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Economic Committee Papers - Republic of China - Country Economic Brief

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#### COUNTRY ECONOMIC BRIEF

#### I. QUALITATIVE EVALUATION

#### A. Summary

1. Performance:

2. Poverty:

3. Creditworthiness:

4. Bank/IDA eligibility:

Satisfactory.

Per capita GNP amounted to US\$251 in 1967. In view of low external debt, favorable prospects, relatively large foreign exchange reserves, the Republic is creditworthy for considerable additional loans on conventional terms.

The Republic is eligible for Bank loans, not for IDA credits.

#### B. General Evaluation

There is no sign as yet of a slowdown of the economy's remarkable expansion (almost 9 percent a year on average in real terms during 1951-67). GNP growth in 1967 amounted to 9 percent, and the growth of manufacturing industry, the leading sector of the economy, to 17 percent. Activities closely related to industrialization such as construction, power generation, and transportation are also expanding very fast. Exports consisting of a wide variety of industrial and processed agricultural products are competing very successfully in a large number of markets. Export growth in 1967 amounted to almost 15 percent, the total value of exports reaching \$670 million. An important feature of the economy's post-war growth is the attention paid to agricultural development. Agricultural growth is well ahead of population growth; in 1967 it amounted to over 5 percent.

Soaring capital formation (currently around 25 percent of GNP) has caused capital goods imports to increase rapidly. This is the main cause of a fairly large trade deficit in 1967 (\$156 million) after much smaller deficits during 1963-66. The deficit was financed largely by aid from official sources (Japanese yen credits, declining amounts of US aid, and rapidly growing IBRD disbursements). Direct investment by foreigners has also assumed importance, more because of the introduction of sophisticated technology than the direct balance-of-payments effect. The overall 1967 balance of payments was favorable; foreign exchange reserves rose, although at a somewhat slower rate than goods and services imports.

Economic prospects are favorable, because of the energy and ability of entrepreneurs and workers, and the Government's proven ability and determination to promote development effectively. Large investments in power, transportation, and education are needed to realize the growth potential. Capital needs will also rise because of plans to move gradually into heavy industrial fields such as iron and steel, petrochemicals and machinery (including ship building). Government needs to strengthen its fiscal performance in order to generate more savings for development. But even if this is done, the country will need a sizeable capital inflow for years to come.

At the last Economic Committee meeting on the Republic of China (November 22, 1966) it was concluded that the economy had a demonstrable need for further external financial assistance. In view of its favorable economic prospects and small debt service obligations, it was recommended that the Republic be considered creditworthy for \$130 million of loans during 1967 and 1968. Loans during 1967 and 1968 to date totalled \$63.9 million.

China

Economic Committee

March 1968

#### CHINA

#### Conclusions of Economic Committee:

November 22, 1966 meeting: The Committee agreed that China's economic performance and prospects were such that the Bank could prudently consider the proposed \$130 million lending program during 1967-68. It concluded that, subject to continued adequate economic performance, China was creditworthy for the loans then being processed. (Fisheries, telecommunications, and railways totaling about \$50 million.) The Committee would review at a later date its assessment of China's creditworthiness for the balance of the proposed lending program.

#### II. BASIC DATA

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966
AREA (1000 sq. km.)					36
EXCHANGE RATE (NT dollars per US\$)/a	• •	• •	39.85	40.10	40.10
POPULATION Total (millions) Density (inhabitants per sq. km.) Urban population (% of total pop.) Literacy rate (% of adult pop.)	7.6 211 54 50 <u>/b</u>	8.9 247 56 54 <u>/c</u>	10.6 294	12.4 344	12.8 356
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at current f.c.) Total (mil. US\$) Per capita (US\$)	514 68	926 104		2,520 203	2,706 211
TOTAL RESOURCES (mil. current NT \$s) /d	11,077 <u>/e</u>	28,941	67,612	116,211	127,300
By source:     gross domestic product (%)     net imports of goods & services (%)  By use:     consumption (total) (%)     gross domestic investment (%)	97.6/e 0.4/e		92.5 7.5	97.6 2.4	98.9 1.1
	83.8/e 16.2		81.4 18.6	78.1 21.9	78.0 22.0
GROSS NATIONAL SAVING (as % of GNP at market prices)	11.7 <u>/e</u>	11.3	12.6	19.0	21.0
TAX REVENUE (as % of National Income)	16.4 <u>/e</u>	21.2	18.2	17.8	18.2
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at current f.c. (%) Agriculture Mining Manufacturing Construction Transport & communication Public administration & defense Other branches	/d	33.6 1.5 17.6 5.0 4.8 12.4 25.1	31.3 2.3 17.3 4.2 5.0 11.1 28.8	26.0 2.0 19.3 3.8 5.4 10.7 32.8	25.7/f 2.2/f 18.5/f 4.1/f 4.7/f 11.7/f 33.1/f
Total debt outstanding (US\$ mil.) of which: undisbursed Total annual debt service (US\$ mil.) Debt service ratio (%)		••	298.9 1.4 3.3/E	550.2 158.0 15 2.9	593.9 136.5

7f Relates to net domestic product at

factor cost.

<sup>/</sup>a Principal buying rate. /e 1951.
/b Six years and over. /f Relate
/c 1956. /actor
/d Data before 1958 are not comparable /g 1961.
with those from 1958 on.

