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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
Eighth meeting of the Conference
of Ministers of African Least
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**PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE
SUBSTANTIAL NEW PROGRAMME OF ACTION (SNPA)
IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN AFRICA**

(Report by the secretariat)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries, 1/ as adopted by the International Conference on LDCs in September 1981, is a decade programme conceived by the United Nations to provide a commensurate level of technical and financial assistance to redress the peculiar socio-economic problems of the LDCs. The programme was designed to effect appropriate structural changes and, in particular, to identify and support transformational investment activities for the creation of basic physical and social infrastructure which is a necessary condition for the attainment of a high and sustainable level of development.

2. Within the framework of the follow-up mechanisms for the SNPA and the Commission's resolution 397 (XV) on the role of ECA, the secretariat, as a regional focal point, had taken the necessary action to establish the institutional machinery for the monitoring, review and evaluation of progress in implementing the programme in the African region. This report, which is the seventh in the series, covers the period 1986-1987. It examines to what extent the objectives of the SNPA are being met by the African LDCs from which conclusions will be drawn and recommendations made on ways and means of effectively implementing the programme.

3. The paper briefly analyses national actions taken and policy measures, especially adjustment, stabilization, reform and/or recovery programmes adopted by the LDCs as well as efforts deployed by them to mobilize both domestic and external resources for development financing. This is followed by a review of international support measures, in particular official development assistance (ODA), debt relief and measures aimed at enhancing the export capacity of the LDCs. The paper also highlights the main conclusions and recommendations of UNCTAD VII in favour of the LDCs and provides information on the preparatory activities envisaged by the United Nations General Assembly for a global review of the SNPA in September 1990.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SNPA

A. Economic performance and national actions

4. Despite their deep-rooted structural deficiencies compounded by natural calamities, notably the 1982-1984 drought which impaired production activities as well as other geographical and climatological handicaps, the least developed countries in Africa 2/ had taken wide-ranging actions including austerity

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-4 September 1981, A/Conf.104/22/Rev.1.

2/ The 27 LDCs in Africa: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Togo and Uganda.

measures to revitalize their respective economies and lay the foundation for a self-sustained economic growth and development. These measures were supplemented by intensive efforts to mobilize domestic resources as well as to seek external assistance either on a bilateral level or through the UNDP roundtable process and the consultative group meetings of the World Bank.

5. In general, the recovery that was signalled in the African LDCs in 1985 has been sustained throughout 1985-1987. The majority of the African LDCs are predominantly agricultural economies and as such the return of adequate rainfall and increased financial and human investment in agriculture in 1985 resulted in an overall GDP growth of 0.13 per cent. In 1986, real GDP (at 1980 factor cost) picked up to 4.6 per cent compared to an average of 0.86 per cent during 1981-1985, a period of daunting economic crisis in the region. On a per capita basis, the growth corresponds to an increase of 0.95 per cent in per capita GDP which is estimated at an average of \$US 132.1 in 1986-1987 for the African LDCs as a group.

6. In 1987, GDP growth is estimated at 3.7 per cent, the slow growth being a reflection of the delayed effects of rehabilitation and other sector adjustment in Africa as well as the decline in investments due to non-disbursement of funds still in the pipeline. Value added in agriculture is estimated to have dropped from 6.1 per cent in 1986 to 2.9 per cent in 1987 which explains the deterioration in the overall growth performance. However, a shift in the structure of GDP is highly visible in 1986-1987, with the service sector, excluding public administration, accounting for a significant share of GDP, an average of 30.7 per cent as against 41.3 per cent for agriculture. The slowdown in agriculture in 1986-1987 also affected the manufacturing sector which is largely agro-based and contributes about 8.5 per cent to GDP. Value added increased by only 1.6 per cent in 1986 and is estimated to rise by 3.8 per cent in 1987.

7. Since the adoption of the SNPA in 1981, all of the African LDCs have had to respond to major domestic and external imbalances in their economies. Seventeen least developed countries in Africa had adopted adjustment and stabilization programmes in 1986 with the use of IMF and World Bank resources, including the structural adjustment facility (SAF) and the special facility for Africa. These programmes were designed for a period of 12-36 months depending on the magnitude of the imbalances. Although some degree of adjustment may have been effected in some countries, it is difficult to ascertain empirically the direct relationship between these performances in terms of GDP growth and other critical macro-economic and financial variables and the existence of the programmes. 3/

8. On the other hand, the lack of a well-articulated long-term perspective in the strategies had exposed the countries to the risk of neglecting infrastructure and other structural factors which impose a long-term constraint

