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Information concerning international
economic assistance for the less
developed countries

Report by the Secretary-General

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International economic assistance for the less developed countries

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Introduction

1. At the eleventh session of the General Assembly the Economic and Social Council was requested to consider at its twenty-fourth session in connexion with the item on the financing of economic development the question of the collection of information concerning international economic assistance to under-developed countries "on the basis of such information as the Secretary-General may provide, bearing in mind the comments of the delegates to the Eleventh session of the General Assembly" (Resolution 1034 (XI)).

2. The present paper is submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with Resolution 1034 (XI) as a basis for the discussion of this question. It is essentially a preliminary factual survey of the nature and scope of international economic assistance provided by governments to under-developed countries during the three-year period ending 31 December 1956. In addition to presenting this factual survey the paper examines briefly the methodological problems involved in compiling studies of this kind and puts forward for consideration a number of proposals on forms and methods to be employed in compiling future surveys of international economic assistance, should the Council wish to recommend that periodic surveys of this nature be instituted.

I

Definitions and Methods

3. For the purposes of the present paper international economic assistance is defined to include donations and long-term loans in cash or in kind. Donations and loans in cash include all types of financial claims without distinction as to currency while donations in kind include the rendering without payment of services, including administrative services, as well as the provision of goods without payment. The main exception to this definition is that donations and loans which are specifically related to the defence of the recipient country are excluded. Thus transfers of military equipment, direct military expenditures and military aid in general are, in principle, omitted. Long-term loans are defined in this paper as loans for which there is a schedule of repayments extending beyond a period of five years from the date on which the loan became effective.
4. In accordance with the terms of reference the assistance considered refers only to aid provided by governments and international governmental agencies. Contributions by public agencies including direct investments by public enterprises are, however, included to the extent that they are financed from public funds.
5. For the purpose of the survey "under-developed countries" have been defined to include all countries in Africa, except the Union of South Africa, in North and South America, except Canada and the United States and in Asia, except Japan.
6. In principle the three-year period adopted extends from 1 January 1954 to 31 December 1956. However in practice information of the nature required is normally available only for fiscal or financial years which may or may not coincide with calendar years. Consequently the three-year period employed may vary from country to country and in some cases from one element of expenditure to another within a country's statement. No attempt has been made to eliminate these differences in coverage. For some countries accounts of expenditure had not yet been published for all three years of the period considered and estimation had to be employed at certain points, generally for the most recent year.
7. The survey which follows is divided into three main parts. The first part analyses for each contributing country the magnitude and geographical distribution of its bilateral economic assistance. The second part indicates each country's contributions to international governmental agencies engaged in the provision of

economic assistance to under-developed countries and surveys the magnitude and geographical distribution of this assistance for each participating agency. The data refer to contributions to the total programme of each agency since the part destined for under-developed countries cannot be distinguished separately. Finally the third part of this survey rearranges the data presented previously to show for each of the under-developed countries the magnitude and sources of the assistance it has received during the three-year period. The values shown in the tables relate exclusively to the amounts obligated or expended by the contributing countries and international agencies as determined from the information made available by them. There are a number of factors which make this presentation different from that which would result from the use of data from the recipient countries but such data were not, in general, available^{1/}.

8. In the tables of contributions a primary distinction is drawn between grants and loans. A secondary distinction with respect to the types of assistance provided is drawn where possible between expenditure on technical assistance and expenditure on other forms of aid. Owing to the difficulties involved in the consistent application of this division, however, reference to it is usually confined to the text accompanying the individual tables. In general, technical assistance is defined as expenditure on the training of students from under-developed countries and on the provision of experts to these countries.

9. An attempt has also been made in the tables of contributions to record commitments as well as actual expenditures incurred during the period. Such commitments refer in principle to the value of the assistance to be given over a specified number of years as recorded in the basic agreements between the two parties involved. In practice, however, such a concept is frequently inapplicable for a number of reasons and in many cases is difficult to ascertain. Accordingly such alternatives as appropriations by the legislature or authorizations of the fund administering the aid have been recorded instead. The concepts utilized are, however, explicitly noted in all cases.

^{1/} Certain recipient countries do, however, publish detailed and well-documented accounts of their foreign aid receipts - see, for example, "Foreign Aid and its Utilization in Pakistan" published by the Government of Pakistan (Nov. 1956) and "External Assistance during the First Five Year Plan" published by the Government of India.

10. Repayments by under-developed countries of the principal of loans extended to them are shown separately as an offset to assistance received. Interest payments on such loans are entirely omitted. Grants and loans extended by under-developed countries together with any repayments made on such loans are, in principle, also omitted except to the extent that they are made to other under-developed countries.

11. The information presented in this paper has been obtained from a wide variety of sources. In March 1957 the Secretary-General invited contributing Governments to provide data on bilateral economic assistance furnished by them to under-developed countries in the previous three-year period. Where information was provided in time for the preparation of this study the data reported have been directly incorporated. In other cases an attempt has been made to compile the required information on the basis of official budgets and public accounts supplemented where necessary by other official records. These sources are listed separately for each country.

12. The information sought from governments is summarized below.

Analysis of Economic Aid

I. Obligations incurred

- (a) Grants
- (b) Long term loans
- (c) Total grants and long term loans

II. Transfers effected

- 1. Commodities given direct (c.i.f.)
 - (a) Food and agricultural commodities
 - (b) Industrial goods and equipment
- 2. Cash transfers
- 3. Technical assistance
 - (a) Experts
 - (b) Fellowships
 - (c) Other, including equipment
- 4. Other and mixed
- 5. Total transfers
- 6. Total of principal repaid on long term loans

13. Where appropriate and possible, each heading is analysed to show separately the following components.

- i) Specific Economic Developments Projects
- ii) Relief
- iii) General Economic Aid

Description of headings

- a. Grants are equivalent to new Grants. They refer to agreements reached between the donor government and the recipient government in the three year period and include transfers described as loans but for which no specific schedule of repayments has been arranged.
- b. Long term loans are loans for which a specific schedule of repayments running for five years or more has been arranged. They exclude private long term loans even when guaranteed by the government of the donor country.
- c. Transfers effected refer to transfers made in the three year period under grants and loans entered into before and during that period.
- d. Technical assistance. This item excludes technical assistance which is merely ancillary to other forms of aid elsewhere classified.

Description of components

- a. Economic Development Projects, comprises funds for projects involving capital expenditure for economic development, such as the construction of public works, factories or schools.
- b. Emergency Relief is famine and other urgent and extraordinary relief.
- c. General Economic Aid comprises all economic aid not included under (a) or (b) and includes that portion not elsewhere specified of mixed military and economic aid which is available for economic as distinct from military purposes.

II

Bilateral contributions

14. This section of the paper deals with bilateral economic assistance to under-developed countries. It presents a geographical analysis of the bilateral economic assistance of this type provided by a number of the most important contributing countries. It includes within the definition of "bilateral" assistance aid provided within the framework of regionally co-ordinated schemes such as the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia. It also includes within its scope economic assistance given by metropolitan countries to their overseas territories.

15. For each contributing country a brief note explains the nature of the assistance furnished, the methods employed in the compilation of the table, and the sources from which the information has been obtained. In these tables recipient countries are classified by region and ranked within the region according to the magnitude of the assistance received.

Australia

16. The major part of the bilateral economic assistance extended by Australia to under-developed countries during the last three years has been directed towards its own overseas territories consisting mainly of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea. Such expenditures are essentially current grants to the local administration for local welfare, development, and reconstruction.

17. Australia as a participant in the Colombo Plan has also extended substantial assistance to Commonwealth and other countries in South-East Asia in the form of both "capital aid" and "technical assistance". The latter category includes, according to the definition employed in the reports of the Technical Co-operation Scheme, expenditure on certain transfers of equipment. This amounted to about one million dollars over the period. According to the latest report of the Consultative Committee a little more than 50 per cent of Australian capital aid has been or will be spent on projects in the fields of agriculture and power or on multi-purpose projects combining elements of both. Transport and communications including equipment for road-building, telecommunications and broadcasting account for 35 per cent. The balance is devoted to a variety of other projects.

Notes on the Table

18. The data shown have been converted into US dollars at the rate of 2.24 dollars to the Australian pound and refer to the period from 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1956.

Commitments and expenditures with respect to capital aid under the Colombo Plan have been estimated from the annual reports of the Consultative Committee. In the case of expenditure on technical assistance, commitments for each beneficiary have not been ascertained and are entered as equivalent to expenditures. In the residual item however an estimate is entered of the overall net increase in commitments over the period.

19. In the case of assistance to the Australian overseas territories appropriations by Parliament are entered under commitments.

Sources

1. Finance, the Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. Annual volumes.
2. The Colombo Plan, Annual Reports of the Consultative Committee on Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.
3. The Colombo Plan, Technical Co-operation Scheme, Annual Reports by the Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia, H.M.S.O., London.

Table I : Bilateral assistance to under-developed countries by the Government of Australia, 1954-56

Country	Commitments		Expenditure		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
(Millions of US dollars)						
Asia:						
Pakistan	14.2	-	9.6	-	-	-
Ceylon	5.2	-	3.7	-	-	-
India	11.6	-	2.8	-	-	-
Indonesia	3.3	-	2.2	-	-	-
Burma	1.1	-	0.7	-	-	-
Viet Nam	0.8	-	0.7	-	-	-
Laos	0.6	-	0.5	-	-	-
Cambodia	1.4	-	0.3	-	-	-
Other	3.3	-	1.1	-	-	-
Oceania:						
Papua and New Guinea	51.0	-	49.1	-	-	0.1
Other	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-
Totals	92.8	-	71.0	-	-	0.1

Belgium

20. Bilateral economic assistance by the Government of Belgium to under-developed countries is directed exclusively to its own overseas territories. Current assistance takes the form of contributions to the financing of the ten-year plan for the economic and social development of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. These contributions are effected by the transfer of Belgian Treasury securities to the Treasury of Ruanda-Urundi. They are repayable but non-interest bearing. Actual cash disbursements are made by the Belgian Treasury only when these securities mature.

21. Current expenditures by the Ministry of the Colonies are estimated at 4 million dollars during the period considered, the major part of which was devoted to the expenses of central administration. Contributions from the Belgian Congo to metropolitan institutions and payments for various services are estimated at approximately the same figure.

Notes to Table II

22. The data shown refer to the period 1 January 1954 to 31 December 1956 and have been converted into US dollars at the rate of 50 Belgian francs to one US dollar.

23. The data shown for commitments refer to appropriations by the legislature of Belgium while expenditures relate to actual cash disbursements to Ruanda-Urundi during the period considered as a result of the maturing of securities transferred earlier.

Sources

1. Projet de Loi, Budget des Recettes et des Dépenses extraordinaires, Sénat de Belgique. Brussels. Annual volumes.
2. Bulletin d'Information et de Documentation. Banque Nationale de Belgique, Brussels, Mai 1955, Juin 1956.

Table II: Bilateral assistance to under-developed countries by the Government of Belgium 1954 - 1956.

Country	Commitments		Expenditure		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
	(millions of US dollars)					
Africa:						
Ruanda-Urundi	-	24.0	-	6.0 ^{1/}	-	-
Totals	-	24.0	-	6.0 ^{1/}	-	-

^{1/} 1954 and 1955 disbursements only.

Canada

24. Bilateral economic assistance extended to under-developed countries by the Government of Canada is provided mainly within the framework of the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia. Other bilateral assistance during the period 1954-1956 was largely for the purpose of relief. The accompanying tables, which are based on information supplied by the Government of Canada in response to a communication from the Secretary-General, show comprehensively the nature and direction of this bilateral assistance in terms of the categories recommended by the Secretary-General.

Notes to Tables III to V

25. The data shown refer to the period 1 April 1954 to 31 March 1957 and have been converted into US dollars at the rates per Canadian dollar of 1.03 US dollars for 1954/55, 1.00 US dollars for 1955/56 and 1.04 US dollars for 1956/57.

26. Commitments as entered in the first table represent the obligations assumed by the Government of Canada to provide economic assistance during the years under review, and except for the amounts shown for technical assistance which are actual expenditures, the obligations shown correspond to the estimated cost of the assistance which the Government of Canada undertook to provide.

27. Expenditures represent actual expenditures by various agencies of the Government for the purposes indicated in the third table. The amounts shown do not include administrative costs other than a commission of one per cent which was paid to the Canadian Commercial Corporation for its services as a purchasing agent in connexion with a portion of the assistance.

28. In the case of Pakistan the Government of Canada has undertaken to provide assistance for the Warsak Project amounting to about 37 million dollars. Commitments for this project recorded in Table III refer to an amount of 21 million dollars, while 7 million dollars was actually provided prior to 1954. A further 9 million dollars will be provided out of current and future parliamentary appropriations.

29. In all cases technical assistance expenditures relate to the period to 31 December 1956. For Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Malaya and Pakistan, other expenditures relate to the period ending 31 January 1957.

