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NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

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ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

DEVELOPMENT AID GRANTED BY THE SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES  
AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN 1972

Note by the German Delegation(1)

I. GENERAL

The development aid by Communist countries was also granted exclusively under political aspects in 1972. The development aid granted by the Western industrial countries (primarily the DAC members) is considered by the Soviet bloc as an instrument to overcome post-colonial problems whose solution, in their eyes, is the sole responsibility of the West as a historical consequence. Therefore the postulates of the UN strategy (for the second development decade) and of UNCTAD are not considered as guidance by the Soviet bloc. The development aid by the Soviet bloc is thus linked exclusively with foreign policy aims and objectives of its own economy; it is marked by strict delivery and commodity commitments.

Communist development aid is mostly granted in the form of reimbursable project-tied credits. The credit terms are 10-12 years at interest rates from 2 to 6%. Technical aid is granted under the same conditions. Less than 5% of the aid is provided as a grant.

Only the People's Republic of China grants her aid in the intention to increase her prestige and, in view of the credits granted by the USSR, under particularly favourable conditions. She grants long-term credits with terms of 30 years, free of interest, allowing 5-10 years without reimbursement, and permits, as a rule, exclusive reimbursement in the form of domestic products (while the other countries with government controlled trade demand that the balance be paid in cash). Under these

This document includes: 3 Annexes

(1) This report may be considered as a useful contribution to the study, by the Committee, of the Economic Relations between the Communist countries and the developing countries during the meeting planned for 30th May, 1974.

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circumstances it is understandable that the Soviet information media are continuously attacking the motives and methods of China's policy in the Third World. These attacks permit the conclusion that Red China's rivalry in the field of development aid causes the USSR some difficulties.

II. OVERALL SURVEY (Promised Credits)

The credits promised by the Communist countries amounted to about US \$1,700 million (gross payments) in 1972. Compared with the year before this represents a reduction of about \$81 million. The shares of the individual countries providing credits are as follows:

	(in \$ million)
USSR	581
The People's Republic of China	499
Rumania	243
Poland	148.2
CSSR	134.6
Hungary	90
GDR	20
Bulgaria	14.5

These figures do not include the aid granted by the Soviet Union within the Soviet bloc, which is estimated to have amounted to \$800 million (net payments) in 1972. Moreover, this list does also not include the development aid granted by the PR of China to Communist developing countries (1972: about \$280 million net).

This shows that the largest share in credit promises is that of the Soviet Union (34%) before China (28%). The COMECON countries together (without the USSR) - granted 38% of the Communist development aid. Of the total number of 120 developing countries (outside the Soviet bloc) only 23 countries were promised Communist development aid in 1972 (1971: 21).

III. REGIONAL BREAKDOWN (Promised Credits)

1. The Soviet Union concentrated her aid promises on five countries (without Cuba) in 1972. The major part was promised to Turkey (158) followed by Chile (144), Afghanistan (121), Syria (84) and Bangla Desh (73.5). According to Soviet information about \$400 million were paid in 1972 of these and earlier promised credits, while reimbursements amounted to about

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\$260 million. This represents a net payment of about \$140 million by the Soviet Union in 1972 (for the sake of comparison: the public ODA net payments by the Federal Republic of Germany in 1972: US \$957 million, by Belgium \$208 million - other comparative data for the DAC members are contained in the annual DAC report for 1973 which the missions will receive soon).

2. The PR of China promised credits to 14 developing countries in 1972. The breakdown of overall promised credits is as follows:

Africa	42%
Europe	9%
Latin America	18%
Middle East/ South Asia	31%

The following credits were promised in Africa:

Burundi	\$20 million
Dahomey	\$44 "
Madagascar	\$9 "
Ruanda	\$22 "
Togo	\$45 "
Mauritius	\$34 "
Tunisia	\$36 "

For most of these countries these were the first credit promises by the PR of China in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations (exception: Mauritius and Tunisia).

In Europe the PR of China promised credits to Malta (45 million), in Latin America to Chile (63 million) and Guyana (26 million, first promise). The main receivers of Chinese credit promises in Asia were Afghanistan (45), Syria (45), Sri Lanka (44), AR Yemen (21). Moreover, an agreement on economic aid has been concluded with the PR of Yemen which does not contain any figures.