3/ ECA: The implications of structural adjustment and stabilization programmes on long-term growth and development in African least developed countries (E/ECA/LDCs.7/EXP.6/4 of 31 March 1987).

on growth. In fact, the economic environment of the programmed countries has been characterized by political instability due to the impact of the measures on the most vulnerable segments of their population. 4/

9. Nonetheless, because of the implicit conditionality imposed on LDCs by some major donors to enter into formal agreement with the IMF as a precondition for official development assistance (ODA) disbursement and debt relief, and recognizing their limited options for development finance, many African LDCs have had to accept to implement the adjustment packages at great social and political cost. Worst still, these countries had not received adequate external funding from bilateral and multilateral donors in support of these programmes.

10. In 1985 and 1986, five least developed countries in Africa entered into agreement with the IMF and obtained funding under the Fund's stand-by arrangements covering an average programme period of 16 months. Another five had agreements that were funded under both the stand-by and the structural adjustment facility. The total resources allocated to these programmes amounted to only \$US 346.6 million, of which 59 per cent or \$US 203.1 million was undrawn as at end of first quarter of 1987. 5/ A partial explanation for suspending the disbursement of funds by the IMF is the non-compliance to the conditionality clauses and performance criteria. The suspension of these credit lines and the time spent to re-negotiate the agreements had further dampened the prospects for adjustment in the medium and long terms, since the factors that inhibited the programmes' performance were either structural or largely exogenous beyond the control of the countries.

11. Other actions involving the least developed countries, who are a majority in developing Africa, are regional in character. These include: Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER) adopted by the OAU Summit in July 1985 and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD), which was adopted by the international community on 1 June 1986. The objectives of these programmes are consistent with those of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA). The African LDCs have continued to judiciously implement all these programmes, albeit with very limited available resources. Although a semblance of economic recovery had emerged in a number of LDCs, the implementation of the UN-PAAERD has been impaired by the lack of adequate external funding and as such the prospects for a firm recovery by 1990 are now in jeopardy. 6/

4/ Sub-Saharan Africa: Economic crisis and reform, ODI briefing paper, February 1987.

5/ IMF Survey, May 1987.

6/ End-of-year statement by the Executive Secretary of ECA, 1987.

B. Measures taken by the donor community

(a) Resource flows

12. The member States of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of OECD are the major donors of the least developed countries in Africa providing, on average, about four-fifths of total ODA receipts during 1981-1986. The total DAC external resource flows to African LDCs had fluctuated around an average of \$US 5 billion between 1981-1986. It increased from \$US 4.6 billion in 1981 to \$US 4.9 billion in 1982 and then dropped to \$US 4.2 billion in 1983 before maintaining a steady rise from \$US 4.7 billion in 1984 to \$US 5.6 billion in 1985 and approximately \$US 6 billion in 1986 (see annex I).

13. One plausible explanation for the above increases may have been the disbursements of resources pledged during the roundtable and consultative group meetings as well as donor support for the adjustment programmes of LDCs. Nonetheless, this level of resource flows is still far below the African LDCs' external financing requirements of around \$US 8.6 billion per annum as envisaged by their country presentations for the 1980s. Besides, taking into account donors' aid policy pronouncements, it is unlikely that this level of funding can be realized by 1990.

14. Looking at past trends, the resource situation, especially of ODA, of the majority of the African LDCs becomes bleaker. During 1981-1986, an average of about 45 per cent of the volume of assistance was absorbed by only four countries: Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania, who were the major recipients of the DAC bilateral and multilateral ODA and private flows. In 1986, these countries together received \$US 2517.5 million out of the total resource flows of \$US 5992.9 million to all African LDCs, excluding Cape Verde. One reason for this large share, particularly during 1984-1986, was the sharp increases in emergency relief in aid of drought-stricken victims and assistance to African refugees, the bulk of whom are located in these countries. This implies that a substantial portion of the aid was not development-oriented but meant for recurrent expenditures on short-term relief and rehabilitation projects.

15. About 98 per cent of the total resource flows of approximately \$US 6 billion in 1986 were on concessional terms. Net disbursement of concessional ODA had been on the increase since 1981 from \$US 3.8 billion or 81 per cent to \$US 5.9 billion or 98 per cent of total flows in 1986. In contrast, non-concessional ODA had dwindled from \$US 544.8 million or 11.7 per cent of total flows in 1981 to \$US 151.2 million or 0.03 per cent in 1986. In fact, multilateral non-concessional ODA showed a reverse flow of \$US 11.8 million in 1986 reflecting repayments in excess of receipts, particularly repurchases to the IMF.

