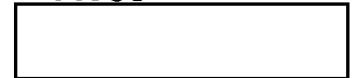


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Intelligence Report

Economic Aid to the Less Developed Countries, 1974

Secret

ER IR 75-9
March 1975

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Economic Aid
to the
Less Developed Countries
1974

Economic aid¹ to LDCs jumped 45% in 1974, to a record US \$33 billion (see Figure 1). Driven by a quadrupling of crude oil prices which (a) created an enormous new demand for aid, (b) eroded the foreign exchange position of the major industrial givers -- the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)² and (c) ballooned foreign exchange receipts of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)³ beyond any capability of it to absorb indigenously, OPEC members emerged as major donors both for bilateral and multilateral aid. They also were a mainstay of the capital market for the major industrial nations, without which some of these states would have had to curtail sharply their foreign assistance programs.

Bilateral assistance dominated the picture, totaling almost \$25 billion (see Table 1⁴). The OPEC share of this, which reached an estimated \$8.6 billion, roughly equaled the 1974 gain in bilateral agreements. Its share of total bilateral aid jumped to 35% from about 5% in 1973. Members of DAC, confronted with the oil bills which made possible the OPEC largesse, provided about \$12.3 billion of new aid, somewhat less than in 1973. The traditional DAC share of three-fourths of total bilateral aid dropped to about one-half in 1974. Assistance from Communist countries made up most of the rest of government-to-government pledges in 1974. It fell to about \$2.6 billion, primarily because of reduced commitments to other Communist nations. The United States remained the largest single donor nation,

1. Including official development assistance and other official aid as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The assistance excludes all private credits, whether or not publicly guaranteed. A commitment represents a formal declaration of intent after accords are signed. The less developed countries (LDCs) include all countries of Africa except the Republic of South Africa; all countries of East Asia except Hong Kong and Japan; Malta, Portugal, Spain, and Yugoslavia in Europe; and all countries in Latin America, the Near East, and South Asia.

2. DAC includes 12 nations of Western Europe and the countries of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States.

3. OPEC includes Algeria, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Venezuela.

4. For tables 1 through 13, see the Appendix.

Note: Comments and queries regarding this report are welcomed. They may be directed to [redacted] of the Office of Economic Research, [redacted]

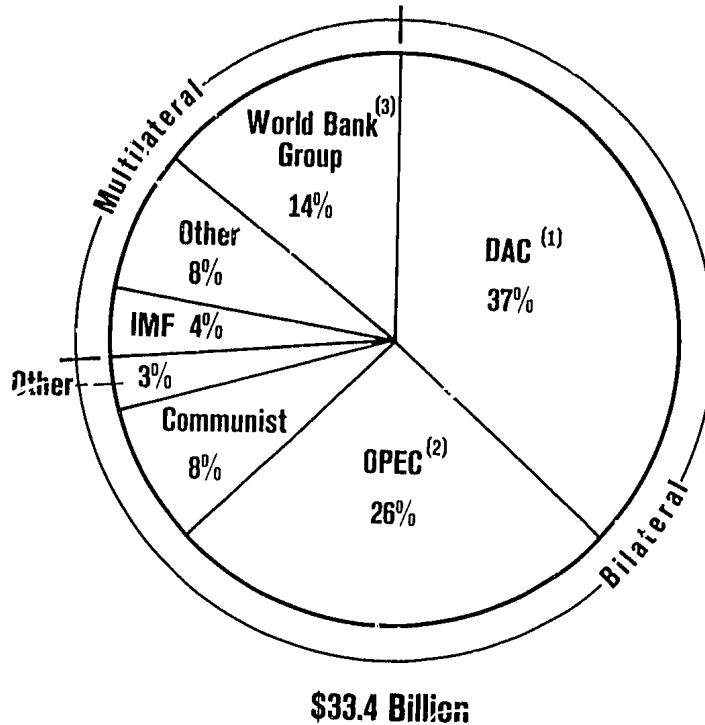
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Figure 1

Global Economic Aid Pledges to Less Developed Countries, 1974



1. DAC includes 12 nations of western Europe and the countries of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States.
2. OPEC includes Algeria, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Emirates, and Venezuela.
3. The World Bank Group includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Agency (IDA).

with \$5.6 billion of new pledges, followed by Japan and Saudi Arabia, each offering roughly \$2.5 billion. Iran, West Germany, Kuwait, and the UAE pledged similar amounts, each about \$1.5 billion.