II. BASIC DATA (co	nt.)
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	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US\$ mil.)					
Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) Merchandise imports (f.o.b.) Net merchandise (f.o.b.)	93.1 123.9 -30.8	127.1 184.7 -57.6	164.0 286.5 -122.5	450.8 522.8 -72.0	542.7 585.6 -42.9
Service receipts (excl. invest. income) Service payments (excl. invest. income) Net services	6.4 64.2 -57.8	9.9 23.1 -13.2	29.0 36.0 -7.0	67.14 90.5 -21.1	111.6 89.7 21.9
Net investment income receipts	-1.0	-0.1	-0.5	-8.3	-8.3
Surplus on Current A/C (excl. transfer	rs)-89.6	-70.9	-130.0	-101.4	-29.3

## CONCENTRATION OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%) /a

FOREIGN TRAVEL RECEIPTS (as % of total exports of goods and services)	-	-	1	2	3
EXTERNAL TRADE INDEXES (1959 = 100) Export price index Import price index Terms of trade		122 112 109	93 100 93	93 98 95	92 99 90
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES  Total gross reserves (US\$ mil.)  of which: commercial bank holdings  Months' imports of goods and services	47	87	127	317	356
	-	-	10	17	19
	3.0	5.0	1.7	6.2	6.3
IMF POSITION (US\$ mil.) Quota Drawings outstanding	550	550	550	550	550
	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>/</sup>a Exports are widely diversified.

#### III. ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES OF CHANGE (%)

	1951-59	1960-65	1964	1965	1966
POPULATION (total)	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (real) Total Per Capita	8.2 <u>/a</u> 4.7 <u>/a</u>	9.5 6.0	13.3	12.6 9.3	
TOTAL MEANS OF PAYMENT Money Quasi-money	25.8 /b 18.7 /b 31.1 /b	24.3 17.7 32.2	29.0 31.7 26.8	13.8 10.5 16.6	24.1 17.2 29.7
BANK CREDIT OUTSTANDING To central government (net) To private sector	0.9 <u>/c</u> 40.4 <u>/c</u>			-29.9 27.3	-67.7 17.2
PRICES Cost of living index Wholesale price index GDP implicit deflator	13.0 7.0 12.h /a	4.8 3.9 4.1	-0.7 2.8 3.4		2.0 1.4 1.0
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (based on current US\$) Exports of goods and services Imports of goods and services	6.6 5.2	19.8	26.0 20.4	7.1 28.2	25.8 10.1

<sup>/</sup>a 1952-1959.

<sup>&</sup>lt;u>/b</u> 1953-1959.

<sup>&</sup>lt;u>/c</u> 1954-1959.

# IV. SELECTED RELATIONSHIPS - PERCENT OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (based on values at current market prices)

	1950-59	1960-65	1955	1960	<u>1966</u>
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS Exports of goods and services Imports of goods and services	9.4 /a 15.6 /a		7.6 11.6	11.2 18.6	19.8
INVESTMENT AND SAVING Gross domestic investment private fixed investment public fixed investment increase in stocks	16.9 /a 6.5 /a 6.7 /a 3.7 /a	19.6 8.6 6.9 4.1	15.3 6.3 6.2 2.8	7.8	22.3
Deficit on current account net imports of goods and services net factor payments to abroad	6.2 <u>/a</u> 6.2 <u>/a</u> * <u>/a</u>	4.2 4.0 0.2	4.0 4.0 *		1.3
Gross national saving	10.7 <u>/a</u>	15.4	11.3	12.6	21.0
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS Current receipts Current expenditure Saving	19.3 /a 20.1 /a -0.8 /a	18.9	19.3 19.7 -0.4	18.9 19.8 -0.8	19.5 18.2 1.3
Capital receipts Capital expenditure of which: central government capital formation	0.7 <u>/a</u> 5.2 <u>/a</u>	4.6	0.5 5.7	0.7 5.6	1.1 5.1
	٠٠ د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د	0.2	0.0 -5.6	0.1	0.2 -2.8
Overall Budget Surplus	-5.2 <u>/a</u>	-3.7	-5.0	0.0	-2.0
External loans and net grants and transfers received of which: on current account Domestic borrowing (net) Cash balance: increase(-) decrease(+)	5.0 /a 4.8 /a 0.3 /a 0.1 /a	1.8	5.7 5.5 0.1 0.2	5.0 4.8 0.5 -0.1	1.3 0.2 1.8 0.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;u>/a</u> 1951-1959.

#### CHINA

### V. EXTERNAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

(In US\$ million)

Past Annual Average Recent Year (1963-65) (1966)

Net official flow 1/ from DAC countries and multilateral agencies

64

62

International Finance Division Economics Department April 17, 1968

This information is indicated in the absence of complete data on overall flows of capital.

#### VI IBRD AND IDA OPERATIONS

#### (In millions of \$)

A) Past operations to March 31, 1968	Amount committed /1	Amount of	lisbursed
IBRD	104.3	3	35.0
IDA	13.1	3	13.1
Total	117.4	1	18.1
/1 Net of cancellation	ns		
	Rate of interest (p.a.)	Grace period (years)	Repayment period (years)
B) Terms of IBRD/IDA oper (January 1, 1961 - March 31, 1968)	f.202%	4°1	21.0
C) Record of IDA commitment to March 31, 1968	Project	Date	Amount
Credit 6	Harbor dredging Ground water development Municipal water supply Development of priv. ind.	9/6/61	2.2 3.7 4.4 5.0
D) Record of Bank commit to March 31, 1968	ments Project	Date	Amount
Loan 356 409 498 524 397 508	Fishing vessels Railways Fishing vessels Railways Industry Industry Communications	9/27/63 4/28/65 6/14/67 1/18/68 12/17/64 8/ 7/67 8/ 2/67	7.8 20.0 14.4 17.5 15.0 15.0

Statistical Services Division Economics Department April 17, 1968