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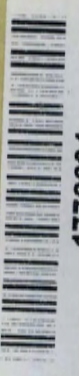
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The World Bank
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Travel Briefings: Sweden and Norway - Travel briefs 02

309693B

Archives

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Folder 2 of 3

309693B

Olof Palme, Prime Minister

Born 1927 of middle-class background.

Law Degree 1951.

Chairman of the Swedish Students' Union 1952-53.

Secretary of Ministerial Council 1954.

Consulting Minister 1963-65.

Minister of Transportation 1965-67.

Minister of Education 1967-69.

Prime Minister since 1969.

Mr. Palme has been member of the Board of the Workers' Educational Union, the Swedish Socialist Youth Organization, the Swedish Development Agency in its early days, and has worked in a number of commissions on problems of education and foreign aid. See attached biography.

Gunnar Strång, Minister of Finance

Born 1906 and is of working-class background. He was an agricultural worker until 1932.

Representative of Swedish Agricultural Workers' Union 1932.

Chairman of the same Union 1938.

Consulting Minister 1945-47.

Minister of Agriculture 1947-51.

Minister of Social Affairs 1951-55.

Minister of Finance since 1955.

Mr. Strång has always been determined, forceful, self-confident and a hard worker. This year he is presenting the 17th budget, thereby equalling the record of former Finance Ministers. By being one of the older members of the Cabinet, he is gaining popularity among the broad masses and beginning to be considered as a Conservative within the Party. His position remains strong, however, as evidenced both in his forceful leadership in the Ministry of Finance and his influence within the Party.

Krister Wickman, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Wickman belongs to the group of somewhat younger university men among Sweden's Social Democrats. He was born in Stockholm 1924, the son of the prominent Liberal newspaperman Johannes Wickman. Krister Wickman obtained his law degree in 1948, but his interest in economics led to a Ph.D. in this subject in 1953.

From 1951, Wickman held a position at the National Swedish Institute of Economic Research. He became Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Finance in 1959. In 1967, he became a Cabinet member, Minister without portfolio responsible for economic policy matters. When a Ministry of Industry was created on January 1, 1969, he became its first head as a matter of course. In 1971, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Krister Wickman entered the First Chamber of the Swedish Parliament in 1966. He was Secretary of the Standing Committee on Banking and Currency 1953-58, Vice Chairman of the Board of the Swedish Film Institute 1963-67, member of the Board of Governors of the Bank of Sweden and Chairman of the Board of the Bank of Sweden 1964-67, and Chairman of the Economic Policy Council 1968. Mr. Wickman has both political commitment and a good economic background and is certainly one of the most influential members of the Cabinet. As Minister of Industry, he was controversial in his policy of State intervention in industry and the experiment during the last four years with large-scale industrial ownership by the State has been moderately successful and has proven to the satisfaction of the opposition that State ownership is not a substitute for competent industrial management.

SWEDISH INFORMATION SERVICE

Mr McNamara

Although a bit rosy and
naive, this note gives
a pretty good picture of
the man.

WJ 1/2

OLOF PALME

A short biography

SWEDISH INFORMATION SERVICE, 825 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

TEL. [212] PL 1-5900

CABLE: INFORSWED

Clof Palme

Clof Palme, the 43-year-old Prime Minister of Sweden, rose to the top of a long political career when, in October 1969, he was elected chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party and shortly afterwards assumed the duties of Prime Minister. Since then he has continued to pursue the political ideals and objectives of his party which has held government power almost without interruption since 1932 and which, at the last election in 1968, had the support of more than 50 per cent of the voters. At the same time, he has developed a special image of his own as a skilled leader of his cabinet and an able politician always anxious to be in close contact with the electorate at grass root level.

In the field of foreign affairs Mr. Palme has been very active in the efforts to build closer Nordic economic cooperation. During the spring of 1970 he made a round of official visits to Germany, Great Britain, and France. It enabled him to effectively project the Swedish standpoints concerning political and economic issues of Europe and the world.

Personal background

The picture which many of the Swedish people generally have of Clof Palme is the boy from a privileged class who became a Social Democrat,

the university educated man who became one of the leaders of the labor party. He himself considers his domicile in the Swedish labor movement to date from the time of his political debut at the end of the 1940's.

Clof Palme was born on January 30, 1927, in Stockholm. His father Gunnar, a business executive, died when Clof was six years old. Elisabeth, his mother, brought up her children in a middle class home in Stockholm. The youngster showed an interest in studies, and as a child had a thorough knowledge of two foreign languages. He attended Sigtuna humanistiska läroverk (the Boarding School of the Sigtuna Foundation), graduating from this school at age 17. During his military service he attained the rank of lieutenant in the cavalry, and he received his Bachelor of Law degree in 1951.

During the period immediately after the Second World War his political interest developed in the direction of social democracy. Palme was first and foremost interested in the Social Democratic struggle to attain increased equality and in the economic program of Mr. Ernst Wigforss, Minister of Finance at that time. Wigforss is one of the politicians most admired by Palme for his ideological contribution and energetic effort to accomplish his ideals. Palme joined the party in 1949.

Many trips abroad gave young Palme strong political impressions. He spent a year in the United States at Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1948, to receive a Bachelor of Art degree. Upon completion of his studies, he hitch-hiked across the country for four months to see grass roots America. Another trip abroad took him to India, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia.

In Sweden he soon became a student politician, and in 1952 he was elected President of the National Swedish Union of Students. His political activities as a student took him abroad frequently and into new endeavors. He was active in building a new international student organization after communists had gained control over the existing International Union of Students.

In subsequent speeches Palme has often described the situation in the early 1950's, which saw ideas to which he was sympathetic being suppressed not only by Communism, then seemingly on the advance in Europe - the Prague events in 1948, the crushing of the Berlin revolt, the cold war - but also by the Conservatives. Labor was thrown out of office in England; Adenauer won a great victory in Germany; America voted for Eisenhower over Democratic party candidate Adlai Stevenson. In Sweden the Social Democrats fared rather poorly in the election of 1952. This did not, however, dampen Palme's interest. In 1954, Prime Minister Tage Erlander discovered the energetic student

politician and employed him as his secretary. Palme has often stressed that the almost daily cooperation with the Prime Minister over a period of 15 years meant much for his political development.

In a newspaper interview, Clof Palme jokingly said about his middle class background that his mother - a von Knieriem - belonged to a Baltic "poor gentry," and on his paternal side he descended from a Dutchman who moved to Sweden where he waxed rich and thus could afford university studies for his sons to become clergymen.

Recently Palme replied to one of the recurrent questions about his origin in the following way:

"I am born in the upper class but I belong to the labor movement. I have come to join the labor movement by working for the working class on its own conditions. By adhering to a movement which desires liberty, equality and fraternity between people. As far as I can see, it is not so essential where I come from as where I stand today and which road I am taking."

2. Political assignments

Clof Palme was given an important post close to the Prime Minister. At that time the head of the Swedish government had only a small chancery

of his own and Palme was given many central coordination tasks. He drafted speeches and was the adviser of tactics and a partner when discussing ideologies. At the same time he was active in the practical political work of the party by being the leader of study groups in the Social Democratic Youth of Sweden. During 1955 and the following six years he attended some 1,000 lectures and meetings in the youth organizations. From 1955, he was also a member of the Board of the Worker's Educational Association. His Riksdag (Parliament) career began in 1957 when he was elected to the First Chamber as the representative for the County of Jönköping. He found a new area of interest in student politics when he became chairman of a large government commission conducting a social survey of education, an inquiry into financial aid to students and a review of adult education. An important aim was to improve financial assistance for everyone seeking higher education. In the beginning of 1960, Palme was a member of the Swedish Agency for International Assistance and at the same time was in charge of inquiries into foreign assistance and educational aid.

In 1963 he became a member of the government. Palme became Minister without Portfolio and his duties as a close political adviser to the Prime Minister remained.

In 1965 Claf Palme was given the post of Minister of Communications. Important questions in his Ministry, which attracted considerable

attention, often occasioned Palme to make declarations before the public. A very important question in the hands of Palme was the decision to expand radio and television in accordance with Social Democratic opinion that broadcasting should be in the service of society and not commercially operated. Another question, which aroused international attention, was the changeover from left-hand to right-hand traffic. in Sweden in 1967.

The Social Democrats suffered severe defeats in the municipal elections in 1966, and Palme played an important role as organizer and speaker in the large-scale campaign immediately mounted by the party in preparation for the 1968 Riksdag elections.

In 1967 Palme was appointed Minister of Education. Major steps in Swedish school reform had been taken earlier, but there still remained very important tasks, especially with regard to adult education, the training of nursery school teachers, higher education and research, the internal organization of the schools, etc. Palme concerned himself with these and also gave considerable time to radio and television matters and to cultural problems.

Interest in international affairs rose strongly in Sweden during the 1960's embracing large segments of Swedish opinion. Olof Palme often spoke on the necessity of solidarity across borders.

As in many other countries the aggravated situation in Vietnam received increasing attention in Sweden. Speaking in Gävle in 1965, Olof Palme devoted part of his address to Vietnam. It was regarded as strong criticism of the United States' engagement in that country. Opinion in Sweden on the Vietnam question grew in strength, and Palme maintained his stand against the war. His much discussed participation in a Stockholm demonstration which was also attended by a North Vietnam Ambassador was criticized by the Swedish Conservative and Liberal parties - the Conservative leader even went as far to demand his resignation. Palme, and the other members of the government, energetically defended the Swedish right to express criticism and to take sides in the struggle for liberty going on in many parts of the world. Olof Palme was regarded as a leading representative of the serious Swedish Vietnam opinion. He was personally criticized by his political opponents, even though all the political parties for the most part supported the line adopted by the government on the Vietnam question.

On the domestic political scene a major strike in the Kiruna mines in northern Sweden soon attracted much of the new Prime Minister's attention. Uncertainty was expressed concerning the economic strength of the country when heavy outflow of currency was reported. The efforts to prevent unemployment and the lowering of social services in wide areas of the country outside the main urban districts had to be

continued. These and the upcoming election in September 1970 gave Mr. Palme a heavy task but he also found time to do grass roots politicking, following closely the advice of his predecessor Mr. Erlander, "To listen to the labor movement and note its will."

In foreign affairs, the question of Nordic economic cooperation aiming at close links between the four sister countries Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden preoccupied much of Palme's interest. So far and in spite of far-reaching and thorough negotiations, these efforts have failed but Palme remains a steady supporter of the idea. Sweden's policy in connection with plans to widen the European Common Market have also been a central issue during Palme's first months in office since a round of negotiations between the EEC and Great Britain, Denmark and Norway and other countries are under way. Palme has stressed during visits to the European capitals that Sweden is well-prepared to join in such cooperation as is compatible with the nation's policy of neutrality.

3. Palme, the politician

Ideologies are dead in the welfare state of Sweden, wrote the well-known Swedish publicist Herbert Tingsten a few years ago. A main theme in Palme's political message has been to endeavor to show that Tingsten was wrong. Democratic Socialism has never before been more necessary,

never had such important functions as in the world of growing solidarity, said Palme in a speech in which he quoted John F. Kennedy's speech in Berlin: "So we are all idealists. We are all visionaries. Let it not be said of this generation that we left ideals and visions to the past, nor purpose and determination to our adversaries."

Palme has often given this picture of idealism and vision when making public appearances and in the role of a leading theorist of the party. His political opponents recognize the new Prime Minister as a skilled politician experienced in practical political work in the Riksdag and as an administrator.

Since the beginning of his political career Palme has been the target for criticism from the Conservatives and the Liberals. His forceful contributions in debates - not least in televised election debates - has caused irritation among his opponents. During the Erlander regime they regarded him as an "éminence grise" behind the Prime Minister. It was his own powerful image, however, which evolved and helped to make him the new premier.

In a large party as large as the Swedish Social Democratic Party there are, of course, both ideologists and pragmatists. Palme appeals to both. Descriptions of his ideological trait have been emphasized. Yet it is also correct that his contributions in the practical party work and the

heavy duties as a Minister made him a practical and realistic politician of rank. In this combination of thinking and action lies much of Palme's strength.

One of Palme's great assets is a faculty of speech, which is recognized in all political camps. Those who can read Swedish can study some of his more important speeches in the book entitled "Politik är att vilja." Some of the speeches are available in an English translation.

In the above mentioned anthology are to be found the main themes of the Palme philosophy in the general political sphere, regarding international solidarity, education and environmental questions. Basic to Palme's political message is a call for unity in the desire to shape a society with international responsibility and international solidarity. It is a concept which is growing in Sweden and which he himself helped to create. In a newspaper interview Palme cites the following political aims:

-To prevent the advance of technology from imposing unreasonable social consequences.