Multilateral lending contributed importantly to the increase in total assistance in 1974 (see Tables 2 and 3). Multilateral institutions, including several newly created by groups within OPEC, provided \$8.7 billion in 1974, about 40% more than in 1973. More than one-half of the multilateral aid provided was furnished by the World Bank Group⁵. The long-term projects supported by World Bank

5. Including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Agency (IDA).

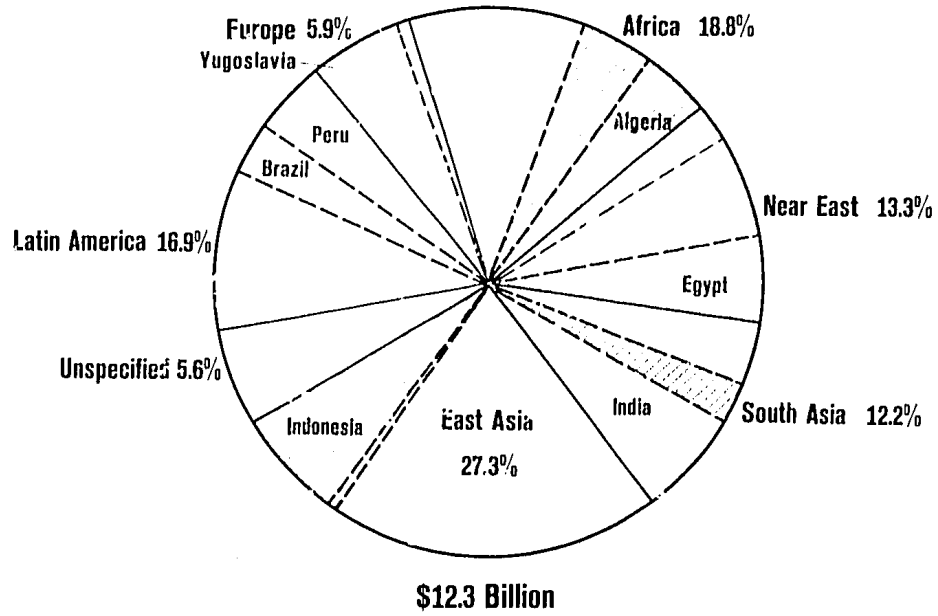
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Figure 2

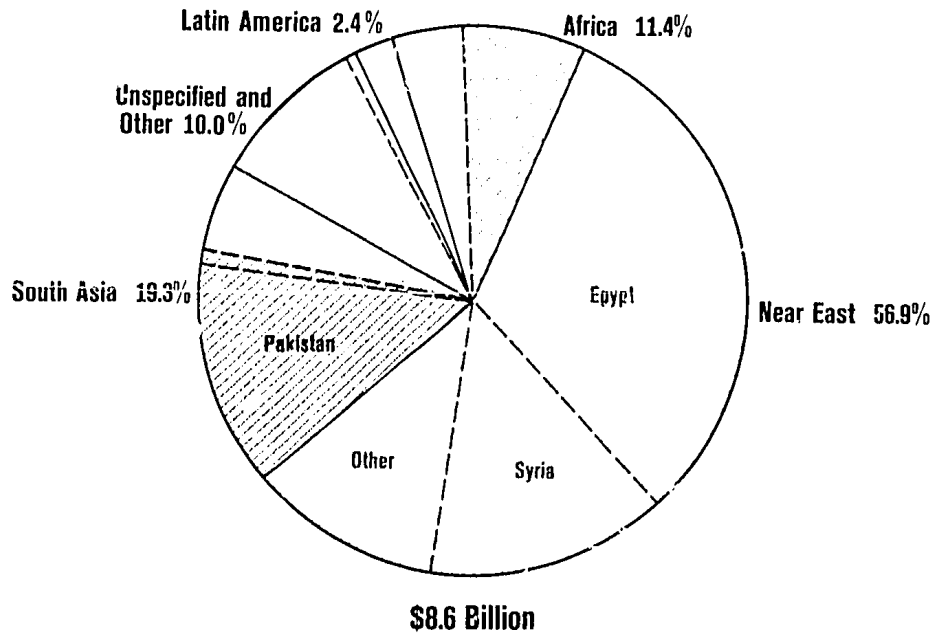
Major LDC Recipients of Economic Aid, 1974

//// Moslem

From DAC



From OPEC



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pledges occasionally were overshadowed, however, by the emergency aid furnished by the IMF Oil Facility, which provided more than \$1 billion of direct balance-of-payments assistance to LDCs. Although the new OPEC-associated multilateral institutions were funded to the tune of more than \$1.5 billion, they pledged less than \$350 million during 1974, most of which went to a small group of Arab states. The OPEC states were important contributors to the IMF Oil Facility, where near market rates of interest are paid. They also contributed about \$2 billion to the IBRD through bond purchases, a new area of OPEC participation.

