

ANNEXURE - 8

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

This Annexure gives in brief, the nature and magnitude of assistance in the form of loans, grants and commodities received from friendly foreign countries and International Organisations. The estimates of receipts of external assistance and of repayments of principal and interest payments during the years 1996-97 and 1997-98 are summarised in the following table:—

	(In crores of Rupees)		
	B.E.1996-97	R.E.1996-97	B.E. 1997-98
A. Loans*	9907.71	9557.87	9899.35
B. Cash Grants	708.64	1086.87	994.35
C. Commodity Grant Assistance	100.20	112.38	105.77
(i) Food	...	...	...
(ii) Others	100.20	112.38	105.77
D. Total(A+B+C)	10716.55	10757.12	10999.47
E. Repayments:			
(i) Loans	7446.57	6968.90	7464.45
(ii) Trust Fund	...	...	...
(iii) Special Credit	...	...	...
F. Total	7446.57	6968.90	7464.45
G. External Assistance (Net of Repayments)	3269.98	3788.22	3535.02
H. Interest Payments			
(i) Loans	5274.20	4550.52	4746.10
(ii) Trust Fund Borrowings	...	...	...
(iii) Special Credit	...	...	...
I. Total	5274.20	4550.52	4746.10
J. External Assistance (Net of Repayments and Interest Payments)	-2004.22	-762.30	-1211.08
<i>* Includes receipts under Revolving Fund</i>	<i>225.10</i>	<i>218.13</i>	<i>53.50</i>

Two statements viz. Statement 1 showing the receipts and repayments of external loans and Statement 2 showing the grants and commodity assistance are appended to this Annexure.

A brief write-up on the assistance extended by different countries and organisations is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

I. AUSTRALIA

Under the bilateral cooperation programme, Government of Australia (GOA) provides grant assistance of the order of Aus \$ 15 million approximately per annum. Under the technical cooperation programme, Government of Australia provides training opportunities to about 135 Personnel India Government/Public Sector officials in Australia. In addition, Government of Australia also provides concessional funding for some projects.

The list of ongoing grant aided projects is as under:

1. Drivers' Training Railways Project (A \$ 5.455 m)
2. Regional Network management System Project of Telecommunications (A \$ 13.388 m)
3. Waste Management Project, Hyderabad (A \$ 6.752 m)

After new Government came into power in early 1996, no firm commitment was made for the aid programme as the Government was planning severe cuts in budget allocations to all sectors. However, recently it has been advised the cuts will not affect the on-going programmes. One programme of loan assistance viz., Development Import Finance Facility (DIFF) has been discontinued, but, it will not affect the on-going Coal India's Piparwar Project which involves the development of an open cut coal mine and washery and Orissa Groundwater Project involving high resolution aeromagnetic surveys.

II. AUSTRIA

1. The Government of Austria have so far extended fifteen credit lines amounting to A.Sch. 1560.98 million for financing capital goods of Austrian origin. This also includes food aid amounting to A. Sch. 26 million given to India in December 1976. The credits extended are repayable in 20 years with a grace period of not more than 10 years.

2. An agreement for A.Sch. 120 million was signed in December 1991 of which a small balance of A.Sch. 7.84 million is left. The validity of the Agreement expired in December, 1996.

III. BELGIUM

1. Belgium has been extending financial assistance to India since 1962-63. The assistance was in the form of supplier's credit upto 1965-66. Since 1966-67, Govt. to Govt. credits in the form of project and non-project assistance for import of capital goods and commodities have also been made available. Since 1985, the Belgian assistance has been on mixed financing pattern.

2. The total Belgian assistance extended to the Govt. of India upto 31st March 96 is BFr 5260 million.

3. The 20th State to State Credit agreement with the Belgian Govt. was signed on 30th March 93 for an amount of BFr 250 million. This is to be used for partial financing of import of capital and industrial goods and services from Belgium, to the extent of 42% of the import cost. The balance 58% is to be met through other sources including supplier's commercial credit provided by Belgium.