-To work for increased democratization in all spheres, to give the people joint responsibility and joint internationalization of the Swedish society.

During his first period as Prime Minister, Mr. Palme has to a large extent continued to use the methods of government leadership of Mr.

Erlander. He keeps only a small staff of his own, leaving a considerable field of direct power to the members of his cabinet, but using his influence through close discussions with his colleagues on key issues. Like Mr. Erlander he has subscribed to the idea of gradual change of the government. Only three new names appeared on the cabinet list when Palme took over, leaving the Ministers for Finance, Foreign Affairs, Health and Welfare, Defense, Commerce and others on their posts.

While thus securing to a large extent continuity and experience in his government, he has also continued to use his ability at giving forceful speeches and to urge his followers to fight for more equality in the society at home and solidarity with less fortunate peoples abroad. This combination of idealism and pragmatism has been widely recognized even among his opponents who hope to give the new Prime Minister and his party a hard contest in the election of a new parliament in Sweden in September 1970.

4. Some Personal Data About Palme

In 1956, Olof Palme married Lisbet, née Beck-Friis. Mrs. Palme, a child psychologist, has shunned the spotlight which centers on her husband. They have three sons, Joakim, 11, Mårten, 8, and Mattias, 1. The family lives in a row-house in Vällingby, a suburb west of Stockholm.

On holiday, the Palme's like most Swedes, head for the country. They rent a vacation retreat on the lonely island of Fårö, north of Gotland in the middle of the Baltic Sea.

Clof Palme is an avid reader, and when his schedule permits he plays tennis or runs cross-country with his eldest son. Sometimes he can be spotted among the spectators at international athletics and league football matches.

May, 1970

SWEDEN

King Gustaf VI, Adolf
Prime Minister Palme, Olof
Min. of Agriculture Bengtsson, Ingemund
Min. of Civil Service Lundkvist, Svante
Min. of Commerce Feldt, Kjell Olof**
Min. of Communications Norling, Bengt
Min. of Defense Andersson, Sven
Min. of Education & Ecclesiastical Affairs Carlsson, Ingvar
Min. of Finance & Economy Strang, Gunnar *
Min. of Foreign Affairs Wickman, Krister
Min. of the Interior Holmquist, Eric
Min. of Justice Geijer, Lennart
Min. of Social Affairs Aspling, Sven
Min. of Industrial Affairs Johansson, Rune
Min. without Portfolio for Family & Youth Affairs Odhnoff, Camilla, Mrs.
Min. without Portfolio Lidbom, Carl
Min. without Portfolio for Disarmament Matters Myrdal, Alva, Mrs.
Min. without Portfolio Nilsson, Sven Eric
Min. without Portfolio Moberg, Sven
Min. without Portfolio Lofberg, Bertil

* IBRD Governor

** Alternate Governor

D

1004
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara
FROM: Gregory B. Votaw *GV*
SUBJECT: SWEDEN: Discussions with SIDA

DATE: June 6, 1972

1. We have joint operations with SIDA in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. There are no outstanding operational problems which SIDA are likely to raise with you. We have an easy and effective working relationship with SIDA.
2. In the course of negotiations with Borrowers, it has become apparent from time to time that SIDA welcome a more accommodating position on the part of Bank/IDA on matters like the financing of operating expenses and local cost financing. This may be mentioned in your discussions.
3. SIDA will have an interest in the outcome of discussions between Pakistan and Bangladesh, when these take place, on the allocation of responsibility for the service of loans and credits made to Pakistan for projects in what is now Bangladesh. We will, of course, be in close touch with SIDA on this subject. Meanwhile, as you know, Pakistan carries responsibility for the service of such debt.
4. I attach for background information memoranda from Mr. Kraske and Mr. Wiehen on the status of our joint financing exercises with SIDA. It is suggested that in addition to expressing satisfaction at the way in which our operations are being coordinated, you may express the hope that, in particular, future operations will include, in Bangladesh, the Tubewells Project and the Second Grain Storage Project which are referred to in Mr. Wiehen's memorandum attached.

Attachment

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President has seen

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Gregory B. Votaw

DATE: June 6, 1972

FROM: Michael H. Wiehen *MHW*SUBJECT: Mr. McNamara's Visit to SIDA
Pakistan and Bangladesh

1. Sweden joined IDA in financing three projects in Pakistan:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>IDA Credit</u>	<u>SIDA Credit</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Lahore Water Supply	1967	\$1.75 million	\$1.75 million	Almost fully disbursed
EP Foodgrain Storage	1966	\$19.2 million	\$4.8 million	Almost fully disbursed
EP Tubewells (ADC)	1970	\$14.0 million	\$6.0 million	Only insignificant amount disbursed to-date

When disbursements under IDA credits in East Pakistan were suspended on December 29, 1971, SIDA also suspended disbursements.

2. Pakistan: Future Action

IDA has been considering for some time to make a credit for the second phase of the Lahore Water Supply Project. SIDA originally had undertaken to join again with IDA. In the course of last summer, SIDA officials indicated that they were no longer contemplating to join with IDA in the financing of this project. It appears that at this time Sweden is not considering any new project or commodity aid for Pakistan at all.

3. Bangladesh

a) Interim financing for ongoing IDA projects:- SIDA representatives early this year offered to provide interim financing for some of the ongoing IDA credits in Bangladesh. After long negotiations the agreement between Sweden and Bangladesh was finally executed last Friday, June 2. The arrangements are fully described in a memorandum from Mr. McNamara to the Board dated April 4, 1972 (R72-74), which was discussed by the Board on April 18, 1972 (copy of memorandum attached). In anticipation of these arrangements, a number of consultant firms had already resumed work in Bangladesh, and we hope that with this interim financing sufficient progress on the preparatory work can be made to allow construction on some of the projects to be resumed when the next dry season starts around October. I expect that the first withdrawal applications under the Swedish interim credit will be received fairly soon.

b) Status of Foodgrain Storage Project:- This project was almost completed when hostilities broke out, except for some work on the grain handling equipment. Unfortunately, one of the four silos (at Ashuganj) was damaged rather heavily by rocket fire. Bangladesh authorities have, in the meantime, completed the handling facilities as well as repaired the damage to the Ashuganj silo, and all four silos are operational. Only a small amount was left undisbursed in the IDA and SIDA accounts at the time of suspension. A Bank supervision mission will visit Bangladesh later this month to assess the present status and to make recommendations on what actions IDA/SIDA should take.

c) Tubewells Project:- Construction under this joint IDA/SIDA project (for which the Canadian CIDA has made a parallel loan of \$6.5 million) was just about to start when hostilities broke out last spring. Several weeks ago the consultants resumed their job of preparing tenders and pre-qualifying contractors. There is a good chance that a contractor or contractors will have been selected in time to start work in October. The preparation of an adequate agricultural support program had been a serious problem under the previous Government but there are indications that the new Government is now taking the necessary action. A review mission has just completed its work in Bangladesh. I expect that in about three months a proposal for a new IDA credit to Bangladesh for this tubewell project will be ready for presentation to the Executive Directors. We assume that SIDA will again go along with a joint credit. We have reason to believe that CIDA will, too.

d) Proposed Foodgrain Storage II:- A phase II grain storage project had been appraised and negotiated before the hostilities (for IDA and SIDA each to lend \$11 million) and is likely to have again very high priority once the immediate reconstruction requirements have been met. Under the project envisaged last year, two more silos would be added (in Khulna and Chalna), and the country-wide network of central and local storage depots would be improved. Although the need for the silos in Khulna and Chalna, and indeed the overall distribution system, will have to be re-assessed in the light of changed circumstances, including the opening of the border with India, there is little doubt that grain storage will require early attention. We expect to approach SIDA about their possible interest in joining again when this project takes shape, perhaps a year or so from now.

4. At the meeting with Mr. McNamara, SIDA officials may inquire generally about the Bank Group's plans in Bangladesh. As you know, our plans are only slowly taking shape, but in broad lines, they look as follows for the next few months:

a) Early fresh credits for ongoing IDA projects, to allow quick resumption of work; projects may be modified somewhat to make sure that only the highest priority work goes on (in view of the overall constraints, including on transport of equipment and materials as well as local currency financing).

b) A modified cyclone area reconstruction and cyclone protection project (to utilize the \$25 million allocated for the cyclone project under which disbursements had not started yet); the Government of Bangladesh has made proposals for a restructuring of this project; Mr. Picciotto, who discussed these proposals in Dacca last week, will report in the next few days.

c) A program credit in the order of \$50 million for reconstruction; an economic mission, which is scheduled to visit Bangladesh in July, will prepare the necessary documentation for this credit.

5. Mr. McNamara may wish to ask the SIDA officials for confirmation that they will again participate in the proposed new Tubewells project and that they will also consider joining in the financing of the phase II Food-grain Storage project.

Attachment

MHW:ts

For consideration
on April 18, 1972

**FOR
EXECUTIVE
DIRECTORS'
MEETING**

DECLASSIFIED

APR 05 2013

WBG ARCHIVES

R72-74

April 4, 1972

FROM: The President

PAKISTAN

1. On December 29, 1971, the Bank and the Association suspended the right of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and other borrowers in Pakistan to make further withdrawals from various loan and credit accounts in respect of expenditures for projects (including parts of projects or sub-projects) located in East Pakistan. A copy of the relevant memorandum to Executive Directors (SecM 71-601; dated December 29, 1971) is attached as Annex 1 for easy reference.
2. Debt service payments on all loans and credits made to Pakistan are being received in accordance with the respective loan and credit agreements.
3. With regard to most Bank and IDA financed projects in East Pakistan, under which withdrawals were suspended on December 29, 1971, certain services had been performed by consultants or contractors, or goods supplied, prior to that date. We have indicated to the Government of Pakistan that if the Government elects to settle any or all of the claims for those services or goods, the Bank/IDA would consider reimbursing the Government for such payments out of the respective loan and credit accounts. We are transmitting to the Government of Pakistan all claims which contractors, consultants and suppliers submit to the Bank/IDA. To date, the only action which the Government of Pakistan has taken in these matters is to advise us that it will submit further withdrawal applications to cover scholarship monies for a few Bengali students and trainees abroad.
4. Regarding the present position under these loans and credits, one has to distinguish between projects which are fully located in the East wing (such as Chandpur Irrigation, ADC Tubewells, Dacca and Chittagong Water Supply and Sewerage projects) and projects with components or sub-projects in both

Distribution:

Executive Directors and Alternates
President
President's Council
Executive Vice President, IFC
Vice President, IFC
Department Heads, Bank and IFC

wings (such as the PICIC, Industrial Development Bank, Agricultural Development Bank and Telecommunications projects). In the latter case, the responsible project agencies are all located in West Pakistan, and have completely terminated their activities in East Pakistan.

5. With respect to East wing projects proper, project agencies continue in operation although little work is going on, due primarily to a severe shortage of foreign exchange. A table showing the disbursement status of IDA credits for these projects is attached (Annex 2). Measures necessary to protect past investments are being taken by project agencies to the extent such measures do not require foreign exchange. A few expatriate consultants have remained in the country even though only the local currency portion of their remuneration is being paid. However, it is clear that even some urgent protective measures will continue to be neglected, and very little, if any, progress made with the implementation of these projects, until foreign exchange funds become available to the Government of Bangladesh. We expect that Bangladesh, if and when it becomes a member of the Association, will request financial assistance from IDA for the completion of these projects, and that we shall cancel the remaining amounts of the credits originally extended to Pakistan for these projects. However, there is an urgent need for interim arrangements to make a limited amount of funds available to Bangladesh to maintain expenditures on these projects.

6. The Government of Sweden has offered to make an interim credit to Bangladesh for this purpose in an amount equivalent to \$11 million, of which about \$750,000 equivalent is expected to be used on selected projects for consultants' services, and the balance for contractors' services and supplies; Sweden has asked the Association to supervise the utilization of this credit. The Swedish offer, which initially relates to the period January 1, 1972-September 30, 1972, is made in the expectation that the Association will in due course enter into agreements with Bangladesh to finance the continuation of these projects, and that the interim financing provided by Sweden will be refunded from the proceeds of such new credits. In informing the Swedish Government that the Association is prepared to supervise the use of the Swedish credit, I propose to make it clear that the Association cannot enter into any commitment with regard to future credits to Bangladesh until Bangladesh has become a member of the Association and a request for financial assistance has been received from Bangladesh and has been considered and approved by the Executive Directors of the Association in the light of all the circumstances existing at that time; however, I propose to advise Sweden that it is my intention to give careful and sympathetic consideration to such a request, when received, including arrangements for refinancing the credit now to be extended by Sweden.

