

## INTRODUCTION

The External Assistance made available by the donor countries/institutions is mainly used for financing development projects, which involve huge capital investment. External Assistance takes the form of transfer of cash or technical know-how or both. The need for external assistance was felt from the earliest stage of economic planning in the country. This Brochure, which is the **39th** in the series, contains a comprehensive account of economic assistance received by the Government of India from friendly foreign countries, International Institutions and other Organisations during the financial year **2000-01** and for the period **upto 2000-01**.

2. The assistance extended by foreign countries/institutions has been indicated loan-wise/grant-wise in different annexures. These indicate the total authorisations under each country/institution, cumulative drawals, cumulative repayments and cumulative interest payments in addition to details of drawal, repayment and payment of interest during the year. For statistical purposes, separate appendices have been included giving details of country/institution-wise drawals, repayments, interest payments, commitment charges paid. Figures relating to authorisations at average exchange rates of the year concerned are also incorporated. Details of debt outstanding in Rupees covering a period of ten years are shown in separate Appendix - X.

3. *Statements I to IV* at the beginning give comparative details of cumulative authorisations, drawals, closing pipeline as on 31.3.2001, repayments and debt outstanding as on 31.3.2001 at IMF Parity rate as well at current rates. *Statement V* shows disbursement ratio during the years 1997-98 to 2000-01 in US\$. *Statement VI* indicates the external debt outstanding as on 31.3.2001 in US dollars classified as Concessional/Non-Concessional. *Statement VII* shows the Plan period-wise summary of foreign loans and grants. Multilateral/Bilateral, Loan-wise and Grant-wise details in donor currencies are available in Annexures I to III. Appendices I to XVIII give the details of disbursements, debt service payments, debt outstanding, summary analysis of external assistance, state-wise disbursed/undisbursed foreign assistance. Appendix XIX indicates exchange rates. Appendix XX gives a brief detail of general terms and conditions of external loans. Appendix XXI gives the donor-wise and project-wise data relating to payment of commitment charges during the year 2000-01.

4. It is hoped that this document would be useful to the users who require data on External Assistance to India. Suggestions and comments for its improvement will be very much appreciated. Queries can be sent on e-mail '[caaa@alpha.nic.in](mailto:caaa@alpha.nic.in)'. Soft copy of the Brochure can also be accessed on our website address: <http://finmin.nic.in/caaa>

## Chapter 1

### **ABU DHABI FUND**

1.1 The Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development was established in 1971 initially as an agency of the Government of Abu Dhabi to help Arab countries and later its scope was widened to cover other developing countries in their economic development through provision of loans etc. India has so far received one loan from the Fund, in 1976, for financing part of the Garwhal-Rishikesh-Chilla Hydro-Electric Project in Uttar-Pradesh. The Loan amount of UAE Dirhams 68 Million (US\$ 17 Million) for the project has been fully drawn.

1.2 The details of loans, utilisation and debt servicing thereof are given in Annexure-I.

## Chapter 2

### **Australian Development Assistance to India**

2.1 Australian Development Assistance to India started in the year 1951. This is now being channeled through the Australian Agency for International Development (Aus.AID).

2.2 At present, Australia provides grants in the form of technical assistance and equipment supply as necessary for the implementation of Development cooperation Projects. The priority sectors for Australian assistance are primary Education, Rural Development/Poverty Alleviation, Water and Sanitation, Health, Environmental Management and Capacity Building.

2.3 4 Grant aid projects in the sectors like Primary Education, Mines Safety, Water Supply and Environment Sanitation and Capacity Building are ongoing. AusAID also provides small grant assistance for grassroot projects to be implemented by Indian NGOs in social sector.

2.4 Under the Australian assistance to India since 1951, more than 2700 officials have undergone training/higher studies in Australia till December 2000. At present Indo Australian Training and Capacity Building Project (IATCBP) is being implemented under which various sub projects relating to training and capacity building in diverse sectors. A total amount of AUS \$ 15 million was estimated to be spent over 3 years i.e. during 1.4.1998 to 31-3-2001 by the Govt. of Australia for this project. The present scheme is being continued beyond 31-3-2001 into a third phase which is likely to commence early 2002.

2.5 AusAID have committed an estimated total aid flow of Aus \$ 20.5 million (Rs 53 Crores approx) for the Financial Year 2001-02. This includes Aus \$14.5million(Rs 37.7 Crores approx) under the bilateral programme to India. The remaining Aus \$ 6 million (Rs 15.3 crores) is for Global NGO Programmes in the areas of poverty alleviation, women development etc. implemented through Australian NGOs.

2.6 A High Level Consultation was held on 10-4-2001 on Indo-Australian Development Co-operation in New Delhi. The Australian Govt. have now indicated that their Bi-lateral aid programme to India will be focussed on health, education and water sectors in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and in the North East region only.

2.7 Govt. of Australia had also imposed economic measures in the aftermath of Pokhran-II in 1998 suspending non-humanitarian grant to India. In May 2000, the Government of Australia have lifted the suspensions.

2.8 The details of Loans and Grants are given in Annexure I and II respectively.

### Chapter 3

#### **Austria**

3.1 Austria has been extending financial assistance to India since 1962-63 through Government and other credits. These have been made available for financing the import of capital goods, components, machinery, raw materials and services of Austrian origin.

3.2 The total assistance given by Austria upto 31<sup>st</sup> March,2001 is as follows:

	<i>Million A.Sch.</i>
a) Government credits for Capital Goods (including credit of A.Sch.120 M signed in Dec.1991)	1302.80
b) Food Aid	6.48
c) Refinancing credit towards debt relief	371.61
Total	<u>1680.89</u>

3.3 The details of credits, utilisation and debt servicing payments are given in Annexure-I. The details of grants are given in Annexure II.

### Chapter 4

#### **BELGIUM**

4.1 Belgium has been providing assistance since 1962-63. However, over the years the quantum of assistance has become rather meager.

4.2 The 20<sup>th</sup> State to State credit agreement with Belgian Government was signed on 30-3-1993 for B Fr. 250 million. Belgian Government has agreed to provide an assistance of B Fr 129.514 million for the installation of a Medical Cyclotron in Calcutta in August' 2000.

4.3 The details of loans and grants are given in Annexure I and II respectively.

### Chapter 5

#### **CANADA**

5.1 Canada has been extending economic assistance to India since 1951. Canadian development aid is channelised through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

5.2 Since 01 Apr 1986, all CIDA assistance has been in the form of outright grants. The three main objectives of CIDA's country policy programme for India are :

- i) To promote economic and social policy reforms in India.
- ii) To contribute to India's capacity to promote environmentally sound development and
- iii) To assist in building a stronger economic relationship between India's and Canada's private sector.

5.3 CIDA's programmes now focus on projects of humanitarian nature which emphasize poverty reduction, gender equity, environment, human rights and child labour.