IV. CANADA

Canada has been extending economic assistance to India since 1951. This assistance is channelised mainly through Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

2. Canadian assistance used to be both in loan and grant form till 31.3.1986. Since 1st April, 1986, all CIDA assistance has been in the form of out-right grants. CIDA also converted all undisbursed loans under on-going projects in India into grants effective from 5th May, 87. In the past CIDA extended assistance to various projects and non-project aid had been for import of certain commodities. The emphasis of Canadian assistance has now shifted to softer aspects such as Linkages Development, Human Resources Development, Economic Policy support (including business and private sector Development), Social Equity and Environment. At present the on-going CIDA assisted projects are the following:—

1. India-Canada Agricultural Extension Project.
2. KSEB Power Sector Improvement.
3. Oil Seeds Project Phase-II.
4. Rajasthan Agricultural Drainage Research Project (RAJAD).
5. India-Canada Environment Facility Project.
6. India-Canada Cooperation Office.
7. India-Canada Institutional Cooperation Project.
8. Tree Growers Cooperative Project.
9. CII-Environmental Management Project.
3. Three Memoranda of Understanding were signed on 8.1.97 for the following projects.
 1. Capacity Development of Revenue Administration Project.
 2. Energy infrastructure Services Project.
 3. Facilitation of Private Sector Development Project.
4. A total grant assistance of C\$29.3 million would be extended by CIDA under these Projects.

5. The objective of Capacity Development of Revenue Administration Project is to strengthen the administration of Direct and Indirect Taxes in India and to assist the States Sales Tax reforms. Only technical assistance and training are envisaged under this project. The assistance for States Sales Tax reforms aims at improving the capabilities of Sales Tax administration. For assistance in the area of States Sales Tax reforms, Rajasthan has been, chosen as a pilot initiative. Assistance to another State will be considered under the project after assessment of progress within the State of Rajasthan. A grant assistance of C\$ 8.5 million (Rs.22 crores approximately) will be extended by Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) under this project.

6. The objective of Energy infrastructure Services Project is to assist the State of Kerala in carrying out reforms in Power Sector. Canadian technical assistance and training will be provided under this component of the Project. The Project also envisages Canadian technical assistance to another State for carrying out reforms in Power Sector. Under this project CIDA will also be financing studies on sectoral issues concerning policy reforms of Power sector in India. A grant assistance of C\$ 13.8 million (Rs.36 crore approximately) will be extended by CIDA under this project.

7. The objective of Private Sector Development project is to address a number of significant bottlenecks to private sector development in the sectors of power, telecommunications and financial services. For achieving this objective, the project envisages Canadian short term technical assistance and long-term collaborative support. A grant assistance of C\$ 7 million (Rs.18 crore approximately) will be provided by CIDA under this project.

V. DENMARK

1. India has been receiving Danish aid since 1963. Upto 31.3.96, a total of Dkr 4198.58 million has been committed by Denmark which includes loans and grants. Additionally, during 96-97 (upto Dec.) Govt. of Denmark has committed to provide Dkr 544.7 million

element of approximately 35%.

3. Total disbursement (including Financial & Technical Assistance) for the year 1996 upto December has been DKr 150 million (Source: Royal Danish Embassy). During 1995-96 (till December), Government of India utilised 31.2 million i.e. Rs.18.10 crore of Danish grant through its budget (TAG not included).

VI. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Germany is India's second largest bilateral donor. For the year 1996-97, the German Government has committed an amount of DM 673.01 million as bilateral assistance as under:

(i) Financial Assistance	
(a) Fresh Commitment for 96-97	DM 300 million
(b) Reprogrammed Funds	DM 181.2 million
(c) Commercial Credit under	
Second Window	DM 148.2 million
(ii) Technical Assistance	
(As Grant)	DM 43.61 million
	DM 673.01 million

Out of the amounts under (a) and (b) above, DM 102 million will be used as Grant and the remaining amount as Soft Loan.