Robert S. McNamara

Attachments

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

CONFIDENTIAL

SecM71-601

FROM: The President

December 29, 1971

MEMORANDUM TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORSPAKISTAN

1. The Government of Pakistan has advised me that because of the present extraordinary situation it has become impossible for it to ensure the proper utilization of the proceeds of loans and credits for projects or sub-projects located in East Pakistan. Consequently, pursuant to the applicable loan and credit documents,

- (a) the Bank today suspended the right of the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC) to make further withdrawals from Loan Accounts Nos. 509 and 590 PAK in respect of expenditures for sub-projects located in East Pakistan, and
- (b) the Association today suspended the right of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to make further withdrawals
 - (i) from Credit Accounts Nos. 41, 42, 49, 53, 83, 87, 184, 192, 208, 228, S-8 and S-10 PAK and
 - (ii) from Credit Accounts Nos. 145, 157, 177 and 186-PAK in respect of expenditures for projects or parts thereof located in East Pakistan.

2. There are no IFC investments in East Pakistan.

Robert S. McNamara
By J. Burke Knapp

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President's Council
Executive Vice President, IFC
Vice President, IFC
Department Heads, Bank and IFC

IDA - DISBURSEMENT STATUS
OF CREDITS FOR EAST PAKISTAN PROJECTS
AS OF FEBRUARY 29, 1972
(US \$ Million)

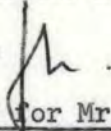
<u>Project</u>	<u>Credit Number</u>	<u>Date Signed</u>	<u>Original Principal Amount (Net of Cancellation)</u>	<u>Presently Outstanding (Net of Re-payments & Excluding Undisbursed Amount)</u>	<u>Undisbursed</u>
1. Dacca Water & Sewerage	41	8/16/63	13.200	6.034	7.166
2. Chittagong Water & Sewerage	42	8/16/63	7.000	3.303	3.697
3. E.P. Education I	49	3/25/64	4.500	3.694	.806
4. E.P. Highways	53	6/11/64	22.500	3.627	18.873
5. Foodgrain Storage	83	2/10/66	19.200	18.449	.751
6. E.P. Education II	87	6/17/66	13.000	3.965	9.035
7. Chandpur II Irrigation	184	5/14/70	13.000	.595	12.405
8. E.P. Small Industries	192	6/10/70	3.000	.186	2.814
9. E.P. Tubewells (ADC)	208	6/30/70	14.000	.118	13.882
10. Cyclone Reconstruction	228	1/13/71	25.000	-	25.000
11. Irrigation Engineering (Dacca Southwest)	S-8	12/15/69	.800	.741	.059
12. Irrigation Engineering (Karnafuli)	S-10	6/10/70	2.400	<u>1.338</u>	<u>1.062</u>
TOTAL				<u>42.050</u>	<u>95.550</u>

South Asia Department
MHW:ts
April 4, 1972

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. C.G.F.F. Melmoth

DATE: June 6, 1972

FROM: Jochen Kraske SUBJECT: INDIA - Brief for Mr. McNamara's visit to SIDA

1. There are no issues for Mr. McNamara to raise with SIDA.
2. SIDA is not likely to raise any points specifically related to any of our operations, ongoing or prospective. However, questions concerning the Bank's lending policy might be raised in the context of some of our Indian operations. Specifically, the Swedes might commend the Bank on having taken a flexible attitude in the recent population project on such issues as financing of recurrent expenditures, financing of total project cost, financing of a high proportion of local currency expenditures, etc.
3. There are at present two projects which are being financed jointly by SIDA and IDA in India. A wheat storage project (267 IN dated August 23) providing for ten silos with a capacity of 20,000 tons each and ten godowns with a capacity of 10,000 tons each, as well as for training of staff to operate these facilities and for the carrying out of an all India grain storage and distribution study. SIDA and IDA provide \$5 million each for this project; SIDA and IDA funds are to be disbursed against separate items, the SIDA credit covering principally the civil works expenditures on the construction of silos. The SIDA agreement and the credit agreement have not become effective. The original deadline for effectiveness, November 15, 1971 was extended to March 31, 1972 and again to June 15, 1972; a request for a further three months extension has just been received from the Government of India. The reasons for these delays have been delays in acquiring sites for the silos and in hiring consultants. It appears that the sites, with the exception of one, have now been acquired and that the problem is now confined to concluding a satisfactory contract with one of several consulting firms selected as qualified by the Government and approved by SIDA and IDA. A supervision mission with SIDA participation is currently in the field and is also discussing terms of reference for the all India grain storage study to be carried out by a suitable institution in India.
4. A population project is largely experimental, designed to introduce a methodology to monitor the efficiency and progress of the Government's family planning program. The project provides for two population centers in Mysore and Uttar Pradesh as well as facilities in five districts in Mysore, including Bangalore, and six districts in Uttar Pradesh, including Lucknow, where the Government's program with varying degrees of intensity would be observed. The project also includes a small nutrition component. SIDA (\$10.6 million) and IDA (\$21.2 million) are sharing the cost of the project in a ratio of 1:2 and will finance jointly all items included in the list of goods. The IDA credit was approved by the Executive Directors on May 30; signing of the documents including the usual joint financing agreement and the Swedish grant agreement is being scheduled.

5. SIDA has participated with us and with the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in India in a survey of the small industry sector. The report of a joint mission last November/December dated May 22 emphasizes the low capacity utilization in the small-scale industry sector as a result of shortage of imported raw materials and components. SIDA and IDA are considering assistance for this purpose, as yet separately, but the possibility of a joint financing operation has not been ruled out and would be explored further if we find ourselves prepared to provide import financing for small-scale industries, either in a separate lending operation or as part of our next industrial imports credit.

6. Our Swedish colleagues have occasionally informally expressed an interest in joining with the Bank in any project involving Calcutta. We are currently examining the possibility of preparing a project in Calcutta covering investments in water supply, sewerage and drainage. As we get a better idea of how we might best approach lending to Calcutta, we will raise the subject with the Swedes and explore the prospects for a joint operation.

JKraske:rk

BASIC STATISTICS OF SWEDEN

OECD EC

THE LAND

Area (1 000 sq.km)	450	Inhabitants in major cities, including suburbs (end of 1970), thousands:	
Lakes (1 000 sq.km)	39	Stockholm	1 345
Arable area (1 000 sq.km)	31	Gothenburg	678
Woodland (1 000 sq.km)	228	Malmö	445

THE PEOPLE

Population (end of 1971)	8 129 000	Net natural increase per 1 000 inhabitants (average 1967-1971)	4.0
No. of inhabitants per sq.km	18	Net immigration (average 1967-1971)	23 700
Net natural increase (average 1967-1971)	32 110		

PRODUCTION

Gross Domestic Product in 1971 (Kr. million)	181 450	Gross fixed capital formation in 1971: Per cent of GDP	21.4
GDP per head, US \$	4 376	Per head, US \$	937
	(1972)	Employment:	
		Total civilian (thousands)	3 848
		Per cent of total:	
		Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	7.8
		Industry	28.5
		Other	63.7

*of public & private
≈ 26%*

SW

THE GOVERNMENT

Per cent of GDP in 1971:		Composition of Parliament (no. of seats):	
Public consumption	23	Social democrats	163
General government current revenue	51	Liberals	58
Public gross fixed capital formation	8	Conservatives	41
Per cent of general government revenue in 1971:		Centre	71
Public debt, end of 1971	42	Communists	17
Fiscal year:			350
Central government: 1st July-30th June		Last general election: September 1970	
Local authorities: calendar year		Next general election: September 1973	

160 = majority

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports of goods and services as per cent of GDP (average 1967-1971)	23	Imports of goods and services as per cent of GDP (average 1967-1971)	23
Main exports in 1971 (per cent of total merchandise exports):		Main imports in 1971 (per cent of total merchandise imports):	
Forestry products	22	Engineering products	33
Engineering products (excluding ships)	40	(excluding ships, etc.)	17
Iron and steel	8	Raw materials (non-edible) and fuels	14
Iron ore	4	Metals and metal products	14
		Food, beverages and tobacco	10

THE CURRENCY

Monetary unit: Krona		Currency units per US \$ (from 20.12.1971):	4.8129
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NOTE An international comparison of certain basic and demographic statistics is given in an annex table.

ORGANISATION FOR ECO

Economic Trends and Outlook

For many years there has been a strong consensus in Sweden on the national objectives of economic growth, social justice and non-alliance. This is reflected in an outward-oriented economy, high taxes, and heavy expenditure on social services, housing, infrastructure and defense. Economic policy in recent years has focused on maintaining stable growth with full employment and moderate inflation, while limiting overall private consumption, reducing differences in personal income and wealth and regional disparities. Since over 90% (by employment) of Swedish industry is privately owned, and because income tax variations have not been considered feasible, attempts have been made to smooth out short-term business cycles through monetary measures, public expenditure variations and special incentive schemes. To maintain international competitiveness, tariffs have been kept low and the phasing out of uneconomic industries (e.g., textiles) and transfer of manpower into more productive sectors has been encouraged.

The rate of growth of real GDP in Sweden -- 3.4% per year in the fifties and 4.4% in the sixties -- has not been high compared to other industrialized countries, and has varied considerably from year to year. Investment has risen from 18% to 22% of GDP from 1950 to 1966, but has taken place in capital intensive sectors.

Since 1967 the investment ratio has fallen, along with capacity utilization and GDP growth. Meanwhile, the balance of payments has fluctuated widely. The increasing difficulties in counteracting business cycles, especially in the recent downturns in 1967-68 and 1971-72, seem to be due to lesser dependence of industry on capital markets and increasing savings and consumption of consumer durables by individuals, introducing lags in the effect of economic control measures.

After a period of stable surplus, the balance of payments showed current account deficits in 1965-70 and, surprisingly, a surplus of Kr 719 million (\$150 million) in 1970 which was a recession year. (See table) To provide a buffer of foreign exchange reserves (at present less than two months' imports) and to permit increased transfer of resources as development aid, demand must be limited and Swedish industry must keep its international competitiveness. To attain the official target of 1% of GDP in ODA by 1975, export must grow at a rate at least 1% higher than imports. This is by no means unattainable, but the current estimate of only 3% growth of industrial investment in 1972 does not look encouraging. Consequently, if the aid target were to be achieved at all, it is likely to be through a rapid increase in 1974, as shown in the Bank's projections.

The strong downturn in 1971 was probably caused by weak export prices and lagging investment as well as more temporary factors such as the anticipated rise in value-added tax in early 1971, protracted wage negotiations and tightening fiscal policy. In the first half of 1972, in response to comprehensive stimulating measures, employment has gradually increased. Output is expected to increase and the current account deficit is likely to reappear.

Sweden has been conducting unsuccessful negotiations for association with EEC. So far, the Swedish non-alliance policy precluded full membership.

