of grants to meet operating deficits and the amortization of liabilities of the Tangier-Fez railway. Such contributions amounted to about 0.2 million dollars in 1956.

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SWEDEN

64. Bilateral contributions by Sweden to the underdeveloped countries are currently directed to Korea, Ethiopia and Pakistan. In addition, courses are provided in Sweden for the instruction in various subjects of participants from under-developed countries.

65. In conjunction with Norway and Denmark, Sweden has undertaken to finance the construction, equipment and operation of a National Medical Centre in Korea. The completion of the first phase of the project, to be undertaken by UNKRA, was scheduled for early 1958. Following the opening of the Centre the Scandinavian Governments will continue aid directly for a five-year period at an estimated cost of 7.5 million dollars.

66. In 1954 an agreement was signed with Ethiopia providing for the establishment of an institute of building technology. Total expenditure on this project to 30 June 1957 is estimated at 0.3 million dollars of which 0.1 million dollars was incurred in 1956/57. A second agreement signed in 1957 provided for assistance in setting up a medical centre, at an estimated cost over a five-year period of 0.3 million dollars.

67. An agreement signed in 1955 with Pakistan provided for the construction near Karachi of an institute of building technology. Over-all expenditure to 30 June 1957 is estimated at 0.2 million dollars.

USSR

68. Bilateral contributions of economic aid to under-developed countries are at present made by the USSR in the form of direct participation in the establishment of industrial and other enterprises, technical assistance in the exploitation of natural resources, and the provision of rouble credits for acquiring industrial equipment. Up to 1954 such contributions were largely directed to the People's Republic of China, North Korea and Outer Mongolia; since then, economic co-operation agreements have been signed with Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Syria and Yemen. These agreements, with the exception of those concluded in 1958, are reviewed briefly in the following paragraphs.

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69. In 1956 the USSR granted to Afghanistan a credit equivalent to 100 million dollars, repayable in local exports within thirty years. In part this credit was extended to finance the participation of the USSR in the construction of two hydro-electric stations, three vehicle repair factories, several irrigation projects, a highway over the Hindu Kush mountains, an airfield at Bagram and the reconstruction of the existing airfield at Kabul. Most of these projects are currently being implemented. In 1957 the USSR in fulfilment of prior agreements completed the construction in Kabul of an integrated bread-baking plant, incorporating grain elevators and flour mills, and delivered materials and equipment for building a cotton-ginning plant, an asphalt factory and numerous petroleum storage tanks. Assistance was also given for various minor projects.

70. The USSR, by an agreement signed in 1956, undertook to provide technical aid to Burma in the development of its rural economy. Assistance will be given in research studies, in planning irrigation projects, in the mechanization of rural labour, and in the organization of machine and tractor stations.

71. An agreement was also concluded in 1956 with Egypt providing for technical assistance in the establishment of a nuclear physics laboratory in Cairo and for the delivery of equipment for mineral prospecting. This agreement has recently been extensively supplemented.

72. Perhaps the most important commitment currently being implemented is an agreement signed with India in 1955 providing for Soviet assistance in the construction and equipment of a 1 million ingot-ton steel plant at Bhilai. The total cost is estimated at 231 million dollars, towards which the USSR is contributing 91 million dollars in the form of equipment. This contribution together with the supervisory services of Soviet technicians, is financed by a rouble credit equivalent to 115 million dollars repayable within twelve years in rupees convertible into sterling. Up to the end of the financial year 1957/58 about one-quarter of this credit had been utilized. Construction of the steel plant is scheduled for completion by the end of 1959.

73. A further agreement with India was signed in November 1957 providing for co-operation in the construction of additional industrial enterprises to be

financed by a rouble loan equivalent to 125 million dollars. The enterprises envisaged include a heavy engineering plant, a coal-mining machinery plant, an optical glass factory, a thermal power station, and enterprises for mining and processing coal. The agreement makes provision for granting additional credit if necessary.

74. Extensive technical assistance is also given to India in surveying natural resources and in prospecting for petroleum, natural gas and non-ferrous metals. In addition, arrangements are currently in operation for the instruction, in metallurgy and other fields, of Indian personnel.

75. An agreement between the USSR and Indonesia signed in 1956 provided for the participation of the USSR in the establishment of a number of enterprises in Indonesia. The USSR will execute planning and research work, deliver the required equipment, give technical assistance in construction and operation, and train Indonesian personnel. The enterprises envisaged include hydro-electric stations and projects relating to coal-mining, non-ferrous metals and building materials. To finance this work the USSR granted a rouble credit equivalent to 100 million dollars repayable in twelve years by deliveries of Indonesian goods or in transferable sterling or other convertible currency. The USSR has also agreed to furnish technical assistance to Indonesia in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, chiefly in the application of radioactive isotopes in medicine, science and technology.

76. By an agreement signed with Syria in October 1957 the USSR agreed to collaborate in the construction of bridges, railways, dams, power stations and irrigation systems, in building a fertilizer plant and in executing geological surveys. Necessary credit for these operations will be granted on the usual terms of 2-1/2 per cent interest repayable within twelve years.

77. The USSR in May 1957 agreed to construct a medical centre in Phnom-Penh in Cambodia as a gift from the people of the Soviet Union. This centre by the terms of agreement, is to include a 500-bed hospital and a polyclinic catering for 500 patients daily.

UNITED KINGDOM

78. Bilateral contributions of the United Kingdom to the development of the under-developed areas are predominantly directed to its own overseas territories. Such contributions consist of (i) contributions to local budgets, including contributions for relief and other emergencies, chargeable to the Colonial Services Vote, (ii) grants and loans for specific schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and (iii) investment in the Colonial Territories through the Colonial Development Corporation. The first two elements are incident directly on the metropolitan budget while the third is sustained by advances from the metropolitan treasury.

79. The most important of these elements at the present time is expenditure under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Under new arrangements approved in 1955 a total sum of about 336 million dollars was made available for the five-year period 1955-60. Expenditure has been increasing steadily and in 1956/57 amounted to 53 million dollars compared with 47 million dollars in the previous year. It is still, however, well within the annual rate permitted and a further expansion is foreshadowed by commitments of 73 million dollars incurred in 1956/57 and an estimated expenditure in 1957/58 of 56 million dollars.

80. Increased activity by the Colonial Development Corporation also is indicated by a sharp rise from 25 million dollars in 1955 to 56 million dollars in 1956 in capital expenditure approved for new projects. In 1957 the borrowing authority of the Corporation was raised from the original 280 million dollars to 420 million dollars, of which 364 million dollars might be outstanding at any one time from the Treasury. Total capital sanctioned to the end of 1957 was nearly 252 million dollars, while advances during 1956/57 amounted to 17 million dollars. Actual expenditure by the Corporation rose from 22.4 million dollars in 1955 to 25.2 million dollars in 1956.

81. Over-all expenditure for the benefit of the overseas territories through these three channels is estimated at approximately 126 million dollars in 1956/57, compared with 118 million dollars in the previous year. Of this total some 74 million dollars consisted of loans or other forms of investment.

82. Bilateral assistance to Commonwealth and foreign countries included within the present scheme rose from 24 million dollars in 1955/56 to 30 million dollars

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in 1956/57. Of grants totalling 13.7 million dollars, a sum of 11.5 million dollars was transferred to Libya in fulfillment of the 1953 undertaking to make annual contributions for a five-year period to support the Libyan budget and finance economic development. The residual amount was devoted to technical assistance under the Colombo Plan. Of loans totalling 16.2 million dollars, 12.9 million dollars represents drawings by Iran and Pakistan on long-term export credits of 28 million dollars each extended in 1953. The residual is accounted for by loans to Jordan for general economic development. No disbursements were made during the year on the 42 million dollar export credit extended to India in early 1956 to meet the overseas costs of a new steel plant.

83. In terms of a regional analysis of expenditure, aid received by Africa fell off from 86 million dollars in 1955/56 to 73 million dollars in 1956/57 largely as a result of a decline in assistance given to British East Africa to meet emergency civil expenditure. A substantial increase in this region was recorded only for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In the Western Hemisphere a considerable rise from 15 million dollars to 24 million dollars is accounted for by contributions for hurricane relief in the West Indies. Asia's receipts increased slightly to 31 million dollars, a reduction in loan disbursements to Jordan and Pakistan being more than offset by increased disbursements to Iran. Finally, there was a sharp rise from 6 million dollars to 22 million dollars in expenditure in the Mediterranean territories. This was intended partly to meet additional commitments in Cyprus as a result of the emergency there, and partly to extend further economic support to Malta.

84. It may be noted that the scope of the figures recorded in the following table differs considerably from that of the preliminary survey. Direct contributions of the United Kingdom to meet the cost of internal security measures in various overseas territories, together with semi-military assistance extended to Jordan, have now been excluded. On the other hand the geographical scope of the analysis has been extended to cover the Mediterranean territories of Cyprus, Gibraltar and Malta.

85. Finally it is pointed out that, as in the preliminary survey, the present study excludes from consideration resources made available by the United Kingdom to under-developed countries through drawings on accumulated sterling balance.