OPEC's emergence as a major donor spurred important shifts in the distribution of aid. The OPEC Arab states concentrated their help on a limited set of countries, especially the Arab belligerents in the October War (see Figure 2). Three Near East-South Asian nations (Egypt, Syria, and Pakistan) suddenly bloom as the major recipients of bilateral aid. Thus, although global bilateral assistance reached near record proportions, most LDCs benefited little. The data show that

- DAC aid was provided to the usual roster of some 100 LDCs, and individually they fared less well because of lower DAC commitments;
- after allocations to Egypt, Syria, and Pakistan, only about \$3.6 billion in OPEC aid was left to be divided among 46 other LDCs;
- Egypt was the largest single recipient (15%) of bilateral help, followed by Syria and Pakistan, who together received almost 15% of total pledges; and
- the 32 Most Seriously Affected countries (MSAs)⁶ as a group received smaller commitments from their traditional aid suppliers in 1974 than the previous year. Increased OPEC allocations raised total MSA aid by 50%.

Spurred by increases in emergency aid, disbursements reached a record \$20 billion in 1974. Bilateral transfers of about \$15 billion included \$10 billion⁷ from DAC members, \$3 billion from OPEC, and \$2 billion⁷ from Communist nations. Aid flowing from multilateral agencies reached about \$5 billion, including more than \$1 billion from the IMF Oil Facility and \$2.0-\$2.5 billion⁷ from the World Bank Group. Actual transfers to the MSAs probably totaled no more than the \$2.5 billion they received in 1973. OPEC nations apparently contributed a larger share than DAC members.

6. United Nations criteria that identify MSAs include low per capita income (not exceeding \$400), sharp increase in import costs of essentials relative to export earnings, high ratio of debt services to export earnings, and low level of foreign exchange reserves to meet requirements.

7. Including deliveries of aid in the pipeline from commitments made in previous years.

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DISCUSSION

DAC Aid

1. Although DAC still ranks as the Third World's principal supplier of economic assistance, the group contributed only one-half of the official aid provided directly to LDCs in 1974. Pledges totaled about \$12.3 billion, DAC's lowest level since 1971 (see Table 4). Beset with economic recession and oil-related balance-of-payments problems of their own, most donors reduced the size of their aid programs. However, the three largest DAC donors -- the United States, Japan, and West Germany -- increased their commitments by about 15%. Other major contributors such as the United Kingdom, France, and Italy reduced their aid significantly. Nevertheless, because of project aid still in the pipeline from previous commitments, disbursements are thought to have maintained roughly the \$10 billion level registered in 1973.

2. Although more widely spread than OPEC assistance, DAC aid was heavily concentrated in East Asia, reflecting continuing large-scale US assistance programs in Indochina, South Korea, and Taiwan, as well as Japanese initiatives in this region. Africa claimed almost 20% of DAC's aid resources to retain second place, followed by Latin America, the Near East, and South Asia, in that order.

3. In spite of pressures for assistance to MSAs, DAC members as a group apparently did not respond. Estimated allocations dropped somewhat, from \$3.2 billion in 1973 to \$3 billion in 1974, as the US contribution was off \$350 million. DAC provided MSAs with \$1.2 billion in emergency aid to relieve their current account deficits.

OPEC Aid

4. OPEC's initiatives were the most striking development in the international economic aid arena in 1974. OPEC pledged \$8.6 billion (see Table 5) to raise its share of total bilateral aid to about 35%.⁸ Triggered by the October War, the oil embargo, and sharply expanded oil earnings, OPEC members provided almost \$1 billion of emergency assistance to the Arab belligerents during the last quarter of 1973. The subsequent creation of an enormous foreign exchange surplus enabled OPEC to emerge as a major donor in 1974. Nonetheless, OPEC aid continued to focus mainly

8. For a breakdown of individual OPEC country bilateral pledges, see Tables 6 through 12.

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on a narrow group of LDCs with common geopolitical or religious ties. A broader distribution pattern began to develop late in the year as a number of OPEC countries began to recognize that a more broad-based aid philosophy could ensure raw materials required to support their own planned industrial development. This incentive -- apparent especially in joint enterprise proposals that allow sharing of output -- should continue to broaden aid perspectives of some OPEC governments.

5. Saudi Arabia parlayed a \$19 billion current account surplus into third place in overall contributions, after the United States. The Saudis pledged \$2.5 billion, about 30% of OPEC's total commitment, divided among 25 countries. Iran, which topped the OPEC donor list at midyear, fell to second place by yearend as a number of major aid negotiations awaited final agreement. At more than \$1.7 billion, Iran's commitments were followed in importance by those of the UAE and Kuwait, each approximately \$1.4 billion.

6. OPEC was not a giveaway program. Only about one-third was grant aid. Some credits were provided on "commercial" terms. Kuwait's grant aid program was relatively the largest, accounting for more than two-thirds of its total commitments. Iran's repayment terms were the most severe, offering only about 1% of its total aid as grants. Most Iranian terms called for amortization over 5-20 years, after a 3-5-year grace, with interest of 2%-5%. Arab countries as a group provided about one-half of their aid as outright grants. Their credit terms were generally easier, usually allowing 10-20 years for repayment after several years grace. In some cases they allow as much as 40 years for repayment and no interest. Venezuela's oil subsidy to Central American nations is expected to be channeled into the recipient nations' development funds, and repayment will be made after a 6-year grace period over 25 years. Finally, oil credits granted by OPEC members usually covered one-half or less of the new price of oil.