Basic Statistics : International Comparisons

			Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Iceland	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States	Yugoslavia ⁴	
POPULATION	Net annual increase	End of 1970	7 398	9 691	21 561	4 906 ²	4 603 ¹	51 004	61 846	8 842 ²	205.1	2 955	54 683	103 990	339.8	13 119	3 892	(9 588) ²	33 824	8 083	(6 202)	35 666	55 812 ²	206 017	(20 540)	
		1960 to 1970	0.47	0.54	1.77	0.72 ²	0.35	1.06	1.04	0.65 ²	1.46	0.44	0.82	1.06	0.76	1.28	0.80	(0.86) ²	1.06	0.75	(1.34)	2.50	0.60 ²	1.23	(1.05)	
EMPLOYMENT	Total civilian	1970	3 142	3 747	7 879	2 294 ²	2 142	20 410	26 705	(3 662) ²	79	1 058	18 774	50 940	144	4 567	1 497	3 030	12 372	3 854	(2 767)	(13 519) ²	24 709	78 627	3 706 ²	
		Agriculture	18.3	4.8	7.7	11.9 ²	22.7	14.0	9.0	(48.2) ²	(19.0)	27.5	19.6	17.4	11.1	7.2	13.9	33.0	29.6	8.1	(7.0)	(72.1) ²	2.9	4.4	6.7 ²	
		Industry ⁷	41.0	44.7	31.4	38.5 ²	35.5	38.8	50.3	(22.5) ²	(36.7)	30.0	43.7	35.7	46.5	41.0	37.3	35.7	37.4	38.4	(51.4)	(11.6) ²	46.6	(32.3)	46.8 ²	
		Other	40.7	50.5	60.9	49.6 ²	41.8	47.2	40.7	(29.3) ²	(44.3)	42.5	36.7	46.9	42.4	48.8	31.3	36.7	33.0	53.5	(41.6)	(16.3) ²	50.5	(63.3)	46.5 ²	
PRODUCTION	GNP per head	1970	1 940	2 670	3 550	3 200	2 180	2 920	3 020	950 ²	2 290	1 320	1 700	1 910	2 940	2 400	2 900	660	970	3 820	3 260	350	2 150	4 850	518 ²	
		1969	7.0	5.3	5.9 ²	8.9	14.7	6.0 ¹¹	3.0 ¹¹	20.3	..	19.7 ²	11.3	8.7 ¹²	6.2 ²	7.0	6.5	17.7	15.0	5.9 ¹¹	6.4 ¹⁰	32.2 ¹⁰	3.0 ¹⁴	2.9 ¹¹	19.5 ²	
		Industry	46.8	41.6	38.5 ²	40.1	41.3	48.1 ¹¹	53.9 ¹¹	28.2	..	34.0 ²	38.9	39.1 ¹²	50.9 ²	41.6	38.6	42.8	35.3	45.2 ¹¹	49.6 ¹⁰	27.4 ¹²	45.8 ¹⁴	35.8 ¹¹	42.5 ²	
		Other	46.2	53.2	55.5 ²	51.0	44.0	45.5 ¹¹	42.5 ¹¹	51.5	..	46.3 ²	49.8	52.2 ¹²	42.9 ²	51.4	54.9	39.7	49.6	48.9 ¹¹	44.0 ¹⁰	40.5 ¹²	51.3 ¹⁴	61.3 ¹¹	38.0 ²	
GNP ¹⁵ annual volume growth	1970	7.1	5.5	3.3	3.2	7.4	6.0	4.9	8.1	7.9	1.4	5.1	10.9	2.9	6.0	3.6	6.4	6.3	4.8	4.4	5.2	2.1	-0.4	..		
	1965 to 1970	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.8	5.8	4.5	7.0	2.1	4.0	6.0	12.1	3.4	5.2	4.4	6.2	6.4	3.9	3.7	6.8	2.1	3.3	..		
INDICATORS OF LIVING STANDARDS			1969																							
Private consumption per head	% of GNP ²⁰	\$	970	1 470	2 050	1 770	1 060	1 680	1 390	640	1 190	830	960	840	1 300 ²¹	1 220	1 410	430	600	1 790 ²²	1 740	256	1 230	2 850	275 ²³	
		Expenditure on education	4.40	5.57	5.65 ¹⁷	6.00 ²	6.30 ¹⁸	4.81	3.00 ¹⁹	2.40 ²	4.80	4.20	5.80 ²⁴	4.54 ¹⁷	5.00 ¹⁸	6.71	5.81	1.44 ¹⁷	2.14 ²	7.80 ²⁵	6.30	3.70	4.15 ¹⁷	5.10	4.59	
		Dwellings completed, per 1 000 inhabitants	6.6	5.6 ²¹	9.3	10.1	7.9	8.5	8.2	14.7	7.2	4.3	5.2	4.9	8.6	8.6	4.3	8.2	13.7	9.5	3.3	6.9	7.7	6.4	6.4	
		Passenger cars ²² , per 1 000 inhabitants	152	205	311	210	137	231	215	15	185 ¹⁸	130	166	68	250	179	183	42	61	277	209	4	207	426	28 ¹⁸	
		Television sets ²³ , per 1 000 inhabitants	154	196	294	249	198	184	246	5	160 ¹⁵	155	150	208	154	207	194	29	162	296	164	1.3	279	409	64 ²	
		Telephones ²⁴ , per 1 000 inhabitants	169	190	425	311	215	149	185	87	330	94	143	171	290	226	271	69	113	497	437	13	232	543	31 ²	
		Doctors ²⁵ , per 1 000 inhabitants	1.60	1.55	1.14 ²	1.41 ²	0.93	1.22 ²	1.50	1.49	..	1.09	1.79 ²²	1.09 ²	1.01	1.18	1.35	0.83 ²	1.30	1.24	1.31	0.36 ²	1.18 ²	1.64	1.10 ²	
		GROSS FIXED INVESTMENT ²⁶ Total	% of GNP	1965-69 average	24.8	21.5	23.7 ²⁴	22.8	25.0	25.3	25.4	25.9	29.7	20.9	19.4	35.5	25.5	27.1	29.2	19.3	24.8	24.0	27.2	17.1	18.5	16.7 ²⁸
Machinery and equipment	12.5			8.9	9.6	11.3	8.8	11.0	11.1	10.2	8.2	9.2	7.4	29.0 ²⁷	7.4	12.6	15.1	7.1	12.9	8.2	9.3	3.7	9.0	7.1 ²⁸	..	
Residential construction	4.3			5.4	3.8	4.4	5.5	6.6	5.7	6.4	6.3	4.1	6.4	6.5	18.1 ²⁸	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	6.1	6.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	..	
Other construction	8.0			7.1	10.4	7.0	10.6	7.7	8.6 ²⁹	9.6	15.2	7.6	5.7	.. ²⁷	.. ²⁸	9.2	9.5	7.8	7.7	9.7	11.0	..	5.9	6.1	..	
GROSS SAVING	1965-69 average	% of GNP	26.6 ²⁵	22.9	23.9 ²⁶	19.5	27.8	25.9	26.7 ²⁵	21.0	..	18.6 ²⁵	23.2	37.9	28.1 ²⁵	27.1	28.1	..	22.8	23.9 ²⁵	28.3	18.6	18.3	18.4	..	
PUBLIC SECTOR ³⁰ Total current revenue	% of GNP	1969	37.5 ²	34.2	35.2 ²	37.1	35.9	38.1	37.9	26.9	33.9 ²	30.7 ²	33.3	21.2	36.0 ²	41.9	43.4	..	22.4	48.1 ³¹	28.1	19.5	39.0	31.5	32.6 ²	
		Hourly earnings ³²	8.2 ²³	8.2	7.3 ³⁴	10.9 ³⁵	8.4	9.2 ³⁶	7.4	10.8 ³⁷	13.5 ³⁷	10.8 ³⁴	8.2 ³³	14.7 ³³	..	8.9 ³⁸	8.8 ⁴¹	9.7 ³³	12.8 ⁴³	8.9 ⁴²	5.2 ⁴⁴	..	6.7 ⁴⁵	5.3 ⁴⁴	..	
WAGES/PRICES	Annual increase 1965 to 70	Hourly earnings ³²	3.2	3.5	3.9	6.4	4.7	4.3	2.7	2.5 ³⁹	12.9	5.3	2.9	5.5	3.0	4.9	6.4	5.1	4.4	4.4	3.5	8.1	4.6	4.2	10.6	
		Consumer prices	3.3	3.4	4.1	6.3	5.6	4.8	3.4	2.7 ³⁹	12.4	5.8	3.4	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.0	5.5	4.6	4.0	..	
		GNP deflator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FOREIGN TRADE	Imports ⁴⁶	\$ million ⁴⁷	3 550	10 000	15 800 ²	4 410	2 420	21 880	32 220	1 930	180	1 550	14 890	16 690	600 ²	13 540	4 070	1 620	4 870	6 080 ²	6 280	1 010	24 790	53 560	1 991 ²	
		% of GNP	28.5	43.9	25.3	31.6	26.5	15.7	21.0	23.0	46.1	45.4	18.2	10.0	77.2 ²	48.0	41.8	28.2	16.9	23.8	33.4	7.7	22.7	5.6	21.0 ²	
		\$ million ⁴⁸	3 590	10 190	15 490 ²	4 070	2 430	21 040	36 100	1 090	180	1 330	16 810	19 080	640 ²	13 640	4 170	1 400	3 910	5 920 ²	7 120	755	26 720	55 510	1 875 ²	
Exports ⁴⁹	% of GNP	28.8	44.7	24.8	29.1	26.6	15.1	..	23.6	12.9	47.2	20.5	11.4	81.8 ²	48.3	42.8	24.4	13.6	23.1	37.8	5.8	24.4	5.9	19.7 ²		
		Current balance	-0.5	1.7 ²¹	-0.3	-2.6	-1.2	-0.4	1.0	-3.6	-5.7	-2.9	2.5	0.9	..	-0.6	-0.5	2.5	-1.2	-0.6	1.6	-1.5	0.2	0.1	..	
		Official reserves ⁴⁷ , end-1970: per cent of a year's imports ⁴⁸	49.5	25.1 ²¹	35.2	11.1	18.2	26.0	45.6	19.9 ⁴⁸	34.6	44.3	35.5	25.6	..	24.2	21.8	96.2	38.2	10.9	72.7	48.5	13.0	36.3	6.4	
NET FLOW OF RESOURCES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ⁵⁰	% of GNP	Change	585	626 ²¹	1 020	237	235	(3 275)	5 052	215	300	1 491	10 396	..	563	338	451	1 434	348	1 087	342	3 755	-1 297	36		
		1966-70 average	0.67	1.23	0.77	0.60	.. ⁵¹	1.24	0.80	.. ⁵²	.. ⁵¹	.. ⁵¹	0.78	0.93	.. ⁵¹	1.42	0.59	1.02	.. ⁵²	0.73	0.66	.. ⁵³	1.06	0.61	.. ⁵²	
EXPORT PERFORMANCE ⁵³ Growth of markets ⁵⁴	%	1969 to 1970	19.4	16.9	11.5	17.0	16.9	18.9	16.3	18.4	..	13.6	16.6	12.6	..	18.3	17.3	14.6	15.8	17.2	17.3	18.1	16.3	13.5	..	
		1960 to 1970 (average)	11.1	11.2	13.4	9.9	10.2	9.1	10.5	11.2	..	7.5	10.5	9.7	..	10.7	9.8	10.7	10.2	10.1	10.8	4.7	9.5	9.5	..	
		Gains or losses of market shares ⁵⁵	-1.0	-1.7 ²¹	3.5	-5.8	-0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	..	0.9	3.2	7.8	..	0.5	1.3	1.0	2.7	-0.1	-0.2	1.3	-3.2	-1.8	..	

1 Does not include total net migration between Finland and the other Nordic countries.

2 1969.

3 30-6-1970.

4 National source.

5 1959-1969

6 30-6-60 - 30-6-70.

7 According to the definition used in OECD Labour Force Statistics: mining, manufacturing, construction and utilities (electricity, gas and water).

8 At current prices and exchange rates.

9 1967.

10 The estimates for GDP by sector for Switzerland have been published in "la Vie économique", November 1969.

11 GDP at market prices.

12 Net domestic product.

13 Electricity, gas and water works included in "other activities".

14 Including stock appreciation.

15 At constant (1963) prices.

16 1962-1967.

17 1965.

18 1969.

19 1966.

20 1964.

21 Including Luxembourg.

22 1970.

23 At constant (1963) prices.

24 Excluding transfer costs of land and existing assets.

25 1964-1968.

26 Government and government enterprise expenditure on machinery and

Aid Program

1. Attached are tables showing (a) aid commitments and disbursements by calendar year according to DAC definitions and (b) budgetary appropriations for aid by Swedish fiscal year.
2. Sweden's medium-term aid plan is for appropriations of Official Development Assistance to reach 1% of GNP in fiscal 1975. On the basis of known plans for appropriations through 1974, to reach this target will require a very large increase in appropriations in the final year. In the table attached, the 1% of GNP target is shown as not being reached until 1978; this reflects both the assumption that disbursements will lag behind appropriations and also some element of doubt whether the increase in appropriations in 1975 will materialize. We have recently received informal information that the disbursement estimate for 1975 (.88% of GNP) does not take sufficient account of the likely lag between appropriations and disbursements, and that the Swedish aid authorities (SIDA) apparently estimate disbursements equivalent to about .7% of GNP in 1975. Nevertheless, even this lower figure will mean that Sweden will be one of the relatively few countries reaching the Pearson Commission target for ODA.
3. Preliminary estimates for 1971 show ODA amounting to \$160 million in 1971 (.45%)--a very substantial increase from the previous year (\$117 million, .37% of GNP).

Contributions to Bank Group

4. Sweden has traditionally been a strong supporter of IDA, gradually increasing its share in successive Replenishments (from 2% in the First to over 4% in the Third). It was also the first country to make supplementary contributions. Sweden has paid one-third of its pledge to the Third Replenishment as an advance contribution (\$34 million), and has taken up and paid for its share in the IBRD capital increase (\$3.7 million).

