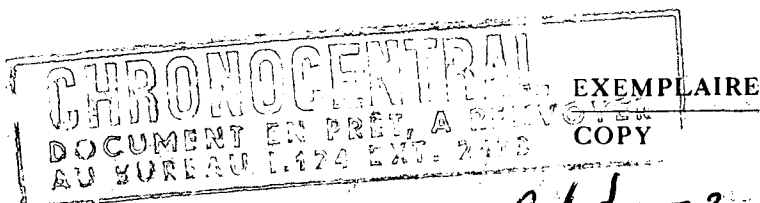


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ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

COMMUNIST AID TO THE THIRD WORLD(1)

The present paper amalgamates the salient findings of the experts' meeting on Communist aid to the developing countries during 1973 and of two papers submitted by national delegations(2). Of the two papers, the French deals exclusively with the economico-political aspects of Soviet military penetration throughout the Third World, while the United States paper deals comprehensively with aggregate Communist aid to LDCs in 1973 both in terms of aid/trade and military assistance.

A. SALIENT TRENDS

2. As in 1972 both the USSR and perhaps to a less extent China, continue to grow increasingly selective in their aid giving. There is now a closer examination of each request for help, and while the use of economic aid in support of political or ideological objectives is never forgotten, where these objectives are lacking or of no great importance, the Soviets are certainly less inclined to provide aid than ten years ago. There is a definite trend for the Soviets to specialise in more aid with larger-scale projects, i.e. iron and steel plant construction, oil prospecting and extracting, etc. where the Soviets are relatively highly experienced.

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- (1) All non-Communist developing countries outside Europe
(2) Aid and Trade Activities of Communist Countries in Less developed Areas of the Free World, 1973 (United States); La Penetration Militaire Sovietique dans les Pays du Tiers Monde (France. Reference: C-M(73)78, dated 27th September 1973 (SECRET))

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N A T O S E C R E T

3. In recent years, there have been several changes in the commodity composition of Soviet trade that accelerated in 1972. Imports a decade before were dominated almost entirely by crude materials and food. Cotton and crude rubber were especially high on the import list of crude materials at that time. By 1972, the pattern had drastically changed with food becoming more prominent in the total. Raw materials declined to less than one-fourth of Soviet imports, down from one-third in 1971, while food rose. Fuels accounted for almost 13% of the total in 1972, up from 6% in 1971. Also noteworthy was the ongoing increase in the importance of the Soviet Union as a market for less developed countries' manufactures (e.g. cotton yarn, textiles, footwear) especially from Egypt and India. To some extent these imports reflect Moscow's willingness to facilitate repayment of aid.

4. The geographic spread of Communist commitments in general in 1973 revealed a marked shift away from the Latin American countries which in 1972 had been the second largest recipients (after the Middle East) by some \$540 million, although admittedly the bulk of this was committed to Chile and remains frozen. The African continent continued to attract aid from the East European countries and above all from China: however, for the second consecutive year, virtually no new Soviet aid commitments to sub-Saharan Africa were noted. The value of the Communist bloc's new aid commitments to the Asian countries (assessed at \$229 million) was also down by \$139 million on the 1972 figure, although it was anticipated that Brezhnev's visit to India in late 1973 would tend to modify this downturn (see below).

5. Increasing Soviet interest in Asia has crystallised to a great extent in relations with India. Agreements have been signed in such diverse fields as oil exploration and refining, space technology, coal mining, and a satellite launching pad, to name just a few. This has been capped by a trade protocol signed late in January, 1974, intended to increase Indo-Soviet commercial exchanges by as much as 55% in 1974 over last year as a first massive step towards doubling of trade by 1980 as envisaged in the Brezhnev-Gandhi agreement.

6. The Chinese too are examining more cautiously the use of credits from Peking. This may be partly because the Chinese do not wish to over-extend their experts. However, in general requests for aid are being assessed in far greater detail than hitherto. In addition, there are no signs that the Chinese are seeking another "prestige project" to follow their aid on the Tan-Zam railway, which was half completed by the end of 1972.

7. Finally, the pattern of Soviet aid remains basically unchanged. It is still given on three levels. At the highest level, aid is part of political policy. In India, Egypt and Indonesia, the Soviets have tried to extend their sphere of influence at the expense of the West. At the second level, aid is used to protect Soviet interests in peripheral countries. The general aim has been to create a favorable climate of opinion in which Soviet aims can be pursued. To some extent, the Soviets have been successful here, although direct imitation of Soviet methods of internal economic management have been rare. At the third level, Soviet tactics have been simply to maintain a presence in uncommitted countries and play a waiting game, the long-term being presumably to extend Soviet influence whenever a suitable opportunity arises.

B. SUMMARY OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

8. Economic aid, originally conceived as a political instrument, is increasingly emphasizing closer economic ties with LDCs as the character of Soviet and East European aid is broadened. Again in 1973, CEMA, under Soviet leadership, attempted to portray itself as a viable international economic entity open to outside countries. It also moved toward multi-lateralizing some of Eastern Europe's and the USSR's aid undertakings in LDCs through the use of a one billion "transferable ruble" fund that went into operation on 1st January, 1974. Moscow and Eastern Europe also increased the number and responsibilities of their inter-governmental commissions during 1973 and increased their offers of joint ownership ventures with the LDCs.

9. Economic aid slowed somewhat during 1973, as deliveries totaling \$610 million and new aid extensions of \$1.5 billion ran below 1971-72 levels. India, Iran, and Egypt, traditionally large recipients of Communist aid, accounted for almost 60% of the total aid extended in 1973. The largest share of China's aid, however, as in most recent years, was allocated to Africa. Chinese credits in the \$50 million to \$100 million range went to Cameroon, Chad, Senegal, Upper Volta, and Zaire - all first time recipients of Chinese development aid.

10. Economic aid deliveries dropped for the second successive year - from the record \$715 million reached in 1971 to \$610 million in 1973. The reduced activity reflected the completion or near-completion of construction on several major projects (steel mills in Egypt, India, and Iran; stage 1 of the Euphrates Dam in Syria; and the Tanzanian sector of the Tan-Zam Railroad).