3. The COMECON countries - without the Soviet Union - promised the following credits in 1972:

(in US \$ million)

<u>Rumania:</u> to Algeria	100
Zambia	50
Syria	93

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(in US \$ million)

<u>Poland:</u>	to Iraq	100
	Peru	48
<u>CSSR:</u>	Burundi	50
	Tanzania	9.6
	Iraq	50
	Bangla Desh	25
<u>Hungary:</u>	Peru	30
	Iraq	50
	Sri Lanka	10
<u>Bulgaria:</u>	Algeria	4.5
	Somalia	1.5
	Tanzania	3
	Iran	10

The GDR made only one credit promise i.e. to Chile amounting to \$20 million.

No data are available on payments and reimbursements that net credits cannot be calculated.

4. The geographical breakdown of the total credits promised by all countries with government controlled trade in 1971 and 1972 shows the following picture:

	1971	%	1972	%
Europe	-	-	45	2.2
East Asia	57	3.1	-	-
Latin America (without Cuba)	259	14.4	331	19.2
Middle East/ South Asia	904	50.0	930	54.3
Africa	586	32.5	419	24.3
Total	1,806	100	1,725	100

Compared with 1971 promised credits to Latin America increased by 5%, to the Middle East and South Asia by about 4% in 1972, while those to Africa decreased by 8.2% and to

East Asia by 4.3%. A new country receiving credits in Europe as from 1972 is Malta (2.2%). Increases in Latin America were in favour of Chile (\$91 million) and Guyana (\$26 million). They were granted by the Soviet Union and China. Increases in the Middle East and South Asia have been shared by the following countries (in brackets: totals promised): Afghanistan (\$161 million), Bangla Desh (\$99 million), Iran (\$10 million), Sri Lanka (\$22 million), Syria (\$222 million) and Turkey (\$158 million). In these, almost all Soviet bloc countries were involved.

The reduced credit promises by the COMECON countries and the USSR in Africa - the latter did not promise aid to any country in Africa in 1972 - affected primarily Algeria (-\$79 million), Ethiopia (-\$84 million) and Mauritania (-\$20 million).

Also in 1972 most credits were promised to the Middle East, South Asia and Africa. East Asia ranges third, followed by Latin America.

5. The following is a survey of the cumulative promises of Communist aid from 1954 to 1972,

according to regions:

Credits promised  
1954-1972  
in US \$ million

	Soviet Union	COMECON countries (without Soviet Union)	China	Total	%
Europe	-	-	45	45	0.3
East Asia	154	306	281	741	5
Latin America (without Cuba)	448	590	133	1,171	7.7
Middle East and South Asia (including Greece)	6,375	2,414	918	9,707	64.6
Africa	1,252	785	1,322	3,359	22.4
Total	8,229	4,095	2,699	15,023	100

The shares in the total volume were 55% for the Soviet Union, 18% for China, and 27% for the COMECON countries.

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This overall survey also shows that the main emphasis of Communist credit activities was on the Middle East/South Asia region. This shows especially the commitment of the Soviet Union which obviously hopes to obtain optimum results by concentrating her credits on her geographical neighbours. This explains also the reduction of Soviet aid to African countries. While the Soviet Union granted aid to 21 countries in Africa from 1954 to 1970, their number was reduced to three in 1971 and in 1972 no African country was promised Soviet aid. This affected states like Guinea, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia who, although not regularly, nevertheless received aid promises until 1970.

It appears likely that, apart from strategic considerations, the realization of the following may have played a rôle for the Soviet "withdrawal" from the black African countries:

- (1) The African countries are still far from becoming industrial countries.
- (2) Poverty and a subsistence economy will turn the African countries into boarders of the rich countries for many years to come.
- (3) The continuation of the tribal system and of tribal disputes are slowing down any economic growth.

Finally, it appears possible that the Soviet Union decided that she did not want to start an economic aid race with the PR of China competing for the favour of the peoples in Black Africa.