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Table 6: Bilateral Assistance to Under-developed Countries
by the Government of the United Kingdom
1 April 1956-31 March 1957

Recipient Country	Commitments		Expenditure		Repayment of Principal
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	
(Millions of U.S. dollars)					
AFRICA					
Br. East Africa	23.9	6.7	20.5	10.9	0.6
Br. Somaliland	4.4	-	2.6	-	-
Br. South African Territories	4.7	0.1	3.3	-	-
Br. West Africa	25.0	1.5	7.8	0.5	0.1
Ghana	0.6	-	2.8	-	-
Libya	11.5	-	11.5	-	-
Mauritius and Seychelles	0.3	-	1.1	-	0.1
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	4.3	44.8	4.2	8.0	0.3
Other and Unallocated	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Africa	74.6	53.1	53.9	19.5	1.1
AMERICA, NORTH					
Br. Honduras	1.5	0.3	1.3	0.3	-
Br. West Indies	17.5	2.7	13.6	2.6	0.8
Other and Unallocated	1.2	-	1.2	-	-
Total for North America	20.2	2.9	16.2	2.8	0.8
AMERICA, SOUTH					
Br. Guiana	2.9	0.2	2.9	0.2	-
Falkland Islands	1.8	-	1.7	-	-
Other and Unallocated	0.2	-	0.2	-	-
Total for South America	4.9	0.2	4.8	0.2	-
ASIA					
Aden	2.9	0.6	2.7	0.6	0.9
Br. Borneo	2.9	-	1.9	0.4	0.6
Hong Kong	0.3	1.9	0.6	1.8	-
Iran	-	-	-	10.1	-
Jordan	-	4.2	-	3.1	-
Malaya and Singapore	3.1	1.7	3.6	1.1	2.2
Pakistan	-	-	-	2.8	-
Other and Unallocated	3.1	-	2.4	-	-
Total for Asia	12.3	8.4	11.3	19.9	3.7
OCEANIA					
Br. Oceania	3.0	-	1.3	-	-

Table 6 (continued)

Recipient Country	Commitments		Expenditure		Repayment of Principal
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	
	(Millions of U.S. dollars)				
PR. MEDITERRANEAN TERRITORIES					
Cyprus	12.0	-	7.0	-	-
Gibraltar	1.1	-	0.1	-	-
Malta	23.4	-	14.7	-	-
Total for Br. Med. Terr.	36.5	-	21.8	-	-
Other and Unallocated	6.7	-	4.2	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	158.2	64.6	113.5	42.4	5.6

UNITED STATES

86. On a bilateral basis the United States provided the under-developed countries with economic assistance to the value of 1,436 million dollars in the fiscal year 1956/1957. This figure represents a 12 per cent increase over the previous year and reflects a further shift in the distribution of United States aid in favour of the under-developed areas, the over-all total to all areas diminishing slightly over the period. Net grants transferred rose from 1,043 million dollars to 1,167 million dollars and disbursements on loans from 235 million dollars to 270 million dollars. Repayments of principal on loans extended in former years, which are now increasing in importance, amounted to 272 million dollars and thus equalled new disbursements. However, the figure for 1956/1957, almost double that of 1955/1956, is exceptional since it includes repayments of lend-lease silver by India and Pakistan totalling 105 million dollars.

87. Assistance in the form of grants was once again concentrated in Asian countries, the proportion of the total directed to the region remaining unchanged at 88 per cent. Actually this figure underestimates the degree of concentration of this type of aid since about two-thirds of the regional total - and just over one-half of the over-all total - was received by South Korea, Viet-Nam and China (Taiwan). In Latin America, Bolivia, Guatemala and Peru received about one-half of an increased regional allocation of 93 million dollars, while in Africa, Libya, Egypt and Tunisia received about four-fifths of a slightly diminished allocation of 45 million dollars.

88. The regional distribution of loan disbursements altered more substantially than that of grants between the two years. In this case Latin American countries received the major share of the total of 270 million dollars, 57 per cent against 37 per cent in the previous year; Asian countries received 36 per cent compared with 58 per cent; while African countries increased their share slightly from 5 to 6 per cent. Brazil, Peru and Israel were the principal recipients, accounting for 128 million dollars or just under one-half of the total.

89. Combining grants and loan disbursements, movements in the regional distribution of economic assistance may be summarized as follows. Latin America showed the most significant gains, its receipts rising from 160 million dollars to 248 million dollars and its share of the total from 12.2 per cent to

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16.0 per cent. Asian countries increased their receipts less substantially, from 1,060 million dollars to 1,120 million dollars, while their share of the total fell from 82.0 per cent to 78.0 per cent. Finally African countries showed a slight gain in receipts from 60 to 62 million dollars with a decrease in their share of the total from 4.7 per cent to 4.3 per cent. The residual proportion is accounted for by unallocated expenditure.

90. Three main sources of expenditure contribute to establish this geographical pattern. The principal source is the Mutual Security Programme initiated to promote the "foreign policy, security and general welfare" of the United States. Defence support, representing economic aid to countries linked to the United States by military agreement, continues to be the most important element in the Programme and dominates the geographical distribution. Development assistance, representing aid given to promote economic development and to create economic and political stability in countries not linked by military agreement, is second in importance and of increasing significance. The third major element is the Technical Co-operation Programme, operating both bilaterally and through the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

91. Obligations of Mutual Security funds during 1956/1957 were about 10 per cent above those of 1955/1956 rising from 1,158 million dollars to 1,276 million dollars. Of the 1956/1957 total, commitments for defence support accounted for 965 million dollars against 932 million dollars in the previous year, those for development assistance almost doubled from 113 million to 203 million dollars, while those for bilateral technical co-operation decreased from 113 to 109 million dollars. As a reflection of the increased emphasis currently placed on reimbursable aid, loans authorized by the International Co-operation Administration (ICA) from Mutual Security funds increased by about 80 per cent from 154 to 274 million dollars. The geographical distribution of these obligations is shown in Table 7.

92. The second major source of United States economic assistance to the under-developed countries is the Export-Import Bank of Washington. Loans authorized by the Bank to these countries during 1956/1957 amounted to 362 million dollars compared with less than 250 million dollars in the previous year and represented 36 per cent of all loans authorized. Virtually all of these loans were extended to Latin American countries. In the previous year loans of 60 million dollars to

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Table 7: Obligations Incurred by International Co-operation Administration
1 July 1956-30 June 1957

	Summary of Obligations by Function			Summary as Project and		Total Obligations
	Defense Support	Development Assistance	Technical Co-operation	Non-Project Project	Obligations Non-Project	
	Millions of U.S. dollars					
AFRICA						
Egypt	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	0.7
Ethiopia	6.6	-	3.0	9.6	-	9.6
Ghana	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4
Liberia	-	-	1.8	1.8	-	1.8
Libya	-	16.6	2.7	19.3	-	19.3
Morocco	-	20.0	0.1	0.1	20.0	20.0
Tunisia	-	8.0	0.5	0.5	8.0	8.5
Other and Regional	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Total for Africa	6.6	45.6	10.0	33.2	29.0	62.2
AMERICA, NORTH						
Costa Rica	2.0	-	1.0	3.0	-	3.0
Cuba	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.6
Dominican Republic	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
El Salvador	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	1.1
Guatemala	15.3	-	2.2	15.2	2.3	17.5
Haiti	1.0	-	1.1	2.1	-	2.1
Honduras	3.0	-	1.3	4.3	-	4.3
Mexico	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	0.9
Nicaragua	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	0.7
Panama	2.0	-	1.0 ^{1/}	3.0	-	3.0
Other and Regional	-	-	1.6 ^{1/}	1.7	-	1.6
Total for North America	23.3	-	11.7	32.7	2.3	35.1
AMERICA, SOUTH						
Bolivia	20.0	-	3.3	3.3	20.0	23.3
Brazil	-	-	4.5	4.5	-	4.5
Chile	0.8	-	2.5	3.3	-	3.3
Colombia	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	1.2
Ecuador	2.0	-	1.8	3.8	-	3.8
Paraguay	1.0	-	1.5	2.5	-	2.5
Peru	2.0	-	2.6	4.6	-	4.6
Uruguay	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3
Venezuela	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Total for South America	25.9	-	17.7	23.5	20.0	43.5
ASIA						
Afghanistan	-	11.4	3.0	13.6	0.8	14.4
Cambodia	32.5	-	2.0	11.0	23.5	34.5
Ceylon	-	5.0	1.1	3.8	2.2	6.1
China (Taiwan)	80.0	-	3.7	48.7	35.0	83.7
India	-	62.5	6.2	31.2	37.5	68.7
Indonesian Republic	-	4.7	7.0	11.7	-	11.7
Iran	45.0	-	6.6	11.9	39.6	51.6
Iraq	-	1.4	2.3	3.6	-	3.6
Israel	-	25.4	1.8	1.8	25.0	26.8
Jordan	-	20.0	1.2	1.2	20.0	21.2
Korea, South	300.2	-	5.5	106.0	199.7	305.7
Laos	43.0	-	1.5	6.0	38.5	44.4
Lebanon	-	10.0	2.1	2.1	10.0	12.1
Nepal	-	3.1	1.3	4.3	-	4.3
Pakistan	92.7	-	6.0	34.7	64.0	98.7
Philippines	28.9	-	5.0	16.1	17.8	33.9
Thailand	30.0	-	4.5	29.5	5.0	34.5
Viet-Nam	255.0	-	4.4	48.9 ^{2/}	210.5 ^{2/}	259.4
Other and Regional	1.2	14.6 ^{2/}	4.0	18.5 ^{2/}	1.3 ^{2/}	19.9
Total for Asia	908.5	157.8	69.1	404.8	730.5	1,135.2
GRAND TOTAL	964.3	203.4	108.5	494.2	781.8	1,276.0

^{1/} Includes obligations for overseas territories in South America.

^{2/} Includes obligations for "Baghdad Fact Program" and "SEA Telecommunications Survey".

the Philippines and of 24 million dollars to Ethiopia had reduced the normal regional concentration on Latin America. Disbursements by the Bank for its own account rose from 93 million dollars in 1955/1956 to 133 million dollars in 1956/1957 constituting in the later year about 44 per cent of total loan disbursements to the under-developed countries.

93. In June 1957 the Bank's authority to make loans for the financing of United States foreign trade was extended for five years. Its lending authority is currently maintained at 5,000 million dollars corresponding to 1,000 million dollars of capital held by the Treasury and borrowing authority of an additional 4,000 million dollars. At 30 June 1957 the Bank had outstanding loans and commitments to all countries of 4,189 million dollars and was considering a request for further lending authority.

94. The third major source of economic assistance is the Surplus Agricultural Commodities Programme implementing the Agricultural Trade Development Act of 1954 (Public Law 480). Although the primary purpose of this Act is the disposal of surplus agricultural products, one of its objectives is encouragement of economic development in friendly countries. Commodity transfers under this Programme, which take the form of sales for local currency under Title I and grants under Titles II and III of the Act, are handled by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

95. During the year 1956/1957 under Title I sales agreements to the value of 655 million dollars at United States export prices were signed with under-developed countries, of which the equivalent in local currency of 477 million dollars was earmarked for programmes administered by ICA. These figures may be contrasted with sales of 376 million dollars and earmarkings of 280 million dollars in the previous year. The distribution by region of these agreements together with earmarkings for ICA programmes is shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Surplus Agricultural Commodities in U.S. Aid Programme, 1956/1957

Recipient country or region	Sales under Title I Public Law 480		Sales under Section 402 Mutual Security Act, 1954		Grants under Title II Public Law 480		Grants Title III Public Law 480
	Agreements signed	Proceeds earmarked for ICA programmes	Obliga- tions	Expenditure	Author- iza- tions	Expen- diture	Expen- diture
	(millions of dollars)						
AFRICA							
Total	-	-	-	-	19.6	10.2	5.0
AMERICA, NORTH							
Total	-	-	2.0	3.3	1.0	2.5	3.1
AMERICA, SOUTH							
Brazil	138.7	117.9	-	-	-	-	2.3
Other	27.9	23.6	7.7	11.4	16.1	9.3	4.5
Total	166.6	141.5	7.7	11.4	16.1	9.3	6.8
ASIA							
China (Taiwan)	9.8	4.9	26.9	31.1	-	-	7.4
India	360.1	293.1	31.1	13.4	1.4	1.4	10.3
Israel	10.7	8.0	15.1	12.2	-	-	1.1
Korea, South	19.2	-	49.2	71.0	-0.1	0.1	15.4
Pakistan	74.4	11.1	17.0	12.2	-4.7	15.1	5.5
Philippines	10.3	5.2	17.1	19.9	-	-	1.7
Viet-Nam	-	-	43.1	18.8	-	-	12.3
Other	6.0	2.3	3.6	2.1	12.5	10.0	9.4
Total	488.1	335.6	205.4	180.9	9.3	26.6	63.9
Grand total	654.7	477.1	215.1	195.6	46.0	48.6	78.8

96. Title II of Public Law 480 authorizes the use of surplus agricultural commodities for the relief of famine and other emergency conditions. During 1956/1957 ICA, which administers the programme, authorized the transfer of 46 million dollars worth of these commodities to under-developed countries, compared with 55 million dollars in the previous year; expenditure amounted to 49 million dollars against 66 million dollars in 1955/1956.