7. OPEC assistance was concentrated on a small group of Moslem nations, which received 85% of total commitments. For example, 60% went to Egypt, Syria, and Pakistan. An additional 20% was designated for other Near East-South Asian nations. Almost two-thirds of OPEC's \$2.5 billion allotment to the MSAs went to Moslem countries. Although OPEC's aid to the MSAs was about 15% below that of DAC, it had a somewhat greater immediate impact because a larger percentage was emergency type of aid.

8. Aid to Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, largely for postwar reconstruction, absorbed almost 50% of total OPEC aid. Industrial projects (including those in

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which oil producers will participate in management and ownership and those that are part of reconstruction programs) were important claimants of OPEC aid. Drawdowns of aid funds by recipient countries for development programs probably will be lengthy and costly as OPEC lacks technical expertise and institutional structures to implement project assistance. For the most part, implementation will require the skills and equipment of the industrial West. Half of all OPEC aid pledged in 1974 will require third nation skills to implement, some \$3 billion for industrial and agricultural projects and \$1 billion for infrastructure.

9. Probably no more than \$3 billion worth of the bilateral aid committed in 1974 was transferred. More than two-thirds of this went to Egypt, Syria, and Pakistan, 10% went to Jordan and Oman, and another 10% was divided among other Moslem countries. Saudi Arabia, the largest of the OPEC donors, provided 45% of the funds disbursed. It was followed by Kuwait and Abu Dhabi, which together made up 35% of the total.

Communist Aid

10. Communist-LDC aid was essentially unchanged during 1974. Pledges of \$2.6 billion (see Table 13) were down slightly from most recent years because aid to other Communist nations appears to have fallen. Disbursements, totaling about \$2 billion, were roughly the same as in 1973. The USSR topped the list of Communist donors. North Vietnam remained the principal recipient of Soviet aid. Hanoi received almost 45% of all Communist aid. Argentina was the principal non-Communist recipient, with \$435 million, almost all for exploitation and development of energy resources. This assistance was funded equally by the USSR and East European countries. The \$600 million Communist commitment to MSAs approximated their pro rata share of this aid. The emergency portion of Communist assistance to the MSAs however, was less than 10%, compared with 50% for OPEC and 40% for DAC.

Aid Prospects

11. The high level of global aid commitments during 1974 should continue in 1975, with OPEC assuming a still larger share of the package. OPEC importance in bilateral aid will assure a large share of assistance for the Middle East and other Moslem nations. Nevertheless, indigenous development interests will require a number of oil producers to expand the number of nations to whom they extend aid. A trend, already surfaced in 1974, should see increased OPEC joint venture arrangements with other LDCs. Agreements were signed or are now being negotiated

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under which Iran would obtain iron ore from India, Kuwait bauxite from Guinea, and Libya copper from Zaire.

12. The growing role of development assistance in OPEC's bilateral aid package may reduce somewhat the amount of aid actually flowing from this group of countries over the next several years. Unless political conditions dictate, emergency aid transfers to other Arab nations probably will not continue at 1974 levels. For the most part, balance-of-payments assistance will be channeled, where need is demonstrated, through the IMF or other multilateral agencies that pay a good rate of return on their borrowings.

13. The 45% increase in total aid commitments in 1974 and anticipated higher absolute levels during the next several years should spur wider international cooperation. Against this background we expect that

- the large cash component of OPEC aid (untied procurement) will offer greater flexibility in the administration of development programs;
- OPEC's lack of technical skills and sophisticated financial institutions will require its members to rely heavily on the Western developed nations for expertise and equipment, and
- tripartite arrangements, using OPEC money and Western technical and engineering skills, will become an increasingly efficient means of implementing major projects in LDCs.

14. We anticipate that multilateral lending, especially by the IMF, will assume a larger share of the growing aid requirements. This will imply

- drawing more heavily on OPEC funding;
- reducing the role of some national aid programs, especially for emergency assistance; and
- increasing the availability of emergency assistance for balance-of-payments support.

As the role of multilateral assistance grows, it should be able not only to effect a wider distribution of aid through the application of uniform, objective criteria but also to serve as a more effective means than have national programs in attacking LDC food and energy problems.

