

7200-23
147

PB 180 911

A. I. D. ECONOMIC DATA BOOK: EAST ASIA

Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C.

December 1968

DISTRIBUTED BY:



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE / NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS / INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED TECHNOLOGY



REPORT selection aids

Pinpointing R & D reports for industry

Clearinghouse, Springfield, Va. 22151

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REPORTS (USGRDR)---SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL ANNOUNCING R&D REPORTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$30.00 (\$37.50 FOREIGN MAILING). SINGLE COPY \$3.00.

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REPORTS INDEX---SEMI-MONTHLY INDEX TO U.S. GOVERNMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REPORTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$22.00 (\$27.50 FOREIGN MAILING). SINGLE COPY \$3.00.

FAST ANNOUNCEMENT SERVICE---SUMMARIES OF SELECTED R&D REPORTS COMPILED AND MAILED BY SUBJECT CATEGORIES. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$5.00, TWO YEARS: \$9.00, AND THREE YEARS: \$12.00. WRITE FOR AN APPLICATION FORM.

DOCUMENT PRICES---ALMOST ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS IN THE CLEARINGHOUSE COLLECTION ARE PRICED AT \$3.00 FOR PAPER COPIES AND 65 CENTS FOR COPIES IN MICROFICHE.

COUPONS---THE CLEARINGHOUSE PREPAID DOCUMENT COUPON SALES SYSTEM FOR PURCHASING PAPER COPIES AND MICROFICHE PROVIDES FASTER, MORE EFFICIENT SERVICE ON DOCUMENT REQUESTS. THE PREPAID COUPON IS A TABULATING CARD WITH A FACE VALUE OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF A CLEARINGHOUSE DOCUMENT (\$3.00 PAPER COPY OR 65 CENTS MICROFICHE). IT IS YOUR METHOD OF PAYMENT, ORDER FORM, SHIPPING LABEL, AND RECEIPT OF SALE.

COUPONS FOR PAPER COPY (HC) DOCUMENTS ARE AVAILABLE AT \$3.00 EACH OR IN BOOKS OF 10 COUPONS FOR \$30.00. COUPONS FOR MICROFICHE COPIES OF CLEARINGHOUSE DOCUMENTS ARE AVAILABLE IN BOOKS OF 50 COUPONS FOR \$32.50. WRITE FOR A COUPON ORDER FORM.

A.I.D.

PB 180911

**ECONOMIC
DATA BOOK**

EAST ASIA

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of Program and Policy Coordination

Statistics and Reports Division

Revised
December 1968

Washington, D. C.

Reproduced by the
CLEARINGHOUSE
for Federal Scientific & Technical
Information Springfield Va. 22151

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

This edition of the A.I.D. Economic Data Book updates the one published in December 1967. The response to our first issue indicated that most recipients are interested in purchasing new issues updated at least once a year. As noted previously, the Economic Data Books are prepared primarily to serve the internal program and operational needs of the Agency for International Development. In view of requests received from American business firms, educational institutions, research organizations and others for the types of information contained in the Data Books, they are being made available to the general public in reproduced form.

Various pages of the regional and country sections have been prepared at different times as information became available and work schedules permitted. The date shown on each page indicates the month and year of issue.

It should be noted that data on less developed countries are subject to numerous qualifications and in many cases represent only rough estimates or approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise statistics. The figures should, therefore, be used with appropriate caution in forming economic judgments about a particular country, in studying trends, or in making comparisons among countries.

We regret that staff and time limitations do not permit us to enter into any correspondence concerning the contents of this publication.

December 1968

330.15
UN3841
1962
exp. 2

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
MAP	2
CHART - East Asia and Free World	3
SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA	4 - 5
POPULATION TREND	6
NATIONAL PRODUCT	
Gross National Product, By Country	7
Gross National Product, Investment and Domestic Savings	8
Industrial Origin of Gross National Product	9
PRODUCTION	
Agricultural Production Indexes by Country	10
Output of Selected Commodities	11 - 13
Electric Power Production	14
COST OF LIVING	15
TRADE	
Foreign Trade, by Country	16 - 17
U.S. Trade With East Asia	18
Direction of Foreign Trade, by Area	19 - 20
Principal Commodity Exports	21 - 27
Prices of Principal Commodity Exports	28
RESERVES	
Gross Gold and Foreign Exchange Holdings	29
EDUCATION	
Pupil Enrollment and Teacher Staff	30 - 31

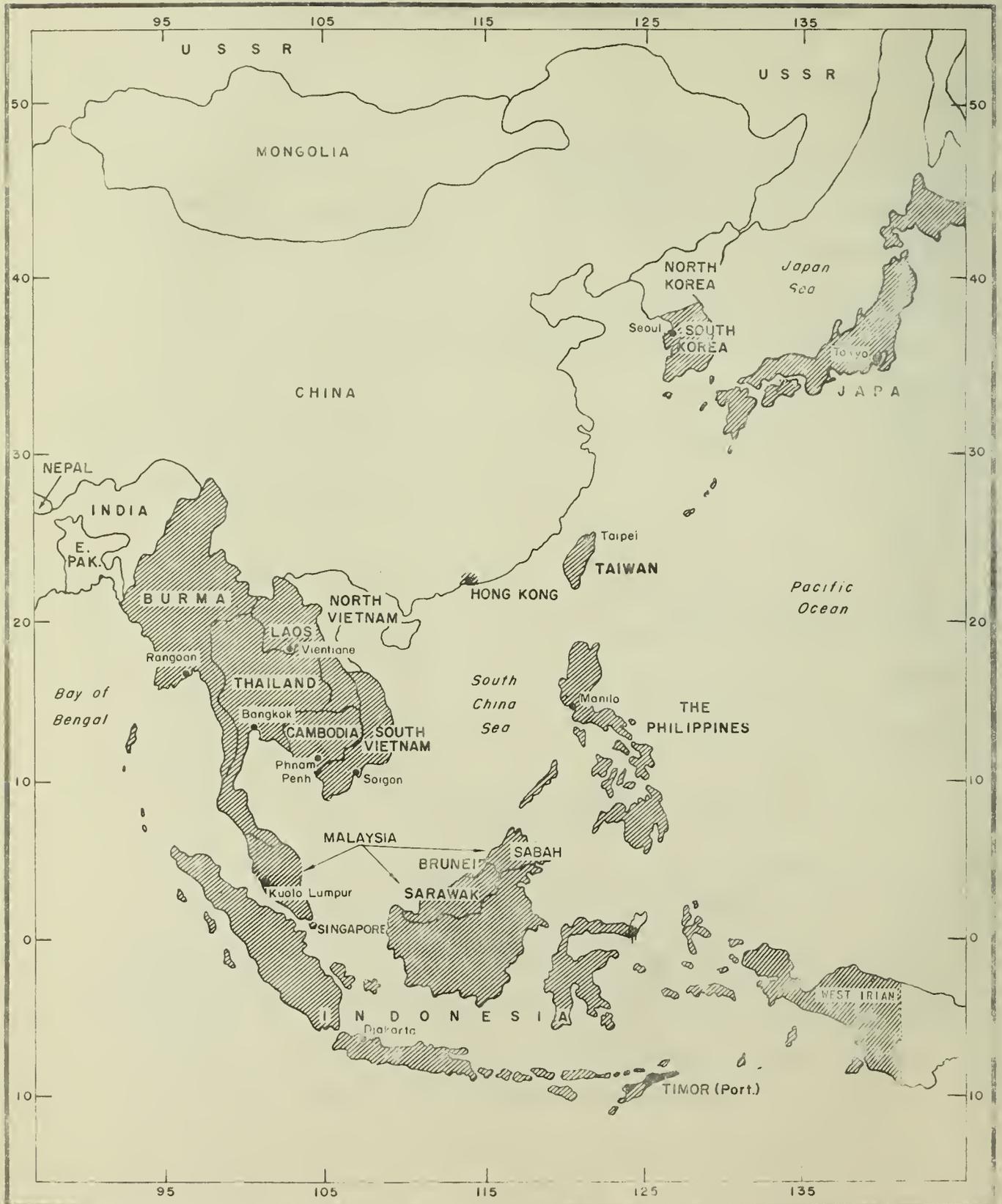
GENERAL NOTE

For this publication, the East Asia Region includes: Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and South Vietnam.

CAUTIONARY NOTE - Data on less developed countries are subject to numerous qualifications and in many cases represent only rough estimates or approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise statistics. The figures should therefore be used with caution in forming economic judgments about a particular country, in studying trends, or in making comparisons among countries.

157
for 69
1/21
1/21
1/21

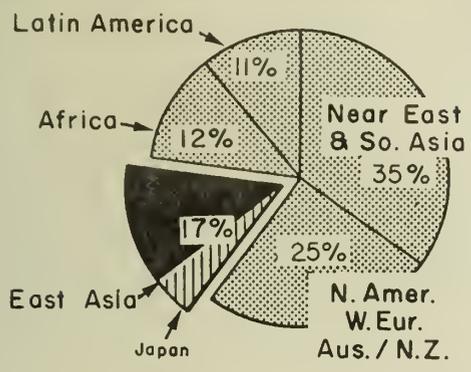
EAST ASIA



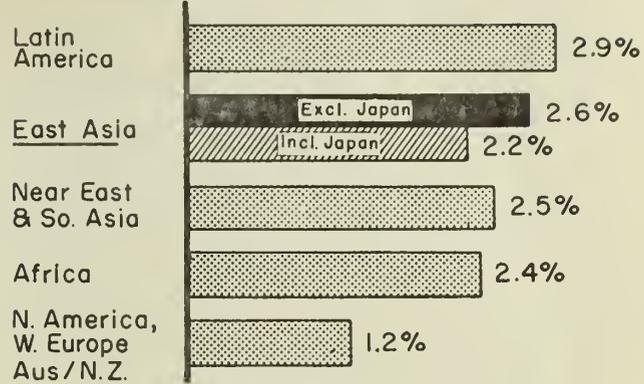
**EAST ASIA
IN THE FREE WORLD**

1. POPULATION AND PRODUCTION

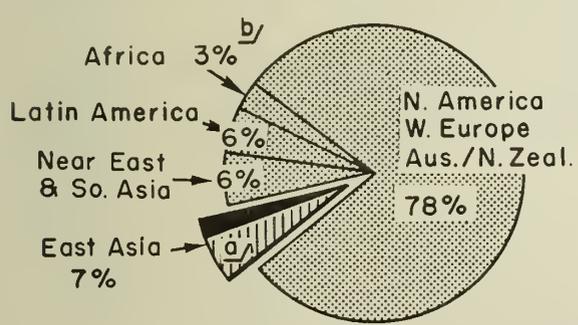
Percent of Free World Population



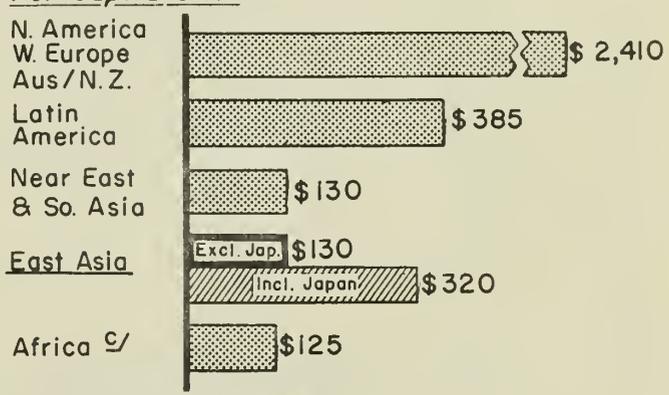
Population Annual Growth Rate



Gross National Product



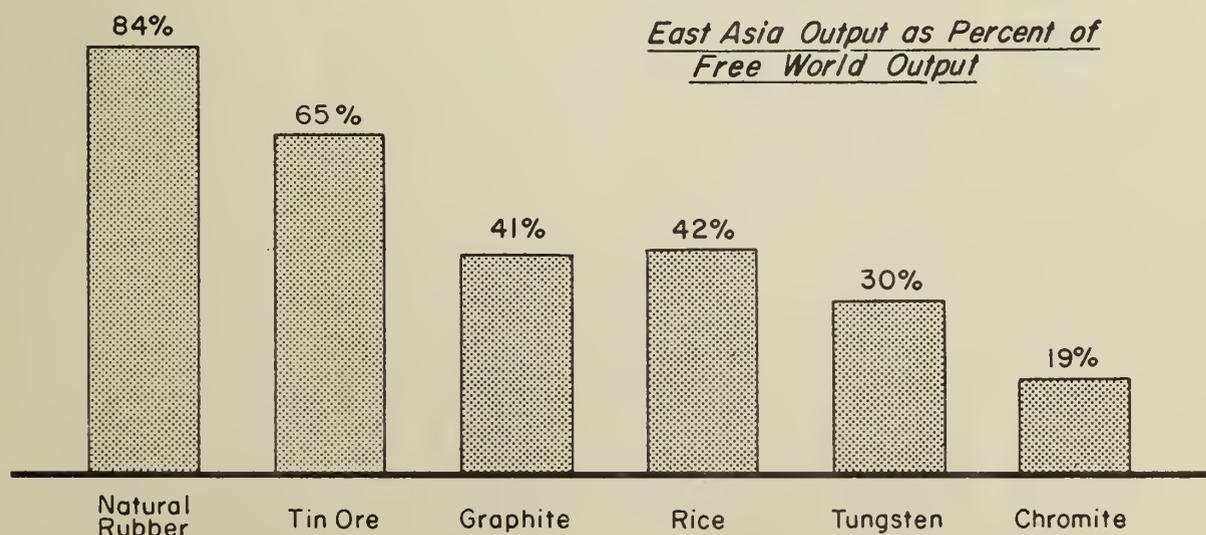
Per Capita GNP



^{a/}Japan 5.3% ^{b/}So. Africa 0.7%

^{c/}Excludes South Africa

East Asia Output as Percent of Free World Output



NOTE: Percentages are based generally on 1965 and 1966 data pertaining to non-communist countries.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table I
SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

ITEM	DATE	UNIT	COMPARABLE UNITED STATES	EAST ASIA		BURMA	CAMBODIA	INDONESIA	MALAYSIA	PHILIPPINES	SINGAPORE	THAILAND	TAIWAN	TOTAL
				TOTAL	EXCLUDING HONG KONG									
AREA	Latest	1,000 sq. mi.	3,615	1,700	1,560	262	70	14	576	0.4				
Agricultural Land	"	% of area	47	17	17	13	16	25	12	13				
Agricultural Land Per Capita	1967	Acres	5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.01				
POPULATION	1967	Millions	199	332	280	25.8	6.5	13.7	109.5	3.8				
Population Growth Rate	Current	Percent	1.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.3	3.2				
Persons Per Square Mile	1967	Number	55	235	190	100	90	980	190	9,500				
Percent Urban	Latest	Percent	70	27	22	17	12	18	15	73				
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	Latest	Percent	6	53	64	70	80	45	68	7				
GNP PER CAPITA (1965 prices)	1965	US\$	3,500	320	130	71	136	221	100	421				
HEALTH	Latest	Years	70	50	43	42	44	63	32	67				
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Latest	Number	25	53	66	114 ^E	127	22	75	24				
Hospital Beds (Inhabitants per bed)	Latest	Number	115	290	1,090	1,520	1,290	1,530	1,410	310				
Inhabitants Per Physician	Latest	Number	690	2,200	4,700	11,900	24,100	1,530	34,820	2,600				
Per Capita Calorie Intake	1959-61	Per Day	3,090	2,210	2,100	2,170	2,000	2,440	2,160	n.a.				
EDUCATION	Latest	Thousand	33,722	13,000 ^C	32,970	1,888	691	2,293	9,643	636				
Secondary Pupils, General	Latest	Thousand	16,695	14,220 ^C	5,010	497	79	581	1,012	184				
Pupils as Percent of Population	Latest	Percent	25	16	15	10	13	22	11	22				
Vocational Students	Latest	Thousands	n.a.	2,700 ^C	870	3	3	128	379	11				
Primary Teachers	Latest	Thousands	1,134	1,190 ^C	850	43	15	54	242	20				
Literacy Rate	Latest	Percent	93	68	55	60	31	78	43	71				
COMMUNICATIONS	1965	Thousands	93,700	13,330	1,430	24	5	167	215	261				
Telephone	Latest	Number	5,170	1,150	700	5	3	145	71	8				
Radio Broadcasting Transmitters	Latest	Miles	890	460	100	60	40	590	60	1,470				
TRANSPORTATION	Latest	Thousands	94,200	5,720	1,550	65	20	36	300	82				
Roads (Improved, per 1,000 sq.mi.)	1966	Millions	28,570	27,040	27,040	2,196	108	4,644	6,262	170				
Motor Vehicles Registered	Latest	Millions	1,037,000	68,750	15,820	894	31	2,436	951	37				
Railroad Passenger-Kilometres	Latest	Millions												
Railroad Net Ton-Kilometres	Latest	Millions												

NOTE: Latest = Most recent year; data available for specified country. n.a. = Not available. E - Estimate.
 a - Total for listed countries. b - Per physician and other medical personnel performing duties of a physician.
 c - Total is for 1964 (See Table 21); individual countries are latest year available.

Table 1
SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

ITEM	DATE	UNIT	JAPAN	SOUTH KOREA	INDONESIA	MALAYSIA		PHILIPPINES	SINGAPORE	THAILAND	SOUTH VIETNAM
						TOTAL	WEST MALAYSIA				
AREA	Latest	1,000 sq.mi.	143	38	61	128	51	116	0.2	198	66
Agricultural Land	Latest	% of area	19	23	7	10	19	37	22	22	3+
Agricultural Land Per Capita	1967	Acres	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	.02	0.8	0.8
POPULATION	1967	Millions	99.9	29.8	2.6	10.0	8.6	34.6	2.0	33.4	17.0
Population Growth Rate	Current	Percent	1.0	2.5	2.1	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.6
Persons Per Square Mile	1967	Number	700	760	30	80	170	300	10,000	170	260
Percent Urban	Latest	Percent	44	28	12	27	27	30	100	18	33
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	Latest	Percent	27	54	n.a.	62	57	53	8	82	25
GNP PER CAPITA (1965 prices)	1965	US\$	863	102	66	306	315	162	500	124	115
HEALTH	Latest	Years	70	52	30	57	57	55	62	50	35
Life Expectancy	Latest	Number	18	n.a.	n.a.	50	50	71	26	38	29
Infant Mortality (per 100,000 live births)	Latest	Number	95	1,310	2,520	320	310	1,240	290	1,240	650
Hospital Beds (Inhabitants per bed)	Latest	Number	900	2,710	25,700	6,120	5,650	1,330	1,920	7,290	16,540
Inhabitants Per Physician	1959-61	Per Day	2,360	2,040	1,500	2,400	2,400	2,000	n.a.	2,120	2,490
Per Capita Caloric Intake	Latest	Thousands	9,776	7,941	161	1,424	1,215	5,234	363	4,500	1,623
EDUCATION	Latest	Thousands	8,970	1,005	-	380	346	823	107	312	351
Primary Pupils	Latest	Percent	19	21	6	19	19	20	25	16	13
Secondary Pupils, General	Latest	Thousands	2,060	196	1	10	9	113	11	38	6
Pupils as Percent of Population	Latest	Thousands	347	79	-	52	45	155	12	151	27
Vocational Students	Latest	Percent	98	71	15	43	48	72	75	68	40.50
Primary Teachers	Latest	Thousands	13,999	274	1	132	116	165	27	78	23
Literacy Rate	Latest	Number	451	110	7	55	n.a.	224	12	32	21
COMMUNICATIONS	Latest	Thousands	4,300	400	20	n.a.	180	310	5,690	40	110
Telephones	1966	Thousands	7,169	47	11	n.a.	227	369	141	184	67
Radio Broadcasting Transmitters	Latest	Millions	260,628	8,552	n.a.	607 ^b	585 ^b	880	c	2,632	4
TRANSPORTATION	Latest	Millions	54,972	5,520	n.a.	966	960	142	c	1,971	13
Roads (Improved, per 1,000 sq.mi.)	Latest	Miles	4,300	400	20	n.a.	180	310	5,690	40	110
Motor Vehicles Registered	1966	Thousands	7,169	47	11	n.a.	227	369	141	184	67
Railroad Passenger-Kilometres	Latest	Millions	260,628	8,552	n.a.	607 ^b	585 ^b	880	c	2,632	4
Railroad Net Ton-Kilometres	Latest	Millions	54,972	5,520	n.a.	966	960	142	c	1,971	13

E - Estimate. n.a. - Not available. NOTE: Latest = Most recent yearly data available for the country specified. a - Per physician and other medical personnel performing duties of a physician. b - Including Singapore. c - Includes with Malaysia.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 2

POPULATION TREND (In Millions)^a

COUNTRY	Annual Growth Rate	1955	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 ^E
EAST ASIA: TOTAL ^F	2.54	301.3	320.8	327.9	334.8	342.1	349.8	357.5	365.6	373.8	382.1	390.8	398.7
EXCL. JAPAN ..	2.11	213.3	229.3	235.2	241.6	245.1	254.8	261.6	268.7	275.8	283.2	290.9	298.6
Brunei	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burma	2.1	20.4	21.5	21.9	22.4	22.8	23.3	23.7	24.2	24.7	25.2	25.8	26.4
Cambodia	2.2	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6
China (Taiwan)	2.8	9.5	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.6	13.0	13.3	13.7	14.1
Hong Kong	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
Indonesia	2.5	83.9	89.4	91.4	93.5	95.7	97.8	100.0	102.5	104.9	107.5	110.1	112.7
Japan	1.0	89.0	91.5	92.4	93.2	94.0	94.9	95.9	96.9	98.0	98.9	99.9	100.1
Korea, South	2.5	21.4	23.3	24.0	24.7	25.4	26.1	26.9	27.6	28.4	29.1	29.8	30.5
Laos	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Malaysia	3.1	7.0	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.1	10.4
West Malaysia	3.1	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.9
Sabah	3.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Sarawak	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Philippines	3.5	23.6	25.8	26.6	27.4	28.3	29.3	30.2	31.3	32.3	33.5	34.7	35.9
Singapore	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Thailand	3.3	23.0	25.4	26.2	27.1	28.0	28.9	29.9	30.9	31.9	32.9	34.0	35.1
Timor, Portuguese	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Vietnam, South	2.6	12.4	13.3	13.8	14.1	14.5	14.9	15.3	15.7	16.1	16.5	17.0	17.4
Western Samoa	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

E - Estimate.

a - Mid-year population. b - Generally reflects current rate of growth. c - Totals for listed countries. d - Excluding West Irian.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Population generally based on data in UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" and AID estimates.

Revision No. 215
October 1968

Table 3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN 1966 PRICES
A. TOTAL GNP
(\$ Million)

COUNTRY	Current Growth Rate	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967E	Exchange Rate per U.S.\$ ^b
China (Taiwan)	9.2	1,552	1,667	1,772	1,911	2,049	2,249	2,552	2,869	3,138	3,416	40 N.T.\$
Japan	12.2	43,710	48,200	55,620	64,270	68,990	74,280	84,940	88,080	97,480	110,850	360 Yen
Korea	11.0	2,307	2,408	2,463	2,566	2,655	2,898	3,138	3,370	3,822	4,145	270 won
Malaysia	3.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,224	2,380	2,496	2,631	2,829	3,022	3,213	3.06 M.\$
Philippines	4.9	3,949	4,182	4,297	4,546	4,706	5,063	5,190	5,497	5,728	6,050	3.9 pesos
Thailand	8.0	2,463	2,719	3,009	3,137	3,306	3,632	3,851	4,191	4,654	4,881	20.8 baht

B. PER CAPITA GNP
(Dollars)

COUNTRY	Current Growth Rate ^a	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967E
China (Taiwan)	6.2	148	154	159	166	172	183	202	221	235	245
Japan	11.1	477	521	597	683	727	775	877	899	986	1,109
Korea	8.3	99	100	100	101	102	108	114	119	131	139
Malaysia	3.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	266	275	280	287	300	311	319
Philippines	1.4	153	157	157	161	161	167	166	170	171	175
Thailand	4.5	97	104	111	112	114	122	125	132	141	144

E - Estimate. n.a. - Not available. a - Arithmetic average of percent change of 1966 over 1965 and 1967 over 1966.
b - The rate specified was used for all years.

NOTE: GNP data unadjusted for inequalities in purchasing power among countries. GNP data in 1965 prices for Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Singapore, and Vietnam are not available. Regional totals based on data for the six countries are shown in Table 4.
Source: A.I.D. estimates based largely on data in country publications.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND INVESTMENT
(\$ Millions 1966 Prices)

A. EAST ASIA^a (Including Japan)

YEAR	Gross National Product	Total Investment	Investment as % of GNP
1960	69,285	20,402	29%
1961	78,654	26,560	34%
1962	84,086	26,442	31%
1963	90,618	29,083	32%
1964	102,302	34,197	33%
1965	106,836	33,261	31%
1966	117,844	37,774	32%
1967 ^P	132,555	47,534	36%

B. EAST ASIA^a (Excluding Japan)

YEAR	Gross National Product	Total Investment	Investment as % of GNP
1960	13,665	2,222	16%
1961	14,384	2,380	17%
1962	15,096	2,612	17%
1963	16,338	3,163	19%
1964	17,362	3,417	20%
1965	18,756	3,766	20%
1966	20,364	4,534	22%
1967 ^P	21,705	4,994	23%

P - Preliminary.

a - Calculations are based on the data for China (Taiwan), Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand.

Source: See Table 3 for exchange rates used and source of data.

Table 5
INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL GDP, 1966

ITEM	BURMA ^a	CHINA (TAIWAN)	JAPAN	KOREA, SOUTH	MALAYSIA ^b	PHILIP- PINES	THAILAND	TOTAL ^c	TOTAL EXCLUDING JAPAN
Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	32.7	25.8	11.6	36.6	28.3	33.0	35.1	15.4	32.4
Manufacturing	15.0	19.1	27.6	18.2	10.3	19.3	12.0	25.5	16.0
Mining	0.9	2.2	0.9	1.6	8.7	1.7	2.2	1.2	2.7
Construction	3.0	4.1	7.1	3.7	4.6	3.8	5.4	6.6	4.2
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	4.1	6.9	9.1	6.4	5.5	4.3	7.6	8.5	5.9
Trade and Finance	25.4	18.1	26.5	17.2	17.6	14.3	21.1	25.0	18.1
Public Administration and Defense	10.1	11.9	4.4	5.3	7.2	d	4.1	5.0	7.8
Other	8.8	11.9	12.8	11.0	17.8	23.6	12.5	12.8	12.9

NOTE: GDP = GMP plus factor income paid to abroad less factor income received from abroad. For Japan, data are percentages of net domestic product; for Philippines, of national income.
a - Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30, 1964. b - West Malaysia only. c - Total for countries listed. Recent data for Vietnam are not available. d - Included in other.
Source: UN "Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics" and national publications.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 6

INDEXES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION BY COUNTRY

(1957-1959=100)

A. TOTAL PRODUCTION

COUNTRY	1954	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
EAST ASIA: TOTAL	85	114	115	121	123	128	133
EXCL. JAPAN ...	90	115	118	126	129	137	135
Burma	93	117	116	119	114	109	115
Cambodia	69	124	129	120	117	120	123
China (Taiwan)	83	111	108	121	131	137	140
Indonesia	100	109	100	107	108	113	116
Japan	79	113	112	115	117	120	130
Korea, South	96	106	115	138	137	150	144
Malaysia, West	88	116	124	126	136	145	148
Philippines	88	118	119	127	130	136	139
Thailand	83	131	153	152	158	182	159
Vietnam, South	67	126	129	125	117	105	107

B. PER CAPITA PRODUCTION

COUNTRY	1954	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
EAST ASIA: TOTAL	92	105	103	107	106	108	110
EXCL. JAPAN ...	100	104	104	108	108	111	107
Burma	100	108	105	106	99	93	96
Cambodia	77	110	112	102	98	98	98
China (Taiwan)	94	98	93	101	105	107	107
Indonesia	109	100	89	94	92	94	95
Japan	82	109	107	109	109	111	119
Korea, South	107	95	100	116	113	120	113
Malaysia, West	99	102	106	105	110	114	112
Philippines	99	104	101	105	104	105	104
Thailand	92	116	132	127	128	143	121
Vietnam, South	79	112	112	106	97	84	84

P - Preliminary.

Source: Generally based on special computations of U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service.

Revision No. 213
August 1968

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 7

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

ITEM	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
CEMENT (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	18,000	29,470	34,480	36,140	40,100	40,990 ^E	55,910 ^E
TOTAL: EXCL. JAPAN	3,020	4,840	5,680	6,190	7,120	8,300 ^E	17,630 ^E
Burma	36	45	53	120	130	120	120 ^E
China (Taiwan)	1,020	1,510	1,870	2,250	2,360	2,440	3,110
Hong Kong	150	180	210	220	220	240	250
Indonesia	300	440	510	510	440	360 ^E	360 ^E
Japan	14,980	24,630	28,790	29,950	32,980	32,690	38,280
Korea, South	300	520	790	780	1,240	1,620	1,810
Malaysia, West	110	330	330	360	470	740	850
Philippines	640	1,020	960	950	1,200	1,530	9,650
Thailand	460	800	960	1,000	1,060	1,250	1,480
COAL (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	56,250	65,360	67,100	66,570	66,220	64,320	68,390
TOTAL: EXCL. JAPAN	6,580	10,880	12,700	14,520	15,290	15,780	17,040
China (Taiwan)	3,180	4,240	4,560	4,810	5,030	5,050	5,020
Indonesia	600	550	470	590	450	390	320
Japan	49,670	54,480	54,400	52,050	50,930	49,350	51,350
Korea, South	2,670	5,880	7,440	8,860	9,620	10,250	11,620
Philippines	110	150	160	160	120	95	78
Vietnam, South	20	57	71	100	73	-	-
GAS, NATURAL (Mill. Cub. Meters)							
TOTAL	2,690	3,730	4,320	4,930	5,930	4,590	5,540 ^P
TOTAL: EXCL. JAPAN	2,190	2,720	2,950	3,050	3,860	2,570	3,440
China (Taiwan)	26	37	38	51	170	310	440
Brunei ^a	75	85	210	200	170	210	n.a.
Indonesia	2,090	2,570	2,700	2,800	3,520	2,050	n.a.
Japan	500	1,040	1,370	1,880	2,070	2,020	2,100
GRAPHITE (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	101.8	95.7	190.2	344.4	268.5	259.3	133.1 ^P
China (Taiwan)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	-	-	-
Hong Kong	3.3	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	-	-
Japan	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.2
Korea, South	94.2	89.7	185.1	339.7	264.5	257.0	130.9
IRON ORE (1,000 M.T.-Metal Cont.)							
TOTAL	3,560	6,440	6,250	6,600	6,410	7,070	6,560
TOTAL: EXCL. JAPAN	2,410	4,850	4,810	5,240	4,980	5,640	5,240
Hong Kong	60	67	63	64	65	75	75
Japan	1,150	1,590	1,440	1,360	1,430	1,430	1,310
Korea, South	130	260	240	250	340	370	400
Malaysia, West	1,590	3,830	3,700	4,130	3,680	3,910	3,510
Philippines	620	660	780	770	780	820	830
Thailand	10	37	27	9	115	465	430

P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. n.a. - Not available. A dash (-) indicates zero or negligible quantity.

a - Data prior to 1962, limited series and not comparable with subsequent years.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 7
PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (CONT'D)

ITEM	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
PETROLEUM, CRUDE (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	22,470	26,870	28,110	27,340	27,820	25,640	23,930 ^E
Brunei	5,210	4,120	3,790	3,440	3,540	3,940	4,820
Burma	460	560	580	640	560	540	550 ^E
China (Taiwan)	2	3	2	3	9	19	32 ^E
Indonesia	16,100	21,300	22,800	22,300	23,000	23,900	22,700 ^E
Japan	370	660	760	790	660	680	780
Malaysia (all from Sarawak) .	58	60	59	52	49	49	48
West Irian	270	170	120	110	a	a	a
RICE, ROUGH (1,000 M.T.)^b							
TOTAL	60,110	63,920	67,680	68,050	68,200	69,420	72,090 ^E
TOTAL: EXCL. JAPAN	45,120	48,400	51,420	52,030	52,470	53,910	56,160 ^E
Burma	2,080	7,800	8,000	8,200	8,150	8,060	7,350
Cambodia	12,280	2,040	2,620	2,760	2,570	2,380	2,280
China (Taiwan) ^c	2,480	2,640	2,770	2,760	2,040	3,080	3,120
Indonesia ^c	12,300	12,720	13,770	12,200	13,000	15,680	15,980
Japan ^c	14,990	15,520	16,260	16,000	15,730	15,510	15,930
Korea, South ^c	4,340	4,720	4,100	5,130	5,380	4,770	5,340
Laos	710	740	730	750	730	740	620
Malaysia	840	1,040	980	1,040	960	1,110	1,130
Malaysia, West ^d	680	840	800	860	770	920	940
Sabah	60	80	70	80	80	80	n.a.
Sarawak	100	120	110	100	110	110	n.a.
Philippines	3,680	3,910	3,970	3,840	3,990	4,070	4,160
Thailand	2,480	2,640	2,770	2,760	2,940	3,080	3,120
Vietnam, South	4,240	4,610	5,200	5,330	5,190	4,820	4,340
RUBBER, NATURAL (1,000 M.T.)^b							
TOTAL	1,700	1,840	1,840	1,780	1,910	2,020	2,050 ^E
Brunei	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Burma	17	24	17	13	13	12	12
Cambodia	34	40	42	40	46	49	51
Indonesia	700	680	680	580	650	720	710
Malaysia	731	822	827	866	908	944	1,000
Malaysia, West	670	750	760	800	840	880	940
Sabah ^f	21	24	23	21	23	24	24
Sarawak	40	48	44	45	45	40	37
Philippines	3	4	5	5	6	n.a.	n.a.
Thai Land ^f	140	190	190	200	210	220	220
Vietnam, South	72	78	78	76	74	61	40

n.a. - Not available.

a - West Irian petroleum production included with Indonesia beginning in 1964. b - Agricultural production data for crop years beginning in calendar year stated. c - Data are for calendar year output. d - Harvest began in preceding year. e - Exports. f - Exports plus estimated consumption.

Revision No. 202

January 1968

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 7
PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (CONT'D)

ITEM	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
STEEL, CRUDE (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	12,230	28,570	27,750	31,870	40,170	41,610	48,330
China (Taiwan)	110	200	180	210	240	260	330
Japan	12,100	28,300	27,500	31,500	39,800	41,160	47,780
Korea, South	20	66	74	160	130	190	220
SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL^{a,b} (1,000 M.T)							
TOTAL	3,480	3,510	3,480	3,660	4,030	3,960	3,600 ^E
Burma	40	50	60	70	70	70	80
China (Taiwan)	1,070	950	880	830	1,600	1,440	1,570
Indonesia	780	640	590	660	650	780	620
Japan	140	180	225	230	280	380	350
Philippines	1,370	1,470	1,560	1,680	1,600	1,440	1,570
Thailand	80	200	150	180	340	280	220
Vietnam, South	5	18	20	11	3	5	n.a.
TIN, CONCENTRATES (1,000 M.T.) (Tin content)							
TOTAL	73	91	94	92	96	100	110
Burma	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4
Indonesia	23.6	18.9	17.6	13.2	16.6	14.9	12.7
Japan	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
Laos	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Malaysia, West	39.1	56.9	59.5	60.9	61.0	64.7	70.0
Thailand	7.8	13.5	14.9	15.8	15.9	19.4	22.9
TIN, METAL (1,000 M.T.)							
TOTAL	49	84	87	89	76	78	76
Indonesia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Japan	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Malaysia (Incl. Singapore) ..	46	80	83	85	72	74	72

E - Estimate. n.a. - Not available.

a - Agricultural production data are for crop years beginning in calendar year stated.

b - Raw value.

Source: Agricultural data mainly from U.S. Department of Agriculture publications. Other data mainly from UN and country publications.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 8
ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION
BY COUNTRY

A. TOTAL OUTPUT
(Million KWH)

COUNTRY	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
TOTAL	94,870	144,820	156,620	174,860	199,160	214,270	238,100
TOTAL: EXCLUDING JAPAN	11,770	16,520	18,820	20,660	23,260	25,890	29,450
Brunei	55	62	62	63	70	81	96
Burma	380	470	510	540	570	580	580
Cambodia	45	71	84	99	95	93	94
China(Taiwan)	3,030	4,240	4,850	5,160	6,070	6,630	7,530
Hong Kong	940	1,540	1,790	2,060	2,390	2,730	3,120
Indonesia	1,600	1,890	1,970	1,970	1,950	1,900	1,960 ^E
Japan	83,100	128,300	137,800	154,200	175,900	188,380	208,660
Korea, South	1,520	1,840	2,170	2,510	2,970	3,530	4,190
Laos	10	14	15	17	19	23	27
Malaysia	920	1,400	1,540	1,700	1,950	2,240	2,525
Malaysia, West ^a	890	1,340	1,470	1,620	1,850	2,130	2,300
Sabah	11	22	26	29	37	46	56
Sarawak	20	33	44	49	58	68	79
Philippines	1,950	3,090	3,680	4,220	4,610	4,900	5,570
Singapore	560	720	780	820	910	1,050	1,240
Thailand	420	710	840	910	1,090	1,410	1,820
Vietnam, South	340	470	530	590	570	600	700

B. PER CAPITA OUTPUT
(KWH)

COUNTRY	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
TOTAL	300	430	450	490	550	580	620
TOTAL: EXCLUDING JAPAN	52	67	74	79	87	94	100
Brunei	720	710	680	670	720	800	920
Burma	18	20	21	23	24	23	23
Cambodia	9	13	15	17	16	15	15
China(Taiwan)	290	370	410	420	480	510	570
Hong Kong	330	490	530	590	660	740	840
Indonesia	18	20	20	20	19	19	18
Japan	910	1,360	1,450	1,610	1,820	1,920	2,110
Korea, South	65	72	83	93	110	120	140
Laos	5	6	6	7	7	9	10
Malaysia	120	170	180	190	210	240	260
Malaysia, West ^a	110	160	170	180	200	230	250
Sabah	26	47	53	57	7	85	99
Sarawak	28	43	56	61	71	81	92
Philippines	76	110	130	140	150	150	170
Singapore	370	430	450	460	500	560	650
Thailand	17	25	29	30	35	44	55
Vietnam, South	26	32	36	39	37	37	42

a - Formerly States of Malaya.

Source: Data mainly from UN "World Energy Supplies."

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 9
COST OF LIVING
(Index: 1963 = 100)

COUNTRY ^a	1958	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Burma	101	99	100	100(6 mo)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cambodia	77	94	100	120	106	105	105
China (Taiwan)	68	98	100	100	100	102	105
Hong Kong	95	98	100	103	102 ^b	105	111
Indonesia	80	46	100	205	830	9,502	25,612
Japan	79	93	100	104	111	116	121
Korea, South	65	83	100	130	147	164	182
Laos	41	52	100	198	223	254	274
Malaysia: West Malaysia	100	97	100	100	100	101	105
Philippines	85	95	100	108	111	118	125
Singapore	97	98	100	102	102	104	107
Thailand	101	99	100	102	103	107	111
Vietnam, South	84	93	100	103	120	194	279

n.a. - Not available

a - Data generally for main cities.

b - New series beginning in 1965.

Source: Generally UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 10
FOREIGN TRADE
(\$ Millions)

COUNTRY	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Leading Exports Percent, 1963-65
EAST ASIA: TOTAL^a								
Exports	7,420	9,500	10,270	11,350	12,740	14,970	16,810 ^h	
Imports	8,530	12,280	12,330	13,880	15,330	16,260	18,610 ^h	
Balance	-1,110	-2,780	-2,060	-2,530	-2,590	-1,290	-1,800 ^h	
EAST ASIA: EXCL. JAPAN								
Exports	4,540	5,260	5,350	5,900	6,070	6,520	7,030 ^E	
Imports	5,500	6,470	6,690	7,140	7,390	8,090	9,090 ^E	
Balance	-960	-1,210	-1,340	-1,240	-1,320	-1,570	-2,060 ^E	
BRUNEI								
Exports	106	78	65	60	61	65	75 ^E	Oil; 95%
Imports	26	19	16	21	31	36	55 ^E	
Balance	80	59	49	39	30	29	20 ^E	
BURMA								
Exports	195	222	265	271	239	224	189	Rice; 63%
Imports	204	216	219	234	272	247	153	
Balance	-9	6	46	37	-33	-23	36	
CAMBODIA								
Exports	56	63	54	89	88	105	67	Rice; 57%
Imports	90 ^b	97	102	107	82	103	111	Rubber; 25%
Balance	-34	-34	-48	-18	6	2	-44	
CHINA (TAIWAN)								
Exports	156	196	218	332	433	450	536	Sugar; 23%
Imports	226	322	304	362	428	556	622	
Balance	-70	-126	-86	-30	5	-106	-86	
HONG KONG								
Exports ^c	523	688	768	873	1,012	1,143	1,324	Clothing; 25% ^d
Imports	804	1,045	1,165	1,297	1,496	1,569	1,767	Textiles; 19%
Balance	-281	-357	-397	-424	-484	-426	-443	
INDONESIA								
Exports	791	788	682	696	724	708	679	Rubber; 34%
Imports	544	-796	649	502	622	718	583	Oil; 39%
Balance	247	-8	35	194	102	-10	96	
JAPAN								
Exports	2,877	4,236	4,917	5,453	6,674	8,452	9,777	Textiles; 23
Imports	3,033	5,811	5,637	6,737	7,938	8,170	9,523	Iron & Steel; 12%
Balance	-156	-1,575	-720	-1,284	-1,264	282	254	
KOREA, SOUTH								
Exports	16	41	55	87	119	175	250	Fish; 12%
Imports	378	316	422	560	404	463	716	Veneer &
Balance	-362	-275	-367	-473	-285	-288	-466	Plywood; 10%

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR FOOTNOTES

Continued on next page

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 10
FOREIGN TRADE (CONT'D)
(\$ Millions)

COUNTRY	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Leading Exports Percent, 1963-66
LAOS (Estimated)								
Exports	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tin; 50%
Imports	24	19	26	26	26	26	28	
Balance	-23	-18	-25	-25	-25	-26	-27	
MALAYSIA								
Exports, Total ^e ...	811	1,057	1,062	1,088	1,105	1,236	1,256	Rubber; 41% Tin; 21%
West Malaysia ...	616	857	857	881	907	1,005	997	
Sabah	43	71	76	88	83	98	115	
Sarawak	152	129	129	119	115	133	144	
Imports, Total ^d ...	726	921	1,005	1,052	1,047	1,096	1,104	
West Malaysia ...	542	728	799	826	824	843	850	
Sabah	42	69	77	98	97	102	98	
Sarawak	142	124	129	128	146	151	156	
Balance, Malaysia .	85	136	57	36	58	140	152	
Balance, West Malaysia	74	129	58	55	83	162	147	
PHILIPPINES								
Exports	493	500	556	727	742	768	838	Sugar; 19% Coconuts; 34% Wood; 20%
Imports	627	678	655	687	868	894	957	
Balance	-134	-178	-99	40	-126	-126	-119	
SINGAPORE								
Exports	1,026	1,081	1,116	1,135	903	981	1,102	Rubber; 28% Oil; 12%
Imports	1,222	1,295	1,318	1,398	1,136	1,244	1,328	
Balance	-196	-214	-202	-263	-233	-263	-226	
THAILAND								
Exports	309	477	458	466	593	622	694	Rice; 35% Rubber; 17%
Imports	393	485	546	610	680	772	1,168 ^f	
Balance	-84	-8	-88	-144	-87	-150	-474	
VIETNAM, SOUTH								
Exports	55	71	57	77	48	35	25	Rubber; 58%
Imports	232	255	264	286	298	370	496	
Balance	-177	-184	-207	-209	-250	-35	-471	

NOTE: Data relate to commodity trade. E - Estimate.

- a - Total of listed countries.
- b - Exchange record data.
- c - Excludes substantial purchases of commodities by transient travelers.
- d - Based on 1960-1962 data.
- e - Excludes trade between individual components.
- f - Bulk of rise over previous year due to military imports.

Source: Data mainly from IMF "International Financial Statistics."

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 12
DESTINATION OF EAST ASIAN EXPORTS (F.O.B.)
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COUNTRY AND YEAR	TOTAL	UNITED STATES		UNITED KINGDOM	EEC	OTHER WESTERN EUROPE*	NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA	JAPAN	OTHER EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA	AFRICA	COMMUNIST AREAS IN EASTERN EUROPE AND ASIA	OTHER COUNTRIES
		VALUE	PERCENT OF TOTAL									
East Asia, Total** 1960	9,347	1,977	21.1	606	779	259	650	578	3,114	427	37	60
* 1966	16,935	4,353	25.7	620	1,428	584	1,044	1,095	4,913	857	940	1,161
East Asia, excluding Japan..... 1960	5,292	869	16.4	435	604	129	238	578	1,829	97	271	192
* 1966	7,153	1,343	18.8	394	833	176	303	1,095	2,201	159	339	310
Brunei..... 1960	84	-	...	(a)	(a)	-	-	(a)	83	-	-	1
1965	65	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	65	(a)	-	(a)
Burma..... 1960	???	1	.3	20	13	8	81	11	64	7	14	3
1965	???	1	.4	15	18	12	62	22	55	7	33	2
Cambodia..... 1960	70	8	11.0	4	21	(a)	-	5	21	-	7	4
1965	105	3	2.8	2	26	3	-	6	30	17	15	-
China (Taiwan).... 1960	165	19	11.5	3	6	(a)	18	62	52	4	-	1
1966	531	118	22.2	4	45	2	14	130	188	15	-	15
Hong Kong..... 1960	687	134	19.5	106	34	14	24	40	236	42	21	36
1966	1,323	375	28.3	178	133	50	39	77	329	53	13	76
Indonesia..... 1960	839	194	23.1	91	90	3	8	34	330	1	70	23
1965	707	158	22.4	6	172	10	4	112	159	3	77	6
Japan..... 1960	4,055	1,108	27.3	121	175	130	412	...	1,285	330	66	423
1966	9,782	3,010	30.8	226	595	408	741	...	2,712	698	601	791
Korea, South..... 1960	32	4	11.7	2	2	(a)	-	20	4	-	-	-
1966	250	96	38.4	5	18	11	2	66	39	7	-	6
Laos..... 1960	1	-	...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1965	1	-	...	-	(a)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Malaysia:												
Malaysia, West... 1960	956	99	10.4	125	174	41	33	121	254	8	70	31
1966	1,019	153	15.0	81	120	21	29	134	279	-	77	105
Malaysia, East:												
Sabah..... 1960	73	2	2.7	6	5	1	-	31	24	(a)	1	3
1966	117	1	1.2	2	1	1	(a)	69	41	1	(a)	1
Sarawak..... 1960	159	(a)	0.2	8	13	(a)	(a)	34	102	(a)	-	2
1965	142	2	1.4	7	7	1	(a)	15	107	(a)	1	2
Philippines..... 1960	538	268	49.9	11	81	12	1	129	427	2	-	16
1966	838	333	39.8	7	129	22	1	278	45	2	1	20
Singapore ^c 1960	1,136	79	7.0	94	107	42	48	51	547	20	79	69
1966	1,102	53	4.8	60	70	27	51	40	632	38	96	35
Thailand..... 1960	403	57	14.2	18	32	8	21	72	172	11	9	3
1966	693	48	6.9	25	74	16	98	142	226	16	6	42
Vietnam, South 1960	86	4	4.1	5	39	(a)	4	2	23	2	-	7
1965	35	2	4.8	4	20	-	-	4	5	-	-	-

NOTE: Figures are as officially reported, generally unadjusted for country comparability purposes. In general, the adjusted figures in Table 10 should be used when total country trade data are needed.

* - Includes Yugoslavia. + - Total for countries listed.

** - 1966 totals include 1965 data for Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Sarawak, and South Vietnam.

a - Less than \$500,000. b - Less than 0.05 percent. c - Includes goods in transit from West Malaysia.

Source: Prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce based on IMF "Direction of Trade", UN "Yearbook of International Trade Statistics", and national publications.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 13
SOURCE OF EAST ASIAN IMPORTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COUNTRY AND YEAR	TOTAL	UNITED STATES		UNITED KINGDOM	EEC	OTHER WESTERN EUROPE*	NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA	JAPAN	OTHER EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA	AFRICA	COMMUNIST AREAS IN EASTERN EUROPE AND ASIA	OTHER COUNTRIES
		VALUE	PERCENT OF TOTAL									
East Asia, total...1960	10,616	2,521	23.7	704	874	240	820	972	3,038	211	535	701
*1966	18,501	4,535	24.5	947	1,260	389	1,986	1,902	4,002	490	1,525	1,465
East Asia, excluding Japan.....1960	6,124	967	15.7	605	665	161	229	972	1,873	65	420	167
*1966	8,977	1,877	20.9	733	812	201	489	1,902	1,810	88	837	223
Brunei.....1960	20	1	7.3	10	1	(a)	-	1	6	(a)	(a)	1
1965	37	6	16.4	11	3	1	(a)	3	11	(a)	2	-
Burma.....1960	258	10	3.8	38	31	14	37	58	18	6	35	11
1965	247	17	6.7	22	30	10	29	72	18	1	48	-
Cambodia.....1960	95	9	9.2	2	2	1	2	16	24	(a)	9	-
1965	103	3	3.0	5	29	4	4	18	10	(a)	30	-
China (Taiwan)....1960	296	113	38.2	4	20	8	20	105	19	2	-	5
1966	624	167	26.7	10	37	7	42	253	71	6	-	30
Hong Kong.....1960	1,023	126	12.3	116	86	36	48	165	179	27	211	29
1966	1,766	191	10.8	177	138	50	74	322	216	49	497	52
Indonesia.....1960	574	89	15.6	47	101	19	14	92	129	6	71	6
1963	527	174	33.1	43	76	11	4	55	82	-	71	11
Japan.....1960	4,492	1,554	34.6	99	209	79	591	...	1,165	146	115	534
1966	9,524	2,658	27.9	214	448	188	1,497	...	2,192	402	688	1,237
Korea, South.....1960	344	134	38.9	9	63	8	1	70	34	(a)	-	25
1966	716	254	35.4	2	52	2	21	294	78	7	-	6
Laos.....1960	13	2	5.1	3	1	(a)	-	2	5	-	-	-
1965	33	8	25.3	3	3	(a)	-	3	16	-	-	-
Malaysia:												
Malaysia, West..1960	701	29	4.2	151	60	11	20	56	324	8	30	12
1966	860	51	5.9	167	90	19	46	117	254	-	61	55
Malaysia, East:												
Subah.....1960	64	6	10.2	13	3	1	-	5	31	-	2	3
1966	113	12	10.8	23	6	2	3	9	49	(a)	7	2
Sarawak.....1960	145	3	1.9	17	2	1	1	4	110	-	5	2
1965	158	6	4.1	21	5	1	1	7	101	(a)	13	3
Philippines.....1960	263	227	85.6	23	46	10	11	131	5	9	-	24
1966	336	323	94.5	38	101	17	47	204	100	3	1	3
Singapore ^b.....1960	1,332	51	3.8	119	63	29	61	97	879	6	31	26
1966	1,328	69	5.2	133	90	31	142	151	581	13	97	21
Thailand.....1960	456	76	16.7	46	77	18	9	117	90	1	6	16
1966	1,173	434	37.0	72	120	34	63	301	170	5	10	14
Vietnam, South ....1960	240	61	25.5	7	79	5	5	53	23	(a)	-	7
1965	356	162	45.4	6	32	12	13	33	93	4	-	1

NOTE: Figures are as officially reported, generally unadjusted for country comparability purposes. In general, the adjusted figures in Table 10 should be used when total country trade data are needed. Imports are valued c.i.f., except for Philippine 1960 imports which are f.o.b.

* - Includes Yugoslavia.

** - 1966 total: include 1965 data for Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Sarawak, and South Vietnam, and 1963 data for Indonesia

a - Less than \$500,000. b - Includes goods in transit destined for West Malaysia.

Source: Prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce based on IMR "Direction of Trade", UN "Yearbook of International Trade Statistics", and national publications.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 14
PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF EAST ASIA
SUMMARY
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

COMMODITY	1960	1964	1965	1966
TOTAL EXPORTS*	<u>9,550</u>	<u>12,740</u>	<u>14,970</u>	<u>16,810^E</u>
Abaca	44	32	26	20
Bananas	7	31	50	50
Clothing	423	563	662	781
Coconut oil	31	69	81	87
Coffee	30	45	51	65
Copper concentrates	30	34	47	83
Copra	202	186	196	193
Corn	38	76	54	76
Cotton fabrics	465	458	465	480
Fabrics of manmade fibers	235	260	371	464
Fertilizers, manufactured	64	64	97	88
Fish and fish preparations	200	274	290	340
Iron ore and concentrates	59	73	78	74
Iron and steel	412	945	1,343	1,349
Jute, raw	11	25	60	81
Palm oil	48	62	74	79
Petroleum and products	586	606	659	653
Photographic and optical goods	77	148	186	254
Pineapples, canned	32	43	54	62
Plywood	72	132	130	160
Pottery	70	82	88	94
Radio broadcast receivers	148	237	244	320
Rice	351	470	465	417
Road motor vehicles	147	356	491	600
Rubber, crude	1,709	1,067	1,100	1,056
Ships and boats	292	494	753	831
Sugar	226	340	215	191
Textile machinery	49	86	86	104
Textile yarn and thread	151	180	229	288
Tin metal and ores	251	323	388	365
Toys, games and sporting goods	122	221	251	291
Wood and lumber	235	336	380	467
Other	2,733	4,422	5,306	6,347

NOTE: See Table 15 for commodity exports by country.

E - Estimate.

* - Totals for countries listed on Table 15. "Other" may include small amounts of main commodities exported by other than listed countries.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce based on national publications, the UN "Commodity Trade Statistics", and UN "Yearbook of International Trade Statistics."

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 15
 PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF EAST ASIA
 COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
 (Million Dollars)

Commodity and exporting country	Exports to world				Exports to United States			Exports to two major other destinations			
	1960	1964	1965	1966	1960	1965	1966	Country	1965	Country	1965
<u>Abaca</u>	44	32	26	20	11	10	8				
Philippines.....	42	30	25	19	10	10	8	Japan.....	5	United Kingdom	4
<u>Bananas</u>	7	31	50	50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.				
China (Taiwan).....	6	30	49	48	-	-	-	.....do.....	48	Ryukyu Islands	(a)
<u>Clothing</u>	423	563	662	781	194	285	328				
Hong Kong.....	179	284	315	360	66	109	117	United Kingdom	58	Germany, F.R..	52
Japan.....	221	252	287	340	118	144	173	Canada.....	17	.....do.....	14
Korea, South.....	-	7	21	33	-	13	16	Sweden.....	4	Japan.....	1
<u>Coconut oil</u>	31	69	81	87	16	54	59				
Malaysia, West.....	8	4	5	6	(a)	(a)	n.a.	Canada.....	2	Singapore.....	2
Philippines.....	16	60	68	76	16	54	59	.....n.a.....	...	.....n.a.....	...
Singapore ^b	6	5	6	5	-	-	-	Vietnam, North	1	Burma.....	1
<u>Coconuts, shredded (Philippines)</u>	19	20	20	18	18	16	13	.....n.a.....	...	.....n.a.....	...
<u>Coffee</u>	30	45	51	65	1	15	c20				
Indonesia.....	14	27	32	32	-	12	n.a.	Italy.....	5	Netherlands...	3
Singapore ^b	13	10	10	20	1	3	8	Malaysia, West	...	.....do.....	1
<u>Copper concentrates (Philippines).....</u>	30	34	47	83	-	-	n.a.	Japan.....	42	.....	...
<u>Copra</u>	202	186	196	193	54	60	c55				
Indonesia.....	29	24	18	15	4	8	n.a.	Netherlands...	5	Germany, F.R..	1
Malaysia:											
Malaysia, West....	11	1	3	2	-	-	-	India.....	3	China (Taiwan)	(a)
Sabah.....	13	5	4	4	-	-	-	Singapore....	4	Japan.....	(a)
Philippines.....	139	156	170	170	50	52	47	Netherlands...	46	Germany, F.R..	32
Singapore ^b	10	(a)	(a)	1	-	-	-	Malaysia, West	(a)	China (Taiwan)	(a)
<u>Corn</u>	38	76	54	76	(a)	(a)	n.a.				
Cambodia.....	8	8	5	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	Singapore....	2	Bulgaria.....	1
Thailand ^d	26	65	47	74	-	(a)	-	Japan.....	32	Hong Kong.....	5
<u>Cotton fabrics</u>	465	458	465	c480	39	65	c78				
China (Taiwan)....	12	20	19	25	2	5	4	Hong Kong.....	5	Thailand.....	3
Hong Kong.....	76	93	108	136	12	20	26	United Kingdom	30	Indonesia.....	10
Japan.....	351	310	303	286	24	36	41	Australia....	36	Hong Kong.....	20
Korea, South.....	2	11	11	10	(a)	3	3	Hong Kong.....	3	Netherlands...	1
Singapore ^b	22	22	22	18	-	1	3	Malaysia, West	13	United Kingdom	2
<u>Fabrics of manmade fibers</u>	235	260	371	404	8	42	53				
Japan.....	216	235	346	428	8	41	52	South Africa..	23	Hong Kong.....	23
Singapore ^b	12	13	11	11	(a)	-	(a)	Malaysia, West	8	.....do.....	1
<u>Fertilizers, manufactured</u>	64	64	97	88	(a)	(a)	1				
Japan.....	60	57	87	77	(a)	(a)	1	China (Com.)..	34	Korea, South..	21
<u>Fish and fish preparations</u>	200	274	290	c340	63	82	c116				
Hong Kong.....	6	12	13	14	1	1	1	Japan.....	7	Canada.....	1
Japan.....	175	223	231	268	62	73	105	United Kingdom	55	Italy.....	15
Korea, South.....	3	15	18	22	(a)	3	4	Japan.....	13	China (Taiwan)	1
<u>Footwear</u>	97	118	120	127	51	61	61				
Hong Kong.....	20	31	27	33	2	2	4	United Kingdom	11	Germany, F.R..	2
Japan.....	72	79	81	80	49	54	50	Canada.....	5	United Kingdom	4
<u>Iron ore and concentrates</u>	59	73	78	c74	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.				
Korea, South.....	2	6	7	6	(a)	-	(a)	Japan.....	7	Germany, F.R..	(a)
Malaysia, West....	46	53	52	45	-	-	n.a.	.....do.....	52	China (Taiwan)	3
Philippines.....	10	12	12	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	.....do.....	12	Guam.....	(a)

See last page for footnotes.