5.4 CIDA is assisting various on-going bilateral projects such as India Canada Environment Facility Project, Capacity Development of Revenue Administration Project and Energy Infrastructure Services Project. During 1999-2000, MoUs were signed for two projects namely, Canada India Institute Industry Linkage Project (CIDA's grant assistance- C \$ 8.6 Million) and Environmental Institutional Strengthening Project (CIDA's grant assistance – C \$ 5 Million). Canada is also funding various NGOs directly.

5.5 The project proposals for bilateral projects are posed to CIDA by the Department of Economic Affairs. For this purpose, the project proposals are required to be forwarded to Department of Economic Affairs (AC Division) through the concerned line ministry. The projects of NGOs outside the bilateral programme, funded through Small Funds Mechanism, are to be sent to the Development Cooperation Section, Canadian High Commission. The NGOs should have necessary clearances under FCRA.

5.6 The details of assistance extended as loans and grants upto 2000-01 are given in Annexure I & II respectively.

## Chapter 6

### **REPUBLIC OF CZECH & REPUBLIC OF SLOVAK**

6.1 The Government of Czechoslovakia started its economic assistance to India in 1959 and upto 31.3.1992 three credits were extended for an aggregate amount of Rs.176.20 crores.

6.2 The first credit of Rs. 33.20 crores dated 24.11.59 was intended for imports from Czechoslovakia of equipment and spares for various projects of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., BHEL, Tiruchy and Hyderabad units and the same was fully utilised. The second credit of Rs.63 crores dated 11.5.1964 was meant for projects such as Ennore Thermal Power Project of Tamil-Nadu State Electricity Board, Ramagundam Thermal Power Project, Talcher Fertilizer Project of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, various projects under the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., and this credit too was fully drawn. The third credit of Rs.80 crores dated 5<sup>th</sup> December, 1973 comprised Rs.50 crores as project segment and Rs.30 crores as component segment for financing import of components from Czechoslovakia by Indo-Czech Project. The total utilisation against the third credit was only 60.80 crores as on 31.8.90. The balance amount of Rs.19 crores had lapsed.

6.3 The terms of the credit for repayment for the Project Segment is over 15 years (inclusive of a grace period of 3 years) and in the case of the Component segment the repayment is over 11 years (inclusive of grace period of 1 year). Both the segments carry an interest-charge at the rate of 2.5% per annum.

6.4 An important feature of these credits is that the debt servicing payments are made in non-convertible Indian Rupees, for utilisation by the Czech authorities to purchase Indian goods for export to Czechoslovakia in accordance with the Indo-Czech Trade Agreement in force from time to time.

6.5 By an agreement dated 11<sup>th</sup> May 1962 Czechoslovakia has also provided technical assistance to India for total value of Rs.0.95 crores for the establishment of the Central Machine Tools Institute at Bangalore. The total utilisation amounted to Rs.0.63 crores in the form of machinery and equipment, tools and essential spares.

6.6 After the division of Czechoslovakia into two Republics i.e. Czech Republic and Slovak Republic with effect from 1.1.1993, India has signed two Trade agreements separately with Czech and Slovak on 15.3.1993 and 14.5.1993 respectively. Therefore, since 1.1.1993, the rupee payment arrangements with these countries has now ceased to exist and trade with both the Republics is being conducted in freely convertible currency.

6.7 Now, after the division of erstwhile Czechoslovakia into two Republics and based on the requests received from these Republics, the outstanding debt of the Govt. Credit and also the outstanding debt of the Non-Convertible Rupee Accounts pertaining to the Czechoslovakia have been settled through the signing of two Tripartite Arrangements Agreements on 18-4-2000:-

- Tripartite Arrangement between Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Banka (CSOB), Govt. of India and Narodna Banka Slovenska(NBS); and
- Tripartite Banking Agreement between Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Banka, Narodna Banka Slovenska and Reserve Bank of India.

6.8 The total liability of the Govt. of India arising out of Government credit towards the former Czechoslovakia stands divided between Czech and Slovak in 2:1 ratio. The second Tripartite Banking Arrangement envisaged the outstanding debt of Non-Convertible Rupee Accounts pertaining to former Czechoslovakia with Reserve Bank of India stands transferred to Slovak Republic and that maintained with State Bank of India stands divided between Czech and Slovak Republics

6.9 Details of loans , utilisation and debt servicing thereof are given in Annexure I. The details of Grants are given in Annexure II.

## Chapter 7

### **DENMARK**

7.1. Denmark has been giving assistance to India since 1963. The assistance has been in the form of soft loans, tied grants for large value projects and grants for local cost projects. Upto 31.3.2001, a total of Dkr.5273.14 million has been committed by Denmark to India, of which Dkr.1326 million is loans and Dkr.3947.14 million is grants. At present DANIDA assistance is entirely in grant.

#### ***Loan Assistance***

7.2 The earlier loans were mainly for financing import of goods and services of Danish origin, basically for industrial projects. The loans were interest free repayable in 35 years with a grace period of 10 years (grant elements 86%). Some of the major projects

covered under loan assistance in the past were Aonla Fertilizer Plant, Laxmi Cement Plant and Incineration Plant at Delhi etc.

7.3 Denmark also provided Credit Lines in the form of interest-free loan with overall concessionality of 35% for the use of Private sector. Danida grants were used by Denmark for payment of interest on the loan portion to the Danish lending agency. The projects covered under the Credit Lines during 1997 were IREDA's Private Sector Wind Farm Project and ICICI backed projects in the Food Processing sector.

#### ***Grant Assistance***

7.4. **Tied Grants:** Danish tied grants have been used for large value projects. Till March 1991, three tied grant agreements were signed (for DKr 250 mln. DKr 142 mln and 184.7 mln respectively), and the projects such as WindMill Farm Project, Toolroom Training Centre and Optic Fibre Project were covered.

7.5 **Social Sector grant:** Denmark also provides grants for local cost projects in the areas of poverty alleviation covering sectors like Agriculture, Rural Water & Sanitation Health and Environment etc. Grant assistance is also available to NGOs such as CAPART and FRLHT under the bilateral aid schemes to India.

7.6 **Grant for PSD (Private Sector Development) Programme:** This is one of the instruments for Industrial Development to support long term collaborations between Danish and Indian business enterprises. Agreement for a Pilot phase initially in the area of Food Processing were signed with Denmark in 1993 for DKK 58.70 million. Subsequently, in 1996 Government of India signed an agreement for the Main Phase under this Programme covering all Sectors all over India. Denmark have allocated DKK 750 million for twelve countries. No country specific allocation has been made by Denmark for the programme and as such the disbursement entirely depends upon the absorption capacity of the recipient country.

#### ***Technical cooperation Agreement***

7.7 In 1989 Govt. of India signed a new Agreement which provides various facilities available to expatriate advisers attached to Indo-Danish projects in India and training programmes offered by Denmark to Indian personnel attached to Danish projects.

7.8. The details of credit authorisation, utilisation and debt servicing thereof, are given in Annex-I and the particulars of grant are given in Annex. II.