11. The LDCs paid an estimated \$420 million of principal and interest on their economic aid debt in 1973, up about 20%

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from 1972. Although repayments to the USSR still were the largest part of the total, those to Eastern Europe were rising more rapidly. In the aggregate, repayment to Eastern Europe exceeded the flow of new East European aid deliveries. Soviet aid, net of repayments, moved closer to a zero flow in 1973, while the LDCs had hardly begun to make repayments to the PRC because of long grace periods allowed and the no-interest provision for China's aid.

12. Moscow's \$850 million military resupply of the Arab belligerents in the October Middle East war was the biggest news of an otherwise uneventful year and reaffirmed Soviet determination to retain an influential position in the area. Its fourth quarter shipments, drawing on some commitments made in previous years, resulted in a record \$1.9 billion of Communist arms delivered to LDCs in 1973. Military aid commitments totaling \$1.3 billion in 1973 also were at a near-record level. More than 85% of the new aid was extended to Syria, Egypt, and Iraq. The only other major recipient of military aid in 1973 was India, which received \$140 million of arms from the USSR and Eastern Europe. Moscow extended \$15 million to Peru - its first military assistance to a South American nation.

13. Both the number of Communist economic technicians present in the LDCs (43,000) and the number of LDC academic (5,400) and technical (3,700) trainees departing for training in Communist nations increased in 1973. The USSR absorbed about two-thirds of the new arrivals, and Eastern Europe accounted for almost all of the remainder. In spite of vastly expanded Communist-sponsored facilities and programs for technical training within the LDCs, the number going to Communist countries for training rose 55% in 1973 because of the increased need for more sophisticated training than is available domestically. Although only 1% of the departing trainees went to the PRC, more than one-half of the non-military technical personnel stationed in the LDCs were Chinese, and most of these were in Africa.

C. ECONOMIC AID

14. Communist commitments of more than \$1.5 billion of economic aid to the less developed countries in 1973 brought the 20-year-old program to the \$17 billion mark. Only about 42% has actually been delivered. Although extensions in 1973 surpassed those in most previous years, they were almost 20% below the record 1971-72 levels, when annual aid extensions averaged almost \$1.9 billion. All donors except the USSR reduced their undertakings somewhat during 1973, compared with 1972. India, Iran, and Egypt were the major recipients, accounting for almost 60% of the total aid extended in 1973.

15. As in most years, the USSR was the largest Communist aid donor in 1973. More than 85% of Moscow's total aid went to only two countries - \$350 million of grain to India and \$190 million to expand the Soviet-built steel mill in Iran. The USSR also provided Pakistan with \$70 million in credits, part of which was to replace aid canceled under old credits, and extended \$10 million in token assistance to seven African nations, mostly for famine relief.

16. Of particular significance, 1973 was the year when several major Soviet aid projects, representing Soviet outlays of more than \$700 million, reached important stages of completion. In Egypt, the \$160 million Helwan steel mill reached nearly a million-ton capacity with completion of its first stage of expansion; 1973 was the year in which the first stage of the Soviet-aided steel mill in Iran was commissioned and preliminary work was begun on the mill's expansion from 600,000 tons to 1.2 million tons. *Helwan*

17. By 1973, most of the deliveries to the first stage of the \$225-million 1.7 million-ton Bokaro steel mill in India had already been made, and the plant was completed early in 1974. During 1973 the first stage of the Euphrates Dam in Syria was completed with \$133 million of Soviet aid.

18. Moscow's agreement to provide Delhi with 2 million tons of grain was the most dramatic of its aid offerings in 1973. In spite of the relatively hard terms (five years to repay, after a two-year grace, and zero interest), this is the largest amount of commodity assistance ever committed to a less developed country by the USSR, and in a year characterized by worldwide grain shortages. It was 10 times the tonnage of Moscow's previous record grain commitment, and its value accounted for more than half of Moscow's total aid commitments for 1973. In the previous 19 years, Moscow had allocated less than 5% of its total aid program to commodity shipments.

19. Eastern Europe's aid, although somewhat more widely distributed than the Soviets', also concentrated on a few recipients. Algeria, Egypt, India, and Iran each received about \$100 million in credits. Two of these (Algeria's and Iran's) came from Poland, which had a banner year in 1973. Warsaw's aid commitments were the largest it had ever undertaken in a single year. They followed immediately on Poland's previous record of almost \$150 million in 1972. Czechoslovakia extended the other two \$100 million credit lines, which accounted for most of Prague's credits in 1973. The remainder included early 1973 credits of \$19 million to Chile and \$20 million to Afghanistan. Commitments by Bulgaria and Hungary added \$25 million to the undertakings of Eastern Europe.

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20. In spite of the 30% drop in PRC commitments in 1973, the aid package had no surprises. As in most years since the revival of Chinese aid following the Cultural Revolution, the largest share of the aid was allocated to Africa (90% in 1973). And as before, the big PRC development credits (ranging from \$50 million to \$100 million) went to first-time aid recipients - in this case Cameroon, Chad, Senegal, Upper Volta, and Zaire - which received about \$320 million in aid commitments, mostly for dams and agricultural complexes and light industry.

21. The PRC also provided small grants of food to the drought-stricken countries in Africa. In its only other aid venture of the year, China provided grants of grain to Sri Lanka and Egypt. Its assistance to Egypt was the only emergency economic assistance other than medical supplies that Egypt received from the Communist countries during the October war.

22. Since the beginning of 1970, drawings on Chinese aid have moved up and down with changes in the delivery pattern for the Tan-Zam Railroad. Reflecting this change, deliveries shot up 2½ times between 1970 and 1971. On the other hand, completion of the Tanzanian sector during 1973 meant a 50% drop in these deliveries from 1971-72 levels. Although work accelerated during 1973 on the Zambian portion of the road, it was not nearly fast enough to compensate for the decline in the Tanzanian sector.

D. ECONOMIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

23. The number of Communist non-military technicians in the LDCs rose again in 1973, to almost 43,000. China sent more than one-half, mostly to transportation projects in Somalia, Tanzania, and Zambia. The USSR sent about 30% and East European countries the remainder.