Source

1. Communication by the Government of Canada to the Secretary-General.

Table III : Bilateral assistance to under-developed countries by the
Government of Canada,
1954 - 1956

Country	Commitments		Expenditures		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
	(millions of U.S. dollars)					
America, North :	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
Asia :						
India	43.7	-	32.1	-	-	-
Pakistan	36.4	-	23.3	-	-	-
Ceylon	7.6	-	7.0	-	-	-
Indonesia	0.4	-	0.4	-	6.3	-
Burma	0.3	-	0.1	-	-	-
Korea	0.8	-	0.7	-	-	-
Malaya	0.4	-	0.2	-	-	-
Viet Nam	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
Singapore	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
Total	90.0	-	64.2	-	6.3	-

Table IV : Bilateral assistance from the Government of Canada
by function, 1954 - 1956

Country	Commitments			Expenditures		
	Economic Development Projects	Relief	General Economic Aid	Economic Development Projects	Relief	General Economic Aid
	(millions of U.S. dollars)					
America, North :	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-
Asia :						
India	43.7	-	-	32.1	-	-
Pakistan	34.8	1.6	-	21.7	1.6	-
Ceylon	7.6	-	-	7.0	-	-
Indonesia	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-
Burma	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	-
Korea	-	0.8	-	-	0.7	-
Malaya	0.4	-	-	0.2	-	-
Viet Nam	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-
Singapore	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-
Total	87.5	2.5	-	61.8	2.4	-

Table V : Bilateral assistance from the Government of Canada,
by method of transfer,
1954 - 1956

Country	Commodities		Cash Transfers	Technical Assistance	Other and Mixed	Total Transfers
	Food and Agricul- tural Commodities	Industrial Goods and Equipment				
America, North :		(millions of U.S. dollars)				
	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
Asia :						
India	-	28.5	-	0.6	3.0	32.1
Pakistan	1.5	0.7	-	0.6	20.5	23.3
Ceylon	2.0	2.7	-	0.5	1.7	7.0
Indonesia	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4
Burma	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Korea	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.7
Malaya	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
Viet Nam	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Cambodia	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Other	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Total	4.3	31.9	-	2.8	25.2	64.2

Ceylon

30. As a participant in the Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, the Government of Ceylon extends bilateral economic assistance to other participating countries of the region. Over the first seven years of the Plan from June 1950 Ceylon agreed to contribute about 1.1 million dollars to the Technical Cooperation Scheme. Commitments and expenditures incurred during the period 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1956 amounted to 0.3 million dollars. The major part of this sum was directed to the construction in Ceylon of a regional training centre for the study of rural development.

Sources

1. The Colombo Plan, Annual Reports of the Consultative Committee on Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.
2. The Colombo Plan, Technical Cooperation Scheme, Annual Reports by the Council for Technical Cooperation in South and South-East Asia, HMSO, London.

Denmark

31. The Government of Denmark is currently participating in the financing of a Scandinavian Hospital Project in Korea. A final agreement concerning contributions by Norway, Denmark and Sweden to the establishment of a National Medical Centre in Seoul was concluded in March 1956. An ultimate total expenditure of about 12 million dollars for construction, equipment and five years of technical assistance is provided for. Of this amount some 2.4 million dollars will be provided by UNKRA and the remaining 9.6 million dollars, including the cost of technical assistance, by the Scandinavian countries. For the financial year 1955/56 the Government of Denmark appropriated about 0.7 million dollars towards this project.

Sources

1. Communication by Government of Denmark to Secretary-General.
2. Report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, United Nations, New York.
3. Statistisk Arbog 1956, Statistical Department, Copenhagen.

France

32. Bilateral economic assistance extended by the Government of France to under-developed countries is directed mainly to the overseas countries of the French Union. This assistance falls into two distinct categories a) administrative and other current expenditures (dépenses de fonctionnement) and b) development and other capital expenditures (dépenses en capital). The first of these categories includes 1) net cost of administration in the four Overseas Departments; 2) expenditures on certain administrative personnel in the Overseas Territories; 3) grants and loans extended generally to cover local budget deficits and 4) current expenditures in the Associated States of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam. The second category covers expenditures of the various metropolitan funds established for the economic and social development of the countries of the French Union. In addition it includes contributions from other public funds in the form of war damage payments, grants for petroleum prospecting and direct capital formation overseas by the Government of France.

33. The main tables which follow were prepared largely on the basis of information contained in the reports of the Conseil de Direction du Fonds de Développement Economique et Social and refer only to expenditures in the second category. Since the preparation of these tables, however, a reply has been received to the communication addressed by the Secretary-General to the Government of France. This reply supplements at a number of points the data shown in the main tables. A summary of the data reported, together with notes on the main problems of coverage, is given below. These notes also discuss the magnitude of the current expenditures omitted from the main tables.

North Africa

34. Assistance by the Government of France to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia during the period 1 January 1956 to 31 December 1956 is reported as follows:

	Commitments		Expenditures				Total
	Grants	Loans	Commodities	Cash	Technical Assistance	Other	
			(millions of U.S. dollars).				
Algeria	100.4	400.1	7.1	504.0	4.0	31.4	546.6
Morocco	13.7	22.6	-	240.9	3.4	10.9	255.4
Tunisia	17.1	112.9	9.7	140.3	2.6	13.4	166.0
Totals	131.2	735.6	16.8	885.2	10.0	55.7	968.0

35. These figures are in total uniformly higher than those recorded in the main table despite the fact that they are noted in the reply as being incomplete. The major part of the difference can be identified as resulting from the inclusion of loans from the following semi-public metropolitan institutions: 1) Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations; 2) Crédit Foncier and 3) Crédit National. Loans authorized by these institutions are recorded as amounting to 105 million dollars.

Overseas territories

36. In addition to the expenditures of the Government of France recorded in the main tables, assistance reported as extended to the Overseas Territories includes a figure of 58.3 million dollars for current administration during the period 1954-1956. Grants in support of local budgets amounted to 11.7 million dollars while 21.7 million dollars was contributed to various commodity marketing and related schemes. Total assistance to the Overseas Territories is estimated at a minimum of 724 million dollars.

Overseas Departments

37. The information furnished by the Government of France points out that in addition to receiving aid from Metropolitan France through the development fund for the Overseas Departments (F.I.D.O.M.) and the Central Bank for Overseas France (C.O.F.O.M.), these countries benefit directly from the administrative and financial system maintained by Metropolitan France. Without taking into account public expenditures in French Guiana which are practically entirely financed by the Metropolitan Government, receipts from the Overseas Departments cover only about one-half of the public expenditures there, not including assistance rendered by F.I.D.O.M. and C.O.F.O.M. The deficit in 1954 of the three Overseas Departments is estimated at 26 million dollars. Total aid during the period 1954-1956 to the Overseas Departments excluding net current expenses of administration is reported as 95 million dollars.

Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam

38. Total assistance to these countries is reported for the two-year period 1955-1956 as 29 million dollars approximately. Of this total 21.7 million dollars can be allocated by country: 8.1 millions to Cambodia, 3.6 millions to Laos, and 10.0 millions to Viet-Nam.

Technical Assistance

39. A sum of 2.9 million dollars has been spent or committed for technical assistance activities by the Commissariat Général de la Productivité in the overseas countries of the French Union during the period 1954-1956. This activity is independent of the technical assistance which is included in the aid reviewed previously and which cannot be systematically distinguished from other expenditures.

Assistance to under-developed countries outside the French Union

40. Bilateral economic assistance extended by the Government of France to countries outside the French Union includes grants of 2.4 million dollars to Libya in support of the Libyan Budget and to the Libyan Public Development and Stabilization Agency. It also includes technical assistance to the value of about 1 million dollars provided to a number of countries.

Summary

41. The following table indicates the overall magnitude and distribution of bilateral aid to under-developed countries as reported by the Government of France. As noted previously the data are at certain points incomplete both with respect to the period covered and the scope of the expenditure included.

(millions of U.S. dollars)

North Africa	968
Overseas Territories	724
Overseas Departments	95
Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	29
Other	5
Total	<u>1,821</u>

Notes to Main Tables

42. The data shown refer to the period 1 January 1954 to 31 December 1956. They have been converted into U.S. dollars at the rate of 350 francs to one U.S. dollar. Data for the year 1956 relating to expenditures in specific overseas territories and departments have been estimated for the purposes of this study. The totals for these two categories agree however with published estimates.

43. Commitments as recorded in the Tables refer generally to the authorizations of the development funds. For the year 1954 these refer only to commitments under the second development plan and thus understate slightly the true amounts. The division of these commitments into grants and loans for each country is based upon the ratios

of 75 per cent grants in 1954 and 1955 and 90 per cent grants in 1956 which are provided for in the basic agreements. The residual proportion refers to the contributions due from the recipient countries which are frequently financed in part by advances from the Central Bank for Overseas France. Estimates of local contributions not derived in this way are shown separately under the heading of "other receipts" in the tables. Receipts from the amortization of existing debt have not in general been ascertained.

44. In the second table there are recorded the various types of assistance which it has not been found possible to allocate in detail by country. Expenditure by the "section générale" of the Fonds pour le développement économique et social de l'outre-mer (F.I.D.E.S.) and the corresponding fund F.I.D.O.M. for the Overseas Departments consists largely of the financing of activities of general benefit such as surveying, mineral prospecting and scientific research. The second category in the Table refers to the independent lending activities of the Central Bank for Overseas France which administers these two development funds and which obtains finance for such activities for them. This assistance is directed to a variety of subjects including local governments and public and private enterprises.

Sources

1. . Communication from the Government of France to the Secretary General.
2. . Rapport de la Commission des Investissements, Assemblée Nationale, Paris, Annual volumes.
3. . Rapport du Conseil de Direction des Fonds de Développement Economique et Social, Assemblée Nationale, Paris, Annual volumes.
4. . Journal officiel de la République Française, Paris.
5. . Statistiques et Etudes Financières, Ministère des Finances, Paris.
6. . Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique d'Outre-Mer. Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Paris.

Table VI: Bilateral assistance to under-developed countries
by the Government of France 1954-1956 - A

Country	Commitments		Expenditures		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
	(millions of US dollars)					
Africa:						
Algeria	83.4	352.9	128.0	335.4	..	-
Morocco	2.9	192.3	10.3	150.0	..	-
Tunisia	28.3	126.0	30.3	74.0	..	-
Fr. West Africa	138.0	33.1	126.3	27.4	..	15.0
Fr. Equatorial Africa	47.7	11.4	72.6	0.6	..	4.0
Madagascar ⁽¹⁾	48.3	11.1	39.1	10.9	..	4.0
Fr. Cameroons	46.0	10.6	48.0	13.1	..	4.0
Fr. Togoland	7.7	1.7	5.7	0.9	..	0.5
Fr. Somaliland	2.3	0.6	2.9	0.9	..	0.4
Reunion	19.4	1.4	12.6	0.9	..	0.1
America, North:						
Martinique	13.4	0.9	9.0	1.1	..	0.3
Guadeloupe	10.3	0.9	6.9	0.3	..	0.1
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1.1	-	1.7	-	..	-
America, South:						
Fr. Guiana	5.1	0.3	5.1	0.6	..	0.2
Asia:						
Laos, Cambodia, Viet-Nam	66.0	-	25.1	-	..	-
Oceania:						
French Oceania	5.7	1.4	6.0	1.1	..	0.5
Totals (A)	525.6	744.6	529.9	617.2	..	30.0

(1) Including Comoro Islands.

Table VII: Bilateral assistance to under-developed countries
by the Government of France 1954-1956 - B

Type of expenditure	Commitments		Expenditure		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
		(millions of US dollars)				
Overseas territories:						
F.I.D.E.S.(section générale)	144.3	-	102.9	-	-	-
C.C.F.O.M.(opérations propres)	-	92.9	-	90.6	..	..
Bureau de recherche de pétrole	2.6	39.4	2.6	30.9	-	..
Fonds commun de recherche scientifique	13.1	-	13.1	-	-	..
Miscellaneous budgetary expenses	51.7	-	26.9	-	-	-
Overseas departments:						
F.I.D.O.M.(section générale)	12.9	-	13.4	-	-	-
C.C.F.O.M.(opérations propres)	-	15.7	-	14.9	..	..
Miscellaneous budgetary expenses	1.7	-	1.7	-	-	-
Totals (R)	226.3	148.0	160.6	136.4	-	-
Totals (A+B)	751.9	892.6	690.5	753.6	-	-

India

45. As a participant in the Colombo Plan the Government of India extends bilateral economic assistance to neighbouring countries of South and South-East Asia. Apart from its contributions to Burma mentioned below and to the development of Nepal to which substantial capital aid is given, current economic aid to these countries takes the form of technical assistance. Under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan the Government of India agreed to provide about 2.1 million dollars over a period of seven years from June 1950 for this purpose. Capital aid to Nepal is directed largely toward road and airfield construction projects, irrigation works and surveying.

46. In 1955 an agreement was signed with the Government of Burma providing for a sterling loan to the latter equivalent to 42 million dollars. In addition, the Government of India agreed to write off as financial assistance under the Colombo Plan the balance of Burma's partition debt. This balance amounted to 9.2 million dollars.

Notes to Table VIII

47. The data shown refer to the period 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1956 and have been converted into U.S. dollars at the rate of 4.76 rupees to one U.S. dollar. The figures of commitments for technical assistance to Ceylon and Indonesia refer to actual expenditures. An estimate of the net overall increase in commitments for such assistance is entered in the residual category.

Sources

1. The Colombo Plan. Annual Report of the Consultative Committee, HMSO, London.
2. The Colombo Plan, Technical Cooperation Scheme, Annual Report by the Council for Technical Cooperation in South and South-East Asia, HMSO, London.
3. Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government. Ministry of Finance, New Delhi, Annual volumes.

Table VIII: Bilateral assistance to under-developed countries by the Government of India, 1954-1956

Country	Commitments		Expenditures		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
Asia:		(millions of U.S. dollars)				
Burma	9.2	42.0	9.2	-	-	-
Nepal	25.5	-	7.4	-	-	-
Ceylon	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-
Indonesia	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
Other	0.3	-	0.1	-	-	-
Totals	35.4	42.0	17.1	-	-	-

Italy

48. Bilateral economic assistance to under-developed countries by the Government of Italy is currently directed mainly to the Trust Territory of Somaliland. This assistance takes the form of grants in general support of the local budget and to meet the expenses of the Italian Administration. Contributions have also been made in the last three years to the Libyan Government and to the Libyan Public Development and Stabilization Agency amounting in all to about 1.5 million dollars.

Notes to Table IX

49. Data shown refer to the period 1 January 1954-31 December 1956 and in the case of Somaliland have been converted at the rate of 7.14 somalos to one U.S. dollar. Military expenditure in that country by the Government of Italy amounting to 7.9 million dollars has been excluded. Commitments as entered in the Table refer to parliamentary appropriations.

Sources

1. Report of the Government of Italy to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of Somaliland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome. Annual volumes.
2. Gazette Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana, Rome.

Table IX : Bilateral assistance to under-developed countries by the Government of Italy, 1954-1956

Country	Commitments		Expenditures		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
	(millions of U.S. dollars)					
Africa:						
Somaliland	14.8	-	15.0	-	-	-
Libya	1.5	-	1.5	-	-	-
Totals	16.3	-	16.5	-	-	-

Japan

50. The Government of Japan has recently undertaken to provide economic assistance up to the value of 4.2 million dollars to Cambodia. It has not yet been decided whether this aid will take the form of a grant or loan nor for what precise purpose it will be used.