## Chapter 8

### FRANCE

8.1 The Government of France started extending economic assistance to India in 1968 and total French assistance from April 1968 to March 2001 amounted to FF 15443.857 million (approximately) comprising Project assistance of FF 12935.302 million, non-project assistance of 1800.817 million, a grant of FF 297.55 million and a debt relief credit of FF 410 million.

8.2 No Financial Protocol has been signed with France since 1999. The last Indo-French Financial Protocol was signed on 23-11-1998, by which France provided an amount of FF 68.8 million mainly for the following projects :-

	(Mil FF)
- Implementation in the management of water supply,	
- Calcutta	- 36.0
- Centre for Laser Application in Mysore	- 13.8
- Impact of Mining activities in the Subarnarekha Basin	- 19.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.8</b>

Out of the above amount FF 34.4 million was by way of Treasury Loan repayable within a period of 30 years including a grace period of 10 years at an interest rate of 0.47%. The remaining amount was in the form of export credit available at OECD Consensus rate.

8.3 The French assistance is tied to the import of goods and services. French Govt. makes commitments only against specific projects where contracts have been won by French companies and where a substantial value of French products/services are to be imported.

8.4 The practice followed earlier was that an umbrella protocol Agreement was signed with the French Government fixing allocations for specified projects. Separate financing agreements were then used to be concluded for each project. However, due to change in the policy of the French Government, now no annual protocol is being signed. Assistance is now considered on project basis and a separate Protocol Agreement is to be signed for each assistance.

8.5 The details of credits such as authorisation, utilisation, debt service payments etc. are given in Annex. I & III and details of grants given at Annex. II.

## Chapter 9

### Germany

9.1 The Government of Germany has been providing assistance for India's economic development since 1958. Till 31.3.2001, FRG has extended a total financial assistance of the order of DM 15426.6 Million. Out of this DM 2435 Million was provided as loans outside GOI budget (Non-Government loan), DM 12073.9 Million as loan through Government and DM 917.7 Million as grants. Presently Germany provides both technical and financial assistance to India.

9.2 The German soft credit is provided at an interest rate of 0.75% p.a. and is repayable over a period of 40 years including a grace period of 10 years. The Export Credit (commercial credit) is provided at prevailing market rates and is repayable over a period of 10 years including a grace period of 5 years. For a particular project, the commercial credit is provided as a mix of soft and commercial loan as a composite financial cooperation loan (also termed as Second Window). The funds under this window are available for projects in the areas of power, coal and railways etc.

9.3 The financial assistance extended by Germany has been utilised for projects in the field of Housing, Power, Environment, Forest, Railways, Telecommunication, Rural water

Supply, Energy, Water Resources and towards the cost of import of capital goods, fertilisers etc. The present focus of German assistance is on rural development, agriculture, environment and industry, infrastructure, especially power and transport, human resource development especially health and education.

9.4 With the introduction of dis-intermediation procedure since 1994, German aid to Central PSUs is being provided without Government of India intermediation i.e. outside the union budget.

### **Technical Assistance.**

9.5 The Government of Germany also provides technical assistance as grant for projects involving assignment of experts, training facilities abroad and import of small project related equipments. Presently German technical assistance is available for projects in the field of environment and natural resources protection, technical training, higher education and applied research, improving productivity and competitiveness of Indian industry and for poverty alleviation projects etc.

9.6 The details of loans and Grants are given in Annexure I and II.

## Chapter 10

### **HUNGARY**

10.1 The Government of Hungary had extended a credit of Rs 250 million in 1966 comprising Rs 175 million as Government-to-Government Credit and Rs 75 million as Suppliers credit. The utilisation of the Government-to-Government credit was about Rs 123 million. With the termination of the rupee payment arrangements between the two countries on 31-12-1978, the Indo-Hungarian trade is conducted in convertible currency from 1-1-1979.

10.2 The credit carried a rate of interest of 4.5% and is repayable over 15 years, including a grace period of 3 years.

10.3 The credit utilization and debt servicing thereof are given in Annexure-I.

## Chapter 11

### **IRAN**

11.1 Under an agreement dated 4.11.1975 between Government of Iran and Steel Authority of India Limited, the former extended a loan of US\$ 630 million to Steel Authority of India Limited, subsequently assigned to Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, towards financing the cost (including local cost) of implementation of Kudremukh Iron Ore Project in Karnataka, for production and delivery of 15 million tonnes of Iron Ore concentrates to the National Iranian Steel Industries Company over a period of 20 years commencing from the later half of 1981.

11.2 The loan was repayable in 31 equal semi-annual installments beginning 5 years after the effective date of loan that is 9.2.1976 and carried an interest of 2.5% and a management fee of 0.5% per annum. The project has been completed and against the claims for disbursement an amount of US\$ 255.18 million had been received.

11.3 The details of the credits and the conditions thereof are given in Annexure I.

## Chapter 12

### IRAQ

12.1 The Government of Iraq had extended three credits aggregating to US \$287.91 million for financing a part of the cost of crude oil imported from Iraq during the years 1974-75 to 1980-81. The actual utilisation was however US \$ 182.75 million. The cost of imports in a calendar year was partly paid in cash and the balance covered by credits.

12.2 In addition, in order to assist the developing countries by providing them with long term loans for the amounts equivalent to official increase in the oil prices for the period from 1-6-1979 to 31-12-1979 the Government of Iraq had extended another interest-free loan of US\$ 104.16 million. However a service charge of 0.5% per annum was payable on this loan. No utilisation took place against this loan as Iraq did not make this credit effective.

12.3 Details of credit utilisation and repayments are given in Annexure I.

## Chapter 13

### ITALY

13.1 During 1966 to 1976 Italy had provided government credits of Lira 33,125 Million for Fertilisers and Debt Relief. Apart from this, Italian assistance was mostly in the form of supplier's credits. The amount of Supplier's credit offered upto 1981 was US\$ 401 million against which the utilisation upto 30<sup>th</sup> September 1982 was US\$ 328 million. This facility was available only upto 30<sup>th</sup> September, 1982 and is not operational any more.

13.2 In February 1981 an Inter-governmental agreement was concluded for technical cooperation under which Italy agreed to provide expert services and related equipment on grant basis for specific and approved projects. During the Indo-Italian Cooperation meeting held in June, 1996, the Italian side informed that technical cooperation grant projects will not be considered any more.

13.3 Since 1981-82, a total of US\$ 161.2 million and DM 144.2 million of soft credit has been utilised. The credit carries an interest rate of 2% per annum and is repayable over 20 years including a grace period of 10 years.