2. The actual aid disbursed during 1996-97 till December 1996 is DM 179.12 million (excluding TC) and this amount also includes DM 133.2 million which has been disbursed directly to the implementing agencies by KfW i.e. outside Government of India budget.

3. Following project agreements have been signed so far with the German Government during the current financial year (upto January 1997):

(i) NLC-Life Expansion	DM 65 million	26.4.96
(ii) National Renewal Fund	DM 51.64 million	23.5.96
(iii) NABARD-VIII	DM 50 million	22.5.96
(iv) West Bengal Water Supply	DM 50 million	5.7.96
(v) Basic Health Maharashtra	DM 20 million	23.7.96

2. Under the general Technical Cooperation Agreement concluded in 1981, Italy had also agreed to provide technical assistance grants on tied basis.

3. During the Indo-Italian cooperation meeting of June 1996, the Italian side committed soft loan upto an overall amount of Lira 100 billion out of which Lira 50 billion would be devoted towards establishing an open credit line for financing supplies of capital goods and related technical assistance for the development of the Indian small and medium enterprises. The remaining amount can be used for financing projects in the priority sectors of (a) Water Treatment, (b) Environmental Protection and Infrastructure with positive Environmental Impact and (c) Medium Enterprises Development. The soft loan will be highly concessional (80% grant element).

X. JAPAN

1. Japan is India's largest bilateral aid donor. The committed loan amount under OECF loan package 1996-97 for the projects listed below is Yen 132.746 billion, representing an increase of 3.1% in Yen terms over 1995-96.

Project Name	Yen Million
1. Northern India transmission System Project of POWERGRID	8497
2. West Bengal Transmission System Project	11087
3. Umiam Hydro Power Station Renovation Project	1700
4. Tuirial Hydro-Electric Power Station Project	11695
5. Simhadri Thermal Power Station Project	19817
6. Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project	14760
7. Calcutta Transport Infrastructure Development Project	10679
8. Eastern Karnataka Afforestation Project	15968
9. Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project	13324
10. Kerala Water Supply Project	11997
11. Rajghat Canal Irrigation Project	13222

2. Japan also gives grant aid of about Yen 3-4 billion on an annual basis. The details of the ongoing grant aided projects are as under:

Name of the Projects	Amount Million Yen	Date of closing
i. Construction of Nizamuddin Bridge		
Phase II Term I	444	31.3.97
Term II	1662	31.3.97
Term III	672	31.3.98
ii. Development of Seed Research Production & Storage Facilities	662	31.3.97
iii. Cultural Grant to Bharat Bhavan	46	31.3.97
iv. Kalawati Saran Children Hospital	1217	31.3.97
v. Improvement of Equipment for Water Quality Monitoring	244	31.3.97
vi. Increasing Food Production (KR II)	500	10.1.97
vii. Eradication of Poliometitis	768	31.3.97
viii. Debt Relief 1996-97 (Phase II)	150.921	31.3.97
ix. Increase in Food Production (KR-2)	500	12.1.98
x. Cultural Grant Assistance for establishment of Planetorium at Trichy, Tamil Nadu Science & Technology Centre	50	31.3.97

3. In addition to above, the Government of Japan also provide, under the Technical Cooperation Programme, about 130 slots for training in Japan apart from providing the services of Japanese experts and assisting project type technical cooperation projects.