16. Total private flows, including export credit and direct investment, shrank from \$US 304.2 million in 1981 to a negative \$US 19.2 million in 1986. Specifically, private direct investment declined from \$US 77.3 million to \$US 27.7 million during the period despite incentives provided by donors and the LDCs' own efforts to improve the investment climate. Similarly, private export credit dropped from \$US 195.2 million in 1981 to an outflow

of \$US 25.5 million possibly because of the maturity of the credits contracted during the early 1980s. Furthermore, export credit extension has been hampered in recent years: by the restrictive policies instituted by the administering agencies; the perceived credit worthiness of the LDCs due to their heavy debt-service burden; the need to compress imports by the countries as part of their austerity measures; and the concentration on rehabilitation of existing facilities instead of new investments.

17. OPEC bilateral concessional assistance to African LDCs totalled around \$US 357 million in 1986, a decline of 43 per cent on the peak level of \$US 632.1 million in 1983. The principal recipients of OPEC aid - Djibouti, Mali, Mauritania and the Sudan - together accounted for 80 per cent of the flows in 1986. The decline in OPEC bilateral assistance in recent years is due mainly to the drastic drop in oil revenues which have led major OPEC donors to cut back on their aid budgets. The drop in oil prices in 1986 was translated into a 13.1 per cent cut in total bilateral concessional assistance to the African LDCs in 1986 relative to the 1985 receipts of \$US 411 million.

(b) Aid modalities

18. In paragraph 70 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, it is stated that the successful implementation of the programme would require significant improvements in aid practices and management. Donors were requested to provide, as a general rule, assistance to the LDCs as grants and loans on highly concessional terms. Since 1981, DAC concessional ODA as a proportion of total resources flows to the African LDCs had increased steadily except for declines recorded in 1982 and 1984. In 1986, the share was 91 per cent. This is of particular significance to the LDCs in Africa who, because of their critical resources problems, rely extensively on concessional official development assistance as a major source of financing of their respective development programmes.

19. The OECD "recommendations on terms and conditions of aid" stipulated two quantitative targets for its members, one of which is a special concessional target for LDCs of either an average grant element of at least 86 per cent based on individual countries' receipts during 1984-1986 or a grant element of at least 90 per cent based on receipts of the LDCs as a group. ^{7/} In general, the grant element of DAC concessional assistance increased from 86 per cent in 1981 to 89 per cent in 1983, dropped to 85 per cent in 1985 but rose again to 89 per cent in 1986. On a bilateral basis, the DAC norm of 86 per cent for the LDCs has been met by most of the member countries. In particular, Australia, Canada, Austria, Ireland, New Zealand and Sweden had adopted all-grant programmes for their development assistance to LDCs.

^{7/} Development co-operation: Efforts and plans of the members of the Development Assistance Committee - 1987 report, OECD, Paris, 1988.

20. In view of the financial difficulties of the LDCs, the DAC donors have also shown flexibility to finance a larger proportion of project cost and are shifting to more quickly disbursing types of aid, particularly within the context of support for stabilization measures. Canada is financing local recurrent cost of development projects which has now reached 27 per cent of bilateral commitments. The Scandinavian countries are providing commodity assistance and along with Norway, Finland, Denmark and Ireland import support has been stepped up notably for rehabilitation and reconstruction projects which are an integral part of the African LDCs' recovery programmes. The United States has also shifted to non-project aid which now accounts for 55 per cent of available assistance.

21. With respect to the SNPA target for donors to transfer 0.15 per cent of their GNP to the LDCs as official development assistance, assistance to African LDCs by the Scandinavian countries had consistently surpassed this threshold since 1981. Canada and France had attained the target in 1986 following commitments made within the framework of the Franco African Summit. Finland is the only country that had not only attained the target but doubled its ODA flows to LDCs in 1986. In fact, the performance of most OECD members had fluctuated around the group's average of 0.36 per cent except the United States of America whose ODA/GNP ratio of 0.23 per cent is the lowest in the DAC. However, in absolute terms, the United States remains the largest donor of ODA to the least developed countries in Africa (see annex III).