13.4 During the Indo-Italian Cooperation meeting held on 5<sup>th</sup> June, 1996, the Italian side committed 100 billion Italian Lira soft loan with 60% concessionality. Out of this, 50 billion Lira has been allocated for establishing an open credit line for financing supplies of capital goods and related technical assistance for the development of the Indian Small and Medium Enterprises. Government of India has designated National Small Industries Corporation of India for this credit line. The Financial Convention for the 1<sup>st</sup> tranche of 10 billion Liras was signed by the National Small Industries Corporation on 21-3-2000 and the letter of Guarantee was signed by DEA on 28-4-2000. The credit line has become operational since 17-7-2000 and will be valid up to 16-7-2001. The remaining LIT 50 billion is to be used for financing Water Supply and Solid Waste Management Project in West Bengal

13.5 The details of the Loans are given in Annexure I.

## Chapter 14

### JAPAN

14.1 Japan has been extending financial assistance for India's development programme since 1958. Initially Japanese aid to India was channelised through the Government owned Export-Import Bank of Japan (J-EXIM). During 1975-76, aid was channelised through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan. From 1976-77 onwards, both project and commodity aid was being channelised through the OECF. With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1999, J-EXIM and OECF have merged and the new agency Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) is the channel for both-ODA operations as well as the international economic operations function of Government of Japan.

14.2 JBIC is a financial institution of the Government of Japan with a mandate to support the efforts of the developing countries towards establishing a more integrated and balanced development.

14.3 Japan has emerged as the largest bilateral donor to India over the last ten years. Japanese assistance is mainly in terms of soft loans from the JBIC and a small part of the assistance comes in the form of grant and technical cooperation.

14.4 Salient features of OECF assistance are as given below:

1. Soft loans, which are mostly project tied, carry an interest rate of 1.8% per annum. For general environmental projects, the interest rate is 1.3% while for special environment projects it is 0.75%. The tenure of the loans is 30 years for the first two categories and 40 years for the special environment category.
2. Japanese loan assistance is available for financing upto 85 per cent of the project cost either in foreign exchange or local cost.
3. Since 1993-94 for the OECF loan package, all procurement has been on general untied basis. No price preference to indigenous bidders under ICB is permitted.
4. In the earlier years OECF assisted projects were concentrated in the sectors like Power, Fertilizers, Telecommunication, Railways, Industry, Irrigation, Ports etc. In recent years, however, OECF(now JBIC) has shown willingness to finance projects in soft sectors like Environment and Health etc.

14.5 Consequent upon the nuclear test conducted by India in May 1998, Government of Japan imposed economic sanctions on India and froze Yen credit for the year 1998-99. After a number of high level discussions with the Government of Japan, only one project named Bakreswar Thermal Power Station Unit-3 Extension Project-II of West Bengal Power Development Corporation limited, Calcutta could be pledged and signed on 24-03-1999 for an amount of Yen 11,537 million. Recently, second tranche loans for Simhadri Thermal Power Project for Yen 12,194 million & Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project for Yen 6,732 million were signed on 30-3-2001 and effectuated since June, 2001.

14.6

## **JAPANESE GRANT ASSISTANCE**

14.6 Apart from the Project tied aid from JBIC, Japan also gives grant aid of following kinds:

- General grant
- Cultural grant
- Debt Relief grant
- Increase in Food production grant and
- Grants for fisheries

14.7 The total quantum of Japanese grant aid ranges between 3 to 4 billion Yen per year. The grant aid for new projects has been frozen since May' 1998 following Japanese economic measures against India. However, Govt. of Japan have given indications that they might consider some grant aid proposals during the year 2001-02. Subsequently, some proposals have been posed to the Japanese side in January, 2000, November, 2000 and May 2001. Their response in this regard is still awaited.

14.8 Govt. of Japan gives Debt Relief Grant Assistance to the tune of Yen 0. 2 to 0.3 billion per year. This is of non-project type and can be utilized for import of equipment, spares and raw materials as per agreed terms between the two Governments. This is a type of grant assistance given twice a year by the Govt. of Japan to compensate the excess interest paid on Japanese loans in earlier years. This is not affected by the Japanese sanctions.

14.9 Grant Aid of Japan to India is extended through Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA). JICA also co-ordinates programmes relating to development studies, feasibility studies, project type technical cooperation, expert dispatch programme and training of personnel from government and semi-government organizations of various sectors in Japan. Programmes like development Study, Project Type Technical Cooperation and Expert Dispatch are not affected by the Japanese sanctions.

14.10 Govt. of Japan also provides technical assistance under Green Aid Plan through Japan External Trade Organisation (JETRO). The principal policy of this plan is to support the self-effort of the Developing Countries to cope up with the issues in the area of energy and environment. This Programme is also not affected by the Japanese sanctions.

14.11 The details of loan utilisation and debt servicing payment are given in Annexure I. Details of the grant are given in Annexure II.

## Chapter 15

### **KUWAIT**

15.1 The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development was established in 1961 as the main agency of the State of Kuwait for the provision of loans and technical assistance to Arab Countries for the implementation of their Development Programme. Its scope of operation was extended to cover all the developing countries. The Fund is a Kuwait Public Corporation with independent legal personality and financial and administrative autonomy.

15.2 India received its first loan of Kuwaiti Dinars of 15 million (about US\$ 50 million) from the fund in 1976 for the Kalindi Hydro-Electric Project Phase-I in Karnataka, which has been fully utilised by October, 1978. Since then the Fund has extended loans for various

projects namely: Kopy Hydro Electricity Project (KD 9.4 million), Anpara 'A' Thermal Power Project (KD 16 million) and Anpara Power Project (Coal Transportation and Handling project)( KD 9 million), Thal Vaishat Fertilizer Project (KD 44.3 million), South Bassein Gas Development Project (KD 14.6 million) and Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage-II (KD 7.0 million) Kerala Fisheries Development Project for Prawn culture (Phase-I) (KD 7.0 million).

15.3 Out of the total commitment of KD 91.84 million to the end of 2000-01 KD 82.353 million have so far been utilised.

15.4 The Government of Kuwait also made a cash grant contribution of Rs. 12.03 crores (Rs. 7.93 crores in 1980-81 and the balance in 1981-82) towards the cost of construction of an Indoor Stadium for the Asian Games held in 1982.

15.5 The utilization and debt servicing details of the loans are given in Annexure-I. The details of Grants are given in Annexure II.

## Chapter 16

### NETHERLANDS

16.1 Netherlands has been extending economic assistance to India since 1962-63 mainly in the form of general purpose credits, debt relief assistance and supplier's credits. The total value of loan assistance provided by the Netherlands upto 31-03-01 amounts to NLG 2604.95 million including NLG 12 million out of Industrial Development Fund. The total general purpose and specific programme extended by the Netherlands upto 31.3.01 amounts to NLG 2452.32 million.

16.2 Till December, 1991, Dutch assistance comprised both loans and grants on roughly 50:50 basis and was mainly in the form of local cost financing. The loans carried an interest of 2.5% p.a. repayable over 30 years with eight years grace period.

16.3 From 1992, onwards Dutch assistance is completely in the form of Grants. Apart from financial assistance Netherlands also provides technical assistance grants for experts services, for appraisal of projects and training. The technical assistance is not reflected in the budget.