#### IV. PAYMENTS

Although no detailed data are available on payments by Communist creditor countries it is assumed that about half of the promised credits are still in the "pipeline". This may be explained by the slow implementation of the strongly project-tied aid which, in addition, is tied to supplies and exports from Communist countries. The shortage of trained counterparts in the developing countries adds further to the difficulties in the implementation of projects, also for the Communist creditor countries. (For comparison: the share of German promised credits in the "pipeline" is about 33%.)

#### V. TYPES OF AID

##### (a) Capital aid

The aid promised by Communist countries was almost exclusively of a bilateral nature also in 1972. While in former years the Soviet Union promised her aid primarily for

heavy industry and infrastructure projects she is now turning also to other projects: Chile was to buy, amongst other things, machines and equipment with the credit (\$144 million). In Afghanistan the projects of the Five-Year Plan (oil refineries, pipelines, a prefabricated house factory, an irrigation canal) are supported with the credit (\$121 million). In Bangla Desh the credit (\$74 million) is to be used for the purchase of agricultural machines, road construction and ship-building machines, aeroplanes and ships. Finally, Moscow agreed to build a thermal power plant in the PR of Yemen. Some projects offer possibilities for export-orientated joint ventures which promise export promotion and thus a relief of the foreign currency situation in the receiving countries.

The COMECON countries orientated their aid less strictly to certain sectors than the Soviet Union and promised their aid in 1972 mainly for the purchase of machines and equipment (Algeria and Zambia).

The PR of China promised aid to Ruanda (\$22 million) for road improvements and a cement factory, and to Madagascar (\$9 million) for a tourist complex. Malta intends to construct a dry-dock, a chocolate factory and a glass factory with the promised \$45 million credit.

China's credit for Chile (\$63 million) is destined (if it is used at all) for food imports while Guyana intends to build a textile factory, a glass factory and a building stone factory with the promised \$26 million.

(b) Technical aid (personnel aid)

Apart from the promised capital credits the aid granted by the Communist countries in the form of personnel assistance plays a major rôle. More than 39,000 experts have worked in developing countries for more than one month in 1972. Compared with the year before this represents an increase of 12%. This increase was mainly due to the higher number of experts from the PR of China for the construction of the Tansam railway. As a general rule, the PR of China provides the major share of experts in the developing countries. This share grew from 53% in 1971 to 56% in 1972. The number of Soviet experts remained constant in 1972 compared with 1971; however, their percentage decreased from 32% to 29%. The share of experts from the COMECON countries was 15% in the average during the last two years.

The main regions where Communist experts operated were still Africa (71%) and the Middle East/South Asia (28%). 90% of China's experts worked in Africa, followed by 64% from the COMECON countries and 34% from the Soviet Union. China's experts worked mainly in Tanzania, the COMECON experts in Algeria and Libya, the Soviet Union experts in Algeria.

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Experts in the Middle East and South Asia operated mainly in Egypt, Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq and Syria. 65% of them were of Soviet provenance, the rest came from the Eastern European countries and the PR of China.

The number of Communist experts in Latin America is comparatively small.

Regional Survey of the Experts' Activities in 1971 and 1972

	Soviet Union		COMECON countries		PR of China	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
Africa	4,200	3,760	3,300	3,850	17,200	20,275
East Asia	150	25	75	20	-	30
Latin America	75	190	150	130	-	30
Middle East/ South Asia	6,600	7,225	1,900	1,975	1,400	1,830
Total	11,025	11,200	5,425	5,930	18,600	22,165
Total 1971: 35,050						
1972: 39,295						

(c) Training and Educational Aid (trainees, scholarships)

(aa) Trainees

In 1972 about 2,300 trainees were trained in Communist countries. This represents a reduction of about 15% compared with the year before. It is estimated that about 23,500 persons from developing countries were trained in total in Communist countries from 1956 to 1972.

The highest number (58%) was trained in the Soviet Union. The remainder (42%) were trained in East European states. The training of trainees is, as a rule, connected with current projects or projects in preparation. About 75% of the trainees came from the Middle East and South Asia and the major part of the rest from Africa; 50 trainees came from Latin America.

(bb) University and Technical College Scholarships

Almost 24,065 students from developing countries studied at Communist universities in 1972 (in DAC countries in 1972: approximately 82,000).