(c) Aid co-ordination

22. During 1981-1987, 18 African LDCs had organized roundtable meetings with donors with UNDP assistance; six had held consultative group meetings organized by the World Bank and two - Botswana and Ethiopia - are yet undecided while Sierra Leone is expected to hold a roundtable meeting later in 1988. Guinea, Malawi and Mauritania have also tentatively scheduled their second consultative group meetings in 1988. During 1988, all the African LDCs that had organized roundtable meetings will be holding sectoral consultations with donors in their respective countries as part of the follow-up mechanism agreed upon at the roundtables.

23. Donors had continued to be very critical about the LDCs prioritization of projects and their absorptive capacities relative to the countries' Public Investment Programmes (PIPS). This situation had led to a better articulation of the macro-economic policy framework and created a better understanding of the assistance needs of the LDCs. On the whole, adequate medium-term pledges were made in addition to short-term quick-disbursing funds and import support for countries undertaking adjustment measures. However, the actual disbursement of these aid funds during the plan periods has been rather slow and incommensurate to the average annual requirements envisaged by the PIPs. These inadequate funding levels had undoubtedly adversely affected programme implementation and hampered prospects for recovery in most of the countries.

(d) Debt relief

24. The total external debt and liabilities outstanding of African LDCs including the use of IMF facilities, is currently estimated at \$US 33.1 billion

in 1986, an increase of 11 per cent compared to 1985. The bulk of this debt, about 51 per cent or \$US 16.9 billion, is owed by four countries: Ethiopia, Mali, the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania. As a percentage of GDP the total debt accounts for 73.6 per cent. Debt service in 1986 is estimated at 37 per cent increasing to 39.6 per cent in 1987 (see annex II).

25. Donor countries had taken concrete steps either within the framework of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) or purely as an internal policy shift, towards alleviating the debt burden of the African least developed countries. These measures include outright cancellation, waiving of interest payments, agreement to convert the debt into local currency assets, etc. Debt cancellation in favour of the African LDCs amounted to \$US 2.1 billion in 1986 with a substantial portion of the relief provided by Canada and the Scandinavian countries.

26. Despite these relief measures, the debt-service capacity of the African LDCs had been threatened by sharp falls in foreign exchange earnings in recent years. This situation had necessitated the conclusion of bilateral agreements by a number of LDCs with official creditors in 1986. Most of the agreements rescheduled 95 to 100 per cent of eligible maturities (principal and interest on loans from governments and on guaranteed export credits) although the conditions and terms of the relief extended were little changed from previous years. Additionally, agreements were also concluded within the framework of the Paris and London Clubs for debt owed mainly to commercial creditors.

(e) Access to export markets

27. Another crucial area of concern to the primary commodity dependent least developed countries in Africa is the issue of access to industrial markets for their exports. The enhancement of their export capacity continues to be hampered by the agricultural and trade policies of developed countries which makes it difficult for the LDCs to design and implement coherent agricultural strategy. Protectionism and restrictive agricultural policies such as those pursued by the EEC which provides massive subsidies to agricultural products, have depressed world demand and prices for a wide range of agricultural commodities produced by the LDCs. The US Farm Bill of 1986 places tariff barriers on cotton export.

28. Also there have not been any changes in the IMF Compensatory Financing Facility (CFF) mechanism which would benefit the LDCs in terms of compensation for export shortfalls. This inflexibility which also applies to the Stabex schemes and other mounting trade barriers, dampens the export prospects of the LDCs and inevitably their foreign exchange earning capacity. This situation is expected to intensify the resource problems of the LDCs and hence jeopardize the implementation of their development programmes in the framework of the SINPA and/or the UN-PAAERD.

III. GLOBAL MONITORING

A. Mid-term global review

29. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981, the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group on LDCs undertook a comprehensive

review of the progress towards the implementation of the SNPA in 1985. Prior to this meeting, the Conference of Ministers of African LDCs drew up a memorandum containing proposals on measures to be taken to enhance their development potential. The memorandum was an integral part of the LDCs' position at the Mid-Term Global Review. The meeting, after critically evaluating the achievement made by the LDCs and donors alike since the programme was adopted in 1981, made recommendations aimed at ensuring the attainment of the objectives of the SNPA by 1990.

B. UNCTAD VII

30. Subsequent to the above, the seventh session of UNCTAD which was held in Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987, took cognizance of the recommendations of the Mid-Term Global Review which was part of the Havana proposals of the Group of 77 on behalf of the LDCs. A consensus emerged at UNCTAD VII on the need to fully and expeditiously implement the SNPA. Specifically, the Conference re-affirmed that the LDCs will continue to assume primary responsibility for their overall development and that efforts made to improve the effectiveness of the domestic resource mobilization must be actively pursued.