XI. KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development has been extending economic assistance to India since 1976. So far the Fund has extended eight credits for an aggregate value of KD 92.300 million for the following projects:

	<i>(KD million)</i>
(a) Kalinadi Hydro-Electric project Stage-I	15.000
(b) Kopili Hydro-Electric project	9.400
(c) Anpara Thermal Power Project Stage-I	16.000
(d) Anpara Thermal Power Project (Coal Transportation) Stage-II	9.000
(e) Thal Fertilizer Project	14.300

	<i>(US \$ in millions)</i>
(1) Bombay High Off-Shore Development Project	14.000
(2) Korba Thermal Power Project	20.000
(3) Ramagundam Thermal Power Project Stage-II	20.000
(4) Second Bombay High Off Shore Project	30.000
(5) Second Ramagundam Thermal Power Project	30.000
(6) Railway Modernisation Project	22.500
(7) Fertilizer (Rehabilitation Projects)	7.000
(8) Line of Credit to NABARD	8.000
(9) Rewa Hospital Project M.P.	10.000
(10) Basti District Hospital Project	6.500
(11) Raichur District Hospital Project	9.000
(12) Kerala Rainfed Farming Dev. Project	10.000
Total	187.000

4. Credits at Sl. Nos. (1) to (5) carry no interest but only a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum & are repayable over a period of 20 years including an initial grace period of 5 years. The credits at (6) for the Railway Modernisation Project, is repayable in 14 years including a grace period of 4 years with interest rate of 3% and service charge of 1%. The credits at Sl. No. (7) to (10) are for 17 years including a grace period of 5 years with interest at the rate of 2% and service charge at 1% per annum. The credits at Sl. No. 11 & 12 are for 17 years including a grace period of 5 years with interest at the rate of 2.25% and service charge of 1%.

XV. SAUDI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Saudi Fund for Development, an autonomous legal entity, was set up with the object of providing loans for developmental projects in developing countries; and has so far extended four credits for a total value of S.Riyals 769.200 million for the following projects:

(S.R. in million)

(a) Srisailem Nagarjunasagar Power Project.	353.000
(b) Koraput-Rayagada Railway Project.	103.200
(c) Ramagundam Thermal Power Project.	172.000
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust Project.	141.000
Total	769.200

2. While the first and fourth loan carry an interest rate of 4 per cent per annum, the second and third loan carry 3 per cent per annum. All these loans are repayable over a period of 20 years including an initial grace period of 5 years.

XVI SWEDISH ASSISTANCE

1. **Background**—India has been a recipient of Swedish Assistance since 1964. The Swedish Government extends assistance through SIDA (Swedish International Development Agency). The total assistance committed upto December, 1996 is SEK 5748.7 million. The terms of Swedish Assistance have become progressively softer over the years. Since 1976, Swedish assistance is in the form of full grant. In addition to grant assistance, Swedish Government has extended soft loans on a case to case basis for large power sector projects. Taking into account SIDA grant aid and concessional credits available from other Swedish Organisations, India is the largest recipient of Swedish assistance.

2. **Allocation and disbursements 1995-96**—During the Swedish Financial Year (July-June 1995-96), SEK 485 million (Rs.232 crore) was pledged at the India Development Forum. Out of this SEK 300 million (Rs.146 crore) was for the country programme. Since the Swedish financial year has been changed to January-December from 1997, the Swedish financial year 1995-96 was extended by six months upto December 1996 with an additional allocation of SEK 150 million. Against this, SEK 330 million has been disbursed upto December 1996.

3. **Flow of Swedish Assistance**—50 per cent of the assistance was earlier routed through UNICEF. SIDA has indicated that in future they would prefer to route the assistance directly through the budget since SIDA's involvement in these programmes is much more.

4. **The Indo-Swedish Development Assistance Programme 1997-99**—During the Annual Negotiations held in November 1996, an agreement was concluded between the two governments under which SEK 900 million has been made available for disbursements during the period 1997-99. Thus SEK 300 million will be made available annually during the Swedish financial year (January to December). The priority areas are poverty alleviation including primary education and health, environment and energy efficiency.

XVII. SWITZERLAND

1. The Government of Switzerland has been providing assistance to India since 1964. Currently, Swiss aid is available both for capital goods imports and for local costs/technical assistance. The former is being funded through a mixed financing line and the latter through grants which are channelised through the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC).