Continued

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 15
PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF EAST ASIA—Continued
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
(Million Dollars)

Commodity and exporting country	Exports to world				Exports to United States			Exports to two major other destinations			
	1960	1964	1965	1966	1960	1965	1966	Country	1965	Country	1965
Iron and steel	412	945	1,343	1,349	75	512	546				
Hong Kong.....	9	8	10	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	Thailand.....	6	Philippines...	1
Japan.....	388	910	1,290	1,293	75	512	546	Philippines...	54	Australia.....	5
Korea, South.....	n.a.	5	13	8	n.a.	(a)	(a)	Vietnam, South	1	Philippines...	(a)
Singapore ^b	13	16	17	18	-	-	-	Malaysia, West	11	Sarawak.....	1
Jute, raw	11	25	60	81	(a)	2	1				
Thailand ^d	11	24	53	79	(a)	1	1	India.....	19	Japan.....	10
Mushrooms	-	15	20	26	-	6	8				
China (Taiwan)....	-	14	19	26	-	6	8	Germany, F.R..	10	Netherlands...	1
Palm oil	48	62	74	79	(a)	(a)	(a)				
Indonesia.....	20	27	27	n.a.	1	1	n.a.	Netherlands...	14	China (Com.)..	3
Malaysia, West.....	20	26	35	39	-	-	-	Singapore.....	12	Iraq.....	8
Petroleum and products	586	606	659	653	34	n.a.	n.a.				
Brunei.....	78	58	63	n.a.	-	-	-	Sarawak.....	62	Sabah.....	(a)
Indonesia.....	220	267	272	204	28	n.a.	n.a.	.....n.a.....	...	.....n.a.....	...
Japan.....	16	22	27	28	4	3	2	Ryukyu Islands	5	Australia.....	4
Sarawak.....	91	65	71	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	Singapore.....	38	Philippines...	9
Singapore ^b	169	163	193	251	2	4	4	Vietnam, South	32	Hong Kong.....	25
Photographic and optical goods	77	148	186	254	31	70	90				
Japan.....	74	144	179	244	30	69	88	Germany, F.R..	18	United Kingdom	10
Pineapples, canned	32	43	54	62	6	18	20				
China (Taiwan)....	8	13	17	22	-	8	11	.....do.....	5	Japan.....	2
Malaysia, West.....	8	11	13	14	(a)	3	3	United Kingdom	3	Germany, F.R..	2
Singapore ^b	8	12	15	16	(a)	3	3	.....do.....	5	.....do.....	2
Plywood	72	132	130	160	53	103	120				
China (Taiwan)....	2	26	26	33	2	19	22	Canada.....	4	Hong Kong.....	2
Japan.....	63	68	65	74	46	50	55	.....do.....	5	United Kingdom	5
Pottery	70	82	88	94	38	48	52				
Japan.....	68	79	85	90	38	48	52	Australia.....	5	Canada.....	3
Radio broadcast receivers	148	237	244	320	72	121	165				
Hong Kong.....	2	17	24	36	1	15	25	United Kingdom	5	.....do.....	1
Japan.....	145	214	217	278	71	106	138	Germany, F.R..	10	Panama.....	8
Railway vehicles	23	26	42	42	(a)	(a)	1				
Japan.....	22	25	41	42	(a)	(a)	1	India.....	14	Australia.....	5
Rice	351	470	465	417	1	n.a.	n.a.				
Burma.....	148	152	140	119	-	-	n.a.	Philippines...	31	Ceylon.....	22
Cambodia.....	21	57	52	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	.....do.....	6	Hong Kong.....	6
China (Taiwan)....	5	20	41	30	-	-	-	Japan.....	41	Korea, South..	5
Hong Kong.....	1	6	3	4	1	-	-	Indonesia.....	3	Sabah.....	(a)
Korea, South.....	4	2	3	7	-	-	-	Japan.....	3	.....do.....	...
Malaysia, West.....	1	1	5	4	-	-	n.a.	Singapore.....	4	Sarawak.....	2
Singapore ^b	20	15	13	14	-	(a)	(a)	Malaysia, West	9	Ceylon.....	1
Thailand ^d	122	211	208	187	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....do.....	27	Hong Kong.....	24
Vietnam, South....	27	5	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	.....n.a.....	...	.....n.a.....	...
Road motor vehicles	147	356	491	600	5	147	185				
Japan.....	108	299	428	535	5	146	184	Australia.....	34	Thailand.....	33

See last page for footnotes.

Continued

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 15
 PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF EAST ASIA—Continued
 COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
 (Million Dollars)

Commodity and exporting country	Exports to world				Exports to United States			Exports to two major other destinations				
	1960	1964	1965	1966	1960	1965	1966	Country	1965	Country	1965	
Rubber, crude	1,709	1,067	1,100	^c 1,056	278	154	^c 148					
Cambodia.....	28	13	35	n.a.	8	3	n.a.	France.....	12	Singapore.....	7	
Indonesia.....	377	236	232	223	127	82	n.a.	China (Com.)..	35	Japan.....	28	
Malaysia:												
Malaysia, West....	598	426	447	456	34	49	44	Singapore.....	98	U.S.S.R.....	67	
Sabah.....	15	10	11	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....do.....	7	Japan.....	1	
Sarawak.....	40	20	20	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	.....do.....	17	.....do.....	?	
Singapore ^b	468	213	221	249	65	16	16	U.S.S.R.....	41	United Kingdom	22	
Thailand ^d	122	99	96	9	41	3	(a)	Japan.....	26	Malaysia, West	18	
Vietnam, South....	48	33	26	n.a.	3	(a)	n.a.	France.....	11	Germany, F.R..	5	
Sewing machines	58	81	86	98	22	38	41					
Japan.....	55	79	83	92	22	38	41	Germany, F.R..	4	United Kingdom	3	
Ships and boats	292	494	753	831	2	6	4					
Japan.....	288	491	748	823	1	3	2	Liberia ^e	364	Norway.....	66	
Silk, raw	52	33	21	21	25	16	16					
Japan.....	50	27	14	9	25	10	6	Switzerland...	1	France.....	1	
Sugar	226	340	215	^c 191	130	141	127					
China (Taiwan)....	72	129	60	55	1	9	9	Japan.....	21	Morocco.....	9	
Hong Kong.....	6	22	7	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	Singapore.....	3	Sarawak.....	1	
Indonesia.....	3	15	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Japan.....	1	China (Com.)..	1	
Philippines.....	134	148	132	116	129	132	116	.....n.a.....	...	.....n.a.....	...	
Singapore ^b	6	10	4	2	-	(a)	(a)	Malaysia, West	3	Sarawak.....	1	
Tea	49	32	46	^c 36	4	5	^c 5					
China (Taiwan)....	6	7	9	10	2	2	1	Morocco.....	1	United Kingdom	1	
Indonesia.....	28	17	17	17	3	2	n.a.	Netherlands...	9	Australia.....	3	
Textile machinery	49	86	86	104	1	2	2					
Japan.....	48	83	82	100	1	3	2	India.....	9	Pakistan.....	8	
Textile yarn and thread	151	180	229	288	9	14	18					
Hong Kong.....	22	18	20	23	(a)	(a)	2	Thailand.....	4	United Kingdom	3	
Japan.....	119	156	184	232	9	13	16	Hong Kong.....	23	Korea, South..	15	
Tin metal	171	241	308	^c 324	66	135	94					
Malaysia, West....	165	236	283	255	64	122	94	Japan.....	50	Canada.....	15	
Thailand.....	-	-	19	64	-	13	-	Bermuda.....	6	.....	...
Tin ores and concentrates	80	82	80	41	25	n.a.	n.a.					
Indonesia.....	51	31	38	31	24	-	n.a.	Netherlands...	37	Brazil.....	1	
Thailand.....	26	46	37	-	1	-	-	Malaysia, West	22	Netherlands...	9	
Toys, games, and sporting goods	122	221	251	291	75	137	158					
Hong Kong.....	-	54	68	83	-	32	37	United Kingdom	14	Canada.....	4	
Japan.....	119	163	177	202	75	104	119	Canada.....	10	Germany, F.R..	9	
Wood and lumber	235	336	380	^c 467	17	20	^c 19					
Burma.....	19	31	30	35	(a)	n.a.	n.a.	.....n.a.....	...	.....n.a.....	...	
Japan.....	26	23	24	26	9	8	6	Ryukyu Islands	5	United Kingdom	2	
Malaysia:												
Malaysia, West....	18	28	30	33	(a)	1	n.a.	Singapore.....	14	Australia.....	5	
Sabah.....	30	48	61	85	(a)	(a)	(a)	Japan.....	48	Korea, South..	4	
Sarawak.....	14	20	27	n.a.	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....do.....	9	United Kingdom	4	
Philippines.....	91	143	162	208	5	6	6	.....do.....	127	China (Taiwan)	12	
Singapore ^b	8	14	17	19	(a)	(a)	1	South Africa..	4	.....do.....	2	

NOTE: Figures are as officially reported. Totals for individual commodities may include small amounts exported by unlisted countries.
 a - Less than \$500,000. b - Includes goods in transit from West Malaysia. c - 1966 total includes a few 1965 figures of countries for which later data are not available. d - Data for 1966 are for Port of Bangkok only. e - Exports of ships for Liberian registry. n.a. - Not available.
 Source: Prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce based on national publications, the UN "Commodity Trade Statistics", and UN "Yearbook of International Trade Statistics."

Table 16
EAST ASIA RICE EXPORTS, 1964 - 1966
By Exporting Country and Destination
(1000 Metric Tons)^a

DESTINATION	EXPORTER	COMBINED TOTAL ^b			BURMA			THAILAND			CAMBODIA ^c			CHINA (TAIWAN)		
		1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
TOTAL EXPORTS		4,073	3,273	3,006	1,498	1,363	1,128	1,896	1,863	1,502	489	471	165	128	257	178
ASIA		3,041	3,079	2,366	1,151	1,069	914	1,504	1,506	1,187	221	228	54	112	257	178
Ceylon		269	403	296	239	217	184	30	186	112	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong		260	258	234	-	3	6	205	205	214	49	50	14	-	-	-
India		222	449	580	152	204	401	35	216	179	35	29	-	-	-	-
Indonesia		838	188	393	335	70	84	453	109	167	30	-	-	-	-	142
Japan		289	465	152	32	54	32	128	154	92	5	-	-	119	257	28
Korea, South		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia ^d		381	277	160	76 ^e	11	6	294	263	154	10	3	-	-	-	-
Malaysia, West		(320)	(246)	(146)	(76)	(11)	(6)	(233)	(232)	(140)	(10)	(3)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Malaysia, East		(61)	(31)	(14)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(61)	(31)	(14)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Pakistan		107	52	20	107	52	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines		217	494	89	100	305	32	109	130	49	8	59	-	-	-	8
Ryukyu Islands		-	-	-	-	44	44	228	170	142	32	27	13	-	-	-
Singapore		197	252	238	110	100	105	22	73	78	52	60	22	-	-	-
Other Asia		244	297	226	57	67	100	71	95	59	112	135	67	-	-	-
AFRICA		68	76	62	47	39	49	21	37	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius		522	373	193	271	200	78	98	85	75	153	88	40	-	-	-
EUROPE		92	43	8	-	2	4	-	-	-	92	41	4	-	-	-
France		139	107	6	134	107	3	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.		121	126	108	17	27	36	104	99	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEAR EAST		145	98	113	2	-	-	119	78	109	3	20	4	2	-	-
OTHER																

A dash (-) indicates zero or negligible quantity.

a - Largely milled rice. b - Includes exports of Korea and South Vietnam not shown separately. Total accounts for roughly 50-60% of world rice exports. c - Excludes rice flour. d - West Malaysia was formerly "States of Malaya" and East Malaysia comprises Sabah and Sarawak. e - Includes exports from Burma to Singapore in 1964.

Source: "Rice Bulletin", Commonwealth Secretariat, London, and national publications of countries listed.

Revision No. 215
October 1968

A.I.D. (PFC/SRD)

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 17
EAST ASIA RUBBER EXPORTS, 1964 - 1966
 By Exporting Country and Destination
 (1000 Metric Tons)

EXPORTER / DESTINATION	EAST ASIA TOTAL ^a			INDONESIA			MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE			THAILAND			SOUTH VIETNAM		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
TOTAL EXPORTS	<u>1,952</u>	<u>2,064</u>	<u>2,092</u>	<u>627</u>	<u>695</u>	<u>664</u>	<u>998</u>	<u>1,041</u>	<u>1,132</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>144</u>
EUROPE	<u>917</u>	<u>1,038</u>	<u>1,066</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>578</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>397</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>35</u>
Western Europe															
France	108	109	110	3	9	8	54	52	59	8	9	10	32	27	20
Germany, Fed. Rep. ..	165	180	189	29	59	103	94	81	63	22	24	17	14	12	4
Italy	71	82	87	4	8	11	52	56	57	11	12	12	3	4	4
Netherlands	34	43	32	15	22	11	14	16	15	3	3	3	1	1	1
Spain	31	35	35	-	-	-	30	32	33	-	2	2	1	1	-
United Kingdom	204	174	185	34	15	44	120	112	101	39	37	32	8	7	5
Other	105	105	104	23	25	22	75	68	69	5	11	11	1	1	1
Eastern Europe															
Czechoslovakia	25	24	22	10	9	11	11	12	8	4	3	3	-	-	-
Poland	30	30	31	8	9	12	21	20	18	1	1	1	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.	144	256	271	37	56	56	107	199	215	-	1	-	-	-	-
ASIA	<u>429</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>
China, Mainland	108	103	105	108	89	13	-	14	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	14	20	10	-	-	-	14	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	247	211	227	91	91	100	66	47	53	80	54	62	6	5	7
Malaysia	34	41	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	41	31	1	12	-
Other Asia	26	34	68	-	-	-	19	18	33	-	6	13	-	-	1
NORTH AMERICA	<u>434</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Canada	29	26	34	-	-	-	29	26	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	405	431	376	259	295	249	124	125	119	14	6	5	1	5	-
LATIN AMERICA	<u>67</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
OTHER	<u>112</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

A dash (-) indicates zero or negligible quantity.

a - Includes exports of Brunei, Burma, and Cambodia not shown separately. Total accounts for about 90% of world exports of natural rubber.

Source: International Rubber Study Group, monthly "Rubber Statistical Bulletin" and national publications of exporting countries.

Table 18
 EAST ASIA TIN EXPORTS, 1964 - 1966
 By Exporting Country and Destination
 (\$ Millions)

EXPORTER DESTINATION	COMBINED TOTAL ^a			INDONESIA			INDONESIA			THAILAND		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
<u>TOTAL</u>	318	381	342	34	40	32	238	285	254	46	56	63
<u>ASIA</u>	99	96	76	*	-	-	71	72	75	28	24	1
India	14	13	8	-	-	-	14	13	8	-	-	-
Japan	50	51	57	*	-	-	49	50	56	1	1	1
Malaysia & Singapore	29	25	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	27	23	-
Other	6	7	7	-	-	-	6	7	7	-	-	-
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>	97	156	148	-	-	-	97	137	92	-	19	56
Canada	13	15	2	-	-	-	13	15	-	-	-	2
United States	84	135	146	-	-	-	84	122	92	-	13	54
<u>EUROPE</u>	104	112	86	33	39	32	56	62	48	15	11	6
Belgium-Luxembourg	2	3	5	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-
Italy	12	14	15	-	-	-	12	14	15	-	-	*
Netherlands	49	56	45	31	37	31	5	9	10	13	10	4
Spain	2	1	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	2	1	-
Other	39	38	21	2	2	-	37	36	19	-	-	2
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>	11	9	5	-	1	-	8	6	5	3	2	-
<u>OTHER</u>	6	8	34	*	*	*	6	8	34	-	*	*

- None. * - Less than \$500,000.

a - Total for listed countries. Includes ores and tin metal.

Source: National publications of the countries listed.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 19
 PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITY EXPORTS
 (Dollars per 100 lbs.)

COMMODITY	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<u>ABACA</u>							
Philippines	19.41	15.77	12.05	12.15	13.23	11.92	9.52
<u>COCONUT OIL</u>							
Singapore	12.88	10.10	10.30	11.89	13.28	15.13	11.81
Philippines	14.33	11.10	10.12	11.46	12.41	14.21	11.40
<u>COPRA</u>							
Indonesia	7.75	6.30	6.08	5.68	6.80 ^a	n.a.	n.a.
Philippines	8.17	6.39	6.24	6.99	7.24	8.15	6.46
United States	9.60	7.83	7.55	8.55	9.02	10.07	8.45
<u>RICE</u>							
Burma	3.78	4.12	4.39	4.54	4.67	4.65	4.78
Thailand	4.59	4.94	5.66	5.28	5.05	4.97	5.74
United States	8.10	8.60	9.40	9.30	8.60	8.30	8.30
<u>RUBBER</u>							
Singapore	35.3	27.3	25.6	23.7	22.3	22.9	21.4
United States							
Natural (RSS No. 1) ..	38.7	29.5	28.6	26.3	25.2	25.7	23.0
Synthetic	23.9	23.9	23.6	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
<u>SUGAR</u>							
Philippines	5.31	5.57	5.64	7.32	5.85	5.42	5.04
United States	6.30	6.30	6.40	8.10	7.00	6.80	6.99
World	3.10	2.91	2.98	8.50	5.89	2.12	1.86
<u>TIN</u>							
Singapore	96.5	110.0	109.7	111.6	151.8	172.2	158.4
United States	101.3	113.1	114.5	116.7	157.8	176.3	162.4

NOTE: Prices of representative grades at a principal market.

a - First half 1964. n.a. - Not available.

Source: UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" for U.S. natural and synthetic rubber and for world sugar prices; IMF "International Financial Statistics" and country publications for all other commodities.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 20
GROSS GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE HOLDINGS*
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
EAST ASIA^a							
Official Reserves	3,936 ^E	3,454 ^E	3,862	4,038	4,132	4,483	4,947
Gold	(470)	(509)	(568)	(558)	(580)	(606)	(615)
IMF Gold Tranche	(164)	(212)	(202)	(206)	(257)	(311)	(413)
Foreign Exchange	(3,303)	(2,734)	(3,093)	(3,275)	(3,297)	(3,567)	(3,920)
Other Official Foreign Assets	n.a.	n.a.	426	406	340	316	252
Commercial Bank Holdings ^b	361	420	313	337	359	396	449
EAST ASIA, EXCLUDING JAPAN^a							
Official Reserves	1,987 ^F	1,788 ^F	1,840	1,980	2,113	2,331	2,828
Gold	(223)	(222)	(279)	(269)	(276)	(278)	(286)
IMF Gold Tranche	(39)	(32)	(22)	(26)	(37)	(56)	(92)
Foreign Exchange	(1,726)	(1,535)	(1,540)	(1,686)	(1,802)	(1,998)	(2,451)
Other Official Foreign Assets	n.a.	n.a.	426	406	340	316	252
Commercial Bank Holdings	361	420	313	337	359	396	449
BURMA							
Official Reserves	122	95	154	186	215	181	184
Commercial Bank Holdings	19	13	17	27	9	14	15
CAMBODIA							
Official Reserves ^c	92	100	89	86	84	97	108
Commercial Bank Holdings	6	4	8	5	18	15	12
CHINA (TAIWAN)							
Official Reserves	117	136	114	227	297	300	337
Commercial Bank Holdings	10	13	8	19	25	17	19
INDONESIA							
Official Reserves	351	139	135	51	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial Bank Holdings	84	152	31	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
JAPAN							
Official Reserves ^d	1,949	1,666	2,022	2,058	2,019	2,152	2,119
KOREA, SOUTH							
Official Reserves ^e	157	207	169	132	136	146	245
LAOS							
Official Reserves ^e	28	22	22	11	6	5	5
MALAYZIA							
Official Reserves	n.a.	n.a.	406	426	451	496	525
Other Official Foreign Assets	n.a.	n.a.	426	406	340	316	252
Commercial Bank Holdings	n.a.	n.a.	124	123	163	168	171
PHILIPPINES							
Official Reserves	127	54	75	110	123	189	194
Commercial Bank Holdings	76	64	76	88	74	92	121
THAILAND							
Official Reserves	371	454	523	576	660	739	924
Commercial Bank Holdings	35	46	44	57	66	83	95
VIETNAM, SOUTH							
Official Reserves	216	175	153	175	141	178	306
Commercial Bank Holdings	7	4	5	5	4	7	16

* - End of year data. Totals for 1964-66 exclude holdings of Indonesia, believed small. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. E - Estimate. n.a. - Not available.

a - For countries listed. b - Holdings of Japan not reported. c - Includes an estimate for loss of value of franc holdings. d - Only Bank of Japan and the Exchange Fund. e - Central Bank.

Source: Mainly IMF "International Financial Statistics."

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 21
PUPIL ENROLLMENT AND TEACHER STAFF
(Thousands)

COUNTRY	PRIMARY SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SCHOOLS ⁺		VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS	
	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers
EAST ASIA: TOTAL (Including Japan)						
1955	33,790	830	9,860	430	1,410	20
1960	40,720	1,070	10,940	500	1,900	30
1964	43,000	1,190	14,220	640	2,760	40
EAST ASIA: TOTAL (Excluding Japan)						
1955	21,520	490	2,440	90	340	20
1960	28,130	710	6,690	130	540	30
1964	32,970	850	5,010	170	870	40
BRUNEI						
1955	8	0.3	0.3	*	0.2	*
1960	15	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.2	*
1965	24	0.9	3.9	0.2	n.a.	n.a.
BURMA						
1955 ^u	1,156	n.a.	175.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960	1,601	35.0	307.0 ^b	7.6 ^{a,b}	2.9 ^b	0.1 ^{a,b}
1964	1,888	43.0	497.3	15.6	2.8	0.1
CAMBODIA						
1955	359	n.a.	6.4 ^u	0.1 ^a	0.6	*
1960	563	14.6	21.9 ^u	0.8 ^a	1.6	0.2
1965	691 ^c	14.8 ^c	79.0	3.2	4.0	0.3
CHINA (TAIWAN)						
1955	1,244	27.1	146.4	6.3	60.4	3.4
1960	1,889	41.4	263.4	11.3	84.3	4.9
1965	2,244	53.1	541.6	20.5	127.9	5.8
HONG KONG						
1955	195 ^d	8.1 ^d	49.0	3.1 ^e	5.4	e
1960	450	14.9	83.6	3.7 ^e	5.1	e
1965	636	20.3	184.4	7.6 ^e	11.4	e
INDONESIA						
1955	7,511	146.3	340.3	19.8	88.8 ^a	7.4 ^a
1960	8,955	230.8	553.0	35.2	145.7	12.4
1964	9,643 ^b	241.6 ^b	1,011.8	44.7	378.9 ^b	20.6 ^b
JAPAN						
1955	12,267	342.7	7,421.8	339.4 ^c	1,033.5	e
1960	12,591	362.7	7,780.9	370.6 ^c	1,358.6	e
1965	9,776	347.3	8,970.4	473.0 ^a	2,060.2	e
KOREA, SOUTH						
1955	2,948	47.1	721.1	17.0	117.6	3.0
1960	3,621	62.2	693.1	18.4	115.9	5.1
1965	4,941	79.2	1,005.4	27.0	195.5	7.4
LAOS						
1955	64	2.1	1.3 ^a	n.a.	0.2 ^u	* ^u
1960	91	2.9	2.3 ^a	0.1 ^u	0.3 ^a	* ^u
1965	161	4.3	4.5 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.9 ^a	* ^u

See next page for footnotes.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Table 21
PUPIL ENROLLEMENT AND TEACHER STAFF (Cont'd)
(Thousands)

COUNTRY	PRIMARY SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SCHOOLS [†]		VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS [‡]	
	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers
MALAYSIA: TOTAL						
1955	854	27.3	100.7	2.9 ^c	8.2	e
1960	1,247	44.6	165.2	6.7	8.4	0.3
1965	1,424	51.9	380.3	15.9	9.5	0.3
WEST MALAYSIA						
1955	776	24.6	92.4	2.7 ^c	8.2	e
1960	1,105	40.1	152.1	6.1	8.3	0.3
1965	1,215	45.0	346.1	14.4	9.1	0.3
PHILIPPINES						
1955	3,499	92.1	521.8	20.2 ^e	50.5	e
1960	4,197	117.0	564.2	21.8	94.6	3.0
1963	5,234	155.4	823.1	n.a.	112.9	n.a.
SINGAPORE						
1955	176	6.4	27.5	1.0	0.4	*
1960	285	8.8	58.1	2.1	1.3	0.1
1965	363	12.2	107.2	4.3	11.3	0.4
THAILAND						
1955	2,971 ^f	86.4 ^f	290.7 ^f	10.4 ^f	43.1	2.2
1960	3,936 ^f	108.7 ^f	239.4 ^f	11.1 ^f	75.9	4.8
1964	4,500 ^f	150.7 ^f	311.7 ^f	f	33.2 ^a	n.a.
VIETNAM, SOUTH						
1955	534	12.0	53.5	2.2	1.7	0.1
1960	1,278	24.4	203.8	6.6	4.2	0.3
1964	1,623 ^g	26.8	350.6 ^g	10.1	8.0	0.8

† - General Secondary Schools.

* - Less than 50.

a - Public education only. b - 1961 data. c - 1964 data. d - Includes pre-primary education.
e - Vocational school teachers included with secondary school teachers. f - Pre-primary and lower
secondary school data included with primary school data. g - 1965 data.

Source: Generally United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

GENERAL NOTES ON LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

The data on loans and grants from abroad shown in the individual country sections generally cover only official (i.e., governmental) sources. A brief description of the types of loans and grants included under each heading follows.

FROM THE UNITED STATES

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (and Predecessor Agencies)

The data cover commitments for economic and technical assistance. Commitments represent development loans authorized and obligations of other A.I.D. funds. All data are on a "net" basis, that is, new obligations from funds appropriated for that fiscal year, plus or minus reobligations or deobligations of prior year funds. A minus figure indicates deobligations in excess of new obligations. The loan total covers not only Development and Alliance for Progress loans, but also loans from Supporting Assistance and the Contingency Fund, and any other loans from A.I.D. or predecessor agency funds.

SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND

The data represent loans authorized by the Inter-American Development Bank from the Social Progress Trust Fund, which the Bank administers.

FOOD FOR FREEDOM

PL 480 - Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and Amendments Thereto. Recent revisions in PL 480 group the various programs under two titles instead of the former four.

Title I Sales Agreements, Payable in Foreign Currency: The portion of each sales agreement which is "planned for country use" is included in the assistance totals in the year the agreement was signed. In addition, as information items, not added into country assistance, the total sales agreement values (at export market cost) and also the portion of the sales proceeds planned for U.S. uses are shown in parentheses.

Title I Sales Agreements, Payable in U.S. Dollars: Sales on credit terms for U.S. dollars (at export market cost) are shown in total as loans, repayable in up to twenty years. The data include any private trade agreements financed under the Act.

Title II Donations for Emergency Relief and Economic Development: This part of Title II authorizes funds for the transfer of commodities held in stock by the Commodity Credit Corporation to help friendly foreign people meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements, or to promote economic development. The data represent commodities authorized at CCC cost, plus ocean freight.

Title II Donations for Voluntary Relief Agencies: These data include only the donations of commodities to voluntary relief agencies such as CARE, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Lutheran World Relief, etc., for distribution abroad. Barter transactions are not included. The figures represent authorizations for voluntary relief agency donations, valued at CCC cost. Ocean freight is not included.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

The data represent authorizations for economic loans of five years or more maturity. They exclude those loans bought by private banks and other institutions and also exclude all export guarantees and insurance authorized by the Bank. Cancellations and terminations are deducted from loans authorized.

OTHER NON-A.I.D. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

In general, the programs included here predated the Mutual Security Program. The major programs included are "UNRRA", "Civilian Supplies (including Government and Relief in Occupied Areas)", "Surplus Property Credits", "Civilian Relief in Korea", "Greek-Turkish Aid", and "Philippines Rehabilitation". To the extent possible, these early programs have been presented on an obligations basis. Recently, the principal country program is the Peace Corps.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT MILITARY PROGRAM

The data represent primarily grants of military equipment, supplies and services purchased with appropriated funds. The loan portion represents sales initially credit-financed with MAP funds, including any credits sold to the Export-Import Bank with a Department of Defense guarantee. Data exclude direct cash sales of military equipment.

The annual data represent deliveries. The cumulative total represents the total amount programmed for each country for the period 1950-1967 and, therefore, the difference between the sum of the fiscal years and the cumulative total is generally the value of goods programmed but not yet delivered.

The line "From Excess Stocks" represents the acquisition value of equipment and supplies excess to the requirements of the U.S. granted to countries without charge to MAP-appropriated funds. These amounts are shown for information only, and are not included in the total. Negative amounts represent redistribution to other countries or areas.

OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Included here are the military portion of "Greek-Turkish Aid", "China Naval Aid", "PL 454 Philippines Aid" and "Vessel Loans".

EAST ASIA REGIONAL

GENERAL NOTES ON LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD - Continued

REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST

The "Repayments and Interest" column excludes any activity against loans made prior to July 1, 1945. The data include repayments and interest collections in dollars and in foreign currencies; the latter are, of course, expressed in dollar equivalents. For loans fully or largely repaid, the total repayment and interest figure will frequently be in excess of the original loan.

FROM MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The data represent assistance from all sources available to the various organizations. The data do NOT represent the United States contributions TO these organizations. Data are all for United States fiscal years except for "UNDP-TA" and "Other UN" programs. These are calendar year figures, shown in the fiscal year in which the calendar year ends.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD): Data cover loan authorizations made to governments, government enterprises, or private firms with government guarantee.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA): Data cover value of agreements with governments for development credits.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC): Data cover the commitments made to invest in private enterprises in the various countries.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB): Data cover loan authorizations made to governments, government enterprises, or private firms from Ordinary Capital and from the Fund for Special Operations. Data exclude Social Progress Trust Fund.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: Data are shown in two parts--the Special Fund Sector (UNDP-SF) and Technical Assistance (UNDP-TA). Each was previously a separate program, now combined to form the UNDP. The Special Fund Sector data cover allocations primarily for costs of pre-investment surveys.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMS: Data cover allocations for the last seven years for approved projects and for overhead services financed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The data also include the Regular and other programs of technical assistance by UN specialized agencies (UNTA).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC): Data include grant aid obligated under the first and second European Development Funds and loans made by the European Investment Bank (EIB) for developing countries.

FROM THIRD COUNTRIES (Where Shown)

These data are gross disbursements derived from published reports of the OECD and from individual member country reports to the OECD, excluding U.S. data.

FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (Where Shown)

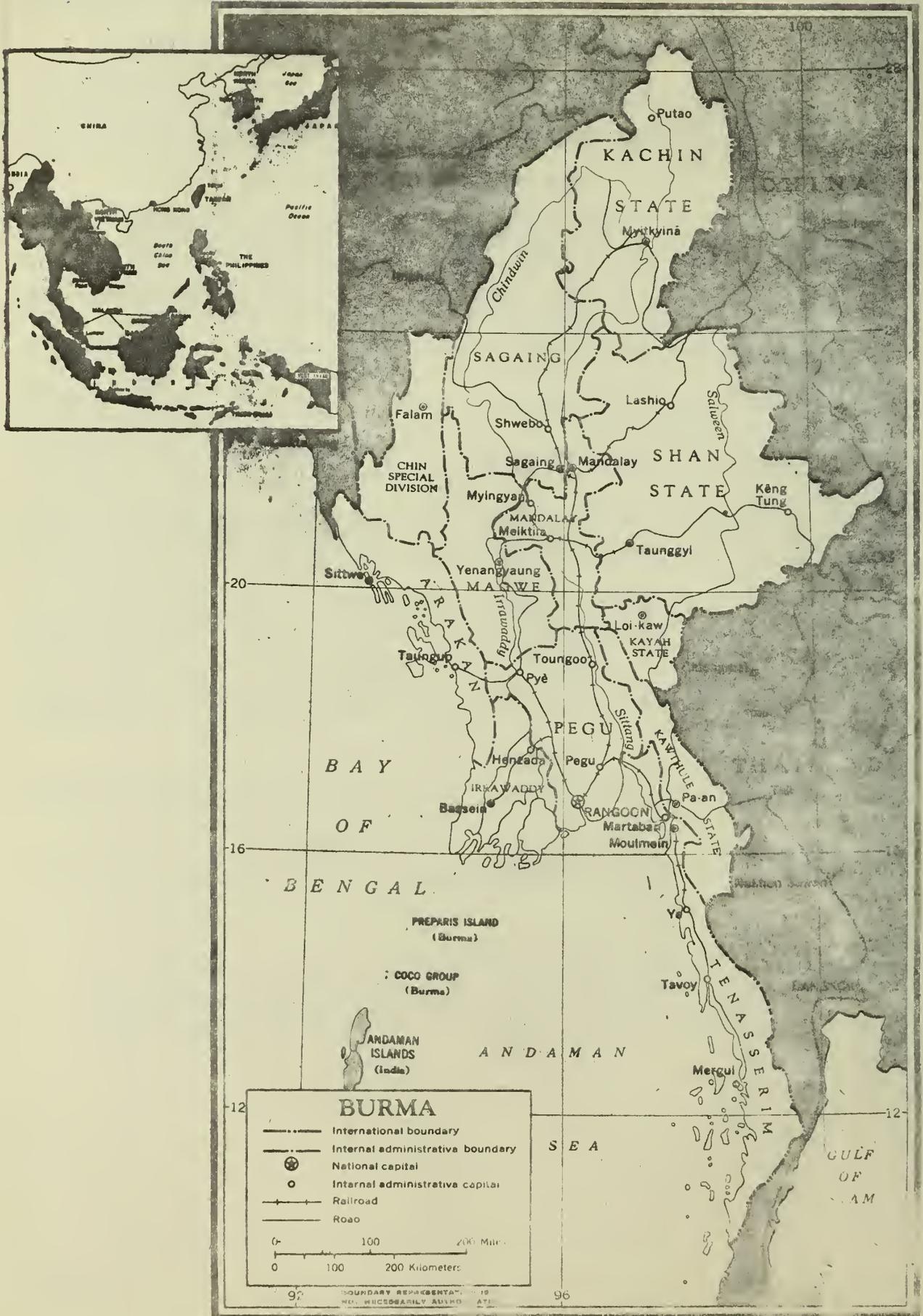
Data are estimates of economic aid commitments (not disbursements) by the Soviet Union, the East European countries (excl. Yugoslavia) and Communist China.

NOTE: Country data on U.S. and international organization programs are based on the report, "U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants and Assistance from International Organizations", prepared by A.I.D.'s Program Reports Branch, Statistics and Reports Division, Office of Program and Policy Coordination. Copies of this report, which also contains data for developed countries as well as worldwide and regional totals, may be obtained upon request to the issuing office.

COUNTRY SECTIONS

1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

BURMA



BURMA

- International boundary
- - - Internal administrative boundary
- ⊙ National capital
- Internal administrative capital
- +— Railroad
- +— Road

0 100 200 Miles
0 100 200 Kilometers

BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITY

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY High mountain barriers separate Burma from its neighbors and have historically retarded land communications. North-south oriented mountain ranges and hills occupy most of the country's area. The Shan Hills highland plateau covers all of east Central Burma. The most important areas are the valleys and deltas of the three main rivers and the Arakan and Tenasserim coasts. Burma has a tropical monsoon climate with hot, rainy and cool seasons. Rainfall varies from 150-200 inches along the Arakan and Tenasserim coasts, between 100-120 inches in the Irrawaddy delta and in the far north, and from 40-70 inches in the Mandalay-Katha area.

AREA 262,000 square miles, about the size of Texas.

AGRICULTURAL LAND Roughly 13% of the total area; another 11% of area is unused but potentially productive land. The most productive areas lie in the deltas and along the valleys of the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers, and the Arakan coast. Lack of water retards agriculture in the dry zone. Upper Burma and the Shan Hills Plateau are the least productive. Agriculture is characterized by extensive rather than intensive cultivation. Per capita agricultural land of 0.8 acres is high for the Far East. A large percentage of farms are tilled by their owners in Upper Burma but the reverse is true in the rich Lower Burma area. Programs to redistribute land and establish collective farms have made little progress.

PRINCIPAL CROPS Rice is by far the most important crop. Minor crops are peanuts, beans and peas, fruits, tobacco, rubber, sugar, sesame and cotton, wheat, corn, and tea.

FORESTS Burma's valuable forests occupy 67% of its total area (world average 30%). All forest land is owned by the government and forest management has a long history. Teak, output of which has been restricted by insurgent activity, is a principal export.

FISHERIES Fish is important in the Burmese diet. Most of fish catch is from lakes, ponds, reservoirs and irrigation canals. Although coastal waters provide good fishing grounds, marine fishing is limited. Burma is a net importer of fish.

MINERALS Although Burma is considered rich in minerals, only tin, tungsten, lead, silver and petroleum are currently of economic importance.

Petroleum and other mineral exports amount to 5-6% of total exports; prior to World War II they amounted to 12%.

FUELS Fuelwood, rice husks, and petroleum are the chief sources of energy. There is one known but undeveloped extensive coal deposit.

RIVER RESOURCES Burma's rivers are important arteries of commerce. The country has significant waterpower potential.

GNP Agriculture, forestry and fishing provide 33% of GDP, trade 24%, manufacturing 15%, government 10% and other 18%. Per capita GNP is low for the area.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION 26 million in (1967). The Burmans, the dominant ethnic group, comprise two-thirds of the population. Other important groups are the Karens, Shans, Indians, Pakistanis, and Chinese.

Annual Growth 2.1%.

Population Density 100 per square mile. Population is concentrated in the Irrawaddy, Salween and Sittang river valleys and in the Irrawaddy delta.

Social Strata Class consciousness is at a minimum; women are freer than in most Asian countries.

Labor Force About 62% of the people are engaged in agricultural activities. Only 12% of the labor force live in cities.

EDUCATION

General The State offers free education from primary to university level. There are a few private institutions and instruction is also provided in Buddhist monasteries. Private schools were brought under government supervision and control in 1963.

Literacy About 60%.

BURMA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION, Cont'd

- Schools The number of schools is still increasing. College education is available at three cities; there are two medical schools. In addition there are specialized schools for technical and artisan training.
- Students 2,385,000 primary and secondary students (10% of pop.) in 1964.

HEALTH

- Life Expectancy 42 years (estimate).
- Infant Mortality 92 deaths per 1,000 live births (1966).
- Medical Personnel One physician per 11,900 inhabitants (1965). (U.S. one per 690 in 1965).
- Caloric Intake 2,170 (1959-61) 70% cereal products; 4% meat, fish and eggs.
- Health Facilities In 1964 there were 1,520 persons per hospital and dispensary bed (US - 110 persons per bed.)
- Main Diseases Malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, leprosy, and environmental diseases.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

- RAILROADS The state-owned railroad network is 1,850 miles long, a little less than prewar. The railroads are secondary to inland waterways as a means of transportation. The main route is from Rangoon to Mandalay. Freight tonnage has been increasing slowly in recent years.
- HIGHWAYS About 110,000 miles, of which 4,200 miles are paved. Most roads run in a north-south direction parallel to the mountains and rivers and many terminate at inland waterway connections.
- INLAND WATERWAYS Waterways have traditionally been a reliable medium of transportation. 5,000 miles of navigable rivers include 900 miles of an all-season route from Bhamo (north Burma) to the mouth of the Irrawaddy and nearby Rangoon.
- MERCHANT FLEET Negligible.
- HARBORS Rangoon is the principal port; Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein are secondary ports; there are in addition four minor ports.
- AIR TRANSPORTATION Main airport is at Rangoon; a government airline links major cities.
- ELECTRIC POWER Except for a few mines and industrial plants, Burma's power capacity is concentrated near Rangoon. Power production more than doubled between 1954-59; between 1959 and 1965 it increased by 40%. Per capita power output is low for Far East.
- MANUFACTURING There are few industries and of these many are newly established. Production is mainly agricultural commodities, petroleum, cement, sugar and textiles.
- MINING Petroleum output grew slowly between 1958-63 and has leveled off since; tin output in 1958-66 was substantially below 1953 levels.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

- EXPORTS Burma is one of the principal rice-exporting countries. Between 1964-66 rice comprised 62% of total exports, the balance being mainly ores, cotton, timber, rubber and oilcakes. Roughly two-thirds of its exports go to Asia, principally Ceylon, Mainland China, India, Japan and Malavsia.
- IMPORTS The country is a large importer of textiles and of machinery and transport equipment. The principal supplying countries are Japan, the U.K. and China.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

BURMA

†	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.1%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 17%)	Thousands	21,529	24,229	24,732	25,246	25,811	26,353
PRODUCTION								
2	B. AGRICULTURE ^a							
	1. Total production index	1957-59=100	102	119	114	109	115 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	102	106	99	93	96 ^P	
	3. Rice, rough	1,000 MT	7,420	8,150	8,060	7,350	7,900 ^P	
	4. Sugarcane	"	1,320	1,120	1,080	1,450	1,580 ^P	
	5. Peanuts	"	290	340	290	270	330 ^P	
	6. Tea	"	4	28	35	37	38 ^P	
	7. Rubber	"	17	13	12	12	11 ^P	
1,3	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
1	1. Cement	1,000 MT	36	130	120	140	130	24(2 mos)
1	2. Petroleum	"	460	560	540	570 ^E	590	128 "
4	3. Zinc ore (metal content) ..	"	11	8	8	6	n.a.	
3	4. Tin Concentrates (" ") ..	Metric Tons	910	580	470	380	260	51 "
3	5. Brine Salt	1,000 MT	110	130	130	109	134	84(4 mos)
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
5	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Mill. KWH	380	570	580	585	300 ^E (6 mos)	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	18	24	23	23		
6	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Mill. US \$				1,700 ^E		
	3. Total GNP, 1966 dollars	"						
	4. Plus imports of goods & services ..	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods & services ..	"						
	6. Equals Total Available Resources ..	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl. defense) ..	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP (1966 dollars) ..	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita (1966 dollars)	Dollars				67 ^E		
DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA								
1	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices(farm products) ..	1962/63=100 ^D	103	93	95	95	147 ^C	
7	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [®]	1963=100	55	93 ^d	87	94	97	106(Apr)
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	- (Fiscal Year Ending Sept. 30 of year stated) -							
	1. Domestic revenues, total	Mill. kyats		2,323	2,692	2,537	3,181 ^e	
	2. Expenditures, total	"		2,160	3,004	3,380	4,192	
	3. Deficit or surplus	"		+163	-312	-843	-1,011	
	Method of Financing:							
	4. Foreign grants and loans	"		130	163	137	168	
	5. Domestic borrowing and reserves ..	"		-293	149	706	843	

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at of 4.76 kyats per US \$.
 P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ® - End of period.
 a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. b - Base: October 1962 - September 1963=100.
 c - Prior to January 1967 computed from controlled prices. d - Reflects withdrawal of 100 and 50 kyat notes in May 1964. e - Budget.

BURMA
SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
FOREIGN TRADE								
7	J. COMMODITY TRADE ^a							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Mill. US \$	195	239	224	194	124	56(6 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-204	-272	-247	-158	-142	-90 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-9	-33	-23	36	-18	-34 "
SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS								
9	K. Exports to: 1. United States	Mill. US \$	2	1	1	2	* (5 mos)	
	2. Indonesia	"	25	33	8	8	4	"
	3. Ceylon	"	22	27	28	20	7	"
	4. India	"	41	19	23	44	11	"
	5. Communist bloc	"	9	42	34	20	9	"
9	L. Imports from: 1. United States	"	9	26	17	17	4	"
	(c.i.f.) 2. Western Europe	"	30	53	40	33	20	"
	3. Japan	"	45	47	72	36	6	"
	4. India	"	21	16	12	6	1	"
	5. Communist bloc	"	31	39	48	23	10	"
3,7	M. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Rice and rice products	Mill. US \$	144	148	140	119	66	24(5 mos)
	2. Rice and rice products	1,000 MT	1,490	1,420	1,370	1,100	540	163 "
3,10	N. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Machinery and transp. equip.	Mill. US \$	57	49	44	46	44	23(5 mos)
	2. Food and live animals	"	25	24	30			
7	O. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Rice ^b	\$ per 100 lb.	4.37	4.67	4.65	4.88	5.07	6.58(4 mos)
	P. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export prices	"						
	2. Import prices	"						
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
11	Q. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Mill. US \$	-11	-38	-18	-21	-32 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment	"	1	*	-	-*	*	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	28	16	7	22	4 ^P	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	18	5	17	9	5 ^P	
7	R. OFFICIAL RESERVES, ^c GROSS [⊕]	Mill. US \$	119	215	181	184	155	157(Aug)
	1. Gold	"	-	84	84	84	84	84 "
	2. IMF gold tranche	"	-	8	8	8	-	4 "
	3. Foreign exchange	"	119	124	90	93	71	68 "
7	S. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, ^c GROSS [⊕]	"	18	9	14	15	20	31(May)
	T. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, ^c GROSS [⊕]	"						
	U. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊕]	"						
	V. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊕]	"						
7	W. EXCHANGE RATE (official) [⊕]	Kyats/US \$	4.762	4.762	4.762	4.762	4.762	4.762 (Sept)
12	1. IMF par value	"	n.a.	16.34	22.83	23.20	15.15	15.97(Mar)
	2. Hong Kong free market	"						

† BASIC SOURCES:

1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" and UN "Statistical Yearbook"
2. USDA special calculations for AID/W and FAS crop circulars.
3. GUB "Selected Monthly Economic Indicators."
4. International Tin Council "Statistical Bulletin."
5. UN "World Energy Supplies."

6. Based on national data adjusted by A.I.D.
7. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
8. See page 9.
9. IMF "Direction of Trade."
10. UN "International Trade Statistics."
11. Table on pages 11 and 12; IMF data.
12. Foreign Service dispatches.

n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero.

⊕ - End of period.

E - Estimate.

P - Preliminary.

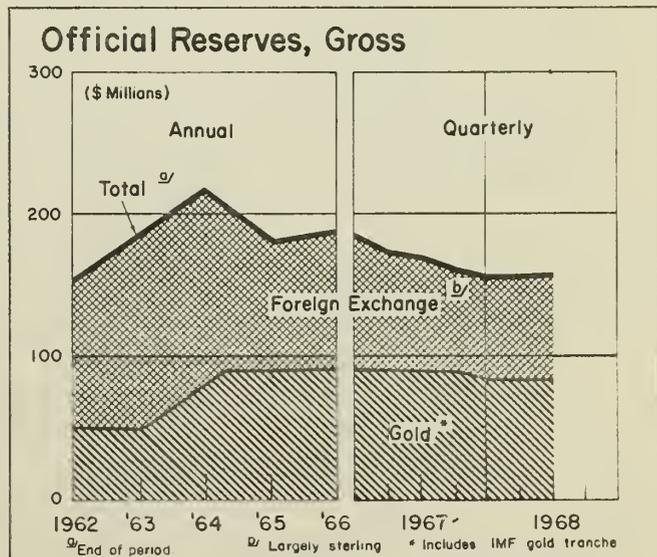
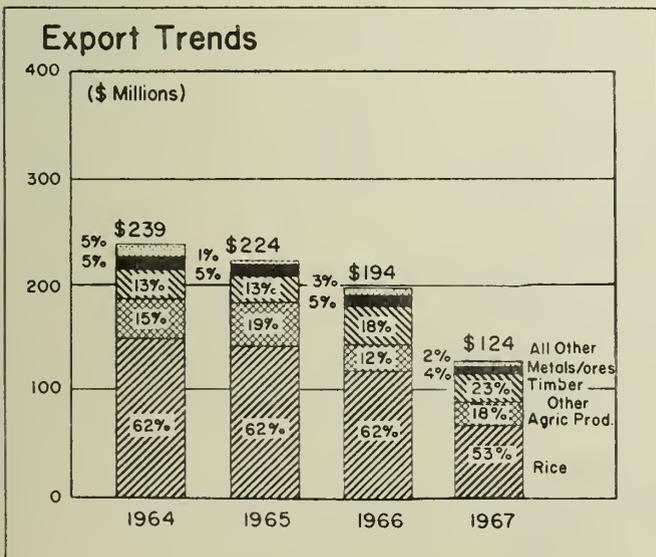
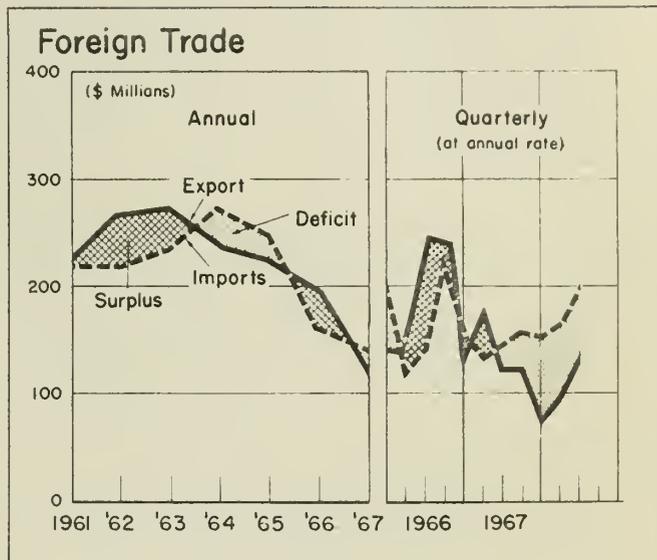
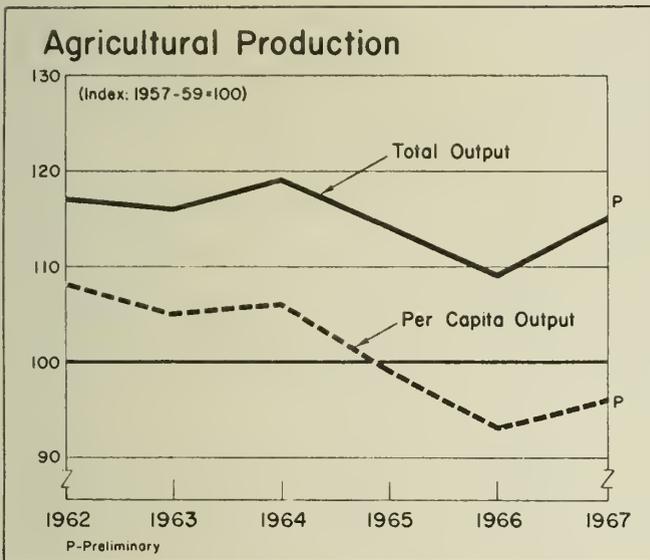
- None * - Less than \$500,000.

a - Converted at 4.76 kyats per US \$.

b - Unit value of exports of rice and rice products.

c - Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS



BURMA

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

†					
1	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY ^a (FY ended Sept 30)	Unit	FY1955	FY1960	FY1964
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Percent	32.0	31.8	32.7
	2. Mining	"	1.0	1.0	0.9
	3. Manufacturing	"	8.0	13.2	15.0
	4. Construction	"	4.5	3.3	3.0
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"	4.2	4.3	4.1
	6. Trade and finance	"	32.3	28.3	25.4
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"	18.0	18.1	18.9
	a - See also GNP on p. 5.				
2	SB. LABOR FORCE (See also page 3)	Unit	1953-54		
	1. Percent of total population	Percent	41		
	2. Female component	"	35		
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	42		
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"	62.9		
	5. Mining	"	0.7		
	6. Manufacturing	"	} 9.3 ^a		
	7. Construction	"			
	8. Transport	"	2.4		
	9. Other	"	24.7		
	a - Includes power in addition to manufacturing & construction.				
3	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (See also pages 3-4,5)	Unit	Total	Male	Female
	Population, by Age and Sex (1966):				
	1. Total	Percent	100.0	49.1	50.9
	2. Less than 5 years	"	15.7	7.9	8.8
	3. 5-14 years	"	24.3	12.1	12.2
	4. 15-19 years	"	9.9	4.9	5.0
	5. 20-39 years	"	27.9	13.8	14.1
	6. 40-59 years	"	16.5	7.8	8.7
	7. 60 plus	"	5.7	2.6	2.1
	Births and Deaths:				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births) ...	Unit	1955-59	1960-64	1965
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	Ratio	156.4	132.2	92.3 ^a
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"	36.8	40.3	47.0
		"	20.5	18.6	18.2
	a - 1966 data.				
4	SD. EDUCATION (See also page 4)	Unit	1955	1961	1964
	1. Pupils, primary	1,000	1,156 ^a	1,601 ^b	1,887
	2. Pupils, secondary (general)	"	176	307	497
	3. Pupils, vocational	"	n.a.	3	3
	4. Teachers, primary	"	n.a.	35 ^b	43
	5. Teachers, secondary (general)	"	n.a.	8 ^{ab}	16
	6. Teachers, vocational	Numbers	n.a.	101	99
	7. Primary students as % of 5-14 age group*	Percent	24	31	34
	* - See note 1 below. a - Public education only. b - 1960 data.				
5	SE. FOOD PRODUCTION COMPARISON	Unit	1955	1960	1965
	1. USDA index ^a , total	1957-59=100	91	110	110 ^P
	2. USDA index ^a , per capita	"	96	106	94 ^P
	3. FAO index, total	1952-56=100	99	118	140 ^P
	4. FAO index, per capita	"	97	105	111 ^P
	a - Preferred series; see p. 5 for annual trend and details; also see note B below.				

n.a. - Data not available.

E - Estimate.

P - Preliminary.

† Sources:

1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts.