51. Current economic assistance by Japan is rendered through participation in the Colombo Plan, in the I.C.A. technical assistance programme and in other bilateral technical assistance programmes. Only expenditures incurred in connexion with technical assistance under the Colombo Plan are entered in the Table and these have been estimated. The Government of Japan, however, bears some local expenses in the case of fellowships under the I.C.A. programme and for fellowships extended by private companies in Japan. The corresponding overall expenditure has not been ascertained.

Notes to Table X

52. The data shown refer to the period 1 January 1954 to 31 December 1956. Technical assistance expenditures under the Colombo Plan are estimated on the basis of expenditure per trainee and expenditure per expert as given for Japan in the annual reports of the Technical Cooperation Scheme together with data provided by the Government of Japan on the total numbers involved. Commitments are assumed identical with expenditures in the absence of further information.

Sources

1. Communication by the Government of Japan to Secretary-General.
2. The Colombo Plan, Annual Report of the Consultative Committee, HMSO, London.
3. The Colombo Plan, Technical Cooperation Scheme, Annual Report by the Council for Technical Cooperation in South and South-East Asia; HMSO, London.

Table X : Bilateral assistance by the
Government of Japan, 1954-1956

Country	Commitments		Expenditures		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
	(millions of U.S. dollars)					
Asia:						
Cambodia	4.2	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
India	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
Other	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
Totals	4.5	-	0.3	-	-	-

Netherlands

53. Bilateral economic assistance by the Government of the Netherlands to under-developed countries is largely concentrated on its own overseas territories. Of these territories Netherlands New Guinea has in the period considered received the major share. This aid is provided in the form of grants intended to cover budget deficits, and it includes in 1955 a contribution of over 7 million dollars to accelerate redemption of a loan extended in earlier years by the Netherlands.

54. Grants to Surinam recorded in the accompanying table refer to contributions to the finance of the ten-year development plan of Surinam. A similar amount is provided in the form of loans. Total expenditures involved in this development plan are estimated at 67 million dollars of which the Netherlands will contribute 45 million dollars divided equally between grants and loans. The remaining part of the loans recorded to Surinam in the Table refer to advance to the Foundation for Developing Mechanized Agriculture in Surinam. These amounted to 4.8 million dollars of which 4.7 million dollars was actually transferred.

55. Expenditures on technical assistance during the period 1954-1956 were of the order of 0.2 million dollars while approximately 0.4 million dollars was budgeted. Of these amounts about one-half represents expenditure on a scheme to enable young Netherlands graduates to work under the supervision of a senior expert in a less-developed country. These assistant experts are commissioned either in consultation with international agencies promoting technical assistance or on a bilateral basis.

Notes to Table XI

56. The data shown refer to the period 1 January 1954 to 31 December 1956 and have been converted into U.S. dollars at the rate of 3.80 guilders to one U.S. dollar. Commitments in all cases refer to appropriations by the legislature.

Sources

1. Communication by the Government of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General.
2. Memorandum on the Condition of the Netherlands State's Finances, Ministry of Finance, The Hague, Annual volumes.

Table XI: Bilateral assistance to under-developed countries
by the Government of the Netherlands 1954-1956

Country	Commitments		Expenditures		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
	(millions of U.S. dollars)					
America, North:						
Netherlands Antilles	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-
America, South:						
Surinam	4.5	9.1	1.7	6.1	-	-
Asia:						
Netherlands New Guinea	53.3	-	50.3	-	7.1	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	14.7	-
Other and unallocated	0.4	-	0.2	-	-	-
Total	58.5	9.1	52.3	6.1	21.8	-

New Zealand

57. The Government of New Zealand as a participant in the Colombo Plan furnishes both capital aid and technical assistance to countries of South and South-East Asia. In addition economic assistance is given to the New Zealand Island Territories of Oceania.

58. During the period considered about 6 million dollars was expended under the Colombo Plan of which just under 1 million dollars was for technical assistance.

59. Assistance to the Island Territories, principally to the Cook Islands, consists of net departmental expenditure in providing certain services and in supporting local budgets.

Notes to Table XII

60. The data shown have been converted into U.S. dollars at the rate of 2.80 dollars to the New Zealand pound and refer to the period from 1 April 1953 to 31 March 1956. Commitments and expenditures with respect to capital aid under the Colombo Plan have been estimated from the annual reports of the Consultative Committee. In the case of technical assistance expenditures commitments for each beneficiary have not been ascertained and are entered as equivalent to expenditures. In the residual item, however, an estimate is entered of the overall net increase in commitments over the period.

61. Data on commitments for assistance to the Island Territories refer to appropriations by the Parliament.

Sources

1. Estimates of the Expenditure of the Government of New Zealand, Treasury Department, Wellington, Annual volumes.
2. The Colombo Plan. Annual Report of the Consultative Committee on Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, HMSO, London.
3. The Colombo Plan, Technical Cooperation Scheme, Annual Report by the Council for Technical Cooperation in South and South-East Asia, HMSO, London.

Table XII: Bilateral assistance by the Government of New Zealand, 1954-1956

Country	Commitments		Expenditures		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
	(millions of U.S. dollars)					
Asia:						
Pakistan	2.0	-	2.7	-	-	-
India	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-
Ceylon	0.8	-	0.8	-	-	-
Indonesia	0.7	-	0.8	-	-	-
Thailand	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Other	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-
Oceania:						
New Zealand Island Territories	4.2	0.4	3.8	0.4	-	-
Totals	9.2	0.4	9.4	0.4	-	-

Norway

62. Bilateral economic assistance by the Government of Norway to under-developed countries is currently directed entirely towards India and Korea.

63. Aid to India is channelled through the Norwegian Foundation for Assistance to Under-Developed Countries and is specifically utilised for a community development project in South India. Appropriations by the legislature of Norway for the Foundation have totalled 4.9 million dollars since its inception in 1952 while voluntary private contributions have amounted to 0.5 million dollars. Total obligations incurred by the Foundation have amounted to 4.0 million dollars and expenditure to 1.8 million dollars. Of the latter total technical assistance expenditure came to about 0.4 million dollars.

64. The Government of Norway transferred a sum of 1.7 million dollars to UNKRA in 1954 subject to the provision that this amount should be used primarily in the financing of the planned Scandinavian Hospital Project in Korea. A final agreement concerning contributions by Norway, Denmark and Sweden to the establishment of a

National Medical Centre in Korea was concluded in March 1956. By this agreement Norway undertook to contribute an additional amount of about 1.4 million dollars.

Notes to Tables XIII and XIII a.

65. The data shown have been converted into U.S. dollars at the rate of 7.14 kroner to one U.S. dollar and refer in principle to the period 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1956. In the case of expenditures, however, the figure of assistance to India includes expenditure in the previous fiscal year also. This addition is not considered of substantial importance. Total expenditures by the Norwegian Foundation for Assistance to Under-Developed Countries have been reduced by the amount of voluntary private contributions and by a small sum relating to expenditure in information services.

Sources. 1. Communication by the Government of Norway to the Secretary-General.

Table XIII: Bilateral assistance by the Government of Norway 1954-1956

Country	Commitments		Expenditures		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
Asia:		(Millions of U.S. dollars)				
India	2.1	-	1.3	-	-	-
Korea	1.4	-	1.7	-	-	-
Totals	3.5	-	3.0	-	-	-

Table XIIIa. Bilateral assistance by the Government of Norway by method of transfer 1954 - 1956

Country	Commodities		Cash Transfers	Technical Assistance	Other and Mixed	Total Transfers
	Food and agricultural commodities	Industrial goods and equipment				
	(Millions of U.S. dollars)					
India ^{1/}	-	1.2	-	0.4	0.1	1.8
Korea	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.7
Totals	-	1.2	1.7	0.4	0.1	3.5

^{1/} Includes expenditure from voluntary private contributions estimated at 0.5 million dollars.

Pakistan

66. As a participant in the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia the Government of Pakistan extends bilateral economic assistance to other participating countries of the region. Over the first seven years of the Plan from June 1950 Pakistan agreed to contribute about 0.5 million dollars to the Technical Co-operation Scheme. Specific commitments and expenditures during the period 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1956 were less than 0.1 million dollars.

Sources

1. The Colombo Plan, Annual Reports of the Consultative Committee on Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.
2. The Colombo Plan, Technical Co-operation Scheme, Annual Reports by the Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia, HMSO, London.

Portugal

67. Bilateral assistance by the Government of Portugal to underdeveloped countries is directed exclusively towards its own overseas territories. Expenditures on behalf of these territories borne by the metropolitan budget may be divided into administrative and other current expenditures on the one hand and development and other capital expenditures on the other. Only the latter are shown in the accompanying table since an adequate geographical analysis of current expenditures could not be obtained. Except in the case of Portuguese India the assistance recorded has been provided for economic development within the framework of the Plano de Fomento Nacional.

68. Overall administrative and other current expenditure by the Ministerio do Ultramar excluded from the table is estimated at 5.8 million dollars during the period considered, and includes grants to various metropolitan institutions and agencies serving the overseas provinces. Contributions by the overseas provinces themselves to such central institutions and agencies also excluded from the table, are estimated at 6.6 million dollars. This figure does not cover contributions, recorded for the year 1954 at 0.8 million dollars, to the Junta das Missoes Geograficas e Investigacoes do Ultramar.

Notes to Table XIV

69. The data shown refer to the period 1 January 1954 to 31 December 1956 and have been converted into U.S. dollars at the rate of 28.75 escudos to one U.S. dollar.

70. In the case of assistance in the form of loans, which constitute the predominant part of the total, commitments refer to the overall amounts provided for in the authorising government decree. Corresponding data on expenditures relate to the increase in long-term debt to the metropolitan treasury and are consequently net of repayments. Indebtedness to other metropolitan institutions including the Fundo de Fomento Nacional has been excluded.

71. Data on commitments to Portuguese India relate to appropriations by the legislature.

Sources

1. Orcamento Geral do Estado, Ministerio das Financas, Lisboa. Annual Volumes.
2. Conta Geral do Estado, Ministerio das Financas, Lisboa. Annual Volumes.
3. Anuario Estatistico do Ultramar 1955, Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Lisboa 1957.
4. Parecer sobre as Contas Gerais do Estado de 1954, Metropole, Assembleia Nacional, Lisboa, 1956.

Table XIV: Bilateral assistance to under-developed countries by the Government of Portugal 1954-1956

Country	Commitments		Expenditures		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
	(Million of U.S. dollars)					
Africa:						
Mozambique	-	17.5	-	17.0	0.5	-
Cape Verde Island	-	1.4	-	2.7	-	-
Angola	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Asia:						
Macao	-	1.2	-	1.2	-	-
Portuguese India	1.0	-	0.9	-	-	-
Portuguese Timor	-	-	-	1.6	-	-
Other and unallocated	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
Totals:	1.1	20.1	1.0	22.5	0.6	-

Spain

72. Bilateral economic assistance by the Government of Spain to under-developed countries during the period 1954-1956 has been concentrated largely on the former Spanish Zone of Morocco. In addition Spain provides certain administrative services and local budget support to its territories in Africa.

73. The most important type of aid recorded as extended to the Spanish Zone of Morocco consists of advances to meet current budget deficits. Conditions of repayment of these advances are not fixed and no interest is payable.

Assistance in the form of loans has also been given to finance public works.

A third type of assistance of less importance consists of grants to meet operating deficits and the amortization of liabilities of the Tangier-Fez railway.

Notes to Table XV

74. The data shown refer to the period 1 January 1954 to 31 December 1956 and have been converted into U.S. dollars at the rate of 38.95 pesetas to one U.S. dollar. In the case of advances to meet deficits in the ordinary budget of the Spanish Zone of Morocco, data on commitments refer to appropriations.

Sources.

1. Communication of the Government of Spain to the Secretary-General.
2. Boletín Oficial del Estado, Madrid.

Table XV Bilateral assistance by the Government of Spain to under-developed countries, 1954-1956

Country	Commitments		Expenditures		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
Africa:		(Millions of U.S.dollars)				
Spanish Morocco	.4	31.5	.4	31.2	-	-
Totals:	.4	31.5	.4	31.2	-	-

Sweden

75. Bilateral economic assistance to under-developed countries from the Government of Sweden mainly takes the form of technical assistance. The most important project currently being undertaken is the provision jointly with Denmark and Norway of a Scandinavian Hospital in Korea. A final agreement with UNKRA and the Government of Korea concerning the contributions of the various co-operating parties was concluded in March 1956. An ultimate total expenditure of about 12 million dollars for construction, equipment and five years of technical assistance is provided for. Of this amount some 2.4 million dollars will be provided by UNKRA and the remaining 9.6 million dollars, including the cost of administration, by the Scandinavian countries.

76. Technical assistance is also extended by Sweden to Ethiopia and Pakistan in support respectively of an institute of building technology and a technical school.

Notes to Table XVI

77. The data shown refer to the period 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1956 and have been converted into dollars at the rate of 5.17 to one US dollar. The figures shown under commitments refer to parliamentary appropriations.

Sources

1. Budget-Redovisningar Riksräkenskapsverket, Finance Department, Stockholm, Annual volumes.

Table XVI. Bilateral assistance to under-developed countries
by the Government of Sweden, 1954-1956

Country	Commitments		Expenditure		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
	(Millions of US dollars)					
Africa:						
Ethiopia	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
Asia:						
Korea	1.4	-	2.0	-	-	-
Pakistan	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
Totals	1.6	-	2.2	-	-	-

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

78. At the time of writing no information had been received from the Government of the USSR on bilateral economic assistance extended to under-developed countries. Reports indicate that substantial assistance is currently provided to the People's Republic of China and North Korea mainly in the form of financial, material and technical aid in the establishment of enterprises.

79. In February 1955 an agreement was signed with the Government of India providing for the supply on credit of plant, machinery and equipment worth 91 million dollars for the Bhilai Steel Project.