16.4 The major sectors in which Dutch assistance is being received are environment, drinking water supply and irrigation. Earlier, the Dutch assistance had been concentrated in the five States of Kerala, UP, AP, Karnataka and Gujarat

16.5. The Netherlands Government now wish to adopt a sectoral approach instead of the conventional Project Approach and would like to concentrate development efforts in few states; namely; **Gujarat** (in the sectors of Education, Health and water Management/Conservation), **Kerala** (Sectors yet to be finalised) and **Andhra-Pradesh** (in the sectors of Urban Development, Rural Development and Education).

16.6. Under the ORET programme, Dutch Government provides grants to subsidise development related exports from Netherlands. The grants cover 40% of the project(import) cost with the balance 60% coming from internal resources or through ECB.

16.7 The details of loans and grants are given in Annexure I and II respectively.

## Chapter 17

### **NEW ZEALAND**

17.1 New Zealand has been extending financial and technical assistance in the form of equipment, cash grants, services of experts and training facilities in New Zealand under the Colombo Plan since 1951-52.

17.2 The total assistance extended by New Zealand upto March, 1989 amounted to N.Z. \$ 11.99 Million.

17.3 The Government of New Zealand have also extended assistance for the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Matrigara Dairy Project (West Bengal), the setting up of an artificial breeding center at Palampur (Himachal Pradesh) and for the construction of obstetrics and gynecology wing at Ludhiana Hospital. Assistance has also been provided in the fields of forestry and forest fire fighting.

17.4 Project assistance to India drew to a close in 1982-83 with the completion of a short-term technical assistance attachment to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the provision of small items of equipment to AIIMS. Development assistance to India is now limited to the provision of training awards.

17.5 The details of Grants are given in Annexure II.

## Chapter 18

### **NORWEGIAN ASSISTANCE**

#### ***Background***

18.1 Assistance extended by the Norwegian Government is through the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). Norwegian assistance is in the form of grant.

#### ***Areas of Cooperation***

18.2 Earlier Norwegian assistance was concentrated in the social sectors. In 1990 the Norwegian Government took a decision to gradually reduce aid to India and to shift their focus on to the industrial sector. They continue to give priority to issues relating to the development of women and environment.

#### ***Norwegian Aid Policy for India***

18.3 The policy of the Norwegian Government on Aid to India has undergone radical change since 1991-92. Previously, approximately 60 per cent of the aid allocated to India was oriented towards social sectors and for eradication of poverty. However, they have now taken a decision to withdraw from these sectors and only concentrate on institutional cooperation and promotion of their industrial sector. They would, however, continue their assistance in the environment sector and for the development of women. The volume of

Norwegian aid to India has shrunk to almost one third of what it used to be in 1990. As compared to NOK 140 million in 1990, it was NOK 45 million in 1995. Under Norway's new aid policy, India no longer enjoys the status of a programme country after 1995. From 1996 no allocations are being made for India under the country programme. All commitments made by the Norwegian Government under the country programme on projects for which agreements have already been signed will be fulfilled. Norway is moving away from the country framework i.e. they will not earmark funds countrywise but will have global funds which can be accessed by all countries with suitable projects.

18.4 We have been informed by the Norwegian Government that as per the new guidelines for development cooperation with India adopted by Norwegian Parliament, Education, Child labour and Environment will be the priority areas. Allocation to India would be financed by NORAD's Regional Fund for Asia. Productive Sector Projects will be gradually phased out. The global fund for Industrial Development Cooperation will be open for India comprising financing of mixed credit schemes and investment support.

### **Impact of Pokhran-II**

18.5 The Nordic countries in general and Norway in particular, had reacted very strongly to India's Nuclear test at Pokhran in 1998. As an immediate reaction, the Norwegian Govt. announced the freezing of all aid to India except those directed towards Poverty Alleviation Programs. No new projects were taken up. With the passage of time, the Norwegian stand on sanctions has got softened in the sense that not withstanding formal sanctions, all on going projects continued. The restriction on Norwegian facilities for export credit guarantees to India was lifted on 1-1-1999. On 19<sup>th</sup> September 2000, the Norwegian Government announced lifting of freeze on development aid.

18.6 The details of Grants are given in Annexure II.

## Chapter 19

### **POLAND**

19.1 Poland has so far extended three credits for a total value of Rs.366.35 Million (net of cancellation) and these were utilised for import of plant and machinery, equipment mainly for power generation, coal washeries and cellular concrete plants.

19.2 An important feature of the Polish credits was that repayment of principal and payment of interest were made in non-convertible Indian Rupees to facilitate purchase of Indian goods by the Polish authorities for export to Poland, in accordance with the Indo-Polish Trade Agreement in force from time to time.

19.3 The rupee payment arrangement with Poland has now ceased to exist with effect from 1.1.1991. From 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1991, trade with Poland is being conducted in freely convertible currency.

19.4 Details of credit utilisation and debt service thereof are given in Annexure-I.

## Chapter 20

### **ROMANIA**

20.1 The Peoples Republic of Romania started its financial and technical assistance to India in 1958. Upto 31.3.84 two credits for a total amount of Rs.45.59 crores were extended out of which Rs. 5.59 crores were for the establishment of refinery at Gauhati with a capacity of 0.75 million tonnes per annum and Rs. 40 crores were for economic and technical cooperation. Against the latter credit of Rs. 40 crores, only one contract for purchase of 10 ships was signed in 1969 for value of Rs. 39.10 crores, of which Rs. 33.24 crores (representing 85 per cent of the contract value) was covered by the credit. Of these 10 ships, four were for Shipping Corporation of India, five for the Moghal Lines and one for the Chowgules. All the ships had been delivered and the repayments have been completed.

20.2 Presently there are no credit lines on Government-to-Government basis from Romania.

20.3 The significant feature of the Romanian Credit is that the debt servicing payments are made in Indian Rupee for utilisation by the Romanian authorities to purchase Indian goods for export to Romania under the Indo-Romanian Trade Agreement in force from time to time. The rupee payment arrangement with Romania was extended for a further period of five years from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1986 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1990 and continued till 31.3.1993. The Rupee payment arrangement with Romania has ceased to exist with effect from 1.4.1993. From 1<sup>st</sup> April 1993, the trade with Romania is being conducted in freely convertible currency.

20.4 The details of the credits are given in Annexure-I.

## Chapter 21

### **SAUDI FUND**

21.1 In September, 1974, under a Royal Decree, the Saudi Fund for Development was set up as an autonomous organisation with their own legal entity and autonomous financial status with the objective of financing, by way of loan for development projects in the developing countries.

21.2 India received its first loan of Saudi Riyals 353 Million (US\$ 100 Million) in June, 1977 for the Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh. Second loan of Saudi Riyal of 100 million was extended for Koelkaro Hydro Electric Project. However, this loan was subsequently cancelled as the project implementation was not picking up due to various local problems. Since then the Fund have extended loans for 3 more projects namely; Koraput Rayagada Railway Line project (SR 103.2 million, Ramagundam Thermal Power Project Stage-II (S.R. 172 million in May, 1985) and for Nhava Sheva Port Project (Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust )(S.R. 141 Million).