97. Title III of the Act authorizes the donation of surplus agricultural commodities to voluntary private relief agencies for distribution to needy people both in the United States and abroad. Donations to the under-developed countries in 1956/1957 amounted to 79 million dollars compared with 82 million dollars in the previous year. The geographical distribution of donations under Titles II and III of Public Law 480 is shown in Table 8.

98. Table 8 also records sales of surplus agricultural commodities under Section 402 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as later amended. By this provision not less than 250 million dollars of the funds available for the Mutual Security Programme in 1956/1957 were to be used to finance the export and sale of surplus agricultural commodities. During the year obligations to under-developed countries incurred by ICA for this purpose amounted to 215 million dollars against 209 million dollars in 1955/1956. Local currency proceeds of these sales are employed to carry out the objectives for which the original dollar funds were appropriated.

99. As a result of increased sales of surplus agricultural commodities foreign currency claims acquired in under-developed countries by the United States more than doubled in 1956/1957 rising from 272 million dollars to 695 million dollars. Claims used for all purposes lagged well behind, rising only from 133 million to 219 million dollars. The major expansion occurred in sales to India, Indonesia, Korea and Pakistan which together accounted for two-thirds of the total compared with one-quarter in 1955/1956. These sales for local currency, which add resources to the recipient country at no foreign exchange cost, are not included as economic assistance for the purposes of this study. To the extent, however, that local currency proceeds are authorized or expended as non-military grants or loans to the recipient country the corresponding dollar equivalents are recorded here as an element of economic aid.

100. A significant feature of the 1957 Mutual Security Legislation was the provision for establishing a Development Loan Fund, designed to support projects contributing to long-term economic growth in the under-developed countries. Reserves appropriated for the Fund may be obligated without fiscal year limitation, in response to well-developed project applications. Competition with private capital sources and established lending institutions will be avoided as far as possible. For the fiscal year 1957/1958 Congress appropriated 300 million dollars for the Fund and authorized an amount not to exceed 625 million dollars for further advances from the beginning of 1958/1959. All assistance extended by the Fund will be in the form of loans and may include the option of repayment in local currency. By the setting up of this Fund the category of "development assistance" has been eliminated in current legislation.

Table 9: Bilateral Aid By The Government of the United States
To Under-Developed Countries
1 July 1956 - 30 June 1957

Recipient Country	Commitments		Expenditure		Repayment of Principal
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	
	(millions of US dollars)				
AFRICA					
Algeria	1.0	-	0.8	-	0.1
Belgian Congo	-	-	-	-	9.5
British East Africa	0.7	-	0.1	-	-
Egypt	0.3	-	6.9	5.8	0.7
Ethiopia	9.7	-	3.8	2.4	-
French West Africa	0.2	-	0.2	-	-
Ghana	0.8	-	0.1	-	-
Liberia	1.6	-	1.6	2.2	0.8
Libya	22.7	3.5	21.9	-	-
Morocco	9.8	20.0	2.2	-	1.8
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation)	-	-	-	7.0	3.8
Tunisia	15.7	2.5	6.6	-	-
Other and regional	4.5	-	0.5	0.1	0.6
Total for Africa	67.0	26.0	44.7	17.5	17.3
AMERICA, NORTH					
British West Indies	1.4	-	1.4	-	2.5
Costa Rica	8.6	2.2	4.6	2.2	0.6
Cuba	0.5	-	0.5	8.9	-
Dominican Republic	0.2	-	0.2	-	-
El Salvador	1.4	-	1.4	0.1	-
Guatemala	18.8	-	19.0	1.6	0.3
Haiti	3.2	-	4.5	1.4	-
Honduras	3.3	4.6	2.3	-	-
Mexico	0.9	16.2	1.7	13.7	18.6
Nicaragua	4.0	2.0	2.4	-	0.1
Panama	11.1	14.8	4.2	-	0.1
Other and regional	2.0	-	-	-	-
Total for North America	55.4	39.8	42.2	27.9	22.2
AMERICA, SOUTH					
Argentina	-	100.0	0.1	-	10.9
Bolivia	26.8	5.4	23.2	1.0	1.1
Brazil	6.3	298.8	6.9	76.6	65.1
Chile	2.8	44.7	2.8	4.7	8.0
Colombia	3.3	12.2	1.1	3.3	4.8

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Table 9 (continued)

Recipient Country	Commitments		Expenditure		Repayment of Principal
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	
	(millions of US dollars)				
AMERICA, SOUTH (Cont'd)					
Ecuador	1.9	5.4	1.9	4.4	1.8
Paraguay	1.6	1.0	2.0	3.4	0.2
Peru	16.0	4.8	10.2	33.0	2.5
Uruguay	0.2	-	0.2	-	1.2
Venezuela	0.1	4.7	0.1	0.2	4.6
Other and regional	0.2	-	1.9	0.6	0.7
Total for South America	59.2	477.0	50.4	127.2	100.0
ASIA					
Afghanistan	15.6	5.8	4.0	8.7	-
Burma	0.3	25.8	0.3	-	0.2
Cambodia	34.2	-	40.7	-	-
Ceylon	6.7	2.5	5.4	-	-
China (Taiwan)	76.1	20.0	94.9	16.9	1.2
India	83.4	281.6	54.4	10.5	96.1
Indonesia	11.2	15.7	9.5	4.3	7.3
Iran	28.3	23.0	49.2	13.2	0.1
Iraq	3.6	-	2.6	0.2	-
Israel	18.0	18.0	16.1	18.6	6.7
Jordan	21.6	-	8.8	-	-
Korea, South	336.2	-	314.8	-	-
Laos	44.1	-	49.0	-	-
Lebanon	12.0	-	4.7	-	-
Nepal	4.3	-	1.9	-	-
Pakistan	55.9	53.1	52.9	5.6	11.0
Philippines	24.6	15.2	24.2	8.9	7.7
Syria	0.1	-	0.1	-	-
Thailand	24.7	11.3	33.0	10.4	0.1
Viet-Nam	233.4	25.0	245.2	-	-
Other and regional	24.8	-	10.9	-	1.5
Total for Asia	1059.1	497.0	1022.4	97.3	131.9
OCEANIA					
Pacific Islands /U.S./	4.8	-	4.7	-	-
Unspecified and Interregional	-	-	2.1	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	1245.5	1039.8	1166.5	269.9	277.3

II

MULTILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

101. This part of the report is devoted to a brief review of economic assistance extended to under-developed countries by international governmental agencies during the financial year 1957. The agencies and programmes considered to come within the scope of the report are the following:

- (1) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- (2) International Finance Corporation
- (3) United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
- (4) Regular Programmes of Technical Assistance of the Specialized Agencies and the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations
- (5) United Nations Children's Fund
- (6) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, and
- (7) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

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102. While it is not possible to be precise for calendar year periods, the available data suggest that multilateral contributions to the development of the under-developed countries rose by over one-third between 1956 and 1957, from about 280 million dollars to 380 million dollars. This was largely the result of a continued rapid expansion in lending to these countries by the World Bank. Modest increases were recorded in technical assistance and relief activities but these were more than offset by a considerable decline in reconstruction expenditure in Korea.

103. In qualification of these statements it may be noted that this expansion was financed largely by private capital, rather than by the contributions of governments. Thus, the expanded activity of the World Bank was made possible by reliance on new bond issues in the United States and elsewhere. Contributions from governments both in the form of releases to the World Bank and in the form of donations to technical assistance and relief programmes levelled off in 1957 and for these programmes imposed rigid limits to further expansion.

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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

104. The major portion of multilateral economic aid to the under-developed countries is currently supplied by the World Bank. During the year 1956/57 the Bank extended loans to the value of 184 million dollars to under-developed countries while it made disbursements on outstanding loans amounting to 179 million dollars. While the figure of loans arranged is substantially lower than the figure of 316 million dollars reported for the previous year, that of disbursements reflects a sharply rising trend and represents an increase of about 41 million dollars over the previous year. In the calendar year 1957, it may be noted, loans arranged by the Bank with under-developed countries jumped to 439 million dollars.

105. In relation to the over-all activity of the World Bank, loans arranged with under-developed countries during the year 1956/57 constituted just under one-half of the total, while disbursements to under-developed countries amounted to just over one-half. These proportions continue a moderate rise over the past decade in lending activity with under-developed countries, more prominent in the case of disbursements than for loans arranged.

106. The geographical pattern of expenditure changed quite substantially in 1956/57. Disbursements to Asian countries recorded at 79 million dollars were actually greater than in the three previous years combined, and constituted 44 per cent of the total against 19 per cent in the earlier period; African countries had their share reduced sharply from 22 per cent to 6 per cent; while the share of Latin America declined from 60 per cent to 50 per cent. The geographical distribution of loans arranged by the Bank in 1956/57 confirms this expansion in activity in Asian countries.

107. Over-all disbursements by the Bank during 1956/57, amounting to 332 million dollars were financed from available funds of 439 million dollars. Of these funds only 139 million dollars represented increases in capital subscriptions of Member Governments. The remainder consisted of 183 million dollars from new bond issues, 57 million from the sale of existing loans, 34 million from current operations and 25 million from repayments of principal to the Bank. Thus, as in recent years, increases in capital subscriptions were a minor element in the total supply of lendable funds.