2. Census data and Second Four Year Plan.

3. UN Demographic Yearbook.

4. UNESCO.

5. USDA/ERS-See p. 5; FAO Production Yearbook.

Notes: A. Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

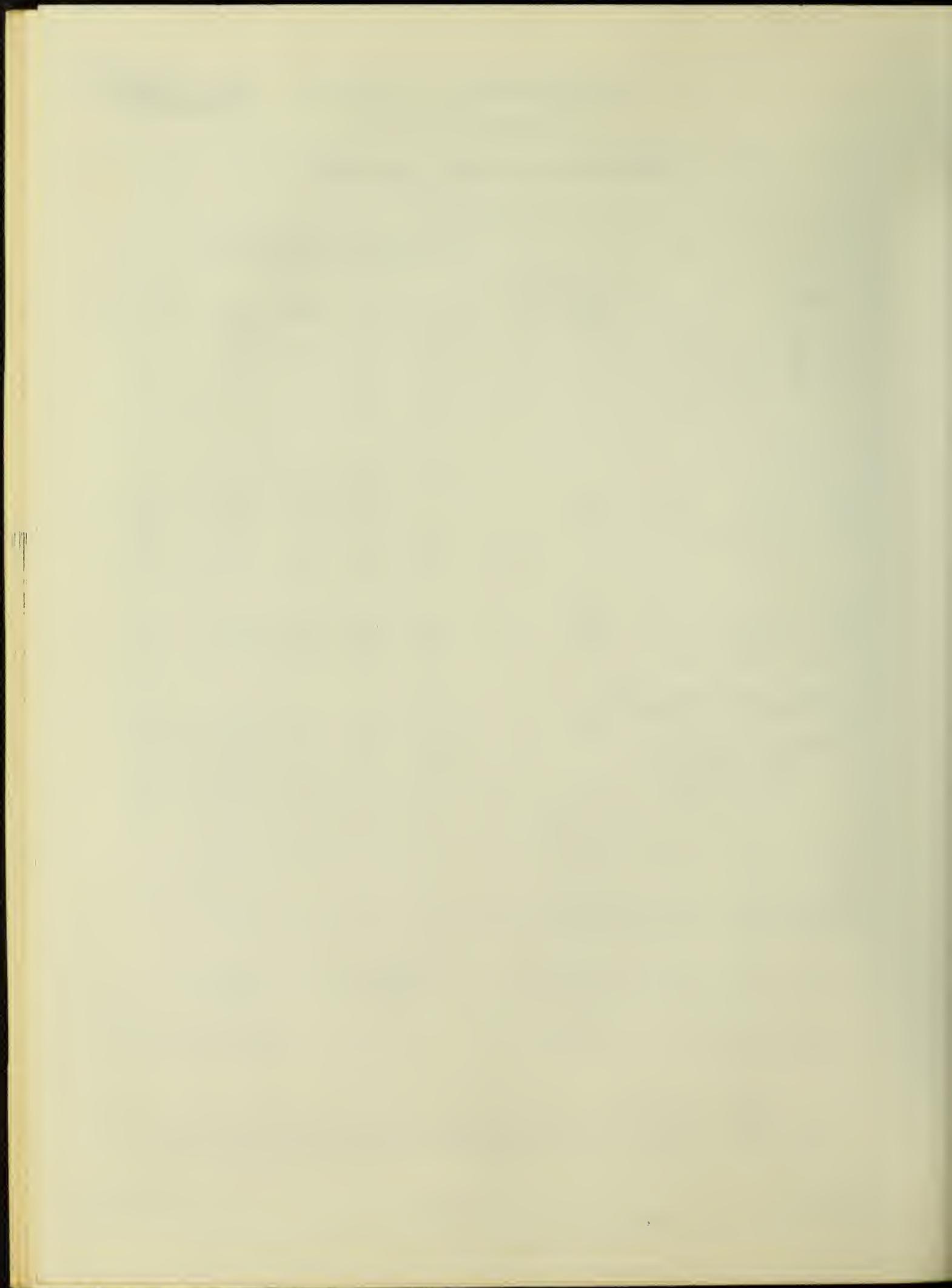
B. Variation between indexes due mainly to differences in composition of component items and commodity weights, and to variations in crop years.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending September 30				
	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^a	1967 ^{a,b}
	- Million of kyats -				\$Million
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	<u>2,416</u>	<u>2,755</u>	<u>2,605</u>	<u>3,254</u>	<u>684</u>
1. Domestic Revenues	<u>2,323</u>	<u>2,692</u>	<u>2,537</u>	<u>3,181</u>	<u>668</u>
a. Income taxes	710	1,011	996	1,415	297
b. Sales taxation	240	235	282	300	63
c. Customs	332	405	328	344	72
d. Other taxes	146	161	188	188	40
e. Other revenue	895	880	743	934	196
2. Foreign grants	<u>93</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>16</u>
B. EXPENDITURES - TOTAL	<u>2,160</u>	<u>3,004</u>	<u>3,380</u>	<u>4,192</u>	<u>881</u>
1. Current	<u>1,323</u>	<u>1,923</u>	<u>2,092</u>	<u>2,341</u>	<u>492</u>
a. Defense	451	512	534	550	116
b. Agriculture	108	179	193	281	59
c. Education	138	148	199	219	46
d. Other	626	1,084	1,166	1,291	271
2. Capital	<u>837</u>	<u>1,081</u>	<u>1,288</u>	<u>1,851</u>	<u>389</u>
a. Agriculture	394	449	397	432	91
b. Education	5	4	19	31	6
c. Other	438	628	872	1,388	292
C. SURPLUS/DEFICIT BEFORE GRANTS	+163	-312	-843	-1,011	-213
SURPLUS/DEFICIT AFTER GRANTS	<u>+256</u>	<u>-249</u>	<u>-775</u>	<u>-938</u>	<u>-197</u>
D. FINANCING SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-256	249	775	938	197
1. Domestic sources	-293	149	706	843	177
2. Foreign borrowing	37	100	69	95	20
a. U.S. Government	(15)	(21)	(15)	(19)	(4)
b. Other	(22)	(79)	(54)	(76)	(16)

a - Budget.

b - Converted at 4.76 kyats per dollar.



BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	<u>12</u>	<u>-38</u>	<u>-18</u>	<u>-21</u>	<u>-32</u>
1.a. Exports, f.o.b. ^a	268	227	239	191	127
b. Imports ^a	-227	-223	-209	-176	-136
Trade balance	<u>41</u>	<u>-6</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>-9</u>
2. Nonmonetary gold ^b	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(*)
3. Freight and insurance	-4	-5	-4	-3	-2
4. Other transportation	-6	-9	-15	-6	-4
5. Travel	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1
6. Investment income	-	4	*	*	1
7. Government, n.i.e. ^c	-17	-16	-25	-23	-15
8. Other services	-1	-3	-3	-3	-2
Total services	<u>-29</u>	<u>-32</u>	<u>-48</u>	<u>-36</u>	<u>-23</u>
B. TRANSFER PAYMENTS					
9. Private	-*	1	*	-1	1
10. Central government (net) ^d	<u>28</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>4</u>
a. Japan	(27)	(17)	(10)	(10)	
b. U.S.S.R. "Gift"	(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	n.a.
c. U.S. Gov't grants	(1)	(1)	(*)	(12)	
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
<u>Nonmonetary sectors</u>					
11. Private direct investment	15	*	-	-*	-*
12. Other private long-term	*	-	-	-	-
13. Other private short-term	-	-	-	-	-
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government					
a. Loans received	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>
Mainland China ^e	(-)	(-)	(16)	(6)	
IBRD	(3)	(5)	(2)	(*)	
U.S.	(3)	(3)	(4)	(7)	n.a.
USSR	(1)	(2)	(*)	(*)	
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	-	1	
b. Repayments to:	<u>-5</u>	<u>-6</u>	<u>-5</u>	<u>-5</u>	<u>-5</u>
India	(-4)	(-4)	(-4)	(-3)	
IBRD	(-1)	(-2)	(-2)	(-2)	n.a.
c. Other long-term liabilities	5	-1	-1	-*	*
d. Claims of Burma Agr. Marketing Board	-11	6	-23	18	9
e. Other ^e	4	-*	-2	-18	n.a.
<u>Monetary sectors</u>					
16. Commercial bank liabilities	-1	-1	-1	*	-*
17. Commercial bank assets (incr-)	-10	19	-6	-*	-20
18. Central institution liabilities	-	<u>12</u>	<u>-8</u>	<u>-4</u>	<u>15</u>
a. IMF Kyat holdings	-	-	-	-	15
b. Barter agreement accounts	-	12	-8	-4	-
19. Central Institution assets (incr-)	<u>-24</u>	<u>-9</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>22</u>
a. Subscriptions to IMF	-	-	-	-	
b. Government reserves	-4	24	*	1	
c. Barter agreement accounts	11	1	-	-	22
d. Union Bank, other claims	-31	8	34	-4	
e. Monetary gold	-	-42	-	-	-*
D. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	9	-9	1	-3	-4

* - Less than \$500,000. Conversion rate 1 Kyat = \$0.21 P - Provisional.

Source: International Monetary Fund. The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by the IMF.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

BURMA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

n.a. or blank spaces = not available; a dash indicates zero.

a - Trade data based on exchange records (exports mainly f.o.b.; imports mainly c.i.f. for 1963 and mainly f.o.b. for 1964-1967).

b - Included with data for commodity trade.

c - Includes certain expenditures for goods imported by Ministry of Defense.

d - Includes pension payments to Indians and Pakistanis.

e - Details shown below:

ITEM	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
1. IBRD & IDA	0.4	0.3	small	-	
2. Local currency deposits to U.S. account	3.0	-0.1	-2.4	-18.3	
3. Liabilities for processing cotton into textiles	-	-	-	-	
4. Other	0.4	-0.4	-	-	
TOTAL	<u>3.8</u>	<u>-0.2</u>	<u>-2.4</u>	<u>-18.3</u>	<u>n.a.</u>

BURMA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES	NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1966	1967	TOTAL-1946-1967	1946-1967	
A. I. D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	0.2	0.1	59.9	5.4	54.5
<i>Loans</i>	*	*	33.7	5.4	28.3
<i>Grants</i>	0.3	0.1	26.2	-	26.2
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-
FOOD FOR FREEDOM - TOTAL	0.3	0.4	34.4	2.0	32.4
Title I - Sales Agreements:					
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY:					
<i>(Total Sales Agreements)</i>	-	-	30.3	2.0	28.3
<i>(Planned for U.S. Uses)</i>	(-)	(-)	(45.8)	(-)	(45.8)
<i>Planned for Country Use</i>	-	-	25.3	2.0	23.3
<i>Economic Development Loans</i>	-	-	18.0	2.0	16.0
<i>Economic Development Grants</i>	-	-	7.4	-	7.4
<i>Common Defense Grants</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cooley Loans</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other Grants</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Assistance From Other Country Agreements</i>	-	-	5.0	-	5.0
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Donations:					
EMERGENCY RELIEF & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	-	-
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	0.3	0.4	4.1	-	4.1
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	-	-	5.0	6.3	-1.3
TOTAL ECONOMIC	0.5	0.5	99.3	13.7	85.6
<i>Loans</i>	*	*	56.7	13.7	43.0
<i>Grants</i>	0.6	0.5	42.7	-	42.7
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.)	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Credit Assistance</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Grants</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	0.5	0.5	99.3	13.7	85.6
<i>Loans</i>	*	*	56.7	13.7	43.0
<i>Grants</i>	0.6	0.5	42.7	-	42.7

OTHER ASSISTANCE

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES				OTHER FREE WORLD - OECD (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL EXPENDITURES			
	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1946-67	DONOR	CY 1965	CY 1966	CY 1960-66
TOTAL	0.9	1.1	50.7	TOTAL	13.8	13.8	139.9
IBRD-World Bank.....	-	-	33.1	Japan	11.8	10.3	125.6
UNDP-Special Fund.....	-	-	2.2	Germany	0.1	1.3	5.7
UNDP-TA (CY).....	0.4	0.7	10.1	Other	2.0	2.2	8.6
Other UN (CY).....	0.5	0.4	5.3				
				COMMUNIST BLOC ASSISTANCE			
				1966 (Calendar Year).....			24
				1967 (Calendar Year).....			-
				Cumulative thru 1967.....			124

* Less than \$50,000.

CAMBODIA

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Cambodia emerged as a fully sovereign state on January 1, 1955. The most important political force in the country is Prince Sihanouk who is strongly supported by the Cambodian people. Cambodia is a relatively small country of some six million people. Cambodians (Khmers) are a homogeneous people, unified through a common religion (Hinayana Buddhism), a single language, loyalty to the throne and strong nationalist feelings. The country has good resources of agricultural land, timber and fresh-water fish so that it has been traditionally self-sufficient in terms of food supply and the simple requirements of an agricultural society. On the other hand, its mineral resource base is poor, particularly in coal, iron ore and oil. Recently achieved independence has emphasized the severe shortage of skilled workers, administrators, and entrepreneurs.

Agricultural pursuits provide the main source of employment opportunities. The Cambodian worker tends to avoid non-farm work requiring manual labor. Government service is the traditional field of employment for educated Cambodians, but job opportunities there are inadequate for the growing number of Cambodians trained under the expanded educational system.

Unlike many other countries in the Far East, Cambodia has an abundance of agricultural land and population pressures on its land resources are not heavy. Improvements to the highway system have quickened the pace of commerce and plans for extensions, when completed, will open up regions presently inaccessible. While the bulk of industry is concerned with the processing of agricultural commodities, in recent years there has been a considerable growth in the number and variety of small industrial establishments. Between 1953-1963 electric power output has increased by 250%. Domestic industry is heavily regulated and partly state-owned.

About 85-90 percent of the land under cultivation is devoted to rice. Rice output is considerably above prewar and normally is sufficient to provide a sizeable surplus for export. Corn, the second largest food crop, is grown for animal feed and for export. Livestock, a source of cash income, is becoming more important because of increased domestic consumption and export. Cattle herd losses from the rinderpest disease are heavy. Rubber and pepper, unlike other crops, are scientifically cultivated. Rubber, output of which is expanding, is grown mostly on French-owned estates. Pepper, which requires extensive cultivation, is grown mainly on Chinese-owned estates using Chinese labor. About 60% of all farm holding are under 2.5 acres; only 2% of the farms are as large as 25 acres. Almost all farmers own the land they till.

The banking facilities of Cambodia have been available almost entirely for financing export, import, and short-term transactions. While the Royal Office of Cooperation, a nationwide cooperative with offices in principal provincial towns, makes short-term loans, most financing is secured from traditional channels, (e.g. rice mill owners and money lenders). The National Equipment Fund (Development Bank) and the new National Commercial Bank are practically the only institutions making long-term loans to the private sector. In late 1963 the government announced the impending nationalization of all private banks by July 1964. The charter of the National Bank was changed and it was authorized to engage in commercial operations.

The government also nationalized all export and import trade effective March 1964 and established a state trading company to replace private traders. This was followed by a law fully nationalizing the insurance business effective July 1964.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY Tropical Cambodia has a climate suitable for a large variety of crops. There is a dry northeast monsoon from December-May and a wet southwest monsoon for the rest of the year. Water from the wet monsoon floods the Mekong River complex causing the great Tonle Sap Lake, which lies in the central flat lands, to act as a huge flood reservoir. The silt deposited by the floods renews the fertility of the soil. The northern and southwestern portions of the country are mountainous.

AREA 70,000 square miles.

AGRICULTURAL LAND 16% of the total, mainly devoted to rice. Per capita agricultural land is 1.1 acres. The main agricultural regions are the area bordering Lake Tonle Sap, and the area bordering the Mekong River from the Vietnamese border to Stung Treng. Nearly all farmers own the land they till.

PRINCIPAL CROPS Rice is by far the most important crop and in good years the chief export. The rubber plantations are being further developed and production is slowly expanding. Other important crops are corn, sugar, kapok, tobacco, and pepper.

FORESTS Roughly 57% (world average 30%) of the country is forested primarily with hardwoods; there is a small amount of pine. Two-thirds of the forest area is classified as exploitable. Output is largely fuelwood and a small volume of sawlogs.

FISHERIES Cambodia contains large fresh-water fish resources which have been impaired by overfishing, silting and destruction of plant life. There is considerable salt-water fishing.

MINERALS Reserves are small. While a thorough mineral survey has not been made, there are known reserves of phosphate and iron ore. Some gold, zircons, sapphires and rubies have been found.

FUELS Coal has recently been discovered but authentic details are lacking.

RIVER RESOURCES The great Mekong River is a source of water for rice growing and an important transportation artery. There are a few potential hydroelectric resources, principally in Kampot and along the upper Mekong.

GNP Per capita GNP is roughly equivalent to the average per capita GNP in the Far East excluding Japan.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION 7 million (1968). About 80% of the population are Khmers. The minorities are people of Chinese, Vietnamese and Malayan descent and hill tribes. The Chinese and Vietnamese are important in commercial activities.

Annual Growth 2.4 percent.

Population Density About 90 per square mile, low for the Far East. The population is concentrated in river areas and population density is most heavy in the provinces of Kandall, Kompong Cham, and Preg Veng.

Religions Hinayana or Theravada Buddhism.

Immigration Cambodian policy is set against large-scale immigration.

LABOR FORCE Agricultural pursuits provide the main source of employment. Workers are largely unskilled and people with entrepreneurial or administrative skills are scarce. Outside government there are few employment opportunities considered suitable by the educated. In 1962 there were an estimated 2,560,500 persons in the labor force of which about 80% were in agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 3% in manufacturing; 1% in construction; 6% in commerce; 1% in transport, storage and communications; and 7% in services.

CAMBODIA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HUMAN RESOURCES (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

General Considerable progress has been made in providing new educational opportunities at the primary school level; progress at higher levels is limited. Emphasis now is being placed on functional instruction, practical activities, and vocational education.

Literacy 31% and rising.

Teachers One teacher per 340 inhabitants (1964).

Schools In 1964: 4,000 elementary schools, 180 secondary, 17 vocational schools, 3 schools for teacher training, and 9 schools for higher education.

Students 13% (1964) of the population.

HEALTH

Life expectancy 44 years.

Physicians 1 per 24,000 (1964).

Hospital facilities 1,220 persons per bed. (1962)

Diet Caloric intake 2,000 calories. The mainstay of the diet is rice.

Main diseases Malaria, tuberculosis, yaws, scabies, trachoma, leprosy and intestinal diseases.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS A 240 mile railroad goes from Phnom Penh to Poipet where it connects with the Thai border.

ROADS About 2,600 miles of improved roads and some 600 miles of unimproved roads.

HARBORS The only seaport is Sihanoukville. The river port of Phnom Penh will accommodate vessels up to 7,000 tons in the rainy season and up to 1,500 tons at other times.

WATERWAYS By far the most important means of transportation are the inland waterways which are used by barges, junks, and small steamboats.

AVIATION There is international airline service to Pochentong Airport in Phnom Penh.

ELECTRIC POWER About 85% of the power output is produced at Phnom Penh and most of the balance at Battambang, Kompong Cham and Kampot. Per capita output is low.

MANUFACTURING The small industrial sector is slowly growing. Textile, plywood, cement and paper plants have been recently established.

MINING Mining activity is of little economic significance. There is some extracting and processing of phosphates, semi-precious stone and salt.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS Rice and rubber, the chief exports, accounted for 54% and 28% respectively of total 1964/66 exports. In 1966 Cambodia's markets were mainly in France, Hong Kong, Singapore and the United States.

IMPORTS Since 1955, except for 1964 and 1965, imports have been in excess of exports. In 1966 the chief sources of supply were Japan, France, Communist China and other Communist countries.

CAMBODIA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
FOREIGN TRADE								
5,8	J. COMMODITY TRADE ^a							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Mill. US \$	56	88	105	67	83	
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-90	-82	-103	-111	-96	
	3. Trade balance	"	-34	6	2	-44	-13	
5,9	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	K. Exports to:	Mill. US \$						
	1. United States	"	15	3	3	1	2(10 mos)	
	2. France	"	14	20	20	11	7	"
	3. Hong Kong	"	7	8	8	5	15	"
	4. Malaysia & Singapore	"	10	12	16	13	9	"
	5. Communist bloc	"	*	13	15	12	12	"
	L. Imports from:	"						
	1. United States	"	7	4	3	2	2	"
	(c.i.f.) 2. France	"	21	12	21	30	26	"
	3. Japan	"	13	17	18	13	11	"
	4. Hong Kong	"	10	4	2	4	3	"
	5. Communist bloc	"	5	20	30	34	15	"
5,10	M. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b.)	Mill. US \$						
	1. Rubber	"	18	13	35	25	17	"
	2. Rice	"	22	60	55	24	37	"
	3. Corn	"	6	8	5	8	1	"
11	N. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)	Mill. US \$						
	1. Machinery and transp. equip	"	6	20	27	32		
	2. Textile yarn, fabrics, etc	"	2	14	17	15		
	O. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1.							
	P. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export prices	"						
	2. Import prices	"						
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
12	Q. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)	Mill. US \$						
	1. Balance on goods and services	"	-56	-25	-13			
	2. Private direct investment	"	-	-	-			
	3. Official grants (net)	"	47	25	6			
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	-	-	10			
5	R. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS ^b	Mill. US \$	89	84	97	100	91	86(Jan)
	1. Gold	"	-	-	-	-	-	
	2. IMF gold tranche	"	-	-	-	-	-	
	3. Foreign exchange	"	89	84	97	100	91	86(Jan)
	S. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS ^b	"						
	T. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS ^b	"	2	18	15	12	19	
	U. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES ^b	"						
	V. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES ^b	"						
10	W. EXCHANGE RATE (official) ^b	Riels/US \$	35	35	35	35	35	35(April)
	1. Official foreign exchange	"	72	112	88	77	68	69(Mar.)
	2. Hong Kong free market	"						

† BASIC SOURCES:

1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
2. USDA Economic Research Service, (ERS) special calculations for AID/W and FAS crop circulars.
3. "Rubber Statistical Bulletin," Monthly.
4. UN "Statistical Yearbook."
5. National Bank of Cambodia "Monthly Bulletin."
6. Based on AID/W estimates.

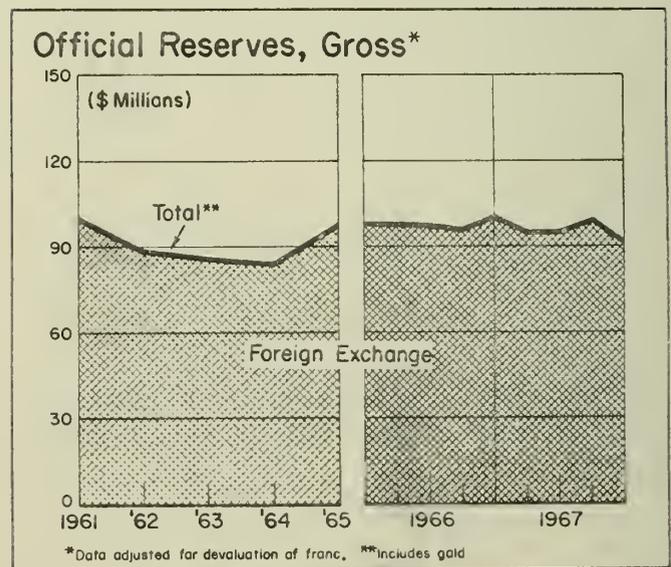
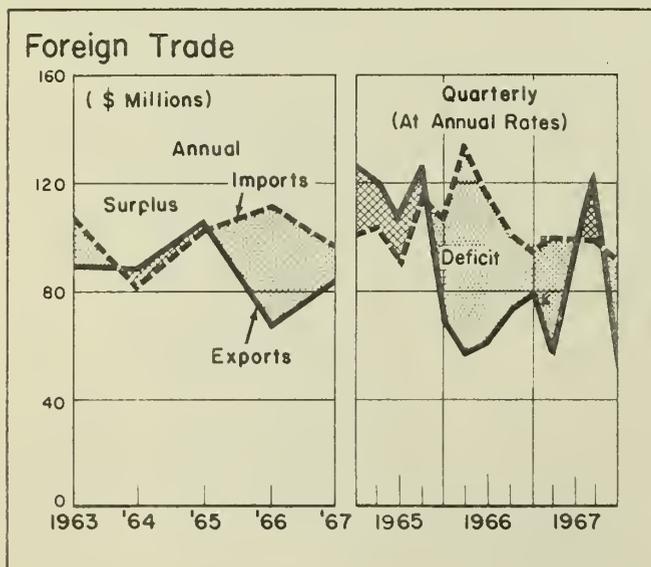
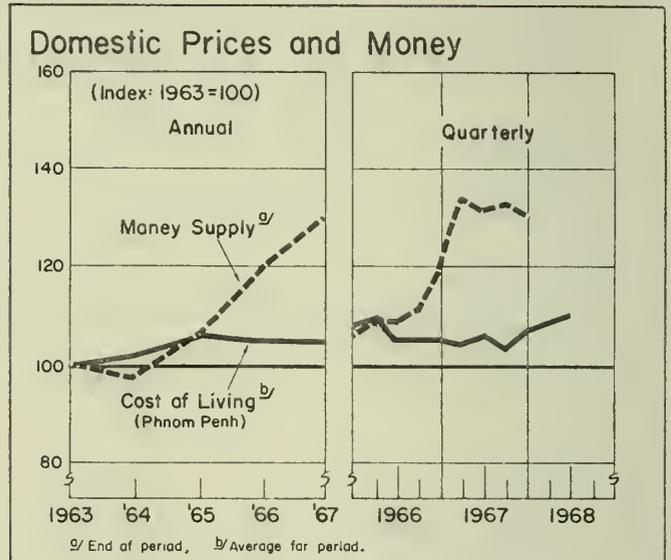
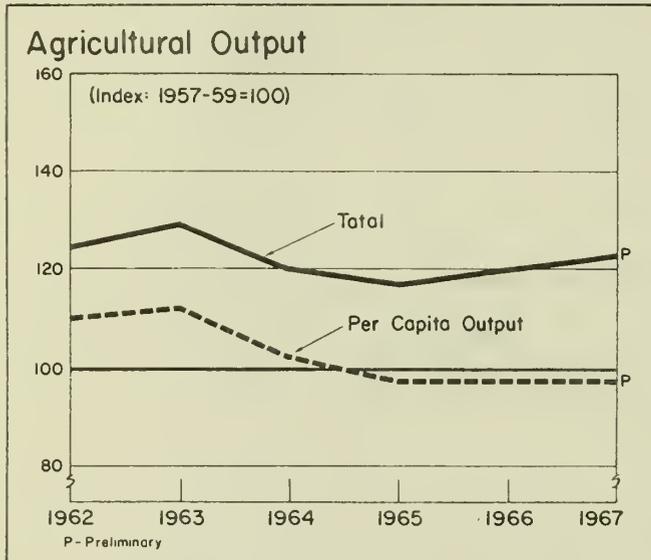
7. Based on "Far Eastern Economic Review" 1965 Yearbook.
8. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
9. IMF "Direction of Trade."
10. Foreign Service Airgrams.
11. UN "Yearbook of International Trade Statistics."
12. Table on page 11; data based on IMF reports.

n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero. † - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

a - Excludes reexports. b - Gold included in foreign exchange. c - Adjusted to reflect the devaluation of French franc holdings.

* - Less than \$500,000.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS



CAMBODIA

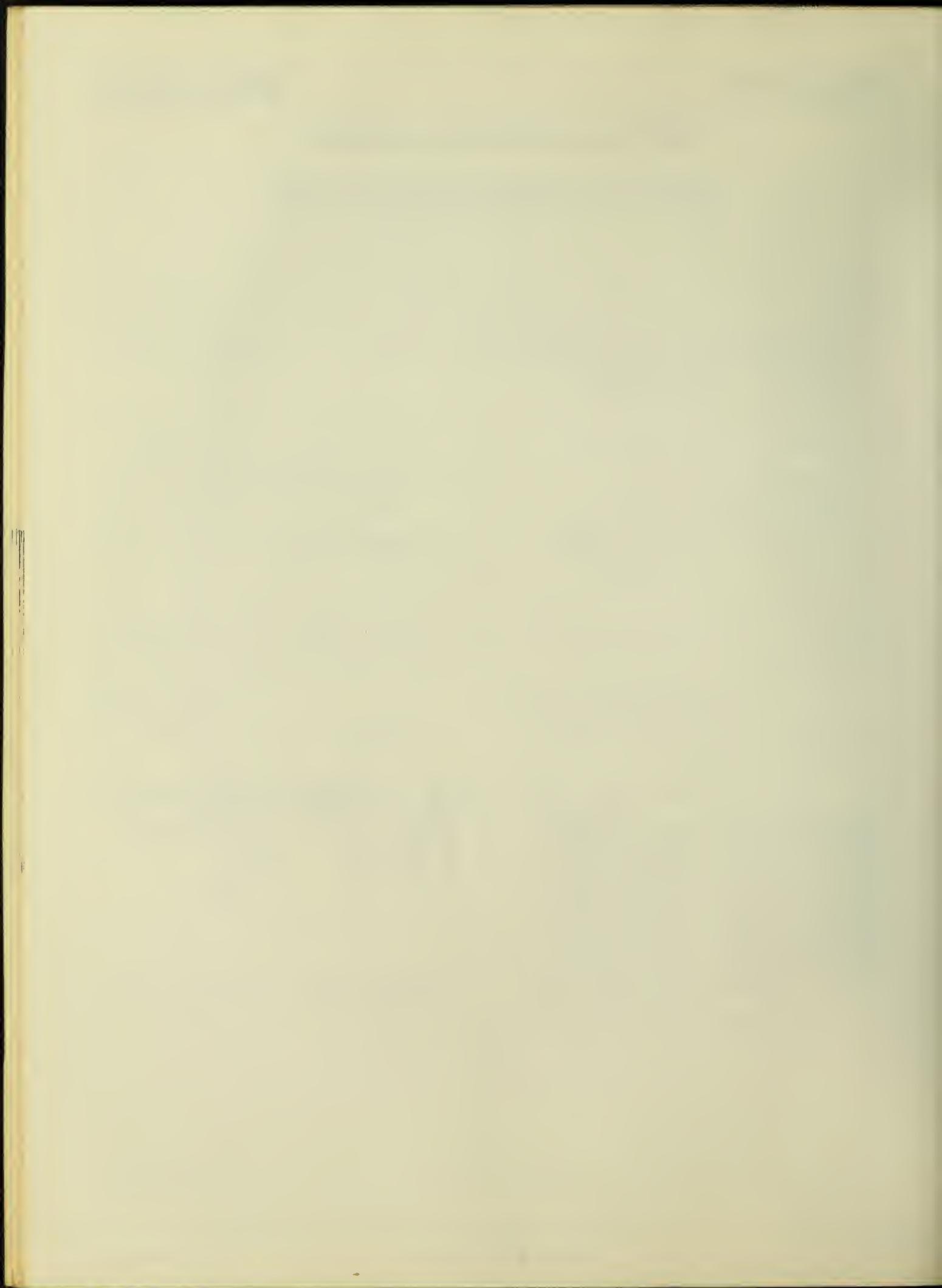
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES^{a/}

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending				Mill.US\$b ^{b/}
	1965	1966	1967	1968	
	(Millions of Riels)				
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	4,130	4,931	5,440	5,876	167.9
1. Income & business taxes	1,476	1,775		2,149	61.4
2. Customs duties	1,723	2,000		2,387	68.2
3. Land revenue	96	120	n.a.	145	4.1
4. Other taxes and administrative revenues	835	1,036		1,195	34.2
B. EXPENDITURES - TOTAL	6,100	7,000	6,686	6,874	196.4
1. National Defense	1,846	1,893	1,992	2,264	64.7
2. Education	1,130	1,344	1,446	1,524	43.5
3. Health & welfare	357	370	360	355	10.1
4. Public works, transportation and communications	250	506	306	301	8.6
5. Agriculture	221	272	244	241	6.9
6. Commerce, industry and mines	17	24	16	17	.5
7. Other administrative	2,279	2,591	2,322	2,172	62.1
C. DEFICIT	-1,970	-2,069	-1,246	-998	-28.5

a/ All data are budget estimates.

b/ 35 Riels per US dollar.

Source: Far Eastern Economic Review Yearbook, 1966, 1967 and 1968 and Foreign Service Despatches.



CAMBODIA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-23	-44	-21	-25	-13
1.a. Exports, f.o.b. ^a	62	68	79	85	88
b. Imports, f.o.b. ^a	<u>-84</u>	<u>-108</u>	<u>-95</u>	<u>-104</u>	<u>-97</u>
Trade balance	-22	-40	-16	-19	-9
2. Nonmonetary gold	-	-	-	-	-
3. Freight and insurance	-1	-1	-1	-*	-2
4. Travel	-1	-1	-*	-*	*
5. Investment income	3	-1	-1	-2	-*
6. Government, n.i.e.	-1	-*	1	*	1
7. Other services	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-3</u>
Total services	-1	-4	-5	-6	-5
B. TRANSFER PAYMENTS					
9. Private	8	2	1	1	2
10. Central government	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>6</u>
a. U.S. (A.I.D.)	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>
b. Other grants	-*	2	3	19	4
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
Nonmonetary sectors	<u>-4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-*</u>	<u>13</u>
11. Private direct investment					
12. Other private long-term	} -6	} 10	} -4	} -*	} 3
13. Other private short-term					
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government	<u>2</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>10</u>
a. Loan receipts	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10</u>
b. Loan repayments	-*	-	-	-	-*
c. Local currency deposits					
for U.S. account	1	-2	-	-	-
d. Assets	-	-2	1	*	*
Monetary sector	<u>-2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-15</u>	<u>-3</u>
17. Commercial bank assets (incr.-)	<u>1</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-13</u>	<u>2</u>
18. Central institutions: liabilities	-2	1	1	-3	4
19. Central institutions: Assets (incr.-)	<u>-1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-9</u>
a. Foreign securities	<u>4</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-*</u>
b. Payments agreements	3	-*	-2	-2	4
c. Gold and foreign	-8	10	3	2	-13
D. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-3	4	-4	14	-5

* - Less than \$500,000.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

a - Exchange record data.

Source: International Monetary Fund. The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by the IMF.

CAMBODIA

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

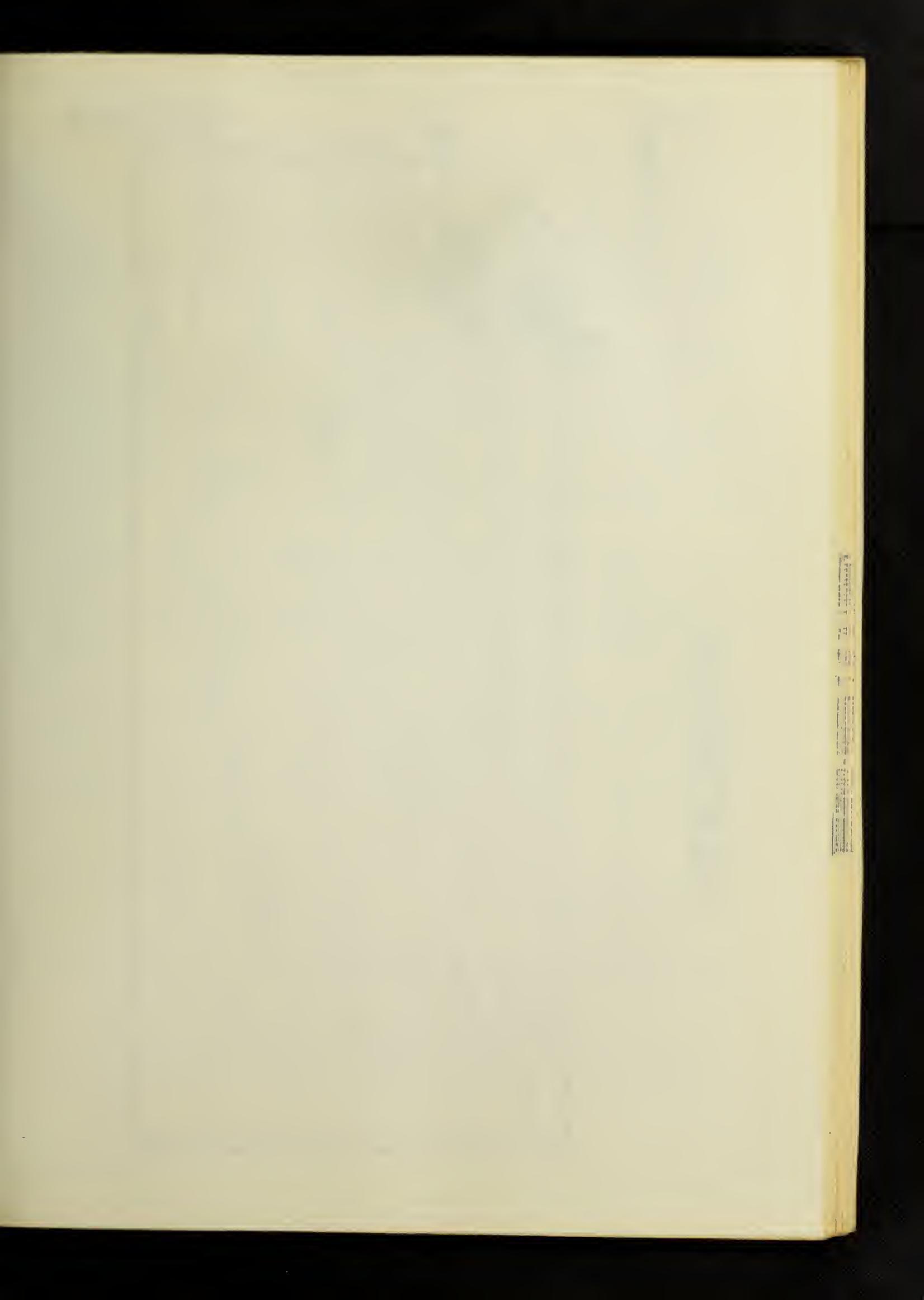
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

FROM THE UNITED STATES ^{a/}	NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST				
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD 1946-1948	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD 1949-1952	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD					FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL 1946-1967			
			1953-1954	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965			1966	1967	
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL.....			117.4	28.2	25.7	23.1	22.7	31.2	18.6	-7.9	-6.1	-0.4	-0.3	252.2	-	252.2
Loans.....			117.4	28.2	25.7	23.1	22.7	31.2	18.6	-7.9	-6.1	-0.4	-0.3	252.2	-	252.2
Grants.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND.....			2.3	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	3.0	-	3.0
FOOD FOR FREEDOM - TOTAL.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I - Sales Agreements: PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements) (Planned for U.S. Uses).....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planned for Country Use.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coolley Loans.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Donations: BENEFICIARY RELIEF & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....			2.3	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	0.5	*	*	2.9	-	2.9
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC.....			119.7	28.2	25.7	23.1	22.7	31.2	18.6	-7.9	-5.6	-0.4	-0.3	255.2	-	255.2
Loans.....			119.7	28.2	25.7	23.1	22.7	31.2	18.6	-7.9	-5.6	-0.4	-0.3	255.2	-	255.2
Grants.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.) ^{b/}			44.6	7.9	3.9	2.9	5.4	8.7	9.9	3.6	0.3	-	-	87.1	-	87.1
Credit Assistance.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants.....			44.6	7.9	3.9	2.9	5.4	8.7	9.9	3.6	0.3	-	-	87.1	-	87.1
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)			(3.8)	(2.7)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(1.1)	(1.6)	(2.1)	(1.1)	(-)	(*)	(-)	(12.8)	(-)	(12.8)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS.....			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY.....			44.6	7.9	3.9	2.9	5.4	8.7	9.9	3.6	0.3	-	-	87.1	-	87.1
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.....			0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	12.0	-	12.0
UNDP - SF.....			-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.6	-	4.6
UNDP - IA (CY).....		*	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	4.9	-	4.9
Other UN (CY).....			0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.5	-	2.5

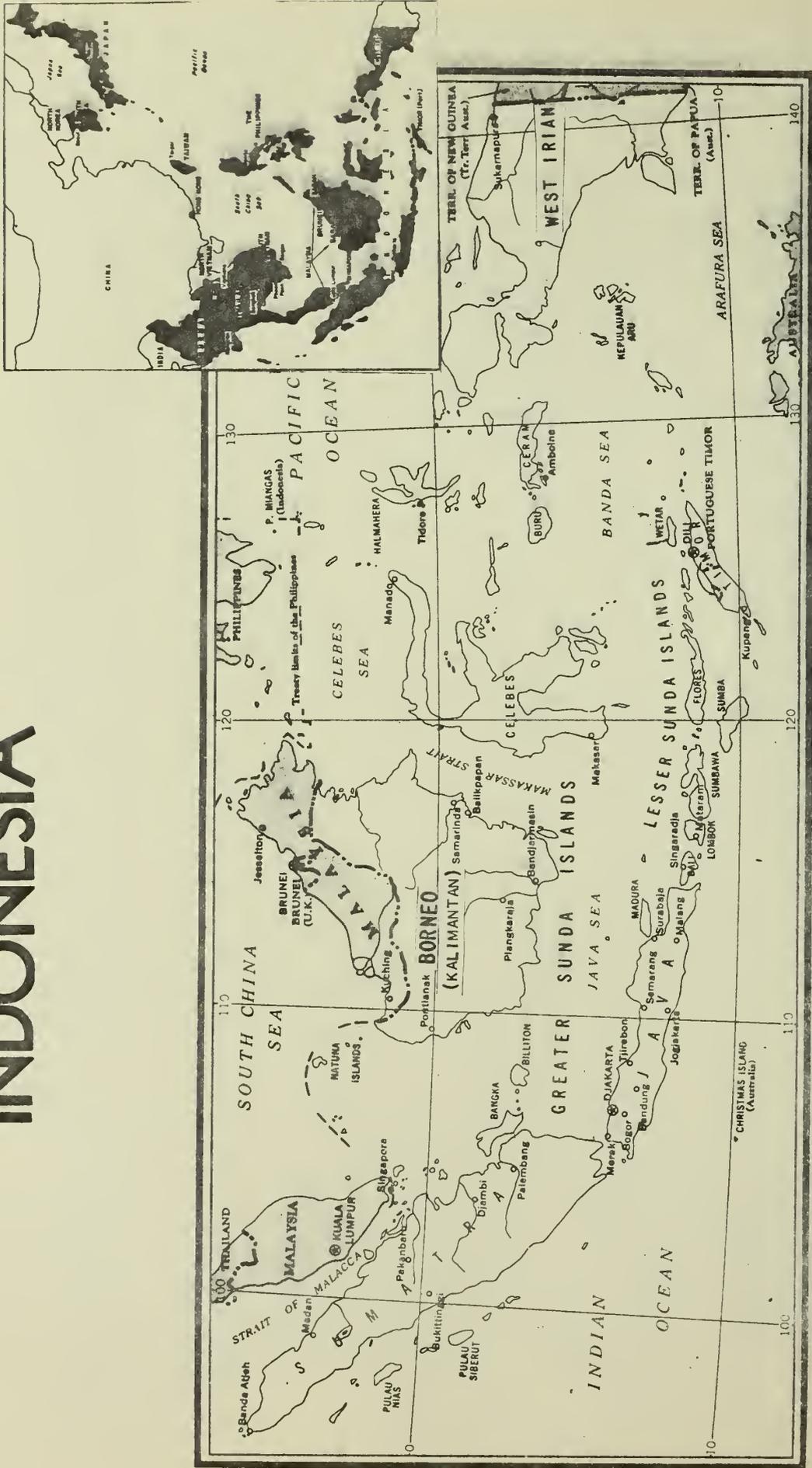
* Less than \$50,000.

^{a/} Excludes aid to Indochina prior to partition.

^{b/} Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1967 is the cumulative program.



INDONESIA



INDONESIA

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS *

The Republic of Indonesia, the world's largest archipelago, was established in 1950 as the result of a merger of a number of autonomous states which arose at the close of World War II. It consists of four main islands, fifteen smaller ones and about 3,000 others stretching some 5,000 miles along the equator across the main shipping lanes between Europe and the Far East. Java and Madura contain 65% of the nation's population and are among the most densely populated areas in the world. Indonesia's other islands are not heavily populated. Efforts to relieve population pressures on Java and Madura by resettlement on other islands have not been successful.

While most Indonesians are of Malay origin and about 95% are of the Moslem faith, the various ethnic groups on the many islands are not strongly united. There are relatively few Indonesians with the skills and educational training necessary to run their economy. The Chinese minority comprises about 3% of the population. While the government in recent years has attempted to restrict Chinese power in the economy, they still exercise considerable influence as traders, moneylenders and entrepreneurs. After the abortive coup of October 1965, the government took even stronger measures against the Chinese and in favor of facilitating the entry of Indonesians into trade and of encouraging the formation of Indonesian-owned companies.

Indonesians have a relatively low standard of living; per capita GNP is roughly estimated at \$100. Health facilities, although improving, are poor and life expectancy is less than half that in the United States. Substantial improvements are taking place in the educational system but it is still considered inadequate.

The various islands differ significantly in natural resources. Heavily populated Java has especially rich volcanic soil, on which rice, rubber, sugar, tea, coffee and copra are easy to grow. It also contains some petroleum. The main petroleum fields however, are in Sumatra which also has important rubber plantations. The large tin mines are at Bangka and Billiton. Borneo has rubber, copra and petroleum, and the Celebes produces important quantities of copra. Most of Indonesia's exports originate in the islands outside Java; these areas, however, receive only about one-fourth of Indonesia's imports. Because of their large contributions to the government's customs receipts and foreign exchange earnings the outer islands have felt that government expenditures in them should be increased.

Agriculture is by far the most important activity throughout Indonesia. It provides work for about 70% of the labor force and accounts for roughly 60% of the country's GNP. Two systems of farming have grown up side by side: smallholders who generally produce few cash crops and estates which produce crops for export. Since 1953 total agricultural production has just kept with population growth but per capita food output has grown slightly. Unsettled conditions have been detrimental to estate activities. Rice and rubber alone now account for about two-thirds of agricultural production and together with corn, casava, and copra, for 85% of such production. Since 1956 rubber output has been relatively low. Previously by far the world's largest producer of natural rubber, Indonesia is now in second place. Except for rice and wheat few foods are imported.

Indonesia is the most important free Asiatic producer of crude petroleum in the Far East. Most of the industry is operated by foreign companies under agreements with the government. The Indonesian government has engaged in negotiations with additional oil companies for exploitation rights, particularly of off-shore oil. Indonesia's tin output has dropped from 18% of the free world total in 1958-60 to about 9% in 1964-66; current rate of output is relatively low.

Three commodities account for 72% of Indonesia's exports in 1964-66 (rubber 32%, petroleum 35% and tin 5%). Since rubber and tin prices fluctuate widely, Indonesia's economy is particularly vulnerable to the varying demands for these products as well as to the changes in the volume of its other trade. Customs receipts and foreign exchange taxes provide a large portion of total government revenue.

There is very little industry in Indonesia and the small amount that exists is located principally on Java. Industrial expansion has been retarded by the unfavorable investment climate, lack of capital, and shortage of raw materials, repair parts, and skilled personnel. However, a new Foreign Investment law enacted in early 1967 and the subsequent signing of a bilateral investment guarantee agreement with the U.S. have considerably improved the investment climate.

* Excludes West Irian pending U.M. plebiscite.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

INDONESIA

(Excludes West Irian)

NATURAL RESOURCES

- CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY The four large islands and fifteen smaller ones plus roughly 3,000 tiny islands which comprise Indonesia stretch some 3,000 miles from east to west along the equator, and lie astride the main shipping lanes from Europe to the Far East. The seas separating the western islands from mainland Asia are shallow and tidal swamps extend far inland. The eastern islands, however, are surrounded by deep waters. The islands are predominantly mountainous, a central range running almost their entire length. There are many large plains, some of which have great fertility. Considerable volcanic activity takes place in the Bali-Sumbawa area; volcanic ash carried by rivers to the plains enriches the soil. Rainfall is heavy and increases with altitude. The dry monsoon occurs from June-September and the wet monsoon from October-April.
- AREA 576,000 square miles of which Borneo (Kalimantan) comprises 36%, Sumatra 32%, Celebes (Sulawesi) 13%, Java and Madura 9%, and all other islands 10%. Excludes West Irian (160,000 sq.mi.).
- AGRICULTURAL LAND 12% of the land area, a very low ratio. Per capita agricultural land of 0.4 acres is about average for the Far East. The particularly productive land on Java and Madura has supported an exceptionally heavy concentration of population. Two systems of farming exist side by side - estates, producing mainly for export and smallholders who may raise a few cash crops. Considerable pressure is being exerted by farmers on Java and Sumatra to obtain farmland and this has led to encroachment by squatters on estates and forested areas.
- PRINCIPAL CROPS Indonesia produces a wide variety of crops. The most important food crops are rice, corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, soybeans and peanuts. The more valuable commercial crops are rubber, copra, sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco and palm oil.
- FORESTS About 61% of the land area is forested, more than double the world average. Forests are mainly used for fuelwood. The teak forests on Java are managed by the government. Some pine stands in Sumatra and Borneo seem suitable for wood pulp use; the forest resources of Borneo appear adequate to support a large lumber industry.
- FISHERIES The fishing resources of Indonesia can sustain a considerably larger industry. Both deep-sea and inland fishing are of importance. Fishing has expanded in recent years through the use of motorized vessels and more fish cultivation in rice fields. Handicaps are lack of capital, high interest rates, and inadequate terminal processing facilities.
- MINERALS The country is rich in minerals. Tin reserves are large and Indonesia is a low-cost producer. There are plentiful supplies of bauxite; exploitation is held back by the large distance from potential customers. While there are large iron deposits, presence of nickel and chromium hinder exploitation. Nickel is found in concentrations of from 1 - 4%. Manganese output is growing; proved reserves, however, are limited. There are large deposits of sulphur.
- FUELS Indonesia is the most important Asiatic petroleum producer east of the Persian Gulf. Only a fraction of the available natural gas is being used. Coal is of low grade, but it is believed coking coal may be found.
- RIVER RESOURCES Inland waterways are important on eastern Sumatra and Borneo, abundant rainfall making for good navigability; they are generally unimportant in Java, Madura and the Celebes. There are numerous promising sites for development by hydroelectric power.
- GNP Roughly estimated at about \$100 per capita (1966).

HUMAN RESOURCES

- POPULATION 110 million (mid-1967); excl. West Irian est. at 87 1/2,000.
- Annual growth Officially est. at about 2.4%, but may be considerably higher.
- Population density 2.4 per square mile and varies considerably. Java and Madura with 1,000 persons per square mile are among the most heavily populated places in the world. Density per square mile on the other main islands are: Celebes 90; Sumatra 90; Borneo 30; other islands 120.
- Principal Cities Java: Djakarta, Surabaya, Jogjakarta, Semarang, Bandung, Surakarta, and Malang; Sumatra: Medan and Palembang; Borneo: Bandjarmasin and Pontianak; Celebes: Makassar.
- Resettlement To relieve the population pressure on Java, the government has encouraged and assisted resettlement. The inadequate response to date is ascribed in large part to the need for social and economic facilities in the resettlement areas.
- Composition About 95% of the Indonesians are of Malay stock. Chinese were officially estimated at 2.8 million at the end of 1966.
- Religion Roughly 95% of the people are Muslim.

INDONESIA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

- LABOR FORCE Plentiful, but skilled labor is very scarce. Properly trained and supervised, Indonesians have proven to be good industrial workers. About 70% of the labor force is in agriculture.
- EDUCATION
- General Substantial improvements are being made in the educational facilities available to Indonesians. Schooling is not free at any level but two-thirds of school-age children up to 12 were in school (1960). Less than 1% of the population receives a university education.
- LITERACY 43% aged 15 and over; based on a 1961 sample survey in Java.
- STUDENTS In 1961 there were 10.7 million students who comprised 11% of the population. Secondary school enrollment up from 700,000 in 1961 to 1 million in 1964.
- TEACHERS One primary teacher per 40 pupils, 1 secondary teacher per 23 pupils (1964).
- HEALTH
- Life expectancy About 32 years, lower than the average for the area and less than half that of the U.S.
- Infant mortality Roughly estimated at 125 per 1,000 live births (1964).
- Physicians One physician per 34,820 people (1964). Facilities are being provided to increase the number of doctors and trained nurses.
- Health facilities Facilities are improving but are still far from adequate. In 1964 there were 1,400 inhabitants per hospital bed, (U.S. 110 per bed).
- Diet The low per capita caloric intake is about 2,160 calories (1959-61).
- Main diseases Malaria, tuberculosis, yaws, leprosy, intestinal parasites, trachoma, blindness and hookworms.