80. It is reported that development credits to the value of 100 million dollars each have recently been extended to Afghanistan and Indonesia.

United Kingdom

81. Bilateral economic assistance from the Government of the United Kingdom towards under-developed countries is predominantly directed to its own overseas territories. Such assistance is composed mainly of (i) contributions to local budgets, including contributions for relief, 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 by means of the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation.

82. Of total expenditure of some 350 million dollars falling within those three categories, expenditures under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts were about 130 million dollars and investment by the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation about 60 million dollars. The balance consisting of expenditures charged to the Colonial Services Vote included special grants of 31 million dollars for internal security in certain African territories and contributions of 60 million dollars in the form of grants and loans to the Far Eastern Territories War Damage Compensation Scheme. These last two elements are not allocated by country in the accompanying table.

83. Apart from its own overseas territories the main beneficiaries of assistance during the period were Libya, Jordan and Pakistan. The Government of the United Kingdom undertook in July 1953 to make an annual contribution of 7.7 million dollars to the Libyan Budget and of 2.8 million dollars to Libyan development organisations in respect of the five financial years from 1 April 1953. In the case of Jordan the United Kingdom grant recorded was mainly for the support of military units of the Forces of H.M. the King of Jordan. Provision was also made for assistance in meeting the cost of pensions of officials of the former Government of Palestine. The loans to Jordan recorded in the Table were for economic development.

84. As a participant in the Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, the Government of the United Kingdom gives economic assistance to a large number of countries in this region. Apart from extensive capital aid to its own territories in the area, a credit of 28 million dollars was extended in 1953 to Pakistan to assist schemes contributing to the development of food production. In 1956 it was agreed to lend 42 million dollars to India to meet overseas costs of a new steel plant.

85. Expenditure during the period on technical assistance (including expenditure on training equipment) under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan amounted to 4.5 million dollars of which 3.9 million was incurred on behalf of Commonwealth countries. The distribution of this expenditure is estimated as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Expenditure</u> <u>/m. dollars/</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Expenditure</u> <u>(m. dollars)</u>
Pakistan	1.5	Indonesia	0.3
India	1.2	Burma	0.2
Ceylon	1.2	Other	0.2

86. Under the Export Credit Guarantee Act, a credit of 28 million dollars, similar to the credit extended to Pakistan, was offered to Iran in 1955, primarily though not exclusively for the purchase of capital goods. Only a small part, however, had been disbursed by the end of the period. A revolving credit of 56 million dollars extended to Argentina in 1955/56 for use in support of its sterling balances has been excluded from the Table.

87. In accordance with the definition of assistance adopted for the purposes of this study, drawings by under-developed countries on accumulated sterling balances are not recorded.

88. The Government of the United Kingdom has recently made a number of commitments on the overall future dimensions of certain forms of bilateral economic assistance. New legislation passed in 1955 extending the existing Colonial Development and Welfare Acts provided for an additional 224 million dollars to be spent in the period to 31 March 1960. This means that a total of some 290 million dollars will be available for the financial years 1956-1959, permitting a rise of about 50 per cent in the current annual rate of expenditure.

89. For technical assistance under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan the United Kingdom agreed in 1955 to provide about 20 million dollars over the seven-year period beginning 1 April 1956. A commitment of 0.7 million dollars for technical assistance under the Baghdad Pact announced in 1956 has since been increased. The Government of the United Kingdom has also recently offered technical assistance on a mutual basis to Ghana.

90. Since the preparation of this text a reply has been received from the Government of the United Kingdom to the communication from the Secretary-General on this subject. Although this reply does not provide a systematic allocation of expenditure by country it is possible to compare with the figures shown in the main table the reported overall totals of expenditure on grants and loans for the period 1 April 1953 to 31 March 1956. The Government of the United Kingdom estimates the value of its bilateral economic assistance to under-developed countries during this period as 307 million dollars in grants and 149 million dollars in loans, compared with 342 million dollars and 142 million dollars respectively shown here. The major part of the discrepancy in

the estimate of grants appears to arise from the exclusion in the reported total of the cost of semi-military aid, principally to Jordan. A further source lies in the exclusion from the main table of about 12 million dollars of assistance provided by the Government of the United Kingdom to Malta.

Notes to Table XVII

91. The data shown have been converted into U.S. dollars at the rate of 2.80 U.S. dollars to one pound sterling. They refer in principle to the period 1 April 1953 to 31 March 1956.

92. Estimates of expenditure by the Colonial Development Corporation are based on figures of the capital approved for specific projects during the calendar years 1953 to 1955. Actual overall expenditure during the years 1953-1955 is reported as 55 million dollars compared with a total of 59 million dollars entered in the Table.

93. Commitments to individual countries under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts are entered as shown in the Return of Schemes made under the Acts. In other cases the data shown on commitments are identical with parliamentary appropriations as recorded in the Civil Appropriation Accounts.

94. Expenditure directed generally towards a region and not easily allocated by individual countries has been included in residual categories together with contributions to individual countries of a minor character. Expenditure incurred in the administration of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts such as that for Colonial surveys is recorded together with expenditure of general benefit to the Colonies in the residual item "other and unallocated" at the foot of the Table. Expenditure in the metropolitan country on the central administration of the Colonies amounting to rather less than 9 million dollars during the period is excluded.

Sources

1. Communication by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Secretary-General.
2. Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, Annual return of schemes made under the Acts. H.M.S.O. London.
3. Colonial Development Cooperation, Annual Report and Accounts, H.M.S.O. London.
4. Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom, H.M.S.O. London. Annual volumes.
5. The Colombo Plan, Annual Report of the Consultative Committee for Cooperative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia. H.M.S.O. London.
6. The Colombo Plan. Technical Cooperation Scheme, Annual Report by the Council for Technical Cooperation in South and South-East Asia, H.M.S.O. London.
7. The Colonial Territories, Colonial Office, H.M.S.O. London, Annual Volumes
8. Civil Estimates and Estimates for Revenue Departments, H.M.S.O. London. Annual volumes.
9. Civil Appropriation Accounts, H.M.S.O. London. Annual volumes.

Table XVII: Bilateral assistance to under-developed countries by the Government of the United Kingdom 1954-1956

Country	Commitments		Expenditures		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
/millions of U.S. dollars/						
Africa:						
British East Africa	65.0	39.7	55.7	34.6	1.0	0.1
British West Africa	57.1	4.0	33.6	4.0	-	-
Libya	32.5	-	32.5	-	1.1	3.2
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	10.9	8.1	10.1	7.7	0.7	-
South African Territories	4.8	10.0	3.9	9.9	-	-
Mauritius	1.6	-	1.9	-	0.3	-
Other and unallocated	32.2	-	31.9	-	-	4.4
America, North:						
British West Indies	19.9	4.5	17.6	2.9	2.0	-
British Honduras	3.4	0.4	3.3	0.3	-	-
Other and unallocated	7.1	-	4.2	-	-	-
America, South:						
British Guiana	8.3	1.8	6.2	1.8	0.1	-
Falkland Islands	3.2	-	3.0	-	-	-
Asia:						
Jordan	73.6	12.0	73.4	12.0	-	-
Pakistan	1.5	28.0	1.5	11.8	-	-
Malaya and Singapore	16.3	4.7	12.1	4.7	-	0.9
Aden	8.9	5.8	7.5	5.2	0.2	0.3
British Borneo	6.4	1.7	6.3	1.7	-	0.8
Hong Kong	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.4	0.1	-
India	1.2	42.0	1.2	-	8.6	-
Iran	-	28.0	-	0.8	-	-
Other and unallocated	21.4	45.4	19.3	43.5	-	-
Oceania:						
British Oceania	4.5	-	3.6	-	-	0.1
Other and unallocated	16.5	-	12.2	-	4.3	0.1
Totals	398.8	238.0	342.2	142.3	18.4	9.9

United States

95. The data presented on bilateral economic assistance from the Government of the United States towards underdeveloped countries in the period 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1956 comprise: grants and loans under the Mutual Security Programme [excluding military aid]; loans by the Export-Import Bank; aid rendered by means of the transfer of surplus agricultural commodities; famine and other urgent and extraordinary relief and aid under smaller programmes such as the programme for the construction of the Inter-American Highway. The data exclude aid to the Territories and Trust Territories of the United States, grants and loans by private agencies [such as the Carnegie, Rockefeller and Ford funds], the International Education Exchange Programme, the Fulbright Scholarship Programme, multilateral aid granted through intergovernmental agencies, aid for atomic research reactors, and, wherever possible, aid which is primarily military in character. A more detailed discussion of inclusions and exclusions appears in the notes to the table.

The military aid omitted from the table refers to:

- 1) military equipment, both weapons and their ammunition, and other supplies directly and exclusively for military forces; and
- 2) grants and loans specifically to purchase military equipment, or to pay military personnel.

It is, however, not feasible to identify and exclude cases in which aid funds may be employed to release resources for military purposes. Nor is it possible, in order to exclude the military part, to allocate between military and civilian use expenditures for installations such as roads, harbours and airports having dual uses.

96. The sum of 3,200 million dollars granted and lent to underdeveloped countries in the 36 months in question is gross of reverse grants to the United States of 20 million dollars and of repayments on loans of 377 million dollars. Of the total, 500 million dollars was transferred in the form of surplus agricultural commodities, as follows:

- a) direct transfers of commodities^{1/}
 - 1) as grants, \$320 million
 - 2) as loans, none

^{1/} When it is ambiguous whether the transfer of agricultural commodities results from a grant or a loan, the transfer is treated as a grant.

b) aid in the form of currency obtained by sale of commodities in recipient countries

1) grants, \$118 million

2) loans, \$64 million

The distribution by countries of (a) and (b) is shown in Table XIX.

97. During the period under review, sales to underdeveloped countries of surplus commodities for local currency resulted in foreign currency credits to the United States amounting to the equivalent of 378 million dollars^{2/} of which 230 million dollars had not, at the end of the period, been used for grants, loans or other foreign currency transactions of the United States Government. The analysis by country of the unused balances is given in table XIX.

98. Of total grants committed it is further possible to identify 330 million dollars for famine and other emergency relief and 325 million dollars for the Point Four Programme of technical assistance.

Notes to Tables XVIII and XIX

1. Commitments represent "authorizations" as reported by the United States Government.

2. Expenditures represent the actual transfer of goods, services or cash.

3. Grants include the donation of surplus commodities to the underdeveloped countries through American private relief organizations and UNICEF. They exclude approximately 15 million dollars in expenditure for the United States Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands.

4. Loans include United States Government loans to private persons domiciled in recipient countries. Loans to metropolitan countries for specific projects in a dependent territory have been shown against the dependent territory. Loan expenditures have been overstated by about 25 million dollars since it has frequently been impossible to exclude from the data for individual countries expenditure against short-term loans. Repayments are correspondingly overstated by 20 million dollars. Loans include commercial loans guaranteed by the Export-Import Bank; these loans accounted for long- and short-term expenditures of about 20 million dollars.

5. Surplus agricultural commodities comprise commodities released from United States Government stocks and similar commodities made available for donation to foreign countries through specific legislative authorizations for commodity disposal. On

^{2/} Excluding a grant to Viet-Nam, included in the table, of the equivalent of 60.4 million dollars resulting from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities in France

direct transfer the commodities are valued at cost to the United States Government if for famine and other urgent and extraordinary relief and otherwise at the export sales price f.a.s. The dollar equivalent of the currency proceeds of commodity sales is similarly taken to be the export sales price f.a.s. United States ports.

6. Economic assistance is classified by the U.S. Government as Development Assistance when given to countries which do not also receive Military Assistance and as Defence Support when given to countries which receive Military Assistance. Essentially, such support helps to provide supplemental economic resources to assist the recipient countries in carrying out defence efforts and sustaining their economic activities. Defence Support is included in the data.^{3/} Direct Forces Support comprises supplies directly and exclusively for the military forces of recipient countries and is excluded from the data.

Sources

99. Data on commitments are based on a table U.S. Economic Aid Authorized for Selected Areas specially prepared by the United States International Cooperation Administration and communicated by the Government of the United States to the Secretary-General.

100. The expenditure data were compiled by the United Nations Secretariat on the basis of the quarterly publication Foreign Grants and Credits by the United States Government published by the Office of Business Economics, United States Department of Commerce.

101. The source data have been adjusted to eliminate Direct Forces Support, and to make the commitment and expenditure data comparable. Adjustments were based on the quarterly Operations Report of the International Cooperation Administration, the semi-annual Reports to Congress of the Export-Import Bank and unpublished sources.

^{3/} The Report of the President's Citizens Advisers on the Mutual Security Programme (Fairless Committee) estimated (p.34) at \$900 million the part of economic aid which permitted the release of national resources for military purposes or had military as well as civilian uses in the year ending 30 June 1956. Obligations reported in the Operations Report for November 16, 1955 of the International Cooperation Administration indicate that, in the categories to which the Committee refers, a value of not more than \$250 million was attributable, during the three year period ending 30 June 1956, to underdeveloped countries, most of it to Viet-Nam. Of this amount \$55 million is defined as Direct Forces Support and is excluded from the present report to the Council.