Table 10: Loans to Under-Developed Countries by the World Bank,
1 July 1956 - 30 June 1957

Borrowing Country	Effective loans held by Bank		Loans arranged 1956/57	
	Disbursements 1956/1957	Repayment of Principal 1956/1957 (millions of U.S. dollars)	Original Principal	Commitments of Bank
AFRICA				
Algeria	3.6	-	-	-
British East Africa	1.1	-	-	-
Ethiopia	0.6	0.4	15.0	13.5
French West Africa	0.9	-	-	-
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	4.4	0.1	-	-
Ruanda-Urundi	-	-	4.8	4.4
Total for Africa	10.6	0.5	19.8	17.9
AMERICA, NORTH				
Costa Rica	0.4	-	3.0	2.6
El Salvador	3.2	-	-	-
Guatemala	5.0	-	-	-
Honduras	0.8	-	-	-
Mexico	18.9	1.4	-	-
Nicaragua	3.7	0.9	1.6	1.5
Panama	1.1	0.2	-	-
Total for America, North	33.1	2.5	4.6	4.1
AMERICA, SOUTH				
Brazil	8.8	3.6	-	-
Chile	7.6	0.7	15.0	14.7
Colombia	20.0	4.6	-	-
Ecuador	1.9	-	-	-
Paraguay	1.3	0.6	-	-
Peru	10.8	0.2	5.0	3.9
Uruguay	5.5	1.7	25.5	25.5
Total for America, South	55.9	11.4	45.5	44.1

Table 10 (continued)

Borrowing Country	Effective loans held by Bank		Loans arranged 1956/57	
	Disbursements 1956/57	Repayment of Principal 1956/1957 (millions of U.S. dollars)	Original Principal	Commitments of Bank
ASIA				
Burma	2.3	-	-	-
Ceylon	3.6	-	-	-
India	39.9	0.8	35.4	34.4
Iran	21.0	-	75.0	70.0
Lebanon	0.3	-	-	-
Pakistan	5.0	2.3	-	-
Thailand	7.1	1.4	3.4	3.2
Total for Asia	79.2	4.5	113.8	107.6
Grand Total	178.8	18.9	183.7	173.7

Direct contributions of Governments in 1956/57 were, however, reinforced by a loan of 47 million dollars from the Government of Switzerland, included above in the figure for new bond issues.

108. The plentiful supply of funds in 1956/57 contrasts sharply with the position in the previous year when there was a deficit of 31 million dollars in relation to a reduced figure of loan disbursements. The dominant element in the changed situation was the very large increase in funds available from new bond issues. In the previous year restricted activity in this field resulted in a small net repayment of outstanding debt.

109. Increases during 1956/57 in the capital subscription to Member Governments are shown in table 11. Once again funds available from this source consisted largely of releases by Western European countries of their 18 per cent capital subscriptions, less than half of which were available to the Bank at 30 June 1956. During the year Austria, Belgium, Italy and Luxembourg released the remainder of their subscriptions, while France, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia made partial releases. All of these releases, except that of Yugoslavia were wholly or partly transferable and in most cases involved the

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stipulation that their use be spread over several years. Apart from Western European countries, the main sources of subscription capital were Japan, which released the whole of its subscription for disbursement over a two-year period, and Australia and the Union of South Africa which both made partial releases on a convertible basis. In addition significant contributions to these funds were made for the first time by a number of Latin American countries.

110. In the course of its work the World Bank provides extensive technical assistance to Member Governments through the provision of visiting expert groups and resident representatives to advise on economic development, and also through the provision of training facilities within the Bank. The value of such assistance is estimated at a minimum of 0.5 million dollars annually.

Table 11: Contributions of Member Governments to Available Funds of
World Bank, 1956/57

Country	Increase in 2 per cent portion of subscriptions	Releases of 18 per cent portion of subscriptions	Country	Increase in 2 per cent portion of subscriptions	Releases of 18 per cent portion of subscriptions
	(millions of	dollars)		(millions of	dollars)
AFRICA			EUROPE		
Union of			Austria	-	5.6
South			Belgium	-	30.7
Africa	-	12.2	Denmark	-	0.1
AMERICA,			France	-	1.3
NORTH			Germany		
Costa Rica	-	0.4	(Fed.		
El Salvador	-	0.2	Rep.)	-	3.4
Mexico	-	5.1	Italy	-	11.6
Nicaragua	0.1	-	Luxembourg	-	1.7
AMERICA,			Netherlands	-	5.4
SOUTH			Sweden	-	4.1
Argentina	3.0	-	United Kingdom	-	25.5
Brazil	0.9	-	Yugoslavia	-	1.1
Ecuador	0.1	1.1	OCEANIA		
Venezuela	-	1.9	Australia	-	2.8
ASIA					
Japan	-	22.5			
Viet-Nam	0.3	-			
			Total	4.4	134.1

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

111. In the period 16 September 1956 - 10 September 1957 subscriptions from Member Governments to the International Finance Corporation amounted to 14.0 million dollars and at 10 September 1957 total capital subscribed by 51 members was 92.4 million dollars. Subscriptions during 1956/57 are shown in Table 12.

112. As of 10 September 1957 commitments by the Corporation totalled 5.3 million dollars. Of this sum 2.2 million dollars is accounted for by an investment in Chile, 2.0 million dollars by an investment in Brazil and 1.1 million dollars by two investments in Mexico. There were no disbursements on these obligations in the fiscal period 1956/57.

Table 12: Subscriptions Received by International Finance Corporation, 1956/57.

Million of dollars

Country	Subscriptions	Country	Subscriptions	Country	Subscriptions
AFRICA		ASIA		EUROPE	
Union of		Burma	0.2	Austria	0.6
So. Africa	1.1	Indonesia	1.2	Belgium	2.5
AMERICA, NORTH		Iran	0.4	Italy	2.0
Cuba	0.4	Iraq	0.1	Luxembourg	0.1
AMERICA, SOUTH		Israel	0.1	Netherlands	3.0
Brazil	1.2	Lebanon	0.1		
Chile	0.4	Philippines	0.2		
Venezuela	0.1	Thailand	0.1	Grand total	14.0
		Turkey	0.5		

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (EPTA)

113. While contributions pledged by governments to EPTA continued a modest expansion, rising from 28.8 million dollars in 1956 to 30.8 million dollars in 1957, actual receipts fell from 29.9 million dollars to 25.5 million dollars, leaving a balance of unpaid pledges of 7.2 million dollars at 31 December 1957. An analysis of receipts during 1957 by contributing country is shown in Table 13. Comparison with the 1956 pattern indicates that many countries have in recent years stabilized their contributions to EPTA. Among the more important contributors increasing their pledges substantially in 1957 were Canada, Netherlands, Sweden, India and the

Federal Republic of Germany. Under-developed countries as a group increased their share of the total contributed from 7.5 per cent over the three year period 1954-56 to 11.2 per cent in 1957.

114. Expenditure on technical assistance projects, as measured by obligations incurred, rose very slightly from 25.3 million dollars in 1956 to 25.8 million dollars in 1957. Expenditure on projects in under-developed countries absorbed practically the whole of these amounts, 23.5 million dollars in 1956 and 23.8 million dollars in 1957. Shifts in the geographical distribution of expenditure between the two years were minor, the most important being an increased distribution to African countries, from 2.2 million dollars to 2.9 million dollars. Countries which had recently gained independent status were practically favoured and the value of assistance extended to Cambodia, Ghana, Laos, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and Viet-Nam expanded sharply from 0.8 million dollars to 1.3 million dollars.

Table 13: Contributions of Governments to International Technical Assistance and Relief Agencies, 1957

Contributing Country	UN Technical Assistance		UN Children's Fund	UN Relief and Works Agency	All Agencies
	Expanded programme	Regular programmes			
	(millions of U.S. dollars)				
AFRICA					
Egypt	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.4
Sudan	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Union of South Africa	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Other	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Total Africa	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
AMERICA, NORTH					
Canada	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	2.8
Cuba	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Mexico	-	0.1	0.3	-	0.4
United States	11.2	2.1	10.0	21.9	45.2
Other	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.3
Total America, North	12.6	2.4	11.2	22.6	48.8
AMERICA, SOUTH					
Argentina	0.4	0.1	-	-	0.5
Brazil	0.7	0.1	0.5	-	1.3
Chile	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Colombia	0.1	-	0.3	-	0.4
Peru	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Venezuela	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Total America, South	1.3	0.2	1.0	-	2.5
ASIA					
Burma	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
China (Taiwan)	-	0.4	-	-	0.4
India	0.5	0.2	0.3	-	1.1
Indonesia	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.3
Iran	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.3
Iraq	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1
Israel	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
Japan	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.3
Jordan	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Pakistan	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.3
Philippines	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Saudi Arabia	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Syria	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Thailand	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2
Turkey	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.4
Other	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2
Total Asia	1.5	0.8	1.6	0.3	4.4

Table 13 (continued)

Contributing Country	UN Technical Assistance		UN Children's Fund	UN Relief and Works Agency	All Agencies
	Expanded programme	Regular programmes			
	(millions of U.S. dollars)				
EUROPE					
Belgium	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	0.7
Byelorussian SSR	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2
Denmark	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	0.7
France	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	2.9
Germany, Fed. Republic	0.5	0.2	0.4	-	1.1
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.4
Netherlands	1.0	0.1	0.1	-	1.2
Norway	0.4	-	0.1	0.1	0.6
Poland	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2
Spain	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1
Sweden	0.8	0.1	0.2	-	1.1
Switzerland	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	0.5
Ukrainian SSR	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2
USSR	1.0	0.8	0.5	-	2.3
United Kingdom	2.2	0.6	0.6	6.1	9.6
Yugoslavia	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.4
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.5
Total Europe	9.5	3.2	3.5	6.5	22.8
OCEANIA					
Australia	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.3
New Zealand	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.5
Total Oceania	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.8
Grand Total	26.0	6.8	18.1	29.8	81.0
Total Under-developed Countries	3.2	1.1	3.1	0.4	7.8

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

115. Contributions to this extra budgetary fund after rising steadily from 15.0 million dollars in 1954 to 19.8 million dollars in 1956 levelled off in 1957 at 20.7 million dollars. Voluntary contributions from eighty governments amounted to 17.9 million dollars, the increase of 0.4 million dollars over 1956 being largely attributable to the United States. Other contributions which increased significantly in 1957 included those from the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines and the United Kingdom. The majority of countries, however, maintained their contributions at the 1956 level.

116. Assistance expenditure by UNICEF rose sharply from 16.6 million dollars in 1956 to 19.8 million dollars in 1957 bringing over-all expenditure, including administrative costs, slightly above revenue from contributions. Of this expenditure the share of under-developed countries is estimated at 17.4 million dollars in 1957 against 15.0 million dollars in the previous year. North and South American countries received 5.5 million dollars against 3.3 million dollars, African countries 2.6 against 1.8 million dollars, and Asian countries 7.2 against 8.0 million dollars. The residual is accounted for by undistributed and general expenditure.

UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY (UNKRA)

117. During the financial year 1956/57 no additional pledges of contributions to the Agency were received from Governments. Of the total of 1.3 million dollars outstanding at 30 June 1956, receipts during 1956/57 amounted to 0.1 million dollars. Outstanding pledges from Denmark (0.5 million dollars) and Sweden (0.6 million dollars) will probably be utilized for the Scandinavian Hospital Project in accordance with an agreement signed in March 1956 between the Scandinavian Governments, the Korean Government and the Agency.

118. In order to conclude all projects by 30 June 1958 activity during 1956/57 was largely restricted to liquidating existing obligations. These obligations which totalled 33.1 million dollars at 30 June 1956 were reduced during the year to 16.0 million dollars. Obligations incurred during the year were 5.2 million dollars compared with 20.1 million dollars in 1955/56, while disbursements amounted to 20.8 million dollars against 27.8 million dollars. The discrepancy between the

reduction in obligations and disbursements in 1956/57 is due to savings effected in the course of liquidating these obligations. Unobligated resources carried forward into the financial year 1957/58 totalled 4.1 million dollars.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES (UNRWA)

119. After remaining at the same level for some years contributions to this Agency from Governments rose quite sharply from 23.6 million dollars in 1955/56 to 28.2 million dollars in 1956/57. Actually, however, this rise could be ascribed to increased receipts from the United Kingdom and the United States, which in both years contributed jointly about 93 per cent of the Agency's income. The major part of the increase, 3.4 million dollars, represented funds designated by these countries as contributions to the Agency's rehabilitation programme.

120. Expenditure on relief and rehabilitation in 1956/57 amounted to 35.2 million dollars compared with 32.2 million dollars in the previous year and was again financed in large part by a reduction in working capital. Of the 1956/57 total 25.0 million dollars was expended for relief and 10.2 million dollars for rehabilitation, representing increases of 1.6 and 1.4 million dollars respectively over the previous years' figures.

120a. To improve consistency with the other data in Table 313, contributions by Governments to UNRWA are shown in this table for the calendar year 1957. A further increase is recorded in relation to the financial year 1956/57, again as the result of expanded contributions from the United Kingdom and the United States in fulfilment of commitments to the Agency's rehabilitation programme. Of the total sum received of 30.2 million dollars, 5.9 million dollars was earmarked for rehabilitation.

Table 14: Multilateral Assistance to Under-developed Countries, 1957

Recipient country	UN Technical Assistance (UNTA)	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Total Multilateral Grants	Loans by <u>1</u> / World Bank	Repa t World
	(millions of U.S. dollars)				
AFRICA					
Algeria	-	-	-	3.6	-
Angola	0.1	-	0.1	-	-
Belgian Congo	-	-	-	-	-
Br. East Africa	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.1	-
Br. West Africa	0.2	0.3	0.4	-	-
Egypt	0.9	0.2	1.2	-	-
Ethiopia	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.4
Fr. Equat. Africa	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
Fr. West Africa	-	1.1	1.1	0.9	-
Ghana	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-
Liberia	0.3	-	0.3	-	-
Libya	0.8	0.1	0.9	-	-
Morocco	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	-
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed.	-	-	-	4.4	0.1
Somaliland [It.]	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Sudan	0.4	-	0.5	-	-
Tunisia	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	-
Other and Regional	0.6	-	0.6	-	-
Total Africa	4.7	2.6	7.3	10.6	0.5
AMERICA, NORTH					
British West Indies	0.2	0.3	0.5	-	-
Costa Rica	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	-
Dominican Republic	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
El Salvador	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.2	-
Guatemala	0.3	0.3	0.6	5.0	-
Haiti	0.3	-	0.3	-	-
Honduras	0.2	-	0.3	0.8	-
Mexico	0.4	2.2	2.6	18.9	1.4
Nicaragua	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.7	0.9
Panama	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.2
Other and Regional	0.8 ² / ₁	0.1	0.9	-	-
Total America, North	2.9	3.7	6.6	33.1	2.5

Table 14 (continued)

Recipient country	UN Technical Assistance (UNTA)	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Total Multilateral Grants	Loans by <u>1</u> / World Bank	Repayments to <u>1</u> / World Bank
	(millions of U.S. dollars)				
AMERICA, SOUTH					
Argentina	0.4	-	0.4	-	-
Bolivia	0.6	0.1	0.6	-	-
Brazil	0.7	0.4	1.1	8.8	3.6
Chile	0.6	0.2	0.9	7.6	0.7
Colombia	0.4	0.3	0.7	20.0	4.6
Ecuador	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.9	-
Paraguay	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.6
Peru	0.4	0.5	0.9	10.8	0.2
Uruguay	0.2	0.1	0.3	5.5	1.7
Venezuela	0.3	-	0.4	-	-
Other and Regional	1.3 ^{3/}	0.1	1.4	-	-
Total America, South	5.8	2.0	7.8	55.9	11.4
ASIA					
Afghanistan	0.9	0.2	1.1	-	-
British Borneo	0.7	0.1	0.7	-	-
Burma	0.9	0.8	1.7	2.3	-
Cambodia	0.2	-	0.3	-	-
Ceylon	0.5	-	0.5	3.6	-
China (Taiwan)	0.4	0.2	0.5	-	-
India	2.3	1.9	4.2	39.9	0.8
Indonesia	1.2	0.9	2.0	-	-
Iran	1.4	1.3	2.7	21.0	-
Iraq	0.6	0.2	0.8	-	-
Israel	0.4	0.1	0.4	-	-
Jordan	0.4	0.4	0.8	-	-
Korea <u>4</u> / ₁	0.1	-	0.1	-	-
Laos	0.2	-	0.2	-	-
Lebanon	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-
Malaya and Singapore	0.2	-	0.2	0	-
Nepal	0.3	-	0.3	-	-
Pakistan	1.2	0.4	1.6	5.0	2.3
Philippines	0.5	0.4	0.9	-	-
Saudi Arabia	0.1	-	0.1	-	-
Syria	0.5	0.1	0.6	-	-
Thailand	0.8	0.2	1.0	7.1	1.4
Viet-Nam	0.3	-	0.3	-	-
Other and Regional	2.1	-	2.1	-	-
Total Asia	16.5	7.2	23.4	79.2	4.5

Table 14 (continued)

Recipient country	UN Technical Assistance (UNTA)	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Total Multilateral Grants	Loans by <u>1/</u> World Bank	Repayments to <u>1/</u> World Bank
			(millions of U.S. dollars)		
OCEANIA					
Total Oceania <u>1/</u>	-	-	0.1	-	-
Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) <u>1/</u>	...	..	35.2	-	-
Korea (UNKRA) <u>1/</u>	...	..	20.8	-	-
Inter-regional and undistributed local costs	0.7	2.2	2.8	-	-
Grand Total	30.6	17.7	104.0	178.8	18.9

1/ 1 July 1956 - 30 June 1957.

2/ Excludes "regional" North America.

3/ Includes "regional" North America.

4/ Excludes assistance from UNKRA.

III

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

121. This part of the report summarizes bilateral and multilateral contributions of economic assistance for each recipient country in terms of grants received, disbursements on new loans, and repayments of principal on outstanding loans. These various elements are assembled for each country from the data recorded in Parts I and II and are presented in Table 15.

122. There are two important points to note in connexion with this table. As mentioned earlier while the period referred to may be conveniently regarded as 1 July 1956 - 30 June 1957 there are significant exceptions to this rule. Thus, contributions from Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain refer in general to the calendar year 1957, while contributions from Canada, India, New Zealand and the United Kingdom refer to the period 1 April 1956 - 31 March 1957. Multilateral contributions through UNTA and UNICEF also refer to the calendar year 1957 but in these cases the resulting discrepancy is not likely to be large.

123. The second point to note is that only contributions which could be allocated by recipient country or region have been included. For example, in the case of contributions from France a substantial element of assistance extended to its Overseas Territories and Departments has not been recorded. Assistance from UNRWA to Palestine refugees in Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria has also been omitted, though in principle an imputation might be made to each of the countries concerned.

x x x x x x

124. The last two tables in the report present some comparative statistics on economic assistance to the under-developed countries. Table 16 consists of a consolidation for all under-developed countries of the material presented in the preceding table, together with a corresponding statement for the three-year period 1953/54 - 1955/56. This table indicates the over-all magnitude of the general expansion which occurred during the four years considered and for each contributing country and agency records relatively precisely the movement in expenditure during this period. Table 17 provides a comparative statement

/...

of per capita assistance to a selected number of countries which are grouped according to the level of their per capita national income. In this case the figure of per capita assistance in 1956/57 is compared with the annual average for the three-year period 1953/54 - 1955/56.

125. These tables show that the value of economic assistance rendered to under-developed countries by the countries and agencies specified in table 16 averaged 2.1 billion dollars gross and 2.0 billion dollars net annually over the three-year period 1953/54 - 1955/56 and in 1956/57 was at the rate of 2.8 billion dollars gross and 2.5 billion dollars net. For the forty-nine countries with populations aggregating over one billion included in table 17 net assistance received increased from an annual average of less than 1.2 billion dollars in the years 1953/54 - 1955/56 to over 1.5 billion dollars in 1956/57.

126. The preliminary survey undertaken last year had suggested that the poorest countries were receiving a small share of total assistance in relation to their needs. This conclusion is confirmed by table 17 which shows that a population of 740 millions in countries with per capita national incomes of less than 100 dollars received on an average 1.4 dollars per capita in the period considered. Indeed, if we exclude Cambodia, South Korea, Laos and Viet-Nam where much of the assistance given was intended for rehabilitation and reconstruction, we find that a population of 686 millions in the remaining countries of this group received on the average 0.5 dollar per capita.

127. This situation contrasts with average assistance of 2.3 dollars per capita to countries in the second group and also with the figure of 1.2 dollars per capita for the third group. The latter figure, it will be noted, is raised considerably by the inclusion of the rather exceptional case of Israel.

128. Table 17 also indicates some changes of significance in the distribution of economic assistance to these countries between the period 1953/54 - 1955/56 and the year 1956/57. In Group I there was no material change in the over-all position if we again exclude the special cases of Cambodia, South Korea, Laos, and Viet-Nam. There were, however, significant changes for individual countries. In Group II, on the other hand, there was a substantial over-all expansion in per capita assistance which was shared by the majority of countries in the group. Finally, in Group III, there was a small improvement for the group as a whole.