TRANSPORT POWER & INDUSTRY

- RAILROADS The well integrated Java network connects the principal cities. In Sumatra, the three most developed areas are served by unconnected railroads. In Madura, the most productive areas have railroad service.
- HIGHWAYS 50,000 miles in 1960. Road transport is increasing; highways are handling most of the shorthaul movement and securing a larger share of long-haul freight. Java and Madura have an extensive road network and Sumatra a more limited system; road networks are localized in Borneo, Celebes, the Lesser Sunda Islands and the Moluccas.
- MERCHANT FLEET About 582,000 gross registered tons (1966); tonnage is increasing. Efficiency of operation could be improved substantially.
- HARBORS Indonesia's harbors handle large volumes of freight. Ports accommodating ocean vessels are: Java - Surabaya, Tandjungpriok; Sumatra - Belawan, Palembang, Sabang, Teluk Bajur; Celebes - Makassar; Borneo - Balikpapan. The important ports of Semarang and Tjirebon are served by lighters.
- AIR TRANSPORTATION Garuda, the government-owned airline, provides inter- and intra-island as well as limited foreign service. A private line provides internal service while external service is furnished by international air lines.
- ELECTRIC POWER Most of Indonesia's limited power capacity is on Java. Per capita output is small.
- MANUFACTURING The small industrial sector, largely located on Java, is confined mainly to textiles, cement, paper, a few chemicals, processing of agricultural commodities and light consumer products. Industry has been experiencing increasing difficulty in recent years, as the economic situation deteriorated, because of the inability to import raw materials and spare parts.
- MINING Production of crude oil is expanding. Tin output is rising from the low levels reached in 1963. Coal production is far below 1953-54 levels.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

- EXPORTS Disturbed political and economic conditions have held down Indonesian exports in recent years. Exports in 1966 were 2% below the 1957 level. Of 1964-66 exports, oil accounted for 55% and rubber, 32%.
- IMPORTS Shortages of foreign exchange have forced import restrictions and have not permitted a normal import pattern to emerge in recent years.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

INDONESIA

+	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
3	A. POPULATION: ^a (Annual Growth: 2.5%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 15%)	Thousands	89,441	102,500	104,900	107,500	110,100	112,740
PRODUCTION								
2	B. AGRICULTURE							
	1. Total production index	1957-59=100	101	107	108	113	116 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	101	94	92	94	95 ^P	
	3. Food production index	"	101	109	108	114	116 ^P	
	4. Per capita food prod. index	"	101	95	92	95	95 ^P	
	5. Rice, rough	1,000 MT	12,280	12,950	13,600	14,060	14,340 ^P	
	6. Copra ^b	"	1,080	1,190	1,210	1,350	1,300 ^P	
	7. Cassava	"	11,280	11,750	11,270	12,100	12,500 ^P	
	8. Rubber	"	700	650	720	710	760 ^P	
3	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
1,3	1. Petroleum, crude	1,000 MT	16,100	22,820	23,760	22,400	25,260	
4	2. Tin concentrates (metal cont.) ...	"	23.6	16.6	14.9	12.7	13.8	3.2(3 mos)
	3. Cement	"	300	440	360	360		
4	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
	1. Fish catches	1,000 MT	690	n.a.	960	1,000		
5	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Mill. KWH	1,600	1,820	1,950	1,955		
	2. Per capita production	KWH	18	18	19	18		
6	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Mill. US \$				10,750 ^E		
	3. Total GNP, 1966 dollars	"						
	4. Plus imports of goods & services ..	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods & services ..	"						
	6. Equals Total Available Resources ..	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl. defense) ..	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP (1966 dollars)	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita (1966 dollars)	Dollars				100 ^E		
DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA								
3	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Consumer prices (Djakarta)	1963=100	80	205	830	9,502	25,612	52,416(4 mos)
8	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [Ⓢ]	1963=100	11	256	1,030	7,804 ^E		
9	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES ^d							
	1. Domestic revenues, total	Mill. rupiahs		283.4	923.4	13,670	81,300 ^e	
	2. Expenditures, total	"		681.3	2,526.3	29,010	81,300 ^e	
	3. Deficit or surplus	"		-397.9	-1,602.9	-15,340	-	
	Method of Financing:							
	4. Foreign grants and loans	"						
	5. Domestic borrowing and reserves ..	"						

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Estimated directly in dollars.
 P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. Ⓢ - End of period.
 a - Revised series. These estimates exclude West Irian (mid-1968 pop. est. 894,000). b - Commercial production only. c - Money in circulation. d - See note on page 9. e - Budget.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

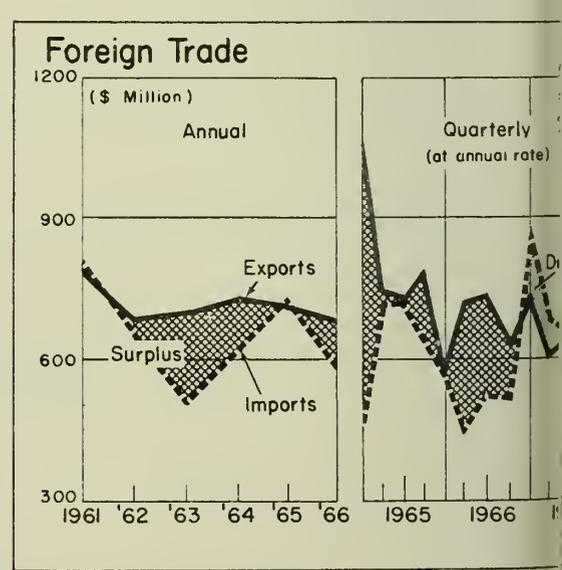
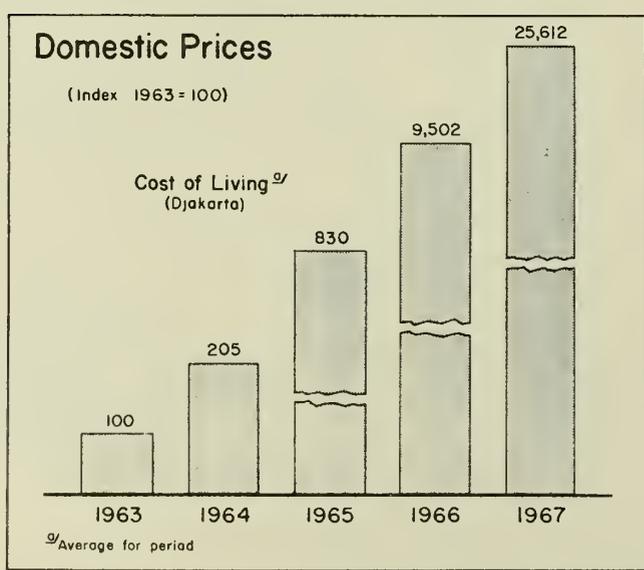
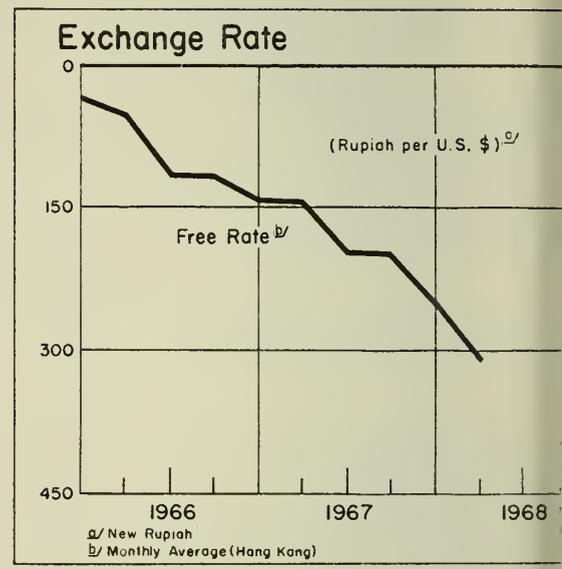
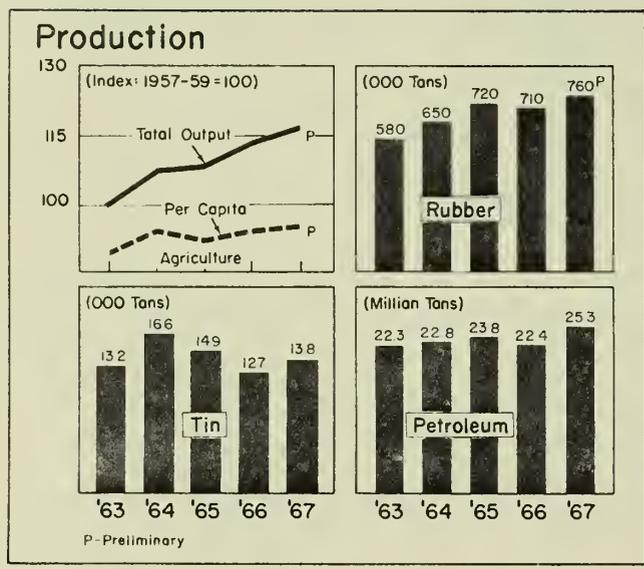
ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
FOREIGN TRADE							
COMMODITY TRADE							
1. Exports, f.o.b.	Mill. US \$	791	724	708	679	656	
2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-544	-622	-718	-583	-518	(10 mos)
3. Trade balance	"	247	102	-10	96		
SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
Exports to:							
1. United States	Mill. US \$	130	170	165	179	101	
2. Malaysia & Singapore	"	220	75	n.a.	n.a.	66	
3. United Kingdom	"	96	19	9	13		
4. Japan	"	27	115	134	158	156	
5. Communist bloc	"	54	n.a.	81	n.a.		
Imports from:							
1. United States	"	82	81	46	66		
(c.i.f.) 2. Western Europe	"	141	145	194	200		
3. Japan	"	70	133	225	130		
4. Hong Kong	"	24	50	36	86		
5. Communist bloc	"	46	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
1. Rubber	Mill. US \$	262	231	223	223	169	25(2 mos)
2. Petroleum and products	"	315	267	271	206	238	39 "
3. Tin (metal & ore)	"	36	34	40	31 ^a	49 ^a	5 ^a "
4. Coconut products	"	23	26	18	15	13	3 "
MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	Mill. US \$						
PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
1.							
TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)							
	1963=100	119	116(3 mos)				
1. Export prices	"	106	114 "				
2. Import prices	"	89	98 "				
PAYMENTS & RESERVES							
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
1. Balance on goods and services	Mill. US \$	-41	-229	-247	-123		
2. Private direct investment	"		25	18	-44		
3. Official grants (net)	"		24	25	15		
4. Official loan receipts (net)	"		56	5	70		
OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS[Ⓞ]							
	Mill. US \$	217	n.a.	21 ^E	23 ^E	n.a.	
1. Gold	"	37					
2. IMF gold tranche	"	-					
3. Foreign exchange	"	180					
OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS[Ⓞ]							
COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [Ⓞ]	"	29	n.a.	13 ^E	n.a.	n.a.	
CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [Ⓞ]	"	29					
COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [Ⓞ]	"						
EXCHANGE RATE (official)[Ⓞ]							
1. Selling rate (Hong Kong) ^b	Rupiah/US \$	0.103	5.747	35.4	143.3	251.3	310.6.(Mkr)

SOURCE:
 7. "Warta B.P.S." Central Bureau of Statistics, Republic of Indonesia.
 8. Quarterly Economic Review, Djakarta.
 9. Estimates based on various published sources.
 10. IMF "International Financial Statistics."
 11. IMF "Direction of Trade."
 12. Table on pp. 11-12; mainly IMF
 13. Foreign Service despatches.

or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero. Ⓞ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

in ore only. b - New rupiah-revalued effective December 1965.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS



CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

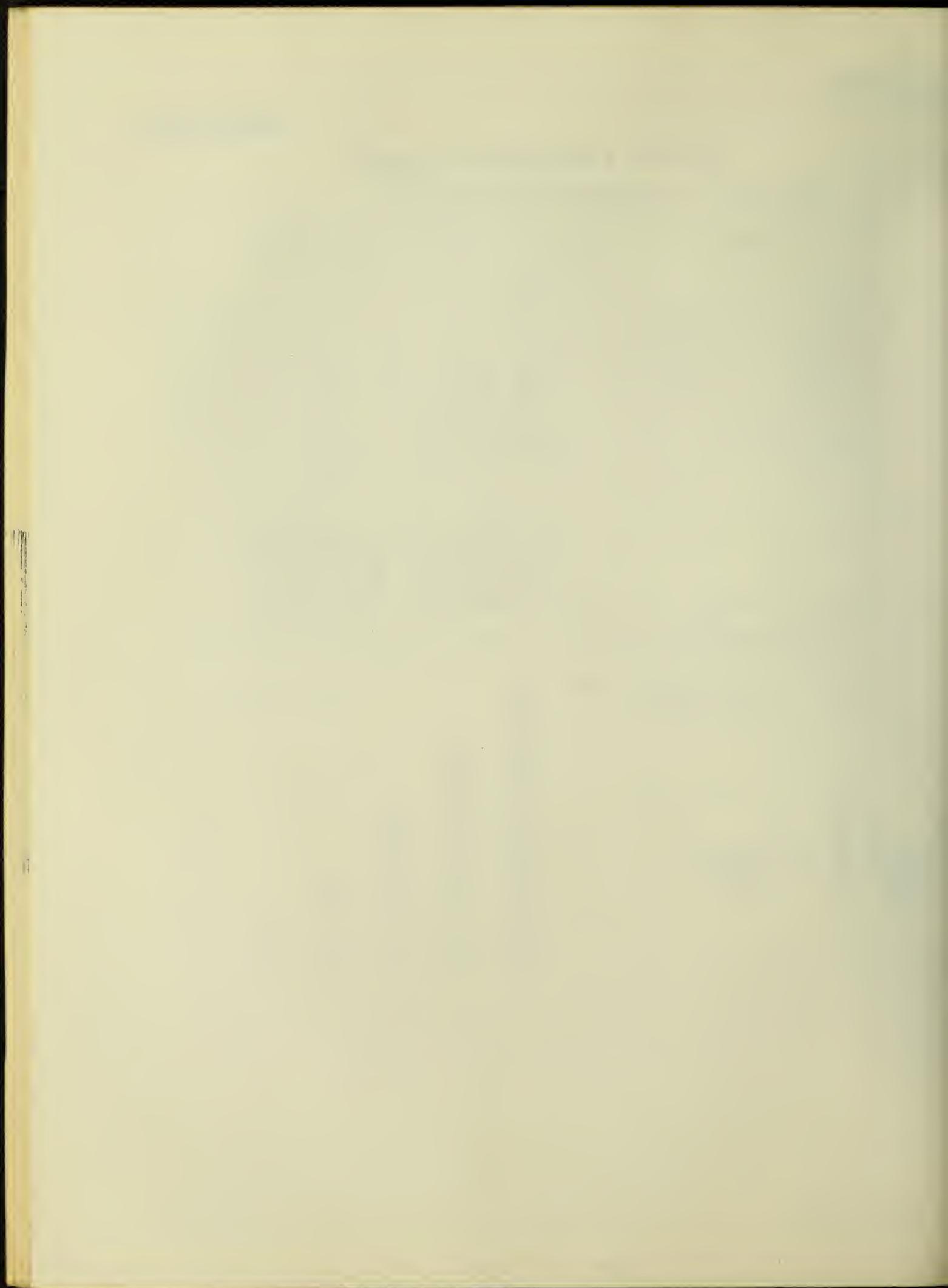
(Millions of Rupiah) *

ITEM	Fiscal Year Ending December 31					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^a
A. REVENUES - TOTAL	74.0	162.1	283.4	923.4	13,670.0	81,300.0
1. Income taxes	19.0	35.2	71.6	306.4	2,410.0	10,470.0
2. Customs and exchange taxes .	9.2	64.0	73.0	224.5	2,320.0	23,290.0
3. Sales and excise taxes	15.7	36.8	67.2	260.7	3,950.0	15,290.0
4. Other taxes	8.6	10.4	35.6	81.5	2,170.0	750.0
5. Other revenues	21.5	15.7	36.0	50.3	2,820.0	31,500.0
B. EXPENDITURES - TOTAL	122.1	329.8	681.3	2,526.3	2,901.0	81,300.0
1. Defense	59.8	92.4	144.7	521.9	n.a.	n.a.
2. Other	62.3	237.4	536.6	2,004.4	n.a.	n.a.
C. DEFICIT	-48.1	-167.7	-397.9	-1,602.9	-15,340.0	-

NOTE: The available data were not compiled according to the A.I.D. concepts and standards, but from published sources.

* - New rupiah - revalued effective December 1965.

a - Budget.



INDONESIA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES^a	-235	-215	-229	-247	-123
1.a. Exports, f.o.b. ^b	711	656	631	633	714
b. Imports, c.i.f. ^b	-737	-602	-589	-609	-596
Trade balance	-26	54	42	24	118
2. Nonmonetary gold	-	-	-	-	-
3. Freight and insurance	-45	-34	-34	-30	-62
4. Other transportation	-9	-7	-10	-11	-7
5. Travel	-3	-6	-7	-8	-18
6. Investment income	-100	-97	-92	-94	-47
7. Government, n.i.e.	-24	-51	-53	-62	-35
8. Other services	-28	-74	-75	-66	-72
Total services	-209	-269	-271	-271	241
B. TRANSFER PAYMENTS					
9. Private	-13	-12	-	-	-
10. Central government	36	26	24	25	15
United States Gov't	6	9			
Japan	20	16	} n.a.	} n.a.	} n.a.
Other	10	1			
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
Nonmonetary sectors					
11. Private direct investment	11	10	25	18	-44
12. Other private long-term	1	-	-	-	-
13. Other private short-term	-	-	-	-	50
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government	74	87	128	228	100
a. Loan receipts	206	141	160	63	104
1. United States	(20)	(93)			
2. Sino-Soviet area	(120)	(24)	} n.a.	} n.a.	} n.a.
3. Western Europe	(40)	(23)			
4. Commercial credits	(-)	(-)			
5. Other lenders	(26)	(1)			
b. Loan repayments	-160	-90	-104	-58	-34
1. United States	(-63)	(-10)			
2. Sino-Soviet area	(-52)	(-40)	} n.a.	} n.a.	} n.a.
3. Western Europe	(-31)	(-26)			
4. Commercial credits	(-)	(-)			
5. Other lenders	(-14)	(-14)			
c. Local currency deposits for U.S. account	25	35			
d. Other assets and liabilities	3	1	72	223	30
Monetary sector					
16. Commercial bank liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
17. Commercial bank assets (increase-)	122	18	5	-9	29
18. Central institution: liabilities ^c	42	40	-	22	-159
a. To IMF	21	20	-	2	-165
b. To other	21	20	-	20	6
19. Bank of Indonesia: assets (increase-)	4	84	-24	-52	141
a. IMF subscription	-	-	-	-	165
b. Foreign exchange	5	75	-57	-52	-24
c. Monetary gold	-1	9	33	-	-
D. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-42	-38	71	15	-9

Data reported by IMF in U.S. \$.

Source: International Monetary Fund.

Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES.

INDONESIA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

a - Includes the following transactions of the foreign-owned oil companies (\$millions).

ITEM	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
A. Exports, f.o.b.	241	244	206	210	195
B. Imports, f.o.b.	<u>-55</u>	<u>-110</u>	<u>-59</u>	<u>-60</u>	<u>-58</u>
C. Trade balance	186	134	147	150	137
D. Services	<u>-115</u>	<u>-128</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
E. Balance on goods and services	71	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

b - The data are based mainly on the exchange record. There are significant and unreconcilable differences between the trade data used in the balance of payments and the trade data reported by customs.

c - Liabilities of the Bank of Indonesia and of the Central Government.

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD
in U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES	NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS											REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1967	TOTAL 1946-1967	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD		MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD					FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD							1967	
	1945-1948	1949-1952	1953-1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965					1966
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	-	107.5 ^b	45.7	24.0	20.1	10.1	14.4	21.6	35.3	7.4	-6.3	-1.6	21.1	309.1	22.6	286.5
Loans	-	17.2	0.7	14.5	9.0	0.5	0.5	2.7	16.9	2.4	-2.4	30.0	88.1	22.6	65.5	
Grants	-	90.3	45.0	9.7	11.1	13.8	13.9	18.9	18.4	7.4	-3.9	1.1	221.0	-	221.0	
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	3.2	23.2	6.2	13.5	50.8	54.2	21.7	3.0	22.2	27.2	273.6	2.9	270.7
FOOD FOR FREEDOM - TOTAL	-	-	63.4	2.2	22.5	6.2	12.1	29.4	50.8	17.2	-	-	201.7	1.7	200.0	
Title I - Sales Agreements	-	-	63.4	2.2	22.5	6.2	12.1	29.4	50.8	17.2	-	-	201.7	1.7	200.0	
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY	-	-	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Total Sales Agreements)	-	-	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Planned for U.S. Uses)	-	-	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Planned for Country Use	-	-	63.4	2.2	22.5	6.2	12.1	29.4	50.8	17.2	-	-	201.7	1.7	200.0	
Economic Development Loans	-	-	32.9	-	8.9	4.5	4.6	26.0	48.3	16.4	-	-	141.6	1.7	139.9	
Economic Development Grants	-	-	-	-	13.6	1.6	7.0	1.9	-	-	-	-	24.1	-	24.1	
Common Defense Grants	-	-	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	0.8	-	-	30.5	-	30.5	
Cooley Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1.5	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	5.5	
Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assistance from Other Country Agreements	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Donations:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EMERGENCY RELIEF & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	-	-	2.2	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	3.5	3.5	1.4	2.7	0.2	-	-	3.2
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.6
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	67.7	-	-	-	11.7	49.7	-	0.8	-	0.2	-	-	162.0	119.5	42.5	
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	68.4	47.7	20.7	
TOTAL ECONOMIC	67.7	207.4	111.3	27.2	55.7	66.7	27.9	53.2	90.4	29.3	-3.1	20.6	813.1	192.7	620.4	
Loans	63.6	117.1	53.6	16.5	29.6	53.5	5.7	31.0	67.7	17.2	-2.4	19.5	508.9	192.7	316.2	
Grants	4.1	90.3	77.7	10.7	26.1	13.1	22.3	22.2	22.7	12.1	-0.7	1.1	304.2	-	304.2	
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAI App.)	-	3.9	0.3	-	10.6	5.3	8.5	16.3	13.9	7.2	2.1	-4.8	66.0	-	66.0	
Credit Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants	-	3.9	0.3	-	10.6	5.3	8.5	16.3	13.9	7.2	2.1	-4.8	66.0	-	66.0	
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	-	-	(-)	(-)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(1.5)	(0.3)	(3.2)	(0.1)	(-)	(-)	(6.1)	-	(6.1)	
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL MILITARY	-	3.9	0.3	-	10.6	5.3	8.5	16.3	13.9	7.2	2.1	-4.8	66.0	-	66.0	
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	67.7	211.3	111.6	27.2	66.3	72.0	36.4	69.5	104.3	36.5	-1.0	15.8	879.1	192.7	686.4	
Loans	63.6	117.1	53.6	16.5	29.6	53.5	5.7	31.0	67.7	17.2	-2.4	19.5	508.9	192.7	316.2	
Grants	4.1	94.2	78.0	10.7	36.7	18.4	30.8	38.5	36.6	19.3	1.4	-3.7	370.2	-	370.2	

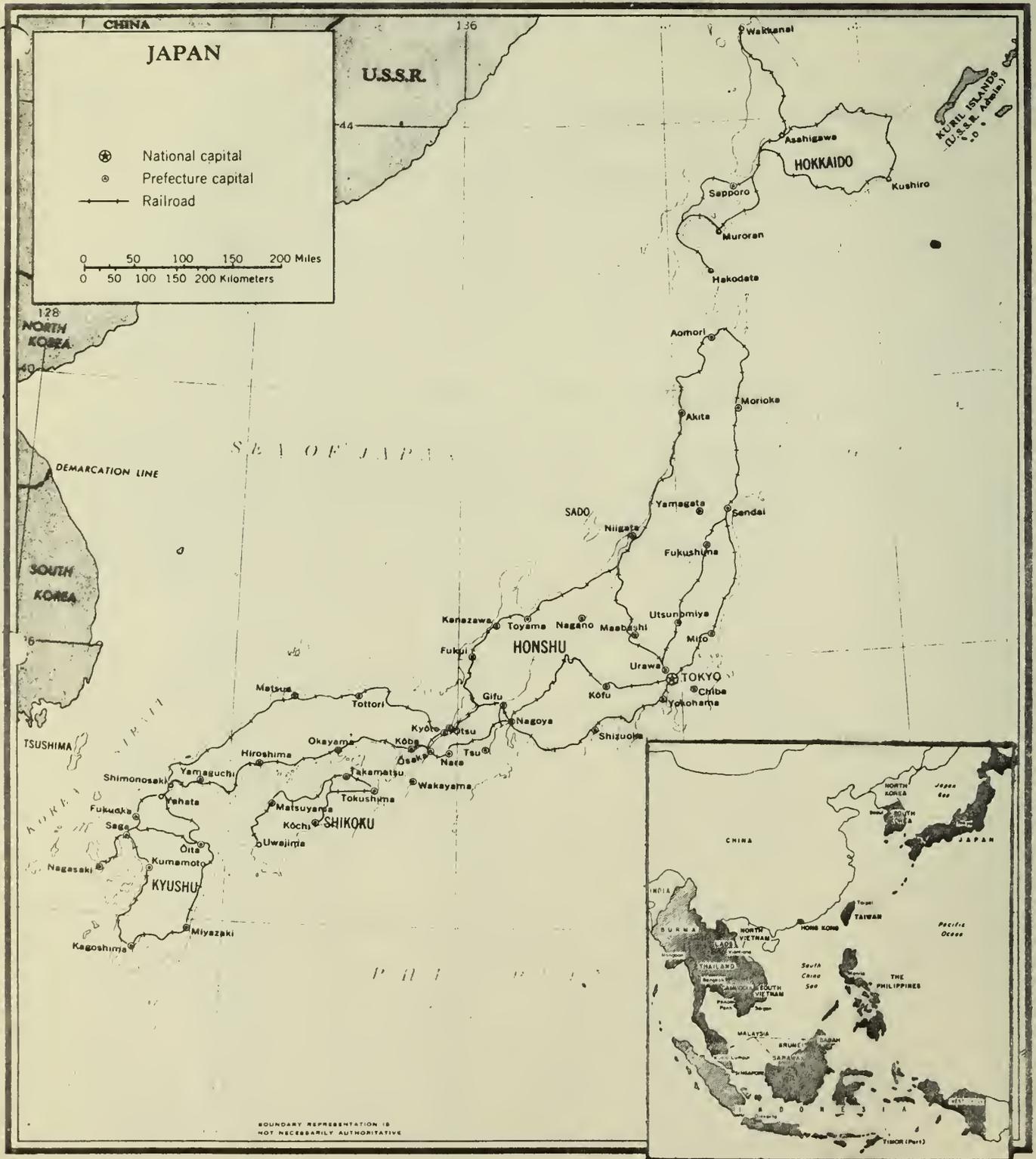
^{b/} Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1967 is the cumulative program, including D.O.D. revisions for FY 1950-1963 not reflected in the annual data.

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES	
FY 1966	FY 1967
UNEP - Special Fund	1.1
UNEP - FA (CY)	12.1
Other UN (CY)	8.9
TOTAL	22.1

OTHER FREE WORLD - OECD (EXCLUDING U.S.)	
BILATERAL EXPENDITURES	
DONOR	CY 1965
Japan	47.0
Netherlands	21.5
Germany	16.8
Other	8.7
TOTAL	94.0

COMMONwealth ASSISTANCE	
1966	1967
Calendar Year	Calendar Year
Cumulative Thru 1967	Cumulative Thru 1967
	740

JAPAN



JAPAN

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Heavily populated, Japan is poorly endowed with natural resources for industry or with sufficient agricultural resources to feed its people. These obstacles to its development have been overcome through the effective utilization of a skilled, industrious labor force, technical know-how, and managerial ability. After almost two decades of sustained growth, Japan is a leading industrial power, ranking with West Germany, the United Kingdom and France. The economy has prospered in recent years, with a 10% average rate of GNP growth in the decade 1957-1966. Because of its large population, however, Japan's per capita GNP is still considerably below most West European countries.

Its population of 100 million approximately half that of the United States, reside in an area only about the size of the state of Montana. Japan has been making intensive efforts to control an already relatively low rate of population growth. As a result the current annual rate of increase is about 1.0% as compared to an average annual rate of 1.5% in 1920-35. Unemployment has remained low, and underemployment which was substantial in the past, has been considerably reduced as the demand for labor has grown. Shortages of younger workers have been increasing because of the declining birth rate, the tendency to longer periods of schooling, and increased economic activity. These shortages have contributed to rising wage levels.

Japan's industrial establishment produces the entire range of products needed by modern industry. The manufacturing sector, which accounts for the largest single share of the country's gross national product -- nearly 30 percent -- and employs about 25 percent of the working force is the fastest growing sector of the economy. Growth has been particularly rapid in industries producing capital goods, consumer durable goods and chemicals. Japan has been the world's foremost shipbuilding nation for a decade, constructing in 1966 nearly half of the global output of merchant vessels launched.

Large modern factories employing 1,000 and more workers produce the bulk of the output in the heavy industries. But small factories play an important role in many fields; establishments with less than 100 persons produce the major share of total output in such industries as lumber and wood products, leather, apparel and fabricated metals.

The agricultural sector, including fishing and forestry, accounts for approximately one-eighth of the GNP and provides employment for about 27% of the working force. As in other industrialized nations, the relative importance of the agricultural sector has been diminishing with population movement from the farm to the urban centers. Agriculture is centered on cereals and pulses, although the production of livestock, milk, eggs, and vegetables has made substantial gains in recent years. Intensive cultivation, irrigation and fertilization measures enable Japan to obtain high yields from a relatively poor soil. Output of rice has steadily increased, and only a small portion of total rice requirements is currently imported. However, Japan is still heavily dependent on food imports of wheat, barley, soybeans, and sugar. It is an important factor in the world fishing industry, both as a consumer and as an exporter. Fish is the main source of animal protein in the average Japanese diet, but consumption of meat has been growing in importance.

Japan is a major trading nation and its economic structure is heavily dependent on imports and exports -- food and industrial raw materials in the former case and world markets for its manufactured products in the latter. Both the value and volume of commodity exports have grown substantially in recent years and export earnings contribute about 10% to the GNP. Japan also receives heavy foreign exchange earnings from its modern merchant fleet and U.S. military expenditures for goods and services.

As Japan's economic strength has grown, it has become increasingly important as a donor of economic and technical aid to the less developed nations. It is a member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee and is one of the leading donor members of the newly formed Asian Development Bank.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY The four main islands of Japan stretch about 1,200 miles in a north-south direction. The relatively cold winters in Hokkaido, the northernmost island, and in the adjacent northern portion of Honshu have retarded their development. The central and southwestern sections of Japan are subtropical. Rugged hills and mountains occupy 75% of the country making transportation difficult and costly and leaving narrow plains for cultivation. The 17,000 miles of coastline contain many good harbors. Floods, earthquakes and typhoons are frequent and sometimes cause major damage.

AREA 143,000 square miles (about the same as Montana) of which Honshu, the largest and most important island, occupies 89,000 sq.miles.

AGRICULTURAL LAND 19 percent of the land area; agricultural land per capita of 0.2 acres is among the lowest in the Far East. Heavy and frequent applications of fertilizer on the poor thin soil, together with intensive cultivation and select quality of seeds result in very high yields. Farms average 2.3 acres in size and 90 percent are cultivated by owners.

PRINCIPAL CROPS Japan raises 80 percent of its food requirements principally rice, wheat, barley, soybeans, potatoes and fruit. The fish catch is of major importance. Large quantities of silk are also produced. Livestock is raised principally to provide draft power.

FORESTS About 65 percent of the land is forested. Forests have been damaged by overcutting to meet the large war and post-war demands.

FISHERIES Japan ranks second in world fish production, despite its loss of rich fishing areas following World War II.

MINERALS Japanese resources are limited being well stocked with iron pyrites, limestone and sulfur but very short of iron ore, bauxite, tin, lead and manganese.

FUELS While Japan has plentiful supplies of bituminous coal it lacks adequate supplies of coking and anthracite coal. Since petroleum production is small, Japan imports roughly 90 percent of its domestic requirements.

RIVER RESOURCES The many short swift streams flowing down the mountainous terrain are important sources of hydroelectric power. As waterways, the shallow streams are relatively unimportant.

DISTRIBUTION OF GNP Manufacturing 28%; agriculture, forestry and fisheries 12%; trade and finance, 27%; transportation communication and utilities, 9% construction 7%; administration, defense and other, 17% (1966).

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION 100 million (1968); it is the seventh largest country in the world.

ANNUAL GROWTH About 1 percent as compared with 1.3 percent for the developed countries of the free world. The rate of growth reached a low point in 1959 and has been rising slowly since then.

POPULATION DENSITY 700 per square mile, very high.

IMMIGRATION Recently immigration has been about as large as emigration.

RELIGIONS Primarily Shinto and Buddhism. Shinto followers may also be members of other religions.

CONCENTRATION The population is most heavy in the south and central portions of Japan, the major concentrations being in the narrow plains, valleys, and coastal areas. Honshu is the most important island. There are many large cities which present a sharp contrast to the numerous small villages and towns.

LABOR FORCE About 66% of population 15 or over is in labor force, of which 27% are in agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 35% in trade and services, 31% in manufacturing, mining and construction. Japan has an abundance of skilled labor. Management-labor relationships are paternalistic and solidly imbedded in Japanese customs; recently, however, the paternalistic attitude has been undergoing slight modifications. Under-utilization of labor is common.

UNEMPLOYMENT Despite the substantial increases in the labor force since 1959, there has been a substantial reduction in unemployment. Because of paternalistic practices, data on totally unemployed lose part of their significance.

JAPAN

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

- General Compulsory education has been in effect many years and is accompanied by a high rate of attendance. There are many institutions of higher learning covering both academic and technical fields.
- Literacy Over 98% of the population is literate
- Teachers One teacher per 100 persons in 1965.
- Students About 22% of the population in 1965.

HEALTH

- Life expectancy 70 years (Male and female - (1963); just slightly below U.S.
- Infant mortality 20 deaths per 1,000 live births 1965 - very low. (U.S. - 25 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- Physicians One per 900 persons (1965).
- Health facilities 100 persons per hospital bed in 1962.
- Diet Grains and pulses make up 72% of the diet which provides a daily caloric intake of 2,360 calories (1959-61).
- Main diseases Considerable progress has been made in controlling the high incidence of tuberculosis.
- Insurance plans A compulsory insurance system covers workmen's compensation, health, old age, and survivors insurance.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

- RAILROADS Some 22,700 miles of track connect all principal cities. The system is overtaxed and often more freight tonnage moves by truck than by rail. Railway expansion would be expensive due to nature of the terrain.
- HIGHWAYS 615,000 miles of roads, of which 46,000 miles are paved. The road network connects all the major cities. Many roads are narrow, and outside the major centers the highway system reflects neglect and lack of maintenance. A ten-year improvement plan has been adopted.
- MERCHANT FLEET Japan, a major shipbuilding country, has the fifth largest shipping fleet in the world - 12.0 million tons in 1965 (U.S. - 22 million tons).
- HARBORS There are 60 important harbors. The major harbors can accommodate the largest of vessels and are well equipped.
- AIR TRANSPORTATION Japan is an important international air terminal. Internal use of airways is deterred by their high cost.
- ELECTRIC POWER Of the 41.0 million KW of installed capacity in 1965, 40% was hydroelectric and 60% thermal.
- MANUFACTURING Japan has a highly developed industrial complex, a unique asset in the Far East. In sharp contrast to Japan's modern plants are the vast numbers of handicraft and small industries.
- MINING Japanese coal mines are high-cost producers of a low heat value bituminous coal. Zinc is plentiful but iron ore, coking coal, petroleum, high-refractory clays and glass sand are short or lacking entirely.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

- EXPORTS Japan has been successful in expanding its postwar export trade. In 1967 exports had almost doubled the 1963 level, although the 1967 growth was slowed down due to the brisk expansion of domestic demand and unfavorable market conditions abroad.
- IMPORTS Imports have been expanding at a somewhat slower rate than exports. (1967 imports were 73% above the 1963 level). Composition of 1967 imports: fuels, 19%; food, 16%; metal ores, 14%; fibers, 8%; machinery, 8% other manufactured goods, 18% and all other, 17%.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 1.0%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 64%)	Thousands	91,540	96,906	97,960	98,865	99,920	100,090
PRODUCTION								
2	B. AGRICULTURE							
	1. Total production index	1957-59=100	99	115	117	120	130	
	2. Per capita production index	"	99	109	109	111	119 ^P	
	3. Rice, rough	1,000 MT	14,990	15,730	15,510	15,930	18,060 ^P	
	4. Sugar cane	"	230	820	780	840	880 ^P	
	5. Barley	"	2,070	1,200	1,230	1,110	1,030 ^P	
	6. Wheat	"	1,280	1,240	1,290	1,020	1,000 ^P	
3	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Industrial production index	1963=100	46	116	120	136	162	177(3 mos)
4	2. Manufacturing index	"	46	116	121	137	164	180 "
1	3. Crude steel	Mill. MT	12.1	39.8	41.2	47.7	62.1	16.2 "
1	4. Cement	"	15.0	33.0	32.7	38.3	43.3	11.2 "
4	5. Mining index	1963=100	8.6	101	100	105	104	10.8 "
1	6. Coal	Mill. MT	33.7	50.9	49.5	51.3	47.5	12.2 "
1	7. Gas, natural	Mill.cu.Mt.	479	2,070	2,020	2,100	2,160	603 "
5	8. Iron ore (metal content)	1,000 MT	1,150	1,430	1,430	1,320	1,214	277 "
5	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	5,500	6,400	6,900			
	2. Roundwood production	Mill.cu.MT	60.7	61.7	59.2			
5	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Billion KWH	83.1	175.9	188.4	208.7	237.5	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	910	1,820	1,920	2,110	2,380	
6	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Billion yen	11,342	27,782	30,504	35,092	41,638	
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Billion US \$	31.5	77.2	84.7	97.5	115.7	
	3. Total GNP, 1966 dollars	"	43.7	84.9	88.1	97.5	110.8	
	4. Plus imports of goods & services	"	3.1	8.5	9.1	10.2		
	5. Minus exports of goods & services	"	-3.7	-8.1	-10.0	-11.6	-0.5	
	6. Equals Total Available Resources	"	43.1	85.3	87.2	96.1	110.3	
	7. Private consumption	"	26.1	46.0	49.0	53.4	57.9	
	8. Gov't consumption (incl. defense)	"	5.8	8.6	8.7	9.4	9.9	
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	10.6	27.4	28.0	30.7	36.2	
	10. Change in stocks	"	0.6	3.3	1.5	2.6	6.3	
	11. Change in total GNP (1966 dollars)	Percent	+3.7%	+14.3%	+3.7%	+10.7%	+13.7%	
	12. GNP per capita (1966 dollars)	Dollars	477	877	899	986	1,074	
DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA								
3	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale prices	1963=100	97	101	105	105	108	107(5 mos)
	2. Cost of living	"	79	104	111	116	122	128 "
3	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [Ⓟ]	1963=100	41	113	136	152	174	169(Apr)
7	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES [†]							
	- (Fiscal Year Ending March 31) -							
	1. Domestic revenues, total	Billion yen		3,124	3,467	3,549	4,039 ^d	4,596 ^d
	2. Expenditures, total	"		3,122	3,546	3,923	4,184 ^d	4,973 ^d
	of which defense	"		(244)	(280)	(306)	(346)	(375)
	3. Deficit or surplus	"		+2	-79	-374	-145	-377
11	II. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Outstanding as of Jan.1 ^c	\$ Millions	1,185.7	2,024.8	2,180.2	2,187.3	2,215.7	
	2. Annual payments	"	244.6	227.4	247.7	250.8		
	3. of which amortization	"	221.6	160.2	250.8	172.4		

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 360 yen per US dollar.
 P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. Ⓟ - End of period.

a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. b - The net foreign balances in the GNP may differ from those shown in the balance of payments table because of adjustment to constant 1966 price data. c - Data not exactly comparable with previously published data. d - Budget. e - Based on disbursements.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

1	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
FOREIGN TRADE								
3	J. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Mill. US \$	2,877	6,674	8,452	9,777	10,478	4,730 (5 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	3,033	-7,938	-8,170	-9,524	-11,674	-5,334 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-156	-1,264	282	253	-1,196	-704 "
SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS								
4,8	K. Exports to: 1. United States	Mill. US \$	692	1,866	2,517	3,010	3,049	807 (3 mos)
	2. Hong Kong	"	100	292	288	369	328	85 "
	3. Korea, South	"	57	109	180	335	407	118 "
	4. Communist bloc	"	74	421	481	607	533	68 "
4,8	L. Imports from: 1. United States	"	1,058	2,337	2,364	2,658	3,213	874 "
	(c.i.f.) 2. Malaysia & Singapore	"	126	283	295	350	371	65 "
	3. Communist bloc	"	79	498	556	710	895	149 "
4	M. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Cotton fabrics	Mill. US \$	317	310	303	286	248	45 (3 mos)
	2. Rayon fabrics	"	228	151	158	154	130	23 "
	3. Iron and steel products	"	250	910	1,290	1,293	1,272	353 "
	4. Mach., elec.appl., transp. equip.	"	627	1,958	2,643	3,308	4,395	1,164 "
4	N. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Food	Mill. US \$	574	1,386	1,470	1,676	1,805	461 "
	2. Raw cotton	"	448	439	442	424	443	127 "
	3. Iron ore	"	206	420	524	606	718	187 "
O. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS								
	1.							
3	P. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100	98	95	92	92	95	93 (4 mos)
	1. Export prices	"	104	98	97	97	100	99 "
	2. Import prices	"	106	103	105	105	105	106 "
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
9	Q. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Mill. US \$	463	-408	1,017	1,387	-8 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment	"	-16	52	-32	-75		
	3. Official grants (net)	"	-234	-83	-94	-128		
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	68	11	-18	37		
3	R. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS ^a	Mill. US \$	1,062	2,019	2,152	2,119	2,030	1,944 (May)
	1. Gold	"	54	304	328	329	338	341 "
	2. IMF gold tranche ^b	"	62	220	255	321	239	222 "
	3. Foreign exchange	"	946	1,495	1,569	1,469	1,453	1,381 "
	S. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [†]	"						
	T. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [†]	"						
	TT. PAYMENT AGREEMENTS	"	139	74	59	39	37	32 (May)
	V. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [†]	"						
	W. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [†]	"						
4	WW. SPECIAL DOLLAR EARNINGS	"	484	329	345	476	524	129 (3 mos)
3	X. EXCHANGE RATE (official) [†]	Yen per US\$	360	360	360	360	360	360 (June)
10	2. Hong Kong rate	"	n.a.	383	388	387	381	

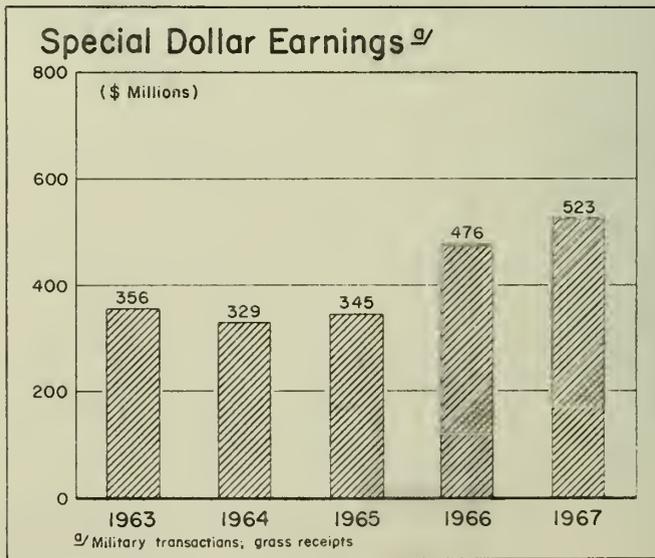
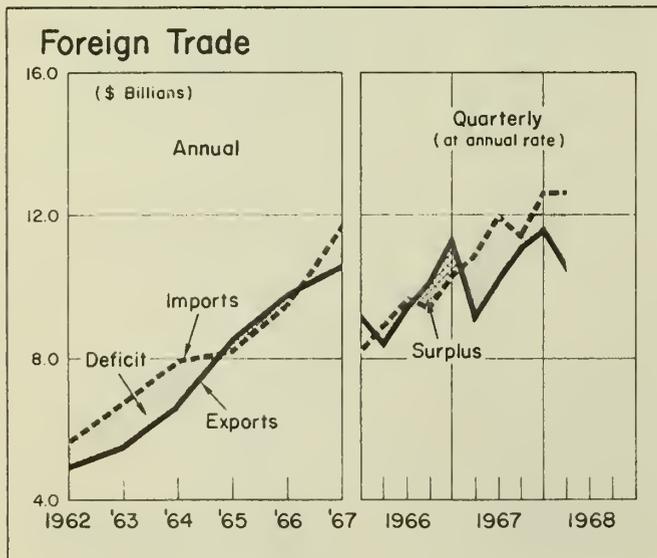
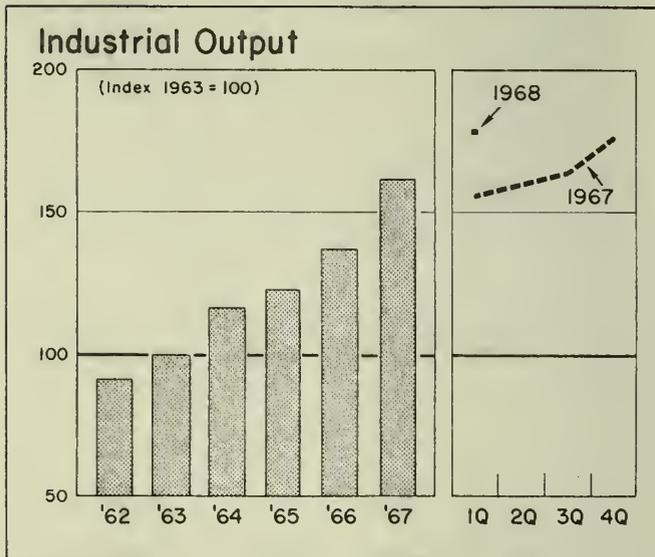
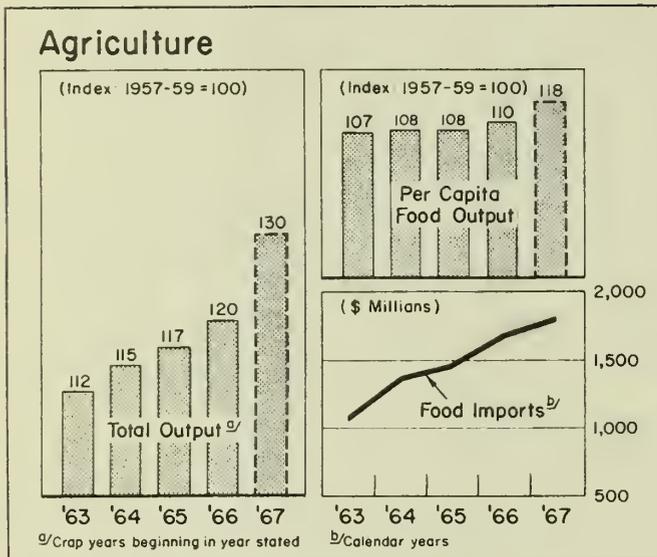
† BASIC SOURCES:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics." | 6. Based on national data as adjusted by US Embassy and AID/W. |
| 2. USDA Economic Research Service special calculations for AID/W and FAC crop circulars. | 7. Economic Planning Agency, "Economic Survey of Japan." |
| 3. IMF "International Financial Statistics." | 8. IMF "Direction of Trade." |
| 4. Bank of Japan "Economic Statistics." | 9. Table on pages 11 and 12; data based on IMF reports. |
| 5. UN "Statistical Yearbook." | 10. Foreign Service Despatches. |
| | 11. IBRD. |

n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero. † - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

a - Holdings of Bank of Japan and the Exchange Fund; excludes balances in inconvertible payment agreement balances.
 b - Also includes lending to the IMF to equal Reserve Position in the Fund.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS



SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

[Supplements data on pages 3-5]

		Unit	1955	1960	1966
1	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY ^{ab}	Percent	23.1	15.0	11.6
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	"	1.9	1.7	0.9
	2. Mining	"	22.0	29.0	27.6
	3. Manufacturing	"	4.4	5.5	7.1
	4. Construction	"	8.9	9.4	9.1
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"	22.9	25.3	26.5
	6. Trade and finance	"	16.8	14.1	17.2
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"			
	a - See also GNP on p. 5. b - Net domestic product.				
2	SB. LABOR FORCE (See also page 3)	Percent	44.1	47.1	49.8
	1. Percent of total population	"	20.5	39.1	40.4
	2. Female component	"	n.a.	53.5	57.2
	3. Wage and salary earners				
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"	41.1	32.3	26.9
	5. Mining	"	1.4	1.2	0.8
	6. Manufacturing	"	17.6	21.7	23.6
	7. Construction	"	4.5	6.1	6.2
	8. Transport	"	5.2	5.1	6.2
	9. Other	"	30.2	33.6	36.3
3	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (See also pages 3-4,5)	Unit	Total	Male	Female
	Population, by Age and Sex (1966):	Percent	100.0	49.1	50.9
	1. Total	"	8.1	4.1	4.0
	2. Less than 5 years	"	16.7	8.5	8.2
	3. 5-14 years	"	11.6	5.9	5.7
	4. 15-19 years	"	33.4	16.7	16.7
	5. 20-39 years	"	20.4	9.5	10.9
	6. 40-59 years	"	9.8	4.4	5.4
	7. 60 plus				
	Births and Deaths:	Unit	1955-59	1960-64	1966
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births) ...	Ratio	37.7	25.8	18.5 ^a
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	18.2	17.2	13.7
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"	7.8	7.3	6.8
	a - 1965 data.				
4	SD. EDUCATION (See also page 4)	Unit	1955	1960	1965
	1. Pupils, primary	1,000	12,267	12,591	9,776
	2. Pupils, secondary (general)	"	7,422	7,781	8,970
	3. Pupils, vocational	"	1,034	1,359	2,060
	4. Teachers, primary	"	343	363	347
	5. Teachers, secondary (general)	"			
	6. Teachers, vocational	"	339	371	473
	7. Primary students as % of 5-14 age group [*]	Percent	64	62	50 ^a
	* - See note A below. a - 1963 data.				
5	SE. FOOD PRODUCTION COMPARISON	Unit	1955	1960	1966
	1. USDA index ^a , total	1957-59=100	99	109	119
	2. USDA index ^a , per capita	"	102	107	110
	3. FAO index, total	1952-56=100	113	119	138 ^P
	4. FAO index, per capita	"	111	113	123 ^P
	a - Preferred series; see p. 5 for annual trend and details; also see note B below.				

n.a. - Data not available.

E - Estimate.

P - Preliminary.

† Sources:

1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts.
2. ILO Yearbook.
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.

4. UNESCO.

5. USDA/ERS-See p. 5; FAO Production Yearbook.

Notes: A. Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

B. Variation between indexes due mainly to differences in composition of component items and commodity weights, and to variations in crop years.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-733	-408	1,017	1,387	-14
1.a. Exports, f.o.b. ^a	5,391	6,703	8,333	9,639	10,228
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-5,556	-6,328	-6,432	-7,366	-9,070
Trade balance	-165	375	1,901	2,273	1,158
2. Nonmonetary gold ^b	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)
3. Freight and insurance	-218	-255	-317	-403	-644
4. Other transportation	-216	-218	-234	-232	-207
5. Travel	-12	-16	-17	-39	-56
6. Investment income	-119	-196	-189	-187	-178
7. Government, n.i.e.	339	309	309	443	474
a. U.S. military expenditures	(356)	(329)	(326)	(466)	(508)
b. Other	(-17)	(-20)	(-17)	(-23)	(-34)
8. Other services	-343	-407	-436	-468	-561
Total services	-568	-783	-884	-886	-1,172
B. TRANSFER PAYMENTS					
9. Private	39	9	8	-7	-24
10. Central government, net	-85	-83	-94	-128	-154
a. Reparations	(-65)	(-59)	(-68)	(-66)	-88
b. Other	(-20)	(-24)	(-26)	(-62)	-66
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
<u>Nonmonetary sector</u>					
11. Direct investment	-20	52	-32	-75	-77
12. Other private long-term	527	91	-250	-585	-489
13. Other private short-term	107	233	-62	-78	504
15. Central Government	-46	-33	-125	-144	-229
a. Loans received	49	20	33	108	92
IBRD	(49)	(20)	(33)	(108)	(92)
Other	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
b. Loan repayments	-49	-52	-57	-59	-60
IBRD	(-17)	(-19)	(-23)	(-24)	(-25)
U.S. Government	(-)	(-1)	(-)	(-1)	(-)
Other	(-32)	(-32)	(-34)	(-34)	(-35)
c. Japanese Government securities (net)	24	43	6	-12	-12
d. Capital subscriptions ^c	-6	-6	-14	-45	-34
e. Loans extended (net) ^d	-60	-49	-114	-147	-221
f. Other capital	-4	11	21	11	6
<u>Monetary sector</u>					
16. Commercial bank liabilities	848	669	85	-284	975
17. Commercial bank assets (incr-)	-439	-598	-373	-114	-485
18. Central institutions: liabilities	-220	9	11	36	-22
a. Holdings of yen by international nonmonetary institutions	6	7	8	24	-18
b. Other	-226	2	3	12	-4
19. Central institutions: assets (incr-)	-23	47	-134	36	22
a. Changes in reserve position in the Fund .	-	-40	-35	-66	82
b. Foreign exchange reserves	-36	94	-74	100	16
c. Monetary gold	-1	-15	-24	-1	-9
d. Payments agreement	14	8	-1	3	-
D. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	44	10	-51	-44	-74

P - Provisional.

Source: International Monetary Fund. The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

JAPAN

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

n.a.or blank space - Not available. A dash indicates zero.

a - Excludes goods purchased by U.S. forces. Such purchases are included in item 7.

b - Included with data for commodity trade.

c - Subscriptions paid by Japanese government to the Asian Development Bank, the IBRD, and to the IDA.

d - Detail of loans extended by Central Government and repayments to Central Gov't.

(Millions of U.S.Dollars)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
Drawings by:					
Argentina	-	-	-	10	-
Brazil	17	-	30	15	-
Ceylon	-	-	-	7	2
Chile	-	-	1	4	-
Chile, Republic of	-	-	-	9	30
India	35	41	59	50	50
Indonesia	-	-	-	22	92
IDB	-	-	-	2	6
Korea	-	-	-	14	24
Mexico	-	-	-	-	5
Pakistan	11	16	32	21	28
Vietnam	1	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>64</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>238</u>
Repayments by:					
Brazil	-	-	-	-	1
India	3	6	7	6	10
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	2
Paraguay	-	1	-	-	-
Vietnam	1	1	1	1	1
Other (B.N.D.E.)	-	-	-	-	3
Total	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

FROM THE UNITED STATES	NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS													TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST					
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD					FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD				TOTAL 1946-1967	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1967						
			1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963				1964	1965	1966	1967	
A.I.O. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	-	-	14.4	2.5	2.5	1.7	3.2	0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.8	-	-
Loans	-	-	14.4	2.5	2.5	1.7	3.2	0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.8	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOOD FOR FREEDOM - TOTAL	-	1.5	151.4	3.7	4.2	2.7	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.1
Title I - Sales Agreements:	-	-	106.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY:	-	-	(146.3)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Total Sales Agreements):	-	-	(40.1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Planned for U.S. Uses):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planned for Country Use:	-	-	106.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Loans:	-	-	105.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants:	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooley Loans:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Donations:	-	-	33.9	3.7	4.2	3.1	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.1	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.1	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.1
EMERGENCY RELIEF & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	-	-	11.4	3.7	4.2	2.6	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.1	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.1	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.1
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS:	-	-	52.5	57.6	18.4	14.9	45.5	61.0	116.3	22.2	64.4	64.4	50.5	98.0	50.5	601.5	259.8	341.7	601.5
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS ^{a/} :	979.7	1,219.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,198.9	211.3	1,987.6	2,198.9
TOTAL ECONOMIC:	979.7	1,220.7	218.3	63.8	25.1	22.3	48.0	62.4	117.0	22.3	64.4	64.4	50.5	98.0	50.5	2,992.6	501.2	2,490.7	2,992.6
Loans:	230.6	273.4	158.0	57.6	18.4	14.9	45.5	61.0	116.3	22.2	64.4	64.4	50.5	98.0	50.5	1,211.0	501.9	709.1	1,211.0
Grants:	749.1	947.3	60.3	6.2	6.7	7.4	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	1,781.6	-	1,781.6	1,781.6
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.)	-	-	248.8	130.9	131.5	85.3	66.9	74.0	33.9	53.4	66.9	66.9	74.0	33.9	53.4	29.6	34.2	34.2	862.6
Credit Assistance:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants:	-	-	248.8	130.9	131.5	85.3	66.9	74.0	33.9	53.4	66.9	66.9	74.0	33.9	53.4	29.6	34.2	34.2	862.6
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	(-)	(-)	(28.3)	(22.2)	(6.4)	(30.3)	(29.2)	(53.4)	(1.4)	(2.4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(0.3)	(-)	(-)	(173.8)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS:	-	-	159.6	-	15.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175.0	-	175.0
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY:	-	-	408.4	130.9	146.9	85.3	66.9	74.0	33.9	53.4	66.9	66.9	74.0	33.9	53.4	29.6	34.2	34.2	862.6
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:	-	-	74.6	75.0	104.1	24.3	105.2	40.0	0.2	125.2	125.2	125.2	25.1	100.0	25.1	859.6	-	-	859.6
IBRD:	-	-	74.3	74.9	103.9	24.0	103.0	40.0	-	125.0	125.0	125.0	25.0	100.0	25.0	857.0	-	-	857.0
UNDP - SF:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.7
UNDP - CA (CF):	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1
Other UN (CF):	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1

* Less than \$50,000.

a/ Includes Civilian Supplies, \$2,152.6 million; Surplus Property Credits, \$14.0 million; and Post-UNRRA, \$0.2 million.

b/ Excludes \$47.0 million of material provided from Department of Defense stocks. Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1967 is the cumulative program.

1870
1871
1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900

SOUTH KOREA

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

South Korea's economy has expanded rapidly in recent years. Its annual growth rate averaged over 9 percent from 1962 to 1967, generated in large part by the sharp growth of industry. Agricultural output has also been growing, somewhat faster than population, but per capita GNP is still relatively low. The high growth rates in the non-agricultural sectors have brought a number of structural changes in the economy, reducing significantly agriculture's share in the national product.

The Koreans are a homogeneous people with a common language and culture. They are increasing their activities in business and technical fields, but widespread shortages of technical skills still exist. The labor force is hard working and adaptable, and appears to be overcoming its traditional prejudices against manual labor in non-agricultural occupations. As in most Asian countries, labor relations generally follow a paternalistic pattern. However, labor unions are becoming more independent. Ties of friendship are important in Korean life and have a strong influence on economic relationships.

During the 1905-1945 period of Japanese control, North and South Korea had complementary economies which together met most of their needs. After the partition in August 1948, however, South Korea was economically handicapped since most of the hydroelectric power, heavy industry and mineral and timber resources were in the North. The South was primarily agricultural with only a scattering of light industry and 10 percent of the power generating capacity. It was left with less than half of the land area, but nearly two-thirds of the population and an extremely high population density.

More than half of the labor force is engaged in agriculture with small (average size 2.2 acres) peasant-owned farms predominating. The most productive areas lie in the southwest. Almost all of the potentially arable land is under cultivation; intensive farming is the general practice and yields per acre are high. Rice is the most important crop, followed by barley, beans, wheat and millet. Cotton and tobacco are also valuable cash crops. While output is concentrated in grains, livestock is becoming more important. Before World War II, rice was Korea's most important export; but increased domestic consumption has virtually eliminated the rice surplus. There is a shortage of forest products in large part because of over-exploitation during World War II. Progress is being made in arresting depletion of existing forests and in reforestation. The excellent fishing waters adjacent to Korea support a fishing industry which is an important source of food, employment and foreign exchange. Marine output is rising and the value of exports more than tripled in the last five years, in part due to substantial new investments in the industry. The distant water fleet alone, which increased from 18 vessels in 1962 to 175 in 1967, represents an estimated investment of \$75 million.

Manufacturing has shown the most dynamic growth in the overall economic picture; the share of manufacturing in GNP rose to 20 percent in 1967 from less than 14 percent in 1960. Such growth has been basically the result of private entrepreneurship, but it has also been actively promoted by the government's credit policy and fiscal incentives. The increase in production required particularly large investment input in power and transportation facilities.

While Korea raised its exports from \$87 million in 1963 to \$320 million in 1967, imports during the same period rose from \$560 million to \$996 million. The widening trade deficit has been financed largely by U.S. grants and loans, private transfer payments and military expenditures. However as Korea's economic position has improved, external aid has shifted more and more from a grant to a loan basis, and foreign loans and investments have been financing an increasingly larger proportion of the import deficits.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

- CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY The Korean climate is generally favorable for the growing of rice. During August and September Korea is hit by at least one typhoon, the accompanying rain sometimes inflicting severe damage to the ripening rice crop. Mountains, which dominate the landscape everywhere, extend right to the sea and make land transportation between the east and west coast difficult and costly. The west coast is heavily indented but the usefulness of its many harbors is impaired at low tides when broad mud flats are frequently exposed. The relatively level southwestern region is one of the most heavily populated and is the principal granary. Most of the hydroelectric resources of prewar Korea were located in the North.
- AREA 38,400 square miles. South Korea occupies about 45 percent of the Korean peninsula.
- AGRICULTURAL LAND 23 percent of the total, higher than most East Asia countries; but per capita agricultural land of 0.2 acres is among the lowest in the area. Intensive use of the land has impoverished the soil, but the use of agricultural imports is being encouraged. The average size of a farm is 2.2 acres. 80% of farms produce only rice and barley.
- PRINCIPAL CROPS Rice is by far the major crop, followed by barley, beans, wheat, millet, tobacco, cotton and soybeans.
- FORESTS South Korea's forest resources are depleted, resulting in an acute shortage of forest products. Reforestation is taking place. Pre-war Korea was largely dependent upon the North for forest products.
- FISHERIES Marine products provide a major portion of the animal protein in the Korean diet and are also becoming more important in exports. Labor productivity is low, but may increase with new heavy investments that have been made in recent years.
- MINERALS South Korea's mineral wealth includes anthracite coal, tungsten, bismuth, graphite, gold, silver, iron ore and copper. The reserves of the Sang Dong tungsten mine are among the largest in the world. The known deposits of other minerals are generally small.
- FUELS Production of anthracite coal, of poor quality, has been steadily increasing. Bituminous coal must be imported. There are no known resources of petroleum.
- RIVER RESOURCES The 1,000 miles of inland waterways are all of minor importance. Dams at Hwachon and Chongpyong on the Pukhan River and a series of dams on the Somjin River are sources of electric power. There are several additional hydroelectric power sites which can still be developed.
- DISTRIBUTION OF GNP In 1965 Korea's GNP was distributed as follows: Agriculture, forestry and fishing 39%; manufacturing 18%; trade 14%; construction 3%; government services 5% and other 21%.
- POPULATION 30 million (1967).
Annual growth Currently about 2.4%.
Population density Density of 780 per square mile is among the highest in the world. The population centers are located near the western and southern coasts.
Immigration About 1 million Koreans returned from Japan and China during 1945 and 1946. An even greater number came from North Korea at the outbreak of hostilities in 1950.
Religions The predominant religions are Shamanism (the oldest), Buddhism, Confucianism, and Christianity; a national cult, Ch'ondogyo (established about 1860) has served as a rallying point for Korean patriots.
- LABOR FORCE About 9.3 million including 0.6 million unemployed of the estimated 16.8 million people age 14 years and above (1966).
Distribution Agriculture, forestry and fishing 54%, services 13%, commerce 10% and manufacturing 9%. (1965). About 86% of the labor force is either self-employed or a family worker.
- EDUCATION
General A compulsory Education Law (1950) provides that every child attend six years of primary school. The reorganization of the educational system was begun by the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction in late 1961.