Table XVIII: Bilateral Assistance by the Government of the United States to underdeveloped countries, 1 July 1953-30 June 1956

Country	Commitments ^{4/}		Expenditures		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
	<u>/millions of US dollars/</u>					
Africa:						
Egypt	63.3	21.1	48.4	-	3.6	-
Ethiopia	9.6	24.0	7.6	-	0.6	-
Liberia	4.5	15.0	4.5	2.6	2.2	-
Libya	31.4	-	25.8	-	-	-
Morocco	..	..	0.6	-	11.5	-
Tunisia	..	..	0.2	-	-	-
Belgian Congo	..	..	-	-	0.5	-
Algeria	-	..	-	0.2	0.1	-
Fr. Eq. Africa	..	..	-	-	0.4	-
Fr. W. Africa	..	1.4 ^{1/}	-	1.4 ^{1/}	-	-
Mozambique	..	..	0.1	12.5 ^{1/}	-	-
Somaliland (Ital. Admin.)	..	..	0.3 ^{2/}	-	-	-
Br. West Africa	..	..	0.3	0.5	0.6	-
Br. East Africa	..	..	0.1	0.2	-	-
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	..	10.0	-	39.4	3.5	-
Regional and unallocated	14.9 ^{2/}	-	5.2	14.2 ^{1/}	-	-
Total: Africa	123.7	71.5	93.1	71.0	23.0	-
America, North:						
Costa Rica	14.8	14.0	6.3	4.6	0.7	-
Cuba	1.1	13.5	1.0	7.9	4.0	-
Dominican Republic	0.7	-	1.1	-	-	-
El Salvador	2.3	-	3.0	-	0.5	-
Guatemala	44.7	-	20.7	0.6	-	-
Haiti	13.5	13.0	10.9	22.2	0.3	-
Honduras	5.4	-	3.8	-	-	-
Mexico	9.2	59.4	8.3	63.7	43.9	-
Nicaragua	7.9	-	5.0	0.1	0.3	-
Panama	13.9	-	7.1	-	2.8	-
Br. Honduras	..	..	0.4	-	-	-
Br. West Indies	..	..	1.1	-	4.0	-
Total: America, North	113.5	99.9	68.7	99.1	56.5	-

Table XVIII (cont..)

Country	Commitments ^{4/}		Expenditures		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
	<u>/millions of US dollars/</u>					
America, South:						
Argentina	0.1	82.5	-	3.1	25.4	-
Bolivia	71.0	7.1	44.6	6.7	5.0	-
Brazil	14.4	173.9	12.6	361.6	135.2	-
Chile	5.9	35.3	4.7	5.1	22.6	-
Colombia	6.9	12.5	6.2	7.2	18.6	-
Ecuador	4.4	13.9	4.5	12.6	3.9	-
Paraguay	4.9	9.9	4.2	0.2	1.3	-
Peru	15.7	111.4	9.0	11.1	2.5	-
Uruguay	0.7	2.5	0.8	-	4.9	-
Venezuela	0.5	-	0.4	6.1	7.9	-
Surinam	..	..	0.5	-	-	-
British Guiana	..	..	0.2	-	-	-
Regional and unallocated	6.2 ^{2/}	-	5.5	-	14.1	-
Total America, South	130.7	449.0	93.2	413.7	241.4	-
Asia:						
Afghanistan	17.6	23.5	3.9	10.9	-	-
Burma	0.3	17.3	4.1	-	1.1	-
Cambodia	85.5	-	39.8	-	-	-
Ceylon	5.1	-	0.2	-	-	-
China (Taiwan)	224.9	40.0	202.8	17.8	2.7	1.5
India	193.4	82.5	179.5	22.3	2.3	-
Indonesia	17.8	77.4	18.9	38.0	8.7	0.3
Iran	181.7	98.3	154.0	42.4	-	0.4
Iraq	7.5	-	8.1	-	-	-
Israel	108.6	58.8	109.5	38.7	7.6	-
Jordan	28.6	-	26.0	-	-	-
Korea	933.8	-	604.1	-	-	8.9
Laos	90.4	-	65.6	-	-	-
Lebanon	20.0	-	14.5	-	-	-
Nepal	5.3	-	3.3	-	-	-

Table XVIII (cont..)

Country	Commitments ^{4/}		Expenditures		Receipts	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Repayments	Other
<u>/millions of US dollars/</u>						
Asia (cont.)						
Pakistan	277.4	58.5	218.9	7.7	-	4.9
Philippines	62.3	76.8	54.9	16.1	27.8	2.2
Saudi Arabia	0.4	-	1.8	-	3.7	-
Syria	..	..	0.6	0.1	0.1	-
Thailand	73.6	12.0	33.5	0.5	1.9	0.4
Viet-Nam	525.3	25.0	316.3	25.0	-	-
Portuguese India	..	..	0.3	-	-	-
Br. Borneo	..	..	0.2	-	-	-
Malaya and Singapore	..	..	0.7	-	-	-
Hong Kong	..	..	4.0	-	-	-
Regional	4.6	-	72.4 ^{3/}	-	-	1.2
Total: Asia	2,864.1	570.1	2,137.9	219.5	55.9	19.8
Oceania:						
French Oceania	..	..	-	-	0.2	-
Total: Oceania	..	..	-	-	0.2	-
Grand Total	3,232.0	1,190.5	2,392.9	803.3	377.0	19.8

^{1/} Loan repayable by the metropolitan country.

^{2/} Figure refers to grants for use in overseas territories. Much of the corresponding expenditure has been distributed by territories.

^{3/} Including 60.2 million dollars grants to unspecified Indochina, 4.8 Near East and Africa unspecified and 7.4 Asia unspecified.

^{4/} Excludes ocean freight on surplus agricultural commodities and on shipments by voluntary relief agencies. The freight is included in expenditures.

Table XIX: The Role of Surplus Agricultural Commodities in Bilateral Assistance by the Government of the United States to Underdeveloped Countries, 1 July 1953-30 June 1956

Country	Total	Expenditures		Unused proceeds of sales of surplus agricultural commodities
		Surplus agricultural commodities	Sales proceeds used ^{1/}	
		Direct Transfers		
		(millions of U.S. dollars ^{2/})		
Africa:				
Egypt	48.4	23.4	2.3	18.9
Ethiopia	7.6	-	-	-
Liberia	7.1	-	-	-
Libya	25.8	6.9	-	-
Morocco	0.6	0.6	-	-
Tunisia	0.2	0.2	-	-
Algeria	0.2	-	-	-
Fr. W. Africa	1.4	-	-	-
Mozambique	12.6	-	-	-
Somaliland (It. Admin.)	0.3	-	-	-
Br. W. Africa	0.8	0.3	-	-
Br. E. Africa	0.3	0.1	-	-
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	39.4	-	-	-
Regional and unallocated	19.4	-	-	-
Total: Africa	164.1	32.7	2.3	18.9
America, South:				
Argentina	3.1	-	-	22.8
Bolivia	51.3	25.6	1.5	11.9
Brazil	374.2	4.7	-	33.4
Chile	9.8	0.5	-	1.7
Colombia	13.4	3.2	-	9.7
Ecuador	17.1	0.3	0.1	1.9
Paraguay	4.4	0.2	-	-
Peru	20.1	2.2	2.6	4.1
Uruguay	0.8	-	-	-
Venezuela	6.5	-	-	-
Surinam	0.5	-	-	-
Br. Guiana	0.2	-	-	-
Regional and unallocated	5.5	-	-	-
Total: America, South	506.9	36.7	4.2	88.5
America, North:				
Costa Rica	10.9	0.3	-	-
Cuba	8.9	-	-	-
Dominican Rep.	1.1	-	-	-
El Salvador	3.0	0.2	-	-
Guatemala	21.3	3.5	-	1.6

Table XIX (cont.)

Country	Total	Expenditures		Unused proceeds of sales of surplus agricultural commodities
		Surplus agricultural commodities	Sales proceeds used ^{1/}	
		Direct Transfers		
(contd.)		(millions of U.S. dollars ^{2/})		
America, North				
Haiti	33.1	3.6	-	-
Honduras	3.8	0.9	-	-
Mexico	72.0	0.2	-	-
Nicaragua	5.1	-	-	-
Panama	7.1	1.1	-	-
Br. Honduras	0.4	0.4	-	-
Br. W. Indies	1.1	1.0	-	-
Total: America, North	167.8	11.2	-	1.6
Asia:				
Afghanistan	14.8	-	-	1.2
Burma	4.1	0.2	-	-
Cambodia	39.8	2.3	-	1.3
Ceylon	0.2	0.1	-	-
China (Taiwan)	220.6	10.6	29.5	32.3
India	201.8	43.6	10.5	11.3
Indonesia	56.9	0.7	-	-
Iran	196.4	1.4	2.8	3.2
Iraq	8.1	0.4	-	-
Israel	148.2	19.3	34.0	21.2
Jordan	26.0	3.4	-	-
Korea	604.1	10.9	36.8	20.0
Laos	65.6	-	-	-
Lebanon	14.5	1.9	-	-
Nepal	3.3	0.2	-	-
Pakistan	226.6	118.6	-	16.8
Philippines	71.0	1.7	1.1	7.8
Saudi Arabia	1.8	-	-	-
Syria	0.7	0.4	-	-
Thailand	34.0	-	-	1.4
Viet Nam	341.3	10.9	60.4	7.0
Portuguese India	0.3	0.3	-	-
Br. Borneo	0.2	0.2	-	-
Malaya and Singapore	0.7	0.6	-	-
Hong Kong	4.0	3.7	-	-
Regional	72.4	0.6	-	-
Total: Asia	2,357.4	240.0	175.1	123.5
Grand Total	3,196.2	320.6	181.6	232.5

^{1/} Excludes sales proceeds used for foreign currency expenditures of the U.S.

^{2/} The sales proceeds shown in the last two columns accrue in currencies other than U.S. dollars, usually the currency of the recipient country. Though they are not, in general, convertible, they are shown in dollars for comparison.

III

Multilateral Assistance

102. This part of the paper is devoted to a survey of economic assistance extended to under-developed countries by international governmental agencies and an analysis of the sources of the finance employed by these agencies for this purpose.

103. The agencies and programmes considered to come within the scope of this study are as follows:

- (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 Near East.

104. The International Monetary Fund is not strictly considered within the scope of the present study. However a note has been added indicating the nature and magnitude of financial assistance given to under-developed countries during the last three years.

105. No attempt has been made to describe in detail the activities of these agencies or the nature of their programmes of assistance. Full information is readily available in the annual reports of the relevant agencies to the Council.

Table XX : Contributions of Governments to International Technical Assistance and Relief Agencies, 1954 - 1956

Agency or Programme	EPTA	Other UNTA	UNICEF	UNKRA	UNRWA	Total
(million of U.S. dollars)						
Country						
Africa :						
Egypt	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.7	1.1
Other	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.2
America, North :						
Canada	4.8	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.0	8.4
Mexico	0.1	0.1	0.5	-	0.1	0.7
United States	42.2	4.3	27.0	42.2	48.4	164.1
Other	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.5

Table XX (cont.)

Agency or Programme	EFTA	Other UNTA	UNICEF	UNKRA	UNRWA	Total
(million of U.S. dollars)						
<u>Country</u>						
America, South :						
Argentina	0.7	0.2	-	-	-	1.0
Brazil	1.2	0.2	0.9	-	-	2.3
Chile	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	-	0.6
Colombia	0.4	0.1	0.4	-	-	0.8
Peru	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2
Venezuela	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.4
Other	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Asia :						
Burma	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2
China	0.1	0.7	-	-	-	0.8
India	1.2	0.4	1.0	-	0.2	2.7
Indonesia	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.1	0.7
Iran	0.1	-	0.3	-	-	0.4
Iraq	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.2
Israel	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.2
Japan	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.6
Pakistan	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.3
Philippines	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.4
Saudi Arabia	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
Syria	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Thailand	0.1	-	1.4	-	-	1.5
Other	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	0.3
Europe :						
Austria	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.2
Belgium	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	2.3
Byelorussian S.S.R.	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	0.3
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.4
Denmark	1.6	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	1.9
France	4.1	0.8	2.1	0.1	3.5	10.6
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	0.6	0.3	0.6	-	-	1.2
Italy	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	-	1.7
Netherlands	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	3.3
Norway	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.1	2.9
Poland	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.5
Sweden	1.8	0.2	0.6	-	0.2	2.7
Switzerland	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.3	-	1.7
Turkey	0.6	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.9
Ukrainian S.S.R.	0.4	0.3	-	-	-	0.7
U.S.S.R.	3.0	2.0	1.0	-	-	6.0
United Kingdom	6.3	1.2	1.7	18.3	15.0	42.5
Yugoslavia	0.3	0.1	0.6	-	0.1	1.1
Other	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.5
Oceania:						
Australia	1.4	0.2	1.5	2.3	0.3	5.7
New Zealand	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.4
Total	79.8	13.2	46.7	69.3	71.2	280.3
Total under-developed countries	6.0	2.1	6.6	0.6	1.6	16.9

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

106. Detailed information on the transactions of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will be found in the Annual Reports of the Bank. For the purposes of this study the following notes and tables summarize the current status of contributions by member countries and review the lending activities of the Bank with under-developed countries during the period 1954 -- 1956.

107. Paid-in contributions of member governments to the International Bank consist of two elements. The first is the 2 per cent portion of each country's subscription payable in gold or dollars amounting in total to 178 million dollars at 30 June 1956. The second element, constituting 18 per cent of the subscription, is payable in the currency of the member country and can be lent only with its approval. In principle this second element is equivalent to 1,629 million dollars. However, in practice, the Bank was able to use only 893 million dollars of this amount in its lending. Of the latter sum 625 million dollars represents the original 18 per cent subscriptions of the United States and Canada. The remainder includes 256 million dollars from the European countries, 5.8 million dollars from the Union of South Africa, 5.0 million dollars from Japan and 1.6 million dollars from Mexico and Peru.

108. Total lendable funds available to the Bank at 30 June 1956 amounted to 2,515 million dollars of which the sum of 1072 million dollars represented the available capital subscriptions of member governments. This reflected an increase of 931 million dollars over the corresponding sum available at 30 June 1953. Of this increase 204 million dollars was attributable to releases authorized by members. European countries contributed 193 million dollars, including 94 million dollars from the United Kingdom and 53 million dollars from Germany. These figures exclude releases by member governments which were either conditional or unlendable.