Table 15: International Economic Aid to Under-developed Countries
1 July 1956-30 June 1957*
By Contributing Country or Agency

Million U.S. Dollars

Contributing Country or Agency	A F R I C A								
	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments
	ALGERIA (pop. 9.8)			ANGOLA (pop. 4.3)			BELGIAN CONGO ^{1/} (pop. 16.9)		
Bilateral Aid									
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-
France ^{2/}	152.0	117.0	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	0.8	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	9.5
Total	152.8	117.0	13.9	-	0.1	-	-	8.0	9.5
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBRD	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	3.6	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	152.8	120.6	13.9	0.1	0.1	-	-	8.0	9.5
	BR. EAST AFRICA ^{3/} (pop. 20.5)			BR. SOMALILAND (pop. 0.6)			BR. SO. AFRICAN TERR. ^{4/} (pop. 1.2)		
Bilateral Aid									
United Kingdom	20.5	10.9	0.6	2.6	-	-	3.3	-	-
United States	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20.6	10.9	0.6	2.6	-	-	3.3	-	-
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBRD	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.5	1.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	21.1	12.0	0.6	2.6	-	-	3.4	-	-

* For Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UNTA and UNICEF the period referred to is the calendar year 1957; for Canada, India, New Zealand and the United Kingdom the period is 1 April 1956-31 March 1957.

Population figures are in millions; income figures refer to estimated per capita national income in 1955.

^{1/} Includes Ruanda-Urundi.

^{2/} Provisional figures.

^{3/} Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba.

^{4/} Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

Table 15 (continued)

Million U.S. Dollars

Contributing country or agency	A F R I C A (continued)								
	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments
	BR. WEST AFRICA 1/ (Pop. 35.8)			CAMEROONS / Fr./ (pop. 3.2)			EGYPT 2/ (pop. 23.4; inc. 130)		
Bilateral Aid									
France 3/	-	-	-	18.3	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	7.8	0.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	5.8	0.7
Total	7.8	0.5	0.1	18.3	-	-	6.9	5.8	0.7
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-
UNICEF	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	8.2	0.5	0.1	18.3	-	-	8.1	5.8	0.7
	ETHIOPIA (pop. 20.0; inc. 50)			FR. EQUAT. AFRICA (pop. 4.8)			FR. WEST AFRICA (pop. 18.9)		
Bilateral Aid									
France 3/	-	-	-	20.6	1.1	-	50.3	11.1	-
Sweden	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	3.8	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
Total	3.9	2.4	-	20.6	1.1	-	50.3	11.3	-
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	1.1	-	-
IBRD	-	0.6	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.9	-
Total	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	-	-	1.1	0.9	-
GRAND TOTAL	4.6	3.0	0.4	20.7	1.1	-	51.4	12.2	-

Population figures are in millions; income figures refer to estimated per capita national income in 1955.

1/ Gambia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Cameroons [Br.].

2/ For a brief account of economic aid from USSR see paragraph 71.

3/ Territorial contributions of FIDES, 1 July 1956 - 30 June 1957.

Table 15 (continued)

Million U.S. Dollars

Contributing country or agency	A F R I C A (continued)								
	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loan	Repay-ments
	GHANA (pop. 4.7; inc. 145)			LIBERIA (pop. 1.3; inc. 50)			LIBYA (pop. 1.1; inc. 95)		
Bilateral Aid									
France 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
United Kingdom	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	11.5	-	-
United States	0.1	-	-	1.6	2.2	0.8	21.9	-	-
Total	2.9	-	-	1.6	2.2	0.8	33.5	-	-
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.8	-	-
UNICEF	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.9	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	3.1	-	-	1.9	2.2	0.8	34.4	-	-
	MADAGASCAR 2/ (pop. 4.9)			MOROCCO (pop. 9.6; inc. 160)			MOZAMBIQUE (Pop. 6.1)		
Bilateral Aid									
France 1/	14.0	4.1	-	13.9	56.7	1.8	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	9.5	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	2.2	-	1.8	-	-	-
Total	14.0	4.1	-	25.6	56.7	3.6	0.1	-	-
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	14.0	4.1	-	25.9	56.7	3.6	0.1	-	-

Population figures are in millions; income figures refer to estimated per capita national income in 1955.

1/ Provisional figures for 1957 for Libya and Morocco; territorial expenditure by FIDES. 1 July 1956 - 30 June 1957, for Madagascar.

2/ Includes Comoro Islands.

Table 15 (continued)

Million U.S. Dollars

Contributing country or agency	A F R I C A (continued)								
	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments
	OTHER PORT. TERR.1/ (pop. 0.8)			RHODESIA AND NYASALAND (pop. 7.3)			SOMALILAND /IT./ (pop. 1.3)		
Bilateral Aid									
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	-	-
Portugal	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	4.2	8.0	0.3	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	7.0	3.8	0.4	-	-
Total	-	1.1	-	4.2	15.0	4.1	7.2	-	-
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	4.4	0.1	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	4.4	0.1	0.1	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	-	1.1	-	4.2	19.4	4.2	7.3	-	-
	SUDAN (pop. 10.2; inc. 95)			TUNISIA (pop. 3.8; inc. 130)			OTHER AND REGIONAL		
Bilateral Aid									
France 2/	-	-	-	22.3	26.3	5.5	9.1	1.2	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.9	3/	0.1
United States	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	2.5	-	0.6
Total	-	-	-	28.9	26.3	5.5	34.5	1.2	0.7
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.4	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.5	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.5	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	0.5	-	-	29.2	26.3	5.5	35.0	1.2	0.7

Population figures are in millions; income figures refer to estimated per capita national income in 1955.

1/ Cape Verde Island, Portuguese Guinea and Sao Tomé and Principe.

2/ Provisional figures for 1957 for Tunisia; territorial expenditure by FIDES and FIDOM, 1 July 1956 - 30 June 1957, for "Other and Regional".

3/ Includes 21.8 million dollars in grants to British Mediterranean Territories.

Table 15 (continued)

Million U.S. Dollars

Contributing country or agency	A M E R I C A , N O R T H								
	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments
	BR. WEST INDIES (pop. 3.1)			COSTA RICA (pop. 1.0; inc. 230)			CUBA (pop. 5.8; inc. 320)		
Bilateral Aid									
United Kingdom	13.6	2.6	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	1.3	-	2.5	4.6	2.2	0.6	0.5	8.9	-
Total	14.9	2.6	3.3	4.6	2.2	0.6	0.5	8.9	-
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
IERD	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-
Total	0.5	-	-	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	15.4	2.6	3.3	4.9	2.6	0.6	0.5	8.9	-
	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (pop. 2.6; inc. 165)			EL SALVADOR (pop. 2.3; inc. 215)			GUATEMALA (pop. 3.3; inc. 160)		
Bilateral Aid									
United States	0.2	-	-	1.4	0.1	-	19.0	1.6	0.3
Total	0.2	-	-	1.4	0.1	-	19.0	1.6	0.3
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	-
UNICEF	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-
IERD	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	5.0	-
Total	0.1	-	-	0.4	3.2	-	0.6	5.0	-
GRAND TOTAL	0.3	-	-	1.8	3.3	-	19.6	6.6	0.3

Population figures are in millions; income figures refer to estimated per capita national income in 1955.

Table 15 (continued)

Million U.S. Dollars

Contributing country or agency	AMERICA, NORTH (continued)								
	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments
	HAITI (pop. 3.3; inc. 85)			HONDURAS (pop. 1.7; inc. 160)			MEXICO (pop. 30.5; inc. 195)		
Bilateral Aid									
United States	4.5	1.4	-	2.3	-	-	1.7	13.7	18.6
Total	4.5	1.4	-	2.3	-	-	1.7	13.7	18.6
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.4	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	18.9	1.4
Total	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.8	-	2.6	18.9	1.4
GRAND TOTAL	4.8	1.4	-	2.6	0.8	-	4.3	32.6	20.0
	NICARAGUA (pop. 1.3; inc. 170)			PANAMA (pop. 0.9; inc. 250)			OTHER AND REGIONAL		
Bilateral Aid									
France ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	0.3	-
United States	2.4	-	0.1	4.2	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
Total	2.4	-	0.1	4.2	-	0.1	11.1	0.3	-
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.8 ^{2/}	-	-
UNICEF	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1 ^{2/}	-	-
IBRD	-	3.7	0.9	-	1.1	0.2	-	-	-
Total	0.4	3.7	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.9	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	2.8	3.7	1.0	4.4	1.1	0.3	12.0	0.3	-

Population figures are in millions; income figures refer to estimated per capita national income in 1955.

^{1/} Territorial expenditure of FIDES and FIDOM, 1 July 1956-30 June 1957.

^{2/} Regional grants are included in "Other and Regional" for South America.

Table 15 (continued)

Million U.S. Dollars									
Contributing country or agency	AMERICA, SOUTH								
	Grants Loans Repayments			Grants Loans Repayments			Grants Loans Repayments		
	ARGENTINA (pop. 19.5; inc. 440)			BOLIVIA (pop. 3.2; inc. 125)			BRAZIL (pop. 59.8; inc. 180)		
Bilateral Aid									
United States	0.1	-	10.9	23.2	1.0	1.1	6.9	76.6	65.1
Total	0.1	-	10.9	23.2	1.0	1.1	6.9	76.6	65.1
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.4	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.7	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.4	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	3.6
Total	0.4	-	-	0.6	-	-	1.1	8.8	3.6
GRAND TOTAL	0.5	-	10.9	23.8	1.0	1.1	8.8	85.4	68.7
	BRITISH GUIANA (pop. 0.5)			CHILE (pop. 6.9; inc. 325)			COLOMBIA (pop. 12.9; inc. 245)		
Bilateral Aid									
United Kingdom	2.9	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	0.1	-	-	2.8	4.7	8.0	1.1	3.3	4.8
Total	3.0	0.2	-	2.8	4.7	8.0	1.1	3.3	4.8
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.4	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	7.6	0.7	-	20.0	4.6
Total	-	-	-	0.9	7.6	0.7	0.7	20.0	4.6
GRAND TOTAL	3.0	0.2	-	3.7	12.3	8.7	1.8	23.3	9.4

Population figures are in millions; income figures refer to estimated per capita national income in 1955.