SOUTH KOREA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION CONT'D

<u>Literacy</u>	More than 71%; lower than ROK estimates.
<u>Teachers</u>	One primary teacher per 61 students; one secondary school teacher per 39 students, (1966).
<u>Schools</u>	Classrooms are very crowded; opportunities for education above primary grades are greatly inadequate. In 1966 there were 112 colleges (including junior colleges) and universities.
<u>Students</u>	23% of total population (1966), of which primary 77%, secondary 19%, universities 2% and other 2%
<u>Expenditures</u>	Educational facilities have been expanding in recent years.

HEALTH

<u>Life Expectancy</u>	61 years. (1965).
<u>Medical Personnel</u>	There were 11,072 physicians in Korea in 1966 (1 physician for 2,600 persons). 26% of the population is without the service of any physician. (1966)
<u>Hospital Facilities</u>	1,300 per hospital bed in (1964). (U.S 110 per bed).
<u>Diet</u>	Caloric intake 2,040 calories per capita (1958). Rice is the basic staple and is supplemented with barley and wheat. Fish is a major source of animal protein.
<u>Main Diseases</u>	The country has been afflicted by typhoid, typhus, smallpox, and cholera which currently appear under control. The incidence of leprosy and tuberculosis is relatively high; diseases carried by infected water systems are also important.

TRANSPORT POWER & INDUSTRY

<u>RAILROADS</u>	The 2,100 miles of railroad connect Korea's main cities and run mainly north-south. The line between Seoul-Taejon-Taegu and Pusan is double-tracked, the others single-tracked. Operating efficiency has been substantially improved by dieselization and rehabilitation programs.
<u>ROADS</u>	The 17,000 miles of highway network make possible north-south and east-west travel. Only a very small percent of the roads are paved.
<u>MERCHANT FLEET</u>	Used mainly for coastwise shipping, the roughly 370,500-ton fleet (1965) consisted of 50% cargo vessels, 38% fishing boats, 4% passenger vessels and other 8%.
<u>HARBORS</u>	Main harbors are located along the south and west coasts which abound with 3,500 small islands. Tides of as high as 30 feet hamper usefulness of west coast ports.
<u>ELECTRIC POWER</u>	Production has increased 132% between 1958 and 1965. Taking into consideration anticipated increases, bottlenecks may be expected to continue until construction can catch up with the fast growing demand.
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	The industrial base is being widened. New industries are being developed and existing ones expanded. South Korea now produces rayon and nylon textiles, fertilizer, glass products, steel, ball bearings, wire rope, aluminum products, automobile tires, and pharmaceuticals and other chemicals.
<u>MINING</u>	A wide variety of minerals is mined of which coal, tungsten and iron ore are the most important. Except for coal, output is heavily dependent upon export demand.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

<u>EXPORTS</u>	Korea's exports expanded again in 1966 at which time it covered about 35% of its imports. The main exports are veneer and plywood, fish, cotton fabrics, silk yarn, and rice. Japan and the U.S. are principal markets.
<u>IMPORTS</u>	The U.S. and Japan supply about 90% of Korea's total imports.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

SOUTH KOREA

+	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.4%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 32%)	Thousands	23,330	27,631	28,377	29,086	29,784	30,500
PRODUCTION								
2	B. AGRICULTURE							
	1. Total production index	1957-59=100	102	138	137	150	144 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	102	116	113	120	113 ^P	
	3. Rice, rough ^a	1,000 MT	4,300	5,380	4,770	5,340	5,000 ^P	
	4. Barley	"	1,180	1,510	1,810	2,020	1,920 ^P	
	5. Soybeans	"	153	163	174	161	161 ^P	
1	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Industrial production index	1963=100	57	108	127	149	181	236(5 mos)
	2. Manufacturing index	"	62	107	129	152	186	256 "
	3. Cement	1,000 MT	300	1,240	1,620	1,810	2,440	972 "
	4. Crude steel	"	20	130	190	220	320	97(4 mos)
	5. Mining Index	1963=100	36	110	114	127	137	115(5 mos)
	6. Coal	1,000 MT	2,670	9,620	10,250	11,620	12,360	3,447(4 mos)
	7. Iron ore (Metal content)	"	130	340	370	400	350	129 "
3	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
	1. Marine production	1,000 MT	400	520	560	610	610	98(3 mos)
1,4	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Mill. KWH	1,520	2,970	3,520	4,160 ^E	5,020 ^E	
	2. Per capita production	KWH		110	120	143 ^E	169 ^E	
5	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Billion Won	207.19	696.79	805.85	1,032.04	1,249.16	
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Mill. US \$	767	2,581	2,985	3,822	4,627	
	3. Total GNP, 1966 dollars	"	2,307	3,138	3,370	3,822	4,145	
	4. Plus imports of goods & services	"	404	432	484	778	421	
	5. Minus exports of goods & services	"	93	211	290	455		
	6. Equals Total Available Resources	"	2,618	3,359	3,564	4,145	4,566	
	7. Private consumption	"	1,989	2,580	2,742	2,931	3,635	
	8. Gov't consumption (incl. defense)	"	323	326	348	388		
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	231	374	471	763	931	
	10. Change in stocks	"	75	79	3	63	-	
	11. Change in total GNP (1966 dollars)	Percent	+5.5%	+8.3%	+7.4%	+13.4%	+8.5%	
	12. GNP per capita (1966 dollars)	Dollars	99	114	119	131	139	
DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA								
1	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Cost-of-living (Seoul)	1963=100	65	129	146	164	181	197(4 mos)
	2. Wholesale (national)	"	76	135	149	162	172	183 "
3,6	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX ^{Ⓟb}	1963=100	53 ^E	117	156	204	290	327(June)
7	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Domestic revenues, total	Bill. Won		49.1	67.8	113.5	162.0	194.8 ^c
	2. Expenditures, total	"		77.8	97.4	169.9	215.2	245.7 ^c
	3. Deficit or surplus	"		-28.7	-29.6	-56.4	-53.2	-50.9
	Method of Financing:							
	4. Foreign grants and loans	"		30.2	38.1	59.7	57.0	47.4
	5. Domestic borrowing and reserves	"		-1.5	-8.5	-3.3	-3.8	3.5
11	II. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total on standing as of Jan 1 ^d	Mill. US \$	63.8	81.1	118.4	283.2	463.0	
	2. Annual payments	"	5.3	6.5	11.8	28.3		
	3. of which amortization	"	4.0	4.6	8.9	19.9		

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space - Not available; a dash indicates zero.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 270 won per U.S. dollar. - None
 P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. Ⓟ - End of period.
 a - Bulk of crop harvested in calendar year stated. b - Revised series effective January 1968 to reflect the merger of one category of savings deposits with demand deposits. c - Budget. d - Based on disbursements.

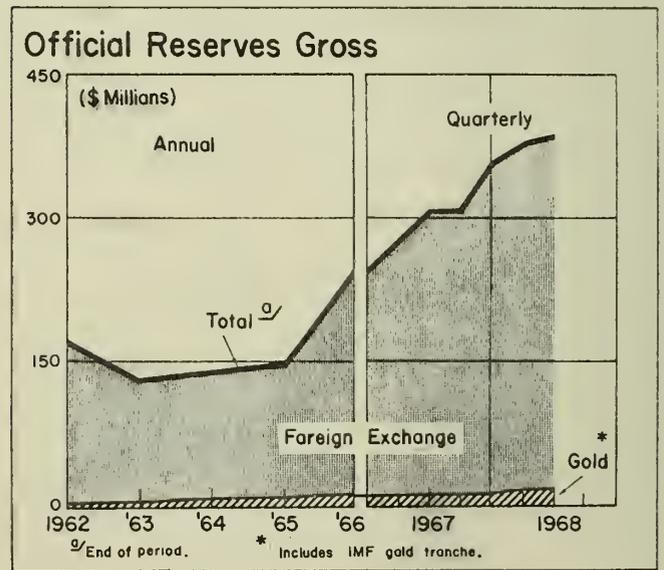
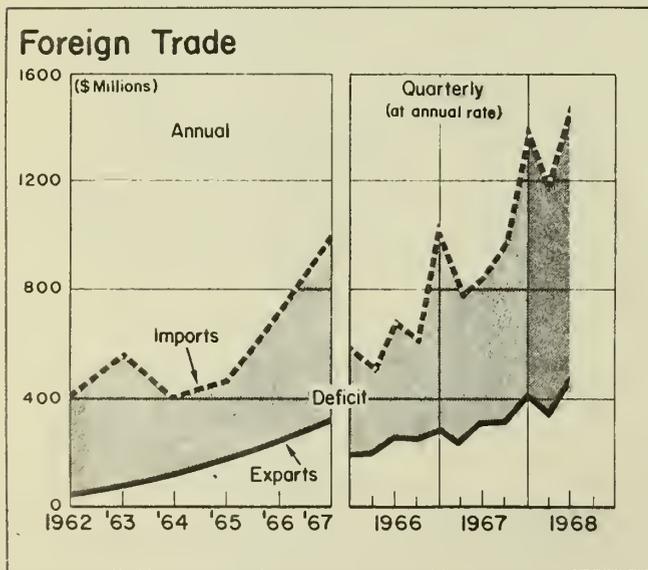
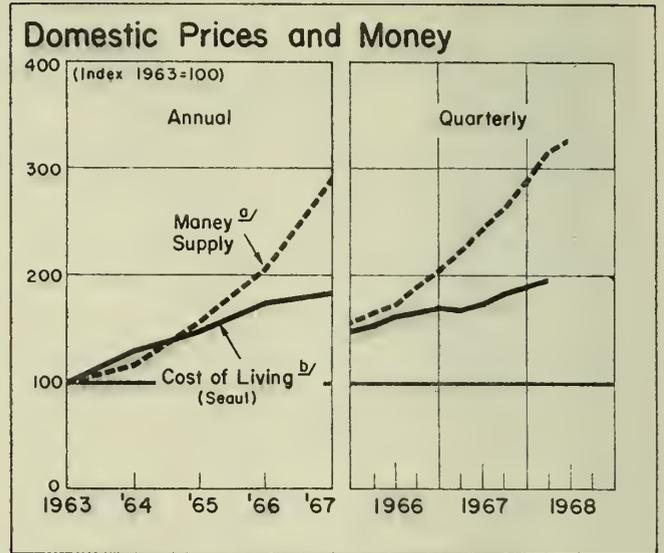
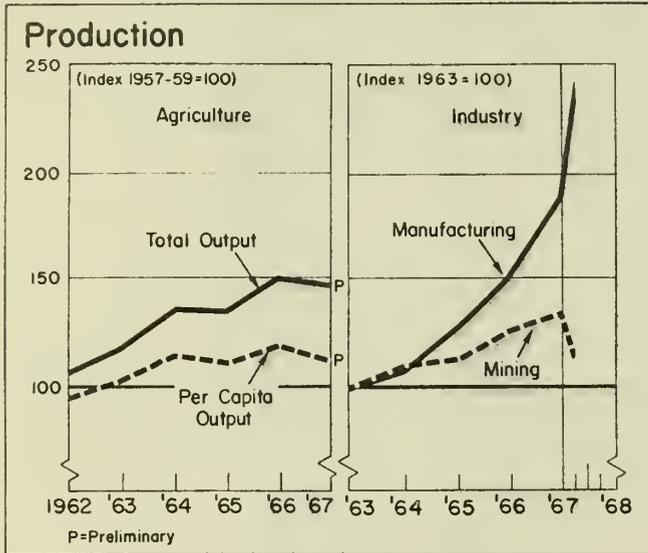
SOUTH KOREA

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
FOREIGN TRADE								
3	J. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Mill. US \$	16	119	175	250	320	202(6 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-378	-404	-463	-716	-996	-651 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-362	-285	-288	-466	-676	-449 "
SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS								
3	K. Exports to: 1. United States	Mill. US \$	3	36	62	96	137	42(3 mos)
	2. Japan	"	10	38	44	66	85	20 "
	3. Hong Kong	"	1	12	11	10	15	3 "
	4. Vietnam	"	-	6	15	14	7	1 "
3	L. Imports from: 1. United States	"	237	202	182	274	305	109 "
	(c.i.f.) 2. Japan	"	48	110	166	294	443	111 "
	3. Hong Kong	"	3	5	10	8	12	3 "
	4. West Germany	"	18	24	16	20	31	25 "
3	M. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Veneer and plywood	Mill. US \$	-	11	18	30	36	7 "
	2. Cotton fabrics	"	-	11	11	10	13	3 "
	3. Silk	"	1	6	7	12	15	5 "
	4. Fish and preparation	"	2	15	18	22	27	12(6 mos)
	5. Rice	"	-	2	3	7	-	-
3	N. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Food and live animals	Mill. US \$	69	68	64	72	94	93(6 mos)
	2. Cotton	"	32	37	41	43	49	11(3 ")
	3. Fertilizer, manufactured	"	46	56	66	89	44	18(6 ")
	4. Petroleum, oil and lubricants	"	19	24	27	39	58	13 "
O. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS								
1.								
3	P. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp + Imp)	1963=100	n.a.	101	103	115	116	
	1. Export prices	"	n.a.	102	106	117	121	
	2. Import prices	"	n.a.	101	103	102	104	
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
7	Q. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Mill. US \$	-311	-221	-194	-323	-421 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment	"	-	-1	*	13	11	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	322	141	135	122	n.a.	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	-7	9	2	34	n.a.	
6	R. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS [⊖]	Mill. US \$	147	136	146	245	356	384(July)
	1. Gold	"	2	3	3	3	3	3 "
	2. IMF gold tranche	"	-	5	5	6	6	13 "
	3. Foreign exchange	"	145	129	138	236	347	368 "
	S. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [⊖]	"						
	T. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [⊖]	"						
	U. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊖]	"						
	V. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊖]	"						
6	W. EXCHANGE RATE (official) ^{⊖a}	Won per \$	500	255	271	270	274	274(July)
† BASIC SOURCES:								
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."			5. Based on national data as adjusted by US AID and PPC/SRD.					
2. U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service (ERS) special calculations for AID/W and FAS crop circulars.			6. IMF "International Financial Statistics."					
3. Bank of Korea "Monthly Statistical Review."			7. Based on US AID replies to AID Form 10-74 as adjusted by PPC/SRD.					
4. UN "World Energy Supplies."			8. Tables on pages 11 and 12; data obtained from IMF, US AID estimates.					
			9. IBRD.					

n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊖ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
 a - The won replaced the hwan at the rate of 10 hwan per won in June 1962.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS



CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31				Mill. US\$ ^b
	1965	1966	1967	1968 ^a	
	Billions of Won				
A. REVENUE - TOTAL.....	<u>101.3</u>	<u>149.6</u>	<u>197.7</u>	<u>229.1</u>	<u>848.6</u>
1. Domestic	<u>67.8</u>	<u>113.5</u>	<u>162.0</u>	<u>194.8</u>	<u>721.5</u>
a. Income taxes	17.4	31.2	46.9	56.3	208.7
b. Sales taxation	21.9	33.7	49.2	63.2	234.1
c. Customs	12.6	17.6	25.4	31.4	116.3
d. Other taxes	6.4	12.7	17.7	23.2	85.9
e. Other revenue	9.5	18.3	22.8	20.7	76.5
2. Foreign grants	<u>33.5</u>	<u>36.1</u>	<u>35.7</u>	<u>34.3</u>	<u>127.1</u>
a. U.S.	33.5	30.7	25.7	23.8	88.1
b. Japan	-	5.4	10.0	10.5	39.0
B. EXPENDITURES - TOTAL.....	<u>97.4</u>	<u>169.9</u>	<u>215.2</u>	<u>245.7</u>	<u>909.9</u>
1. Current	70.7	98.9	134.0	167.9	621.9
a. Defense	29.9	40.5	49.6	60.3	223.4
(1) Self financed	(11.4)	(14.6)	(22.2)	(42.3)	(156.6)
(2) U.S. financed	(18.5)	(25.9)	(27.4)	(18.0)	(66.7)
b. Grants and shared taxes	15.2	23.7	40.4	57.5	213.1
c. Interest	1.2	1.5	2.7	3.5	12.9
d. Other current	24.4	33.2	41.3	46.6	172.5
2. Capital	26.7	71.0	81.2	77.8	288.0
C. DEFICIT BEFORE FOREIGN GRANTS	-29.6	-56.4	-53.2	-50.9	-188.4
DEFICIT AFTER FOREIGN GRANTS	<u>+3.9</u>	<u>-20.3</u>	<u>-17.5</u>	<u>-16.6</u>	<u>-61.3</u>
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	<u>-3.9</u>	<u>20.3</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>61.3</u>
1. Domestic sources (net)	-8.5	-3.3	-3.8	3.5	12.7
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	4.6	23.6	21.3	13.1	48.6
a. U.S. government	(0.2)	(11.8)	(12.5)	(10.8)	(40.0)
b. Other	(4.4)	(11.8)	(8.8)	(2.3)	(8.6)

a - Budget.

b - Converted at 270 won per dollar.

SOUTH KOREA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-403	-221	-194	-323	-421
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	87	120	175	250	320
b. Imports, f.o.b. ^a	-497	-365	-416	-680	-909
Trade balance	-410	-245	-241	-430	-589
2. Nonmonetary gold	(-)	(1)	(1)	(*)	(-)
3. Freight and insurance	-41	-28	-28	-37	-56
4. Other transportation, net	-4	-5	-7	-7	-2
5. Travel	*	*	6	13	8
6. Investment income	3	2	1	1	-2
7. Government, n.i.e.	55	62	75	123	204
a. Military expenditures ^c	(58)	(64)	(74)	(101)	(147)
b. Other	(-4)	(-2)	(1)	(22)	(57)
8. Other services	-5	-8	-1	14	16
Total services	7	24	46	106	168
B. TRANSFER PAYMENTS	260	195	203	220	225
9. Private (net)	52	41	68	84	59
a. PL 480 - Title II ^d	11	9	8	8	3
b. Other	41	32	60	76	56
10. Central government (net)	208	154	135	136	166
U.S. Total	206	152	134	106	126
a. A.I.D.	(120)	(88)	(68)	(56)	(47)
b. PL 480 - Title I	(77)	(51)	(56)	(37)	(41)
c. PL 480 - Title II ^e	(9)	(13)	(10)	(13)	(37)
Other - Total	2	2	1	30	41
a. Japan	(-)	(-)	(-)	(29)	(37)
b. Other	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(3)
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD	144	27	-7	99	182
Nonmonetary sector					
11. Director investment	5	-1	*	13	11
12. Other private long-term	22	13	39	164	
13. Other private short-term	19	-4	-23	6	
15. Central government	34	16	-19	33	
a. Loans received, net	22	9	2	34	
b. Net changes in U.S. Gov't holdings of Korean currency	7	-1	-11	-2	
c. Other	6	8	-9	*	
Monetary sector					
16. Private institutions: liabil. (incr.+)	-2	*	3	2	
17. Private institutions: assets (incr.-)	2	2	-4	-3	
18. Central institutions: liabilities	12	4	14	-15	
19. Central institutions: assets (incr.-)	37	-2	-18	-102	
a. Subscriptions to IMF	-	-	-9	-5	
b. Other claims	37	-1	-8	-97	
c. Monetary gold	-	-1	-1	*	
D. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-1	-1	-2	4	14

* - Less than \$500,000. P - Provisional.

Source: International Monetary Fund, and US AID estimates.

Note : The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Detail may not add up to totals due to rounding.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOUTH KOREA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

n.a. or blank spaces = not available; a dash indicates zero.

a - Mainly f.o.b.; total of freight and insurance on these shipments amounted to (\$millions): \$50 in 1963; \$41 in 1964; \$42 in 1965; \$61 in 1966; and are not yet available for 1967.

b - Non-monetary gold included in commodity trade.

c - Detail shown below (\$ millions):

ITEMS	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
Military expenditures*	58.3	63.7	74.0	100.9	147.1
Won purchases from BOK* ..	(36.2)	(30.5)	(36.2)	(32.5)	(n.a.)
Commodities and services .	(22.1)	(33.2)	(37.8)	(68.4)	(n.a.)

* - Includes amounts disbursed by the U.S. Government from its holdings of Korean currency as well as expenditures of foreign diplomatic and aid missions in Korea.

d - Voluntary agencies.

e - Mainly emergency relief.

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES	NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS										TOTAL 1946, 1946-1967	TOTAL 1946, 1946-1967				
	POST-WAR RELIEF PLAN PERIOD		MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD		1953-1957		MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD		FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD				TOTAL 1946, 1967			
	1945-1946	1947-1952	1953-1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964				1965	1966	1967
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	-	10.0	1,202.4	225.7	227.2	200.4	186.0	119.8	107.6	154.2	118.9	143.9	112.2	2,760.0	7.2	2,752.8
Loans	-	10.0	1,202.4	5.6	12.1	1.1	6.5	25.2	25.8	25.8	27.6	79.0	60.3	291.1	7.9	283.2
Grants	-	-	-	220.1	215.8	199.3	179.5	94.6	81.8	77.3	70.7	64.9	52.6	2,468.9	-	2,468.9
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOOD FOR FREEDOM - TOTAL	-	0.3	120.2	63.9	44.4	14.1	71.2	70.8	74.0	113.0	63.2	122.4	67.2	824.2	1.0	823.2
Title I - Sales Agreements:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EASABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY	-	-	64.0	41.6	27.5	11.1	43.4	60.6	62.7	79.6	34.3	41.4	38.5	493.7	1.0	492.7
(Total Sales Agreements)	-	-	(80.4)	(48.8)	(32.7)	(-)	(49.4)	(68.6)	(70.0)	(92.8)	(42.4)	(51.8)	(48.2)	(585.1)	(-)	(585.1)
(Planned for U.S. Uses)	-	-	(16.4)	(7.2)	(5.2)	(-)	(5.9)	(8.1)	(7.3)	(13.3)	(8.2)	(10.4)	(9.6)	(91.4)	(-)	(91.4)
Planned for Country Use:	-	-	64.0	41.6	27.5	-	43.4	60.6	62.7	79.6	34.3	41.4	38.5	493.7	1.0	492.7
Economic Development Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants	-	-	64.0	39.8	27.5	-	43.1	60.3	61.8	79.3	33.8	40.9	35.7	486.3	-	486.3
Cooley Loans	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.9	6.4	1.0	6.4
Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Donations:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EMERGENCY RELIEF & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	-	-	0.1	-	-	4.7	17.3	-	1.2	23.2	20.3	69.8	24.7	161.3	-	161.3
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	-	0.3	56.1	22.3	16.9	9.4	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.2	8.6	11.2	2.5	168.4	-	168.4
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	181.2	475.3	202.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	861.2	6.5	854.7
TOTAL ECONOMIC	181.2	485.6	1,525.4	289.6	272.3	214.5	257.2	190.6	181.6	217.2	181.8	266.8	185.2	4,449.2	15.4	4,433.8
Loans	24.9	156.3	1,525.4	7.4	12.1	1.1	6.8	25.5	26.8	27.9	48.3	79.5	68.5	328.7	15.4	313.3
Grants	-	-	-	282.2	260.2	213.4	250.4	165.1	154.9	190.0	133.7	187.3	116.9	4,121.2	-	4,121.2
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App'd)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Assistance	-	11.7	487.6	331.1	190.5	187.1	192.2	136.9	160.4	124.4	173.1	153.1	149.7	2,495.6	-	2,495.6
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	-	(0.6)	(12.1)	(22.4)	(21.9)	(22.9)	(40.5)	(52.6)	(21.0)	(13.4)	(46.1)	(15.6)	(3.5)	(280.5)	(-)	(280.5)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	40.2	-	3.1	-	-	-	13.4	-	-	-	-	56.7	-	56.7
TOTAL MILITARY	-	11.7	527.8	331.1	190.5	190.2	192.2	136.9	173.8	124.4	173.1	153.1	149.7	2,552.3	-	2,552.3
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	181.2	497.3	2,053.2	620.7	462.8	404.7	449.4	327.5	355.4	342.3	354.9	419.9	335.0	7,002.2	15.4	6,986.8
Loans	24.9	-	-	7.4	12.1	1.1	6.8	25.5	26.8	27.9	48.3	79.5	68.5	328.7	15.4	313.3
Grants	156.3	497.3	2,053.2	613.3	450.7	403.6	442.6	302.0	328.7	314.4	306.5	340.4	266.6	6,673.5	-	6,673.5

a/ Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1967 is the cumulative program.
 b/ Includes (in millions), ORK, \$420.2; Civilian Supplies, \$292.1; Korean Aid Program, \$121.6; Surplus Property Credits, \$24.9; UNRRA, \$0.6; and Peace Corps, \$1.8.

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1946-67
TOTAL	2.8	2.1	29.7
Int'l Dev. Association	-	-	14.0
UNDP - Special Fund	2.1	1.4	11.0
UNDP - TA (CY)	0.2	0.3	1.7
Other UN (CY)	0.5	0.4	3.0

OTHER FREE WORLD - OECD (EXCLUDING U.S.)

	CY 1965	CY 1966	CY 1960-66
OFFICIAL BILATERAL EXPENDITURES	58.5	49.7	134.8
DONOR			
Japan	50.4	35.7	91.9
Germany	5.0	6.6	26.4
Other	3.0	7.3	16.5

COMMUNIST BLOCK ASSISTANCE

	1966	1967	Cumulative Thru 1967
1966 (Calendar Year)	-	-	-
1967 (Calendar Year)	-	-	-
Cumulative Thru 1967	-	-	-

LAOS



LAOS

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

The Kingdom of Laos in Southeast Asia is a small, mountainous, landlocked country of less than 3 million people. The eastern part of the country, containing about half the territory and a fifth of the population, is generally controlled by the Lao Patriotic Front (NLHS), supported mainly by North Vietnam. Insurgency and the consequent lack of security have disrupted production in some of the major agricultural areas.

Of the three Indochinese states which became independent of France after World War II, Laos has the least developed economy, partly because of its unexploited natural resources and partly because of its geographic isolation and rugged topography. The Mekong River, which flows through parts of Laos, Cambodia, South Vietnam and Thailand, is now in the initial stages of a large scale development plan which includes electric power generation, irrigation, transportation and related economic activities. About 90 percent of the Lao people live in small, self-contained villages, engaged principally in subsistence or semi-subsistence agriculture. In most areas, poor transportation facilities have acted to limit production to local needs, with little thought to outside markets. Industry is virtually nonexistent and there is a dearth of skilled technical and managerial personnel. Literacy is very low, although efforts are under way to improve educational facilities.

The present Lao social structure reflects a generally stratified pattern, consisting of 1) a ruling elite group that includes the higher ranking civil service and administrative officials; 2) a middle class, essentially urban-centered and made up of such occupations as teachers and other lower level civil servants, businessmen, office workers, and junior army officers; 3) the largest element of the population that includes the village-dwelling Lao farmers; and 4) the indigenous ethnic minorities of Mon-Khmer and Sino-Tibetan who practice the shifting (slash and burn) type of cultivation. The nonindigenous Asian minorities -- Chinese, Vietnamese and Indians -- represent an important part of the urban economic structure since they are for the most part merchants and skilled or semiskilled craftsmen. Unemployment is not a serious problem but the bulk of the labor force, largely self-employed and family workers, is fully employed only part of the year.

Laotians have close ties with the neighboring Thais living along the Mekong River border because of language, marriage, customs and dependence upon the Thai transportation system for a large share of their imports. Laos has no seaport or merchant marine but there are port and trans-shipment facilities along the Mekong; most of the river craft operate between Vientiane and Luang Prabang. Vientiane is the administrative capital and the center of transportation, industry and commerce.

Agriculture with over 80 percent of the labor force is the chief economic activity, but Laos is not self sufficient in food production. Rice is imported to feed military personnel, refugees from Communist-controlled areas, and the urban population. Most of the fertile river land lies in the west, but there is a considerable amount of cultivation in the highlands. The average size family farm is about 5 acres, producing only enough for its own requirements and perhaps a small surplus for barter purposes. Crop yields are low, primarily because of primitive cultivation practices, poor irrigation facilities, and low-yielding varieties of seed. Rice, by far the main crop, is grown almost everywhere. Other food crops are corn, the staple food for some hill tribes, fruit and vegetables. The main nonfood crops are cotton, silk, tobacco, coffee and opium. The Lao people traditionally have depended on textiles woven at home from cotton and silk grown and spun locally, but cultivation of both has declined with the introduction of imported textiles. Tobacco, cultivated in small patches by most village families, is a valued article of local trade and is increasing but output of coffee has fallen considerably because of disease. Opium is produced primarily by the Meo, one of the hill tribes; some is consumed locally and the remainder is smuggled out of the country. Most farmers possess some type of livestock, but generally of poor quality.

The monetary sector of the economy in the past few years has been characterized by chronic deficits in trade and payments as well as in the budget. These deficits have been financed by foreign grants received mainly under import programs and as contributions to the Foreign Exchange Operations Fund (FEOF) established under the stabilization program introduced in January 1964 and renewed annually thereafter. Besides the United States, which is the major source of foreign aid, other donors include Japan, the United Kingdom, Australia and France.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY Over four-fifths of landlocked Laos consists of rugged mountains and hills. On this account there are few lines of communication between population centers and the rural areas or with other countries. The Mekong River runs a few hundred miles along the western Laotian border and its valleys provide the few areas suitable for growing wet rice. In addition, the Mekong appears to offer hydroelectric potentialities. There are three large plateaus. Although sparsely populated, these plateaus contain many fertile areas some of which are particularly suitable for raising livestock. The southwest monsoon brings rain between April and October, and the northeast monsoon, the dry season which lasts between November and March.

AREA 91,000 square miles, slightly smaller than Oregon.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS 7% of the total, which is very low. However, per capita agricultural land of 1.4 acres is very high. Except in very limited areas Laotian soil is very poor. Therefore, land use often depends upon soil fertility and the importance of the crop. In some areas temporarily fertile land is obtained by burning off some forested areas.

PRINCIPAL CROPS Rice is by far the major subsistence crop. Corn, tobacco, coffee, peanuts, cotton, ramie, opium and spices are also grown.

FORESTS 60% of the land area is forested (world average 30%). Most of the area, however, is currently not exploitable. There are, however, some good teak and pine stands which could possibly form the base of a lumbering industry.

FISHERIES Fishing is not important.

MINERALS The extent of Laos' mineral resources is not known. Tin has been extracted in two areas. There are also known deposits of copper, iron, manganese and gold. Transportation, labor and other economic difficulties serve as deterrents to business interests which might otherwise search for such resources.

FUELS Coal is the only known mineral fuel resource.

RIVER RESOURCES The overflow from the great Mekong River is important for Laotian agriculture. The river itself, although hampered by a number of rapids, is an important waterway on which are located a number of relatively large river ports. The principal tributaries of the Mekong are also navigable and provide internal waterways in the aggregate almost equal to that of the Mekong.

GNP Even for the Far East the Laotian economy is very primitive. Per capita GNP estimated at \$70 (1966).

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION 2.8 million (1967). Lao, the dominant political group, comprise about half the population and about one-fourth of the population is of Mon-Khmer descent. The remainder are Tai minorities ethnically related to the Lao and central Thai, several Sino-Tibetan groups, and small numbers of Vietnamese, Chinese, Indian, Cambodian and European descent.

Population growth About 2.4%.

Population density There are only 30 people per square mile. There are few large towns and over 90% of the people live in small rural hamlets. The major population areas are in the plains of Vientiane, Nam Sane-Nam Nhiep, Savannakhet and Se Done, and the Se Bang Hieng, Saravane and Mekong (above the Khone Falls) valleys.

Religion Buddhist.

LABOR FORCE Almost all Laotians are traditionally farmers. As a consequence, it has been difficult to attract enough Laotian workers to man even small-scale enterprises. Laotian requirements are minimal and easily satisfied.

EDUCATION

General Prior to 1946 there were two school systems existing side by side. They were the traditional Buddhist schools and the French secular schools. These two systems were merged in 1946 under the Laotian Ministry of Education. Historically Laotians have had very few opportunities to secure a secular education. In 1951, however, a royal decree made elementary education compulsory and required that the villagers build the necessary schools. Insofar as budgetary conditions permitted, the Ministry of Education was to supply the necessary teachers. It will take a long time before available financial resources will enable the government to enforce the decree.

Literacy Only about 15% of the people are literate.

Schools Elementary 2,577; secondary 12; colleges 2 (1965).

LAOS

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION (CONT'D)

Students 6% of population (1965). 95% of the students are in the elementary schools. Students desiring advanced or specialized education study in France, Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand.

HEALTH

Life Expectancy 30 years(est.).

Infant Mortality Known to be high.

Medical Personnel One physician per 25,700 persons (1965); includes some physicians without an M.D. degree (U.S. - 1 per 690 in 1965).

Hospital Facilities 2,520 people per hospital bed (1964) (U.S. - 110 per bed). Hospital facilities are supplemented by widely distributed dispensaries attended by partially trained personnel.

Diet Per capita daily intake 1,900 calories consisting mainly of rice, fish, and a few vegetables and fruits. Meat is eaten about once a week.

Main Diseases Malaria, trachoma, dysentery, tuberculosis, pneumonia, typhoid, yaws and hepatitis. Malnutrition is common.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS High costs and difficult construction problems have barred railroad construction.

ROADS..... The transportation system is generally poor or non-existent. Road mileage is about 2,700 miles and the networks are oriented toward Hanoi (North Vietnam), Saigon and Tourane (South Vietnam). The laterite roadbeds deteriorate rapidly in wet weather rendering many roads impassable during the rainy season (April-October).

SUPPLY ROUTES Most Laotian imports pass through the seaports of Bangkok, Saigon, and Da Nang (Tourane). From these seaports, goods are transported by highway or rail to Laos.

WATERWAYS The Mekong River and its chief tributaries are important transportation arteries.

AIR TRANSPORTATION There is air service between Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand. There are few internal routes.

COMMUNICATIONS Only local service is provided. Radio is used for long distance communications.

ELECTRIC POWER 65% of the available power is produced at Vientiane and most of the remainder at Pakse, Luang Prabang and Savannakhet. Output has been increasing but at a slow pace, and remains insufficient to meet local needs.

MANUFACTURING The industrial structure of Laos is very simple, consisting of some light consumer goods industries and some cottage and family type production.

MINING Tin is the only mineral mined (reserves estimated at about 700,000 tons). There are two tin mines which in the prewar period were manned primarily by Vietnamese. Currently only one is in operation.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS Laos has very few exports with which to earn foreign exchange to meet its import requirements and as a consequence has a relatively large trade deficit. As prices dictate, imports are reexported or diverted illegally. Main exports are forest products, tin, coffee, and spices which are sold almost entirely to Vietnam and Thailand. Opium is smuggled out of the country.

IMPORTS Laos' relatively large volume of imports is financed mainly by receipts from the U.S. aid program. In the past few years the largest categories of goods imported were textiles, rice, and metal manufactures. Laos' principal suppliers are Thailand, U.S., Japan, France and Hong Kong.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

LAOS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.4%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 12%)	Thousands	2,220	2,570	2,635	2,700	2,770	2,836
PRODUCTION								
2	B. AGRICULTURE							
	1. Total production index	1957-59=100		Not Available				
	2. Per capita production index	"						
2	3. Rice, rough ^a	1,000 MT	520	730	740	620	725 ^P	
2	4. Corn	"	12	19	19 ^E	20 ^E	21 ^E	
3	5. Coffee (exports)	"	0.1	*	*	0.1(6 mos)		
C. INDUSTRY/MINING								
4	1. Tin (metal content)	1,000 MT	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	
	2. Hide production	1,000 pieces	n.a.	6	3	3	16(9 mos)	
D. MARINE/FORESTRY								
3	1. Timber	Thous. cu.mt.	n.a.	50	77	72	82(9 mos)	
E. ELECTRICITY								
3	1. Total production	Mill. KWH	10	19	23	27	30 ^E	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	4	7	9	10	11 ^E	
5	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Mill. US \$				189 ^E		
	3. Total GNP, 1966 dollars	"						
	4. Plus imports of goods & services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods & services	"						
	6. Equals Total Available Resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl. defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP (1966 dollars)	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita (1966 dollars)	Dollars				70 ^E		
DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA								
3,6	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Cost of living, Vientiane	1963=100	39	198	223	254	274	280(5 mos)
	2. Food	"	31	183	198	233	238(6 mos)	
3	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [Ⓞ]	1963=100	20	109	137	162	170	176(Mar)
7	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Domestic revenues, total	Mill. Kip.		---(Fiscal Year ending June 30)---				
	2. Expenditures, total	"		1,608	3,330	4,721	6,378 ^b	7,401 ^b
	3. Deficit or surplus	"		6,072	10,313	14,390	15,523 ^b	16,085 ^b
	Method of Financing:			-4,464	-6,983	-9,669	-9,145	-8,684
	4. Foreign grants and loans	"		4,464	6,983	9,669	9,145	8,684
	5. Domestic borrowing and reserves ..	"						

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Estimated directly in dollars.
 P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. Ⓞ - End of period.
 a - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. b - Budget.

LAOS

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
FOREIGN TRADE								
3,5	J. COMMODITY TRADE ^a							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Mill. US \$	1	1	1	0.6(9 mos)	"	
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-24 ^{E,b}	-26 ^{E,b}	-27 ^{E,b}	-21.3	"	
	3. Trade balance	"	-23 ^E	-25 ^E	-26 ^E	-20.7	"	
SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS								
3	K. Exports to: 1. United States	Mill. US \$	0.1	*	*	-(9 mos)		
	2. Malaysia & Singapore .	"	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.5	"	
	3. Thailand	"	0.6	*	0.3	0.1	"	
	4. Communist bloc	"	-	-	-	-(3 mos)		
3	L. Imports from: 1. United States	"	3.6	7.2	8.2	4.2(9 mos)		
	(c.i.f.) 2. Thailand	"	3.6	7.1	8.5	10.1	"	
	3. Japan	"	4.5	1.4	2.6	3.7	"	
	4. France	"	4.5	1.1	1.8	1.1	"	
	5. Communist bloc	"	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1(3 mos)		
3	M. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Coffee	Mill. US \$	0.1	*	*	0.3(9 mos)		
	2. Tin ore	"	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	"	
3,8	N. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Rice	Mill. US \$	0.3	3.8	3.9	1.5(3 mos)		
	2. Petroleum products	"	n.a	3.5	4.3	4.6(9 mos)		
	3. Textile fabrics	"	3.7	2.5	3.0	1.5	"	
O. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS								
P. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp + Imp)								
	1. Export prices	1963=100						
	2. Import prices	"						
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
Q. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)								
	1. Balance on goods and services	Mill. US \$						
	2. Private direct investment	"						
	3. Official grants (net)	"						
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"						
3,9	R. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS [⊕]	Mill. US \$	25.7	7.5	7.0	7.2	6.3(Aug)	
	1. French francs	"	3.7	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.4	"
	2. US dollars	"	21.9	5.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	"
	3. Others	"	0.1	*	*	*	*	"
S. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [⊕]								
T. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [⊕]								
U.								
3,9	V. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊕]	"	2.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.7(Sept)	
W. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊕]								
3,9	X. EXCHANGE RATE (official) [⊕]							
	1. Official	Kip/US \$	80	240	240	240	240(Oct)	
	2. Open market selling rate ^c	"		501	499	505	504	"

† BASIC SOURCES:

1. US AID estimates.
2. US Foreign Agricultural Service (ERS) special calculations for AID/W and FAS crop circulars.
3. US AID Laos, "Statistical Report."
4. International Tin Council, Monthly "Statistical Bulletin."
5. Based on US AID data as adjusted by AID/W.

6. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."

7. Based on US AID reports in CPB and on AID Form 10-74.

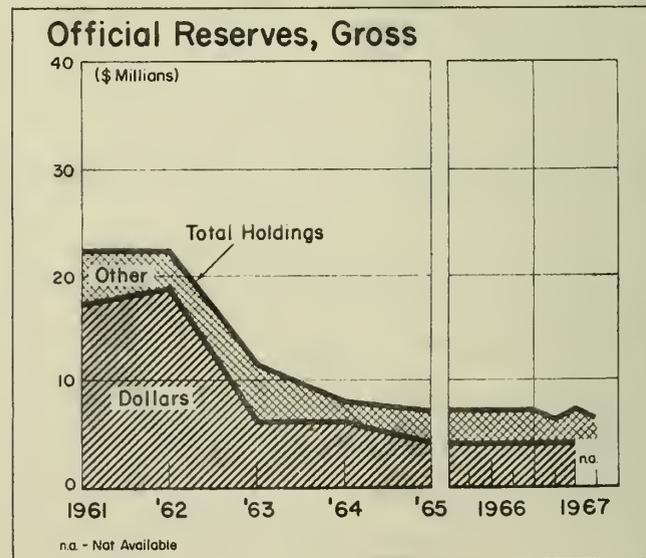
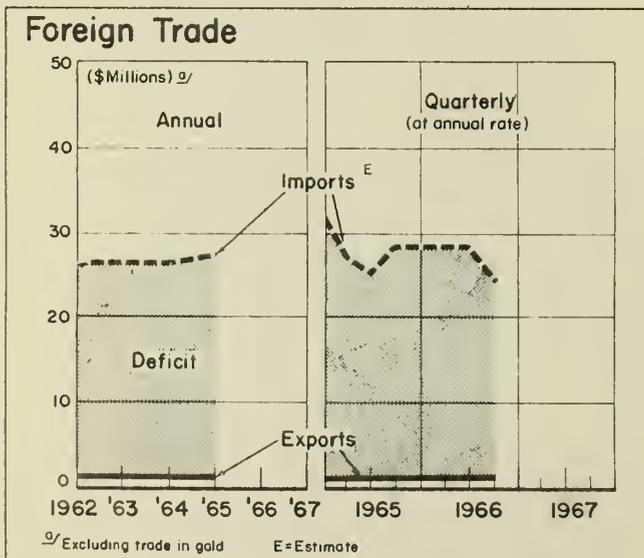
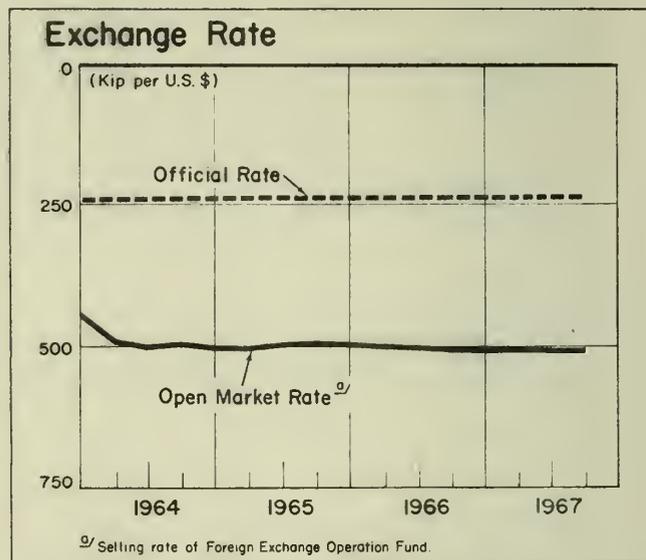
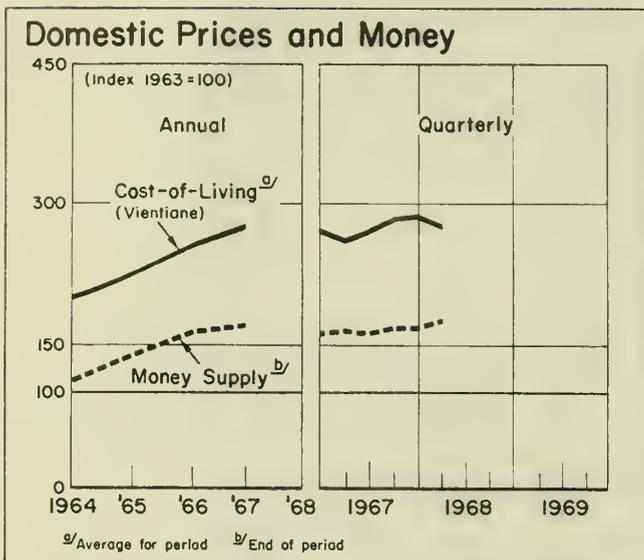
8. Bulletin "Statistique du Laos," and Foreign Service despatches.

9. Bi-weekly Financial Report, US Embassy, Vientiane.

n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
* - Less than half the unit shown.

a - Excludes gold trade. b - Adjusted for assumed undervaluation. c - Selling rate of Foreign Exchange Operation Fund.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS



LAOS

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending				
	1965	1966	1967 ^a	1968 ^a	1968 ^b
	Millions of Kip				Millions
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	<u>10,313</u>	<u>14,390</u>	<u>15,523</u>	<u>16,085</u>	<u>67.0</u>
1. Domestic Revenues	<u>3,330</u>	<u>4,721</u>	<u>6,378</u>	<u>7,401</u>	<u>30.8</u>
a. Income taxes	189	222	274	275	1.1
b. Sales taxation	275	354	431	450	1.9
c. Customs	2,016	3,227	4,785	5,540	23.1
d. Other taxes	607	623	517	540	2.2
e. Other revenue	243	295	371	596	2.5
2. Foreign Grants	<u>6,983</u>	<u>9,669</u>	<u>9,145</u>	<u>8,684</u>	<u>36.2</u>
a. U.S. Government	3,373	2,259	6,808	5,412	22.5
b. Other	3,610	7,410	2,337	3,272	13.7
B. EXPENDITURES - TOTAL	<u>10,313</u>	<u>14,390</u>	<u>15,523</u>	<u>16,085</u>	<u>67.0</u>
1. Defense	6,389	8,393	8,345	8,261	34.4
2. Education	732	1,103	1,338	1,552	6.5
3. Health	198	385	443	441	1.8
4. Public works	314	463	494	613	2.6
5. Other	2,680	4,046	4,903	5,218	21.7
C. DEFICIT BEFORE FOREIGN GRANTS	<u>-6,983</u>	<u>-9,669</u>	<u>-9,145</u>	<u>-8,684</u>	<u>-36.2</u>
DEFICIT AFTER FOREIGN GRANTS	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

a - Budget.

b - Conversion at 240 kip per dollar.

LAOS

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD
U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS										TOTAL 1946-1967	REPAYMENTS LESS INTEREST 1946-1967	TOTAL 1946-1967
			MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD					FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD							
			1946-1952	1953-1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965				1966
A.I.O. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL			133.6	25.1	42.1	30.5	56.2	37.0	40.3	47.9	53.6	522.9	-	522.9	
Loans			133.6	25.1	42.1	30.5	56.2	37.0	40.3	47.9	53.6	-	522.9		
Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND			0.8	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.7	0.4	1.3	5.4	-	5.4	
FOOD FOR FREEDOM - TOTAL			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	
Title I - Sales Agreements			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	
(Total Sales Agreements)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	
(Planned for U.S. Uses)			(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	
Planned for Country Use			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Economic Development Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Economic Development Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Common Defense Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cooley Loans			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assistance From Other Country Agreements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Title II - Donations:			0.8	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.7	0.1	1.2	2.1	-	2.1	
EMERGENCY RELIEF & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.3	
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL ECONOMIC			134.4	25.1	42.1	30.8	27.2	37.5	42.0	48.3	54.9	528.3	-	528.3	
Loans			134.4	25.1	42.1	30.8	27.0	37.5	42.0	48.3	54.8	528.3	-	528.3	
Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FM App.)			31.7	7.5	13.4	33.4	37.1	37.5	48.3	48.3	54.9	-	-	-	
Credit Assistance			31.7	7.5	13.4	33.4	37.1	37.5	48.3	48.3	54.9	-	-	-	
Grants			(1.4)	(0.4)	(1.1)	(7.9)	(3.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL MILITARY			31.7	7.5	13.4	33.4	37.1	37.5	48.3	48.3	54.9	-	-	-	
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY			166.1	32.6	55.5	64.2	64.1	75.0	90.3	96.6	109.8	528.3	-	528.3	
Loans			166.1	32.6	55.5	64.2	64.1	75.0	90.3	96.6	109.8	528.3	-	528.3	
Grants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

* Less than \$50,000. e/ Annual data represent deliveries. b/ Annual data represent deliveries.

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1946-67
TOTAL	0.7	0.7	5.3
UNDP - Special Fund	-	-	0.6
UNDP - TA (37)	0.2	0.5	3.5
Other UN (CY)	0.2	0.2	1.2

OTHER FREE WORLD - OECD EXCLUDING U.S.

	CY 1965	CY 1966	CY 1960-66
DONOR	9.2	12.8	34.5
IO14	4.0	4.9	13.8
United Kingdom	3.5	3.6	11.6
France	0.6	2.5	5.9
Japan	1.2	1.2	3.3
Other	-	-	-

COMMUNIST BLOCK ASSISTANCE

	1966 (Calendar Year)	-
	1967 (Calendar Year)	-
	Cumulative Thru 1967	-

e/ Aid from France in 1961 and 1962 not available separately.

11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

MALAYSIA

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Malaysia is composed of two distinct geographic regions: West Malaysia (formerly known as the States of Malaya and Federation of Malaya), on the southern portion of the Malaya peninsula, and East Malaysia, consisting of Sabah and Sarawak on the northern coast of the island of Borneo; it also includes some small islands off the Malayan and Borneo coasts. Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore combined in September 1963 to form Malaysia, but Singapore seceded in August 1965.

West Malaysia with about 40% of the area contains more than 85% of the population; population densities vary from 160 people per sq. mile in West Malaysia to 20 per sq. mile in East Malaysia. The ethnic composition of the two regions also differs. In West Malaysia, Malays and Chinese predominate whereas the population in East Malaysia is made up mainly of non-Asian tribal units. In presently constituted Malaysia, Malays account for about 45% of the population and Chinese about 35%. Indians and Pakistanis account for about 10%.

Per capita gross national product in Malaysia is relatively high by Asian standards but the Malays who are engaged primarily in agricultural activities have an average income substantially below that of the rest of the population. In West Malaysia, the Malays are largely rice farmers and fishermen; relatively few are engaged in commerce and industry. About half of the Chinese are self-employed and most of the remainder form part of the skilled labor on the plantations. A major part of the import trade is run by European firms and Chinese merchants. Government policy is aimed at assisting the Malays assume a larger role in the economy and narrowing the rural/urban income differential.

Malaysia's economic well being is directly related to its foreign trade; approximately half of the country's gross domestic output is derived from exports. Exports generally exceed imports by sizable margins, and the country is one of the largest dollar earners in the sterling area. Over 60% of Malaysia's export earnings are derived from its rubber and tin, and some 15% from its timber and iron ore. West Malaysia is the world's largest producer of rubber, and its rubber plantations cover two-thirds of the land under cultivation. With government assistance, both estate and smallholders for years have been replanting with high yielding trees, and production has increased at about 4% a year over the past decade. Malaysia accounts for 40% of world natural rubber output. It also accounts for more than one-third of world tin output. Timber is produced in both East and West Malaysia and the area is a principal exporter of tropical hardwoods.

Malaysia is traditionally a food deficit area, importing large quantities of rice. Food and food products in recent years have accounted for 22-25% of total imports, with machinery and transport equipment a close second. Increases of rice production in West Malaysia may in time permit some reduction in food imports but imports of machinery and transport equipment can be expected to remain strong in view of the expanding programs of economic development. Rice producers benefit from liberal government policies including price supports, fertilizer subsidy, a substantial irrigation program and agricultural research to improve seed varieties.

Free enterprise and private investment have a strong base in Malaysia. The government is using its resources both to provide basic economic facilities for rural and industrial development and to provide incentives for private industrial development. Prior to the introduction of the current First Malaysian Plan (1966-70), each of the Malaysian areas had its own development plan. The current plan, involving a total development outlay of U.S. \$3.4 billion, generally continues the policies of the early 1960's but with greater emphasis on agriculture and rural development.

Manufacturing still plays a limited, though increasing, role in the Malaysian economy. The principal industries are rubber milling, tin smelting, sawing and the processing of agricultural commodities. Most of these enterprises are small-scale; among the largest industrial establishments are two oil refineries located in Port Dickson, West Malaysia. The government assisted by the IBRD continues to spend large sums on electric power. Consumption of electricity for industrial and commercial use has grown faster than for residential use.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

ITEM	UNIT	Total Malaysia	West Malaysia	East Malaysia	
				Sabah	Sarawak
<u>AREA</u>	(1,000 sq. mil.)	128	51	29	48
Agricultural land	"	13	10	1	2
Rubber	% of agri.	35	57	54	6
Rice	"	9	12	19	5
<u>POPULATION</u> - 1968	Thousands	10,386	8,846	610	930
Population growth	Percent	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.0
Population density	Per sq. mi.	80	170	20	20
Ethnic groups	Percent				
Malays	"	44	50	-	18
Chinese	"	36	37	23	32
Indians and Pakistanis	"	10	11	-	-
All Others	"	10	2	77	50
<u>HEALTH</u>					
Life Expectancy	Years	56	57	52 ^E	53 ^E
Infant Mortality	(Per 1,000 live births)	49	50	40	43
Hospital Beds	Per 100,000	313	328	24	20
Inhabitants per physician ...	Number	5,780	5,320	10,070	12,900
<u>EDUCATION</u>					
Primary & Secondary Students.	Thousands	1,806	1,562	95	149
Literacy Rate	Percent	43	47	24	22
<u>GNP</u> - 1966 (in 1966 prices)....					
Total	Mill. U.S.\$	3,022	2,635	174	213
Per Capita	U.S.\$	311	318	308	247
<u>COMMODITY OUTPUT</u>					
Electricity (1967).....	Mill. KWH	2,760 ^E	2,640	40 ^E	80
Electricity per capita	KWH	270	290	70	70
Rice, rough (1967)	1,000 MT	1,170 ^E	980	72 ^a	120 ^a
Rubber (1967)	"	1,000	950	24	28
Iron ore (1967)	"	5,440	5,440	-	-
Tin ore (1967)	"	73	73	-	-
Tin metal (1967)	"	78	78	-	-
Petroleum, crude (1967)	"	44	-	-	44
Roundwood (1966)	Mill. Cu. Meters	12.7	4.4	5.2	3.1
<u>COMMODITY TRADE</u> (1966)					
Exports, f.o.b.	Mill. U.S. \$	1,256	997	115	144
Imports, c.i.f.	"	-1,104	-850	-98	-156
Trade balance	"	152	147	17	-12
<u>MINERAL RESOURCES</u>			Tin	Copper	Oil
			Iron ore	Iron ore	Bauxite
			Bauxite	Chromite	Gold
<u>PRINCIPAL EXPORTS</u>			Rubber	Timber	Timber
			Tin	Rubber	Rubber
			Timber	Copra	Petroleum

E - Estimate

a - 1965 production; combined East Malaysian production in 1966 was 239 metric tons.

WEST MALAYSIA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY The central portion of West Malaysia is covered by high mountain ranges running in a north-south direction. Dense tropical jungles and mountains cover three-fourths of the country. The only cleared areas are long stretches on the west coast, an area in the north and a number of open stretches on the valleys of the principal rivers. There are high plains free from forest jungle and these contain the rice-producing areas. The temperature and humidity are always high and year-round rainfall ranges from 100-200 inches.

AREA 50,700 square miles, about the size of Alabama.

AGRICULTURAL LAND 19% of the total area; per capita agricultural land is 0.8 acres. Arable land is largely confined to the western coast and the principal river basins on the east coast. The government is seeking to maintain soil fertility.

MAIN CROPS Over 90% of the total farm area is devoted to rubber, rice, coconuts and oil palms. Rubber is by far the most important crop and about two-thirds of farm acreage is devoted to it. About 38% of the free world's supply of natural rubber is produced in West Malaysia. Extensive replanting of rubber trees is taking place to introduce high-yielding varieties. Rice output has increased from 50% to 60% of the country's requirements in recent years. The government is seeking to further expand rice output and, in addition, diversify its total agricultural output.

FORESTS Forests are a major natural resource, but the natural forests are poor in merchantable species. Almost all forests are state-owned. There is a sizeable sawmilling industry.

FISHING West Malaysia was able to increase its fish landings by 81% between 1955-1965. The percentage of the fishing fleet equipped with motors increased from 24% to 83% during this period.

MINERALS West Malaysia produces more than one-third of the free-world's tin output. It also produces very large quantities of iron ore, all of which is exported. Bauxite is also found in large quantities; small quantities of gold, columbite, monazite, wolframite, scheelite, zircon and kaolin are produced.

FUELS Except for fuelwood, there is a lack of fuel resources. Coal of low caloric content is produced for local consumption.

RIVER RESOURCES The quick-flowing rivers in West Malaysia provide important sources of potential hydroelectric power. They are not important for inland transportation.

PER CAPITA GNP High for the Far East.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION 9 million (1968); of which 50 percent are Malays, 37 percent Chinese, 11 percent Indians and Pakistani, and 2 percent other races.