24. Algeria and Libya accounted for 55% of the 7,300 East Europeans working in LDCs. Algeria also played host to the largest number of Soviet technicians (1,800) stationed in the LDCs. Most Soviet technicians are sent to the less developed countries in connection with project-related activities. In Algeria, however, and in several other North African nations, many Soviet personnel are also employed in non-project positions such as planners, teachers, and doctors.

25. By the end of 1973, about 28,000 persons from less developed countries had gone to Communist countries for technical training. In 1973 the number of trainees departing for schooling in Communist countries had risen to more than 3,700. About 2,600, or 70%, went to the USSR, a somewhat higher proportion than before; and the rest went to Eastern Europe. Again, in

1973, no trainees were going to the PRC, which has received only about 750 since the program began. China has not provided training in its own institutions, partly because Chinese projects use relatively simple technology and because Peking floods its projects with Chinese technicians and laborers who do most of the work and provide on-the-job training to locals.

26. Training within the LDCs is being conducted in Soviet-built facilities for vocational training as well as in secondary and university-level institutes. Moscow has set up 23 training institutes for secondary and higher education in 11 developing countries with a capacity to train 15,400 students annually. By the end of 1972 the USSR had completed 67 vocational training centers in 12 countries and was scheduled to complete work in 1973 on 30 additional centers in Algeria, Egypt, Iran and Iraq. Soviet aid provided for building these training facilities in developing countries is in the \$100 million range.

E. MILITARY AID

27. Communist countries extended a near record \$1.3 billion in new military aid to less developed countries in 1973, bringing total commitments since the inception of the program in 1955 to \$11.7 billion. What began as a quiet aid year moved into high gear in October as the USSR and, to a lesser extent, East European nations rallied to support their Arab clients' military needs. Instead of the military aid program hitting an eight-year low, Communist agreements to supply arms jumped in the last quarter to more than twice the value of commitments during the first nine months of the year. For 1973 as a whole, the more than \$1.1 billion in aid for Syria, Egypt, and Iraq overshadowed all other undertakings. Communist military deliveries to the LDCs hit a record \$1.9 billion in 1973, almost double the previous high of \$1 billion recorded in 1970. The USSR was responsible for more than \$1.8 billion of the total for 1973, mostly to the Arab nations. The larger share was made after war broke out in the Middle East on 6th October. The 1973 deliveries brought total deliveries for the entire program up to more than \$10 billion, or about 90% of the total extended.

28. Moscow's \$15 million arms accord with Peru, signed in March, is the Communist countries' first military aid agreement with a South American nation. Modest in amount, it involves relatively unsophisticated medium tanks, mobile maintenance shops, and spare parts. India, the USSR's largest non-Arab recipient of military aid, received

additional new aid during 1973, totaling more than \$125 million. Other small Soviet commitments included \$2 million to Morocco for reactivating its program, which had lain dormant for seven years, an \$8 million credit to Yemen (Aden), and \$1 million of grant aid to Yemen (San'a).

29. Eastern Europe's aid, although heavily concentrated in Egypt and Syria, included a \$13 million commitment to India and token amounts of aid to Afghanistan, Congo and Lebanon. PRC activity was confined to a small accord with Congo (\$1 million) and a larger commitment to Pakistan, the details of which are not known.

F. MILITARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

30. The total number of Communist military technicians in less developed countries in 1973 declined to about 7,000, one-third less than in the previous year. The drop was all in Soviet and East European technicians, whose number fell by 40% from the 1972 high to somewhat less than 6,000 in 1973. Personnel from the PRC rose from less than 900 in 1972 to 1,000 in 1973. Most of the decline in the number of Soviet and East European personnel stationed at LDC military installations was accounted for by the reduction of almost 5,000 men in Egypt, following their expulsion in July 1972 and the 350-man cutback in Algeria.

G. TRADE

31. Almost 60% of Communist trade with the Third World was with countries of the Near East and South Asia, which also accounted for the largest absolute increase in trade during 1972. African nations ranked second as trading partners and those of Latin America third. For China, however, Africa was the principal partner, followed by East Asian countries.

32. Communist trade with the less developed countries rose to record dollar amounts in 1972, with all Communist country groups sharing in the increase. Total turnover rose 16% above 1971 to more than \$7 billion, but a substantial part of this gain reflects changed currency values resulting from dollar devaluation. Communist trade with the developing nations also grew at a lower rate in 1972 than trade with developed market economies. It represented a small percentage of the total trade of most of the LDCs, except for a few countries, such as Egypt, India, and Syria.

33. In 1972, for the first time since 1960, the Communist countries, except the PRC, ran an unfavorable trade balance with the developing nations, as imports shot up 27% and exports rose only 7%. Large deficits with India, Brazil, and Malaysia

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The fund will be used for constructing new and modernising existing industrial and agricultural enterprises, and further to provide 15-year credits in transferable rubles and hard currency. In addition, Moscow's four Western-based hard currency banks are making available larger amounts of short-term credits for financing LDC global trade.

accounted for most of the Soviet deficit. The USSR accounted for 44% of total Communist-LDC trade, while East European countries as a group accounted for 37% and the PRC 17%. China's trade with the less developed countries registered the most important gains in 1972 - 30% above 1971.

34. In view of the only relative success of Moscow's purely economic policies of assistance in the Third World during recent years, Soviet military penetration through, in some cases, massive aid programmes to certain developing countries, took the stage in 1973. Moscow's military resupply of Syria and Egypt was the biggest news in an otherwise uneventful aid year, and reaffirmed Soviet determination to retain an influential position in the Near East. The only surprise in the package was the ready Soviet response to Egypt's arms requirements. In spite of strained relations, Moscow replied with immediate, huge deliveries of weaponry previously denied Egypt, and further confirmed Cairo's dependence on the USSR. China followed its post-Cultural Revolution aid pattern with continuing large commitments to Africa.