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APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1

Estimated Official Bilateral Economic Aid Pledged to Less Developed Countries¹
1974

Million US \$

Recipient	Total	Donor			
		Communist Countries	DAC Countries	OPEC Countries ²	Other ³
Total.....	24,660.7	2,565.2	12,331.8	8,615.5	1,148.2
Africa.....	3,650.3	283.8	2,315.4	985.2	65.9
Algeria.....	493.5	....	489.5	4.0	....
Angola.....	1.6	....	1.6	....	....
Botswana.....	6.9	....	6.9	....	....
Burundi.....	5.1	....	5.1	....	....
Cameroon.....	183.8	0.2	183.6	....	....
Central African Republic.....	17.0	....	8.7	....	8.3
Chad.....	48.7	1.0	22.0	25.7	....
Congo.....	13.7	....	13.7	....	....
Dahomey.....	97.1	....	97.0	0.1	....
Ethiopia.....	59.9	0.7	57.9	1.3	....
Gabon.....	47.4	....	32.4	15.0	....
Gambia.....	2.2	0.2	0.6	1.4	....
Ghana.....	135.8	....	135.8	....	....
Guinea.....	121.0	83.5	0.5	37.0	....
Guinea-Bissau.....	0.5	....	....	0.5	....
Ivory Coast.....	59.7	....	59.7	....	....
Kenya.....	84.7	....	82.2	....	2.5
Lesotho.....	32.2	....	32.2	....	....
Liberia.....	18.8	....	18.8	....	....
Malagasy Republic.....	11.8	....	8.8	3.0	....
Malawi.....	85.5	....	58.5	....	27.0
Mali.....	39.3	....	35.7	3.6	....
Mauritania.....	191.3	47.3	11.4	120.1	12.5
Mauritius.....	2.8	....	2.8	....	....
Morocco.....	156.9	....	68.8	88.1	....
Niger.....	76.6	6.2	59.9	10.5	....
Nigeria.....	29.5	....	29.5	....	....
Rhodesia.....	0.1	....	....	0.1	....
Rwanda.....	5.5	....	5.5	....	....
Sahel.....	251.3	....	245.3	6.0	....
Senegal.....	64.3	0.5	22.3	41.5	....
Sierra Leone.....	10.6	....	10.6	....	....
Somalia.....	148.2	11.2	....	132.5	4.5
Sudan.....	182.4	....	53.7	127.7	1.0
Swaziland.....	10.4	....	10.4	....	....

Table 1

Estimated Official Bilateral Economic Aid Pledged to Less Developed Countries¹
 1974
 (Continued)

Million US \$

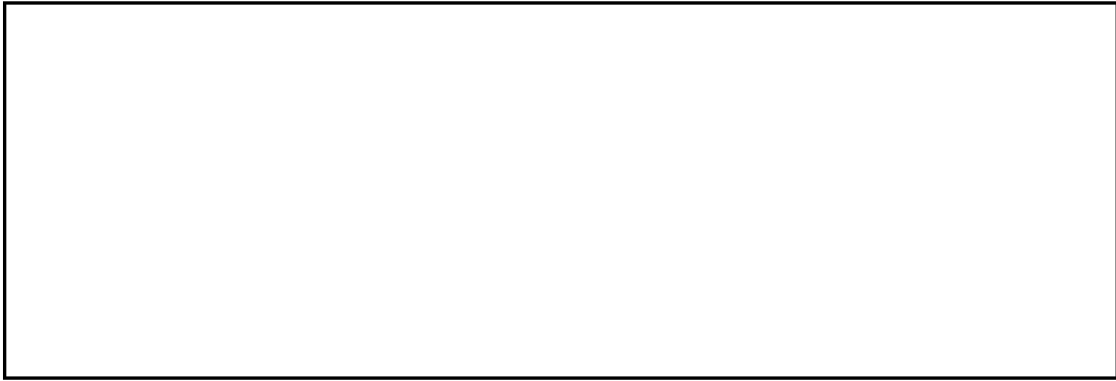
Recipient	Total	Donor			
		Communist Countries	DAC Countries	OPEC Countries ²	Other ³
Africa (Continued)					
Tanzania.....	286.3	75.0	93.1	112.0	6.2
Togo.....	13.4	....	9.4	4.0	....
Tunisia.....	121.8	....	54.3	67.5	....
Uganda.....	11.0	....	8.6	32.4	....
Upper Volta.....	38.3	3.1	35.2	....	....
Zaire.....	279.6	....	129.6	150.0	....
Zambia.....	70.0	51.9	10.0	1.2	3.9
Other and unallocated ⁴ ..	103.8	....	103.8	....	....
East Asia.....	4,651.1	1,125.0	3,364.7	63.0	98.4
Bhutan.....	8.3	....	....	....	8.3
Burma.....	121.6	....	112.2	....	9.4
Cambodia.....	317.9	....	317.9	....	....
Indonesia.....	869.1	....	789.1	....	80.0 ⁵
Laos.....	110.2	25.0	84.5	....	0.7
Malaysia.....	90.3	....	90.3	....	....
North Korea.....	46.0	....	46.0	....	....
North Vietnam.....	1,322.6	1,100.0	219.6	3.0	....
Philippines.....	278.1	....	218.1	60.0	....
Singapore.....	25.7	....	25.7	....	....
South Korea.....	360.7	....	360.7	....	....
South Vietnam.....	706.3	....	706.3	....	....
Taiwan.....	359.4	....	359.4	....	....
Thailand.....	18.8	....	18.8	....	....
Other and unallocated ⁴ ..	16.1	....	16.1	....	....
Europe.....	738.6	....	733.6	5.0	....
Malta.....	19.0	....	14.0	5.0	....
Portugal.....	27.1	....	27.1	....	....
Spain.....	39.2	....	39.2	....	....
Yugoslavia.....	653.3	....	653.3	....	....
Latin America.....	3,415.3	502.2	2,078.7	208.7	625.7
Antigua.....	2.0	....	2.0	....	....
Argentina.....	670.0	135.0	235.0	....	....
Bahamas.....	22.5	....	22.5	....	....
Barbados.....	2.0	....	2.0	....	....
Bolivia.....	143.7	1.2	68.5	....	74.0
Brazil.....	397.9	....	397.9	....	....
Cayman Islands.....	13.0	....	13.0	....	....
Chile.....	212.5	....	177.5	....	35.0
Colombia.....	71.9	6.0	65.9	....	....
Costa Rica.....	46.1	....	22.5	23.6	....
Cuba.....	515.3	50.0 ⁶	65.3	....	400.0 ⁷
Dominican Republic.....	21.7	....	21.4	....	0.3
Ecuador.....	24.3	....	24.3	....	....
El Salvador.....	52.6	23.5	29.1
Guatemala.....	43.3	5.5	37.8
Guyana.....	64.1	10.0	9.1	20.0	25.0
Haiti.....	16.8	16.8