Annual Growth About 3.1 percent, very high.

Population density 170 per sq. mile, considerably below the average for the Far East.

Religion Islam is the official religion.

Language The official language is Malay. English is also permitted for official use. Arabic and Chinese are widely used.

LABOR FORCE About 64% of the population age 15 and over is in the labor force, of which 55% are in agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 17% in services, 14% in commerce, 7% in manufacturing, 3% in transportation and communication and 2% each in construction and mining (1962). The trade union membership is relatively large.

EDUCATION

General An attempt is being made to provide every child with the opportunity of entering primary school, to increase the number and quality of training of teachers, and to foster the development of a national language. Instruction is now given in the Malay, Chinese, Indian and English languages.

Literacy About 47%.

Teachers In 1965 there were 59,500 primary and secondary school teachers. About 1 for each 130 persons.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION (Cont'd)

Schools In addition to primary and secondary schools, there are technical trade schools, technical institutes, a university, a technical college and a college of agriculture.

Students About 20% of total population (1965).

HEALTH

Life expectancy 57 years. (1963).

Infant mortality 50 deaths (1965) per 1,000 live births (U.S. 25 in (1965)).

Physicians One physician per 5,320 people (1966).

Hospital facilities There are 65 general and district hospitals with 25,600 beds, 5 institutions for leprosy cases and 2 mental hospitals. Additional care is provided through 400 dispensaries and 1,000 maternity and child health clinics. (1964).

Diet Daily caloric intake is 2,400 (1959-61) per capita. Rice is the main item in the people's diet and accounts for between 30-40% of all food consumption.

Main diseases The principal diseases are malaria (which is being controlled but not eradicated), yaws, dysentery, diarrhea, tuberculosis and leprosy.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

GENERAL The transportation system has been generally adequate for West Malaysia's needs. Parallel coastal shipping, rail, highway and air routes are vigorously in competition one with another.

RAILROADS About 1,300 miles of track. The state-owned system is well administered and maintained.

ROADS 9,340 miles of Federal and State roads.

PORTS The major ports are Port Swettenham and Penang. Lesser ports are Telok Anson, Port Weld, Port Dickson and Tumpat. The port of Singapore also services West Malaysia's needs.

AVIATION Country is served by 5 international air lines and 2 lines providing internal service.

ELECTRIC POWER The power supply has increased considerably in recent years but is still inadequate. Per capita output is relatively high.

MANUFACTURING Manufacturing consists mainly of the initial processing of primary products-- rubber, tin concentrating and smelting, sawmilling, coconut and palm milling, fish curing, transportation repair shops, foundries, and forges, some light industries and handicraft activities.

MINING Mining is next to rubber in importance to the economy. West Malaysia is the world's largest tin producer. Iron ore is next in value.

Bauxite and gold are also produced in significant quantities. Mines are owned largely by European and Chinese interests.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

West Malaysia which accounts for about 80% of total exports and over 75% of the imports of Malaysia, consistently has large trade surpluses. The trade surpluses are subject to wide swings, averaging over \$200 mill. a year in 1959-61; \$66 mill. in 1962-64; \$142 mill. 1965-67.

EXPORTS Primarily rubber (40%), tin (26%), iron ore (4%), palm oil, copra and coconut oil (5%), and wood (3%). World prices of these commodities fluctuate widely. The UK, US, and Japan are West Malaysia's most important customers.

IMPORTS West Malaysia imports about 40% of its rice requirements and large quantities of rubber and copra for processing and reexport. Burma and Thailand are the principal sources of rice. The UK is the most important source of other imports.

EAST MALAYSIA

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

SABAH

- AREA CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 29,400 sq. miles. There is a considerable variation in rainfall (60-160 inches) influenced by the northeast monsoon (Oct. - April) and the southeast monsoon (May-August). Mountains and jungles cover a large portion of the area. Rivers are numerous and important.
- AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING: ... Agricultural land occupies only 3% of the area, 0.8 acres per capita). Most important crops are rubber, coconuts, rice and hemp. Diversification is being encouraged and high-yield rubber trees planted. Insufficient rice output requires large rice imports. Forests cover 97% of the total area. Timber is by far the largest export item. Fishing is important.
- MINERALS: Coal, copper, iron ore, and chromite; oil may also be present.
- PER CAPITA GNP: Relatively high for the Far East; somewhat below that of West Malaysia.
- POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE: 0.61 million (1968); rate of growth 3.8%. In 1960 eleven indigenous tribes accounted for 68% of the population, Chinese 23%, and others 9%. About 80% of the labor force of 177,000 (1960) were employed in agriculture, forestry, or fishing. Roughly one-third of the labor force are wage-earners (1960). In the past labor shortages were by were met by immigration and migratory workers from Indonesia and the Philippines.
- EDUCATION
- Literacy 24%.
- Teachers In 1965 there were 3,430 primary and secondary school teachers.
- Students Primary and secondary students numbered 97,790 in 1965.
- HEALTH
- Infant mortality Roughly estimated at 40 deaths per 1,000 live births (1965).
- Physicians One physician per 10,100 inhabitants (1965).

SARAWAK

- AREA, CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 48,300 sq. miles, almost one-sixth of the island of Borneo. High temperatures and heavy rainfall (100-180 inches) account for the high humidity. The northeast monsoon (Oct. - Feb.) is accompanied by heavy rains. There are relatively large coastal plains and swamps, and much rugged mountain territory. Navigable rivers provide the major means of transportation.
- AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES: . Agricultural land occupies 24% of the area (8 acres per capita). Large areas are needed to sustain the many farmers practicing shifting cultivation. Lack of market dry season is a deterrent to many types of farming. Major crops are rice, rubber, pepper, coconuts, illipe nuts, sago flour and jelutong. Rice output meets roughly half of consumption requirements. The extensive forest resources (73% of total area) are being more fully utilized. There is some fishing; fishponds have recently been introduced.
- MINERALS:..... Oil, bauxite and gold; deposits of coal and kaoline are being surveyed.
- PIPELINE: Brunei's oil is pumped to Sarawak and reexported.
- PER CAPITA GNP: Relatively high for the Far East; somewhat below that of West Malaysia. (1968)
- POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE: 0.96 million (1968); growth rate 3.0%. In 1960, the indigenous cultural groups comprised 67% of the population, Chinese 32%, and other 1%. About 81% of the labor force of 295,000 (1960) were engaged in agricultural pursuits.
- EDUCATION
- Literacy 22%.
- Teachers Primary and secondary teachers totaled 5,340 (1966).
- Students A total of 165,300 students attended primary and secondary schools in 1966.
- HEALTH
- Infant mortality Roughly estimated at 43 deaths per 1,000 live births (1965).
- Physicians One physician per 12,900 inhabitants (1966).

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

†	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 3.1%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 27%)	Thousands	7,629	9,155	9,421	9,725	10,071	10,383
PRODUCTION								
2	B. AGRICULTURE ^a							
	1. Total production index	1957-59=100	100	126	136	145	148 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	100	105	110	114	112 ^P	
	3. Food production index	"	101	133	152	163	170 ^P	
	4. Per capita food prod. index	"	101	111	123	128	129 ^P	
	5. Rice, rough ^b	1,000 MT	680	770	920	940	981 ^P	
	6. Rubber	"	670	840	880	940	950 ^P	
1,3	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Cement ^a	1,000 MT	110	470	740	780	420(6 mos)	
	2. Mining							
	3. Iron ore ^a (metal content)	1,000 MT	1,590	3,680	3,910	3,510	3,260	383(2 mos)
	4. Bauxite	"	410	630	1,000	960	900	130 "
	5. Tin (metal content)	"	39	61	65	70	73	25(4 mos)
	6. Crude petroleum	"	58	49	49	48	44	14 "
3	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	140	240	250	300 ^E		
	2. Timber (roundwood)	Mill. c.m.	4.8 ^E	9.1	10.5	12.7 ^E		
1,3	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Mill. KWH	920	1,950	2,250	2,490 ^E	2,760 ^E	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	120	210	240	260 ^E	270 ^E	
4	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**		1961				Prel.	
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Million M\$	6,644	7,957	8,728	9,243	9,502	
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Mill. US \$	2,173	2,602	2,854	3,022	3,107	
	3. Total GNP, 1966 dollars	"	2,224	2,631	2,829	3,022	3,213	
	4. Plus imports of goods & services	"	1,099	1,273	1,351	1,369	1,371	
	5. Minus exports of goods & services	"	1,167	1,245	1,394	1,407	1,376	
	6. Equals Total Available Resources	"	2,156	2,659	2,786	2,984	3,208	
	7. Private consumption	"	1,448	1,690	1,745	1,841	1,984	
	8. Gov't consumption (incl. defense)	"	329	466	509	584	655	
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	379	503	532	559	569	
	10. Change in stocks	"	-	-	-	-	-	
	11. Change in total GNP (1966 dollars)	Percent	n.a.	+5.4%	+7.5%	+6.8%	+6.3%	
	12. GNP per capita (1966 dollars)	Dollars	266	287	300	311	319	
DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA								
1	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Cost of living ^a	1963=100	100	100	100	102	105	107(3 mos)
5	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [Ⓟ]	1963=100	83	106	112	123	113	110(Apr)
4	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES ^c							
	1. Domestic revenues, total	Million M\$		1,332	1,492	1,655	1,850	1,882 ^d
	2. Expenditures, total	"		1,980	2,113	2,364	2,534	2,716 ^d
	3. Deficit or surplus	"		-648	-621	-709	-684	-834
	Method of Financing:							
	4. Foreign grants and loans	"		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	5. Domestic borrowing and reserves	"		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
10	II. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan.1 ^e ...	Mill. US\$		187.6	189.0	217.3	229.8	255.2
	2. Annual payments	"		16.1	17.0	19.2	28.3	
	3. of which amortization	"		7.4	7.3	9.2	17.4	

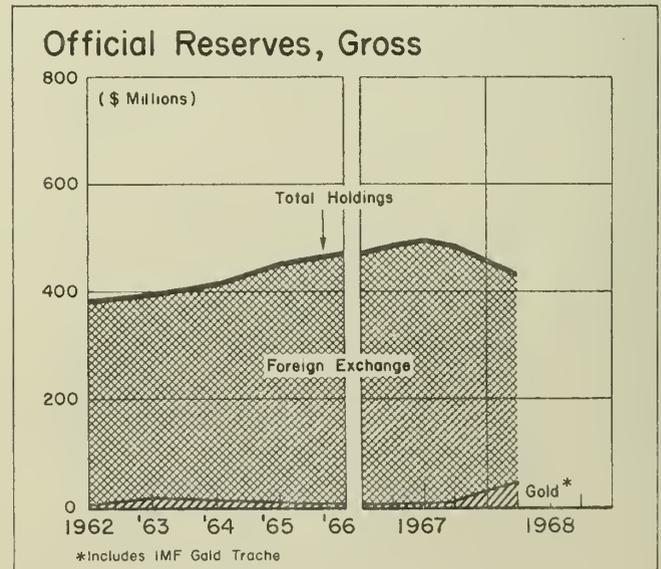
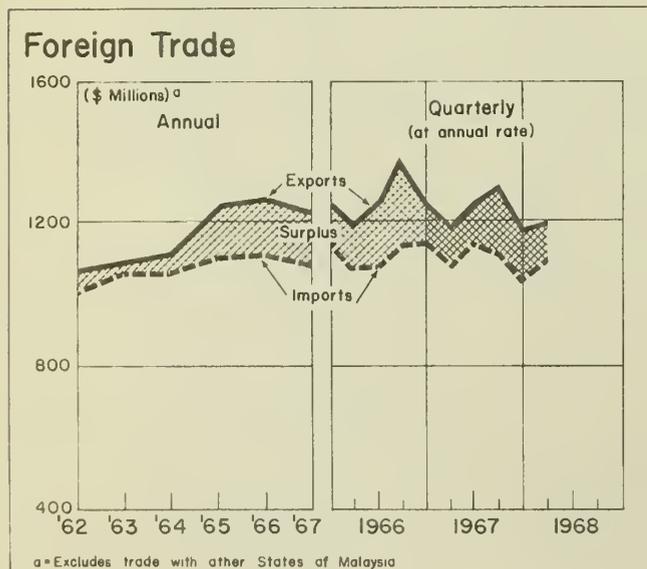
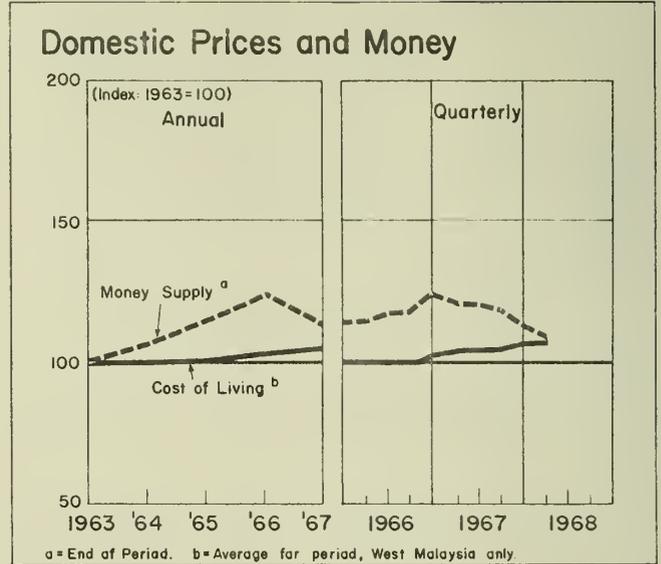
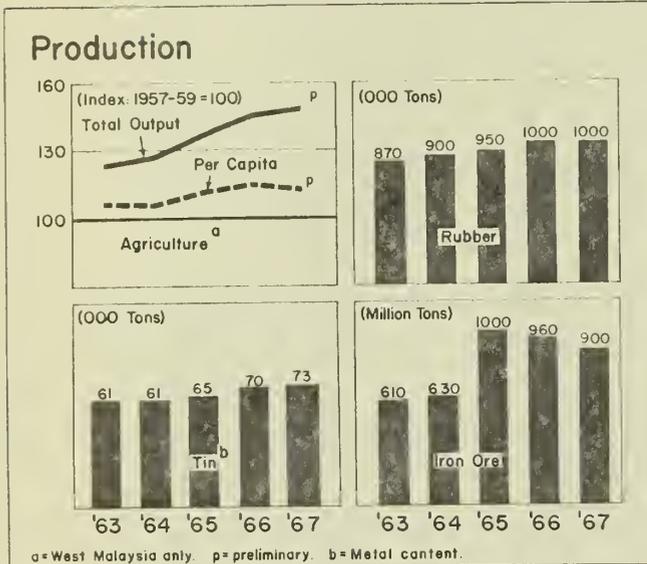
† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero.
* - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at
P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. Ⓟ - End of period.
a - Data for West Malaysia only. b - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated; crop planted in previous year. c - Data not compiled according to A.I.D. consolidated budget concepts, but obtained from regular budget and other published sources. d - Budget. e - Based on disbursements.

MALAYSIA
SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
FOREIGN TRADE								
6	J. MERCHANDISE TRADE ^a							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Mill. US \$	811	1,105	1,236	1,256	1,216	409(4 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-726	-1,047	-1,090	-1,104	-1,087	-363 "
	3. Trade balance	"	85	58	140	152	129	46 "
6,7	SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS							
	K. Exports to: 1. United States	Mill. US \$	81	134	183	158		
	2. Singapore	"	207	252	296	310		
	3. Japan	"	102	192	194	228		
	4. Communist bloc	"	57	102	103	107		
	L. Imports from: 1. United States	"	14	61	64	68		
	(c.i.f.) 2. United Kingdom	"	154	200	215	207		
	3. Thailand	"	72	102	99	68		
	4. Communist bloc	"	36	120	80	83		
5,8	M. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Rubber	Mill. US \$	422	456	478	481	417	134(4 mos)
	2. Tin, primary & concentrates	"	90	238	285	259	247	85 "
	3. Timber	"		96	117	153	189	68 "
	4. Iron ore	"	20	53	53	44	40	7 "
6,8	N. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Food and live animals	Mill. US \$	370	267	245	244		
	2. Machinery & transp. equip.	"	127	209	238	261		
	3. Petroleum and petroleum prod.	"	252	124	126	143		
	O. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Rubber (Singapore)	US\$/100 lb.	26.2	22.3	22.9	21.4	17.7	16.7(6 mos)
	2. Tin (Penang)	"	90.5	151.8	172.2	158.4	147.1	137.3 "
	P. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp + Imp) ^b	1963=100	102	100	114	93		
	1. Export prices	"	101	101	105	100		
	2. Import prices	"	99	101	92	107		
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
9	Q. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)		1959					
	1. Balance on goods and services	Mill. US \$		-28	43	38	5 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment	"		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	3. Official grants (net)	"		70	44	34	17 ^P	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"		-2	-2	-1	n.a.	
5	R. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS [⊕]	Mill. US \$	349	413	449	470	457	444(Apr)
	1. Gold	"		7	2	1	31	52 "
	2. IMF gold tranche	"		7	14	20	32	33 "
	3. Foreign exchange ^c	"	349	399	433	449	394	359 "
5	S. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [⊕]	"	264	338	313	246	166	139 "
5	T. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [⊕]	"	132	163	168	171	107	88 "
	U. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊕]	"						
	V. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊕]	"						
	W. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊕]	"	23	105	77	90	69	94 "
5	X. EXCHANGE RATE (official) [⊕]							
	1. IMF par value	M\$/US\$	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06(July)
† BASIC SOURCES:								
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."			6. Malaysia "Quarterly Statistics of External Trade."					
2. U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service (ERS) special calculations for AID/W and FAS crop circulars.			7. IMF "Direction of Trade."					
3. UN "Statistical Yearbook."			8. UN "Yearbook of International Trade Statistics."					
4. Based on national data as adjusted by PPC/SRD.			9. See table on page 13; Source International Monetary Fund.					
5. IMF "International Financial Statistics."			10. IBRD.					

n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
 a - Excluding trade between West Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. Includes trade with Singapore. b - Data for West Malaysia only. c - Includes Central Bank (net) holdings and Malaysia's estimated share of Currency Board foreign assets. d - Includes holdings of federal and state governments and other official institutions.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS



MALAYSIA

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS (West Malaysia only)

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

		Unit	1955	1960	1965
1	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY^a	Percent		37.9	28.3
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	"		5.9	8.7
	2. Mining	"		8.5	10.3
	3. Manufacturing	"	n.a.	3.0	4.6
	4. Construction	"		5.0	5.5
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"		17.1	17.6
	6. Trade and finance	"		22.6	25.0
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"			
	a - See also GNP on p. 5.				
2	SB. LABOR FORCE (See also page 3)	Unit		1957	
	1. Percent of total population	Percent		34.5	
	2. Female component	"		24.5	
	3. Wage and salary earners	"		56.0	
	<i>Sector of Employment:</i>				
	4. Agriculture	"		57.5	
	5. Mining	"		2.7	
	6. Manufacturing	"		6.3	
	7. Construction	"		3.1	
	8. Transport	"		3.5	
	9. Other	"		26.9	
3	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (See also pages 3-4,5)	Unit			
	<i>Population, by Age and Sex (1957):</i>	Percent	Total	Male	Female
	1. Total	"	100.0	51.6	48.4
	2. Less than 5 years	"	17.8	9.0	8.8
	3. 5-14 years	"	26.0	13.3	12.7
	4. 15-19 years	"	9.8	4.9	4.9
	5. 20-39 years	"	26.6	13.3	13.3
	6. 40-59 years	"	15.2	8.6	6.6
	7. 60 plus	"	4.6	2.5	2.1
	<i>Births and Deaths:</i>	Unit	1955-9	1960-64	1965
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births) ...	Ratio	74.9	58.4 ^P	50.0
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	44.4	40.3	36.7
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"	11.3	9.0	7.9
4	SD. EDUCATION (See also page 4)	Unit	1955	1960	1965
	1. Pupils, primary	1,000	776	1,105	1,215
	2. Pupils, secondary (general)	"	92	152	346
	3. Pupils, vocational	"	8	8	9
	4. Teachers, primary	"	25	40	45
	5. Teachers, secondary (general)	"	3	6	14
	6. Teachers, vocational	Number	n.a.	278	315
	7. Primary students as % of 5-14 age group ⁴	Percent	49	58	54 ^a
	* - See note A below. a - 1963 data.				
5	SE. FOOD PRODUCTION COMPARISON	Unit	1955	1960	1966
	1. USDA index ^a , total	1957-59=100	85	124	163
	2. USDA index ^a , per capita	"	93	117	128
	3. FAO index, total	1952-56=100	104	134	170 ^P
	4. FAO index, per capita	"	102	112	119 ^P
	a - Preferred series; see p. 5 for annual trend and details; also see note B below.				

n.a. - Data not available.

E - Estimate.

P - Preliminary.

† Sources:

1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts and National Accounts of West Malaysia.
2. ILO Yearbook.
3. UN Demographic Yearbook.

4. UNESCO.

5. USDA/ERS-See p. 5; FAO Production Yearbook.

Notes: A. Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

B. Variation between indexes due mainly to differences in composition of component items and commodity weights, and to variations in crop years.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES ^a

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending December 31				Mill. US\$ ^c
	1965	1966	1967 ^b	1968 ^b	
	Millions of Malaysian dollars				
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	<u>1,492</u>	<u>1,655</u>	<u>1,850</u>	<u>1,882</u>	<u>615</u>
1. Income taxes	302	360	400	417	136
2. Sales taxation	102	134	152	167	55
3. Customs	627	604	664	694	227
4. Other taxes	237	329	374	344	112
5. Other revenue	224	228	260	260	85
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	<u>2,113</u>	<u>2,364</u>	<u>2,534</u>	<u>2,716</u>	<u>888</u>
1. Current	1,637	1,765	1,933	1,993	651
a. Defense	294	350	377	377	123
b. Agriculture	30	32	38	42	14
c. Education	334	361	386	401	131
d. Other	979	1,022	1,132	1,173	383
2. Capital	<u>476</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>601</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>237</u>
a. Agriculture	38	58	95	125	41
b. Education	87	73	56	90	30
c. Other	351	468	450	508	166
C. DEFICIT	<u>-621</u>	<u>-709</u>	<u>-684</u>	<u>-834</u>	<u>-273</u>

a - Source: Malaysian financial publication; this presentation not necessarily in accordance with Form A.I.D.-10-74 concepts.

b - Budget.

c - Converted at 3.06 Malaysian dollars per U.S. dollar.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS^{a/}
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-12	-28	43	38	5
1.a. Exports, f.o.b. ^b	1,077	1,093	1,226	1,244	1,220
b. Imports, f.o.b. ^b	-984	-1,004	-1,056	-1,065	-1,078
Trade balance	92	89	171	179	142
2. Nonmonetary gold ^c	(-1)	(-1)	(-2)	(-2)	(-2)
3. Freight and insurance	-51	-50	-53	-54	-56
4. Other transportation	1	1	1	1	1
5. Travel	-23	-24	-26	-26	-21
6. Investment income	-64	-82	-99	-97	-84
7. Government, n.i.e.	49	60	74	60	49
8. Other services	-18	-21	-24	-25	-25
Total services	-105	-117	-128	-141	-137
B. TRANSFER PAYMENTS					
9. Private	-67	-66	-64	-64	-60
10. Central government	8	70	44	34	17
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
<u>Nonmonetary sectors</u>					
11. Direct investment	} 95	} 75	} 74	} 64	} 44
12. Other private long-term	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
13. Private short-term ^d	16	26	59	-14	-3
14&15. Local and central gov'ts.	(7)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
a. Loans received	(-4)	(-4)	(-4)	(-3)	(-3)
b. Loan repayments	(14)	(-)	(25)	(-3)	(-3)
c. Securities issued abroad	(-2)	(26)	(45)	(-11)	(-11)
d. Other liabilities	(-*)	(-*)	(-8)	(*)	(*)
e. Capital subscriptions to international organizations ^e	(1)	(3)	(-1)	(1)	(1)
f. Other assets					
<u>Monetary sectors</u>					
16. Commercial banks: liabilities	11	40	-28	13	} 39
17. Commercial banks: assets (incr-)	8	-40	-5	-2	} 39
18. Central institutions: liabilities	4	10	23	18	14
a. IMF holdings of Malaysian currency	(-1)	(-*)	(14)	(19)	(14)
b. Other liabilities (net)	(5)	(10)	(9)	(-1)	(-)
19. Central institutions: assets (incr-)	2	27	-44	16	4
a. Subscriptions to IMF	-3	-	-21	-26	-26
b. Central Government	14	58	27	76	} 29
c. Currency Board	-11	-23	-33	-37	} 29
d. Monetary gold	-5	*	5	1	} 29
e. Other assets (net)	4	-9	-22	1	} 29
D. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS^d	-65	-114	-102	-103	-61

* - Less than \$500,000. Conversion rate 3.06M.\$ per U.S. \$ P - Preliminary.

Source: International Monetary Fund. The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by the IMF.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

MALAYSIA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D) (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

a - Although Singapore was included in Malaysia from September 1963 to August 1965, it is treated as a foreign country throughout the period 1963-1967.

b - Detail on foreign trade as follows:
(Millions of U.S. dollars)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967^P</u>
Exports f.o.b. in trade					
returns	1,088	1,105	1,236	1,256	1,216
Adjustment for coverage ...	<u>-11</u>	<u>-12</u>	<u>-10</u>	<u>-12</u>	<u>4</u>
Item 1, credit	1,077	1,093	1,226	1,244	1,220
Imports c.i.f. in trade ...	1,043	1,047	1,096	1,104	1,081
Adjustment for:					
Freight and insurance ...	-52	-52	-55	-56	-58
Coverage	<u>-8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>53</u>
Item 1, debit	983	1,003	1,054	1,063	1,076

c - Nonmonetary gold included in commodity trade..

d - Net errors and omissions include short-term capital movements of the private nonmonetary sectors, for which estimates are not available.

e - IBRD, IDA, Asian Development Bank and the International Tin Council.

PHILIPPINES

Treaty Limits of the Philippines

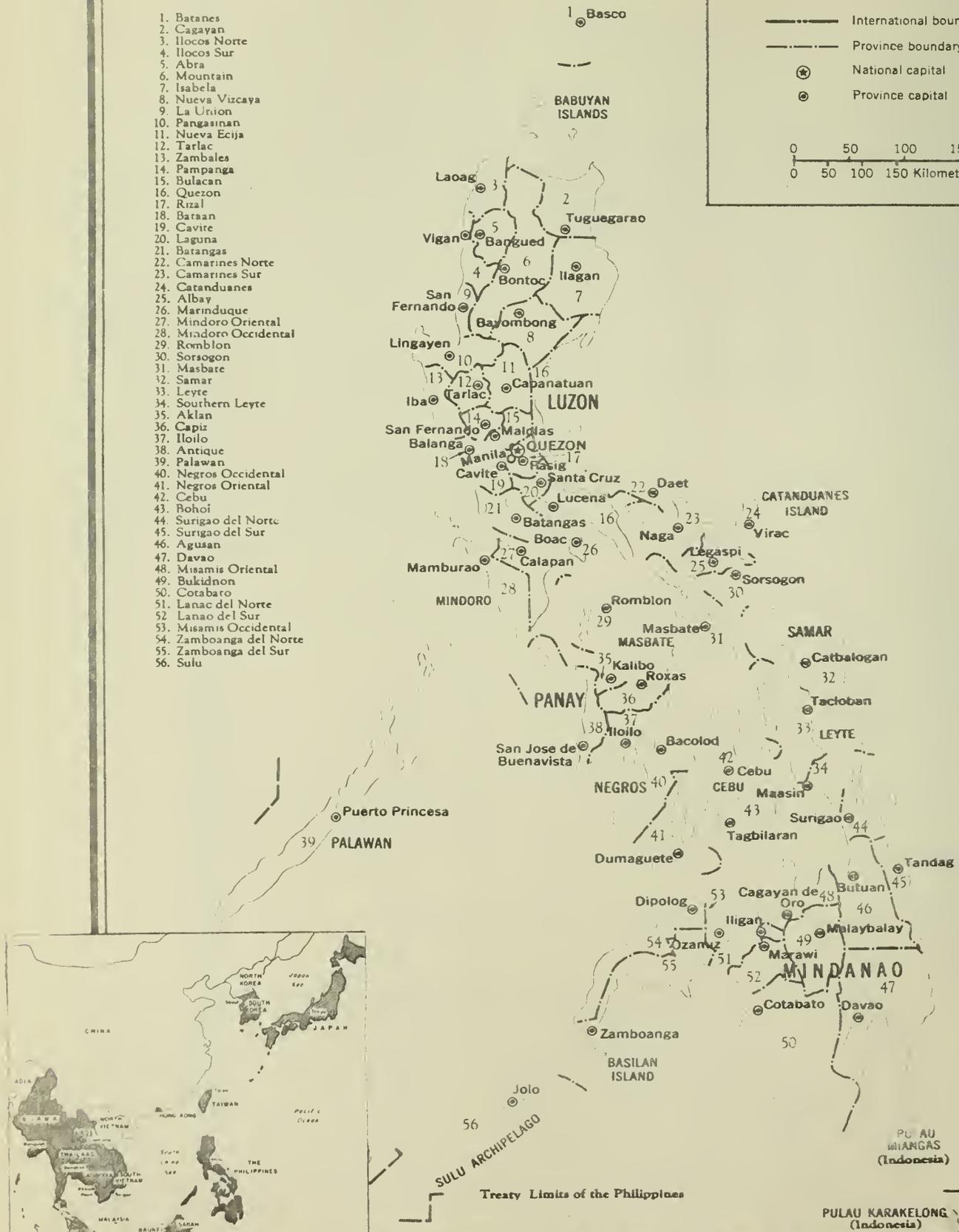
INDEX TO PROVINCES

1. Batanes
2. Cagayan
3. Ilocos Norte
4. Ilocos Sur
5. Abra
6. Mountain
7. Isabela
8. Nueva Vizcaya
9. La Union
10. Pangasinan
11. Nueva Ecija
12. Tarlac
13. Zambales
14. Pampanga
15. Bulacan
16. Quezon
17. Rizal
18. Baraan
19. Cavite
20. Laguna
21. Batangas
22. Camarines Norte
23. Camarines Sur
24. Catanduanes
25. Albay
26. Marinduque
27. Mindoro Oriental
28. Mindoro Occidental
29. Romblon
30. Sorsogon
31. Masbate
32. Samar
33. Leyte
34. Southern Leyte
35. Aklan
36. Capiz
37. Iloilo
38. Antique
39. Palawan
40. Negros Occidental
41. Negros Oriental
42. Cebu
43. Bohol
44. Surigao del Norte
45. Surigao del Sur
46. Agusan
47. Davao
48. Misamis Oriental
49. Bukidnon
50. Cotabato
51. Lanao del Norte
52. Lanao del Sur
53. Misamis Occidental
54. Zamboanga del Norte
55. Zamboanga del Sur
56. Sulu

PHILIPPINES

- International boundary
- Province boundary
- ⊕ National capital
- ⊙ Province capital

0 50 100 150 Miles
0 50 100 150 Kilometers



PHILIPPINES

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Eleven of the 7,000 odd islands constituting the Philippines possess 95% of the land and almost all the resources of the country. Luzon, the largest and most important island, with 35 percent of the land area and one-third of the people, has the richest rice lands and contains the country's major city and capital, Manila, around which most of the country's important industries are concentrated. Manila, one of the finest ports in the Far East, is situated close to the mainland of Asia about 700 miles from Hong Kong.

The Filipinos are largely of Malay stock. Except for a Moro Muslim minority of about 1.5 million concentrated in the southern islands, almost all the population is Christian. Most of the major islands of the Philippines are well populated. A small Chinese community exercises an important influence in the business sectors, especially in retail trade. Of the total working force, roughly five out of eight are employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries; one out of eight in manufacturing; and a like proportion in commerce. There is a high rate of unemployment and underemployment, and amelioration of this serious problem is one of the major targets of the Philippine development program.

In recent years, the Philippine economy has been growing at a rate only modestly above the high rate of population growth. Per capita gross national product is estimated at almost \$150. About one-third of total GNP is derived from agriculture (low for the less developed countries of the Far East), 18 percent from manufacturing (relatively high), 12 percent from trade (relatively low) and only 3 percent from transportation and utilities (very low).

Per capita agricultural production in both food and non-food crops is making important gains, but the country has as yet been unable to achieve its long-sought goal of self-sufficiency in rice. The major food crops, rice and corn, together account for almost two-thirds of the land under cultivation. Over the past ten years some diversification in agriculture has taken place. Rice and corn have become relatively less important and output of eggs and meat has risen appreciably.

Manufactures have been expanding at a rate of 6 percent, per year; the rates for meat-processing, textiles, pulp and rubber products, non-metallic minerals, and electrical machinery sectors are much higher. The important lumbering and sawmilling industries continue to grow in importance. On the other hand, the rate of growth in the mining industry has been relatively slow, although iron ore and copper concentrates rank among the country's ten principal exports. There is a strong movement to increase Filipino ownership and control over trade and industry.

The country's major exports are coconut products, sugar, wood and wood products and ores. The U.S. is still the country's single best export market but other outlets are being developed. The U.S. took about 60 percent of total exports in 1955 but only about 45 percent in 1963. The post-war period has been marked by sizeable Philippine trade deficits in world trade; in 1963, however, a modest surplus was achieved. The U.S. share in the Philippine import market also is declining, moving from 65 percent in 1955 to about 40 percent in 1963.

The historic economic and marketing ties between the United States and the Philippines are being loosened gradually to minimize disruptions in the Philippine economy. There is a graduated reduction of preferential tariff treatment until preferential treatment is eliminated in July 1974. In addition both countries have agreed not to discriminate with respect to each other's citizens or enterprises. The U.S. is paying substantial pensions to Philippine war veterans (\$42 million in 1963).

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

- CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY Southeasterly trade winds sweep over the Philippines during February-April and are followed by the southwest and northwest monsoons, respectively. Typhoons frequently strike Luzon and the northern part of the Visayan Islands, causing serious damage. Typhoons are infrequent near Manila and south of the eighth parallel. The Philippines has abundant rainfall which varies considerably by region. Mountains are found on all large islands and run from north to south. Some of the valleys and plateaus are level and contain rich agricultural land.
- AREA 116,000 square miles, about the size of Arizona. Of the 7,000 islands, eleven (Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, Negros, Palawan, Panay, Mindoro, Leyte, Cebu, Bohol and Masbate) account for 94% of the area. The three main regions are Luzon and adjacent islands; the central islands (Visayas); and Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago.
- AGRICULTURAL LAND 37% of the total; per capita agricultural land of 0.8 acres is above the average for the Far East. The most important areas are: Luzon - the central plain; the Cagayan valley and the Bicol plain, Panay - the central plain; Negros - wide western plain; Leyte - northern plain; Mindanao - Agusan River Valley and the Cotabato plain (largest single agricultural area).
- PRINCIPAL CROPS Rice and corn are the main staple foods. Copra, coconut oil, abaca, sugar, pineapple and tobacco are important exports.
- FORESTS 53% of the area is forested, a high percentage and a valuable asset (world average 30%). Forest products have always ranked high among Philippine exports.
- MINERALS Gold, copper, iron ore, chromite, and manganese are produced in large quantities. Reserves of chromite are among the most extensive in the world, but proved reserves of high grade manganese are small. Only a small portion of the country has been adequately surveyed for minerals.
- FUELS There are substantial coal deposits on many islands but high transportation costs limit their use. Coking coal is lacking. Petroleum has been found in small quantities.
- RIVER RESOURCES Inland streams are particularly important in many areas as transportation arteries, other forms of transportation being generally inadequate or non-existent. Most of the navigable streams are suitable for native craft but some can accommodate cargo vessels.
- DISTRIBUTION OF GNP In 1965 agriculture, fishing and forestry 33%; manufacturing and construction 22%; trade 12%; government 10%; transportation and communication 3%, mining 2%, and other 18%.

HUMAN RESOURCES

- POPULATION 35 million (1967).
Annual growth 3.4%. (In 1952 the rate of growth was about 2.4%.)
Population density 300 per square mile; one-third of the population lives in Luzon where they are concentrated in the center of the island.
Races The Filipinos are of Malayan origin. Chief among the other groups are the Tagalogs, Visayans, Ilcanos and Moros. Chinese, who number about 1-2% of the population, have a disproportionately large economic influence particularly in retail trade.
Social strata There is a powerful upper class and a small and growing middle class. The bulk of the people are poor and consist mainly of farm workers. Landlords have a considerable amount of influence with their tenants because of the residue of semi-feudal loyalties.
Language Tagalog has been designated the common language. Official languages are English, Spanish and Tagalog.
Religions Christian 90-95%; Muslim and other 5-10%. The Muslim or Moro minority (1.5 million in 1960) is concentrated in the southern islands.
- LABOR FORCE About 11.9 million (1966), of which 53% are in agriculture. Roughly 8% of the labor force were unemployed. Underemployment is also a serious problem.

PHILIPPINES

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HUMAN RESOURCES (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

- General Government policy stresses importance of education; proportion of budget spent on education is one of largest in East Asia. Major objectives are: to extend the school system; to provide facilities for free education through Grade VI; and to enforce the Compulsory Education Act.
- Literacy 72% (1960); varies from 92% in Manila to 28% in Sulu Province.
- Schools In 1963 there were 36,300 schools of which 64% were primary, 14% secondary, and the balance pre-school, technical, and teacher-training.
- Students 22% of the population in 1963 of which 80% were primary, 14% secondary, and 6% other.
- Expenditures Expenditures on education were 28% of total central government expenditures in FY 1963/64.

HEALTH

- Life expectancy About 55 years (U.S. 70).
- Infant Mortality 73 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1965 (U.S. 25 per 1,000 in 1965).
- Physicians One per 1,240 (1964); U.S. 1 per 690 (1964).
- Diet Caloric intake 2,000 (1959-1961), of which 65% is provided from grains, about 3% from oils and fats, roughly 10% from eggs, meats and fish, and 22% from pulses, sugar, fruits, vegetables and other.
- Main diseases Tuberculosis is the most serious disease; skin diseases are prevalent; typhoid, malaria and nutritional diseases are also important.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

- GENERAL Maritime commerce is important. Land transportation facilities are well developed around the large population centers. Between urban areas goods are transported primarily by sea or air.
- RAILROADS The two commercial railways have 700 miles of track and operate mainly in central and southern Luzon and Panay.
- ROADS About 36,000 miles of improved roads. Except for the island of Luzon the interiors of the islands are inadequately served by highways.
- MERCHANT FLEET The merchant shipping fleet increased from 171,000 gross registered tons in 1960 to 640,000 tons in 1966 (ships 100 tons and over).
- HARBORS Manila is one of the finest ports in the Far East. In addition, there are seven other major ports which will accommodate deep sea vessels. Congestion at the ports is a continuing problem.
- WATERWAYS In Luzon the Cagayan and the Pasig Rivers and in Mindanao the Rio Grande carry a large amount of water traffic.
- AVIATION Air transportation has grown rapidly. Domestic service is provided by a government line which links the principal centers of population.
- ELECTRIC POWER Power output has risen 60% between 1961-1965. Substantial additions to generating capacity are being made.
- MANUFACTURING Since 1958 industrial output has expanded about 62% (1966). Manufacturing accounts for 18% of gross domestic product.
- MINING Overall output has been growing since 1960. However, mineral production contributes only about 2% of the total GNP, a level probably not commensurate with existing geological potentialities.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

- EXPORTS Post-war Philippines has experienced substantial trade deficits. Export trade is concentrated on 10 commodities: copra, sugar, abaca, timber, coconut and coconut oil, iron ore, pineapples, chromite and copper concentrates. Volatile price movements affect values. The United States is by far the Philippines' largest trading partner; in 1966 about 40% of total exports went to the U.S.
- IMPORTS The U.S. is the principal source of the Philippines' imports but the proportion of imports obtained from this source has declined from 65% in 1955 to 39% in 1966. In recent years imports of capital goods including raw materials have increased more rapidly than consumer goods in response to economic development needs in the infrastructure and manufacturing sectors.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

PHILIPPINES

T	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968		
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 3.4%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 30%)	Thousands	25,795	31,270	32,345	33,477	34,656	35,830		
PRODUCTION										
2	B. AGRICULTURE ^a									
	1. Total production index	1957-59=100	103	127	130	134	139 ^P	140 ^P		
	2. Per capita production index	"	103	105	104	105	104	104		
	3. Sugarcane ^b	"	10,620	15,800	16,100	13,280	14,730 ^P	14,340 ^P		
	4. Rice, rough	"	3,680	3,000	4,070	4,160	4,340 ^P	4,340 ^P		
	5. Copra ^c	"	1,290	1,520	1,470	1,710	1,540 ^P	1,540 ^P		
	6. Corn, shelled	"	1,020	1,310	1,380	1,440	1,480 ^P	1,480 ^P		
1,3	C. INDUSTRY/MINING									
	1. Manufacturing production index	1963=100	75	108	111	121	125 ^(10 mos)	125 ^(10 mos)		
	2. Cement	1,000 MT	640	1,200	1,530	1,610	1,670	524 ^(3 mos)		
	3. Mining index	1963=100	88	101	110	120	136			
	4. Coal	1,000 MT	110	115	95	94	56			
	5. Iron ore (metal content)	"	620	780	820	830	720			
3	D. MARINE/FORESTRY									
	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	450	620	690					
	2. Roundwood production	Mill. cu. Mtr.	5.0	9.0	9.5					
3,4	E. ELECTRICITY									
	1. Total production	Mill. KWH	1,950	4,610	4,960	5,520 ^B	5,750 ^B			
	2. Per capita production	KWH	76	150	150	170 ^B	170 ^B			
5	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**									
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Mill. pesos	15,094	18,875	20,445	22,338	24,542			
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Mill. US \$	3,870	4,840	5,242	5,728	6,293			
	3. Total GNP, 1966 dollars	"	4,706	5,190	5,497	5,728	6,050			
	4. Plus exports of goods & services	"	778	966	1,054	1,122	1,411			
	5. Minus exports of goods & services	"	-716	-942	-1,092	-1,206	-1,214			
	6. equals Total Available Resources	"	4,768	5,214	5,459	5,644	6,261			
	7. Private consumption	"	3,485	3,571	3,736	3,919	4,341			
	8. Gov't consumption (incl. defense)	"	438	508	538	555	600			
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	790	1,050	1,097	1,091	1,320			
	10. Change in stocks	"	55	85	88	79				
	11. Change in total GNP (1966 dollars)	Percent	+3.5%	+2.5%	+5.9%	+4.2%	+5.6%			
	12. GNP per capita (1966 dollars)	Dollars	161	166	170	171	175			
DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA										
	G. PRICE INDEX ^a									
1	1. Wholesale prices: Manila	1963=100	78	105	107	112	117	122 ^(3 mos)		
1	2. Cost of living: Manila	"	85	108	111	118	125	124		
7	3. Cost of living: Philippines	"	84	109	112	118	124 ^(10 mos)			
6	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX ^b	1963=100	59	98	105	113	131	127 ^(Mar)		
	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES									
	1. Domestic revenues, total	Mill. pesos			- (Fiscal year ending June 30) -	2,109	2,163	2,152	2,574 ^d	2,949 ^e
	2. Expenditures, total	"				2,232	2,629	2,686	2,819 ^d	3,170
	3. Deficit or surplus	"				-123	-466	-534	-245	-221
	Method of Financing:									
	4. Foreign grants and loans	"				67	314	370	132	96
	5. Domestic borrowing and reserves	"				56	152	164	113	131
11	II. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT									
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 ^f	Mill. US \$	80.4	149.7	183.4	297.9	291.3	294.7		
	2. Annual Payments	"	18.6	26.0	57.9	74.0	87.5			
	3. of which amortization	"	16.9	19.6	49.4	60.2	73.9			

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space - Not available; a dash indicates zero.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at 3.9 pesos per US\$.
 P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. @ - End of period.
 a - Crop year beginning in year stated. b - Bulk of crop harvested in following year. c - Commercial production only. d - Revised budget. e - Budget. f - Based on disbursements.

PHILIPPINES

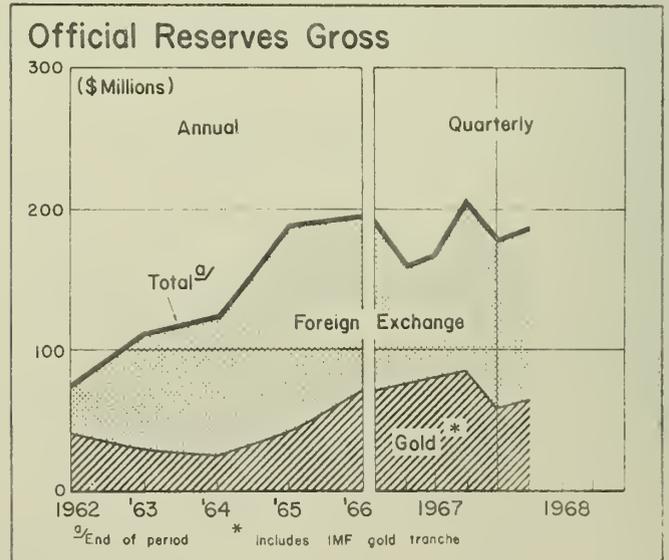
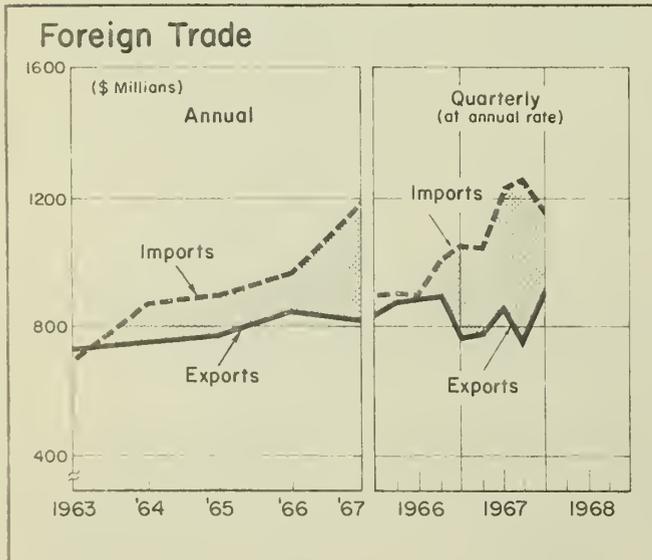
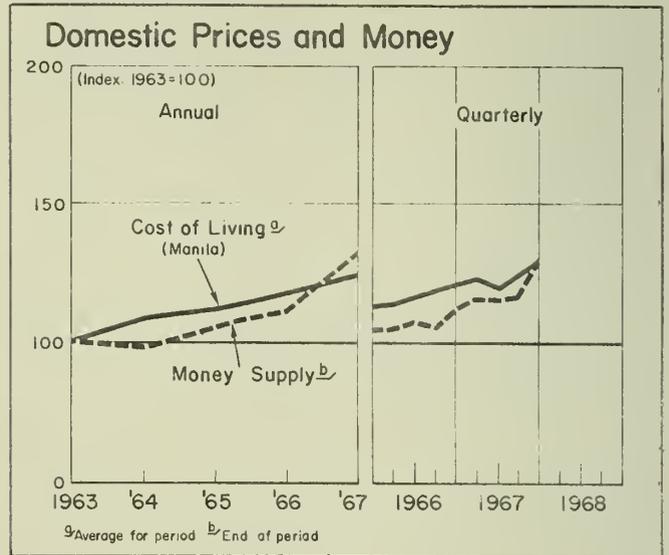
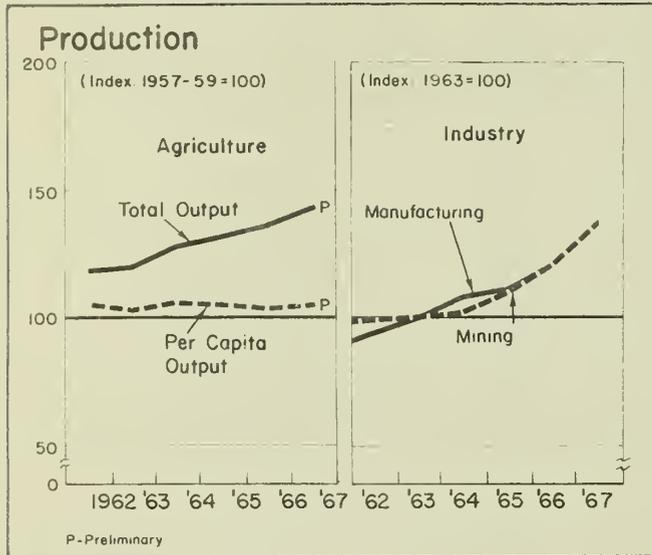
SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
FOREIGN TRADE								
6	J. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Mill. US \$	493	742	768	857	812	129(2 mos)
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-627	-868	-894	-957	-1,172	-204 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-134	-126	-126	-100	-360	-75 "
SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS								
9	K. Exports to: 1. United States	Mill. US \$	275	361	349	312	313	
	2. Japan	"	97	184	217	256	267	
	3. Netherlands	"	46	62	60	64	42	
	4. Communist bloc	"	2	3			*	
9	L. Imports from: 1. United States	"	289	347	312	323	393	
	(c.i.f.) 2. Japan	"	81	173	213	264	329	
	3. Indonesia	"	39	24	20	28	25	
	4. Communist bloc	"	*	3				
6	M. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Coconut products	Mill. US \$	181	247	268	280	215	33(2 mos)
	2. Sugar	"	116	148	132	133	142	30 "
	3. Wood	"	70	143	161	208	177	32 "
7	N. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Machinery and transp. equip.	Mill. US \$	126	274	275	207	404	
	2. Petroleum and products	"	61	77	77	84	94	
	3. Cereal and preparations	"	52	66	95	53	81	
	4. Dairy products	"	29	24	26	20	29	
6	O. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Copra	\$ per 100 lbs	8.55	7.24	8.15	6.46	7.34	6.14(2 mos)
	2. Sugar (Manila)	"	5.48	5.85	5.42	5.94	6.42	6.44 "
6	P. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp + Imp)	1963=100	110	99	99	98	99	108(2 mos)
	1. Export prices	"	96	100	102	102	104	114 "
	2. Import prices	"	87	101	103	104	105	106 "
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
10	Q. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Mill. US \$	-136	-24	38	84	-211 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment	"	21	-4	-10	-15	-12	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	31	14	24	39	n.a.	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	2	-1	47	-19	n.a.	
6	R. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS[Ⓞ]	Mill. US \$	92	123	189	194	180	178(May)
	1. Gold	"	10	23	38	44	60	67 "
	2. IMF gold tranche	"	-	-	4	28	-	" "
	3. Foreign exchange	"	82	100	147	122	119	111 "
6,7	S. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS[Ⓞ]	"						
7	T. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS[Ⓞ]	"	60	74	92	121	122(June)	
7	U. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES[Ⓞ]	"						
7	V. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES[Ⓞ]	"	n.a.	123	189	135	125(June)	
6	W. EXCHANGE RATE (official)[Ⓞ]							
	1. IMF par value	Pesos/US \$	2.00	2.00	3.90 ^b	3.90	3.90	3.90(June)
	2. Official "free rate"	"	-	3.91	3.90 ^b	-	-	
† BASIC SOURCES:			6. IMF "International Financial Statistics."					
1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."			7. Central Bank "News Digest" and "Statistical Bulletin."					
2. USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) special calculations			8. Based on US AID replies to AID Form 10-74 as adjusted by PPC/SRD.					
3. UN "Statistical Yearbook."			9. IMF "Direction of Trade."					
4. UN "World Energy Supplies" and AID/W estimates.			10. Tables on pages 11 and 12; data based on IMF reports.					
5. Based on national data adjusted by US Embassy and AID/W.			11. IBRD.					

n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero. Ⓞ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

a - Includes reparations. b - The Philippine peso was devalued on Nov. 2, 1965 from 2 pesos per dollar to 3.9 pesos per dollar.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS



PHILIPPINES

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

		Unit	1955	1962	1966
1	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY^{a,b}	Percent			
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	"		32.2	33.0
	2. Mining	"		1.4	1.7
	3. Manufacturing	"	Not	19.0	19.3
	4. Construction	"		3.5	3.8
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"		4.6	4.3
	6. Trade and finance	"	available	15.1	14.3
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"		24.2	23.6
a - See also GNP on p. 5. b - Net Domestic Product.					
2	SB. LABOR FORCE (See also page 3)	Percent		1960	1965
	1. Percent of total population	"		31.1	32.6
	2. Female component	"		25.6	32.1
	3. Wage and salary earners	"		27.2	34.8
	<i>Sector of Employment:</i>				
	4. Agriculture	"		60.5	57.5
	5. Mining	"		0.3	0.3
	6. Manufacturing	"		9.8	11.6
	7. Construction	"		2.1	2.8
	8. Transport	"		2.4	3.5
	9. Other	"		24.9	24.3
3	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (See also pages 3-4,5)	Unit	Total	Male	Female
	<i>Population, by Age and Sex (1966):</i>	Percent	100.0	50.4	49.6
	1. Total	"	19.1	9.7	9.4
	2. Less than 5 years	"	27.6	14.0	13.6
	3. 5-14 years	"	10.7	5.4	5.3
	4. 15-19 years	"	26.1	13.1	13.0
	5. 20-39 years	"	12.4	6.2	6.2
	6. 40-59 years	"	4.1	2.0	2.1
	7. 60 plus				
	<i>Births and Deaths:</i>	Ratio	1955-9	1960-64	1965
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births) ...	"	82.6	71.3	72.9
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	30.5	27.4	24.6
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"	8.7	7.3	7.3
4	SD. EDUCATION (See also page 4)	Unit	1955	1960	1963
	1. Pupils, primary	1,000	3,499	4,197	5,234
	2. Pupils, secondary (general)	"	522	564	823
	3. Pupils, vocational	"	50	95	113
	4. Teachers, primary	"	92	117	155
	5. Teachers, secondary (general)	"	20 ^a	22	n.a.
	6. Teachers, vocational	"	n.a.	3	n.a.
	7. Primary students as % of 5-14 age group ^b	Percent	54	56	60 ^b
* - See note 1 below. a - 1954. b - 1962.					
5	SE. FOOD PRODUCTION COMPARISON	Unit	1955	1960	1965
	1. USDA index ^a , total	1957-59=100	91	106	130
	2. USDA index ^a , per capita	"	100	100	104
	3. FAO index, total	1952-56=100	102	121	136 ^p
	4. FAO index, per capita	"	99	101	96 ^p
a - Preferred series; see p. 5 for annual trend and details; also see note 2 below.					

n.a. - Data not available.

E - Estimate.

P - Preliminary.

† Sources:

1. GOP- National Economic Council "The Statistical Reporter."

2. ILO Yearbook.

3. UN Demographic Yearbook.

4. UNESCO.

5. USDA/ERS-See p. 5; FAO Production Yearbook.

Notes: 1. Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

2. Variation between indexes due mainly to differences in composition of component items and commodity weights, and to variations in crop years.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES^a

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30				
	1965	1966	1967 ^b	1968 ^c	1968 ^{c,d}
	- Millions of Pesos -				\$Millions
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	<u>2,186</u>	<u>2,175</u>	<u>2,611</u>	<u>2,977</u>	<u>763</u>
1. Domestic Revenues	<u>2,163</u>	<u>2,152</u>	<u>2,574</u>	<u>2,949</u>	<u>756</u>
a. Income taxes	477	487	577	647	166
b. Sales taxation	815	843	1,041	1,220	313
c. Customs	381	363	450	527	135
d. Other taxes	159	125	142	153	39
e. Other revenues	331	334	364	402	103
2. Foreign Grants	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>7</u>
a. U.S. Government	9	9	16	7	2
b. Other (incl. reparation)	14	14	21	21	5
B. EXPENDITURES - TOTAL	<u>2,629</u>	<u>2,686</u>	<u>2,819</u>	<u>3,170</u>	<u>813</u>
1. Current	<u>2,091</u>	<u>2,227</u>	<u>2,238</u>	<u>2,567</u>	<u>658</u>
a. National defense	297	299	352	394	101
b. Grants and shared taxes	229	213	272	296	76
c. Interest	55	75	75	80	20
d. Other current	1,510	1,640	1,539	1,797	461
2. Capital	<u>538</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>155</u>
a. Direct	281	224	365	392	101
b. Grants/loans for capital outlay ...	200	39	80	106	27
c. Government enterprises	57	196	136	105	27
C. DEFICIT BEFORE FOREIGN GRANTS	-466	-534	-245	-221	-57
DEFICIT AFTER FOREIGN GRANTS	<u>-443</u>	<u>-511</u>	<u>-208</u>	<u>-193</u>	<u>-50</u>
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	443	511	208	193	50
1. Domestic sources (net)	<u>152</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>34</u>
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	291	347	95	62	16
a. U.S. Government	(15)	(31)	(19)	(20)	(5)
b. Other	(276)	(316)	(76)	(42)	(11)
E. GROSS DEBT OUTSTANDING ^e			<u>3,531</u>		
1. Domestic			<u>2,091</u>		
2. Foreign			1,440		
a. U.S. Government			(207)		
b. Other ^f			(1,233)		

- a - Accrual basis.
- b - Revised budget.
- c - Budget.
- d - Converted at 3.90 pesos per dollar.
- e - End of period.
- f - Including local currency debt to U.S. Government.