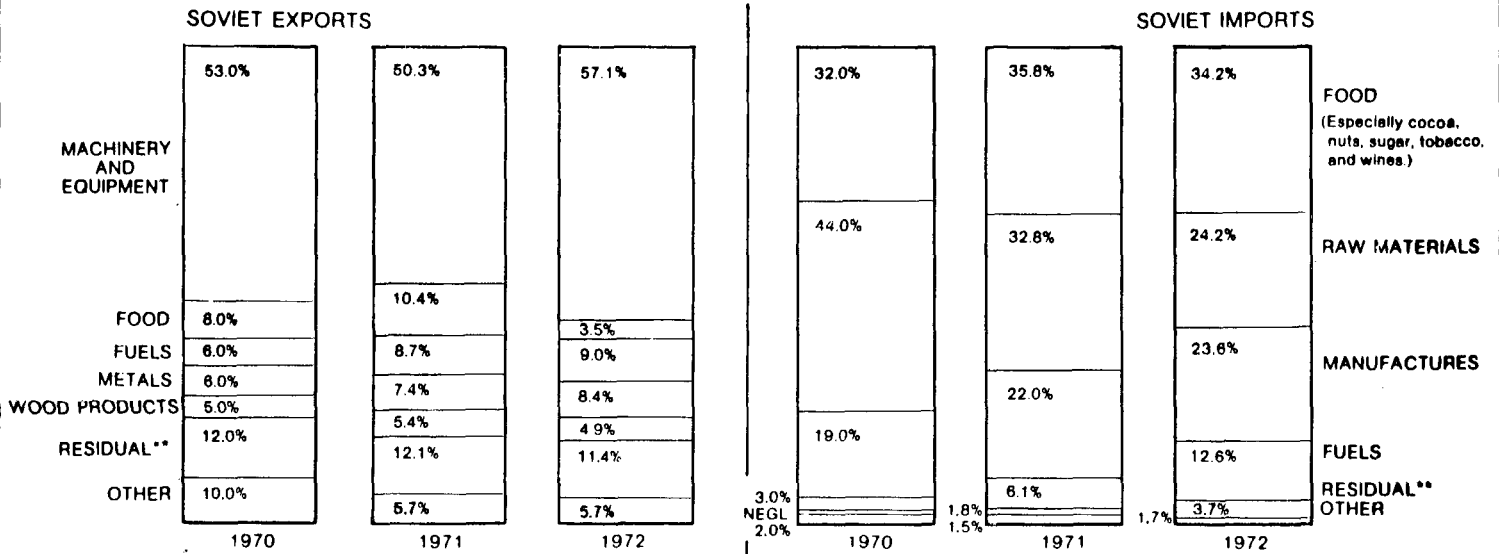
35. Beyond the record \$1.9 billion in military deliveries in 1973, a slowing of economic aid deliveries to \$610 million and the somewhat lower aid commitments totalling \$1.5 billion, there was an intensification of Soviet efforts to broaden the character of economic co-operation. The aid currents perceived in recent years became more pronounced in 1973 as they were translated into action programs. Soviet and East European aid, originally conceived as a political instrument, moved further into the field of economic interest. As part of its effort to include elements of LDCs' trade in Soviet-East European economic plans, closer ties with the Third World have become a dominant theme of Soviet and East European economic aid policies.

36. In recent years, COMECON members under Moscow's leadership, have attempted to show COMECON as a viable economic entity open to all interested nations "without discrimination", and in 1973 reportedly prepared a scheme for establishing relations with non-member countries. Although some LDCs have been approached only one or two have shown any interest in opening a dialogue with COMECON, and there are no current applicants.

37. To boost the flexibility of Soviet-East European development aid, the International Investment Bank set up in April, 1973 a one billion "transferable ruble" fund for economic and technical assistance to the developing nations.

Table 1

**COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF SOVIET TRADE
WITH LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

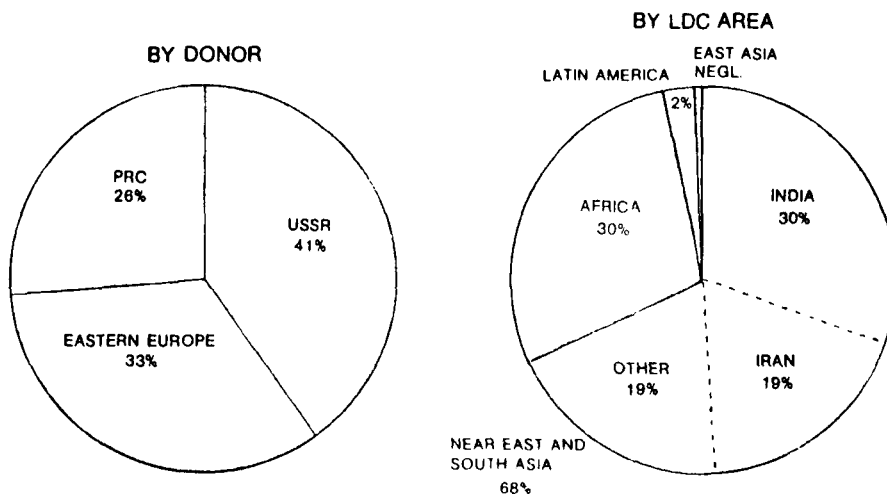


*By value, based on Soviet foreign trade statistics

**Not specified by category in Soviet statistics

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**THE SHARES OF COMMUNIST ECONOMIC AID EXTENDED
TO LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, 1973**



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Table 1
Communist Economic Aid Extended to Less Developed Countries
1973