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Table 1
 Estimated Official Bilateral Economic Aid Pledged to Less Developed Countries¹
 1974
 (Continued)

Million US \$

Recipient	Total	Donor			Other ³
		Communist Countries	DAC Countries	OPEC Countries ²	
Latin America (Continued)					
Honduras.....	107.7	....	51.8	41.6	11.3
Jamaica.....	25.5	....	25.5	....	....
Mexico.....	186.1	....	186.1	....	....
Nicaragua.....	62.0	....	41.6	20.4	....
Panama.....	47.2	....	14.0	33.2	....
Paraguay.....	40.1	....	20.0	....	20.1
Peru.....	562.0	....	562.0	....	60.0
Trinidad and Tobago.....	4.0	....	4.0	....	....
Uruguay.....	3.8	....	3.8	....	....
Venezuela.....	17.0	....	17.0	....	....
West Indies.....	8.6	....	8.6	....	....
Other and unallocated ¹	31.6	....	31.6	....	....
Near East.....	7,118.5	324.2	1,644.2	4,903.4	246.7
Bahrain.....	109.8	....	....	109.8	....
Cyprus.....	1.8	....	1.7	0.1	....
Egypt.....	3,595.9	20.0	625.4	2,723.5	227.0 ⁸
Greece.....	37.6	....	37.6	....	....
Iran.....	87.1	....	87.1	....	....
Iraq.....	250.0	....	250.0	....	....
Israel.....	206.8	....	206.8	....	....
Jordan.....	299.4	....	96.8	194.6	8.0
Lebanon.....	82.0	9.2	37.9	34.9	....
North Yemen.....	167.3	5.0	6.5	154.8	1.0
Oman.....	133.7	....	....	133.7	....
South Yemen.....	70.4	5.0	6.2	59.2	....
Syria.....	1,676.3	285.0	142.8	1,242.8	5.7
Turkey.....	384.2	....	131.2	250.0	....
Other and unallocated ¹	16.2	....	11.2	....	5.0
South Asia.....	3,605.9	330.0	1,499.2	1,665.2	111.5
Afghanistan.....	105.7	....	16.9	88.3	0.5
Bangladesh.....	694.0	103.1	326.4	151.5	110.0
India.....	989.2	....	785.4	203.8	....
Nepal.....	10.8	....	10.8	....	....
Pakistan.....	1,587.6	216.0	293.0	1,078.6
Sri Lanka.....	218.6	10.9	66.7	140.0	1.0
Unspecified.....	1,481.0	696.0	785.0



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Table 2

Multilateral Institutions: Estimated Economic Aid
 Pledged to Less Developed Countries
 1974

	Million US \$
Total	8,715
World Bank Group.....	4,600
IMF Oil Facility.....	1,195
UN agencies.....	125 ¹
UN special account.....	35 ¹
EC.....	625 ¹
Regional Banks.....	1,795
African Development Bank and Fund.....	130
Asian Development Bank and Fund.....	535
Caribbean Development Bank.....	15
Inter-American Development Bank.....	1,115
OPEC and Arab Institutions.....	340
Arab Special Fund for Africa.....	85
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.....	175
OAPEC Loan Program.....	80

¹ Preliminary.