PHILIPPINES

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	104	-24	38	84	-211
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	740	757	784	863	830
b. Imports, f.o.b.	-618	-780	-808	-853	1,054
Trade balance	122	-23	-24	10	-224
2. Nonmonetary gold ^a	(13)	(15)	(15)	(16)	(18)
3. Freight and insurance	-41	-57	-52	-52	-78
4. Other transportation, net	-2	-2	-6	2	5
5. Travel	-22	-14	-25	11	18
6. Investment income ^b	-17	-26	-32	-37	-76
7. Government, n.i.e.	28	31	61	74	93
a. U.S. military expenditures	(20)	(25)	(42)	(57)	(n.a.)
8. Other services	36	67	117	79	51
Total services	-18	-1	62	74	13
B. TRANSFER PAYMENTS					
9. Private	65	93	73	52	109
a. Pensions paid war veterans by U.S.	(42)	(43)	(41)	(41)	(n.a.)
10. Central government (net)	13	16	26	44	70
a. U.S. Grants (net)	3	3	2	6	
b. Reparations from Japan	9	11	22	33	
c. Other	1	2	2	5	
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
Nonmonetary sector					
11. Direct investment	-4	-4	-10	-15	-12
12. Other private long-term	-26	38	-11	3	10
a. Loan receipts	16	91	27	42	
b. Loan repayments	-31	-48	-38	-38	
c. Unpaid balance owed on Manila Railroad & Electric Company	-11	-5	-	-1	
13. Other private short-term	29	-109	-118	-17	15
15. Central government, net	5	-2	48	-23	-22
a. Loan receipts - total	27	11	85	27	18
b. Loan repayments	-22	-12	-38	-46	-38
c. Local currency deposits for U.S. account	-	-	-	-	-
d. Other liabilities	1	1	1	2	-5
e. Assets	-1	-2	1	-6	3
Monetary sectors					
16. Commercial banks: liabilities	40	25	30	-53	-31
17. Commercial banks: assets (incr.-)	-12	14	-17	-29	-25

* - Less than \$500,000.

P - Provisional

Source: International Monetary Fund. The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by the IMF.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

PHILIPPINES

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D) (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
18. Central institutions:					
liabilities	<u>-32</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>138</u>
a. To IMF	-	-6	-14	12	28
b. Other	-32	20	82	17	110
19. Central institutions:					
assets (incr.-)	<u>-32</u>	<u>-10</u>	<u>-53</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-14</u>
a. Subscriptions to IMF.	-	-	-	-35	-
b. Committed assets	12	4	12	12	
c. Other claims	-47	-19	-50	28	3
d. Monetary gold	12	5	-15	-5	-17
D. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS ...	-159	-51	-75	-75	-27

n.a. or blank spaces = not available; a dash indicates zero.

a - Non-monetary gold included with totals for commodity trade.

b - Data exclude reinvested earnings of foreign-owned establishments.

PHILIPPINES

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD (U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES	NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1967	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1966	1967	TOTAL-1946-1967		
A. I. D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	2.6	10.4	287.1	16.9	270.2
Loans.....	-*	6.0	54.1	16.9	37.2
Grants.....	2.6	3.8	233.0	-	233.0
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-
FOOD FOR FREEDOM - TOTAL	6.2	30.4	139.0	2.3	131.3
Title I - Sales Agreements:					
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY.....	-	-	31.4	2.3	33.1
<i>(Total Sales Agreements)</i>	-	-	(57.1)	-	(57.1)
<i>(Planned for U.S. Uses)</i>	(-)	(-)	(22.2)	-	(22.2)
Planned for Country Use.....	-	-	34.9	2.3	32.6
<i>Economic Development Loans</i>	-	-	14.9	1.0	13.9
<i>Economic Development Grants</i>	-	-	2.9	-	2.9
<i>Common Defense Grants</i>	-	-	10.1	-	10.1
<i>Cooley Loans</i>	-	-	7.0	1.3	5.7
<i>Other Grants</i>	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements.....	-	-	0.5	-	0.5
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS.....	-	20.1	20.1	-	20.1
Title II - Donations:					
EMERGENCY RELIEF & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	*	5.8	6.7	-	6.7
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES.....	6.2	4.5	77.4	-	77.4
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	-	-	172.7	85.9	86.8
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	4.7	4.0	872.0	117.3	754.7
TOTAL ECONOMIC	13.5	44.8	1471.4	222.4	1249.0
Loans.....	-*	26.7	375.5	222.4	153.1
Grants.....	13.5	18.1	1095.8	-	1095.8
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.)^{a/}	26.1	20.9	379.5	-	379.5
Credit Assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-
Grants.....	26.1	20.9	379.5	-	379.5
<i>(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)</i>	(1.6)	(3.1)	(59.1)	(-)	(57.1)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	132.9	-	132.9
TOTAL MILITARY	26.1	20.9	512.4	-	512.4
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	39.6	65.7	1983.8	222.4	1761.4
Loans.....	-*	26.7	375.5	222.4	153.1
Grants.....	39.6	39.0	1608.2	-	1608.2

OTHER ASSISTANCE

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES				OTHER FREE WORLD - OECD (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL EXPENDITURES			
	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1946-67	DONOR	CY 1965	CY 1966	CY 1960-66
TOTAL	7.9	51.1	186.6	TOTAL	46.6	31.9	160.4
IBRD-World Bank	5.0	37.0	146.5	Japan	35.3	30.5	141.3
Int'l Finance Corp.	-	12.0	16.4	Canada	9.8	0.1	10.3
UNDP-Special Fund	1.5	1.0	10.1	Germany	1.2	0.6	6.1
UNDP-PA(CY)	0.5	0.6	6.6	Other	0.5	0.7	2.7
Other UN(CY)	0.9	0.5	7.0				
				COMMUNIST BLOC ASSISTANCE			
				1966 (Calendar Year).....	-	-	-
				1967 (Calendar Year).....	-	-	-
				Cumulative thru 1967.....	-	-	-

* Less than \$50,000.

^{a/} Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1967 is the cumulative program.

TAIWAN

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

China's (Taiwan) economy has grown rapidly over the past decade. Between 1958 and 1967 the gross national product expanded by more than 9 percent a year. Economic growth has transformed the industrial sector (including manufacturing, mining, construction and power) to the point where in 1967 it made a significantly greater contribution than agriculture to the national product. In large measure, this economic progress has been due to the effective use of substantial U.S. economic aid, to an enterprising and skilled population, and to a government which has facilitated economic development in the private sector. In June 1965 Taiwan's economic position was judged stable enough to permit the phaseout of U.S. aid programs on a concessional basis.

The 14 million inhabitants are almost entirely Chinese; some 85% are native born and the bulk of the remainder are mainlanders who came to Taiwan after 1945. Ethnically homogeneous, they follow social and cultural patterns similar to those of the pre-Communist mainland of China. The strength of basic institutions, such as the extended family system, and the homogeneity of the population in terms of physical characteristics, culture, language, and commonly accepted values, have been important elements in Taiwan's social stability. By Asian standards, levels of living, public health and education are relatively high.

Taiwan is one of the most densely populated countries in the world and large numbers of workers from agricultural areas have migrated to the cities to seek employment in the rapidly growing industrial sector. Between 1964 and 1966 alone, the proportion of the labor force in agriculture declined by an estimated 10 percent, most of them going into manufacturing and construction. Urban unemployment and underemployment are relatively high, and many of those unable to find regular jobs have become self-employed in various trade and service activities. One of the more important factors in the island's development has been the educational level, energy, and application of the people. Their willingness to innovate and work hard has undoubtedly contributed to the impressive strides in agriculture, despite the paucity of arable land, and to the rapid expansion of the country's industrial and export base in the face of scant nonagricultural resources. While skills within the labor force are increasing because of on-the-job training and the government's emphasis on vocational education, qualified management personnel are still in short supply.

Growth in agricultural output at a yearly rate of 4.5 percent since the early 1950's has not only been large enough to supply the demands for food resulting from rapid population growth and rising incomes, it has also provided a surplus for exports. Farm products, including processed items, account for about 60 percent of the total value of exports. These impressive accomplishments have flowed mainly from significant improvements in agricultural productivity -- larger outputs per acre and per agricultural worker. Another important contributing factor has been the widespread agrarian reform measures instituted by the government. Paddy yields increased by 70 % or 3.2% annually from 1948 to 1965 while the farmers' share of the rice crop increased from 43% to 80%. Next to Japan, Taiwan has the most highly developed agricultural system in the East, and the yields per acre of major crops are among the world's highest.

The industrial sector has shown the most dynamic growth in the overall economic picture; the share of manufacturing in GNP rose to 20% in 1967 from 15% in 1958. Industries which have grown rapidly in recent years include electronics, textiles, plywood, fertilizer, chemicals, cement, glass, plastics and food-processing. Major emphasis has been placed on the expansion of electric power which has been hard put to keep pace with the growing demand, particularly within industry, where more than 75 percent of the power is consumed. Taiwan is relatively poor in mineral resources but coal, the most important commercial source of energy, is mined in the northern part of the island.

There have been recurring trade deficits which in past years were largely financed by U.S. aid. Foreign trade has expanded steadily while undergoing significant structural changes. Exports in the two years 1965-66 were 300% above those in 1952-53. With export diversification the ratio of sugar and rice exports to total exports fell from over 75% to less than 20% during this period and textiles replaced sugar as the leading export. Imports tripled, but industrial goods rose more rapidly than other categories because a major portion of the import expansion was in response to industrial growth - - particularly the development of export-processing industries utilizing imported materials.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

- CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY .. At its closest point Taiwan is 90 miles from the Chinese Mainland from which it is separated by the Taiwan Strait. Nearly two-thirds of the island is occupied by steep mountains which run from north to south. There is a relatively wide and fertile plain on the west coast; on the east coast the mountains leave only a small area to be easily developed. Except for a new road, the rugged terrain cuts off rail and highway communication between the east and west coasts. The short swift rivers, while not suitable for navigation, are good sources of hydroelectric power and water for irrigation. The wet southwest monsoon lasts from mid-June through August and the dry northeast monsoon from November through May. Taiwan is struck by several typhoons each year. It is also subject to earthquakes and from time to time experiences severe shocks. Conditions are particularly favorable for growing rice and sugar.
- AREA 13,900 square miles (including Penghu archipelago and the islands of Quemoy and Matsu); less than the combined area of New Hampshire and Connecticut. It is 240 miles long and 85 miles wide.
- AGRICULTURAL LAND 25% of the total, higher than most countries in the Far East; per capita agricultural land of 0.2 acres is among the lowest in the world. The average size farm is 3 acres. Some 15% of the farms are tenant-operated; of the remainder, 62% are fully-owned and 23% partially-owned. On most land an average of two crops per year is produced; on some land farmers raise three and even four crops a year.
- PRINCIPAL CROPS Rice, sugar and sweet potatoes are by far the major crops; Taiwan is a major exporter of sugar. Of less importance are peanuts, soybeans and tea. Tobacco, pineapples, bananas, citrus fruits, jute, soybeans, wheat and cassava are also important. Hogs and poultry are the principal livestock raised.
- FORESTS About 55% of the area is forested (world average 30%). Softwoods comprise 19% of all the stands, and hardwoods the remainder.
- FISHERIES The fish catch is making substantial gains each year. Currently the ocean catch accounts for 75% of total landings and is still expanding. The catch from fish ponds is constant, while that from coastal waters is considerably less than the catch between 1952-1955.
- FUELS There are ample supplies of coking coal and a poor quality of bituminous coal. Sufficient quantities of natural gas have been found to provide foundation for a urea factory. Petroleum output is not important.
- MINERALS Taiwan is not rich in minerals. There are relatively abundant supplies of salt, limestone, silicon sands, dolomite, talc, and low-grade graphite. Reserves of sulphur, pyrite, low-grade copper and gold are limited.
- WATER RESOURCES Taiwan has large potential untapped hydroelectric power resources.
- GNP In 1967 the GNP distribution was: agriculture, forestry and fisheries 24% manufacturing 20%; trade 16% public administration 12%; transportation and communications 6%; construction 4%; mining 2% and other 17%.

HUMAN RESOURCES

- POPULATION 14 million (1968); about 84% of population are Taiwanese; "mainlanders" 14% and aborigines 2%. At the close of World War II, 250,000 Japanese left the island and were replaced by 1.25 million Chinese from Mainland China.
- Annual Growth About 2.8%.
- Density 1,010 per square mile, which ranks the island among the most heavily populated countries in the world.
- Religion A mixture of Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism and folk practices.
- LABOR FORCE Of 8.1 million civilian population 12 years and over (1966) 4.0 million were in the labor force. About 3.9 million of the labor force were employed and 158,000 were unemployed. Of the 3.9 million employed, agriculture, forestry and fisheries accounted for 43%, manufacturing 17%, commerce 11%, and others 2%.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

General Educational training is available from the primary grades through the university level. The Nationalist Chinese have made it possible for those of Taiwanese descent to have greater access to higher education and have increased the number of institutions providing higher education. In 1966, 50% of the population 12 and older, had a primary education (in 1949, 41%), 15% a high school education (7%), 3% a higher education (1.1%) and 6% other schooling (7%). In 1966 about 80% of the children 6-12 attended full time school.

Literacy About 72% of the civilian population age 12 and over (1966).

HEALTH

Life Expectancy 64 years (1959-1960), well above average for the area.

Infant Mortality 22 per 1,000 live births (1966). (U.S. 25 per 1,000 live births).

Physicians One physician per 1,500 persons (1966). (U.S., 1 per 690).

Facilities The network of health services extends to all areas. There are facilities for the control of tuberculosis, malaria, trachoma, venereal diseases, vaccinations for children and maternity and child health services.

Diet Per capita caloric intake was 2,430 in 1961. By Asian standards the people are well fed; consumption of meat is relatively high.

Main Diseases Tuberculosis, diphtheria, trachoma, typhoid and dysentery.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS The major cities of the west coast are all linked together; on the east coast the railroad extends from Hualien to Taitung. Total route mileage is 2,380, of which about half is used mainly for sugar and lumber and is not intensively used.

HIGHWAYS 10,000 miles, of which 32% is paved with concrete or bituminous surfacing. The remainder has macadam or gravel surfacing.

MERCHANT FLEET 640,000 ton fleet (GWT ships over 100 tons). Fleet has more than doubled since 1960. (1965)

HARBORS The two good harbors, Keelung and Kaohsiung, are well equipped.

AIR TRANSPORTATION Internal service is provided by two airlines. The island is also served by international airlines

ELECTRIC POWER Power output in 1966 was about 1½ times the 1963 level and is still growing. Both hydro and thermal generating capacity have increased substantially. Thermal capacity is needed to supplement hydroelectric power during the dry season.

MANUFACTURING Industrial production in 1966 rose to 170% above the 1963 level; the rapid expansion is continuing. A wide range of products is made including some heavy equipment, aluminum and petroleum products.

MINING Coal accounts for about 80% of the value of all mining output.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS After remaining relatively constant between 1958-60, exports have increased substantially between 1961 and 1966. Sugar, the major export in the earlier period, is diminishing in relative importance as exports become more diversified. In 1966 other major exports were textiles, chemicals, wood, ores and metals, and bananas. Japan and the United States are the principal export markets. Between 1957-60 Japan took roughly 38% of all exports; in 1966 it took 22%. In 1959 the United States took 6% of all exports; in 1966 it took 22%.

IMPORTS 1963-66 imports increased substantially over the 1958-60 levels. The principal sources of supply are the United States and Japan.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

TAIWAN

+	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1	A. POPULATION: ^a (Annual Growth: 2.8%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 53%)	Thousands	10,460	12,610	12,963	13,326	13,700	14,080
PRODUCTION								
2	B. AGRICULTURE ^b							
	1. Total production index	1957-59=100	102	121	131	137	140 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	102	101	105	107	107 ^P	
	3. Sugar cane	1,000 MT	7,520	6,750	9,490	8,920	6,790 ^P	
	4. Rice, rough (calendar year)	"	2,480	2,940	3,080	3,120	3,160 ^P	
	5. Bananas	"	110	270	450	530	640 ^P	
3,4	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Industrial production index	1963=100	56	127	145	164	192	213(2 mos)
	2. Manufacturing index	"	54	131	150	170	201	226 "
	3. Cement	1,000 MT	1,020	2,360	2,450	3,110	3,490	972(3 mos)
	4. Crude steel	"	110	240	260	330	440	132 "
	5. Mining index	1963=100	70	108	115	121	127	112(2 mos)
	6. Coal	1,000 MT	3,180	5,030	5,050	5,020	5,080	1,162(3 mos)
4	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	230	370	380			
4,5	E. ELECTRICITY ^c							
	1. Total production	Mill. KWH	3,030	6,070	6,630	7,340 ^E	8,580 ^E	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	290	490	510	550 ^E	630 ^E	
6	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**						Prel.	
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Bill. NT\$	44.8	102.5	113.1	125.5	141.6	
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Mill. US \$	1,120	2,563	2,828	3,138	3,540	
	3. Total GNP, 1966 dollars	"	1,552	2,552	2,869	3,138	3,416	
	4. Plus imports of goods & services	"	311	482	624	686	}	
	5. Minus exports of goods & services	"	-186	-491	-528	-660	} 117	
	6. Equals Total Available Resources	"	1,677	2,543	2,965	3,164	3,533	
	7. Private consumption	"	1,050	1,571	1,797	1,902		
	8. Gov't consumption (incl. defense)	"	405	484	522	540		
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	185	367	465	582		
	10. Change in stocks	"	37	121	181	140		
	11. Change in total GNP (1966 dollars)	Percent	+7.2%	+13.5%	+12.4%	+9.4%	+8.9%	
	12. GNP per capita (1966 dollars)	Dollars	146	203	222	234	247	
DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA								
3	G. PRICE INDEXES							
	1. Wholesale, (Taipei)	1963=100	69	103	98	99	102	104(4 mos)
	2. Consumers' prices	"	68	100	100	102	105	108 "
7	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [Ⓞ]	1963=100	50	132	145	170	217	220(Apr)
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Domestic revenues, total	Bill. NT\$		18.2	22.6	24.7	25.3	
	2. Expenditures, total	"		20.3	23.7	25.9	28.0	
	3. Deficit or surplus	"		-2.1	-1.1	-1.2	-2.7	
	Method of Financing:			-- Not available --				
	4. Foreign grants and loans	"						
	5. Domestic borrowing and reserves ..	"						
12	II. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan.1 ^d	Mill. US \$		343.4	364.0	412.0	450.7	553.6
	2. Annual payments	"		10.7	15.4	23.6	25.9	
	3. Of which amortization	"		9.4	13.4	20.6	20.0	

+ - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero.

* - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at rate of 40 NT\$ per US\$.

P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. Ⓞ - End of period.

a - Includes military personnel.

b - Crop year beginning in year stated.

c - Includes public and industrial power.

d - Based on disbursements.

TAIWAN

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

†	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
FOREIGN TRADE								
7	J. COMMODITY TRADE							
	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Mill. US \$	156	433	450	536	585(11 mos)	
	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-226	-428	-556	-622	-716	"
	3. Trade balance	"	-70	5	-106	-86	-131	"
SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS								
9	K. Exports to:	Mill. US \$						
	1. United States	"	10	81	99	119	135(10 mos)	
	2. Japan	"	65	134	139	130	100	"
	3. Hong Kong	"	10	34	29	34	39	"
	4. Vietnam, South	"	3	34	44	87	62	"
	5. Communist bloc	"	-	-	-	-	-	"
9	L. Imports from:	"						
	1. United States	"	84	139	179	164	162	"
	(c.i.f.) 2. Japan	"	90	149	224	253	263	"
	3. Communist bloc	"	-	-	-	-	-	"
7,10	M. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b.)	Mill. US \$						
	1. Textiles	"	2	55	59	78	95(10 mos)	
	2. Sugar	"	81	128	59	53	36	"
	3. Rice	"	26	20	41	30	20	"
	4. Bananas	"	6	32	49	48	48	"
	5. Mushrooms (canned)	"	-	14	19	25	28	"
	6. Plywood	"	1	26	26	33	29	"
10	N. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)	Mill. US \$						
	1. Chemical fertilizer	"	31	14	14	5	10	"
	2. Raw cotton	"	17	31	37	37	38	"
	3. Wheat, flour and cereals ^a	"	17	22	36	33	27(11 mos)	
	O. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS	US\$/100 lbs.						
	1. Sugar	"	4.49	6.95	3.41	2.84	2.49(6 mos)	
	P. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp + Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export prices	"	94	102	80	79	84(9 mos)	
	2. Import prices	"						
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
11	Q. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)	Mill. US \$						
	1. Balance on goods and services	"	-123	9	-96	-26	-117 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment	"	2	16	10	8		
	3. Official grants (net)	"	66	8	18	6	2 ^P	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	-3	22	41	20		
7	R. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS [⊕]	Mill. US \$	121	297	300	337	416	408(Apr)
	1. Gold	"	43	55	55	62	81	81
	2. IMF gold tranche	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Foreign exchange	"	78	242	245	275	335	327
7	S. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [⊕]	"						
7	T. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [⊕]	"	1	25	17	19	21	20(Apr)
	U. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊕]	"						
	V. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊕]	"						
7	X. EXCHANGE RATE (official) [⊕]	NT\$ per US\$	40.10	40.10	40.10	40.10	40.10	40.10(May)
	1. Selling rate	"						

† BASIC SOURCES:

1. US AID Reports and AID/W estimates.
2. USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) special calculations for AID/W and FAS crop circulars.
3. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
4. UN "Statistical Yearbook."
5. UN "World Energy Supplies."
6. Based on national data as adjusted by PPC/SRD.

7. IMF "International Financial Statistics."

8. Based on US AID replies to AID Form 10-47 as adjusted by PPC/SRD.

9. IMF "Direction of Trade."

10. "Industry of Free China."

11. Table on pages 11 and 12; data based on US AID and IMF reports.

12. IBRD

n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero.

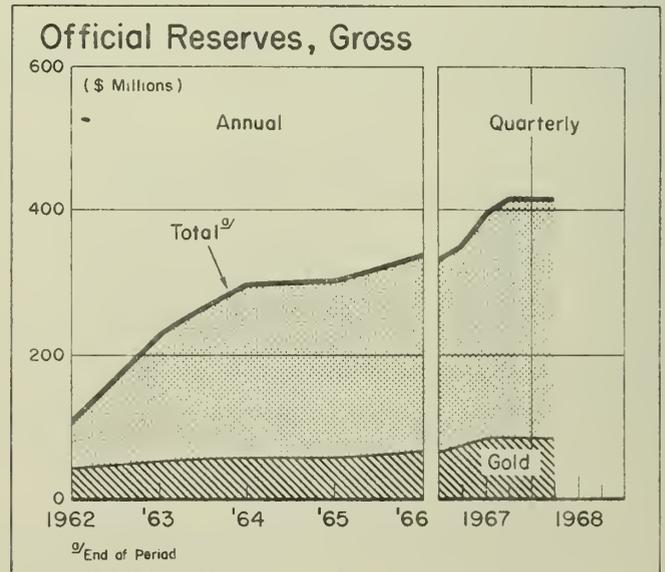
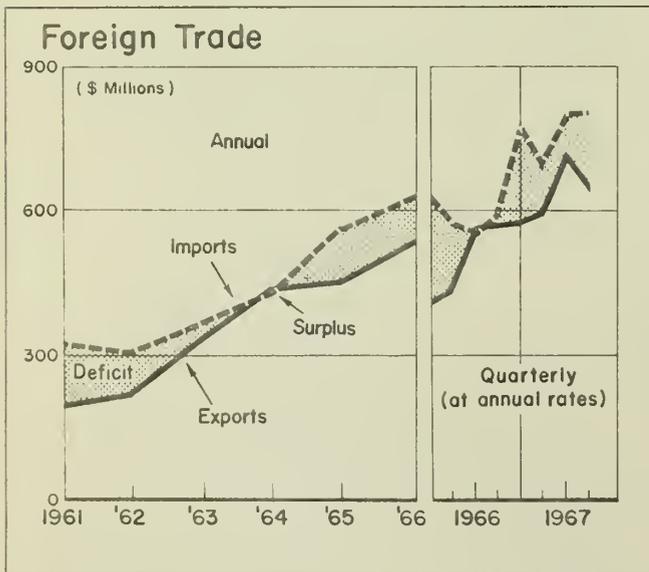
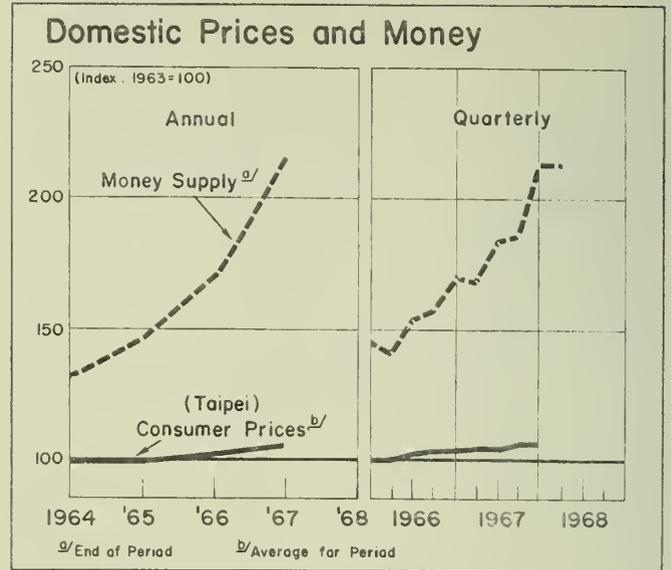
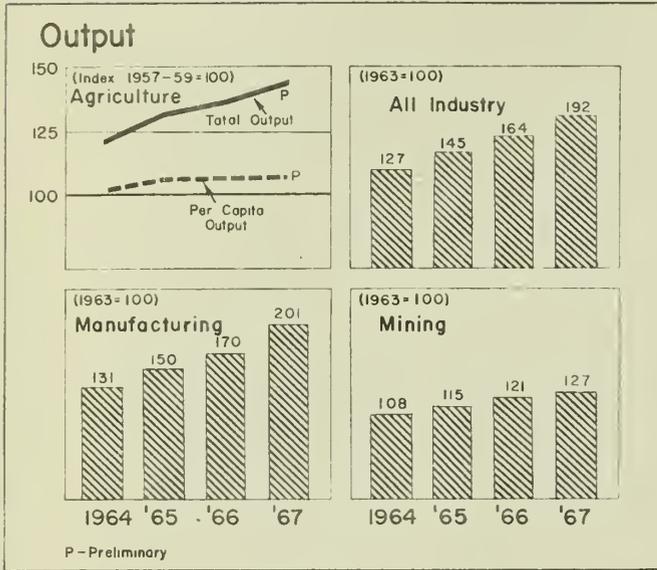
⊕ - End of period.

E - Estimate.

P - Preliminary.

a - Exchange transactions; includes US-AID imports.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS



TAIWAN

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

1	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY^{a, b}				
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Unit Percent	1955 32.5	1960 32.5	1966 25.8
	2. Mining	"	1.7	2.3	2.2
	3. Manufacturing	"	13.7	16.7	19.1
	4. Construction	"	4.8	4.4	4.1
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"	4.7	5.4	6.9
	6. Trade and finance	"	17.7	15.5	18.1
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"	24.9	23.2	23.8
a - See also GNP on p. 5. b - Net domestic product at factor cost.					
2	SB. LABOR FORCE (See also page 3)				
	1. Percent of total population	Unit Percent		1964 33.8	1966 31.3
	2. Female component	"		n.a.	n.a.
	3. Wage and salary earners	"	Not	n.a.	n.a.
	Sector of Employment:				
	4. Agriculture	"	avail-	47.1	42.3
	5. Mining	"		1.4	1.4
	6. Manufacturing	"	able	15.0	17.2
	7. Construction	"		1.8	3.4
	8. Transport	"		3.9	4.4
9. Other	"		29.8	31.3	
3	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (See also pages 3-4,5)				
	Population, by Age and Sex (1965):				
	1. Total	Unit Percent	Total 100.0	Male 51.5	Female 48.5
	2. Less than 5 years	"	16.0	8.2	7.8
	3. 5-14 years	"	29.2	15.0	14.2
	4. 15-19 years	"	9.1	4.7	4.4
	5. 20-39 years	"	26.1	13.0	13.1
	6. 40-59 years	"	15.2	8.5	6.7
	7. 60 plus	"	4.4	2.1	2.3
	Births and Deaths:				
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births) ...	Unit Ratio	1955-59 34.2	1960-64 28.1	1966 22.2 ^{a/}
9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"	42.8	37.1	32.5 ^P	
10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"	2.0	6.4	5.5 ^P	
a/ - 1965.					
4	SD. EDUCATION (See also page 4)				
	1. Pupils, primary	Unit 1,000	1955 1,244	1960 1,889	1964 2,203
	2. Pupils, secondary (general)	"	146	263	404
	3. Pupils, vocational	"	60	64	107
	4. Teachers, primary	"	27	41	53
	5. Teachers, secondary (general)	"	6	11	18
	6. Teachers, vocational	"	3	5	6
	7. Primary students as % of 5-14 age group [*]	Percent	44	67	n.a.
* - See note 1 below.					
5	SE. FOOD PRODUCTION COMPARISON				
	1. USDA index ^a , total	Unit 1957-59=100	1955 87	1960 102	1966 132
	2. USDA index ^a , per capita	"	90	96	106
	3. FAO index, total	1952-56=100	105	132	165 ^P
	4. FAO index, per capita	"	101	127	145 ^P
a - Preferred series; see p. 5 for annual trend and details; also see note 2 below.					

n.a. - Data not available.

E - Estimate.

P - Preliminary.

† Sources:

1. National Income of the Republic of China, December 1967.

2. Taiwan Statistical Abstract.

3. UN Demographic Yearbook.

4. UNESCO.

5. USDA/ERS-See p. 5; FAO Production Yearbook.

Notes: 1. Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

2. Variation between indexes due mainly to differences in composition of component items and commodity weights, and to variations in crop years.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending June 30				1967 ^c \$Million
	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^b	
	Million NT Dollars				
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	<u>19,854</u>	<u>24,093</u>	<u>26,138</u>	<u>26,600</u>	<u>665</u>
1. Domestic	<u>18,144</u>	<u>22,624</u>	<u>24,680</u>	<u>25,320</u>	<u>633</u>
a. Income tax	1,125	1,361	1,279	1,600	40
b. Sales taxation	1,789	2,073	2,382	2,500	63
c. Customs	2,245	2,897	3,426	3,200	80
d. Monopoly profits	2,882	3,273	3,697	3,600	90
e. Other taxes	4,799	5,641	6,503	5,800	145
f. Other revenues	5,304	7,379	7,393	8,620	215
2. Foreign grants (U.S.)	<u>1,710</u>	<u>1,469</u>	<u>1,458</u>	<u>1,280</u>	<u>32</u>
a. Military	910	760	640	480	12
b. Other (SAFED)*	800	709	818	800	20
B. EXPENDITURES - TOTAL	<u>20,261</u>	<u>23,692</u>	<u>25,925</u>	<u>28,000</u>	<u>700</u>
1. Current	<u>15,915</u>	<u>18,120</u>	<u>20,828</u>	<u>22,450</u>	<u>562</u>
a. Defense	10,795	12,055	13,527	14,500	363
b. General administration	2,546	2,794	3,349	3,700	93
c. Edu, Science, Culture	1,495	1,699	1,937	2,050	51
d. Social affairs	1,079	1,572	2,015	2,200	55
e. Other					
2. Capital ^d	<u>4,346</u>	<u>5,572</u>	<u>5,097</u>	<u>5,550</u>	<u>138</u>
a. Public works	1,798	1,816	2,004	2,000	50
b. Enterprises	773	2,455	1,056	900	22
c. SAFED*	1,775	1,301	2,037	2,650	66
C. DEFICIT BEFORE FOREIGN GRANTS	<u>-2,117</u>	<u>-1,068</u>	<u>-1,245</u>	<u>-2,680</u>	<u>-67</u>
DEFICIT AFTER FOREIGN GRANTS	<u>-407</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>-1,400</u>	<u>-35</u>
D. GROSS DEBT OUTSTANDING ^e				<u>24,000</u>	<u>600</u>
1. Domestic				<u>16,000</u>	<u>400</u>
2. Foreign				<u>8,000</u>	<u>200</u>

* Sino-American Fund for Economic Development.

- a - Does not conform to A.I.D. Form 10-74 concepts.
- b - A.I.D. estimates.
- c - Converted at 40 NT dollars per U.S. dollar.
- d - A.I.D. estimates.
- e - End of period.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-126	-14	9	-96	-26
1.a. Exports, f.o.b.	218	335	435	451	543
b. Imports, ^a	-341	-360	-408	-523	-586
Trade balance	-123	-24	-27	-72	-42
2. Nonmonetary gold ^b	(-*)	(4)	(*)	(-*)	(*)
3. Freight and insurance	10	11	-16	-22	-24
4. Other transportation	-10	-3	-8	-7	-10
5. Travel	-1	1	4	5	17
6. Investment income	-2	-3	1	-3	-2
7. Government, n.i.e.	1	4	3	2	32
8. Other services	-*	*	-3	*	3
Total services	-2	10	-18	-23	16
B. TRANSFER PAYMENTS	55	45	20	23	24
9. Private	15	14	12	15	18
a. PL 480 - Title III	(13)	(10)	(8)	(8)	(5)
10. Central government, net	40	31	8	18	6
U.S. grants	(42)	(37)	(17)	(18)	(7)
Other	(-2)	(-6)	(-9)	(-1)	(-1)
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
Nonmonetary Sector					
11. Direct investment	9	18	16	10	8
12. Other private long-term	-5	-5	-3	14	22
13. Other private short-term	15	20	19	-5	41
14. Local government	6	7	1	-1	11
15. Central government	31	29	15	33	-10
a. Loan receipts	16	32	25	43	26
U.S.	(16)	(32)	(25)	(43)	(26)
Other	(*)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
b. Loan repayments	-1	-2	-3	-2	-6
U.S.	(-*)	(-2)	(-3)	(-2)	(-6)
Other	(-1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-*)
c. U.S. Gov't holdings of Taiwan dollars	14	3	-3	-14	-27
d. Other	2	-4	-4	6	-2
Monetary Sector					
16. Private institutions: liabilities	-14	22	21	3	-*
17. Private institutions: assets(incr-)	33	-76	16	22	-47
18. Central institutions - liabilities: ^c	-1	-51	-103	-8	-22
a. Monetary gold	(-)	(-8)	(-4)	(-)	(-8)
b. Other	(-1)	(-43)	(-99)	(-8)	(-15)
D. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-4	5	-11	-5	*

* - Less than \$500,000.

Source: International Monetary Fund.

Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

a - Imports c.i.f. for 1962 and 1963 and f.o.b. 1964-66; Details as follows (\$ millions):

ITEM	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
TOTAL	<u>341.0</u>	<u>359.8</u>	<u>407.8</u>	<u>522.8</u>	<u>585.6</u>
A. Recorded imports (excluding foreign aid)	228.7	282.8	382.9	492.6	595.4
B. Aid imports					
1. Financed by U.S. development loans	25.0	24.0	15.9	18.0	10.1
2. U.S. agricultural commodities					
a. A.I.D.	9.2	-	-	-	-
b. P.L. 480					
i. Through U.S. gov't.	35.7	53.5	29.4	41.3	21.2
ii. Through U.S. private agency	13.4	9.5	7.5	7.7	5.0
c. Other A.I.D. imports under grants	14.5	2.6	0.5	-	-
C. Adjustment for					
1. Freight and insurance	-	-	-39.6	-50.8	-57.1
2. Smuggled goods	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.5
3. Other	13.7	-13.5	10.1	12.4	9.5

P - Preliminary.

b - Included with commodity trade data.

c - Before July 1961 Bank of Taiwan; Central Bank of China resumed operations and the functions of the Central Bank in July 1961.

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

NET ORIGINATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

FROM THE UNITED STATES	POST-WAR RELIEF PLAN PERIOD	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD					FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL 1946-1967	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1967	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	
			1946-1948	1949-1952	1953-1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964				1965	1966	1967
A.I.O. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	-	467.4 ^b	501.2	87.3	72.2	129.3	34.5	22.3	22.7	-2.4	-5.3	-2.4	-2.5	1,369.2	61.2	1,307.4
Loans	-	-	60.0	27.9	7.1	40.2	38.2	25.2	30.0	-3.9	-5.5	-2.3	-2.3	214.4	61.2	152.6
Grants	-	467.4	441.9	59.4	72.8	89.1	45.6	-2.9	0.7	1.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	1,154.8	-	1,154.2
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOOD FOR FREEDOM - TOTAL	-	0.4	27.6	12.5	12.1	11.4	25.8	50.2	47.1	45.7	60.2	29.7	5.4	332.2	16.4	315.2
Title I - Sales Agreements:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY:	-	-	4.4	7.2	2.2	4.1	15.2	37.6	27.2	21.6	26.0	-	-	153.1	5.5	147.6
(Total Sales Agreements)	(-)	(-)	(9.3)	(11.8)	(12.7)	(6.0)	(19.6)	(46.4)	(34.4)	(27.6)	(33.5)	(-)	(-)	(201.3)	(-)	(201.3)
(Planned for U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(4.9)	(4.6)	(3.4)	(1.9)	(4.6)	(8.8)	(6.5)	(6.0)	(7.5)	(-)	(-)	(42.3)	(-)	(42.3)
Planned for Country Use:	-	-	4.4	7.2	2.2	4.1	15.2	37.6	27.2	21.6	26.0	-	-	153.1	5.5	147.6
Economic Development Loans	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.9	10.0	9.1	7.1	4.2	-	-	33.3	2.3	31.0
Economic Development Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants	-	-	4.4	5.7	7.3	4.1	9.7	24.5	17.1	13.8	20.1	-	-	106.7	-	106.7
Cooley Loans	-	-	-	1.4	1.0	-	3.4	3.2	1.8	0.8	1.6	-	-	13.1	3.2	9.9
Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7	5.4	23.9	26.9	-	64.8	10.9	53.9
Title II - Donations:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EMERGENCY RELIEF & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	-	-	23.2	5.3	9.9	4.4	10.8	8.3	2.6	10.2	6.8	-	4.4	31.2	-	31.2
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	33.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	8.5	4.2	2.8	1.0	86.8	-	86.2
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	502.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.3	96.6	9.4	27.2
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	502.3	30.3	472.0
TOTAL ECONOMIC	535.5 ^b	467.8	529.5	92.8	92.0	129.7	110.3	72.5	77.8	43.2	57.9	68.7	21.2	2,304.0	117.2	2,186.1
Loans	128.7	-	60.0	29.3	9.1	40.2	44.2	38.4	49.6	9.4	27.0	66.0	16.0	517.7	117.9	397.2
Grants	406.8	467.8	469.5	70.5	90.0	80.5	66.1	34.2	28.3	34.0	30.8	2.7	5.2	1,786.3	-	1,786.3
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA App.)	-	43.0	1,140.1	149.6	232.7	135.2	84.4	84.4	76.3	128.1	84.8	76.5	71.2	2,476.8	3.2	2,473.2
Credit Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	13.1	3.0	10.1
Grants	-	48.0	1,140.1	149.6	232.7	135.9	84.4	84.4	76.3	128.1	84.8	76.5	70.3	2,463.7	-	2,463.7
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	(-)	(4.9)	(115.7)	(21.6)	(49.1)	(116.6)	(53.6)	(20.6)	(9.5)	(1.6)	(5.1)	(18.3)	(3.1)	(422.6)	(-)	(422.6)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	141.4	-	38.8	12.5	6.8	4.0	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	213.6	-	213.6
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK MILITARY LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY	141.4	43.0	1,178.9	162.1	239.5	139.2	94.5	84.4	76.3	128.1	84.8	76.5	71.2	2,690.4	2.2	2,687.4
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.6	14.4	3.2	2.5	37.2	2.4	16.4	80.4	-	80.4
IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	-	-	34.0	-	14.4	55.9	-	55.9
IDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.1	-	-	-	-	1.6	13.7	-	13.7
UNEP - SF	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	0.7	2.2	1.0	2.9	1.6	1.1	10.1	-	10.1
UNEP - IA (CF)	-	-	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.2	-	3.2
Other UN (CF)	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	6.1	-	6.1

* Less than \$50,000.

a/ Includes an estimated \$12.1 million in economic grant aid to Mainland China in FY 1949-1950.

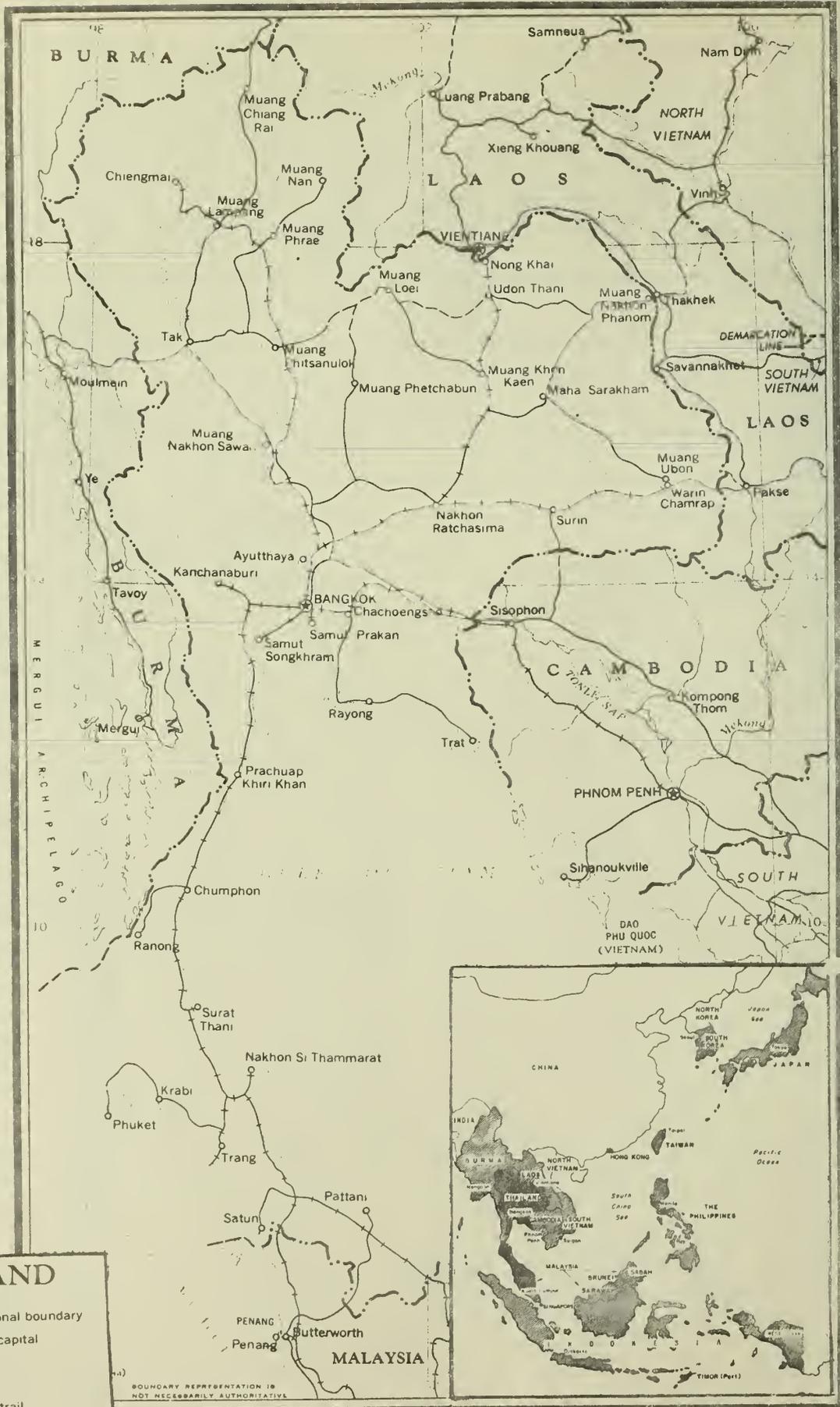
b/ Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1967 is the cumulative program.

Publication No. 213
August 1969

(Page 14 is blank)

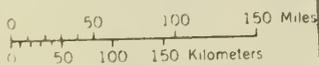
FORM 100-100

THAILAND



THAILAND

- International boundary
- National capital
- Railroad
- Road
- Track or trail



BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE

THAILAND

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

Thailand has been favored with a history of self-government, generally adequate resources, and a sense of national unity that has helped it to avoid many of the social and economic tensions prevalent in other Southeast Asian countries.

The country has a tropical monsoon climate with high temperature and humidity throughout most of the year. For geographic and economic purposes, it may be roughly divided into four regions. The rich Central Plain region which is drained by the Chao Phraya River and its connecting canal systems, is the largest producer of rice and contains most of the country's industrial capacity as well as the largest share of the population. The Northern region is mostly mountain and forest; it produces rice in the river valleys and teak for export. The Northeast region is economically retarded by inadequate transportation, poor soil, and alternate droughts and floods, but special efforts are now being made to develop it; linguistically and ethnically the people in this region have close ties with the Laotians. The Southern region, forming the isthmus of the Malay peninsula, is particularly important for its rubber and tin; it is also a good rice producer.

Most of the population lives in the rural areas. Peasant-owned farms averaging about 10 acres, adequate for a Thai family at the subsistence level, predominate. Bangkok with about 2 million people is the political and commercial center of the nation. The Thais, who constitute about 80 percent of the population, generally appear to be strongly individualistic and basically conservative. Buddhism is the dominant religion. There is a large (14%) Chinese minority -- influential in trade and the business communities -- located in the larger urban areas and a small Moslem Malay minority (4%) concentrated in the Southern region.

The Thai economy with external assistance primarily from the U.S. and the World Bank has grown impressively at about 8 percent a year from 1962 to 1967. Although still primarily agricultural, it has become more diversified and broadly based. Thailand's second plan for National Economic and Social Development, covering the period 1967-1971 calls for maintaining the average annual growth rate at 8 percent but at a considerable increase in public expenditure over the levels of the first plan.

The growth in agricultural production has averaged over 5% per year since 1954. Much of this growth was achieved through crop diversification which helped reduce the economy's extreme dependence on rice. In 1965-67 the percentage of rice output to total agricultural output had fallen to approximately 55 percent from 80 percent in 1952-54, attesting to the adaptability and responsiveness to cash incentives of the Thai farmer. Rice output has also been growing faster than population and in 1964 Thailand became the largest rice exporter in the Far East, supplanting Burma. The value of total exports of agricultural commodities in 1966 was more than twice as large as in 1958; the major share of this increase was due to corn, tapioca and kenaf, products that had produced negligible earnings in 1958.

The non-agricultural sector of the Thai economy is also expanding. Mining, manufacturing and construction as a group increased their share in domestic product to over 20% in 1967 from 15% in 1958. In 1967 tin accounted for 13 percent of total exports. Nevertheless, industrial production is relatively limited. Emphasis is on the processing of agricultural commodities and the fabrication and assembly of a few consumer products and building materials. Except for processed agricultural products, petroleum refining, and a few selected commodities such as cement and matches, requirements of manufactured goods are largely met by imports.

The rapid growth of national product over the last decade has produced a substantial improvement in average real per capita income. During this period, Thailand has been able to raise its position among countries in the region from the low income group to near the middle group. Much of this increase has apparently been concentrated in the urban areas, producing a disparity in income between urban and rural areas which is causing the government concern. The current development program is in part designed to help relieve this disparity.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY A warm wet southwest monsoon lasts from May to November and is followed by the relatively cool and dry northeast monsoon. The country can be subdivided into four regions. Central Thailand, which is drained by the important Chao Phraya River, is the geographic and economic heart of the country. In the mountainous forested northwest region, agriculture is largely limited to the fertile valleys of the Chao Phraya tributaries. Farming is difficult in the flat rolling terrain of the northeast region because of water supply and soil fertility problems. The small elongated southern region has several sizeable coastal plains as well as a mountain chain running northwest which at times borders on the sea.

AREA 198,000 square miles, about three-fourths the size of Texas.

AGRICULTURAL LAND 22% of the land area, above average for the Far East. Per capita agricultural land of 0.8 acres is above the average for the area.

The topography favors rice growing which accounts for three-fourths of the cultivated land. Average size of farm is 10 acres; farms in the northwestern section are less than half the average for the country. The richest farms in order of highest average 1953 net farm income, lie in southern, central, northwest, and northeast regions; average net farm income in the northeast was only one-quarter that of the southern region.

PRINCIPAL CROPS Rice is by far the largest crop and Thailand is one of the world's largest rice exporters. Output is far above prewar levels and prospects for higher yields are good. Rubber, a major crop, is growing in importance. Corn, cotton, peanuts, fruits, coconuts, tobacco, sugar and mung beans are also grown.

FORESTS About 52% of the land is forested (world average 30%). Teak is the most important forest product. In the north, lac output is valuable.

FISHERIES Both fresh and salt-water fishing are important in Thailand as fish is an essential part of the diet. The rivers, canals, ponds, rice fields and irrigation tanks are good breeding grounds.

MINERALS Tin reserves amount to about 16% of the free world total; tungsten reserves are also important. Relatively small deposits of iron, gold, bauxite, manganese, molybdenum and antimony are also found.

FUELS Fuelwood and rice husks are used as sources of energy. There are large lignite deposits in the north. The country uses little coal.

An oil refinery using imported oil constructed in 1965 supplies most of local petroleum needs.

RIVER RESOURCES The most important river and canal networks are concentrated in the area around Bangkok. There are few sites suitable for power. The Yan Hee multipurpose project is a major long-term project to exploit the resources of the Chao Phraya River.

DISTRIBUTION OF GNP Agriculture, forestry and fisheries contribute about 33% of the 1965 GNP; trade, communications and transportation 25%; mining, manufacturing and construction 19%; and other 21%.

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION 34 million (1967). About three-quarters of the people are of Thai stock. A large (14%) Chinese minority is important in banking, commerce and mining circles. Chinese activities are restricted by legislation. Indonesians of Malayan descent amount to 3.5% of the population. There are other large minorities of Cambodian, Laotian, and Vietnamese descent. 1.8 million people live in Bangkok - Thonburi.

Annual growth Av. 1947-60 was 2.8%; current population growth rate is 3.3%.

Density 170 per square mile, below the average for the Far East. The major concentration is in the lower plains of the central region with minor concentrations in the middle of the northeast and in portions of the southern regions.

Religion Buddhist 94%, Muslim 4% and other 2%.

Immigration In the past large numbers of Chinese regularly emigrated to Thailand. Since 1930 Thailand has sought to hold the numbers down and in 1948 cut the annual quota from 10,000 to 200.

LABOR FORCE Roughly 78% of the labor force are engaged in activities related to agriculture, forestry and fishing.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

HUMAN RESOURCES (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

General..... Primary education is compulsory for children between the ages of 7-14 and free in local and municipal schools. About 5 million students are in schools of all levels. The Ministry of Education supervises both public and privately owned schools.

Literacy About 70%.

Schools In 1964 there were over 28,000 public and private schools of which 27,400 were primary and secondary level schools.

Students 16% of the population in 1964. About 50,000 students attend the universities.

HEALTH

Life Expectancy 50 years.

Infant Mortality 38 per 1,000 live births (1964) (U.S. 25 per 1,000).

Physicians 1 per 7,300 people 1965 (U.S. - 1 per 690).

Health Facilities 1 hospital bed per 1,200 persons in 1964 (U.S. - 1 bed per 110).

Diet Per capita caloric intake 2,170 calories. (1959-61).

Main Diseases Tuberculosis, malaria, and other mosquito-borne diseases and diseases caused by poor sanitation (dysentery, typhoid, hepatitis).

TRANSPORT POWER & INDUSTRY

RAILROADS Approximately 2,250 miles of track radiate to all major regions from Bangkok making connections with the principal Thai cities as well as with Laos and Cambodia. Carrying 42% of total railroad, canal and highway freight (1961), the system is about adequate for current needs.

HIGHWAYS Of the 7,900 miles of roads (1966), 44% are paved, 54% consist of gravel, crushed stone or stabilized soil, and the remainder are earth roads graded and drained. Roads carried 23% of total railway, canal and highway freight(1961).

WATERWAYS The river canals carried about 35% of all railroad, canal, and highway freight in 1961. The four main canal systems, all located in the central plain, are heavily traveled. The Mekong, Salween, and Chao Phraya rivers are other important waterways.

PORTS Bangkok is the only large port. Terminal facilities are poor in the inland ports, chief of which are Chanthaburi, Muang Ubong, Ayutthaya, Chumphon and Khao Hae Khang. Another deep-sea port is under construction at Sattahip.

MERCHANT FLEET A small merchant fleet services southern Thailand and neighboring Southeast Asia.

AIR TRANSPORTATION Bangkok has a modern air terminal capable of handling jets. Major cities have airports but some are inoperative during the rainy season.

ELECTRIC POWER Thermal power facilities are concentrated in the Bangkok area. Per capita output is far below the average for the Far East. Work is under way on the ambitious Yan Hee multipurpose hydroelectric project which by the end of 1975 will substantially increase generating capacity and provide Thailand with an integrated power system.

MANUFACTURING Thailand's small-scale industrial base, devoted to processing rice, rubber and forest products and manufacturing textile bags, textiles, paper and other light consumer goods, is expanding. Lack of power has been a large factor in holding back development. Tin smelting was begun in 1965.

MINING Output of tin and tungsten is of major importance. Iron, gold, aluminum and lead are produced in small quantities. There are important lignite deposits in northern Thailand and production is expanding.

FOREIGN TRADE PATTERN

EXPORTS Thailand is one of the largest rice-exporting countries of the world, exporting between 1.3 and 1.9 million tons per year. Of total exports in 1964-66, rice accounted for 32%, rubber 15%, and tin 9%. Thailand's best customers are the U.S., Malaysia, Japan, Hong Kong, and Indonesia.

IMPORTS Imports have shown a strong upward trend and Thailand usually has a sizeable trade deficit. In only two of the last ten years between 1957-67 did imports approximately equal exports.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

THAILAND

+	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1	A. POPULATION: ^a (Annual Growth: 3.3%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 18%)	Thousands	25,550	30,852	31,870	32,922	34,008	35,130
PRODUCTION								
2	B. AGRICULTURE ^b							
	1. Total production index	1957-59=100	105	152	158	182	159 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	105	127	128	143	121 ^P	
	3. Food Production index	"	106	149	149	176	153 ^P	
	4. Per capita food prod. index	"	106	124	121	138	117 ^P	
	5. Rice, rough	1,000 MT	8,290	11,210	11,050	13,500	11,360 ^P	
	6. Sugarcane	"	4,310	5,070	5,070	4,480	4,450 ^P	
	7. Corn	"	190	940	1,020	1,250	950 ^P	
	8. Rubber	"	150	210	220	220	220 ^P	
	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
3	1. Cement	1,000 MT	460	1,060	1,250	1,480	1,740	
4	2. Tin ore (metal content)	"	8	16	19	23	21(11 mos)	
4	3. Iron ore	"	15	190	750	690	550	
	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
3	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	200	580	620	720		
	E. ELECTRICITY							
5	1. Total production	Mill. KWH	420	1,090	1,410	1,740 ^E	1,970 ^E	
	2. Per capita production	KWH	16	35	44	53 ^E	58 ^E	
6	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices	Mill. baht	47,021	73,730	81,274	96,803	105,436	
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Mill. US \$	2,261	3,545	3,907	4,654	5,069	
	3. Total GNP, 1966 dollars	"	2,463	3,851	4,191	4,654	4,881	
	4. Plus imports of goods & services	"	427	753	818	979	1,109	
	5. Minus exports of goods & services	"	348	694	765	961	1,057	
	6. Equals Total Available Resources	"	2,542	3,910	4,244	4,672	4,933	
	7. Private consumption	"	1,972	2,723	2,929	2,997	3,194	
	8. Gov't consumption (incl. defense)	"	207	349	386	418	465	
	9. Gross fixed investment	"	339	838	939	1,112	1,268	
	10. Change in stocks	"	24	*	-10	145	6	
	11. Change in total GNP (1966 dollars)	Percent	+0.8%	+6.0%	+8.8%	+11.0%	+4.9%	
	12. GNP per capita (1966 dollars)	Dollars	97	125	132	141	144	
DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA								
4	G. PRICE INDEX ^c							
	1. Cost of living, Bangkok	1963=100	101	102	103	107	111	112(3 mos)
	2. Wholesale prices, Bangkok	"	101	94	97	110	119	115 "
7	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX ^d	1963=100	71	109	121	140	150	
8	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	(Fiscal year ending September 30)							
	1. Domestic revenues, total	Mill. baht		9,647	11,122	12,741	14,000 ^c	16,100 ^c
	2. Expenditures, total	"		10,885	12,685	14,997	18,369 ^c	
	3. Deficit or surplus	"		-1,238	-1,563	-2,236	-4,369 ^c	
	Method of Financing:							
	4. Foreign grants and loans	"		405	364	n.a.	n.a.	
	5. Domestic borrowing and reserves ..	"		833	1,199	n.a.	n.a.	
2	II. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT							
	1. Total outstanding as of Jan. 1 ^d	\$ Millions	79.4	188.5	196.4	204.0	221.7	232.5
	2. Annual payments	"	8.4	22.0	24.5	27.9	39.3	-
	3. of which amortization	"	6.8	15.4	16.9	20.5	29.1	-

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space - Not available; a dash indicates zero.
 * - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Converted at rate of 20.8 baht per dollar.
 P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. ⊕ - End of period.

a - Data adjusted for 3% underenumeration in 1960 census.
 c - Budget basis. d - Based on disbursements.

b - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated.