21.3 The total commitments made by the Saudi Fund at the end of March 2001 totalled Saudi Riyals 766.64 million. Out of this, Saudi Riyals 630.915 million have been utilized by the end of 2000-01.

21.4 The details of loans, are given in Annexure-I.

## Chapter 22

### SWEDEN

#### **Background :**

22.1 India has been a recipient of Swedish assistance since 1964 although Sweden joined the Aid India Consortium as a full member only in 1969. The terms of Swedish Assistance have become progressively softer over the years. After 1976, Swedish assistance is in the form of a 100% grant and is mainly focused on the Social Sector and the energy Sector. In addition to grant assistance, Swedish Government has extended soft loans, for large power sector projects. Earlier, Sweden used to allocate 0.91 per cent of its GDP for development which has been now reduced to 0.7%. The aim, however, is to restore the level to 1 per cent of the GDP as soon as the Swedish economy so permits.

#### **Future strategy for Indo-Swedish Development Cooperation**

22.2 The strategy for future Indo-Swedish Development Cooperation would be focussing on poverty alleviation and infrastructure. The broad areas of Swedish assistance are: -

- i) poverty oriented projects and programmes in the health sector;
- ii) environment, including natural resources management and the modern/industrial/urban sector; and
- iii) activities aimed at encouraging sharing of experiences and expertise between India and Sweden.

#### IMPACT OF POKHRAN-II

22.3 As an immediate reaction to Pokhran-II, Sweden terminated its three-year Development Cooperation Agreement with India (1997-1999) amounting to SEK 900 million (Rs 450 crores). As per the latest communication from Swedish Embassy received in Nov. 2000, the Swedish Government has decided to draw up new guidelines for Sweden's Development Cooperation with India. A total assistance of 75-100M SEK per year is envisaged. The above assistance excludes development credits for environmental projects.

22.4 Details of grant assistance received are in Annexure II.

## Chapter 23

### SWITZERLAND

23.1 The Government of Switzerland has been giving economic assistance to India since 1960. The total assistance excluding grants given upto 31.03.2001 has been of the order of approx. SFR 282.638 million, details of which are given below:

	(Sw. Fr. Million)
First Transfer Credit	123.640
Second Transfer Credit 1966	30.827
Third Transfer Credit 1973	37.286
Swiss Mixed Credit 1983	58.642
Swiss Mixed Financing 1991	32.243
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>282.638</b>

23.2 At present Swiss are providing local cost grants only. These are channelled through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) with the objectives of improving the living conditions of the rural population and the weaker sections of the society. The Sectoral priorities of the SDC's programme in India are:-

- a) Improved land use
- b) Dairy farming and livestock production
- c) Rural cottage industry
- d) Human resources development and research.
- e) Environment and Renewable Sources of Energy.

23.3 Agreements for projects totalling Rs.39.179 Crores were signed during 1996-97. During 1997-98 agreements totalling Rs.37.20 Crores were signed. During 1998-99 only one T.C grant project-Meat Sector in Kerala - for Rs 45 lakhs was signed. During 1999-2000, agreements worth Rs 17.93 crores were signed for –(i) Indo-Swiss Collaboration in Biotechnology, (ii) Indo-Swiss Project Sikkim, Phase-II, (iii) Indo-Swiss Project, Orissa Phase-IV and during 2000-01 agreement worth Rs 26.60 crore was signed for NABARD VII and extension agreements relating to IREDA for SFR 1.2 mln and Eco-frig for SFR 1.28 mln was signed.

23.4 The details of loans and grants are given in Annexure I & II respectively.

## Chapter 24

### SPAIN

24.1 Spanish Government had offered, in April '99, a financial facility for an amount upto 400 million US\$ to finance export of Spanish goods and services during the period 1999-2002. The facility will have a grant element of 35% and a mixed package of 50:50 of Commercial Credit and Soft Loan. The repayment period would be 30 years, including a grace period of 10 years. OECD guidelines will apply to the Commercial Credit.

24.2 Spanish Government will give priority to the projects in the Sectors of Power, Roads, Telecommunications, Railways, Airports and Urban infrastructure.

24.3 Possibilities of availing of Spanish offer are being explored. Currently, however, there is no Indo-Spanish Bilateral Development Cooperation Programme.

24.4 Details of loans are given in Annexure I.

## Chapter 25

### UNITED KINGDOM

25.1 The Government of UK has been providing bilateral assistance to India since 1958. Such assistance was in the form of loans upto 1975 and thereafter in the form of grants. Bilateral assistance from UK to India is governed by a cash disbursement ceiling which is decided on the basis of expenditure likely to be incurred on the projects agreed by UK for each financial year. The actual drawal through the Government of India budget during 1999-2000 was Pound 42.134 million. The drawal during 2000-01 was around Pound 44.318 million.

25.2 The major projects being financed under UK Aid are ::

*(Pound in million)*

<b>Projects</b>	<b>Tied Costs</b>	<b>Local Costs</b>	<b>Total</b>
Calcutta Slum Improvement Project State. IC	-	2.352	2.352
Andhra Pradesh Energy Efficiency Project Grant 1994	42.700	-	42.700
Eastern India RainFed Farming Project Grant, 1995	6.631	-	6.631
Cuttack Urban Services Improvement project	-	11.490	11.490
Orissa Family Welfare Project (Ph.III)	-	1.748	1.748
Andhra Pradesh District Primary Education programme	-	42.500	42.500
West Bengal District Primary Education programme	-	37.700	37.700
Cochin Habitat Improvement Project	-	11.469	11.469
Karnataka Watershed Development Project	-	4.489	4.489
Western India Rain Fed Farming Project(Phase II)	-	15.090	15.090
AP Urban Services for the Poor project	-	66.086	66.086
AP rural Livelihood Project 1999	-	40.076	40.076
Orissa Rural Livelihood	-	23.00	23.00
Partnership for Sexual Health in AP, Gujrat, Kerala & Orissa	-	18.940	18.940
Polio Eradication 1999	-	37.394	37.394
Shiksha Karmi Project Phase III	-	17.140	17.140
UK India Forestry Training	-	.936	.936
West Bengal District Primary Education Project(Expansion Phase)	-	30.00	30.00
Lok Jumbish Phase III	-	31.430	31.430
Revised National TB Control Project In AP	-	8.120	8.120

25.3 The details of loans and grants are given in Annexure I & II respectively.

## Chapter 26

### **Russian Federation**

26.1 The Government of the former USSR had extended financial and economic assistance to India from 1955 to 1989. They had committed State credits for an aggregate amount of Roubles 9966.60 million. These credits have been used for public sector projects in basic and heavy industries and for other development projects included in the five-year Plans.

26.2 Until April 1977, the credits were repayable in 15 to 16 years, inclusive of a grace period of 3 to 4 years, with interest at the rate of 2.5% per annum. Repayment of credit given after that date is over a period of 20 years, inclusive of grace period of 3 years and carry an interest of 2.5% per annum.