2. The line of mixed financing, the agreement for which was signed on 24.06.1991 has a Swiss Government contribution of 40%

grants and 60% export credit given by a consortium of Swiss banks and provides 100% coverage of the contract value.

3. During the current year (till Dec., 1996), local cost agreements totalling Rs.13,789 crore have been signed for (a) Indo-Swiss Project, Sikkim, and (b) People's Action for Watershed Development & Integration, Rajasthan.

XVIII. UNITED KINGDOM

1. The total assistance extended by UK upto end of March 1996 amounted to £ 2803.06 million, made up of loans of £ 738.8 million and grants of £ 2064.88 million. Capital assistance from UK is tied to imports of UK origin and is available for specific projects/imports approved by the UK Government. UK also provides local cost grants for poverty alleviation projects and for financing the local costs of import associated projects.

2. The UK Government provides technical assistance, primarily in the form of expert services, training, fellowships and small value equipment/material for research and development under the Colombo Plan.

3. In 1995-96, grants agreements worth £ 27.45 million were signed with UK Government for various sectors including environment & forest, railway, power and urban development etc. The amount excludes various technical cooperation projects signed during the year.

XIX. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. The United States of America have been extending economic assistance to India since 1951. The assistance extended by the United States of America upto the end of 1996 amounted to \$ 7010 million (net of cancellation). This is made of:—

	<i>(In Million \$.)</i>
Dollar Loans	4013
Dollar Grants	1782
Rupee Loans	502
PL480Grants	713
Total	7010

The total assistance referred to above includes USAID's development assistance of US \$ 22.72 million authorised for US fiscal year 1996 which ended on 30th September, 1996 and covers the following 12(twelve) Amendatory agreements, namely:

Project	Grant Amount (US \$ million)	Date of Agreement
FIRE	4.3	24.1.96
TEST	2.5	30.3.96
FIRE	1.5	16.4.96
ACE	1.5	29.4.96
PGR	0.40	16.7.96
APAC	0.70	25.7.96
TASP	0.60	25.7.96
FIRE	2.15	25.7.96
HFSEP	0.50	2.8.96
IFPS	3.00	29.8.96
PACT	1.60	29.8.96
EMCAT	3.975	9.9.96

Under PL 480 Title II programme, commodity grant assistance of US \$ 65.67 million (excluding ocean freight) has been received during US FY 1996 (Oct 95 - Sept. 96).

XX INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)

1. IBRD loans, though non-concessional, are available at relatively more favourable terms than commercial sources. The repayment period is at present 20 years, inclusive of a 5 year grace period. The interest rate is variable and revised semiannually in accordance with the Bank 's own cost of borrowing funds. The current rate of interest is around 7.1%. The commitment charge on undisbursed balance is at present 0.75%. A rebate of 0.5% is however, permitted for timely repayment of World Banks loans.

2. The total value of assistance extended by way of loans upto 31.12.1996 for which agreements were signed is around US.\$ 20.6 billion. The commitments were against projects in various sectors like Agriculture, Irrigation, Power, Oil and Gas, Railways, Urban Development, Water supply, Transport, Fertilizer, Industry, Telecommunication etc.

3. During the year 1996-97 (upto 31st December, 1996) agreements providing loans to the following new projects with a loan of value US \$ 609.6 million have been signed.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount of Assistance (US \$ million)	Date of Agreement
1.	UP Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project	59.6	22.7.1996
2.	Private Infrastructure Financing (IL & FS) Project	200.0	10.7.1996
3.	Orissa Power Sector Restructuring Project	350.0	10.7.1996
	Total	609.6	

XXI. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)

1. The International Development Association was established in 1960, as an affiliate of the World Bank to make concessional long term loans.

2. IDA assistance to India began in June 1961 and has been an important component of the external assistance programme. For the period ending 31st December 1996, IDA have extended credits to the Government of India for a total value of around US \$ 22.9 billion. This includes assistance in the form of non-project credits for industrial imports and credits for various projects. The major sectors for which assistance is provided are:- Irrigation and Command Area Development, Agriculture, Transport, Fertilizers, Railways, Telecommunication, Population, Health and Nutrition, Urban Development and Water Supply and ARDC projects.