Table XXI: Contributions of Governments to International Lending Agencies

Country	Commitments to I.B.R.D. 20% of subscriptions	Contributions to I.F.C. at 15 Sept. 1956	Country	Commitments to I.B.R.D. 20% of subscriptions	Contributions to I.F.C. at 15 Sept. 1956
(millions of U.S. dollars)					
Africa:			Asia (cont'd)		
Egypt	10.7	0.6	Korea	2.5	-
Ethiopia	0.6	-	Lebanon	0.9	-
Union of So. Africa	20.0	-	Pakistan	20.0	1.1
			Philippines	3.0	-
			Syria	1.3	-
			Thailand	2.5	-
America, North:			Europe:		
Canada	65.0	3.6	Austria	10.0	-
Costa Rica	0.4	-	Belgium	45.0	-
Cuba	7.0	-	Denmark	13.6	0.8
El Salvador	0.2	-	Finland	7.6	0.4
Guatemala	0.4	-	France	105.0	5.8
Haiti	0.4	-	Germany	66.0	3.7
Honduras	0.2	-	Greece	5.0	-
Mexico	13.0	0.7	Iceland	0.2	-
Nicaragua	0.2	-	Italy	36.0	-
United States	635.0	35.2	Luxembourg	2.0	-
			Netherlands	55.0	-
America, South			Norway	10.0	0.6
Bolivia	1.4	0.1	Sweden	20.0	1.1
Brazil	21.0	-	Turkey	8.6	-
Colombia	7.0	0.4	United Kingdom	260.0	14.4
Ecuador	0.6	-	Yugoslavia	8.0	-
Paraguay	0.3	-	Oceania:		
Peru	3.5	0.2	Australia	40.0	2.2
Uruguay	2.1	-			
Venezuela	2.1	-			
Asia:			Total	1,810.1	78.4
Afghanistan	2.0	-			
Burma	3.0	-	Total under-		
Ceylon	3.0	0.2	developed		
China	120.0	-	countries	347.7	7.9
India	80.0	4.4			
Indonesia	22.0	-			
Iran	6.7	-			
Iraq	1.2	-			
Israel	0.9	-			
Japan	50.0	2.8			
Jordan	0.6	-			

109. Table XXI shows commitments of member governments to the Bank in terms of 20 per cent of their nominal subscriptions. Actual expenditures from the national currencies made available to the Bank and repayments of these currencies by borrowers have not been ascertained.

Loans

110. Loans to under-developed countries by the International Bank are shown by country in Table XXII. Commitments as entered in this table refer to the original principal amounts agreed upon between 1 July 1953 and 30 June 1956 less any cancellations and refundings and also any part of the total agreed to be sold. The second column refers to disbursements of principal in connexion with all loans in effect during the period less any loans sold or agreed to be sold. Similarly the last column refers to repayments of principal to the Bank in connexion with all loans outstanding during the period.

Sources.

1. Annual Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
Washington, D.C.

Table XXII: Loans to under-developed countries by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

1 July 1953 - 30 June 1956

Country	Commitments	Expenditures	Repayments
(million of U.S. dollars)			
Africa:			
Belgian Congo	-	22.3	-
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	75.0	17.8	-
Br. East Africa	16.0	15.0	-
Algeria	9.3	5.7	-
Fr. West Africa	6.9	5.3	-
Ethiopia	-	2.3	0.2
America, North:			
Mexico	57.0	49.4	3.6
El Salvador	10.9	5.6	-
Guatemala	17.6	4.3	-
Nicaragua	14.6	3.2	1.4
Panama	5.2	0.5	0.2
Haiti	2.2	-0.4	-
Honduras	3.3	-0.8	-
America, South:			
Brazil	47.5	56.4	5.3
Colombia	52.4	27.3	6.7
Uruguay	4.9	21.3	2.2
Peru	29.6	11.2	0.4
Chile	20.0	8.2	2.4
Paraguay	-	1.9	0.4
Ecuador	12.3	1.7	-
Asia:			
Pakistan	42.0	35.9	2.7
India	97.5	10.8	4.1
Thailand	10.9	7.6	1.2
Ceylon	19.1	3.6	-
Iraq	-	2.3	6.2
Lebanon	27.0	-	-
Burma	19.4	-	-
Totals	601.4	316.8	37.0

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

111. As of 15 September 1956 all member countries of the International Finance Corporations whose payments were due had paid their subscriptions in full, with the exception of Bolivia, Egypt and Peru. These payments which aggregated 77.5 million dollars compared with commitments of 78.4 million dollars were made in U.S. dollars. Table XXI shows the contributions due from each member country to the Corporation.

112. As of the date to which the information relates the Corporation had not engaged in financing activities.

Source

Inaugural Report, International Finance Corporation, Washington, D.C. 1956.

United Nations Technical Assistance Programmes (UNTA)

113. Technical assistance to under-developed countries is provided by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies through two channels: the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) financed by voluntary contributions of Governments and the Regular Programmes of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the Specialized Agencies financed through the regular budgets of the United Nations and these Agencies. Table XX shows actual contributions by Governments to the Expanded Programme and also estimated contributions to the Regular Programmes. These estimates are based on an allocation of the corresponding expenditures according to the contributions of each country to the regular budgets of the participating organizations.

114. Expenditure on these technical assistance programmes recorded in Table XXIV refers to obligations incurred for country and regional projects during the period 1 January 1954 to 31 December 1956. It is not considered that any substantial difference exists between obligations and expenditures over the period. The total shown under UNTA grants in Table XXIV refers to the expenditure of 53.9 million dollars under EPTA and of 3.6 million dollars, 8.8 million dollars and 0.8 million dollars respectively under the Regular Programmes of UNTAA, WHO and UNESCO.

Sources

1. Annual Report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee, Economic and Social Council, United Nations, New York.
2. Communications from the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the Specialized Agencies.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

115. Detailed information on the transactions of the United Nations Children's Fund can be found in the annual Financial Report and Accounts of the Fund. Table XX shows the contributions by governments in the three year period 1 January 1954 to 31 December 1956. The data in Table XXIV on assistance provided by UNICEF in the form of grants refer to actual expenditure by UNICEF on country and regional projects and exclude undistributed charges, general assistance and administrative costs. Internal matching by Governments of the assistance rendered by UNICEF is a basic principle of the Fund's aid.

Sources

1. Financial Report and Accounts, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations, New York. Annual volumes.

United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA)

116. Contributions by Governments to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency amounted to 69.3 million dollars during the period 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1956. Of this total, contributions in kind passed on for use in the Emergency Programme of Civilian Relief were valued at 0.8 million dollars. Of pledges by Governments to the Agency, adjusted to reflect maximum contributions payable by Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States on the basis of total contributions by other Governments, only 1.3 million dollars was outstanding at 30 June 1956. The contributions of individual countries during the period 1 July 1953 - 30 June 1956 are shown in Table XX.

117. Assistance by the Agency to Korea is measured in terms of the overall expenditure of the Agency and includes in addition the value of the contributions in kind made by Governments. Total disbursements during the period are recorded as 73.5 million dollars and contributions in kind as 0.8 million dollars. Obligations incurred during the three years amounted to 81.1 million dollars; obligations outstanding at 30 June 1956 totalled 33.0 million dollars.

118. The figures above do not include pledges and contributions by the Scandinavian countries, nor commitments by the Agency, for the finance of a National Medical Centre in Seoul. The three Scandinavian countries, the Republic of Korea and UNKRA signed an agreement in March 1956 whereby the Scandinavian countries contracted to equip a medical service centre and also provide training staff for a period of five years. A commitment was made by the Agency to spend 2.4 million dollars while the Scandinavian countries agreed to provide 9.5 million dollars.

Sources

1. Financial Report and Accounts and Report of the Board of Auditors, United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, United Nations, New York. Annual volumes.
2. Report of the Agent-General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, United Nations, New York. Annual volumes.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)

119. Contributions by Governments to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East amounted to 71.2 million dollars in the period 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1956. Of this total 4.4 million dollars represents the value of contributions received in kind. Outstanding pledges at 30 June 1956 totalled 41.8 million dollars of which 30.9 million dollars was pledged by the United States in aid of the rehabilitation programme and 8.8 million dollars by the United Kingdom for general purposes. Contributions as reported by the Agency are shown by country in Table XX.

120. The data shown refer only to contributions subject to control by UNRWA. They exclude contributions from Governments directly to the refugees. For the period 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1956 these have been partially reported to the Agency as follows:

Country	(millions of US dollars)	Country	(millions of US dollars)
Italy	0.1	Saudi Arabia	0.7
Jordan	2.4	Syria	1.0
Lebanon	0.1		

121. Information was not available to show the direct contributions from the Government of Egypt to the refugees in the period covered nor to show direct contributions from the Government of Syria during the year 1955/56. The major part of these contributions are made in kind.

122. Expenditure of the Agency as recorded in Table XXIV is inclusive of administrative costs. The main division of interest is between relief expenditure and expenditure on rehabilitation, amounting respectively to 69.6 million dollars and 21.0 million dollars over the three-year period. These expenditures have not been allocated by country in Table XXIV. In the case of relief expenditure the geographical distribution of the refugees under UNRWA responsibility provides a rough approximation. This distribution at June 1956 was as follows:

	(thousand)
Gaza	217
Jordan	513
Lebanon	103
Syria	90
Total	922

123. Within the total of rehabilitation expenditure over 5 million dollars was spent during the period on self-support projects. These included vocational training, agricultural development and the establishment of industrial and commercial enterprises. The figure of rehabilitation expenditure accordingly includes certain elements of investment, such as the subscription of 1.0 million dollars to the Jordan Development Bank. Expenditure on self-support projects during the three-year period amounted to 3.7 million dollars in Jordan, 0.9 million dollars in Egypt and 0.3 million dollars in Syria.

Sources

1. Accounts and Report of the Board of Auditors, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, United Nations, New York, Annual volume.
2. Annual Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, United Nations, New York.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

124. Assistance extended by the International Monetary Fund is not strictly within the scope of this study. Under the Fund's Articles of Agreement, however, Fund transactions have an indefinite term. Repayment schedules, while specific, are based on a series of contingencies so that it is impossible in advance to say whether given transactions will be long-term or short-term in nature. Since 1953, all transactions entered into by the Fund with its members have involved a voluntary undertaking by the member country to revise the transaction in three to five years.

125. Table XXIII indicates Fund transactions with under-developed countries entered into during the period 1 January 1954 to 31 December 1956.

126. Drawings represent purchases by a member of the currency of another member against payment in its own currency. All except one of the drawings included were of United States dollars.

127. Stand-by credits represent arrangements enabling a member to draw without further consideration by the Fund up to the stated amount within a specified period, normally, 6 months to one year.

128. Repurchases represent transactions under which a member using gold or a convertible currency purchases from the Fund the equivalent amount of its own currency. The repurchases noted above were all in reversal of drawings made previously by a member.

Table XXIII: Transactions of IMF with under-developed countries,
1954-1956

Country	Stand-by Credits	Drawings	Repurchases
	(millions of US dollars)		
Africa:			
Egypt	-	15.0	-
America, North:			
Cuba	12.5	12.5	-
El Salvador	-	2.5	-
Mexico	50.0	22.5	22.5
Nicaragua	3.8	1.9 <u>2/</u>	
America, South:			
Bolivia	7.5	3.0	
Chile	35.0	-	-
Colombia	-	25.0	-
Paraguay	-	1.5	-
Peru	37.5 <u>1/</u>		
Asia:			
Burma	-	15.0	-
Indonesia	-	70.0	15.0
Iran	17.5	37.2	20.6
Philippines	-	15.0	-
Total	163.8	221.1	58.1

1/ 1954 credit of 12.5 million dollars renewed in 1955 and 1956.

2/ Drawing made under stand-by credit.

Table XXIV Multilateral assistance to under-developed countries, 1954-1956 - Africa

Recipient country	Contributing agency	IBRD Loans	UNTA Grants	UNICEF Grants	Total	
					Grants	Loans
(in millions of US dollars)						
<u>Africa:</u>						
Egypt		-	2.4	0.7	3.1	-
Ethiopia		2.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	2.1
Liberia		-	0.6	0.2	0.8	-
Libya		-	2.2	0.2	2.4	-
Sudan		-	0.3	0.1	0.4	-
Morocco		-	0.1	0.3	0.4	-
Tunisia		-	0.2	0.1	0.3	-
Belgian Congo		22.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	22.3
Algeria		5.7	-	-	-	5.7
Fr. Equatorial Africa		-	-	0.2	0.2	-
French West Africa		5.3	0.1	1.3	1.4	5.3
Madagascar		-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Africa		-	0.1	-	0.1	-
Somaliland (Italian Admin.)		-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-
South African Territories		-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-
British West Africa		-	0.4	0.9	1.3	-
British East Africa		15.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	15.0
Mauritius		-	0.1	-	0.1	-
Rhodesia and Nyasaland		17.8	-	0.1	0.1	17.8
Other British Africa		-	0.1	-	0.1	-
Regional and unallocated		-	0.9	-	0.9	-
<u>America, North:</u>						
Costa Rica		-	0.4	0.1	0.5	-
Cuba		-	0.1	-	0.1	-
Dominican Republic		-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-
El Salvador		5.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	5.6
Guatemala		4.3	0.7	0.5	1.2	4.3
Haiti		-0.4	0.9	0.3	1.2	-0.4
Honduras		-0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	-0.8
Mexico		49.4	0.9	2.4	3.3	49.4
Nicaragua		1.8	0.4	-	0.4	1.8
Panama		0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3
British West Indies		-	0.3	0.4	0.7	-
<u>America, South:</u>						
Argentina		-	0.2	-	0.2	-
Bolivia		-	1.2	0.2	1.4	-
Brazil		51.1	1.8	0.8	2.6	51.1
Chile		5.8	1.2	0.5	1.7	5.8
Colombia		20.6	1.0	0.4	1.4	20.6
Ecuador		1.7	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.7

Table XXIV (cont.)