26.3 USSR and India had signed an agreement in November 1988 for construction of a 2000 MW Nuclear Power Station in India and for this purpose the Soviet Government had agreed to provide credit 3200 million Roubles for the Project. A supplement to the main Agreement has been concluded on 21 June 1998. As per this supplement, the Government of the Russian Federation have agreed to provide a dollar denominated credit up to a maximum of US dollar 2.6 billion, including US \$ 57 million for preparation of Detailed Project Report. The rate of interest would be 4%. Repayment period of credit would be 14 annual installments starting 12 months after the scheduled dates of commissioning of first and second power units of the NPS.

#### **Repayment of former USSR credits**

26.4 To address the issue of the rupee-rouble exchange rate following the dissolution of the USSR, bilateral arrangements were entered into between India and Russia in 1993. The agreement provided for the principal amount of the Rouble denominated debt as on 1.4.92 being converted from roubles to rupees using the exchange rate on 1.1.1990 as denominated by the old 1978 Protocol (Rouble 1 = Rs. 19.9169). The amount of the principal debt as on 1.4.92 was also converted from roubles to rupees using the exchange rate on 1.4.92 as determined by the 1978 Protocol (Rouble 1 = Rs.31.7514). The difference in the two rupee amounts as calculated above was rescheduled to be repaid in annual installments over a period of 45 years. This rescheduled portion carries no interest. It had no protection against any fluctuation in the value of the rupee for a period of 5 years. Thereafter, it was to be indexed to the SDR if the average annual depreciation of the rupee exceeded 3 percent over this 5 year period. Similar review was to be conducted at the end of every five-year period. The non-rescheduled portion of the debt is the amount in rupees corresponding to the conversion of the rouble debt at the exchange rate as on 1.1.90. This amount is now denominated in rupees and repayments of the principal and interest on this portion of the debt are being effected by India in accordance with the schedule in force for each of the relevant Inter-Governmental credit agreements. The rupee payments in respect of principal and interest of this non-rescheduled portion of the debt are, however, protected by adjusting the rupee amounts in line with changes in the rupee value of the SDR basket of 5 currencies. The rupee debt as above is being repaid through the export of goods and services from India to Russia.

26.5 The details of loans are given in Annexure-I.

Chapter 27

**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

27.1 The Government of United Arab Emirates first extended a loan of US\$ 50 million through an agreement dated 27.2.1975 to finance part of the cost of one million tons of crude oil supplied by them to India during 1975-76. They subsequently extended another loan of US\$ 20 million for economic development under an agreement dated 13.1.1976. Both these loans were fully utilised by the end of 1976-77.

27.2 Details of loan, utilisation and debt servicing thereof are given in Annexure-I.

Chapter 28

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

28.1. The United States of America has been extending Economic Assistance to India regularly since 1951 except during the years 1972 to 1977. The US Development aid, and PL 480 assistance, are extended through the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and loans/export credit are extended by the US EXIM Bank etc The total assistance disbursed upto 31-3-2001 amounted to US \$ 11,215.212 million and the broad break-up of the same is as under: This is made up of:

SI No	Particulars of Assistance	US \$ in Million
1.	Technical Cooperation Mission(Development Assistance Loan of \$148.12 M & Technical Assistance & Grant of 461.21Million	<b>609.330</b>
2.	Development Loan Fund loans repayable in Rupees (Govt. Account \$439.71M & Non-Govt. Account \$62.63M)	<b>502.340</b>
3.	Aid Loan repayable in \$ (excluding Debt relief of \$97.93 M)	<b>3268.240</b>
4.	PL-480 Title I cover table currency credits(excluding Debt relief of \$5.55M)	<b>652.700</b>
5.	Export Import Bank loans(Govt. loans \$346.66M, Non-Govt. loans of \$292.29 M)	<b>638.950</b>
6.	PL-480 Title I Generating Rupee counterpart Fund excluding PL-480 Title II&III	<b>4354.770</b>
7.	Wheat Loans	<b>189.660</b>
8.	AID Grants (including \$322.13 M pertaining to 1971)	<b>895.742</b>
9.	Debt Relief in the form of refinancing credit Vide item No 3 above - 97.930 Vide item No 4 above - 5.550	<b>103.480</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11215.212</b>

28.2 In the past, US assistance used to be in the nature of project and non-project loans, commodity assistance and grants. At present entire assistance from USAID is in the form of grants and are extended only for implementing projects. Non-project assistance from USAID is no longer available. The commercial credits have also been offered in the past by the EXIM Bank for financing certain procurement from USA. The details of loans and grants are given in Annexure I and II respectively.

### ***Impact of sanctions on US Development Assistance to India***

28.3 There has been no substantial impact of sanctions on US Development Assistance to India. Only three ongoing projects viz. Financial Institutions and Expansion (FIRE), Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention(GEEP) and Energy Management & Consultation (EMCAT) have been partially affected as a sequel to sanctions. However, the normal activities under these projects have since been restored. Two new projects viz. AVERT (\$ 41.5 million) and Energy Conservation & Commercialization (\$25 million) have been signed in 1999-2000.

## Chapter 29

### **YUGOSLAVIA (Former)**

29.1 Yugoslavia has so far extended two credits amounting to Rs. 596.42 million (net of cancellation) for financing the purchase of Capital Goods, equipments and ships etc. The first credit dated 21<sup>st</sup> January, 1960 was for an amount of Rupees 284.80 million and the same was entirely a Government to Government credit. The amount utilised upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1983 against this credit was to the tune of Rs.265.99 million. The second credit dt. 18.6.1986 was for Rs.600 million. However contracts could be concluded only to the value of Rs. 311.62 (Rs.1.02 Million against Government to Government Credit and Rs.310.60 Million under Supplier's Credit)upto the terminal date of contracting (i.e. 31.12.1970 and therefore the balance amount of Rs. 288.38 million was treated as lapsed). Thus, total net credit extended works out to Rs.577.61 million. The credits have been utilised for the purchase of ships, power equipments, crawler and tractors etc.

29.2 The repayment of principal and payment of interest were made in Indian Rupees for utilisation by Yugoslavia authorities to purchase Indian Goods for export to Yugoslavia in accordance with Trade Agreement between the two countries.

29.3 The details of loan, utilisation and debt servicing thereof are shown in Annexure-I.

## Chapter 30

### **EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC)**

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

30.2 Presently, EC assistance is being provided to projects in the sectors of Watershed Management, Irrigation, Forestry, Education and Health. There are two ongoing Central Projects in Education Sector (District Primary Education Project ) and Health Sector(Health and Family Welfare Sector Development Programme) with EC assistance of Euro 150 million and Euro 200 million respectively. EC has committed Euro 200 million, (approximately Rs 900 crore) for a new Sector- Development Programme in Education Sector entitled Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan. The Financing Agreement is yet to be signed.