	Million Current US \$ ¹							
	Eastern Europe							
	Total	USSR	Total	Bulgaria	Czecho- slovakia	Hungary	Poland	PRC
Total	1,511.9²	620.2	503.5	20.0	243.7	5.1	234.7	388.2
Africa	451.5	9.0	97.7	....	....	....	97.7	344.8
Algeria.....	97.7	....	97.7	....	....	....	97.7	....
Cameroon.....	71.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	71.0
Chad.....	50.6	0.9	....	....	....	....	....	49.7
Congo.....	4.4	4.4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mali.....	10.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.9
Mauritania.....	3.1	1.0	....	....	....	....	....	2.1
Niger.....	2.2	0.9	....	....	....	....	....	1.3
Rwanda.....	0.5	0.5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Senegal.....	49.5	0.4	....	....	....	....	....	49.1
Tanzania.....	0.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.4
Upper Volta.....	51.2	0.9	....	....	....	....	....	50.3
Zaire.....	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	100.0
Zambia.....	10.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.0
East Asia	1.0	1.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burma.....	1.0	1.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Latin America	23.2	....	23.2	....	18.7	....	4.5	....
Bolivia.....	4.5	....	4.5	....	....	....	4.5	....
Chile.....	18.7	....	18.7	....	18.7	....	....	....
Near East and South Asia	1,036.2	610.2	382.6	20.0	225.0	5.1	132.5	43.4
Afghanistan.....	28.0	....	28.0	8.0	20.0	....	....	....
Bangladesh.....	24.0	....	24.0	12.0	....	....	12.0	....
Egypt.....	128.0	....	100.0	....	100.0	....	....	28.0
India.....	455.0	350.0	105.0	....	105.0	....	....	....
Iran.....	290.2	187.6	102.6	....	....	....	102.6	....
Pakistan.....	71.5	71.0	....	....	....	....	....	0.5
Sri Lanka.....	14.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	14.0
Syria.....	15.0	....	15.0	....	....	....	15.0	....
Turkey.....	2.9	....	2.9	....	....	....	2.9	....
Yemen (Aden).....	5.8	0.7	5.1	....	....	5.1	....	....
Yemen (San'a).....	1.8	0.9	....	....	....	....	....	0.9

¹ Credits extended in foreign currencies converted into dollars at the average exchange rate for 1973.

² Including grants totaling \$10 million from the USSR and \$63 million from the PRC.

Table 2

Communist Economic Aid Extended to Less
Developed Countries

	Million Current US \$			
	Total	USSR	Eastern Europe	PRC
Total	16,769	8,874	4,687	3,208
1954-63.....	4,276	2,983	962	331
1964.....	1,456	825	320	311
1965.....	976	372	533	71
1966.....	1,699	1,241	294	164
1967.....	473	291	132	50
1968.....	638	379	205	54
1969.....	933	494	426	13
1970.....	1,101	198	175	728
1971.....	1,917	891	486	540
1972.....	1,788	580	650	558
1973.....	1,512	620	504	388

Table 3

Communist Economic Aid Drawn by Less
Developed Countries

	Million Current US \$			
	Total	USSR	Eastern Europe	PRC
Total	7,070	4,527	1,320	1,223
1954-63.....	1,530	1,147	275	108
1964.....	555	375	115	65
1965.....	515	350	90	75
1966.....	500	335	75	90
1967.....	515	300	115	100
1968.....	485	300	115	70
1969.....	490	330	90	70
1970.....	520	345	110	65
1971.....	710	405	140	165
1972.....	640	330	90	220
1973.....	610	310	105	195

Table 4

**Communist Economic Credits and Grants to Less Developed Countries, Extended and Drawn
1954-73**

Million Current US \$

	Extended				Drawn			
	Total	USSR	Eastern Europe	PRC	Total	USSR	Eastern Europe	PRC
Total	16,769	8,874	4,687	3,208	7,070	4,527	1,320	1,223
Africa	3,956	1,310	896	1,750	1,314	561	138	615
Algeria.....	860	426	342	92	226	167	24	35
Burundi.....	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cameroon.....	79	8	.....	71	3	3	.....	.....
Central African Republic.....	6	2	.....	4	6	2	.....	4
Chad.....	53	3	.....	50	3	1	.....	2
Congo.....	63	13	5	45	39	11	.....	28
Dahomey.....	44	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equatorial Guinea.....	25	1	.....	24	1	1	.....	.....
Ethiopia.....	203	102	17	84	27	18	9	.....
Ghana.....	239	93	104	42	82	31	26	5
Guinea.....	299	200	30	69	232	139	29	64
Kenya.....	67	49	.....	18	7	4	.....	3
Malagasy Republic.....	9	.....	.....	9	4	.....	.....	4
Mali.....	148	64	23	61	103	51	7	45
Mauritania.....	31	4	.....	27	8	2	.....	6
Mauritius.....	39	5	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morocco.....	123	88	35	.....	27	20	7	.....
Niger.....	2	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	1
Nigeria.....	45	7	38	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Rwanda.....	23	1	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senegal.....	56	7	.....	49	4	3	.....	1
Sierra Leone.....	68	28	.....	40	5	2	.....	3
Somalia.....	203	66	5	132	71	42	3	26
Sudan.....	300	65	153	82	36	26	3	7
Tanzania.....	296	20	20	256	255	2	3	250
Togo.....	45	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tunisia.....	144	34	74	36	44	17	27	.....
Uganda.....	31	16	.....	15	16	12	.....	4
Upper Volta.....	51	1	.....	50	2	1	.....	1
Zaire.....	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zambia.....	284	6	50	228	128	2	.....	126
East Asia	716	155	338	223	465	142	168	155
Burma.....	128	15	29	84	60	15	6	39
Cambodia.....	134	25	17	92	91	16	6	69
Indonesia.....	454	115	292	47	314	111	156	47
Europe	45	.....	.....	45	5	.....	.....	5
Malta.....	45	.....	.....	45	5	.....	.....	5
Latin America	1,209	457	621	131	247	83	145	19
Argentina.....	56	44	12	.....	40	34	6	.....
Bolivia.....	60	30	30	.....	4	2	2	.....
Brazil.....	331	90	241	.....	111	25	86	.....
Chile.....	437	235	139	63	65	15	33	17
Colombia.....	18	2	16	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Costa Rica.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador.....	15	.....	15	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Guyana.....	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	205	26	137	42	12	4	6	2
Uruguay.....	41	20	21	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Venezuela.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Near East and South Asia	10,843	6,952	2,832	1,059	5,039	3,741	869	429
Afghanistan.....	939	826	40	73	640	603	11	26
Bangladesh.....	225	154	60	11	80	58	11	11
Egypt.....	2,114	1,205	775	134	1,183	854	275	54
Greece.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....
India.....	2,434	1,962	472	.....	1,263	1,034	229	.....
Iran.....	1,329	788	541	.....	524	417	107	.....
Iraq.....	1,039	554	440	45	284	199	85	.....
Nepal.....	124	21	.....	103	85	20	.....	65
Pakistan.....	828	436	51	341	200	65	16	119
Sri Lanka.....	247	39	63	145	122	24	16	82
Syria.....	666	317	298	51	307	212	83	12
Turkey.....	564	529	35	.....	194	172	22	.....
Yemen (Aden).....	136	14	45	77	18	8	2	8
Yemen (Sana'a).....	190	99	12	79	131	67	12	52