3. During the year 1996-97 (upto 31.12.96) IDA have extended credits amounting to US \$ 871.2 million for the following projects/programmes:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount of Assistance (US \$ million)	Date of Agreement
	I. D. A.		
1.	Coal Sector Environmental and Social Mitigation Project	63.0	5.6.1996
2.	Private Infrastructure Financing (IL & FS) Project	5.0	10.7.1996
3.	State Health Systems Dev. Project Phase-II (Punjab, Karnataka, W. Bengal)	350.0	18.4.1996
4.	Second District Primary Education Project	425.2	15.7.1996
5.	Ecodevelopment Project	28.0	30.9.1996
	Total	871.2	

XXII. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a major regional institution and India needs to play a leading role in it. To this end, India's subscription to the ADB's capital stock is the fourth largest of all member countries after Japan, USA and the People's Republic of China.

2. Ever since its inception in 1966, India had voluntarily refrained from borrowing from the ADB. However, it was considered desirable to diversify the sources from which we receive concessional external assistance, and India started borrowing from ADB from the year 1986. The total value of loans upto 31.12.1996 approved by ADB amounted to US \$6.444 Billion. The sectors for which the loans have been extended by ADB are for assisting developmental projects in the Power, Petroleum, Ports, Railways, Roads, Telecommunications and other sectors. The loans approved for India during 1996-97 (upto 31.12.1996) were as follows:—

Renewable Energy Development	US \$ 100.00 million
Private Sector Infrastructure Facility	US \$ 300.00 million
Rural Telecommunications	US \$ 113.00 million
Gujarat Public Sector Resource Management Programme	US \$ 250.00 million

XXIII. TRUST FUND

1. The Trust Fund, which is administered by the International Monetary Fund, Washington, had extended a loan in US Dollars equivalent to SDR 529.009 million (Rs.537.51 crore) in August 1980 to provide balance of payment assistance. The loan, repayable in ten semi-annual instalments beginning not later than the end of the first six months of the sixth year, has to be repaid in full at the end of the tenth year after the date of disbursement.

2. Interest on outstanding loan is paid semi-annually at the rate of one half of one per cent per annum on 30th June and 31st December each year.

XXIV. 1. EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC)

1. The EC has been extending economic assistance to India since 1976. The EC assistance to India is entirely in the form of grants and can be used to finance the rupee as well as foreign exchange cost of identified projects. In the area of Development Cooperation, the cumulative total of EC's financial and technical assistance since 1976 is around ECU 1.60 billion.

2. Presently, EC assistance is being provided to projects in the sectors of Watershed Management, Irrigation, Forestry and Education.

3. The disbursement of EC assistance in respect of ongoing development cooperation was ECU 31.691 mln during 1995-96 and ECU 12.70 mln during 1996-97 (upto Dec., 96).

4. The EC has committed ECU 200 mln for support to the Health Sector during 1996-97.

XXV. UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)

Commodity/cash grant assistance of the value of Rs.4.60 crore is expected to be received during the year 1996-97. Similar assistance to the tune of Rs.27.87 crore is also expected during the year 1997-98. The grant is intended to provide financial assistance to the Area Project in Bihar and Rajasthan on population and adult education studies, tree plantation & commodity assistance.

XXVI. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Under this programme technical assistance is being received in the form of equipments, services of experts and training facilities for Indian personnel abroad.

During the year 1996-97 cash grant assistance to the extent of Rs.15.87 crore is expected to be received. Similar assistance of the value of Rs.16.40 crore is expected to be received during 1997-98. Commodity assistance to the extent of Rs.13.40 crore is expected to be received during 1996-97, while the same is expected to be Rs.2.90 crore during 1997-98.