Table 3

OPEC: Estimated Commitments to Multilateral
 Institutions¹
 1974

	Million US \$
Total	5,160
IMF Oil Facility.....	3,180 ²
UN.....	320
African Development Bank.....	45
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.....	195
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.....	120
Arab Special Fund for Africa.....	225
Arab Technical Aid Fund for Africa.....	10
Islamic Development Bank.....	935
OAPEC Special Fund for Arabs.....	80
Other.....	50

¹ Excluding IBRD private long-term bond placements with OPEC governments totaling about \$2 billion.

² Part of which was made available to developed countries.

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Table 4

DAC: Estimated Official Bilateral Economic Aid Pledged to Less Developed Countries¹

Million US \$

Recipient	Total	Canada	France	Italy	Japan	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States	West Germany	Other
Total	12,331.8	745.9	456.9	322.7	2,532.1	444.9	342.2	5,600.7	1,637.5	248.9
Africa	2,315.4	314.5	293.1	322.7	208.8	63.8	91.1	612.1	318.2	91.1
Algeria.....	480.5	....	....	300.0	40.0	....	....	83.5	66.0	....
Angola.....	1.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.6	....	....
Botswana.....	6.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.4	5.5	....
Burundi.....	5.1	....	....	1.5	....	....	....	0.6	....	3.0
Cameroon.....	183.6	4.3	135.0	....	....	....	....	0.8	43.5	....
Central African Republic.....	8.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.3	7.4	....
Chad.....	22.0	....	13.4	....	....	....	....	4.6	4.0	....
Congo.....	13.7	9.7	3.0	....	....	....	....	1.0	....	....
Dahomey.....	97.0	6.2	0.5	....	....	....	....	70.3	17.4	2.6
Ethiopia.....	57.9	....	1.0	....	12.5	2.0	8.0	30.3	3.9	0.2
Gabon.....	32.4	....	28.8	....	....	....	....	3.6	....	....
Gambia.....	0.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.6	....	....
Ghana.....	135.8	2.9	....	....	....	....	....	132.9	....	....
Guinea.....	0.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.5	....	....
Ivory Coast.....	59.7	2.8	6.8	....	....	....	1.3	34.0	14.8	....
Kenya.....	82.2	....	....	....	....	22.4	....	12.8	47.0	....
Lesotho.....	32.2	0.3	....	....	....	....	....	2.9	....	29.0
Liberia.....	18.8	....	7.0	....	....	....	....	11.8	....	....
Malagasy Republic.....	8.8	7.0	1.6	....	....	....	....	0.2	....	....
Malawi.....	58.5	21.8	....	....	....	....	36.0	0.2	0.5	....
Mali.....	35.7	....	12.5	....	....	....	....	8.4	14.8	....
Mauritania.....	11.4	....	1.5	....	....	....	....	5.7	4.2	....
Mauritius.....	2.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.8	....	....
Morocco.....	68.8	....	20.3	9.8	8.0	....	....	23.7	....	7.0
Niger.....	59.9	6.0	27.9	....	....	....	....	11.2	14.8	....
Nigeria.....	29.5	....	....	....	22.5	....	....	7.0	....	....
Rwanda.....	5.5	1.0	....	....	3.8	....	....	0.6	....	0.1
Sahel.....	245.3	236.0	9.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Senegal.....	22.3	0.4	3.6	....	....	....	....	2.3	14.8	1.2
Sierra Leone.....	10.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.6	....	....
Sudan.....	53.7	....	....	11.4	10.0	....	21.8	8.0	2.5	....
Swaziland.....	10.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.0	....	9.4
Tanzania.....	93.1	2.9	....	....	....	9.0	24.0	12.1	12.3	32.8
Togo.....	9.4	3.3	3.1	....	....	....	....	3.0	....	....
Tunisia.....	54.3	9.9	9.0	....	....	20.5	....	12.4	....	2.5
Uganda.....	8.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.2	8.4	....
Upper Volta.....	35.2	....	8.8	....	....	....	....	4.5	18.8	3.1
Zaire.....	129.6	....	....	....	112.0	....	....	2.0	15.4	0.2
Zambia.....	10.0	....	....	....	....	9.9	....	0.1	....	....
Other and unallocated.....	103.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	101.6	2.2	....
East Asia	3,364.7	3.1	62.9	....	1,370.0	284.1	8.7	1,753.4	151.3	31.2
Burma.....	112.2	....	....	....	88.4	....	7.0	....	16.8	....
Cambodia.....	317.9	....	....	....	2.0	10.0	....	304.0	....	1.9
Indonesia.....	789.1	....	36.7	....	538.4	....	....	133.9	67.6	12.5
Laos.....	84.5	3.1	6.2	....	14.2	4.6	1.7	33.5	15.7	5.5
Malaysia.....	90.3	....	....	....	90.0	....	....	0.3	....	....
North Korea.....	46.0	....	....	....	....	46.0	....	....	....	....
North Vietnam.....	219.6	....	20.0	....	....	191.0	....	....	2.4	6.2
Philippines.....	218.1	....	....	....	102.1	....	....	101.0	15.0	....
Singapore.....	25.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	25.7	....	....
South Korea.....	360.7	....	....	....	112.4	32.5	....	201.8	14.0	....