31. The LDCs were also urged to adopt appropriate adjustment measures and other policy options in accordance with their long-term national social and economic objectives. In support of the LDCs efforts, the Conference urged the international community to enlarge financial assistance supportive of and commensurate with the growing requirements of the LDCs adjustment programmes and broader development efforts.

32. The Conference also noted the response of creditors to section A of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) and appealed to all creditors to ease the debt-service burden of the LDCs through longer repayment and grace periods and the possibility of lower interest rates to existing debt especially in the framework of the Paris Club. It was also emphasized that measures should be taken to enhance the export capacity of the LDCs especially in the context of access to industrialized markets and adequate compensatory financing mechanisms for shortfalls in commodity exports. The full text of the conclusions and recommendations of UNCTAD VII in favour of LDCs is given in paragraphs 106-153 of the Final Act of UNCTAD VII. 8/

C. International conference on LDCs

33. The forty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly had re-affirmed its resolution 40/205 of 17 December 1985, in which it decided to convene an international conference on the least developed countries at a high level in 1990. The mandates of the conference is to review progress

8/ Final Act of UNCTAD VIII - adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, Geneva, 9 July to 3 August 1987.

made by the least developed countries in implementing the SNPA as well as the international support measures, particularly in official development assistance in aid of the LDCs development efforts during the 1980s. In the light of the review, the Conference is expected to consider, formulate and adopt, as appropriate, national and international policies and measures for accelerating the development process in the least developed countries during the 1990s.

34. The offer of France to host the conference had been accepted by the United Nations General Assembly. ^{9/} UNCTAD is the focal point for the preparation of the conference which will be convened in Paris in September 1990. The General Assembly also requested all concerned governments to take appropriate steps to ensure that adequate preparations are made for the conference and to participate at the meeting of "governmental experts of donor countries and multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions with representatives of least developed countries" in the second quarter of 1989 and the international conference on LDCs in September 1990.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

35. It is now evidently clear that both the LDCs and the donor community have endeavoured to implement the provisions of the Substantial New Programme of Action. The major obstacle to the successful realization of the targets of the programme remains the incommensurate level of external funding, especially official development assistance flows in support of the development programmes of the LDCs. The prospects for expanding the export potential of the LDCs so as to increase their foreign exchange earnings is also not bright due to the restrictive trade policies of the developed countries. The anticipated external funding in support of adjustment measures has been inadequate, leading to programme failures at grave social and political cost to the LDCs.

36. In view of the above grim picture in external resource flows and other adverse exogenous and endogenous factors beyond the control of the LDCs, it is recommended that the international community should re-orient their development assistance programmes treating LDCs as a special case as well as to increase aid commitments, which are sufficient enough to bridge the resource gap of these countries. The LDCs should also ensure effective management of resources based on a well-articulated macro-economic policy framework in the context of their national social and economic objectives.

^{9/} See: Report of the Second Committee (Part III) to the forty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly, A/42/821/Add.2 of 8 December, 1987.

DAC bilateral, multilateral and private flows to African LDCs* 1981-1986
(\$ million)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total ODA (net disbursement)	<u>3 792.1</u>	<u>3 714.0</u>	<u>3 812.5</u>	<u>4 118.6</u>	<u>5 137.9</u>	<u>5 860.9</u>
DAC Bilateral ODA	2 352.5	2 368.2	2 350.8	2 477.4	3 184.8	3 699.0
DAC Multilateral ODA	1 439.6	1 345.8	1 461.7	1 641.2	1 953.1	2 161.9
Total non-concessional ODA	<u>544.8</u>	<u>741.5</u>	<u>347.9</u>	<u>462.3</u>	<u>402.2</u>	<u>151.2</u>
Multilateral non-concessional	80.6	103.1	116.8	63.8	134.1	-11.8
Bilateral non-concessional	160.0	192.2	206.3	257.7	173.9	182.2
Total Private Flows	<u>304.2</u>	<u>446.2</u>	<u>24.8</u>	<u>140.8</u>	<u>94.2</u>	<u>-19.2</u>
Private Export Credits	195.2	100.3	1.1	59.7	81.8	-25.5
Direct Investment	77.3	104.7	17.0	58.0	35.3	273.7
Other Private Sector Flows	31.7	241.2	78.9	23.1	-22.2	-21.4
Total Resource Flows	4 641.1	4 901.7	4 185.2	4 721.7	5 634.3	5 992.9