Table 15 (continued)

Million U.S. Dollars

Contributing country or agency	AMERICA, SOUTH (continued)								
	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments
	ECUADOR (pop. 3.8; inc. 165)			PARAGUAY (pop. 1.6; inc. 140)			PERU (pop. 9.7; inc. 120)		
Bilateral Aid									
United States	1.9	4.4	1.8	2.0	3.4	0.2	10.2	33.0	2.5
Total	1.9	4.4	1.8	2.0	3.4	0.2	10.2	33.0	2.5
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.5	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-
UNICEF	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	-
IBRD	-	1.9	-	-	1.3	0.6	-	10.8	0.2
Total	0.6	1.9	-	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.9	10.8	0.2
GRAND TOTAL	2.5	6.3	1.8	2.5	4.7	0.8	11.1	43.8	2.7
	URUGUAY (pop. 2.6; inc. 380)			VENEZUELA (pop. 6.0; inc. 565)			OTHER AND REGIONAL		
Bilateral Aid									
France ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	1.9	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-
United States	0.2	-	1.2	0.1	0.2	4.6	1.8	0.6	0.7
Total	0.2	-	1.2	0.1	0.2	4.6	9.2	2.5	0.7
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	-	1.3 ^{2/}	-	-
UNICEF	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1 ^{2/}	-	-
IBRD	-	5.5	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.3	5.5	1.7	0.4	-	-	1.4	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	0.5	5.5	2.9	0.5	0.2	4.6	10.6	2.5	0.7

Population figures are in millions; income figures refer to estimated per capita national income in 1955.

^{1/} Territorial expenditure of FIDOM, 1 July 1956-30 June 1957.

^{2/} Includes regional grants for North America.

Table 15 (continued)

Million U.S. Dollars

Contributing country or agency	A S I A								
	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments
	AFGHANISTAN <u>1/</u> (pop. 12.0; inc. 55)			BRITISH BORNEO (pop. 1.0)			BURMA <u>2/</u> (pop. 19.9; inc. 50)		
Bilateral Aid									
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	1.9	0.4	0.6	-	-	-
United States	4.0	8.7	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	0.2
Total	4.0	8.7	-	2.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	-	0.2
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.9	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.9	-	-
UNICEF	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.8	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-
Total	1.1	-	-	0.7	-	-	1.7	2.3	-
GRAND TOTAL	5.1	8.7	-	2.9	0.4	0.6	2.7	2.3	0.2
	CAMBODIA <u>4/</u> (pop. 4.4; inc. 80)			CEYLON (pop. 8.9; inc. 115)			CHINA (TAIWAN) (pop. 9.2; inc. 100)		
	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments
Bilateral Aid									
Australia	0.1	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	-
France	<u>3/</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
United States	40.7	-	-	5.4	-	-	94.9	16.9	1.2
Total	40.8	-	-	9.6	-	-	94.9	16.9	1.2
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.4	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-
Total	0.3	-	-	0.5	3.6	-	0.5	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	41.1	-	-	10.1	3.6	-	95.4	16.9	1.2

Population figures are in millions; income figures refer to estimated per capita national income in 1955.

- 1/ For a brief account of economic aid from USSR see paragraph 69.
2/ For a brief account of economic aid from USSR see paragraph 70.
3/ Combined grants to Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam are provisionally estimated at 7.7 million dollars in 1957.
4/ For a note on assistance from USSR see paragraph 77.

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Table 15 (continued)

Million U.S. Dollars

Contributing country or agency	A S I A (continued)								
	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments
	HONG KONG (pop. 2.4)			INDIA 1/ (pop. 387.4; inc. 65)			INDONESIA 2/ (pop. 84.0; inc. 80)		
Bilateral Aid	-	-	-	5.2	-	-	1.7	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	7.9	-	-	0.2	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4
Netherlands	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	0.5	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	0.6	1.8	-	54.4	10.5	96.1	9.5	4.3	7.3
United States	4.8	-	-	70.7	10.5	96.1	11.9	4.3	14.7
Total	5.4	1.8	-	74.9	50.4	96.9	13.9	4.3	14.7
Multilateral Aid	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	1.2	-	-
UNTA	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	0.9	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	39.9	0.8	-	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	4.2	39.9	0.8	2.0	-	-
Total	-	-	-	74.9	50.4	96.9	13.9	4.3	14.7
GRAND TOTAL	5.4	1.8	-	74.9	50.4	96.9	13.9	4.3	14.7
IRAN (pop. 21.1; inc. 80)			IRAQ (pop. 5.2; inc. 160)			ISRAEL (pop. 1.8; inc. 530)			
Bilateral Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	10.1	-	2.6	0.2	-	16.1	18.6	6.7
United States	49.2	13.2	0.1	2.6	0.2	-	16.1	18.6	6.7
Total	49.2	23.3	0.1	2.6	0.2	-	16.1	18.6	6.7
Multilateral Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNTA	1.4	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.4	-	-
UNICEF	1.3	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-
IBRD	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.7	21.0	-	0.8	-	-	0.4	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	51.9	44.3	0.1	3.4	0.2	-	16.5	18.6	6.7

Population figures are in millions; income figures refer to estimated per capita national income in 1955.

1/ For a brief account of economic aid from USSR see paragraphs 72-74.

2/ For a brief account of economic aid from USSR see paragraph 75.

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Table 15 (continued)

Million U.S. Dollars

Contributing country or agency	ASIA (continued)								
	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments	Grants	Loans	Repay-ments
	JORDAN (pop. 1.5; inc. 65)			KOREA, SOUTH (pop. 21.8			LAOS (pop. 1.4; inc. 80)		
Bilateral Aid									
Australia	-	-	-				0.1	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1</u> /	-	-
United Kingdom	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	8.8	-	-	314.8	-	-	49.0	-	-
Total	8.8	3.1	-	314.8	-	-	49.1	-	-
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.4	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-
UNICEF	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNKRA	-	-	-	20.8	-	-	-	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.8	-	-	20.9	-	-	0.2	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	9.2	3.1	-	335.7	-	-	49.3	-	-
	LEBANON (pop. 1.4; inc. 310)			MALAYA ^{2/} (pop. 7.5; inc. 225)			NEPAL (pop. 8.4; inc. 55)		
Bilateral Aid									
Australia	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	3.6	1.1	2.2	-	-	-
United States	4.7	-	-	0.2	-	-	1.9	-	-
Total	4.7	-	-	4.6	1.1	2.2	4.4	-	-
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBRD	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.3	0.3	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	5.0	0.3	-	4.8	1.1	2.2	4.7	-	-

Population figures are in millions; income figures refer to estimated per capita national income in 1955.

1/ Combined grants to Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam are provisionally estimated at 7.7 million dollars in 1957.

2/ Includes Singapore.

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Table 15 (continued)

Million U.S. Dollars

Contributing Country or Agency	A S I A (continued)								
	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments
	PAKISTAN (pop. 83.6; inc.65)			PHILIPPINES (pop. 22.3; inc.160)			PORTUGUESE TERR. ^{1/} (pop. 1.3)		
Bilateral Aid									
Australia	2.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	11.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	1.2	-
Sweden	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	52.9	5.6	11.0	24.2	8.9	7.7	0.1	-	-
Total	66.9	8.4	11.0	24.3	8.9	7.7	0.4	1.2	-
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	1.2	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
IBRD	-	5.0	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.6	5.0	2.3	0.9	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	68.5	13.4	13.3	25.2	8.9	7.7	0.4	1.2	-
	SAUDI ARABIA (pop. 7.0; inc.85)			SYRIA ^{2/} (pop. 4.0; inc.140)			THAILAND (pop. 20.7; inc.80)		
Bilateral Aid									
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
United States	-	-	1.5	0.1	-	-	33.0	10.4	0.1
Total	-	-	1.5	0.1	-	-	33.2	10.4	0.1
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.1	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.8	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	1.4
Total	0.1	-	-	0.6	-	-	1.0	7.1	1.4
GRAND TOTAL	0.1	-	1.5	0.7	-	-	34.2	17.5	1.5

Population figures are in millions; income figures refer to estimated per capital national income in 1955

^{1/} Macao, Portuguese India and Portuguese Timor.

^{2/} For a brief account of assistance from USSR see paragraph 76.

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Table 15 (continued)

Million U.S. Dollars

Contributing Country or Agency	A S I A (continued)								
	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments	Grants	Loans	Repay- ments
	VIET-NAM (pop. 26.6; inc.80)			NETH. NEW GUINEA (pop. 0.7)			YEMEN (pop. 4.5; inc. 45)		
Bilateral Aid									
Australia	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	<u>1</u> /	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	18.6	-	-	-	-	-
United States	245.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	245.5	-	-	18.6	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	245.8	-	-	18.6	-	-	0.1	-	-
	ASIA (cont'd)			O C E A N I A					
	Other and Regional			AUSTR. OCEANIA (pop. 1.7)			OTHER AND REGIONAL		
Bilateral Aid									
Australia	-	-	-	22.2	0.8	-	0.3	-	-
Canada	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France <u>1</u> /	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	0.2	-
New Zealand	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	0.1	-
United Kingdom	5.1	0.6	0.9	-	-	-	1.3	-	-
United States	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	-
Total	18.3	0.6	0.9	22.2	0.8	-	9.7	0.3	-
Multilateral Aid									
UNTA	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	20.3	0.6	0.9	22.2	0.8	-	9.8	0.3	-

Population figures are in millions; income figures refer to estimated per capita national income in 1955.

1/ Combined grants to Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam are provisionally estimated at 7.7 million dollars in 1957; expenditure in Oceania refers to territorial expenditure of FIDES, 1 July 1956-30 June 1957.

Table 16: International Economic Aid to Under-developed Countries
1953/54-1955/56 and 1956/57*
By Contributing Country or Agency

Contributing Country or Agency	1953/54 - 1955/56			1956/57		
	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Grants	Loans	Repayments
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Bilateral Aid						
Australia	71.0	-	-	33.5	0.8	-
Belgium	-	12.0	-	-	8.0	-
Canada	64.2	-	6.3	23.4	-	-
France	1,185.3	629.7	..	514.3	292.8	23.7
India	17.1	-	-	3.4	-	-
Italy	15.0	-	-	6.8	-	-
Japan	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-
Netherlands	52.3	6.1	21.8	20.9	3.5	7.4
New Zealand	9.4	0.4	-	5.7	0.1	-
Norway	1.3	-	-	0.9	-	-
Portugal	1.0	9.7	..	0.4	2.2	..
Spain	24.4	7.2	-	..	..	..
Sweden	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	-
United Kingdom	307.0	149.2	4.2	113.5	42.4	5.6
United States	2,373.1	803.3	377.0	1,166.5	269.9	277.3
Total Bilateral	4,121.6	1,617.6	409.3	1,889.0	619.7	314.0
Multilateral Aid						
UNTA	67.2	-	-	30.6	-	-
UNICEF	34.2	-	-	17.4	-	-
UNKRA	74.3	-	-	20.8	-	-
UNRWA	90.6	-	-	35.2	-	-
IBRD	-	315.5	37.0	-	178.8	18.8
Total Multi-lateral	266.3	315.5	37.0	104.0	178.8	18.8
GRAND TOTAL	4,387.9	1,933.1	446.3	1,993.0	798.5	332.8

* In general the periods covered are 1 July 1953-30 June 1956 and 1 July 1956-30 June 1957. Deviations from these periods are indicated in the corresponding footnote to table 15.