THAILAND

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
FOREIGN TRADE								
3,7	J. BALANCE OF TRADE ^a							
	1. Total, f.o.b.	Mill. US \$	309	593	622	678	686	
	2. Total, c.i.f.	"	-393	-680	-736	-884	-670(8 mos)	
	3. Trade balance	"	-84	-87	-114	-206		
3,9	K. MAIN TRADING PARTNERS							
	1. Exports to: 1. United States	Mill. US \$	56	26	47	84	51(6 mos)	
	2. Malaysia and Singapore	"	91	132	130	105	60 "	
	3. Japan	"	23	129	113	142	85 "	
	4. Hong Kong	"	28	47	41	45	33 "	
	5. Communist bloc	"	3	3	4	6		
	2. Imports from: 1. United States	"	91	111	115	146	63(5 mos)	
	(c.i.f.) 2. Japan	"	90	226	247	316	136 "	
	3. Germany (F.R.)	"	26	53	74	69	37 "	
	4. United Kingdom	"	42	64	72	73	34 "	
	5. Communist bloc	"	3	7	8	10		
3,7	M. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Rice	Mill. US \$	142	214	207	193	225	
	2. Rubber (incl latex)	"	63	99	96	89	75	
	3. Tin (Metal & concentrates)	"	12	46	56	64	87	
3,10	N. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Machinery and transp. equip.	Mill. US \$	89	217	226	279	143(5 mos)	
	2. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	"	43	70	64	90	28 "	
	3. Iron and steel	"	34	48	55	69	35 "	
	4. Food	"	37	42	42	47		
7	O. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS							
	1. Rice	US\$/100 lb.	5.70	5.05	4.98	5.79	6.84	
	2. Rubber	"	20.64	20.68	20.54	20.00	6.18	
	3. Tin	"	83.0	128.1	157.6	161.7	47.1	
7	P. PRICES OF MAIN IMPORTS (Excl. Iron)							
	1. Exports	1963-100	92	99	101	105	108(9 mos)	
	2. Import prices	"	97	100	101	105	108 "	
	3. Import prices	"	106	101	100	100	100 "	
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
11	Q. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Mill. US \$	-79	-59	-53	-18	-52 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment	"	3	18	28	27	29 ^P	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	25	31	31	37	47 ^P	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	12	14	14	18	23 ^P	
7	R. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS [⊕]	Mill. US \$	309	660	739	924	1,009	1,052(May)
	1. Gold	"	112	104	96	92	92	89 "
	2. IMF gold tranche	"	3	11	19	24	24	24 "
	3. Foreign exchange	"	194	545	624	808	893	939 "
7	S. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [⊕]	"						
7	T. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [⊕]	"	29	66	83	95	77	67(Mar)
7	U. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊕]	"						
7	V. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊕]	"	36	117	131	169	185	194(Mar)
7	X. EXCHANGE RATE (official) [⊕]							
	1. IMF par value	Baht/US \$	20.80	20.80	20.80	20.80	20.80	20.80(June)
	2. Selling rate - imports	"	21.10	20.83	20.83	20.75	20.80	20.80(May)

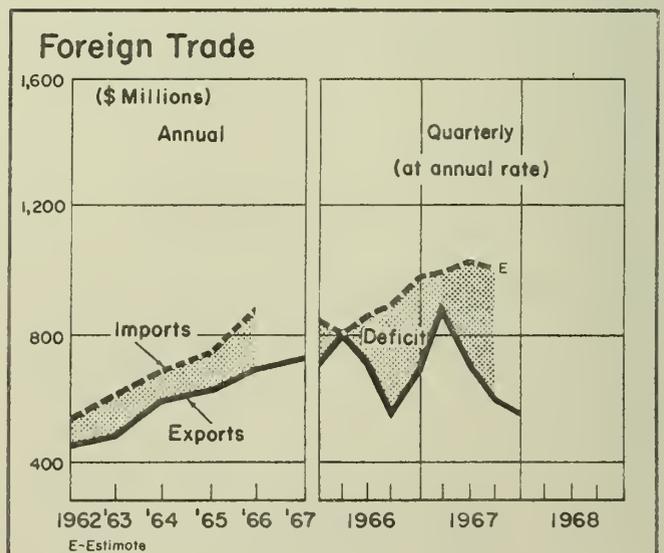
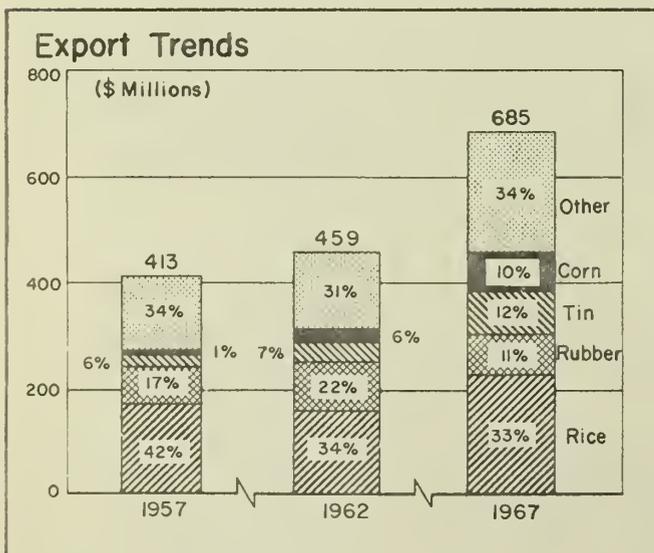
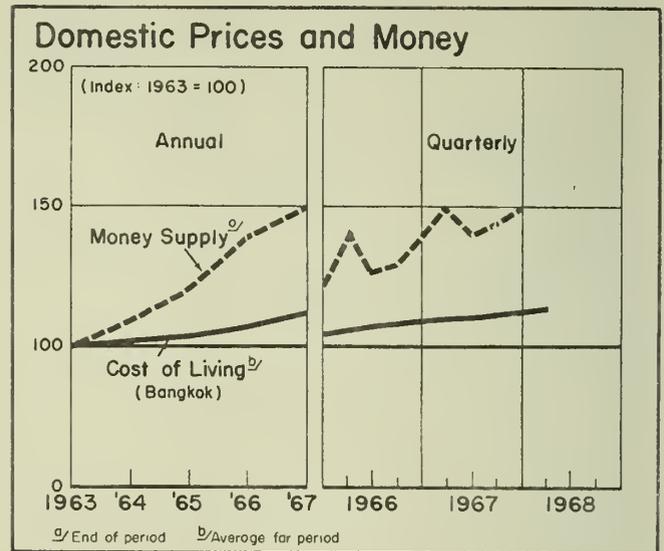
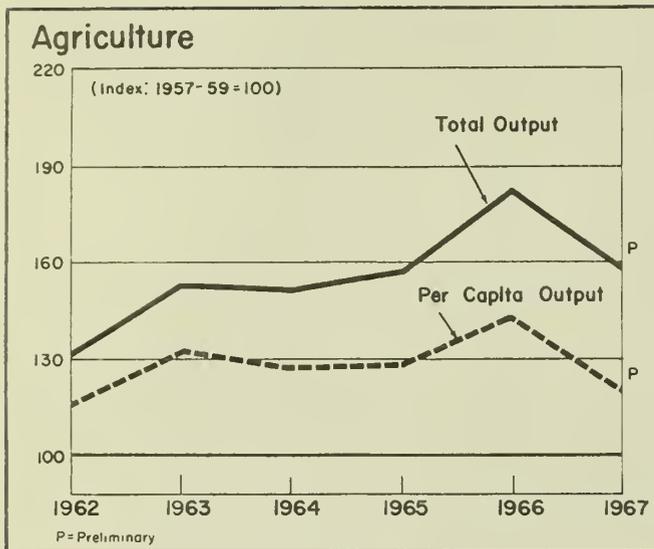
† BASIC SOURCES:

- US AID Reports and AID/W estimates.
- USDA (ERS) special calculations for AID/W and FAS crop circulars.
- Bank of Thailand "Monthly Report."
- UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."
- UN "World Energy Supplies."
- Based on national data as adjusted by US AID and PPC/SRD.
- IMF "International Financial Statistics."
- Based on US AID replies to AID Form 10-74 as adjusted by PPC/SRD.
- IMF "Direction of Trade."
- UN "Yearbook of International Trade Statistics."
- Table on pages 11 and 12; data based on IMF reports.
- IBRD.

n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.

a - Excludes military supplies.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS



THAILAND

SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Supplements data on pages 3-5)

		Unit	1955	1960	1966
1	SA. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ACTIVITY^a	Percent	42.0	38.9	35.1
	1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	"	1.6	1.4	2.2
	2. Mining	"	11.8	10.5	12.0
	3. Manufacturing	"	4.0	3.6	5.4
	4. Construction	"	5.3	7.5	7.6
	5. Transport, communication, utilities	"	21.0	19.6	21.1
	6. Trade and finance	"	14.3	18.5	16.6
	7. Public administration, defense, other	"			
	a - See also GNP on p. 5.				
2	SB. LABOR FORCE (See also page 3)	Percent	44.4	51.2	1965
	1. Percent of total population	"	48.8	48.4	
	2. Female component	"	6.7	11.8	
	3. Wage and salary earners	"			Not
	<i>Sector of Employment:</i>				
	4. Agriculture	"	87.9	82.0	
	5. Mining	"	0.2	0.2	
	6. Manufacturing	"	2.1	3.4	Available
	7. Construction	"	0.3	0.5	
	8. Transport	"	0.9	1.2	
	9. Other	"	8.6	12.7	
3	SC. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (See also pages 3-4,5)	Unit	Total	Male	Female
	<i>Population, by Age and Sex (1960):</i>	Percent	100.0	50.1	49.9
	1. Total	"	16.1	8.1	8.0
	2. Less than 5 years	"	27.0	13.7	13.3
	3. 5-14 years	"	9.5	4.8	4.7
	4. 15-19 years	"	29.0	14.5	14.5
	5. 20-39 years	"	13.6	6.8	6.8
	6. 40-59 years	"	4.8	2.2	2.6
	7. 60 plus	"			
	<i>Births and Deaths:</i>	Unit		1964 ^a	
	8. Infant mortality (under 1 year per 1,000 live births) ...	Ratio		37.8	
	9. Birth rate (live births per 1,000 population)	"		46.0	
	10. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	"		12.9	
	a - Questionable validity.				
4	SD. EDUCATION (See also page 4)	Unit	1955	1960	1964
	1. Pupils, primary	1,000	2,971	3,936	4,500
	2. Pupils, secondary (general)	"	291	239	312
	3. Pupils, vocational	"	43	76	38 ^a
	4. Teachers, primary	"	86.4	108.7	} 150.6
	5. Teachers, secondary (general)	"	10.4	11.1	
	6. Teachers, vocational	"	2.2	4.9	n.a.
	7. Primary students as % of 5-14 age group*	Percent	51	59 ^b	61 ^b
	* - See note 1 below. a - Public school only. b - Including intermediate schools.				
5	SE. FOOD PRODUCTION COMPARISON	Unit	1955	1960	1966
	1. USDA index ^a , total	1957-59=100	100	124	182
	2. USDA index ^a , per capita	"	108	117	143 ^p
	3. FAO index, total	1952-56=100	104	123	168 ^p
	4. FAO index, per capita	"	101	103	118 ^p
	a - Preferred series; see p. 5 for annual trend and details; also see note 2 below.				

n.a. - Data not available.

E - Estimate.

P - Preliminary.

† Sources:

1. UN Yearbook of National Accounts.

2. ILO Yearbook.

3. UN Demographic Yearbook.

4. UNESCO.

5. USDA/ERS-See p. 5; FAO Production Yearbook.

Notes: 1. Breakdowns of demographic and education data may be based on different population aggregates, but the differences should not substantially affect the ratio comparisons.

2. Variation between indexes due mainly to differences in composition of component items and commodity weights, and to variations in crop years.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

ITEM	Fiscal Year ending September 30				
	1965	1966	1967 ^a	1968 ^{a,b}	
	Million of baht				Mill. US\$
A. REVENUE - TOTAL	<u>11,122</u>	<u>12,741</u>	<u>14,000</u>	<u>16,100</u>	<u>774</u>
1. Income taxes	1,114	1,228	1,408	1,630	78
2. Sales taxation	3,664	4,569	5,160	6,017	289
3. Customs	4,408	4,446	4,589	5,265	253
4. Other taxes	959	1,102	1,142	1,633	79
5. Other revenue	977	1,405	1,701	1,555	75
B. EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	12,685	14,977	18,369	21,550	1,036
1. Current	8,721	10,245	12,302	12,764	614
a. Defense	1,944	2,221	2,669	3,454	157
b. Agriculture	504	454	565	401	19
c. Education	1,742	1,458	1,531	1,350	65
d. Other current	4,531	6,112	7,537	7,559	373
2. Capital	3,964	4,732	6,067	8,786	422
a. Agriculture	580	965	1,329	1,714	82
b. Education	386	559	907	1,380	66
c. Other	2,998	3,208	3,831	5,692	274
C. DEFICIT	-1,563	-2,236	-4,369	-5,450	-262
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT	1,563	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1. Domestic Sources	1,199				
2. Foreign borrowing (net)	364				
a. U.S. Government	(140)				
b. Other	(224)				

a - Budget basis. b - Converted at 20.8 baht per dollar.

Source: A.I.D. Form 10-74.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-117	-59	-53	-18	-106
1.a. Exports, f.o.b. ^a	460	585	609	664	668
b. Imports, c.i.f. ^a	-610	-679	-732	-879	-1,052
Trade balance	-150	-94	-123	-215	-384
2. Nonmonetary gold ^b	(-7)	(-5)	(-6)	(-6)	(-7)
3. Freight and insurance	4	8	13	16	20
4. Other transportation	7	6	4	3	8
5. Travel	-7	-10	-7	13	23
6. Investment income ^c	-2	-4	-*	-1	9
7. Government, n.i.e.	28	36	63	162	215
8. Other services	4	-1	-3	4	3
Total services	33	35	69	197	278
B. TRANSFER PAYMENTS					
9. Private	7	6	7	10	9
10. Central government	48	31	31	37	51
a. U.S. grants	(31)	(19)	(17)	(21)	(38)
b. Japanese war debt settlement	(-)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
c. Other	(17)	(9)	(11)	(13)	(10)
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
<u>Nonmonetary sectors</u>					
11. Private direct investment	21	18	28	26	30
12. Other private long-term	58	48	17	9	44
a. Loans & credits received ^d	71	98	75	76	125
b. Repayments of loans and credits ^e	-28	-47	-59	-69	-87
c. Other	15	-3	1	2	6
13. Other private short-term	-1	2	9	17	-
14. Local government	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government	1	11	13	10	21
a. Loan receipts	3	16	16	20	26
b. Repayments to:	-2	-2	-3	-2	-3
IBRD	(-2)	(-2)	(-2)	(-2)	(-2)
U.S. Gov't	(-)	(-)	(-1)	(-)	(-1)
c. Other	-	-3	-	-8	-2
<u>Monetary sector</u>					
16. Commercial bank liabilities	21	24	14	38	19
17. Commercial bank assets (incr.-)	-14	-9	-16	-12	16
18. Central institutions: liabilities	1	-	-1	4	-
a. To Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	1	1
b. To IBRD and IDA	1	-	-1	3	-1
19. Central institutions: assets(incr.-)	-53	-84	-79	-184	-96
a. Changes in Fund reserve position	-	-	-8	-5	-
b. Other claims	-53	-84	-79	-184	-96
c. Monetary gold	-	-	8	5	-
D. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	29	12	30	63	12

Source: International Monetary Fund.

Note: The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by IMF. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES.

THAILAND

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D)

(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

NOTE: Entries for services and private transfers are based on the exchange record and cover only transactions that are settled through the Bank of Thailand, the commercial banks or exchange dealers.

P - Preliminary. * - Less than \$500,000. n.a. or blank space = not available; a dash indicates zero.

a - Adjusted to exclude shipments of military supplies. Includes net nonmonetary gold movements.

b - Included in commodity trade totals.

c - Excludes unremitted profits.

d - Details of private loans and credits received (U.S. dollar millions):

Drawings From:	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
France	16	9	-	-	1
Germany, Federal Republic of	3	9	13	12	11
IBRD	10	10	8	6	5
Italy	-	2	2	3	3
Japan	16	29	31	31	57
United Kingdom	3	8	8	6	8
United States					
U.S. Government agencies	5	3	2	-	-
Other U.S. Lenders	5	19	4	11	23
Other Lenders	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>
TOTAL LOAN RECEIPTS	71	98	75	76	125

e - Details of private loans and credits repayments (U.S. dollar millions):

Repayments to:	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
France	2	1	10	14	22
Germany, Federal Republic of	3	5	5	5	5
IBRD	2	4	4	5	4
Italy	1	1	2	2	3
Japan	8	15	19	22	29
United Kingdom	2	5	6	7	5
United States					
U. S. Government agencies	1	2	3	3	4
Other U.S. Lenders	7	8	3	4	7
Other Lenders	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTAL REPAYMENTS	28	47	59	69	87

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES	NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS										REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST PAYMENTS, 1946-1967	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST, 1946-1967		
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD		MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD					FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL 1946-1967	
	1945-1946	1949-1952	1953-1957	1956	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964				1965	1966	1967
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	16.1	16.1	129.1	25.8	44.9	24.2	24.2	24.7	15.5	11.7	28.2	42.1	31.0	422.6
Loans	-	-	20.0	1.8	20.8	24.2	24.7	11.1	15.5	11.7	20.6	-0.1	-16.9	57.2
Grants	-	-	109.1	24.0	24.1	-	24.7	24.7	-	-	18.3	42.2	47.9	381.5
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOOD FOR FREEDOM - TOTAL	-	-	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	6.7
Title I - Sales Agreements:	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY	-	-	(4.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4.3)
(Total Sales Agreements)	-	-	(2.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.6)
(Planned for U.S. Uses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planned for Country Use:	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7
Economic Development Loans	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7
Economic Development Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Common Defense Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Cooley Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Assistance From Other Country Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Title II - Donations:	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.5
EMERGENCY RELIEF & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	6.2	-	1.2	-	13.9	0.1	48.2	64.7	85.5	65.7	57.2	86.2	97.4	29.5
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.2	29.1	68.5	52.7	36.4	40.7	46.9	7.1
TOTAL ECONOMIC	6.2	17.1	132.1	25.9	58.9	25.2	24.2	47.6	21.9	15.1	41.4	60.4	37.0	467.6
Loans	-	1.0	22.9	1.8	34.7	2.0	24.3	22.0	4.9	2.1	20.6	14.9	13.5	73.7
Grants	6.2	16.1	109.2	24.1	24.2	23.9	24.3	25.6	17.0	13.0	20.8	45.5	50.5	394.0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAO App ^d)	-	16.5	205.1	19.7	18.0	20.1	23.2	29.1	68.5	52.7	36.4	40.7	46.9	52.7
Credit Assistance	-	-	205.1	19.7	18.0	20.1	23.2	29.1	68.5	52.7	36.4	40.7	46.9	52.7
Grants	-	(1.7)	(10.1)	(9.4)	(1.4)	(0.7)	(5.1)	(9.1)	(15.2)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(2.6)	(7.7)	(67.2)
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6
TOTAL MILITARY	-	16.5	205.1	19.7	18.0	24.7	23.2	29.1	68.5	52.7	36.4	40.7	46.9	59.7
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	6.2	33.6	337.2	45.6	76.9	50.6	48.2	86.7	90.4	67.8	77.8	101.1	93.2	596.3
Loans	6.2	1.0	22.9	1.8	34.7	2.0	-	22.0	4.9	2.1	20.6	14.9	13.5	73.7
Grants	-	32.6	314.3	43.8	42.2	48.6	48.2	64.7	85.5	65.7	57.2	86.2	97.4	990.3

* Less than \$50,000. Cumulative program. ^{b/} Annual data represent deliveries; total through 1967 is the cumulative program.

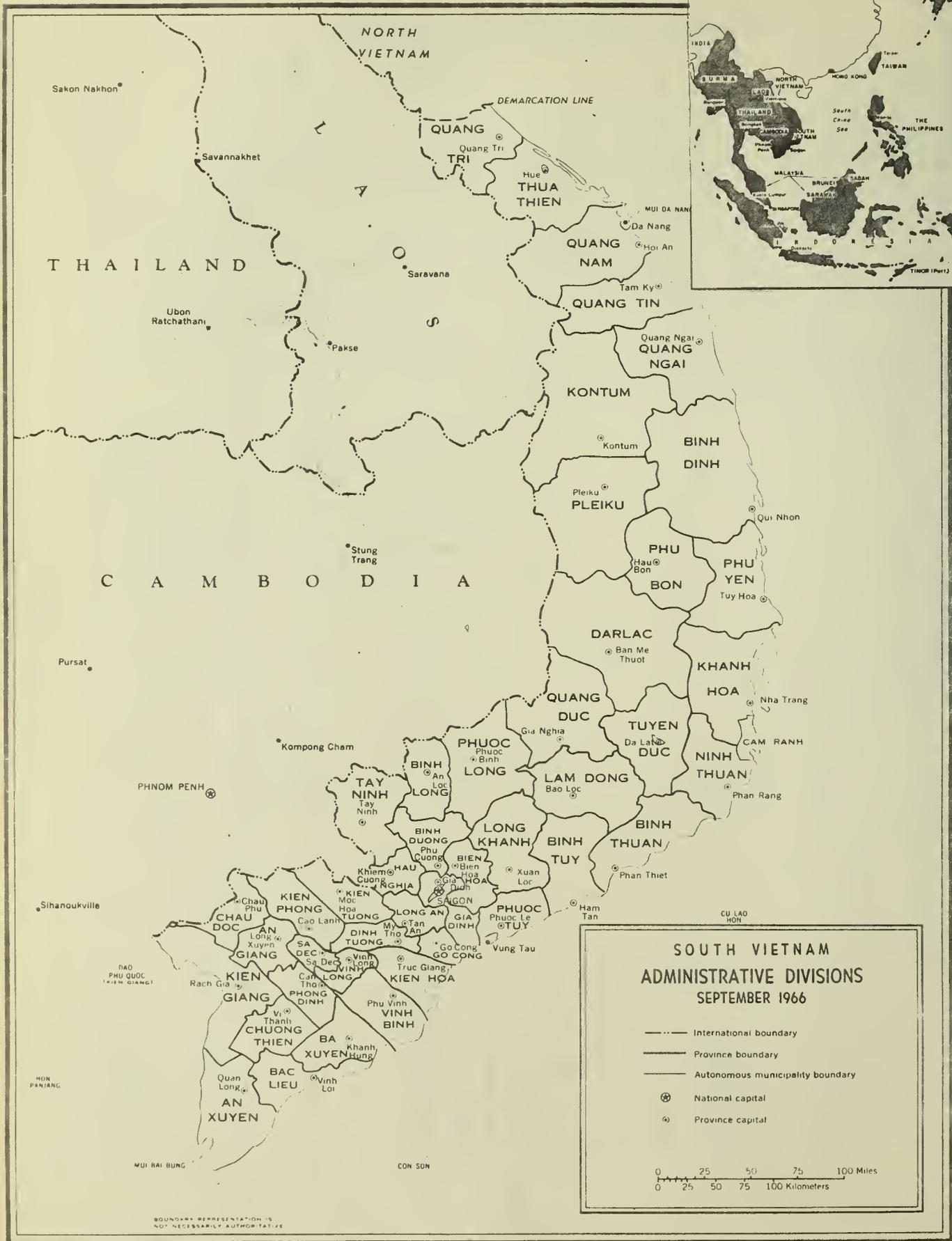
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
39.2	13.0	269.4
TOTAL		
IBRD-World Bank	36.0	11.0
Int'l Finance Corp.	0.5	0.5
UNDP - Special Fund	1.9	1.1
UNDP - TA (CY)	0.6	0.8
Other UN (CY)	1.0	0.7

OTHER FREE WORLD - OECD EXCLUDED ASSISTANCE

1966 Calendar Year	1967 Calendar Year	1968 Calendar Year
20.2	30.0	72.4
TOTAL		
Germany	8.2	17.7
Japan	3.9	3.7
Other	8.1	8.7

SOUTH VIETNAM



SOUTH VIETNAM

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

In June 1954, as a result of the Geneva conferences, Vietnam was split at the 17th parallel into two roughly equal parts. Communist North Vietnam, the more populous area, contains almost all of the mineral resources, power and heavy industry; however, it is normally barely self-sufficient in rice, its basic food. South Vietnam, in contrast, is endowed with fertile agricultural land, especially in the valleys of the Mekong and the coastal plains. It has historically been a rice surplus area and contains virtually all the rubber plantations in Vietnam but it has few mineral resources. In the last few years, insurgency and the consequent lack of security in several areas of the south, has disrupted production activities and transportation.

The ethnic Vietnamese comprise roughly 85% of the population of South Vietnam, the balance being principally Chinese and the tribal Montagnards of the highlands. The Vietnamese generally prefer to live in the lowlands and have strong family ties which lead to crowded communities. The people have demonstrated a capability to adapt to new methods and new technology but skilled manpower is scarce; the shortage is being dealt with by both on-the-job and formal training and importation of skilled workers. The important and sizable Chinese minority, largely concentrated in the Saigon area, plays a leading role in Vietnam's industrial and commercial activities. The economic development of the highlanders, retarded by the absence of good communication facilities and consequent isolation, is far below that of the Vietnamese.

A majority of the labor force is engaged in agriculture and related activities. Crop production in 1963-64 was almost double that of 1954, but has been on the downgrade since then. Disturbances in the rural areas have brought a sharp decline in per capita output. Rice is by far the major crop, with meat, rubber and root crops following in importance. The large rubber plantations are mainly French-owned. There is a widespread network of canals in the Mekong Delta, maintained for drainage, irrigation and transportation.

Two land tenure problems are of particular importance in Vietnam: the reestablishment of effective land administration in the war-torn countryside and equitable settlement of confused land ownership and tenure rights. During the land reform of the 1950's over 1½ million acres of riceland were acquired by the government from large landholders for transfer to former tenants. This acreage was over one quarter of South Vietnam's approximately six million acres of riceland -- the means of livelihood for most of the country's two million farm families. The legal limit on landholding is 250 acres and 80% of the land is held in units of less than 125 acres. Over 60% of the farmers own part or all of the land they farm. In November 1967, the government announced that cultivated or cultivatable public lands would be distributed to present occupants or other small farmers. This should further broaden land ownership by individual farmers.

Manufacturing in Vietnam consists mainly of an embryonic light industry sector and the processing of local agricultural and forest products. Production is concentrated in the Saigon-Bien Hoa area. Private financial institutions in the Saigon area are quite sophisticated but are almost non-existent in the provinces. A shortage of power has been one of the principal handicaps in the country's development. While 3 new power plants were put into operation in 1965, most of the rural areas are still without power, and manufacturing enterprises must generate individually most of their electric power needs.

The economy of Vietnam is heavily dependent upon the receipt of U.S. economic and military aid. Imports are largely financed by foreign exchange provided through economic aid and U.S. defense expenditures. Of the central government's total revenues in 1966, more than a third consists of foreign grants.

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA

NATURAL RESOURCES

- CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY Tropical South Vietnam, which lies in the heart of the monsoon area, has a dry season which lasts from October-March and a rainy season for the remainder of the year. The great Mekong River winds its way to the sea in the south. The Mekong's fertile valleys and the surrounding area, which is honeycombed with canals, provide excellent rice growing land. The mountain chain emerging from neighboring Laos covers most of the northern portion of the country and extends close to Saigon. A few mountain passes provide access to the interior. The difficult terrain of the mountain area has hindered its development and has served to concentrate the population in the south. The flat coastal plains contain the main north-south transportation routes.
- AREA 66,000 square miles, about the size of New England. The 17th parallel is the dividing line between North and South Vietnam.
- AGRICULTURAL LAND 34% of total area. Per capita agricultural land is 0.8 acres. In contrast to North Vietnam, which is barely self-sufficient in food, South Vietnam was in the past a rice surplus area. The rubber plantations all lie in South Vietnam.
- PRINCIPAL CROPS Rice is by far the most important crop. Rubber, next in importance, is grown mainly on plantations. Corn, copra, tobacco and sugar are other important crops.
- FORESTS South Vietnam's forests contain mainly non-commercial hardwood trees. Most of the small volume of commercial woods are in the northern section of the country.
- FISHERIES Fishing is not a large industry in South Vietnam. Operations are conducted close to the coast.
- MINERALS Almost all the known mineral resources of undivided Vietnam were located in the North. South Vietnam has a few deposits of gold and some zinc, graphite, salt, and phosphate.
- FUELS The only known coal resources are located at Nong Son, 40 km. southwest of Da Nang. In 1958 reserves were estimated at 3 million tons.
- RIVER RESOURCES Canals and rivers provide important transportation facilities as well as water required for irrigation purposes.
- GNP 1966 per cap GNP was below the average for the Far East (excl. Japan).

HUMAN RESOURCES

- POPULATION 17 million in 1967. Up to 85% of the people are Vietnamese who live in the lowlands. In the highlands there are numerous tribal groups who have difficulty mixing with the Vietnamese. In addition, there are small numbers of Chinese and Cambodians.
- Annual Growth About 2.6%.
- Population Density 250 per square mile, about average for the Far East. Most of the people are concentrated near and south of Saigon and along the flat coastline. The mountainous areas in the north and central portions of the country are sparsely populated.
- Religions Buddhism, the religion of the majority of the people, is strongly tinged with Confucianism. Many Vietnamese are, in addition, spirit worshipers. Minor religions are Catholicism and the newly established Cao-Dai and Hoa-Hoa sects.
- Social Strata Economic considerations form the basis of the present day social structure. The Vietnamese place more stress on owning land than on engaging in trade or industry. Previously, the mandarin, advancement to which was obtained on the basis of knowledge and ability, was the elite group from which government officials were selected.
- LABOR FORCE The labor force has been variously estimated at from 35-50% of the population of which only one-tenth are wage and salary earners. About 70-80% of the civilian labor force are engaged in agriculture. Because South Vietnam has relatively little industry, there are few skilled industrial workers. In the Saigon area about 75% of the industrial workers are males.

SOUTH VIETNAM

SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA (CONT'D)

EDUCATION

- General The Government has made considerable progress in increasing the availability of school facilities. There is a significant increase in primary school enrollment (from $\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1955 to 1.8 million in 1967), resulting in a shortage of teachers. Private schools are a significant factor in secondary education.
- Literacy 40-50%.
- Schools The school plant is used to capacity. Higher education is provided at the university and technical school level.
- Students In 1967 there were 2,171,000 primary and secondary students who comprised 13% of the population.

HEALTH

- Life Expectancy About 35 years; some studies indicate it may be much higher.
- Medical Personnel One physician per 16,540 persons (1965). (U.S.-one per 690 persons).
- Health Facilities ... 650 persons per bed (1965). (U.S.-115 persons per bed).
- Main Diseases Many diseases are prevalent. Tuberculosis is present everywhere; malaria is a threat to one-half the country; trachoma and other eye diseases have a high incidence; internal parasitic diseases affect a high proportion of the population. Leprosy, smallpox, typhoid, cholera and the plague are also experienced in the country.

TRANSPORT, POWER & INDUSTRY

- RAILROADS Railways running along the coastal plain connect the main cities of South Vietnam.
- HIGHWAYS 12,500 miles of which about 60% are improved. In the mountain region highways provide the chief form of transportation. During the rainy season many roads are impassable.
- MERCHANT FLEET Small.
- HARBORS The port of Saigon, located 45 miles from the sea, handles the bulk of Vietnamese commerce. Other less important ports are Da Nang (Tourane), and Tan Chau (on the Mekong near Cambodia).
- AIR TRANSPORTATION The major airport is at Saigon which is served by a number of international airlines. The seven other airports are relatively small.
- ELECTRIC POWER Electric power output is expanding very slowly with about 90% of the output generated in the Saigon area. Per capita power output is low.
- MANUFACTURING Industry in South Vietnam is largely underdeveloped and concerned principally with processing agricultural products. There are a number of other light industries, principally textiles, chemicals, paints, plastics, glass, and rubber products. A limited number of new industries has been recently established.
- MINING Coal mined at Nong Son increased from 12,000 tons in 1957 when the mines were reopened for the first time since the end of hostilities to 104,000 tons in 1963. There has been no production since the mines were completely flooded following the storms at the end of 1964.
- EXPORTS Rubber accounts for 73% of total exports (1964-66). The principal markets for rubber are France, Germany, Japan, and the U. K. Another traditional export, rice, has not been exported since 1965 because internal conditions have adversely affected production.
- IMPORTS With the channeling of U. S. aid, which comprises a large portion of total imports, directly to Vietnam, France's share of Vietnamese import trade has been cut sharply as Vietnam turned to the United States, Japan and Taiwan for supplies.

SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS

SOUTH VIET NAM

+	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1	A. POPULATION: (Annual Growth: 2.6%) (Midyear) (Percent Urban: 30%) ^a	Thousands	13,310	15,715	16,124	16,543	16,973	17,410
PRODUCTION								
2	B. AGRICULTURE ^b							
	1. Total production index	1957-59=100	101	125	117	105	107 ^P	
	2. Per capita production index	"	101	106	97	84	84 ^P	
	3. Rice, rough	1,000 MT	4,240	5,190	4,820	4,340	4,480 ^P	
2,3	4. Sugarcane	"	760	1,060	1,090	940	970 ^P	
	5. Cassava	"	160	290	240	280	290 ^P	
	6. Rubber	"	72	74	61	49	41	13 (7 mos)
4	C. INDUSTRY/MINING							
	1. Industrial production index	1963=100		113	135	146	164	123(3 mos)
	2. Manufacturing index	"		115	138	149	167	125 "
	3. Sugar, refined	1,000 MT	20	56	64	75	80(9 mos)	
	4. Paper and paperboard	"	-	18	17	19	14	"
	5. Cigarettes	"	3.1	6.1	7.6	7.4	8.8	"
	6. Cement	"	-	75	189	135	161(11 mo)	
	7. Mining index	1963=100		69	-	-		
	8. Coal	1,000 MT	20	73	-	-		
5	D. MARINE/FORESTRY							
	1. Fish catch	1,000 MT	140	400	380	380		
6	E. ELECTRICITY							
	1. Total production	Mill. KWH	340	570	600	700		
	2. Per capita production	KWH	26	36	37	42		
7	F. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**							
	1. Total GNP, current prices							
	2. Total GNP, current prices	Mill. US \$				2,086 ^E		
	3. Total GNP, 1966 dollars	"						
	4. Plus imports of goods & services	"						
	5. Minus exports of goods & services	"						
	6. Equals Total Available Resources	"						
	7. Private consumption	"						
	8. Gov't consumption (incl. defense)	"						
	9. Gross fixed investment	"						
	10. Change in stocks	"						
	11. Change in total GNP (1966 dollars)	Percent						
	12. GNP per capita (1966 dollars)	Dollars				126		
DOMESTIC FINANCIAL DATA								
1	G. PRICE INDEXES ^c							
	1. Cost of living - Total	1963=100	84	103	120	194	279	347(7 mos)
	2. Cost of living (Exclud.rent)	"	101	103	122	209	305	341(Jan)
	3. Wholesale prices	"	53	103	111	145	193	206(7 mos)
8	H. MONEY SUPPLY INDEX [Ⓢ]	1963=100		123	214	294	381	521(June)
- (Fiscal year ending December 31) -								
9	I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES							
	1. Domestic revenues, total	Bill. piastres					49.3 ^E	59.3 ^E
	2. Expenditures, total	"					97.0	99.3
	3. Deficit or surplus	"					-47.7	-40.0
	Method of Financing:							
	4. Foreign grants and loans ^d	"					29.1	25.0
	5. Domestic borrowing and reserves ..	"					18.6	15.0

† - Numbers indicate basic sources listed on next page. n.a. or blank space - Not available; a dash indicates zero.

* - Less than one-half the unit shown. ** - Estimated directly in dollars.

P - Preliminary. E - Estimate. Ⓢ - End of period.

a - Urban includes Saigon-Cholon, the municipalities, and all provincial and district capitals with a population of 20,000 and over. b - Bulk of crops harvested in calendar year stated. c - Saigon. d - Does not include Trust and Special Funds administered by the U.S. Government. (Amounts for 1967 were 5.4 billion piastres and for 1968: 8.5 billion).

SOUTH VIET NAM SELECTED ANNUAL TRENDS (cont'd)

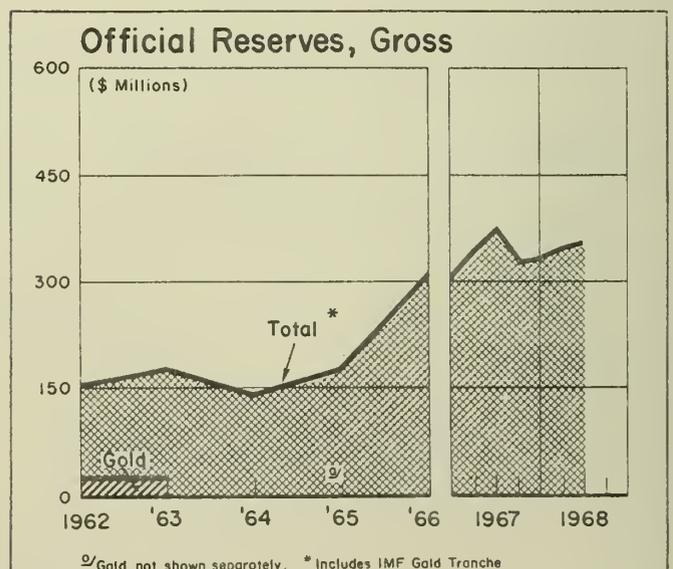
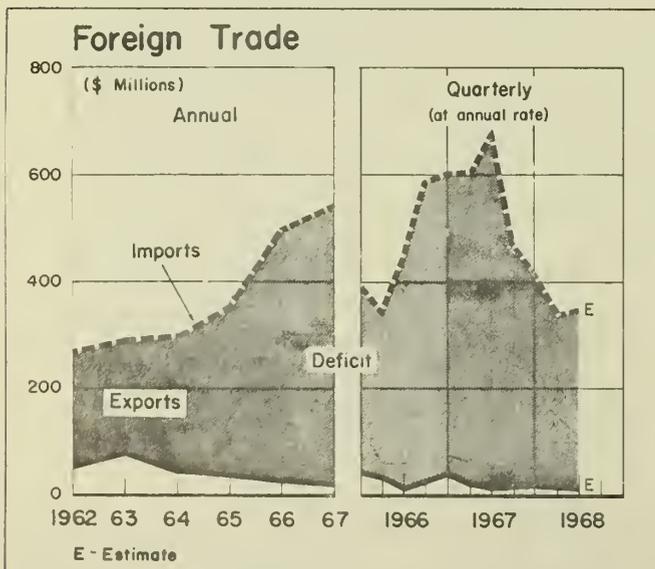
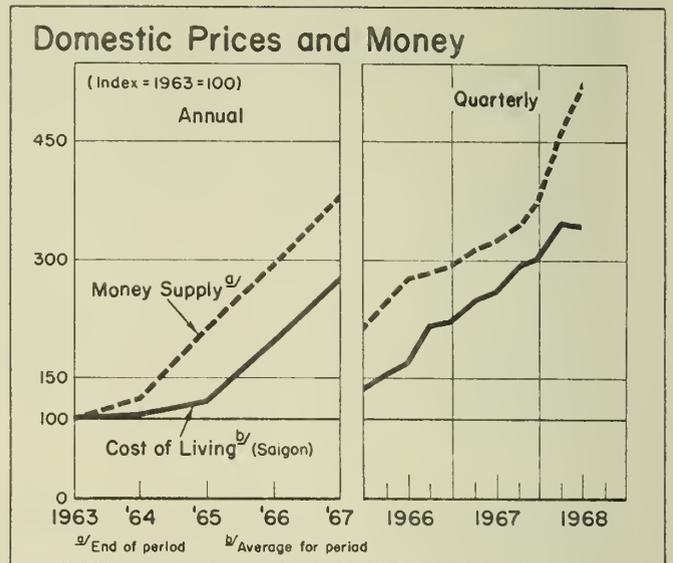
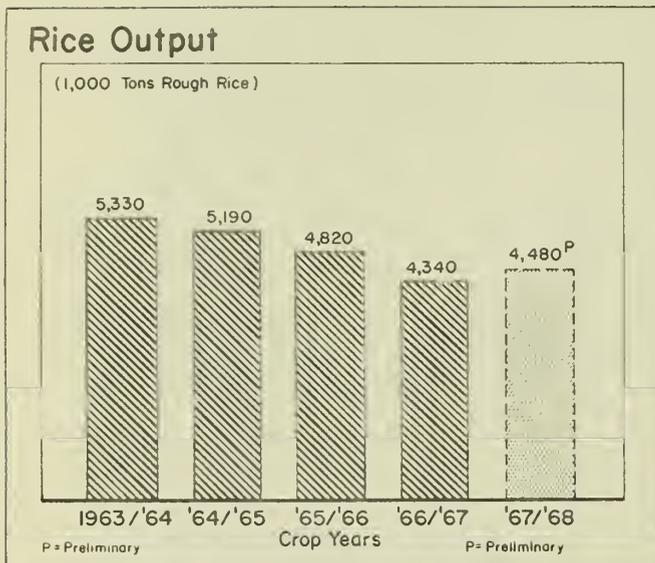
†	ITEM	UNIT	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
FOREIGN TRADE								
J. COMMODITY TRADE								
8,11	1. Exports, f.o.b.	Mill. US \$	55	48	35	25	16	4(5 mos)
8,11	2. Imports, c.i.f.	"	-232	-298	-370	-496	-539	-141 "
	3. Trade balance	"	-177	-250	-335	-471	-523	-137 "
K. EXPORTS TO:								
11	1. United States	Mill. US \$	5	2	2	1	*	
	2. France	"	30	16	12	9	6	
	3. Germany (F.R.)	"	1	8	6	2	2	
	4. Hong Kong	"	1	2	2	*	*	
	5. Communist bloc	"					1	
11	L. IMPORTS FROM:							
	1. United States	"	55	126	162	191	174	
	(c.i.f.) 2. Japan	"	45	32	33	72	143	
	3. France	"	59	18	12	16	19	
	4. Taiwan	"	6	38	47	71	80	
	5. Communist bloc	"	6				9	
11	M. MAIN EXPORTS (f.o.b.)							
	1. Rubber	Mill. US \$	35	33	26	20	13	2(3 mos)
	2. Rice and derivatives	"	14	5	*	-	-	-
11	N. MAIN IMPORTS (c.i.f.)							
	1. Petroleum products	Mill. US \$	16	18	23	25	28	
	2. Yarns and thread	"	9	22	27	29	24	
	3. Milk	"	9	17	19	29	14	
	4. Fertilizers	"	4	11	11	4	*	
O. PRICES OF MAIN EXPORTS								
	P. TERMS OF TRADE (Exp ÷ Imp)	1963=100						
	1. Export prices	"						
	2. Import prices	"						
PAYMENTS & RESERVES								
12	Q. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (selected items)							
	1. Balance on goods and services	Mill. US \$	-148	-256	-240	-278	-367 ^P	
	2. Private direct investment	"	*	*	-*	1	2 ^P	
	3. Official grants (net)	"	161	189	255	438	446 ^P	
	4. Official loan receipts (net)	"	19	26	18	1	-54 ^P	
8	R. OFFICIAL RESERVES, GROSS [⊕]	Mill. US \$	159	141	178	306	334	292(July)
	1. Gold ^a	"	-	6	6	6	10	10 "
	2. IMF gold tranche	"	159	135	172	300	324	282 "
	3. Foreign exchange ^a	"						
8	S. OTHER OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [⊕]	"						
	T. COMMERCIAL BANK FOREIGN ASSETS, GROSS [⊕]	"	11	4	7	16	14	13(Apr)
	U. CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊕]	"						
	W. COMMERCIAL BANK LIABILITIES [⊕]	"						
13	X. EXCHANGE RATE (official) [⊕]	Piastres/US\$	n.a.	132	163	171	169	161(Mar)
	1. Hong Kong, free rate							

† BASIC SOURCES:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UN "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics." 2. USDA special calculations for AID/W. 3. Rubber Statistical Bulletin. 4. US AID Annual and Monthly Statistical Bulletin. 5. UN "Statistical Yearbook." 6. UN "World Energy Supplies." 7. Based on national data, adjusted by AID. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. IMF "International Financial Statistics." 9. Based on US AID replies to AID Form 10-74. 10. IMF "Direction of Trade." 11. "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," Republic of Vietnam. 12. See pages 11-12. 13. Foreign Service despatches. |
|---|---|

n.a. or blank space = Not available; a dash indicates zero. ⊕ - End of period. E - Estimate. P - Preliminary.
 * Less than half the unit shown. a - Gold included in Foreign Exchange Holdings beginning in 1964.

SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS



CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

D A T A

U N D E R

R E V I E W

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

SOUTH VIETNAM

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

ITEM	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
A. BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-216	-256	-240	-278	-367
1.a. Exports, f.o.b. ^a	83	49	40	25	33
b. Imports, c.i.f. ^a	-307	-326	-370	-656	-726
Trade balance	-224	-277	-330	-631	-693
2. Nonmonetary gold ^b	(-)	(*)	(*)	(-3)	(1)
3. Freight and insurance	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other transportation	2	2	2	20	10
5. Travel	-8	-10	-10	-13	-19
6. Investment income	-4	-2	-11	-	-3
7. Government, n.i.e.	-12	-8	41	302	329
8. Other services	30	38	69	44	9
Total services	8	21	91	353	328
B. TRANSFER PAYMENTS					
9. Private	16	18	18	12	13
a. PL 480(voluntary agencies)	(74)	(74)	(74)	(76)	(n.a.)
10. Central government net	191	189	255	438	446
a. U.S. grants, net	167	183	244	410	n.a.
b. Other, net	25	6	11	28	
C. CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD					
Nonmonetary Sector	30	11	4	-41	-65
11. Direct investment	*	*	*	1	2
12. Other private long-term	2	*	-3	-3	-4
13. Other private short-term	-	-	-	-	-
15. Central government	28	10	7	-39	-63
a. Loan receipts ^c	21	30	23	8	1
b. Loan repayments ^c	-3	-4	-5	-7	-55
c. U.S. Gov't holdings of Vietnamese piastres	10	-15	-11	-39	-6
d. Capital subscriptions to international organizations	*	*	-	-1	-3
Monetary Sector	-22	38	-37	-135	-28
16. Private institutions: liabilities	-1	-1	15	7	16
17. Private institutions: assets (incr-)	1	*	-15	-14	-16
18. Central institutions: liabilities	2	*	-	1	11
19. Central institutions: assets (incr-)	-23	39	-36	-129	-39
a. IMF subscriptions	-2	-	-	-1	-15
b. Payments agreements (net)	*	*	-	-	-
c. Other claims	-21	39	-36	-122	-26
d. Monetary gold	-	*	*	-6	2
D. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	1	*	-2	4	1

* - Less than \$500,000. P - Provisional.

Source: International Monetary Fund and US A.I.D. reports. The item numbers correspond to the item numbers used by the IMF.

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FOOTNOTES

SOUTH VIETNAM

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONT'D) (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

n.a. or blank spaces = not available; a dash indicates zero

a - Data are taken from exchange records and other sources and differ from data shown on page 6 of "Selected Annual Statistics."

b - Included in commodity trade totals.

c - Details shown below:

Loans Received By Central Gov't	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^P
Drawing from:					
France	5.2	11.8	7.4	2.7	
Germany	-	5.6	5.3	5.3	
Japan	3.8	-	-	-	
United States	<u>12.2</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>10.5</u>	-	
Total	21.2	29.9	23.2	8.0	n.a.
Repayments to:					
France	1.9	2.4	2.8	4.9	
Japan	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	
United States	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.7</u>	
Total	2.8	4.4	4.8	6.6	n.a.

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM ABROAD
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES	NET OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS										REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1967	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST*		
	POST-WAR RELIEF PERIOD 1946-1948	MARSHALL PLAN PERIOD 1949-1952	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT PERIOD					FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL 1967	
			1953-1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964				1965	1966
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	783.9	179.1	200.6	169.0	132.6	110.7	133.2	159.3	216.1	584.4	467.0	3,135.9	68.0	3,067.9
Loans	50.0	19.5	19.5	9.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	-1.9	-	-	-0.7	87.3	68.0	19.3
Grants	733.9	179.1	181.1	159.3	121.9	110.7	133.2	161.2	216.1	584.4	467.7	3,048.6	-	3,048.6
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOOD FOR FREEDOM - TOTAL	39.4	9.6	6.5	11.3	13.5	32.2	52.8	56.8	52.1	144.8	74.9	491.9	0.2	491.6
Title I - Sales Agreements: PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY	-	4.4	-	5.0	7.0	27.1	23.9	34.8	41.8	92.8	74.5	318.2	0.2	318.0
(Total Sales Agreements)	(-)	(5.9)	(-)	(6.8)	(9.5)	(30.1)	(26.5)	(38.6)	(46.5)	(115.5)	(139.9)	(419.4)	(-)	(419.4)
(Planned for U.S. Uses)	(-)	(1.5)	(-)	(1.8)	(2.5)	(3.0)	(2.7)	(3.8)	(4.7)	(15.7)	(65.5)	(101.1)	(-)	(101.1)
Planned for Country Use:	-	4.4	-	5.0	7.0	27.1	23.9	34.8	41.8	92.8	74.5	318.2	0.2	318.0
Economic Development Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Defense Grants	-	2.9	-	3.3	4.8	27.1	23.9	34.8	41.8	99.8	74.5	312.9	-	312.9
Cooley Loans	-	1.5	-	1.7	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	0.3	5.1
Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance From Other Country Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Donations:	0.7	5.2	* 6.5	6.3	4.5	1.3	23.6	19.8	6.0	38.8	0.4	90.2	-	90.2
EMERGENCY RELIEF & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	38.7	-	-	-	-	3.8	5.3	2.2	4.3	6.2	-	83.4	-	83.4
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC	823.2	188.7	207.1	180.3	144.1	142.9	186.0	216.1	268.2	729.2	541.9	3,627.8	68.2	3,559.5
Loans	50.0	1.5	19.5	11.4	12.9	10.7	10.7	-1.9	-	-	-0.7	92.7	68.2	24.4
Grants	773.3	187.2	187.6	168.9	131.2	142.9	186.0	218.0	268.2	729.2	542.6	3,535.1	-	3,535.1
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FM AID)	277.8	53.2	41.9	70.9	65.0	144.0	185.6	185.2	274.7	170.8	-	1,477.2	-	1,477.2
Credit Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	277.8	53.2	41.9	70.9	65.0	144.0	185.6	185.2	274.7	170.8	-	1,477.2	-	1,477.2
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	(18.6)	(26.9)	(-0.9)	(1.9)	(6.1)	(23.7)	(13.8)	(16.0)	(63.4)	(15.8)	(-)	(185.3)	(-)	(185.3)
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	1.7	-	-	-	6.1	-	6.1
TOTAL MILITARY	277.8	53.2	41.9	70.9	65.0	144.0	190.0	186.9	274.7	170.8	-	1,483.3	-	1,483.3
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	1,101.1	241.9	249.0	251.2	209.1	286.9	376.0	403.0	542.9	900.0	541.9	5,111.1	68.2	5,042.8
Loans	50.0	1.5	19.5	11.4	12.9	10.7	10.7	-1.9	-	-	-0.7	92.7	68.2	24.4
Grants	1,051.1	240.4	229.5	239.8	196.2	286.9	376.0	404.9	542.9	900.0	542.6	5,018.4	-	5,018.4

* Less than \$50,000. a/ Excludes \$3.3 million loan in FY 1958 financed by Asian Economic Development Fund. b/ Annual data represent deliveries; total shown is the cumulative program through 1966 when military assistance under the FAA was transferred to regular Department of Defense funding. c/ Excludes aid to Indochina prior to partition. d/ Excludes \$43.1 million reimbursements by the Department of Defense.

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES	
FY 1966	FY 1967
2.3	1.6
TOTAL	8.5
UNDP - Special Fund	1.5
UNDP - TA (CY)	0.2
Other UN (CY)	0.6
Japan	0.3
France	7.9
Germany	4.9
Other	1.8

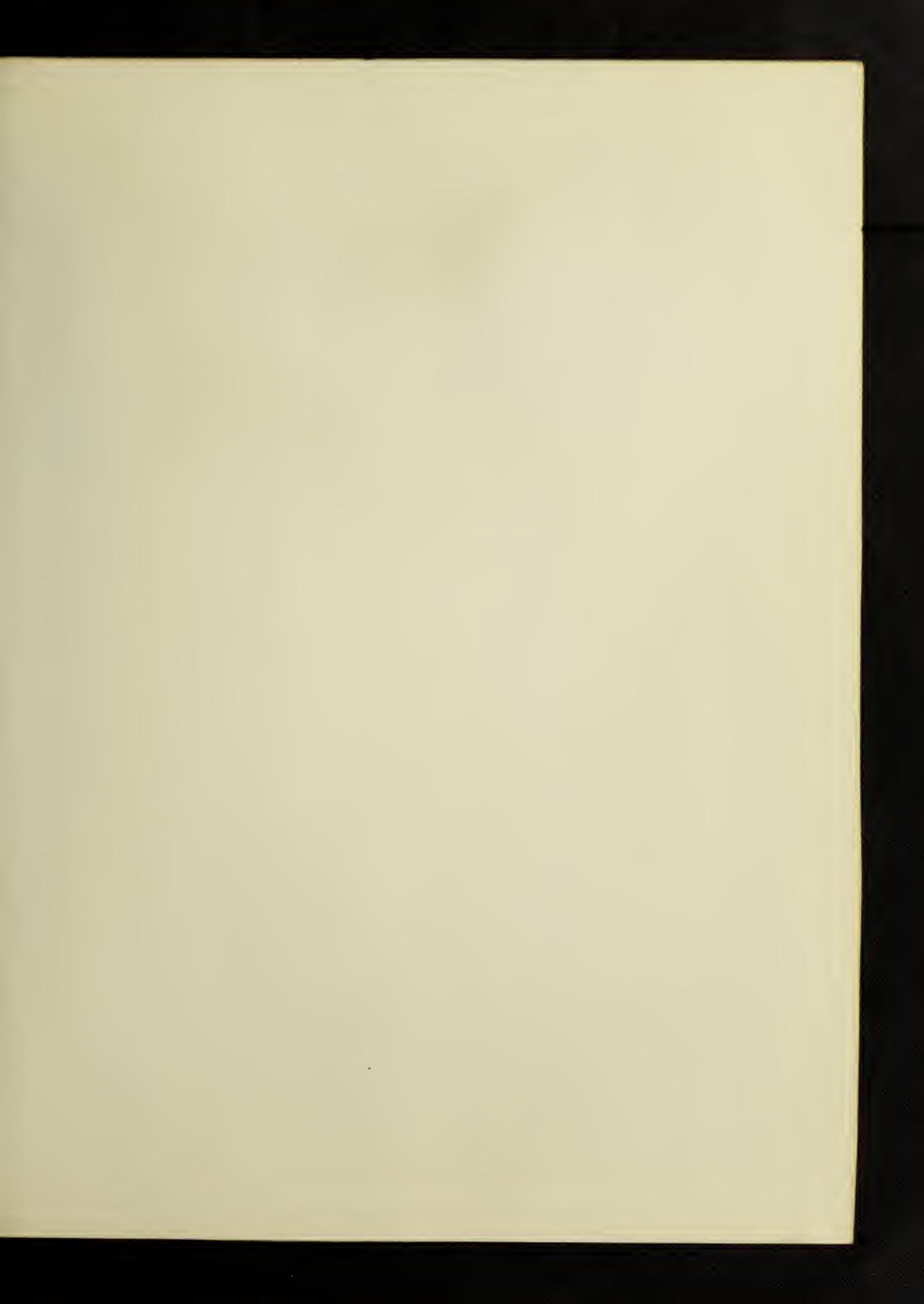
OTHER FREE WORLD - OE D (EXCLUDING U.S.)	
CY 1965	CY 1966
14.9	13.2
TOTAL	108.8
Japan	48.8
France	35.9
Germany	17.6
Other	6.8

COMMITMENTS - ASSISTANCE	
1966	1967
5,111.1	5,018.4
68.2	68.3
TOTAL	5,189.4

e/ Aid from France in 1961 & 1962 not available separately.

Revision No. 212
August 1967

1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900



Small vertical text or markings on the left edge of the page, possibly bleed-through or a page number.