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This figure includes the students from developing countries who were admitted for the first time again to China after the cultural revolution. The largest contingent of students came from African countries (11,715), followed by students from the Middle East and South Asia (8,670), Latin America (3,005) and East Asia (675). Among the African countries it is primarily Algeria, Morocco and Sudan which sent more than 1,200 students each, and the Congo (Brazzaville), Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Tanzania which sent about 500 students each.

The largest number of students from East Asia came from Indonesia (340) and from Latin America from Chile (260).

The Middle East and the South Asian region follow after Africa in taking up scholarships: more than 500 students each were sent from Cyprus, Egypt, Syria, Afghanistan, Yemen (AR), Yemen (PR), Iraq and Jordan.

About 56,000 students from developing countries (without Cuba, North Korea and North Vietnam) studied at universities in the Soviet bloc countries and the PR of China from 1956 to 1972 (in DAC countries about 800,000 from 1962-1972).

It has been observed that the education offered at Communist universities meets the expectations of the students' home countries. Some of the students who studied at Communist universities have advanced to leading positions in their home countries in the meantime.

## VI. OVERALL ASSESSMENT

The development aid granted by Communist countries to developing countries in 1972 was again determined by considerations in the fields of foreign policy, foreign trade and global strategy. Its concentration on a few developing countries reflects at the same time the present limits of its capabilities. The small volume of (net) credits compared with the West has been adroitly concealed in public relations activities. Supply ties and high costs of personnel aid provide the Communist countries with either foreign currency or raw materials from developing countries. The unfavourable credit conditions - compared to the guaranteed credits by Western countries - cause in the long run an increasing indebtedness and consequently a growing dependence (which has probably been taken into account by the creditors).

This result of development aid by Communist countries in 1972, which is not very favourable in comparison with the Western creditor countries, emphasizes the primarily propagandistic nature of the proposal made recently by the USSR at the UN that the military budgets should be reduced in favour of development aid.

The sometimes considerable aid within the Communist bloc which is granted also for other considerations than those connected with the developing policy cannot alter this assessment.

NATO,  
1110 Brussels.

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ANNEX I to  
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SOVIET ECONOMIC CREDITS AND GRANTS (a) EXTENDED TO  
LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, BY YEAR

CREDITS ET DONS ECONOMIQUES (a) ACCORDES PAR L'URSS  
AUX PAYS EN VOIE DE DEVELOPPEMENT, PAR ANNEE

In Millions of US \$ - En millions de \$ des E.U.

Area and Country	1954-64	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1954-72
<u>Total</u>	<u>4,033</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>1,244</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>476</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>965</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>3,229</u>
<u>Africa</u>	<u>760</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,252</u>
Algeria	231	-	1	-	-	-	-	189	-	421
Cameroon	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Congo	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ethiopia	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
Ghana	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
Guinea	73	-	3	-	-	92	-	-	-	168
Kenya	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Mali	59	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	60
Mauritania	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Morocco	-	-	44	-	-	-	44	-	-	88
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
Senegal	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Sierra Leone	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Somalia	57	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Sudan	22	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	64
Tanzania	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Tunisia	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Uganda	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Zambia	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
<u>East Asia</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>154</u> 21
Burma	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Cambodia	21	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Indonesia	111	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
<u>Latin America</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>448</u>
Argentina	30	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	2	-	30
Brazil	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Chile	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	39	144	258
Colombia	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	28
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
<u>Near East/South Asia</u>	<u>3,096</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>1,078</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>6,375</u>
Afghanistan	553	11	1	5	127	-	3	5	121	826
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-
Egypt	1,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	-	1,198
Greece	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
India	1,020	2	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,593
Iran	41	-	289	-	178	-	54	-	-	562
Iraq	184	-	-	-	-	121	22	222	-	549
Nepal	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Pakistan	44	50	84	-	67	20	-	209	-	474
Sri Lanka	30	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	38
Syria	100	-	133	-	-	-	-	-	84	317
Turkey	10	-	-	200	-	166	-	-	158	534
Yemen (Aden)	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	14
Yemen (Sana)	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92

(a) Grants are believed to represent less than 5 percent of the total  
*Les dons représenteraient moins de 5 % du total*

(b) Includes Bangladesh prior to 1972  
*Comprend le Bangladesh avant 1972*

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CHINESE ECONOMIC CREDITS AND GRANTS EXTENDED TO  
LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, BY YEAR

CREDITS ET DONNS ECONOMIQUES ACCORDES PAR LA CHINE  
AUX PAYS EN VOIE DE DEVELOPPEMENT, PAR ANNEE

In Millions of US \$ - En millions de \$ des E.U.