Recipient country	Contributing agency	IBRD Loans	UNTA Grants	UNICEF Grants	Total	
					Grants	Loans
(in millions of US dollars)						
<u>America, South:</u>						
Paraguay		1.5	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.5
Peru		10.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	10.8
Uruguay		19.1	0.5	-	0.5	19.1
Venezuela		-	0.6	-	0.6	-
British Guiana		-	0.1	-	0.1	-
America, Regional		-	6.0	0.5	6.5	-
<u>Asia:</u>						
Afghanistan		-	1.8	0.3	2.1	-
Burma		-	2.3	1.4	3.7	-
Cambodia		-	0.6	0.1	0.7	-
Ceylon		3.6	1.7	0.3	2.0	3.6
China (Taiwan)		-	1.0	0.9	1.9	-
India		6.7	4.2	4.9	9.1	6.7
Indonesia		-	2.7	2.5	5.2	-
Iran		-	3.0	1.7	4.7	-
Iraq		-3.9	1.4	0.7	2.1	-3.9
Israel		-	1.1	0.4	1.5	-
Jordan		-	1.2	0.7	1.9	-
Korea		-	0.2	3.3	77.8 1/	-
Laos		-	0.3	-	0.3	-
Lebanon		-	0.6	0.1	-	-
Nepal		-	0.4	-	0.4	-
Pakistan		33.2	3.5	2.0	5.5	33.2
Philippines		-	1.2	0.9	2.1	-
Saudi Arabia		-	0.4	-	0.4	-
Syria		-	1.6	0.3	9.3	-
Thailand		6.4	1.8	0.7	2.5	6.4
Viet-Nam		-	0.3	0.2	0.5	-
Yemen		-	0.1	-	0.1	-
W. New Guinea		-	-	0.1	0.1	-
British Borneo		-	0.2	0.1	0.3	-
Malaya and Singapore		-	0.5	0.1	0.6	-
Hong Kong		-	0.1	-	0.1	-
Regional		-	5.2	0.2	5.4	-
<u>Oceania:</u>						
		-	0.1	-	0.1	-
Palestine refugees (UNRWA)		-	-	-	90.6	-
Grand total		279.8	67.2	34.2	266.3 1/	279.8

^{1/} Includes assistance from UNKRA to Korea of 74.3 million dollars.

IV

Assistance to Individual Countries

129. This part of the paper summarizes in a number of tables the contributions received by individual countries indicating the sources of aid and the relationship of bilateral aid to multilateral assistance provided through international governmental agencies. In accordance with the plan of the work these tables are based on the information reviewed in Parts II and III of this paper.

130. In Table XXIV of Part III the distribution of multilateral assistance to individual countries has been shown in detail; this table will not be repeated here. Table XXV brings together for each country or territory the various sources of bilateral economic assistance so far as this assistance has been ascertained and allocated, maintaining the distinction between assistance in the form of grants and assistance in the form of loans. Table XXVI shows the magnitude and relationship of aid in the forms of multilateral and bilateral assistance respectively, again distinguishing grants and loans. Finally, Table XXVII relates the overall figure of assistance for each country to its population and per capita gross national product. The following notes comment further on the nature of these tables.

Notes to Tables XXV and XXVI

131. These tables are a rearrangement of the information presented in the tables in Part II and record only the assistance by contributing countries which has been allocated by recipient country or by region. Thus in the case of assistance provided by France a substantial element of the aid extended to the Overseas Territories and Departments and also to the Associated States of Laos, Cambodia and Viet-Nam is omitted.

Table XXVa Bilateral assistance to under-developed countries, 1954-1956-
Africa and America

Recipient country	Contributing country	France		United Kingdom		United States		Other	
		Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans
(millions of US dollars)									
Egypt		-	-	-	-	48.4	-3.6	-	-
Ethiopia		-	-	-	-	7.6	-0.6	0.1 ^{1/}	-
Liberia		-	-	-	-	4.5	0.4	-	-
Libya		2.4	-	29.3	-1.1	25.8	-	1.5 ^{2/}	-
Morocco		10.3	150.0	-	-	0.6	-11.5	-	-
Sudan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia		30.3	74.0	-	-	0.2	-	-	-
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi		-	-	-	-	-	-0.5	-	24.0
Algeria		128.0	335.4	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Fr. Equatorial Africa		68.6	0.6	-	-	-	-0.4	-	-
French Somaliland		2.5	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fr. West Africa		111.6	27.4	-	-	-	1.4	-	-
Madagascar		35.1	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reunion		12.5	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fr. Cameroons		44.0	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.1
Mozambique		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.5
Other Portuguese Africa		-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	2.7
Somaliland (Ital.Admin.)		-	-	-	-	0.3	-	15.0	-
Spanish Africa		-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	31.2
South African Territories		-	-	3.9	9.9	-	-	-	-
British West Africa		-	-	33.6	4.0	0.3	-0.1	-	-
British East Africa		-	-	55.6	33.6	0.1	0.2	-	-
Mauritius		-	-	1.9	-0.3	-	-	-	-
Rhodesia and Nyasaland		-	-	10.1	7.0	-	39.4	-	-
Other and unallocated Africa		-	-	27.5	-	5.2	14.2	-	-
Costa Rica		-	-	-	-	6.3	3.9	-	-
Cuba		-	-	-	-	1.0	3.9	-	-
Dominican Republic		-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-
El Salvador		-	-	-	-	3.0	-0.5	-	-
Guatemala		-	-	-	-	20.7	0.6	-	-
Haiti		-	-	-	-	10.9	21.9	-	-
Honduras		-	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-
Mexico		-	-	-	-	8.3	19.8	-	-
Nicaragua		-	-	-	-	5.0	-0.2	-	-
Panama		-	-	-	-	7.1	-2.8	-	-

Table XXVa (continued)

Recipient country	Contributing country	France		United Kingdom		United States		Other	
		Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans
(millions of US dollars)									
Guadeloupe		6.8	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martinique		8.7	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Pierre		1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles		-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-
British Honduras		-	-	3.3	0.3	0.4	-	-	-
British West Indies		-	-	17.6	0.9	1.1	-4.0	-	-
Other and unallocated North America		-	-	4.2	-	-	-	0.1 ^{3/}	-
Argentina		-	-	-	-	-	-22.3	-	-
Bolivia		-	-	-	-	44.6	1.7	-	-
Brazil		-	-	-	-	12.6	226.4	-	-
Chile		-	-	-	-	4.7	-17.5	-	-
Colombia		-	-	-	-	6.2	-11.4	-	-
Ecuador		-	-	-	-	4.5	8.7	-	-
Paraguay		-	-	-	-	4.2	-1.1	-	-
Peru		-	-	-	-	9.0	8.6	-	-
Uruguay		-	-	-	-	0.8	-4.9	-	-
Venezuela		-	-	-	-	0.4	-1.8	-	-
French Guiana		4.9	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surinam		-	-	-	-	0.5	-	1.7	6.1
British Guiana		-	-	6.2	1.7	0.2	-	-	-
Falkland Islands		-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
Regional and unallocated South America		-	-	-	-	5.5	-14.1	-	-

1/ Technical assistance from Sweden.

2/ Grants from Italy.

3/ Relief grants from Canada.

Table XXVb: Bilateral assistance to under-developed countries, 1954-1956 -
Asia and Oceania

Recipient country	Contributing country	Australia	Canada	United Kingdom		United States		Other	
		Grants	Grants	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans
(millions of U.S. dollars)									
Afghanistan		-	-	-	-	3.9	10.9	-	-
Burma		0.7	0.1	-	-	4.1	-1.1	9.2 ^{1/}	-
Cambodia		0.3	0.1	-	-	39.8	-	8.1 ^{2/}	-
Ceylon		3.7	7.0	-	-	0.2	-	1.2 ^{3/}	-
China (Taiwan)		-	-	-	-	201.3	15.1	-	-
India		2.3	32.1	1.2	-8.6	179.5	20.0	2.4 ^{4/}	-
Indonesia		2.2	0.4	-	-	18.6	29.3	0.9 ^{5/}	-14.7 ^{5/}
Iran		-	-	-	0.8	153.6	42.4	-	-
Iraq		-	-	-	-	8.1	-	-	-
Israel		-	-	-	-	109.5	31.1	-	-
Jordan		-	-	73.4	12.0	26.0	-	-	-
Korea		-	0.7	-	-	595.2	-	3.7 ^{6/}	-
Laos		0.5	-	-	-	65.5	-	3.6 ^{7/}	-
Lebanon		-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-
Nepal		-	-	-	-	3.3	-	7.4 ^{8/}	-
Pakistan		9.6	23.3	1.5	11.8	214.0	7.7	2.8 ^{9/}	-
Philippines		-	-	-	-	52.7	-11.7	-	-
Saudi Arabia		-	-	-	-	1.8	-3.7	-	-
Syria		-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-
Thailand		-	-	-	-	33.1	-1.4	-	-
Viet-Nam		0.7	0.1	-	-	316.3	25.0	10.0 ^{10/}	-
Yemen		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W. New Guinea		-	-	-	-	-	-	50.3	<7.1
Macao		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
Port. India		-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.9	-
Port. Timor		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
Aden		-	-	7.2	5.0	-	-	-	-
British Borneo		-	-	5.5	1.7	0.2	-	-	-
Malaya and Singapore		-	0.2	11.2	4.7	0.7	-	-	-
Hong Kong		-	-	1.2	1.3	4.0	-	-	-
Other and unallocated Asia		1.1	-	19.3	43.5	71.2	-	7.3 ^{11/}	-
Australian Oceania		49.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Oceania		-	-	-	-	-	-0.2	5.5	1.1
New Zealand Oceania		-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	0.4
U.K. Oceania		-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-

1) write-off by India of balance of partition debt.

2) allocated part of assistance by France to Indochina States.

3) assistance from India (0.3) Japan (0.1) New Zealand (0.8).

4) assistance from Japan (0.1) New Zealand (1.0) Norway (1.3).

5) assistance from India (0.1) New Zealand (0.8) and repayment to the Netherlands.

6) assistance from Norway (1.7) and Sweden (2.0)

7) allocated part of assistance by France to Indochina States.

8) assistance from India.

9) assistance from New Zealand (2.7) and Sweden (0.1).

10) allocated part of assistance from France to Indochina States.

11) unallocated part of assistance from France to Indochina States.

Table XXVI: Bilateral and multilateral economic assistance to under-developed countries, 1954-1956

Country	Bilateral assistance		Multilateral assistance		Total	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans
	(millions of U.S. dollars)					
Africa:						
Egypt	48.4	-3.6	3.1	-	51.5	-3.6
Ethiopia	7.7	-0.6	1.3	2.1	9.0	1.5
Liberia	4.5	0.4	0.8	-	5.3	0.4
Libya	59.0	-1.1	2.4	-	61.4	-1.1
Morocco	10.9	139.5	0.4	-	11.3	139.5
Sudan	-	-	0.4	-	0.4	-
Tunisia	30.5	74.0	0.3	-	30.8	74.0
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	-	23.5	0.2	22.3	0.2	45.8
Algeria	128.0	335.5	-	5.7	128.0	341.2
French Eq. Africa	68.6	0.2	0.2	-	68.8	0.2
Fr. Somaliland	2.5	0.9	-	-	2.5	0.9
Fr. W. Africa	111.6	28.8	1.4	5.3	113.0	34.1
Madagascar	35.1	10.9	-	-	35.1	10.9
Reunion	12.5	0.9	-	-	12.5	0.9
Fr. Cameroons	44.0	13.1	-	-	44.0	13.1
Angola	-	-0.1	-	-	-	-0.1
Mozambique	0.1	16.5	-	-	0.1	16.5
Other Port. Africa	-	2.7	0.1	-	0.1	2.7
Somaliland (It. Admin.)	15.3	-	0.2	-	15.5	-
Spanish Africa	.4	31.2	-	-	.4	31.2
South African Territories	3.9	9.9	0.2	-	4.1	9.9
Br. W. Africa	33.9	3.9	1.3	-	35.2	3.9
Br. E. Africa	55.7	33.8	0.8	15.0	56.5	48.8
Mauritius	1.9	-0.3	0.1	-	2.0	-0.3
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	10.1	46.4	0.1	17.8	10.2	64.2
Other British Africa	32.7	14.2	0.1	-	32.8	14.2
Regional	-	-	0.7	-	0.7	-

Table XXVI (continued)

Country	Bilateral assistance		Multilateral assistance		Total	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans
America, North:						
Costa Rica	6.3	3.9	0.5	-	6.8	3.9
Cuba	1.0	3.9	0.1	-	1.1	3.9
Dominican Republic	1.1	-	0.2	-	1.3	-
El Salvador	3.0	-0.5	0.7	5.6	3.7	5.1
Guatemala	20.7	0.6	1.2	4.3	21.9	4.9
Haiti	10.9	21.9	1.2	-0.4	12.1	21.5
Honduras	3.8	-	0.7	-0.8	4.5	-0.8
Mexico	8.3	19.8	3.3	49.4	11.6	69.2
Nicaragua	5.0	-0.2	0.4	1.8	5.4	1.6
Panama	7.1	-2.8	0.5	0.3	7.6	-2.5
Guadeloupe	6.8	0.3	-	-	6.8	0.3
Martinique	8.7	1.1	-	-	8.7	1.1
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1.7	-	-	-	1.7	-
Netherlands Antil.	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	-
Br. Honduras	3.7	0.3	-	-	3.7	0.3
Br. West Indies	18.7	-3.1	0.7	-	19.4	-3.1
Regional and unal-located	4.3	-	..	..	4.3	-
America, South:						
Argentina	-	-22.3	0.2	-	0.2	-22.3
Bolivia	44.6	1.7	1.4	-	46.0	1.7
Brazil	12.6	226.4	2.6	51.1	15.2	277.5
Chile	4.7	-17.5	1.7	5.8	6.4	-11.7
Colombia	6.2	-11.4	1.4	20.6	7.6	9.2
Ecuador	4.5	8.7	1.6	1.7	6.1	10.4
Paraguay	4.2	-1.1	1.1	1.5	5.3	0.4
Peru	9.0	8.6	0.7	10.8	9.7	19.4
Uruguay	0.8	-4.9	0.5	19.1	1.3	14.2
Venezuela	0.4	-1.8	0.6	-	1.0	-1.8
Fr. Guiana	4.9	0.6	-	-	4.9	0.6
Surinam	2.2	6.1	-	-	2.2	6.1
Br. Guiana	6.4	1.7	0.1	-	6.5	1.7
Falkland Islands	3.0	-	-	-	3.0	-
Regional and unal-located	5.5	-14.1	6.3 ^{1/}	-	11.8	-14.1

Table XXVI (continued)