*Excluding Cape Verde

Source: ECA calculations based on data from UNCTAD and OECD Secretariats

External debt and liabilities outstanding of African
least developed countries, 1985-1986
(\$ in million)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
OECD countries and capital markets		
- ODA	2 668	3 280
- Non-Bank trade claims		
Total	5 199	7 337
Long-term	3 922	5 723
- Guaranteed Bank Claims	1 050	902
- Other Bank claims		
Total	3 467	3 374
Long-term	1 823	1 725
- Non-bank deposits	218	154
Multilateral		
Concessional	6 555	7 824
Non-concessional	1 345	1 484
Other claims	7 567	7 083
Use of fund credit	1 700	1 657
Total	29 766	33 080

Source: ECA calculations based on data from OECD External Debt Statistics, 1987

ODA performance of DAC countries in recent years

Net disbursements

	1986		1986 at 1985 prices & exchange rates					% of GNP					Per cent change 1988/85			Annual average of change in volume b/ 1988/81 1985/86
	actual a/	1985 actual a/	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
Australia	752	748	750	0.44	0.47	0.40	0.40	0.47	0.5	-4.6	5.3	-2.5	4.9			
Austria	188	240	141	0.28	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.21	-20.4	35.5	-41.3	-43.3	2.7			
Belgium	548	440	385	0.54	0.50	0.55	0.55	0.48	24.7	32.8	-8.2	-10.2	-0.3			
Canada	1 885	1 831	1 870	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	3.9	-1.7	5.0	2.9	5.4			
Denmark	885	440	500	0.74	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.08	58.1	31.0	20.7	15.5	5.4			
Finland	313	211	244	0.24	0.34	0.40	0.40	0.45	40.3	22.3	21.3	15.9	14.7			
France (incl. DOM/TOM)	5 105	3 985	3 730	0.67	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.72	27.0	28.7	-1.5	-8.4	3.3			
Germany (incl. DOM/TOM)	3 500	2 788	2 568	0.40	0.50	0.54	0.54	0.48	28.7	29.7	-2.3	-7.2	8.4			
Germany	3 032	2 842	2 743	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.43	30.2	35.5	-3.8	-6.0	1.3			
Ireland	82	39	47	0.16	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.20	50.0	25.0	28.2	19.3	10.6			
Italy	2 404	1 080	1 734	0.10	0.20	0.26	0.26	0.40	110.9	20.1	70.9	57.9	18.1			
Japan	5 634	3 787	3 908	0.30	0.33	0.29	0.29	0.28	40.4	41.6	4.0	2.8	3.4			
Netherlands	1 740	1 136	1 276	1.01	0.88	0.91	0.91	1.01	53.2	35.8	13.0	12.3	-0.4			
New Zealand	75	54	64	0.31	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.30	30.7	5.0	32.1	17.7	0.3			
Norway	780	574	700	0.88	1.06	1.01	1.01	1.20	30.9	18.3	19.5	21.9	0.4			
Sweden	1 080	840	842	0.80	0.82	0.86	0.86	0.85	29.0	20.0	7.4	0.3	3.1			
Switzerland	422	302	288	0.24	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.31	39.3	36.8	2.0	-2.1	8.7			
United Kingdom	1 750	1 530	1 480	0.38	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	14.4	13.1	1.1	-2.6	-1.1			
United States	8 584	8 403	9 322	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	1.7	-	1.7	-0.8	3.2			
Total DAC	38 870	29 428	28 057	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35	24.8	10.8	5.0	1.5	3.4			

a/ At current prices and exchange rates.

b/ At 1985 prices and exchange rates.

AID performance of non-DAC donors

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
\$ billion (current prices)						
OPEC	8.34	5.78	4.98	4.56	3.60	4.58
CMEA	3.10	3.18	3.14	3.20	3.53	4.64
Non-DAC/OECD ^{a/}	0.25	0.24	0.09	0.16	0.23	(0.27)
Other donors ^{b/}	0.40	0.45	0.33	0.30	0.32	0.51
Total of above	12.09	9.65	8.54	8.22	7.68	10.00
Share of GNP (%)						
OPEC	1.46	0.99	0.86	0.82	0.65	0.95
CMEA	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.29
Share in World ODA of which OPEC	32	26	24	22	21	21
CMEA	22	16	14	12	10	10
CMEA	8	8	9	8	10	10

^{a/} Iceland, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain
^{b/} China, India, Israel and Yugoslavia

Source: Development co-operation, 1987 Report, OECD, 1987