Area and Country	1956-64	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1956-72
<u>Total</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>709</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>2,699</u>
<u>Africa</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>454</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>1,322</u>
Algeria	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	92
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Central African Republic	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Congo	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Dahomey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	84
Ghana	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Guinea	26	-	30	-	-	-	10	-	-	66
Kenya	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Madagascar Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Mali	52	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Mauritania	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	20	-	25
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
Somalia	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	132
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	40	-	82
Tanzania	46	-	8	-	-	-	201	1	-	256
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36
Uganda	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Zambia	-	-	-	17	-	-	201	-	-	218
<u>Europe</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45
<u>East Asia</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>57<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>0</u>	<u>281</u>
Burma	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 <sup>a/</sup>	-	84
Cambodia	49	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Indonesia	89	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
<u>Latin America</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>133</u>
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	63	65
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
<u>Near East/South Asia</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>918</u>
Afghanistan	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	73
Egypt	85	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	106
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	45
Nepal	40	-	20	-	2	-	-	-	-	62
Pakistan	60	-	-	7	42	-	200	-	-	309
Sri Lanka	41	-	-	-	-	-	12	32	44	129
Syria	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	61
Yemen (Aden)	-	-	-	-	12	-	43	-	-	55
Yemen (Sana)	42	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	21	78

(a) 557 million of the 1961 Chinese credit to Burma was reinstated in 1971

Sur le crédit ouvert en 1961 par la Chine à la Birmanie, un montant de 57 millions de \$ a été rouvert en 1971

EAST EUROPEAN (a) ECONOMIC CREDITS AND GRANTS (b) EXTENDED TO  
LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, BY YEAR

CREDITS ECONOMIQUES ET DONS (b) ACCORDES PAR L'EUROPE DE L'EST (a)  
AUX PAYS EN VOIE DE DEVELOPPEMENT, PAR ANNEE

In Millions of US \$ - En millions de \$ des E.U.

Area and Country	1954-64	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1954-72
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,264</u>	<u>586</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>4,095</u>
<u>Africa</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>785</u>
Algeria	22	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	150	246
Ethiopia	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Ghana	82	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
Guinea	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Mali	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Morocco	5	30	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	40
Nigeria	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	38
Somalia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Sudan	-	10	-	47	-	11	10	75	-	153
Tanzania	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13
Tunisia	22	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	73
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
<u>East Asia</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>305</u>
Burma	2	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Cambodia	5	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	17
Indonesia	260	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263
<u>Latin America</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>590</u>
Argentina	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	9
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	26
Brazil	184	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	227
Chile	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	95	20	120
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Ecuador	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	15
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	6	25	44	78	153
Uruguay	-	-	-	10	-	-	15	-	-	25
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10
<u>Near East/South Asia</u>	<u>609</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>2,414</u>
Afghanistan	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
Egypt	252	255	-	22	-	-	-	142	-	671
India	250	22	68	10	-	32	-	-	-	382
Iran	15	125	-	10	75	200	-	-	10	435
Iraq	-	-	-	14	-	125	43	37	200	419
Pakistan <sup>c/</sup>	28	-	28	-	-	8	10	-	-	74
Sri Lanka	10	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	62
Syria	30	55	59	-	25	25	-	-	93	287
Turkey	8	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	14
Yemen (Aden)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16
Yemen (Sana)	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17

(a) Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania  
*Bulgarie, Tchecoslovaquie, Allemagne de l'Est, Hongrie, Pologne, Roumanie*

(b) Grants are estimated to be less than 5 percent of the total  
*Les dons seraient inférieurs à 5 % du total*

(c) Includes Bangladesh prior to 1972  
*Comprend le Bangladesh avant 1972*