Table 5

Communist Economic Technicians in Less Developed Countries¹
1973

	Total	USSR	Eastern Europe	Persons ²
Total	43,430	12,965	7,325	23,140
Africa	31,145	4,460	5,075	21,610
Algeria.....	3,670	1,820	1,600	250
Burundi.....	20	10	.....	10
Cameroon.....	5	5	.....	.....
Central African Republic.....	115	80	35	.....
Congo.....	595	145	10	440
Dahomey.....	15	.....	.....	15
Ethiopia.....	200	75	25	100
Ghana.....	50	10	10	30
Guinea.....	1,050	500	50	500
Kenya.....	90	25	50	15
Liberia.....	5	5	.....	.....
Libya.....	2,515	15	2,500	.....
Mali.....	525	150	25	350
Mauritania.....	220	.....	.....	220
Mauritius.....	40	.....	.....	40
Morocco.....	500	300	200	.....
Nigeria.....	255	175	50	30
Rwanda.....	85	.....	.....	85
Senegal.....	70	.....	.....	70
Sierra Leone.....	115	.....	5	110
Somalia.....	2,675	675	.....	2,000
Sudan.....	375	25	50	300
Tanzania.....	8,760	150	10	8,600 ³
Togo.....	50	.....	.....	50
Tunisia.....	410	70	310	30
Uganda.....	295	85	10	200
Upper Volta.....	10	.....	.....	10
Zaire.....	130	.....	25	105
Zambia.....	8,300	140	110	8,050 ⁴
Europe	35	.....	.....	35
Malta.....	35	.....	.....	35
East Asia	75	25	10	40
Burma.....	50	10	.....	40
Indonesia.....	5	.....	5	.....
Malaysia.....	15	15	.....	.....
Thailand.....	5	.....	5	.....
Latin America	400	185	165	50
Bolivia.....	25	15	10	.....
Brazil.....	25	.....	25	.....
Chile.....	195	135	60	.....
Colombia.....	5	.....	5	.....
Ecuador.....	10	5	5	.....
Guyana.....	85	.....	50	35
Mexico.....	5	5	.....	.....
Peru.....	50	25	10	15
Near East and South Asia	11,775	8,295	2,075	1,405
Afghanistan.....	925	800	25	100
Bangladesh.....	1,010	900	110	.....
Egypt.....	1,725	1,200	500	25
India.....	1,900	1,600	300	.....
Iran.....	1,105	1,000	100	5
Iraq.....	1,040	815	200	25
Kuwait.....	10	.....	5	5
Nepal.....	310	10	.....	300
Pakistan.....	360	150	10	200
Sri Lanka.....	140	75	15	50
Syria.....	1,765	1,200	500	65
Turkey.....	340	240	100	.....
Yemen (Aden).....	700	200	100	400
Yemen (San'a).....	445	105	110	230

¹ Minimum estimates of the number of persons present for a period of one month or more. Numbers are rounded to the nearest five.

² Including laborers in some countries, especially in Tanzania, Zambia, and Somalia.

³ Most of the 8,000 Chinese working on the Tan-Zam railroad are believed to have been transferred to Zambia by the end of the year.

⁴ By the end of the year, this number may have been increased to 15,000-16,000 as a result of personnel transferred from Tanzania.