XXVII. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF)

Cash grant assistance is received for training of I.C.D.S. functionaries, training of doctors and non-formal education for women and girls. The total quantum of cash assistance for these schemes and for assistance for ORI programme and universal immunisation programme during 1996-97 is expected to be around Rs.8.05 crore and Rs.7.35 crore during 1997-98.

Commodity assistance to the extent of Rs.57.86 crore was anticipated to be received during 1996-97, while the same is expected to be Rs.73.00 crore during 1997-98.

XXVIII. WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)

Commodity assistance to the extent of Rs.20.00 crore is anticipated to be received during the year 1996-97. The same figure is expected during 1997-98 for the National Leprosy Control Programme and National Malaria Eradication Programme.

XXIX. UNITED NATION EDUCATION SCIENTIFIC CULTURAL ORGANISATION (UNESCO)

Cash assistance to the extent of Rs. 0.07 crore is expected to be received during 1996-97. The same is expected to repeat during 1997-98 also.

Statement 1

External Loans

(In crores of Rupees)

Multilateral							
I.B.R.D.	1924.06	2077.00	1889.77	3447.54	3066.88	3443.76	
I.D.A.	2983.88	3008.62	3609.50	844.47	832.12	841.78	
I.F.A.D.	50.94	41.40	65.97	19.05	18.04	18.45	
A.D.B.	1275.69	1631.55	1286.61	214.36	218.88	258.24	
E.E.C.(SAC)	...	...	...	1.66	1.69	1.74	
O.P.E.C.	8.93	6.78	24.96	44.83	43.74	45.13	
P.P.F. (WB)	...	10.57	19.61	...	...	...
Total (Multilateral)	6243.50	6775.92	6896.42	4571.91	4181.35	4609.10	
Bilateral							
Abu Dhabi	...	...	...	4.48	...	...
Australia	5.36	5.18	1.79	...	1.13	2.25	
Austria	...	...	...	13.56	12.77	11.79	
Belgium	6.02	6.66	6.66	27.05	25.66	25.66	
Canada	...	...	...	51.66	52.05	52.76	
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	4.28	4.28	4.28	
Denmark	...	15.16	20.00	26.04	24.79	26.15	
Germany	343.36	123.53	158.25	557.99	532.37	540.17	
France	82.05	163.53	254.81	307.42	285.44	249.12	
Italy	...	...	...	23.00	22.84	29.87	
Japan	2659.85	2308.58	2534.79	788.41	739.33	824.98	
Kuwait Fund	17.33	25.30	12.77	52.63	52.44	53.48	

Statement 2

Grants and Commodity Assistance from Friendly Foreign Countries and International Bodies.

(In crores of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country/ Institution	Budget Estimates 1996-97	Revised Estimates 1996-97	Budget Estimates 1997-98
	Bilateral			
1.	Australia	...	...	...
2.	Canada	49.69	3.84	4.24
3.	Denmark	32.93	30.51	30.84
4 .	France	4.63	4.59	10.39
5 .	Germany	13.60	31.39	52.68
6 .	Japan	86.61	181.20	105.85
7 .	Netherlands	79.96	115.47	86.00
8 .	Norway	12.51	12.53	9.78
9 .	Sweden	88.66	104.20	68.67
10 .	Switzerland	23.31	22.70	22.13
11 . .	U.K.	166.76	291.22	313.04
12 . .	U.S.A.	69.67	47.92	71.20
13 .	New grants	1.16	...	...
14 .	Japanese Grant (WB)	...	5.99	8.19
	International bodies:			
15 .	I.D.F. Grant	...	2.46	2.16
16 .	E.E.C.	122.63	217.38	167.36
17 . .	UNFPA	4.67	4.60	27.87
18 .	UNDP	24.66	29.27	19.30
19 .	UNICEF	20.31	73.91	80.35
20 .	W.H.O.	7.00	20.00	20.00
21 .	UNESCO	0.08	0.07	0.07
	GRAND TOTAL	808.84	1199.25	1100.12