Secret

Table 4

DAC: Estimated Official Bilateral Economic Aid Pledged to Less Developed Countries¹
1974
(Continued)

Million US \$

Recipient	Total	Canada	France	Italy	Japan	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States	West Germany	Other
East Asia (Continued)										
South Vietnam.....	706.3	...	...	...	122.5	...	...	558.0	19.8	5.1
Taiwan.....	359.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	359.4	...	...
Thailand.....	18.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.8	...	...
Other and unallocated.....	16.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.1	...	...
Europe.....	733.6	1.0	3.1	...	3.7	...	...	439.8	286.0	...
Malta.....	14.0	1.0	3.1	...	...	...	...	9.9	...	...
Portugal.....	27.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.1	...	...
Spain.....	39.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.2	...	...
Yugoslavia.....	653.3	...	...	...	3.7	...	...	363.6	286.0	...
Latin America.....	2,078.7	212.9	2.1	...	389.1	...	11.3	1,299.8	141.8	21.4
Antigua.....	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	...	...
Argentina.....	235.0	129.5	...	...	...	...	...	40.5	65.0	...
Bahamas.....	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.5	...	...
Barbados.....	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	...	...
Bolivia.....	68.5	...	...	...	12.0	...	...	56.5	...	...
Brazil.....	397.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	397.9	...	...
Cayman Islands.....	13.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.0	...	...
Chile.....	177.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	177.5	...	...
Colombia.....	65.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.9	...	...
Costa Rica.....	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.2	...	9.3
Cuba.....	65.3	47.9	...	...	17.4	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic.....	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.4	...	...
Ecuador.....	24.3	...	...	...	9.4	...	...	14.9	...	...
El Salvador.....	23.5	...	...	...	20.3	...	...	3.2	...	...
Guatemala.....	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	...	...
Guyana.....	9.1	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	3.9	...	...
Haiti.....	16.8	2.3	2.4	...	...	...	...	12.1	...	...
Honduras.....	51.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.8	...	...
Jamaica.....	25.5	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	20.5	...	...
Mexico.....	186.1	15.0	...	...	...	...	...	171.1	...	...
Nicaragua.....	41.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.6	...	...
Panama.....	14.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.5	...	0.5
Paraguay.....	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.4	...	11.6
Peru.....	502.0	8.0	...	...	330.0	...	11.3	77.7	75.0	...
Trinidad and Tobago.....	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.0	...	...
Uruguay.....	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	1.8	...
Venezuela.....	17.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.0	...	...
West Indies.....	8.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.6	...	...
Other and unallocated.....	31.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.6	...	...
Near East.....	1,644.2	82.5	14.0	...	593.3	2.2	8.1	496.1	438.6	9.4
Cyprus.....	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.9	...
Egypt.....	625.4	...	14.0	...	240.0	...	8.1	156.3	200.0	7.0
Greece.....	37.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.1	22.5	...
Iran.....	87.1	82.5	...	...	...	...	...	4.6	...	...
Iraq.....	250.0	...	...	...	250.0	...	...	...	...	...
Israel.....	206.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	151.8	55.0	...
Jordan.....	96.8	...	...	...	10.0	...	...	61.4	25.4	...
Lebanon.....	37.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.9	...	...
North Yemen.....	6.5	...	...	...	...	2.2	...	4.3	...	...
South Yemen.....	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.8	2.4
Syria.....	142.8	...	...	...	53.3	...	...	22.5	67.0	...

Table 4

DAC: Estimated Official Bilateral Economic Aid Pledged to Less Developed Countries¹
1974
(Continued)

Recipient	Total	Canada	France	Italy	Japan	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States	Million US \$	
									West Germany	Other
Near East (Continued)										
Turkey.....	131.2	....	....	....	40.0	....	....	30.2	61.0	....
Other and unallocated.....	11.2	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.2	....	....
South Asia.....	1,499.2	131.9	81.4	....	267.2	94.8	223.0	303.5	301.6	95.8
Afghanistan.....	16.9	....	....	....	0.5	....	2.4	14.0	....	....
Bangladesh.....	326.4	40.0	5.2	....	82.1	3.3	29.3	114.8	42.0	9.7
India.....	785.4	61.2	53.0	....	147.8	86.0	175.0	62.4	144.0	56.0
Nepal.....	10.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.5	3.4	5.9
Pakistan.....	293.0	25.3	23.2	....	22.1	....	8.1	101.9	88.2	24.2
Sri Lanka.....	66.7	5.4	....	....	14.7	5.5	8.2	8.9	24.0	....
Unspecified.....	696.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	696.0	....	....

¹ DAC includes 12 nations of Western Europe and the countries of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States.

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