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Table 6

Communist Exports to and Imports from Selected Less Developed Countries¹

Million Current US \$

	Total ²		USSR				Eastern Europe				PRC					
			1971		1972		1971		1972		1971		1972			
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports		
Total	3,280.3	2,814.4	3,524.6	3,562.0	1,380.4	1,412.5	1,426.2	1,677.4	1,241.9	1,012.7	1,301.3	1,307.8	589.1	338.0	700.6	526.5
Africa	645.4	513.3	707.7	542.7	225.6	251.6	249.4	241.5	201.5	122.9	207.3	166.6	197.2	135.0	239.3	132.8
Algeria.....	79.1	110.5	103.1	129.8	58.4	77.0	67.6	70.9	15.5	23.1	22.8 ³	51.2 ³	5.2	10.4	11.6 ³	7.7 ³
Angola.....	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.3	1.9	0.1 ³	0.7	Negl.	.....	Negl.	0
Cameroon.....	6.1	4.9	6.1	4.9	1.6	4.1	1.1	3.9	2.3	0.8	3.0 ⁴	1.0	2.1	Negl.	2.0 ³	Negl.
Central African Republic.....	1.6	.....	0.1	.....	1.6	.....	0.1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chad.....	0.9	.....	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.9	.....	0.5 ³	.....
Congo.....	6.2	1.7	2.4	2.2	4.7	0.7	0.4	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5 ⁴	1.0 ⁴	2.0 ⁴	1.0 ⁴
Dahomey.....	2.3	1.0	2.7	Negl.	1.1	1.0	1.7	Negl.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.2 ⁴	.....	1.0 ⁴	Negl. ⁴
Equatorial Guinea.....	1.0	.....	0.1	.....	1.0	.....	0.1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ethiopia.....	8.2	4.3	11.2	10.7	1.4	3.2	1.9	2.5	4.6	0.5	6.6 ³	1.0 ³	2.2	0.6	2.7 ³	7.2 ³
Gambia.....	3.1	.....	4.4	.....	.....	.....	Negl.	.....	1.2	.....	1.6	0	1.9	.....	2.8	0
Ghana.....	24.9	10.8	27.5	46.4	14.1	7.7	11.1	37.2	5.8 ³	1.3 ³	6.4 ³	7.6 ³	5.0 ³	1.8 ³	10.0 ³	1.6 ³
Guinea.....	34.7	5.6	54.3	6.8	34.7	5.6	54.3	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory Coast.....	5.0	15.9	7.7	10.1	1.3	12.4	2.1	4.4	2.7	3.5	4.3	5.4	1.0 ⁴	.....	1.3	0.3
Kenya.....	17.4	9.2	13.0	7.8	1.3	2.4	0.8	0.8	12.1	4.3	8.8	2.5	4.0	2.5	3.4	4.5
Liberia.....	1.5	.....	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.5 ³	.....	1.5 ⁴	.....	2.0 ³	.....
Libya.....	57.2	0.7	86.6	39.5	9.9	Negl.	10.4	36.3	40.0 ⁴	0.7 ³	50.6 ³	3.2 ³	7.3	0	25.4 ³	0
Malagasy Republic.....	0.2	18.8	Negl.	1.5	Negl.	1.0	Negl.	1.4	0.2	0.4	Negl.	0.1	.....	17.4	.....	.....
Mali.....	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.4	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8	.....	.....	.....
Mauritania.....	0.6	Negl.	.....	.....	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.5	Negl.	.....	.....
Morocco.....	74.2	71.0	88.9	79.5	31.3	21.0	38.1	28.7	16.3	27.7	22.7	29.8	11.9	18.5	18.4	19.2
Mozambique.....	.....	.....	0.2	Negl.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2 ³	Negl.	.....	.....	Negl.	0
Niger.....	.....	.....	1.4	Negl.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.3	0	.....	.....	1.1	Negl.
Nigeria.....	79.6	53.2	65.6	34.0	17.	45.6	10.9	24.0	33.9	7.1	28.2	5.1	28.3	0.5	26.5	4.9
Senegal.....	9.3	4.7	11.1	1.0	1.0	Negl.	1.7	0.4	2.1	0.3	1.6 ³	0.1 ³	6.2	4.4 ⁴	7.0 ³	0.5 ³
Sierra Leone.....	11.6	.....	11.7	1.9	2.6	.....	1.0	1.9	9.0 ⁴	.....	6.7	0	.....	.....	4.0	0
Somalia.....	7.5	2.8	17.0	5.3	6.1	2.0	14.2	3.5	0.5	0.2	0.3 ³	1.4 ³	0.9	0.6	2.5 ³	0.4 ³
Sudan.....	80.2	107.2	66.2	66.0	22.3	52.2	20.7	1.3	28.4	23.3	19.5	23.1	23.2	31.7	26.0	41.6
Tanzania.....	90.5	16.4	77.9	23.0	0.7	1.8	0.7	1.0	5.7	2.8	6.1	3.0	84.1	11.8	71.1	19.0
Togo.....	4.3	5.7	4.3	4.7	2.0	4.9	1.7	4.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	Negl.	1.3	.....	1.8	.....
Tunisia.....	21.8	25.9	15.2	23.5	4.0	7.0	3.3	8.3	17.4	18.6	11.5	14.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8
Uganda.....	8.8	7.0	6.5	24.2	4.3	Negl.	4.1	0.8	2.5	5.6	1.7	17.1	2.0	1.4	0.7	6.3
Upper Volta.....	Negl.	.....	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Negl.	.....	1.1	.....
Zambia.....	3.9	32.1	14.0	17.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.9	32.1	14.0	17.8
Europe	122.5	101.8	216.8	143.7	13.5	10.2	26.9	27.7	76.9	61.9	125.1	97.5	3.3	0.6	16.2	0.4
Malta.....	9.6	0.5	6.7	1.9	2.4	0.2	1.6	Negl.	5.5	0.3	4.1	1.9	1.1	.....	1.0	0
Portugal.....	21.7	6.7	20.5	7.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.5	6.5	20.0	7.6	0.2	Negl.	0.5	Negl.
Spain.....	91.2	94.6	189.6	134.2	11.1	10.0	25.3	27.7	49.9	55.1	101.0	88.0	2.0	0.6	14.7	0.4
East Asia	288.6	196.5	326.7	210.3	24.3	108.1	17.8	91.6	31.9	45.3	27.2	51.5	223.3	40.0	276.0	65.2
Burma.....	21.4	3.6	19.6	5.1	3.6	2.0	4.7	3.3	5.2 ³	.....	4.8 ³	0.4 ³	12.6 ⁴	1.6	9.6 ³	1.4 ³
Cambodia.....	1.3	.....	.....	.....	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.2	.....	.....	.....
Indonesia.....	50.3	18.6	80.7	14.1	11.2	11.2	3.2	8.2	7.9	2.4	4.6	5.9	31.2	5.0 ⁴	72.9	.....
Malaysia.....	50.2	121.8	53.7	112.7	1.7	86.2	1.2	70.7	3.8	18.2	2.5	16.6	44.7	17.4	50.0	25.4
Philippines.....	0.7	0.8	2.0	18.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0.8	2.0	18.0
Singapore.....	154.9	45.0	157.2	54.7	4.9	4.1	5.3	5.6	8.0	22.6	7.0	26.8	132.9	15.2	141.5	20.4
Thailand.....	9.8	6.7	13.5	5.7	2.8	4.6	3.4	3.9	7.0	2.1	8.3	1.8	.....	Negl.	0	.....
Latin America	177.9	437.3	182.6	668.7	15.0	116.3	31.8	164.2	155.5	266.1	144.1	290.0	6.9	50.7	6.8	190.9
Argentina.....	20.1	78.5	21.6	64.9	2.1	33.8	2.2	27.7	17.0	38.1	18.9 ³	35.6 ³	1.0	6.5	0.5	1.6 ³
Bolivia.....	Negl.	10.0	1.0	3.0	Negl.	10.0	1.0	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	102.5	175.2	90.6	312.2	2.2	46.3	8.6	79.6	99.7	128.9	81.0 ³	158.2 ³	0.6	.....	1.0 ⁴	70.8
Chile.....	8.8	17.3	14.4	78.8	7.8	0.9	14.0	8.8	.....	0.4	.....	.....	1.0 ⁴	16.0 ⁴	0.4	70.0 ⁴
Colombia.....	11.7	25.8	22.6	27.4	1.2	4.8	3.3	1.4	10.5 ³	21.0	19.3 ³	26.0 ³	Negl.	.....	0	0
Costa Rica.....	1.2	3.6	1.4	5.3	.....	2.4	Negl.	3.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.9	0.1	.....	0.1	.....
Dominican Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	3.4	.....	.....	.....	3.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador.....	3.2	13.3	4.9	13.4	Negl.	3.7	0.1	2.8	3.2	9.6	4.8 ³	10.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Salvador.....	0.1	0.5	0.1	6.1	.....	.....	0	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.7	Negl.	0.4	Negl.	0
Guyana.....	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.3	0	0.1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.6
Honduras.....	1.6	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.6	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamaica.....	.....	2.6	.....	1.2	.....	2.6	.....	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	7.0	19.5	7.2	29.7	0.3	10.2	0.7	9.4	6.7	4.9	6.4	3.3	.....	4.3 ⁴	0.1	5.2
Peru.....	4.3	80.8	5.8	92.4	Negl.	0.2	0.2	2.2	3.3	53.4	5.3	39.3	0.4	23.2	0.3	42.7
Trinidad and Tobago.....	.....	.....	.....	10.2	.....	.....	.....	10.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay.....	4.0	9.6	3.0	15.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.9	8.2	1.6	12.3	0.1	.....	Negl.	.....
Venezuela.....	12.3	Negl.	8.8	5.1	Negl.	0.1	0.1	5.0	9.4	Negl.	5.4	0.1	2.9	0	3.3	.....
Near East and South Asia	2,045.9	1,565.5	2,090.8	1,996.6	1,102.0	926.1	1,100.4	1,152.3	776.1	516.5	797.6	702.2	158.7	111.7	162.3	137.2
Afghanistan.....	53.3	39.6	49.1	38.3	50.3	38.4	46.1	37.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.0	1.2	3.0 ⁴	1.0 ⁴
Bahrain.....	8.5	.....	10.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.5 ⁴	.....	10.0 ⁴	.....
Bangladesh.....	.....	.....	35.6	23.4	.....	.....	10.6	9.4	.....	.....	25.0 ⁴	14.0 ⁴	.....	.....	0 ⁴	0 ⁴
Cyprus.....	17.0	11.7	20.7													