Table 17: Economic Assistance to certain Under-developed Countries in relation to Population and Per Capita Income, 1956/57

Country	Assistance Received 1956/57		Population	Per capita Net Assistance 1956/57	Per capita Net Assistance Aug. 1953/54- 1955/56
	Gross	Net			
	(million dollars)		(millions)	(dollars)	(dollars)
<u>Group I - Countries with per capita income less than 100 dollars</u>					
Afghanistan	13.8	13.8	12.0	1.2	0.5
Burma	5.0	4.8	19.9	0.2	0.3
Cambodia ^{1/}	41.1	41.1	4.4	9.3	4.0
Ethiopia	7.6	7.2	20.0	0.4	0.2
Haiti	6.2	6.2	3.3	1.9	3.4
India	125.3	28.4	387.4	0.1	0.2
Indonesia	18.2	3.5	84.0	-	0.2
Iran	96.3	96.2	21.1	4.6	3.1
Jordan	12.3	12.3	1.4	8.8	9.4
Korea, South	335.7	335.7	21.8	15.4	10.3
Laos ^{1/}	49.3	49.2	1.4	35.1	16.6
Liberia	4.1	3.3	1.3	2.5	1.5
Libya	34.4	34.4	1.1	31.3	18.3
Nepal	4.7	4.7	8.4	0.6	0.4
Pakistan	81.9	68.6	83.6	0.8	1.3
Saudi Arabia	0.1	-1.4	7.0	-0.2	-0.1
Sudan	0.5	0.5	10.2	-	-
Thailand ^{1/}	51.5	50.0	20.7	2.4	0.7
Viet-Nam ^{1/}	245.8	245.8	26.6	9.2	4.5
Yemen	0.1	0.1	4.5	-	-
Total	1,133.9	1,004.4	740.1	1.4	1.0
<u>Group II - Countries with per capita income between 100 and 200 dollars</u>					
Bolivia	24.8	23.7	3.2	7.4	5.1
Brazil	93.4	24.7	59.8	0.4	1.7
Ceylon	13.7	13.7	8.9	1.5	0.7
China (Taiwan)	112.3	111.2	9.2	12.1	8.2
Dominican Republic	0.3	0.3	2.6	0.1	0.2

^{1/} Grants to Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam totalling 67.5 million dollars in the period 1953/54 - 1955/56 and 7.7 million dollars in 1956/57 have not been taken into account in calculating per capita assistance for these countries.

Table 17 (continued)

Country	Assistance Received 1956/57		Population	Per capita Net assistance 1956/57	Per capita Net assistance Aug. 1953/54 - 1956/57
	Gross	Net		(dollars)	(dollars)
	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(millions)	(dollars)	(dollars)
<u>Group II - Countries with per capita income between 100 and 200 dollars</u> (continued)					
Ecuador	8.8	7.0	3.8	1.8	1.5
Egypt	13.9	13.0	23.4	0.6	0.7
Guatemala	26.2	25.9	3.3	7.8	2.7
Honduras	3.4	3.4	1.7	2.0	0.7
Iraq	3.6	3.6	5.2	0.7	0.4
Mexico	36.9	16.9	30.5	0.6	0.9
Morocco	82.6	79.0	9.6	8.2	6.1
Nicaragua	6.5	5.5	1.3	4.2	1.9
Paraguay	7.2	6.4	1.6	4.0	1.2
Peru	54.9	52.2	9.7	5.4	1.1
Philippines	34.1	26.4	22.3	1.2	0.7
Syria	0.7	0.7	4.0	0.2	0.2
Tunisia	55.5	50.0	3.8	13.2	9.7
Total	578.8	463.6	203.9	2.3	1.9
<u>Group III - Countries with per capita income over 200 dollars</u>					
Argentina	0.5	-10.4	19.5	-0.5	-0.4
Chine	16.0	7.3	6.9	1.1	-0.3
Colombia	25.1	15.7	12.9	1.2	0.5
Costa Rica	7.5	6.9	1.0	6.9	3.6
Cuba	9.4	9.4	5.8	1.6	0.3
El Salvador	5.1	5.1	2.3	2.2	1.3
Israel	35.1	28.4	1.8	15.8	27.7
Lebanon	5.3	5.3	1.4	3.8	3.6
Panama	5.5	5.2	0.9	5.8	1.9
Uruguay	6.0	3.1	2.6	1.2	2.1
Venezuela	0.7	-3.9	6.0	-0.7	-
Total	116.2	72.1	61.1	1.2	1.1
Grand total	1,828.9	1,540.1	1,005.1	1.5	1.2

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APPENDIX A
ANALYTICAL SCHEME

The analytical scheme in the questionnaire submitted to Contracting Countries is reproduced below.

Table I. Assistance to each country in terms of commitments and expenditure, grants and loans.

- A. Commitments
 - 1. Grants
 - 2. Long term loans
- B. Expenditure
 - 1. Grants
 - 2. Long term loans
- C. Repayment by recipient country of long term loans

Table II. Commitments and expenditure classified by recipient country and by purpose.

- A. Commitments
 - 1. Economic Development Projects
 - 2. Relief
 - 3. General Economic Aid
- B. Expenditure
 - 1. Economic Development Projects
 - 2. Relief
 - 3. General Economic Aid

Table III. Expenditure classified by recipient country and by economic character

- A. Commodities
 - 1. Food and agricultural commodities
 - 2. Other
- B. Cash transfers
- C. Technical assistance
 - 1. Experts
 - 2. Fellowships
- D. Other and mixed

Notes on concepts and classifications

For the purposes of the study, economic assistance is defined as aid provided for long-term economic development and is broadly measured by the flow of grants and long-term loans in cash and kind. Grants and loans in cash consist of the transfer of all types of financial claims without distinction as to currency; grants and loans in kind refer to the provision of all types of goods and services. The main exceptions to the transactions covered by this definition are grants and loans specifically related to the defence of the recipient country. Transfers of military equipment, grants and loans for the purchase of military equipment or to pay military personnel, and direct military expenditure for the defence of the recipient country should be omitted.

In accordance with the terms of reference, the assistance considered should be confined to aid provided by government agencies from public funds. Direct and indirect investments by public enterprises, including financial intermediaries such as import-export banks, should be included to the extent that they have been financed by public funds.

For the purposes of the survey, the "under-developed" countries have been defined as all countries and territories in Africa, North and South America and Asia, except the Union of South Africa, Canada, the United States and Japan.

The periods for which information is requested are the three years covered in the preliminary survey and the calendar or fiscal year succeeding these three years. For most countries the latter will be the calendar year 1957, or the fiscal year 1956/57.

Values should be recorded either in domestic currency or in terms of United States dollars by conversion at the prevailing rate of exchange.

Contributions of governments to international organizations rendering economic assistance to the less developed countries should not be reported. This information will be assembled by the Secretariat from materials provided directly by the respective organizations.

Table I. Assistance to each country in terms of commitments and expenditure, grants and loans

Commitments refers to the value of the assistance to be provided in terms of either grants or long-term loans over a specified number of years, as recorded in the basic agreements between the two countries entered into during the period in question.

Expenditure refers to the value of the assistance actually provided in the period under review, either as grants or long-term loans. This expenditure may be in fulfilment of either current or previous commitments.

Grants refers to donations in cash or in kind, including the value of technical assistance and other services rendered. The figure recorded should be net of contractual reverse grants. Transfers described as loans for which no specific schedule of repayments has been arranged should be included among the grants.

Long-term loans refers to loans with a specific schedule of repayments extending for five or more years from the date on which the loan became effective. Transfers described as loans for which no specific schedule of repayments has been arranged should be excluded and treated as grants. The figure recorded should be gross of any repayments of principal on existing loans. Private loans, even when guaranteed by the government of the contributing country, should be excluded.

Repayment by recipient country of long-term loans should include all repayments of principal on long-term loans outstanding. Interest payments should not be included.

Table II. Commitments and expenditure classified by recipient country and by purpose

Economic Development Projects refers to aid provided by the contributing country for specific economic development projects as defined in the basic agreements with the recipient country.

Relief refers to aid given to alleviate temporary hardship due to such events as crop failure, earthquake, or flood.

General Economic Aid comprises all other economic aid including that part, not elsewhere specified, of mixed military and economic aid which is available for economic, as distinct from military, purposes.

Table III. Expenditure classified by recipient country and by economic character

Commodity transfers are classified into Food and agricultural commodities and Other. The valuation basis adopted should be indicated in each case and should preferably be in c.i.f. terms.

Technical assistance refers to the expenditure incurred in the direct provision of technical services to the recipient country and to the award of training fellowships to its personnel. Expenses incidental to the provision of this type of assistance should also be included, with the exception of administrative expenses and the cost of related machinery, equipment and other goods transferred.

Other and mixed should include all other types of direct economic assistance and those of a mixed character which cannot easily be resolved into the specified categories.

APPENDIX B

NOTES AND SOURCES

Notes

The notes appended to the tables appearing in the preliminary survey (E/3047) apply in general to the corresponding tables of the present report. Some amendments and additions are given below,

1. France. Data in francs for the calendar year 1957 have been converted into dollars at the rate of 362 francs to one dollar. This conversion rate is obtained as the weighted average of the rate of 350 francs per dollar for the period 1 January - 31 October 1957 and of 420 francs per dollar for the period 1 November - 31 December 1957.
2. USSR. Data in roubles have been converted into dollars at the rate of 4 roubles to one dollar.
3. UNTA. In Table 14 the data shown under "UNTA" refer to estimated expenditure of 23.8 million dollars under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and of 4.9 million dollars, 1.4 million dollars and 0.6 million dollars respectively under the Regular Programmes of Technical Assistance of WHO, UNTAA and UNESCO.

Sources

The published sources employed in preparing this report are in general identical with those of the preliminary survey (E/3047). They have been supplemented by information supplied directly in response to a communication from the Secretary-General by the Governments of Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States. Information has also been supplied directly by a number of the Specialized Agencies.

For the USSR information on economic co-operation agreements with various under-developed countries has been obtained from recent issues of Pravda and Izvestia. A general summary of USSR activity in this field may be found in the June 1957 issue of Voprosy Ekonomiki.