SWEDEN: GROSS OFFICIAL COMMITMENTS AND TOTAL NET DISBURSEMENTS BY CALENDAR YEAR ^{a/}
(US \$ millions)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	
GROSS OFFICIAL COMMITMENTS																						
<u>Bilateral</u>																						
Technical Assistance					1	6	18	5	19	19	} 99											
Other Grants					3	1	4	11	12	8												
Government Long-Term Capital					6	4	22	10	26	15												
Total					<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>138</u>											
<u>Multilateral</u>																						
IERD						4																
IDA					7	8	10	14	17		34											
AsIE						1	1	1	1	1												
UN Agencies					12	13	21	24	31	57	43											
Other											2											
Total					<u>19</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>79</u>											
TOTAL GROSS OFFICIAL COMMITMENTS					<u>29</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>218</u>											
As % GNP					<u>.16</u>	<u>.18</u>	<u>.34</u>	<u>.26</u>	<u>.41</u>	<u>.35</u>	<u>.69</u>											
TOTAL NET DISBURSEMENTS																						
<u>Official Bilateral</u>																						
Technical Assistance ^{b/}	1	2	2	3	1	6	11	9	19	30	21											
Other Grants			1	4	13	7	9	12	12	8	23											
Government Long-Term Capital					4	4	5	11	18	19												
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>63</u>											
<u>Official Multilateral</u>																						
IERD Bonds & Capital							4															
IDA	2	2	8	6	7	8	10	10	4	31	15											
IDB										2												
AsIE							1	1	1		1											
UN Agencies	4	5	8	9	12	13	19	23	24	28	37											
Other									1	5	1											
Total	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>54</u>											
TOTAL OFFICIAL NET DISBURSEMENTS	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>616</u>	<u>668</u>	<u>725</u>	
<u>Private Net Disbursements</u>																						
Direct Investment	28	35	13	15	25	25	31	26	26	53	36											
Bilateral Portfolio Inv. & Other		1	2	9	-12	6	5	7	11	7	6											
Multilateral Portfolio Inv.					3			13		2	5											
Export Credits	11	7	4	6	19	4	15	16	21	30	40											
Total	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>											
TOTAL NET DISBURSEMENTS	<u>47</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>449</u>	<u>553</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>707</u>	<u>803</u>	<u>868</u>	<u>940</u>	
As % GNP	<u>.36</u>	<u>.36</u>	<u>.24</u>	<u>.32</u>	<u>.36</u>	<u>.35</u>	<u>.48</u>	<u>.50</u>	<u>.50</u>	<u>.75</u>	<u>.65</u>	<u>.64</u>	<u>.78</u>	<u>.87</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.14</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.24</u>	<u>1.30</u>	<u>1.30</u>	<u>1.30</u>	
Memo Items																						
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEV. ASSISTANCE ^{c/}	7	8	18	23	33	38	57	60	71	121	117	160	200	250	330	425	482	545	616	668	725	
As % GNP	.05	.06	.12	.14	.18	.19	.26	.25	.28	.43	.37	.45	.52	.60	.74	.88	.92	.96	1.00	1.00	1.00	
ODA at 1960 Prices ^{d/}	7	8	17	21	29	33	48	48	54	95	87											

a/ The data in this table are taken from OECD/DAC, The Flow of Financial Resources to Less Developed Countries 1961-1965, Statistical Tables for the Annual Aid Review, 1968, 1969 and 1970 and the DAC Chairman's Report for 1971. 1971 figures are preliminary estimates.

b/ For 1960 and 1961, the amounts under "Technical Assistance" include "Other Grants".

c/ Projections of ODA are based on the Swedish medium term plan for development assistance. Minimum planning levels suggest a level of appropriations of about 0.7% of GNP in FY74. The plan envisages that appropriations reach 1% of GNP in FY75. Since, however, this would mean a very substantial increase from FY74, we have assumed that this target will in fact be reached slightly later.

d/ This attempts to measure the 'real volume' of ODA taking into account price changes in aid financed goods and services. Source: DAC/STAT(71)16, December 30, 1971.

SWEDEN: BUDGETARY APPROPRIATIONS ^{a/} BY FISCAL YEARS (ENDING JUNE 30)

(U. S. \$ Millions)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
BILATERAL																
Grants				5	8	11	15		21	35	41	53	62	72		
Credits	—	—	—	4	10	14	17	21 ^{b/}	24	20	27	42	48	61		
Total Bilateral	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>155</u>	
MULTILATERAL																
IDA				8	6	7	8	10	10	14	19	20	34			
AsDB ^{c/}									1			1				
AFDB											3					
UNDP				7	7	10	12	14	16	16	19	21	23	22		
Other UN Agencies				1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	6			
WFP/Food Aid Conventions	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	7	8	8	8	—	—	
Total Multilateral	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>107</u>	
Administration, etc.						1	2	2	2	3	.4	5	6	8	9	
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>422</u>
AS % GNP	.04	.06	.07	.15	.19	.22	.25	.27	.31	.36	.43	.51	.54	.62	.69	1.00

^{a/} The Swedish development assistance plan provides for budget appropriations for official development assistance amounting to 1% GNP in FY 1975 implying a level of \$422 million in FY1975 at 1971 exchange rates. Figures for 1973 and 1974 represent minimum planning levels towards this target as given in the Swedish annual review memorandum to OECD/DAC July 1971.

^{b/} Includes \$5.5 million for IDB and AsDB.

^{c/} Appropriations of \$500,000 per year in FY 1968 to FY 1971.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

DATE: June 2, 1972

FROM: S.R. Cope

SUBJECT: SWEDEN - Joint Operations
Briefing Notes for your discussions
in Stockholm in June, 1972

1. Sweden has been a pioneer in the development of joint operations with the Bank Group and has long been an example to other Part I countries in this field. Since 1966 Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), has participated in 18 joint operations in five sectors (agriculture, public utilities, transportation, DFC and population) benefitting eight member countries for a total amount of \$98.0 million, of which \$32.7 million was associated with Bank lending, \$52.0 million with IDA lending, and \$13.3 million with joint Bank-IDA lending. A statistical summary of Bank and IDA joint operations with SIDA is annexed.

Joint Operations Procedures

2. All Swedish aid is untied and is available to finance local currency costs; these characteristics are unique and have greatly facilitated arrangements for joint financing. The terms of all SIDA credits have, since 1967, been identical to IDA's (except in the recent India population project, for which SIDA provided a grant). Hence, it has been possible to associate SIDA with IDA's financing in some of our poorest countries.

3. In all of our joint operations the Bank and IDA have carried out their normal procedures of appraisal, negotiations and supervision. In each case, SIDA has participated as an observer in our negotiations with the borrower, and its own negotiations with the recipient have usually followed immediately thereafter. As a co-lender, Sweden has been free to join in appraisal and supervision, but has for the most part relied on our services in these respects.

4. Loan and credit documentation follow the standard pattern with only minor changes, such as a cross condition of effectiveness and default. Sweden has delegated to us full responsibility for loan administration, set out in an administrative letter of agreement. This agreement covers such matters as exchange of information on progress of operations, consultation, and withdrawal of loan or credit proceeds, the certification of which we also handle on behalf of SIDA.

5. The working relationship with SIDA has been excellent, and there have been no significant problems. The cost in time and effort in dealing with SIDA as a financing partner have been insignificant.

Matters to raise with SIDA

6. There are no specific problems to be raised with SIDA in respect to joint operations.

7. There may be problems in the future. It appears that SIDA is being subjected to greater political influence than before and, as a result, a change in SIDA's lending policies might be coming. We do not yet know whether and, if so, when any changes in SIDA's lending policies will be made and how they will affect our present and future joint operations. SIDA representatives are to visit the Bank in the first week of July to discuss our joint operations and we will probably learn more at that time. Any indications of impending policy changes in SIDA would be useful.



Attachment

cc: Mr. J. Burke Knapp
SRCope:DFWittusen:ac

BANK/IDA JOINT FINANCING OPERATIONS WITH SWEDEN

(US\$ million)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Date Signed</u>	<u>Total Project Cost</u>	<u>Foreign Exchange</u>	<u>Bank Amount</u>	<u>IDA Amount</u>	<u>SIDA Amount</u>
Pakistan - Foodgrain Storage	2/10/66	39.0	24.0		19.2	4.8
Pakistan - Water Supply and Sewerage	5/12/67	5.8	2.6		1.8	1.8
Ethiopia - 4th Highway	1/15/68	38.4	27.0	3.5	7.7	5.8
Pakistan - 2nd Agricultural Development Bank	6/13/68	18.0	15.0		10.0	5.0
Kenya - Livestock	9/26/68	11.4	4.4		3.6	3.6
Tunisia - Water Supply	1/16/69	33.2	17.1	15.0		5.0
Tanzania - Tan-Zam Highway	2/24/69	38.0	25.8	7.0	15.5	7.5
Ethiopia - Telecommunications	6/3/69	25.0	16.0	4.5		4.5
East Africa - Telecommunications	5/25/70	28.3	15.6	10.4		5.2
Pakistan - Tubewells	6/30/70	44.6	22.8		14.0	6.0
Tunisia - Water Supply	6/30/70	19.2	11.3		10.5	3.5
Tanzania - Power II	12/14/70	59.0	42.0	30.0		12.0
Kenya - Power	6/7/71	37.5	26.1	23.0		6.0
India - Grain Storage	8/23/71	15.9	2.95		5.0	5.0
Kenya - Highways	1/5/72	42.0	28.0		22.0	6.0
Botswana - Roads	4/27/72	6.2	5.2		2.0	4.0
India - Population	5/30/72	31.8	1.6		21.2	10.6 ^{/1}
Botswana - Livestock	6/20/72 ^{/2}	4.7	2.3		1.7	1.7
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL		498.0	289.8	93.4	134.2	98.0
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

^{/1} Grant^{/2} Date of Board submission

Approved	Country	Description	Project Cost	IBRD Loan	IDA Cr.	Economic Rate of Return	Remarks
11/3/70	Greece	Construction and equipment of 5 Higher Technical Education Centers and related technical assistance.	\$24.0	\$13.8	--	n.a.	First stage in long-term program to make the Greek education system a more effective instrument for economic development. Introduces multi-discipline post-secondary institution with instruction in a variety of study programs, thereby achieving economies of scale and more efficient use of specialized teachers, equipment and facilities. Will graduate 2,350 technicians annually, trained for occupations in agriculture, business, engineering, food processing and health; provides team of specialists in administration and teacher training, and also training abroad for administrative and teaching staff. A UNESCO/FAO mission assisted Government in project preparation.
6/10/71	Greece	Groundwater development, including drilling of 1600 deep wells; installation of pumps and irrigation equipment; construction of farm roads and drainage ditches; drilling of 35 exploratory wells in preparation of future irrigation programs; consultant services for hydrogeologic studies and project implementation.	\$50.0	\$25.0	--	18%	Will irrigate 100,000 acres of dry farming land in Thessaly plain to enable diversification of crop production and direct it more towards export markets. Also leads to reduced needs for imports of maize and other animal feeds--thereby permitting higher output of beef and dairy products which are currently imported in large quantities. Will also provide seasonal employment for 6000 farm families presently underemployed. Prepared under FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program.
10/26/71	Greece	Financing for National Investment Bank for Industrial Development to help cover foreign exchange component of its planned \$100 million financing of Greek private enterprises through mid-1973.	\$25.0	\$25.0	--	n.a.	NIBID owned by National Bank of Greece, 13 foreign banks and IFC, which invested about \$720,000 in 1965. Lending and investment operations have grown rapidly, and to increase borrowing capacity NIBID is negotiating 50% share capital increase. NIBID accounted for 10% of \$270 million equivalent gross manufacturing investment in Greece in 1970.

Files

June 2, 1972

M. H. Wiehen

BANGLADESH - Swedish Interim Financing Agreement

1. Mr. Shibusawa has advised us by cable that the Swedish Interim Financing Agreement, which provides financing for ongoing IDA projects, was executed in Dacca today, Friday, June 2, between the Governments of Bangladesh and Sweden.
2. The exchange of letters between the Government of Sweden and the Association took place on Friday, May 26.
3. The proceeds of the Swedish credit thus are now available for disbursement, subject to the receipt of proper withdrawal applications.
4. The Executive Directors will be informed in the next semi-monthly report on Bank and IDA operations.

cc: Mr. McNamara
Mr. Knapp
Mr. Broches
Mr. Cope
Mr. Chadsnet
Mr. Gabriel
Mr. Votaw
Mr. Elobel
Mr. Melmoth
Mr. Goldberg

\$ 11.0 m

JHStewart/MHWiehen:js

Memo/SWEDEN

RESTRICTED TO PARTICIPANTS

Paris, 28th July, 1971

DAC/AR(71)1/18

English text only.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Annual Aid Review 1971

MEMORANDUM OF SWEDEN

The statistical tables submitted by the Swedish Authorities are circulated separately as an annex to this document.