Table 7

Communist Military Aid Extended to Less Developed Countries

	Million US \$			
	Total	USSR	Eastern Europe	PRC
Total	11,725	10,180	1,065	480
1955-63.....	3,440	2,915	490	35
1964.....	890	870	15	5
1965.....	385	280	45	80
1966.....	515	450	15	50
1967.....	645	515	75	55
1968.....	530	460	45	25
1969.....	430	340	85	5
1970.....	1,090	985	40	65
1971.....	1,595	1,425	95	75
1972.....	905	715	110	80
1973.....	1,300	1,245	50	5

Table 8

Communist Military Aid Drawn by Less Developed Countries

	Million US \$			
	Total	USSR	Eastern Europe	PRC
Total	10,390	9,060	885	445
1955-63.....	2,870	2,355	480	35
1964.....	350	335	10	5
1965.....	355	330	10	15
1966.....	580	460	45	75
1967.....	495	450	20	25
1968.....	540	490	50	30
1969.....	475	415	35	25
1970.....	1,025	930	70	25
1971.....	910	770	75	65
1972.....	865	745	45	75
1973.....	1,025	1,810	45	70

Table 9

Communist Military Aid to Less Developed Countries, Extended and Drawn 1955-73

	Million US \$							
	Extended				Drawn			
	Total	USSR	Eastern Europe	PRC	Total	USSR	Eastern Europe	PRC
Total	11,725	10,180	1,065	480	10,390	9,060	885	445
Africa	760	620	40	100	635	505	35	95
Algeria.....	405	395	Negl.	10	300	290	Negl.	10
Burundi.....	5	Negl.	.....	5	Negl.	Negl.	.....	.....
Congo.....	20	15	Negl.	5	10	5	Negl.	5
Equatorial Guinea.....	Negl.	Negl.	.....	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	.....	.....
Ghana.....	10	10	.....	Negl.	10	10	.....	.....
Guinea.....	30	25	Negl.	5	30	25	Negl.	5
Mali.....	5	5	.....	Negl.	5	5	.....	Negl.
Morocco.....	35	15	20	.....	35	15	20	.....
Nigeria.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....
Sierra Leone.....	5	Negl.	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5
Somalia.....	70	70	.....	.....	70	70	.....	.....
Sudan.....	85	65	10	10	70	60	5	5
Tanzania.....	65	Negl.	5	60	75	5	5	65
Uganda.....	15	10	5	Negl.	15	10	5	.....
Zambia.....	Negl.	.....	.....	Negl.	Negl.	.....	.....	Negl.
East Asia	1,340	1,105	200	35	1,095	870	190	35
Burma.....	Negl.	Negl.	.....	.....	Negl.	Negl.	.....	.....
Cambodia ¹	25	10	Negl.	15	25	10	.....	15
Indonesia ¹	1,315	1,095	200	20	1,070	860	190	20
Latin America	15	15	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Peru.....	15	15	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Near East and South Asia	9,610	8,440	825	345	8,655	7,680	660	315
Afghanistan.....	475	455	20	.....	400	380	20	.....
Bangladesh.....	35	35	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....
Cyprus ¹	25	25	Negl.	.....	20	20	Negl.	.....
Egypt.....	3,480	3,135	345	.....	3,440	3,095	345	.....
India.....	1,515	1,390	125	.....	1,215	1,105	110	.....
Iran.....	575	575	.....	.....	440	440	.....	.....
Iraq.....	1,325	1,155	170	Negl.	1,105	1,045	60	.....
Lebanon.....	5	5	Negl.	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Maldives.....	Negl.	Negl.	.....	.....	Negl.	Negl.	.....	.....
Pakistan ¹	400	65	Negl.	335	325	20	.....	305
Sri Lanka.....	5	Negl.	.....	5	5	Negl.	.....	5
Syria.....	1,405	1,470	130	5	1,515	1,420	90	5
Yemen (Aden).....	55	50	5	.....	50	45	5	.....
Yemen (San'a).....	110	80	30	.....	105	75	30	.....

¹ In Cambodia and Indonesia, both Soviet and Chinese aid programs are inactive. In Cyprus the Soviet program is inactive further deliveries are unlikely. In Pakistan the USSR has stopped delivery of weaponry, although it is providing support-type equipment—particularly vehicles.