Country	Bilateral assistance		Multilateral assistance		Total	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans
Asia:						
Afghanistan:	3.9	10.9	2.1	-	6.0	10.9
Burma	14.1	-1.1	3.7	-	17.8	-1.1
Cambodia	48.3	-	0.7	-	49.0	-
Ceylon	12.1	-	2.0	3.6	14.1	3.6
China (Taiwan)	201.3	15.1	1.9	-	203.2	15.1
India	218.0	11.4	9.1	6.7	227.1	18.1
Indonesia	22.1	14.6	5.2	-	27.3	14.6
Iran	153.6	43.2	4.7	-	158.3	43.2
Iraq	8.1	-	2.1	-3.9	10.2	-3.9
Israel	109.5	31.1	1.5	-	111.0	31.1
Jordan	99.4	12.0	1.9	-	101.3	12.0
Korea	597.6	-	77.8	-	675.4	-
Laos	69.6	-	-	0.3	69.6	0.3
Lebanon	14.5	-	0.7	-	15.2	-
Nepal	10.7	-	0.4	-	11.1	-
Pakistan	251.2	19.5	5.5	33.2	256.7	52.7
Philippines	52.7	-11.7	2.1	-	54.8	-11.7
Saudi Arabia	1.8	-3.7	0.4	-	2.2	-3.7
Syria	0.6	-	1.9	-	2.5	-
Thailand	33.1	-1.4	2.5	6.4	35.6	5.0
Viet Nam	327.1	25.0	0.5	-	327.6	25.0
Yemen	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-
W. New Guinea	50.3	-7.1	0.1	-	50.4	-7.1
Macao	-	1.2	-	-	-	1.2
Port. India	1.2	-	-	-	1.2	-
Port. Timor	-	1.6	-	-	-	1.6
Aden	7.2	5.0	-	-	7.2	5.0
Br. Borneo	5.7	1.7	0.3	-	6.0	1.7
Malaya and Singapore	12.1	4.7	0.6	-	12.7	4.7
Hong Kong	5.2	1.3	0.1	-	5.3	1.3
Regional and unal-located	98.9	43.5	4.7	-	103.6	43.5
Oceania:						
Australian Oceania	49.4	-	-	-	49.4	-
French Oceania	5.5	0.9	-	-	5.5	0.9
New Zealand Oceania	3.8	0.4	-	-	3.8	0.4
United Kingdom Oceania	3.6	-	-	-	3.6	-
Palestine refugees	3.3	-	90.6	-	93.9	-
Totals	3435.2	1224.6	266.3	279.8	3701.5	1504.4

1) Includes regional expenditure in North America.

132. The data refer to expenditures only. Receipts by the contributing country have been netted against contributions, repayments of principal or outstanding loans against the figure of loans and reverse grants and other receipts against the figure of grants.

133. The last column in the tables referring to contributions from countries other than France, United Kingdom and United States in Table XXVa and countries other than Australia, Canada, United Kingdom and United States in Table XXVb relate to contributions from the metropolitan country except in the instances noted.

Notes to Table XXVII

134. This table relates overall figures of assistance received by certain under-developed countries to the population of each country and to its estimated per capita gross national product. Assistance received is measured in terms of the sum of grants and loans received less reverse grants and repayments of loans. Contributions for multilateral assistance and for bilateral assistance to other under-developed countries are not deducted.

135. A similar table has not been compiled for dependent countries and territories in view of the incompleteness of the basic data on economic assistance from the respective metropolitan countries.

136. For reference purposes Table XXVIII classifies the under-developed countries and territories covered by this study in terms of their populations and per capita gross national product.

137. The overall figure of aid received by the under-developed countries, excluding the People's Republic of China and North Korea, appears from the survey to be of the order of 5.8 billion dollars including in this total expenditure by the Government of France at the figure reported. The population of the under-developed countries covered by the survey aggregates rather more than 1.1 billion. Average assistance per head over the three year period was therefore of the order of 5.3 dollars. This figure does not represent precisely the assistance provided by the Governments of other countries since both bilateral and multilateral contributions by the under-developed countries themselves have been included.

Table XXVII: Economic assistance to certain under-developed countries in relation to population and per capita gross national product, 1954-1956

Country	Assistance received	Population	Assistance per head
	(million U.S. dollars)	(millions)	(dollars)
<u>Group I. Countries with less than 100 dollars gross national product per head</u>			
Afghanistan	16.9	12.0	1.4
Burma	16.7	19.4	0.9
Ethiopia	10.5	20.0	0.5
India	245.2	376.2	0.7
Indonesia	41.9	78.2	0.5
Iran	201.5	21.8	9.2
Jordan ^{1/}	113.3	1.4	80.9
Korea	675.4	21.7	31.1
Liberia	5.7	1.3	4.4
Nepal	11.1	8.4	1.3
Pakistan	309.4	80.1	3.9
Thailand	40.6	19.9	2.0
Yemen	0.1	4.5	-
<u>Group II. Countries with gross national product between 100 and 200 dollars per head</u>			
Bolivia	47.7	3.1	15.4
Cambodia ^{3/}	49.0	4.1	12.0
Ceylon	17.7	8.6	2.1
Ecuador	16.5	3.7	4.5
Egypt	47.9	22.5	2.1
Guatemala	26.8	3.3	8.1
Haiti	33.6	3.3	10.2
Honduras	3.7	1.7	2.2
Laos ^{3/}	69.9	1.4	49.9
Libya	60.3	1.1	54.8
Morocco	150.8	8.2	18.4
Nicaragua	7.0	1.2	5.8
Paraguay	5.7	1.6	3.6
Peru	29.1	9.2	3.2
Saudi Arabia ^{2/}	-1.1	7.0	-0.2
Sudan	0.4	9.0	-

Country	Assistance received	Population	Assistance per head
	(million U.S. dollars)	(millions)	(dollars)
<u>Group II (contd.)</u>			
Syria	2.5	3.5	0.7
Tunisia	104.8	3.6	29.1
Viet-Nam ^{3/}	352.6	26.0	13.6
<u>Group III. Countries with gross national product between 200 and 300 dollars per head</u>			
Brazil	292.7	58.5	5.0
China (Taiwan)	218.3	8.9	24.5
Costa Rica	10.7	1.0	10.7
Dominican Republic	1.3	2.5	0.5
El Salvador	8.8	2.2	4.0
Iraq	6.3	5.2	1.2
Mexico	80.8	29.7	2.7
Panama	5.1	0.9	5.7
Philippines	43.1	21.8	2.0
<u>Group IV. Countries with more than 300 dollars gross national product per head</u>			
Argentina ^{2/}	-22.1	19.1	-1.2
Chile ^{2/}	-5.3	6.6	-0.8
Colombia	16.8	12.4	1.4
Cuba	5.0	6.0	0.8
Israel	141.1	1.7	83.0
Lebanon	15.2	1.4	10.9
Uruguay	15.5	2.5	6.2
Venezuela ^{2/}	-0.8	5.6	-0.1

^{1/} Includes aid from the United Kingdom for the support of military units of the Forces of H.M. the King of Jordan.

^{2/} In these cases loan repayments exceeded assistance received.

^{3/} Includes only part of assistance provided by France and the United States; a sum of 67.5 million dollars to Indo China has not been allocated.

Table XXVIII: POPULATIONS OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT PER HEAD
Population figures in millions

GROUP I. Countries with less than 100 dollars per head - Total Population 1 362.8

Afghanistan	12.0	Guinea, Sp.	0.2	Sierra Leone	2.1
Angola	4.3	India	376.2	Somaliland, Br.	0.6
Basutoland	0.6	Indonesia	78.2	Somaliland, It.	1.3
Bechuanaland	0.3	Iran	21.8	South West Africa	0.5
Belgian Congo	12.6	Jordan	1.4	Swaziland	0.2
Burma	19.4	Kenya	5.9	Tanganyika	8.2
Cameroons, Br.	1.5	Korea, South	21.7	Thailand	19.9
Cameroons, Fr.	3.1	Liberia	1.3	Timor Portuguese	0.5
China, Mainland	582.6	Mozambique	6.0	Togoland, Br.	0.4
Ethiopia	20.0	Nepal	8.4	Togoland, Fr.	1.1
Fr. Equatorial Africa	4.7	Nigeria	31.3	Uganda	5.4
Fr. West Africa	18.7	Pakistan	80.1	West New Guinea	0.7
Gambia	0.3	Ruanda-Urundi	4.3	Yemen	4.5

GROUP II. Countries with more than 100 but less than 200 dollars per head
Total population 139.5

Bolivia	3.1	India, Port.	0.6	Rhodesia and	
Cambodia	4.1	Laos	1.4	Nyasaland, Fed. of	7.1
Ceylon	8.6	Leeward Islands	0.1	Saudi Arabia	7.0
Ecuador	3.7	Libya	1.1	Sudan	9.0
Egypt	22.5	Madagascar	4.8	Syria	3.5
Ghana	4.2	Morocco	8.2	Tunisia	3.6
Guatemala	3.3	Nicaragua	1.2	Viet-Nam	26.0
Haiti	3.3	Paraguay	1.6	Windward Islands	0.3
Honduras	1.7	Peru	9.2	Zanzibar and Pemba	0.3

GROUP III. Countries with more than 200 but less than 300 dollars per head
Total population 146.7

Algeria	9.4	Dominican Republic	2.5	Mexico	29.7
Barbados	0.2	El Salvador	2.2	Panama	0.9
Brazil	58.5	Hong Kong	2.3	Philippines	21.8
Br. Guiana	0.4	Iraq	5.2	Sarawak	0.6
Br. Honduras	0.1	Br. West Indies	2.9	Surinam	0.2
China, Taiwan	8.9	Mauritius	0.5		
Costa Rica	1.0				

GROUP IV. Countries with more than 300 dollars per head and over
Total population 64.6

Argentina	19.1	Cyprus	0.5	Puerto Rico	2.3
Bahamas	0.1	Israel	1.7	Trinidad and Tobago	0.7
Chile	6.6	Lebanon	1.4	Uruguay	2.5
Colombia	12.4	Malaya, Fed. of	5.7	Venezuela	5.6
Cuba	6.0				

Principal Problems of Method and Definition

138. One of the main purposes of this study was to expose the problems of collecting and presenting information for the use of the Council concerning international economic assistance to under-developed countries. To carry out this purpose the Secretariat reviewed the literature available, which, at this first stage, was of necessity predominantly literature of the contributing countries, and decided upon a tentative scheme of presentation which was communicated to contributing governments by the Secretary-General. The tentative scheme is set out on pages 5-5a and will require to be reviewed by the Council from the point of view of its practicability and informativeness. Owing to the shortage of time available, both to the contributing governments and to the Secretariat, and owing to the different institutional arrangements in the contributing countries, it was difficult for some of them to conform with the full detail of the scheme at least in respect of data for past years. An example of the application of the full detail of the scheme is available in the information provided by the Government of Canada.

139. To facilitate the Council's consideration of this subject it has been thought advisable to summarise in the following paragraphs certain problems of definition and method which determine the data to be collected in studies of this kind.

Definition of the under-developed countries

140. As mentioned above the "under-developed" countries have been defined for the purpose of this study as comprising Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean (excluding Japan and the Union of South Africa). The area qualifies for the definition by reason of the low level of production in the area as a whole. The extent of the problem of economic development in this area may be seen from the data given in Table XXVIII. The area contains a population of approximately 1 730 million people which is almost two-thirds of the total world population. The average production per head is in the region of 100 dollars annually. This figure may be contrasted with production per head in the industrial countries of Europe which is in the region of 1 000 dollars and with current figures of 2 500 dollars and 1 900 dollars respectively for the United States of America and Canada. In view of the ordinal nature of the data on production per head small differences in these figures among the countries should be disregarded. For this reason the countries have been grouped into four levels of production per head as shown in Table XXVIII. From that

table it will be seen that the countries with very low production, as measured by the approximate level of less than \$100, comprise a total population of 1 363 million. Countries with a somewhat higher level between \$100 and \$200, comprise a total population of 140 million, while those at the next level, between \$200 and \$300 comprise a total population of 147 million. In the highest level, for the geographic area covered, are countries with a total population of 65 million. In this highest group very wide differences exist among the countries and four of the countries included (viz. Argentina, Puerto Rico, Israel and Venezuela) have national products per head approaching or exceeding \$500, which is higher than the level of a number of European countries that have been excluded by definition.

141. The production levels of Table XXVIII may be regarded as providing an indication of the extent of the underemployment of human resources in the countries of the area while the population figures may serve as a rough approximation to the potential demand of each country for economic development.

142. The Council will wish to consider whether the geographic coverage of the study should be maintained in its present form for the time being.

Definition of Economic Assistance

143. The definition of international economic assistance used in the scheme covered only official contributions in the form of grants, long-term loans and technical assistance while purely military aid was excluded wherever possible. It will require to be considered whether this definition covers broadly the area of the Council's interest.

Obligations compared with Expenditure

144. It will be seen from the data assembled by the Secretariat that the amount of obligations, or commitments, undertaken by the contributing countries frequently differed from the amount actually transferred in the three years covered by the study. It is probable that if the data were maintained over a sufficiently long period the difference between obligations and expenditures would be greatly reduced. For short-term studies, however, these differences are inevitable and the Council will wish to consider whether the two separate series should be sought.

145. The determination of the amount of aid which an under-developed country can usefully absorb in a given time is still made largely by experiment. Insofar as differences between obligations to provide aid and drawings against obligations do not merely reflect time lags and administrative delays, they may throw light on the problems. It may therefore be useful to the Council to be aware of large unexpended balances where they exist.

Valuation

146. A major problem arises in the valuation of the economic assistance rendered. In the present survey the valuation of the contributing country has been used and this valuation has been converted into a valuation in terms of U.S. dollars at the prevailing official exchange rates. There are a number of reasons why this procedure will in general exaggerate the value of the assistance to the recipient country.

Method of Presentation

147. In the present study the data have been presented separately for each contributing country and each international agency; the same figures have then be rearranged to show the amounts directed to each recipient country. The Council may wish to review this method of presentation and to consider whether it is practicable to attempt to collect a separate series of data from recipient countries with perhaps an analysis of the uses of the aid in the recipient countries.

148. The Council may wish also to comment on the adequacy of the particular categories suggested by the Secretariat for the analysis of both the bilateral and multilateral programmes.