AUG 3 4 45 PM '71
RESEARCH
FILES

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I Introduction

The Swedish official development assistance programme (O.D.A.) reached - in terms of disbursements - the level of \$ 117 million in 1970 as compared with \$ 120 million in 1969. Adding the flow of private resources which in 1970 amounted to \$ 87 million the total flow - using the DAC net concept - attained \$ 204 million in 1970 compared with \$ 212 million in 1969. If contributions by private non-profit organizations are included, the total flow was equal to \$ 229 million.

The decrease in official disbursements was due mainly to variations in the rate of payments under the second IDA replenishment. It has also to be seen in the light of the exceptionally rapid increase from 1968 (\$ 71 million) to 1969 (\$ 120 million).

The official development assistance as a percentage of the GNP was 0.38 in 1970 - a decrease from 0.43 per cent in 1969. The total flow of resources equalled 0.65 per cent as compared with 0.75 per cent in 1969. If the private non-profit organizations are included the total flow would amount to 0.73 per cent of the GNP.

Budgetary appropriations for development assistance increased by 25 per cent in the fiscal years 1968/69 and 69/70 and by 26 per cent in 1970/71. Appropriations for fiscal year 1971/72 will increase by another 25 per cent to slightly less than \$ 200 million. This corresponds to approximately 0.6 per cent of the GNP.

II Development Assistance Policy

The International Development Strategy

Sweden participated actively in the preparations leading up to the adoption by the United Nations in October 1970 of the International Development Strategy. The Strategy underlines that the ultimate objective of development must be to bring about sustained improvement in the well-being of the individual and bestow benefits on all. If undue privileges, extremes of wealth and social injustices persist, then development fails in its fundamental purpose. It is therefore essential to bring about a more equitable distribution of income and wealth for promoting both social justice and efficiency of production, to raise substantially the level of employment, to achieve a greater degree of income security, to expand and improve facilities for education, health, nutrition, housing and social welfare, and to safeguard the environment. Thus, qualitative and structural changes in the society must go hand in hand with rapid economic growth, and existing disparities - regional, sectoral and social - should be substantially reduced.

The Swedish Parliament has noted that the concept of development thus laid down in the International Development Strategy is in line with the principles governing Swedish development co-operation.

Sweden is prepared, in principle, to implement the policy measures laid down in the Strategy. The only formal reservation which Sweden lodged against the Strategy related to the proposal for a link between the Special Drawing Rights of the IMF and development assistance.

Multilateral institutions

In view of the increasing Swedish contributions to the multilateral institutions, Parliament has asked for detailed information regarding their activities and thus how Swedish contributions are utilized. In this connection, Parliament underlined that Sweden as a matter of course does not wish to put up any conditions as to the use of its resources.

Composition of
the aid pro-
gramme

The distribution between bilateral and multilateral assistance has on the whole remained unchanged during the past few years. Approximately 40 per cent of budgetary appropriations for assistance purposes have been devoted to general contributions for multilateral assistance and 60 per cent to assistance of a basically bilateral character. ¹⁾ In 1970/71 a slight decrease for the multilateral part was registered while in 1971/72 the earlier relationship will be almost restored. These developments are due to the large increase in IDA contributions which will take place in the third replenishment period. This method of accounting in two categories only do not bring out that a sizeable portion of the bilateral assistance programme consists of grants and credits in joint operations with the Specialized Agencies of the UN, the World Bank Group and with the other Nordic countries.

Co-ordination

Sweden is a member of the consortia and consultative groups set up for developing countries where Sweden has a substantial programme of co-operation. In one further case, that of Ceylon, Sweden participates as an observer. As to the local co-ordination of assistance in these countries, Sweden favours that such co-ordination take place under the auspices of the government concerned, assisted, where appropriate, by the UN Resident Representative. Sweden is also a member of the newly established consultative group for international agricultural research.

Trade Policy
aspects

There are no Swedish tariffs or quantitative restrictions on tropical products and industrial raw materials, with the exception of a tariff on coffee. Swedish tariffs on manufactures and semimanufactures are at a comparatively low level. Normally there are no quantitative restrictions on exports of manufactures and semimanufactures from developing countries. Parliament has enacted a bill which will enable the Government to

¹⁾ A considerable part of the funds appropriated for Sweden's participation in bilateral development co-operation is allocated to particular international efforts outside of the bilateral country programmes. This refers primarily to operations and research in the field of population but also to other fields.

implement a system of tariff preferences for exports from developing countries. The system implies that in the future only around 5 per cent of total imports from developing countries - calculated on the basis of the 1969 trade figures - excluding coffee - will be subject to tariffs.

Sweden has paid special attention to the question of export promotion measures for products of developing countries. The Government is giving substantial support to the activities of the GATT/UNCTAD International Trade Centre (ITC). Swedish funds available for export promotion projects in co-operation with the ITC will exceed \$ 900 000 in fiscal year 1970/71. In 1971/72, some \$ 1,2 million are appropriated for export promotion activities mainly in co-operation with the ITC.

III Volume of assistance

Trends in the volume of assistance

The net flow of Swedish official development assistance reached the level of \$ 117,0 million in 1970 which implies decrease of 3,1 per cent from the 1969 level of \$ 120,8 million. This decrease followed on considerable annual increases averaging some 40 per cent in 1968 and 1969.

Disbursements under bilateral ~~grants~~ have shown a steady climb over the last three years. In 1968-1970 they amounted to \$ 30,9 million, in 1969 to \$ 37,2 million, and in 1970 to \$ 43,7 million, corresponding to an average annual increase of about 19 per cent. Disbursements under bilateral credits have also increased from \$ 10,8 million in 1968 to \$ 17,6 million in 1969 and \$ 19,4 million in 1970, the average annual increase over the three years being 34.0 per cent. Total bilateral disbursements thus increased from \$ 54,8 million in 1969 to \$ 63,1 million in 1970 or by some 15 per cent.

Swedish commitments to international assistance programmes have increased substantially over the last few years, as is reflected in the budgetary appropriations. Disbursements to multilateral organizations declined, however, from \$ 66 million in 1969 to \$ 54 million in 1970. The figure for 1969 includes both the annual contribution to IDA for both 1968 (which was delayed due to circumstances relating to the US ratification) and 1969. If the former contribution had been disbursed in 1968, total multilateral disbursements would have increased from \$ 39,5 million in 1968 to \$ 56,1 million in 1969 and to \$ 53,8 million in 1970. The remaining difference between the 1969 and 1970 disbursement figures reflects a shift in the disbursement schedule for the supplementary contributions to IDA.

Swedish contributions to IDA in 1970 amounted to \$ 15 million and to UNDP to \$ 21 million.

Contributions to the World Food Programme directly and under the Food Aid Convention amounted to more than \$ 7 million, i.e. the same figure as in 1969. Substantial contributions were also made to UNICEF, UNHCR and UNRWA.

The breakdown of appropriations between purposes and institutions in fiscal 1970/71 and 1971/72, and minimum planning levels for the following two fiscal years are shown in table 1.

TABLE 1. BASIC PLAN FOR SWEDISH OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE 1970/71 - 1973/74

Millions of dollars

Programme	Appropr.		Minimum planning levels		Total 1971/72 - 1973/74
	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	
1. Contributions to multilateral pro- grammes	57,2	76,6	92,1	107,4	276,0
Of which:					
UNDP	21,1	23,1			
IDA	20,0	34,0			
UNICEF	3,9	5,8			
WFP (incl. FAC)	8,3	8,3			
Regional Banks	0,5				
2. Bilateral develop- ment assistance	92,0	110,7	132,5	154,7	397,9
Administration, recruitment, training and information, etc.	5,5	6,2	7,5	8,7	22,4
Total	154,7	193,5	232,1	270,8	696,3
Increase from pre- ceding year		38,7	38,7	38,7	

Changes in the "pipe-line"

Disbursements under development credits increased by some 10 per cent between 1969 and 1970. The total amount disbursed in 1970 was \$ 19,4 million compared to \$ 17,6 million in 1969.

The total amount undisbursed, calculated as the difference between budgetary appropriations and actual disbursements, increased in 1969/70 and amounted at the end of June 1970 to some \$ 58 million. Practically all of this, however, was committed for development projects in the course of implementation by the borrower.

The main reason for the lag in disbursements is that the long-term plan for the Swedish aid programme refers to funds available primarily for commitments. Disbursements depend on the implementation of the various projects and programmes. As Swedish assistance funds are non-lapsing, the discrepancy between commitments and disbursements does not affect the over-all volume of assistance.

The practice of providing technical assistance in order to speed up the implementation of projects financed under development credits have given good results and will be continued.

Measures aimed at simplifying the withdrawal procedures have been included in some recent credit agreements. If these measures prove successful, they will be applied more generally.

Estimated disbursements in 1971

Official assistance disbursements are forecast to increase substantially in 1971. Disbursements of bilateral grants are estimated to reach some \$ 60 million (1970: 48,7 million). Disbursements under development credit agreements are estimated to expand by approximately \$ 9 million to some \$ 28 million. Multilateral contributions are expected to increase by some 50 per cent to approximately \$ 75 million, provided that the plan for the third IDA replenishment is being implemented as foreseen. Total official disbursements would thus

be envisaged to reach \$ 163 million, an increase over the 1970 total by approximately 40 per cent. According to this - highly uncertain - forecast Swedish O.D.A. disbursements in 1971 should correspond to some 0.48 per cent of the GNP.

Medium-term prospects

Sweden has been a long-time supporter of the proposal that the industrialized countries should accept a separate target for official development assistance. The United Nations have now adopted such a target, aiming at a level of 0.7 per cent of the GNP to be reached in 1975. This 0.7 per cent target refers to disbursements, whereas the target established in the 1968 Swedish assistance plan is that budgetary appropriations etc. for development assistance shall have attained 1 per cent of the GNP at the middle of the decade. As an element in the realization of the Swedish plan, total appropriations have increased by 25 per cent annually. For fiscal 1971/72 a total increase of appropriations of some 200 million kronor (approx. \$ 40 million) has been allocated. Total appropriations thus amount to 1 000 million kronor (a little less than \$ 200 million), as compared with 800 million kronor (\$ 160 million) in fiscal 1970/71. In accordance with Sweden's long-term plan for development assistance, minimum planning levels are established in such a way that the absolute increase in money terms in annual budgetary appropriations shall not be less than in the preceding fiscal year.

In April 1971, Parliament noted that the appropriations proposed by the Government for fiscal 1971/72 are in line with the long-term plan for development assistance adopted in 1968. On the same occasion minimum planning figures for fiscal 1972/73 and 1973/74 in accordance with the plan were confirmed at some \$ 39 million. Parliament also expressed its intention to review the aid policies to be pursued during the latter half of the 1970's. Final decision on the scope and content of this review was however, left to the 1972 session.

IV Financial terms and conditions

In 1970, grants and contributions to multilateral organizations accounted for 83 per cent of Sweden's O.D.A. disbursements. Ten bilateral development credits were signed for a total amount of approximately \$ 48 million. Of these four credits totalling approximately \$ 27 million were joint financing operations with the IBRD or IDA. As to the financial terms, six of these credits, totalling \$ 21,4 million, were extended on so-called "Swedish standard terms", i.e. 2 per cent interest, 25 years' maturity, including 10 years' grace period. The remaining four, totalling approximately \$ 27 million, were extended on IDA-terms, i.e. 0.75 per cent interest and 50 years' maturity, including 10 years' grace period. Earlier practice has been to apply IDA-terms only in joint financing with IDA. The possibility to extend such terms also for other credits was granted by Parliament in 1969. In 1970 Sweden made a first credit on IDA-terms not related to joint financing. Such credits have since been made to India and Tanzania. This trend is expected to continue, leading to a further softening of the average terms for Swedish development credits.

Swedish financial assistance meet the terms objectives laid down by the DAC and the recommendations given by the respective consortia and consultative groups.

Swedish bilateral credits are extended without procurement restrictions. According to the credit agreements procurement is to be based on international competitive bidding so as to ensure the best possible use of the funds made available. Exceptions from this rule are few and mainly limited to the financing of local cost expenditure and to loans extended to commercial enterprises by national development banks, operating under credit agreements with Sweden.

Many developing countries would benefit from technical assistance in the field of international procurement.

Sweden is now supporting seminars to be arranged by the UNITAR on international procurement problems and techniques.

V Assistance programming and administration

Administrative organizations

The ministerial reorganization described in detail in last year's memorandum has been in effect since July 1, 1970. Assistance policy is now centralized in the Foreign Ministry's Office for International Development Co-operation, headed by an Under-Secretary of State. The reorganization does not affect the role of SIDA, which remains the body responsible for the planning, execution and evaluation of the Swedish bilateral assistance programme. SIDA is a part of the Swedish public administration operating under a government-appointed board of directors, whose president is SIDA's Director General.

Last autumn, an interdepartmental consultative group on multilateral policy questions was created. The group, chaired by a representative of the Office for International Development Co-operation, comprises representatives of ministries, SIDA, and other authorities, i.a. SIDA. For specific problems special ad-hoc working groups have been set up. The activities of the group have so far focused on questions related to the follow-up of the UNDP capacity study and of the International Development Strategy.

Representation in recipient countries

SIDA has established field offices, called Development Assistance Offices, in Ethiopia, Kenya, Pakistan, Tanzania, Tunisia and Zambia. In relation to the host country, these offices are part of the Swedish embassy, the head of the office functioning as assistance attaché.

Trends in administrative expenditures

The share of administrative costs in the total volume of Swedish bilateral development aid has been close

to 4 per cent in fiscal 1968/69 and 1969/70. This ratio is envisaged to remain fairly unchanged in 1970/71 and 1971/72.

The cost of the six SIDA Development Assistance Offices will rise from just under 25 per cent of SIDA's administrative costs in 1968/69 and 1969/70 to nearly 30 per cent in 1971/72.

Criteria for
aid allocation

In the view of the Swedish Government, it is essential that the co-operation between donors and recipients can be founded on a basic consensus as to value judgements and objectives regarding policies for development. This is called for by reasons of efficiency alone. When such identity of purpose exists there is a greater likelihood that the assistance efforts will become meaningful components of a coherent development policy. This concept guides the allocation of Swedish assistance in respect of both sectors and recipient countries.

Sweden is currently introducing the concept of country programming in the field of bilateral assistance. This should ensure that Swedish resources are utilized according to the overall priorities of the recipient country. A development co-operation programme with each recipient country over a number of years will make long-term planning easier on both sides.

A natural consequence of the country programming concept is that the question of the sectoral distribution of aid will tend to become somewhat less important. The main point is that the resources that Sweden is able to put up will support activities which in an efficient manner promote the development objectives within priority areas established by the recipient countries. It can be noted that the Swedish development programme covers a number of important sectors. The vital fields of rural development, nutrition, education (vocational training) and industrialization are given high priority in the countries with which Sweden co-operates.

Technical and financial assistance combined into sector programme aid is likely to become a more important type of assistance in comparison with the traditional project aid.

Industrialization

Consequently, Sweden intends, within the framework of future country programming, to give further emphasis to, for example, rural development through a combination of inputs such as rural water supplies, feeder roads, improvement of the livestock sector, etc.

In accordance with a decision by Parliament in 1970, Sweden will be prepared to expand its assistance in the field of industrialization of developing countries. The aim of Swedish assistance efforts in this field should be i.a. to contribute to developing such instruments of industrialization, e.g., promotion of small-scale industry, that combine the need for efficiency with measures leading to increased employment. In this connection, Parliament has requested that a review be undertaken of Swedish bilateral assistance in the field of industrialization. The review will also touch on questions related to investment guarantees.

Family planning

As the capacity of various international organizations grows, it will, in the field of family planning, be possible for Sweden to augment its contributions to these organizations insofar as they develop efficient programmes, and to concentrate the bilateral efforts to a more limited number of countries. The aim is to integrate more closely family planning assistance extended by Sweden into the overall development efforts of the recipient country.

Geographical allocation

As was mentioned in last year's Memorandum, Sweden will seek to increase in the first place its co-operation with countries whose governments in their economic and social policy endeavour to carry out structural

changes conducive to a development towards greater economic equality and social justice. This will have a bearing on the geographical distribution of bilateral assistance in the future although the principle of long-term planning will contribute to making this shift gradual. Sweden applies the principle of concentrating her assistance to a few countries in order to achieve reasonable effectiveness with limited administrative resources.

In step with an increase in capacity there has also been a gradual widening of the circle of recipients.

The major part of the Swedish bilateral assistance is channelled to India, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Tunisia and Zambia. Three countries in southern Africa i.e. Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, are partners to small co-operation programmes. Humanitarian assistance has been given to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Financial support has been provided for combined bilateral-multilateral projects in education in i.a. Cuba.

Aid evaluation The overall objective of the ex-post evaluation work carried out by SIDA is to stimulate the recipient countries to establish built-in evaluation systems for their projects and programmes and to support them in their efforts to make relevant impact studies. The guiding principle is that the recipient country should be ensured a feed-back of experience to be able to raise the significance, efficiency and effectiveness of its development work. During the year, methods and procedures for ex-post evaluation have been developed in SIDA and some training has been undertaken to lay the foundation for the future work in this field.

In Annex 3 details are given about evaluation studies carried out during 1970.

VI. Technical Assistance

The number of experts and volunteers recruited by SIDA remained almost unchanged between 1969 and 1970. The target is to double the present number by 1975.

The activities mentioned in last year's Memorandum aiming at an increase of the number of potential candidates for field service have continued. Professional organizations outside SIDA are being engaged in active recruitment. Investigations concerning the interest in field work among various groups of professionals have been carried out. The introduction of subjects in the academic training relevant to work in developing countries is continuing. Training for field work in developing countries as a substitute for the national military service will start in 1972 with a group of 100 people.

Volunteers

The total number of volunteers, financed directly under the official aid programme, rose from 172 in 1969 to 253 in 1970. The volunteers are now active in five countries, namely Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Tunisia and Zambia. In April, 1971, 80 volunteers were active within the building industry, as motor mechanics or in mechanical engineering; 56 were working as teachers; 15 were active in health services; 19 in agriculture; and 15 as economists and accountants.

In the recruitment of volunteers, emphasis is put not only on their educational background but also on job experience.

VII. Research

Generally speaking, research is an integral part of many field projects. Such activities are guided by the overall objectives for the specific project as set out

by the recipient country.

Support is also given to research in human reproduction, particularly through the research and training centre recently established in Stockholm by WHO, and in education. Sweden has also extended financial support to the research activities of UNRISD on the social aspects of the development process.

Research at the university level that has a bearing on the development process is considered by an advisory group with representatives from SIDA and the national research councils.

Recently, the Government has appointed an expert commission to indicate research fields in which Sweden can most profitably contribute. The mandate of the group also includes an appraisal of present institutional arrangements.

VIII. Private sector

The flow of private resources - using the DAC definition - amounted to \$ 87 m. in 1970 as compared to almost \$ 92 m. in 1969. The decrease was due to lower private investments; on the other hand export credits, net, increased from \$ 24 m. in 1969 to \$ 40 m. in 1970. Net assistance flows from voluntary organizations increased from \$ 22 m. in 1969 to \$ 25 m. in 1970.

Private investments

The so-called net flow of private long-term capital to developing countries - excluding export credits - decreased from \$ 62 m. in 1969 to \$ 47 m. in 1970. The main component, direct investment, amounted to \$ 37 m. as compared to \$ 53 m. in 1969 after a sharp increase

from \$ 26 m. in 1968. However, gross investments in the form of new capital outflow to developing countries was nearly unchanged at \$ 44 m.

The reported decrease in net direct investment was caused by a fall in reinvested earnings from \$ 16 m. to \$ 8 m. in 1970, while disinvestments, on the other hand, increased from \$ 6 m. in 1969 to \$ 15 m. in 1970. The latter amount is mainly attributable to one single country in Latin America.

Net profit of Swedish direct investment in developing countries, reported to the Riksbank, amounted to \$ 10,9 m. in 1970 as compared to \$ 16,5 m. in 1969, the main part of which was reinvested. It should be noted, however, that information on reinvested earnings is incomplete. The statistical coverage of this item may vary considerably from year to year.

As direct investments are the result of decisions by private business and as a single project can have a heavy impact on total amounts, it is natural that these flows vary considerably from year to year.

Investment
guarantees

The Swedish investment guarantee scheme was established in 1968 but became operative only in 1970. So far, no applications for guarantee have been received.

The Swedish Parliament has, as has earlier been noted, recently requested a review of the scheme. The review will consider whether investment guarantees can be regarded as an effective element in development assistance policies or should be handled in the framework of export promotion activities.

Export credits

Statistical data on export credits are available only as regards credits guaranteed by the official Swedish

Credits Guarantee Board. The amount of guarantees extended for export credits to developing countries was \$ 41,1 m. in 1969 and \$ 54,7 m. in 1970. The corresponding net amounts were 23,6 m. and 39,9 m. respectively.

On December 31, 1970 total outstanding effective guarantees for exports to developing countries amounted to about \$ 160 m., i.e. 33 per cent of the total volume of outstanding guarantees.

The Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board is authorized to issue guarantees on particularly liberal terms for export which is of importance to the economic and social progress of developing countries. Such guarantees should be confirmed through a statement by the authorities of the importing country that the project in question is included in the national development plan and is given high priority. The importing country should furthermore extend a guarantee for payment and/or transfer of payment.

There is no information available as regards the distribution by sector of export credits to developing countries. However, about 90 per cent of all guarantees extended refer to engineering products, i.e. machinery and other heavy capital goods.

Voluntary agencies

85 non-governmental non-profit organizations made net contributions to developing countries amounting to \$ 25,2 m. in 1970 as compared to \$ 21,9 m. in 1969.

The organizations providing the largest share of the non-government assistance are, by and large, the same as the previous year, namely: the Swedish National Committee of the Lutheran World Federation (\$ 6,6 m.), the Swedish Red Cross (\$ 3,6 m.), the Church of

Sweden Mission (§ 3,3 m.) and the Swedish Save the Children Fund (§ 3,1 m.). - The private contributions are supplemented by funds channelled through the same organizations by SIDA. Out of these gross flows the Swedish Red Cross' disbursement of § 9,9 m. was the largest one.

Since two years SIDA is administering a special programme of financial contributions to voluntary organizations carrying out information on development problems. For this purpose SIDA disposed of § 60,000 for the fiscal year 1969/70 and § 120,000 for the fiscal year 1970/71. Applications for support are judged on the merits of the specific projects proposed and not on the overall merits of the organization or group.

OFFICIAL BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, Calendar year 1970

Mill. \$

Disbursements

Country	Sector	Agriculture	Manufact.	Transport	Water and	Construc-	Business	Health	Education	Public Adm.	Other	Total
		Forestry Fishing	Mining Quarrying	Storage Communic.	Power Supply	tion	Service Finance Tourism	Research	Other Ser- vices	Multipurpose Unspecified		
Ethiopia												
Grants		1.889			0.007	1.688		0.922	1.066	0.127	0.046	5.745
Credits				0.139		0.762						0.901
Total		1.889		0.139	0.007	2.450		0.922	1.066	0.127	0.046	6.646
India												
Grants	x							0.328	0.009		2.321	2.658
Credits			4.697									4.697
Total			4.697					0.328	0.009		2.321	7.355
Kenya												
Grants		0.722						0.055	1.211	0.613		2.601
Credits		0.064				0.081						0.145
Total		0.786				0.081		0.055	1.211	0.613		2.746
Pakistan												
Grants		0.216		0.042				1.368	0.630	0.153	5.379	7.788
Credits						2.284						2.284
Total		0.216		0.042		2.284		1.368	0.630	0.153	5.379	10.072
Tanzania												
Grants		0.781					0.002	0.034	0.957	0.337		2.111
Credits						4.757	0.175					4.932
Total		0.781				4.757	0.177	0.034	0.957	0.337		7.043
Tunisia												
Grants		0.033				1.078		0.219	0.455	0.028	0.082	1.895
Credits						1.601	0.363					1.964
Total		0.033				2.679	0.363	0.219	0.455	0.028	0.082	3.859
Zambia												
Grants		0.338							0.011	0.065	0.008	0.422
Credits												
Total		0.338							0.011	0.065	0.008	0.422
Other and unspecified												
Grants		0.588	0.040					0.977	2.599	0.251	15 992	20 447
Credits		1.005		0.967		2.550						4.522
Total		1.593	0.040	0.967		2.550		0.977	2.599	0.251	15 992	24 969
Total grants		4.567	0.040	0.042	0.007	2.766	0.002	3.903	6.938	1.574	23 828	43 667
" credits		1.069	4.697	1.106		12.035	0.538					19 445
GRAND TOTAL		5.636	4.737	1.148	0.007	14.801	0.540	3.903	6.938	1.574	23 828	63 112

Swedish Bilateral Development Assistance by Sector 4.5.1971 '000 \$

Disbursements

Fiscal year Sector	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	73	322	2,759	349	907	2,275	8,709	5,110
Manufacturing, Mining, Quarrying							18	1,083
Transport, Storage, Communication		13	15	277	342	1,785	1,412	2,837
Water and Power Supply	1	1,014	2,554	2,310	1,088	4,127	1,835	4,748
Construction	116	1,044		268	54	336	5,562	7,861
Business Services, Financing, Tourism							75	684
Health	461	863	1,003	1,954	3,413	3,078	4,535	6,414
Education, Research	5,250	3,456	4,286	7,230	7,808	5,977	2,249	8,840
Public Administra- tion, Other Services		5	78	637	350	935	1,646	1,182
Other, Multipurpose Unspecified	578	3,784	5,006	5,424	11,544	10,342	15,720	18,060
TOTAL	6,479	10,500	15,700	18,446	25,507	28,856	41,761	56,820

ANNEX 2.

Main evaluation studies published during 1970

A. A sociological-pedagogical evaluation of Kenya Science Teachers college. Phase one, 1969.

The study was made by an education expert from the University of Uppsala.

Terms of reference: To study i.a. to what extent graduates stay in the teaching profession, changes in attitude towards progressive teaching methods, the development of a capacity to become well-informed opinion leaders in the local community as well as some background data about the students and the schools where they were posted.

Major findings: Most of the findings so far have a tentative character since only the first phase of the study is completed. The study will continue during 1971 and 1972.

Follow-up: The results of the study have already influenced the teaching programme e.g. as regards the proportion between the subjects taught.

B. An evaluation of the training programme of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre in Geneva

The evaluation was carried out by an independent British economic consultant.

Terms of reference: To conduct detailed research into the individual and other effects of the training programme and report on adequacy of routines and methods in recruitment and course preparation; contents and methodology of formal programme; programme experience and activities.

Major findings: "not only have the immediate objectives of the Training Service been met in good measure, but also the Service has made a significant contribution to the wider goals established for the ITC."

Follow-up: The study as a whole led the consultant to some 20 specific recommendations which have been submitted to the Trade Centre and will, on the whole, be implemented.

C. Follow-up study of graduates from Swedish-Pakistani Institutes of Technology

The study was made by U. Kann, Sociologist.

Terms of reference: To follow-up not only employment and salaries of SPIT graduates but also try to provide a more comprehensive picture of the situation for the graduates.

Major findings: The employment situation for the students differ to some extent depending upon which institute they graduated from. The percentage employed of the graduates from the different schools varies from 77 to 41 %. Some comparisons were also made with other technical schools.

Follow-up: The immediate purpose of the study was to provide background information to a Swedish delegation of experts on vocational and technical training which visited Pakistan in 1970 to study i.a. vocational teachers' training and practical vocational training, and explore the need for future support.

D. The associate expert programme

The survey was made by SIDA.

Terms of reference: To obtain information about the associate experts' working conditions and work results, seen from their own viewpoints, to learn their opinion about the programme's significance, execution and general value as well as their interest in future assignments in developing countries.

Major findings: The associate expert programme helps to build up a cadre of people with interest in and knowledge of the third world's problems. Certain caution is advisable concerning placing associate experts at the headquarters of the international organizations.

Follow-up: The survey has been distributed to interested parties.

RESEARCH RELATED TO PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN SWEDISH INSTITUTIONS

A survey of Swedish research, related to problems of developing countries, was made in the fall of 1970. The survey covered mainly research in the social sciences and it was not complete. Some additions have been made here, especially in the fields of natural sciences and medicine. The attached list does not provide information concerning the level of the research conducted (undergraduate, graduate research, doctor's dissertations etc). The list includes projects, which were finished in 1970 or which are still going on.

More detailed instructions as regards definition of research geared to problems of developing countries would be of value, especially in the fields of natural sciences, engineering and medical sciences.

The UNESCO classification of projects by scientific fields is used with a slight modification. The fields of Social Sciences and Humanities are each divided into two sections.

I NATURAL SCIENCES

Hans Burström, R Carlsson, V Schalén, T Lundborg and K Lexander	Plant leaves as a primary source of protein are investigated from several aspects, among which the following concern nutritional research: 1 Influence of plant source on yield and nutritional value of leaf proteins 2 Nutritional values of different fractions of leaf proteins 3 Enzyme digestibility of different leaf proteins.	LUND UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGI
Pehr Enckell	Parastenocarididae (Copepoda Harpacticoida) from Ceylon Isopoda Asellota and Flabellifera from Ceylon	LUND UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
Ulf Scheller	The Pauropoda of Ceylon.	"
Robert Lilljequist	The geology and minaralization of the Troulli inlier	LUND UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY
Leif Hambraeus, S-Å Liedén, Lillemor Abrahamson, Elisabet Forsum:	Clinical testing and nutritional evaluation of conventional and unconventional protein sources	UPPSALA UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY; DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION
P Peterson	Studies on the transport and metabolic role of vitamin A	"
Leif Hambraeus	Evaluation of different methods in the diagnosis of protein-calory-malnutrition	"
Leif Hambraeus	Biochemical and clinical studies on the protein and amino acid metabolism in normal and pathological states, especially in childhood.	"
Leif Hambraeus, Elisabeth Forsum	Isolation, charecterization and nutritional evaluation of different whey proteins	"
G Ågren G Brink	Food analytical control, proximate as well as vitamin analysis, of the Ethiopian commercial vegetable mixture. Faffa and new types of Ethiopian protein concentrates	UPPSALA UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY

G Ågren U Stenram A Eklund B Kruse G Brink	Chemical, biological and toxicological determinations of Faffa, protein concentrates from different oil seeds and single cell protein preparations	UPPSALA UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY
G Ågren A Eklund	Preparation of protein concentrates from different oilseeds, niger seeds, sunflower and cottonseeds, linseed, rape seed	"
G Ågren in collaboration with nutritionists and pediatric experts of the institute in Addis Ababa	Acceptability tests on children of Children's Home, Ethiopian Nutrition Institute, Addis Ababa	"
Anders Rapp	Soil erosion in Tanzania.	UPPSALA UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
Åke Sundborg	Provinces and natural resources in underdeveloped countries.	"
William L Balaile	Water balance and sediment transport in the Kimchin Catchment, Kericho, Kenya	"
Fredrick Kifumba	Water discharge, suspended sediment transport and evaporation in the Dionzoyiet Catchment Basin, Kericho, Kenya	"
Ephraim Sseksamba	Gully erosion at Muyongo, Kericho, Kenya	"
Sebastian Bwire-Ojiambo	Hornblende and hornblende-garnet gneisses northeast of Ronge Hill	UPPSALA UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY
Afewerk Demissie	Christalline limestones	"
Steve G Jessie	Biotite gneisses	"
George M Kifua	Feldspar-porphyroblast gneisses	"
John E Kwebiha	Amphibolites	"
Isaac Nyambok	Granitoid gneisses	"

Bilal ul Haq	Paleogene Calcarious nannoflora. Part I: Paleocene of West Central Persia and upper Paleocene-Eocene of West Pakistan	STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY
Bilal ul Haq	Palæogene calcarious nannoflora. Part III: Oligocene of Syria.	"
Y Gustafsson, G Jacks L Y Nilsson B Taranger	Water resources and water supply in Coimbatore district, Tamilnadu, India.	THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, STOCKHOLM
J Holmgren A Svennerholm Ö Ouchterlony	Studies of an agar plaque technique for quantitation of vibriocidal antibodies	GOTHENBURG UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL BACTERIOLOGY
J Holmgren I Lönnroth Ö Ouchterlony	Immunochemical studies of two cholera type 2 toxin-containing standard culture filtrate preparations of V. choleras.	"
L B Sjöberg and others	Development of methods for production of different types of fish protein concentrates. The effect of dietary proteins and amino acids on protein metabolism. Amino acids in intravenous nutrition.	ASTRA NUTRITION AB, MÖLNDAL

II ENGINEERING

Rune Karlsson	Development of traditional dwellings in Tanzania	LUND UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
Bergdahl and Cederwall	Irrigation technique	CHALMER'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, GOTHENBURG

III MEDICAL SCIENCES

Yngve Hofvander	Nutrition studies in infants and pre- school children in Kelibia, Tunisia	UPPSALA UNIVERSITY, ACADEMIC HOSPITAL, DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS
Gunnar Engsner Irene Sjögren Bo Vahlquist	Malnutrition and brain development- neurophysiological studies	"
Gunnar Engsner Mehari Grebe Mehdin	The effect of massive doses of vitamin D on rickets of malnourished children	"

IV AGRICULTURE

Bo Bengtsson	Plant protection, weeds, diseases and pest	COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, ULTUNA, UPPSALA
H Bertholdson	Production of milk and meat in East Africa	"
A Birowo	Farm management economics in traditional agriculture	"
A Birowo	Cost benefit calculations in agricultural investments	"
J Eriksson	Tropical agriculture. Irrigation.	"
J Eriksson	Tropical agriculture. Erosion.	"
L Hjelm	The situation of the developing countries with regard to agriculture and food supply	"
M Jönsson	Co-operation - possibilities and problems	"
E Åberg	Soil management systems	"
E Åberg	Grassland and pastures	"
E Åberg	The importance and utilization of different planting material for future purposes.	"
O Evaldsson	An inventory of feeding systems and foodstuff, Chilalo Awraja, Ethiopia	"
L Fredericks	Co-operative structure and government policy in Malaysia. Introduction and theoretical background	"
L Fredericks	Agricultural marketing boards in developing countries	"
R Heinonen	Soil management for improved moisture supply	"
K F Svärdström	Co-operation as a commercial, social and political development.	"

Md Muslim Uddin	Field test of a tracer method for evaluation of the subsoil water resources available to a crop	COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, ULTUNA, UPPSALA
Qalabane Chakela	The study of 1) exchangeable aluminium and hydrogen in soils, 2) The liberation of aluminium from the lattice	"
Berhanu Debele	Chemical analysis of some soil profiles of Melka Werer and Holetta Agricultural Research Station	"
Francis Gumbo	An introductory study of some factors related to soil erosion processes at the Chepsition River Catchment Basin, near Kericho, Kenya	"
Victor Odenyo	Profile distribution of exchangeable bases, cation exchange capacity, exchange acidity and exchangeable aluminium in eight red yellow acid soils and five black soils	"
Siyoun Teklie	Distribution of phosphorus in some soils of Kericho	"
Gunilla Finnberg	Some aspects on Ethiopia's agriculture, land ownership and the CADU project	LUND UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
Gert Råberg	Problems of land reforms in India	LUND UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
C A Hultnäs	Artificial insemination in developing countries	ASSOCIATION FOR SWEDISH LIVESTOCK BREEDING AND PRODUCTION

V. SOCIAL SCIENCES, including Economics and related subjects

Louise Lundgren	The Latin American Group in the United Nations	LUND UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
Göran Ohlsson	The political development in Turkey after 1960	"
Marianno Aalam	Syria and the rise of the Bath party	"

Ahmed Aalam	The first months of the Lebanese crisis	"
Fredrik Swensson	Military regimes in Africa - south of the Sahara	"
M E Nwagwu	The years of political transition in Ghana	"
B Svensson	CAR, Tschad and Congo-Brazzaville	"
Maria Ericsson	RDA	"
Arnold Grankvist	Tanzania 1954 - 1967	"
Abye Asseffa	OAU	"
Liselotte Lund	Liberation movements in Portuguese Africa	"
Jan-Åke Persson	African one-party systems (Ghana, Mali, Guinea and Tanzania)	"
L Hellström	The views of China on the relations USA - Soviet Russia	"
Kjell Niklasson	The view of Time magazine on China	"
Kenneth Hake	Japan's foreign policy in Southeast Asia	"
Lawrence Amaloo	An analysis of guerilla insurgency in Southeast Asia	"
Hans → Henrik Rönnow	Radicalism in Latin America	"
Leslie Perrera	Ceylon and the Sri Lanka Freedom Party	LUND UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
L Lindén	Kwame Nkrumah - an ideologist for Africa?	"
H Nyström	Migration to Israel	"

Tommy Carlstein	Introduction of school attendance in an agrarian village society	LUND UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
Solveig Böhn	Ethiopia - a population study	"
Tommy Carlstein	Innovations and their effects in the agrarian society	LUND UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY
Göran Djurfelt	Sociological study of processes of change in the state of Tamilnadu, India	LUND UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
Lars Fagerlund	The traditional criminal law and the change of punishment during the 20th century in East Africa	UPPSALA UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY
Christer Skoglund Elisabeth Skoglund	Group patterns among new town inhabitants in Zambia	"
Olle Axelsson	Decolonization of church music in East Africa	"
Axel Ivar Berglund	Natal: Zulu cosmogony	"
Carl Axel Silow	Traditional protein sources in Africa	"
Hans Hedlund	Husbandry and the ranch system among the Masai in Kenya	"
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