30.3 During the Indo-EC Sub Commission Meeting in Jan 1999, it was agreed that priority should be accorded to sectoral programmes with environment as the new focal area in addition to primary education and health.

30.4. The disbursement of EC assistance for ongoing development cooperation projects during 2000-01 was Euro 8.646 million.

30.5 The details of loans and grants are given in Annexure I and II respectively.

## Chapter 31

### **OPEC FUND**

31.1 The OPEC Fund for International Development (earlier known as OPEC Special Fund) is a multilateral agency for financial cooperation and assistance. It was established by OPEC member Countries and endowed by them with an international legal personality. The objective of the Fund is to reinforce financial cooperation between OPEC Member Countries and other developing countries by providing financial support to assist developing countries in their economic and social development efforts. The Fund does this by providing loans for balance of payments support and for the implementation of development projects and programmes. The Fund also finances technical assistance activities.

31.2 The Fund has extended fourteen loans to India amounting to US \$ 216.218 million till the end of 2000-01, out of which US \$ 197.997 million have been utilised upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2001. The first loan of US \$ 21.80 million in 1977 was for balance of payment support and the subsequent thirteen loans for various development projects, the details of which are given in Annexure I. Last loan was for the Shimla Sewerage Project.

31.3 The details of utilisation of loans and debt servicing payment thereof are given in Annexure I.

## Chapter 32

### **UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)**

#### **UNDP-Background**

32.1 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the largest source of development cooperation in the UN system. It has 136 offices world-wide and a Resident Representative, who is also designated by UN Secretary- General as the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator, heads each office.

#### **Funds Allocation**

32.2 UNDP derives the funds from voluntary contributions from various donor countries. India contributes US \$ 4.38 million per year to UNDP since 1993. India is the largest single contributor to UNDP core resources from amongst the developing countries. India contributed US \$ 4.5 million on 2000. In addition to cash contribution, India has also been offering training facilities and services of experts for UNDP assisted projects.

32.3 Earlier, UNDP assistance was planned on the basis of approved Indicative Planning figure (IPF). UNDP-India's first Country Programme covered the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1972 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 1979. The Second Country Programme including its extension covered the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1979 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 1985. The third Country Programme was from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1985 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 1990. The fourth Country Programme which was scheduled to cover the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1990 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 1995 was later extended upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 1997. From April 1997 to December 2001 we are covering the first Country Cooperation Framework (CCF-I).

32.4 The UNDP's approach has shifted and as per UN mandate, UNDP assistance should be based on the Sustainable Human Development, which encompasses a variety of dimensions including poverty alleviation, good governance, building capacity, equity, employment, empowerment and environmental regeneration. India has traditionally been utilizing UNDP assistance to obtain latest technology in the fields identified as priority sectors like Agriculture, Industry, Natural Resources, Science and Technology, Rural Development etc. The components of UNDP technical assistance are supply of equipment, service of experts as also training opportunities both in India and abroad.

32.5 Two special features of UNDP assistance programme are national execution and the programme approach. Under national execution, national institutions are encouraged to assume full responsibility for managing the project with focussed support from the specialized UN agencies. The programme approach envisages close inter-linking of UNDP assisted projects/programmes with national programmes so as to maximize impact and sustainability.

32.6 UNDP has now changed its approach from project to programmes. Instead of several scattered projects across the country, UNDP will now concentrate on few programmes. According to the new allocation, 60% of the core resources will be allocated to the countries at the beginning of the programme cycle. Further allocation, which may vary from 0% to 100% of the initial allocation, may be provided after monitoring the progress and quality of implementation of the programmes.

32.7 The Government of India, in close cooperation with UNDP Country Office, has formulated the CCF-I UNDP Executive Board has approved CCF-I document in its second Regular Session in March 1997. The total resources likely to be available for CCF-I Programme Cycle (1997-2001) will be in the order of US \$ 135.5 million.

32.8 CCF-I focuses on growth with equity with poverty alleviation and human resource development as central concerns. The CCF-I goals are to be achieved through the following twelve mutually reinforcing programmes (see table below) in the thematic areas of employment and sustainable livelihood, access to basic services, management of development and sustainable development with a focus on technology up-gradation and capacity building as a means to achieving the objectives.

<b>Name of the Programme</b>	<b>Revised Allocation (\$ million)</b>	<b>No of Sub Programme</b>
Food & Nutrition Security Programme(DOAC)	US\$ 10.166 million	6
Primary Education Support Programme(HRD)	US\$ 8.700 million	7
Economic Reforms Support Programme(DEA)	US\$ 1.840 million	6

Capacity Building Programme(DOPT)	US\$ 9.250 million	9
Community-Based Pro-poor Initiatives(MORD)	US\$ 11.107 million	17
Technology Management Programme(DST)	US\$ 8.700 million	7
Rural Energy Programme(MNES)	US\$ 3.200 million	3
Environment Programme(MOEF)	US\$ 8.004million	21
Leather Sector Programme(DIPP)	US\$ 9.450 million	21
Fibers & Handicrafts Sector Programme(MOT)	US\$ 6.940 million	5
Village & Small Industries Programme(SSI)	US\$ 3.376 million	2
Stand Alone Programmes: -HEALTH.	4.500 million	3
- HDR,SPICES	2.154 million	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87.387 million</b>	<b>109</b>

#### **(A) UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)**

1. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has supported programmes in India to assist the improvement of the status of women and children, since 1949, when it first set up its office here. UNICEF's current programme cycle for India covers the years 1999-2002 with a budget allocation of US \$ 120 million in general resources assistance and US \$ 180 million in special resources. During the year 2000, the organisation provided assistance totalling US \$ 85.2 million as against US \$ 68.6 million in 1999.

2. UNICEF has cooperated with the Government of India in successfully eradicating guineaworm in this programme period. Intensive polio campaigns organised in collaboration with GOI and other UN agencies have brought down the occurrence of polio cases from 28,000 in 1987, to 43 in 2001. The priority areas during this programme cycle are.

- Early childhood care for survival, growth and development, with a focus on the 0-3 age group, to give children the best start in life delivered through the Integrated Child Development Services network.

- Reduction of infant and under-5 mortality rate to at least 50 and 70 per thousand live births

- Reduction of maternal mortality rate from around 500 to less than 300 deaths per100,000 live births

- Decrease severe and moderate malnutrition to atleast half the 1990 levels

- Universalise access to quality primary education

- Eliminate child labour, especially bonded and hazardous child labour

- Universalise access to safe drinking water

- Increase access to sanitation from the present level of 38% to atleast 75% of households

3. UNICEF mobilised US \$ 29 million for relief and rehabilitation in the earthquake affected areas of Gujarat in January 2001. Major support was given for construction of prefabricated health sub centres, anganwadis and schools. This has been the largest emergency operation globally supported by UNICEF till date.

4. Given the size and complexity of natural calamities that happen in India, emergency response is being mainstreamed into the country programme strategy to enable swift and focused response.

## **(B) WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME**

1. WFP has provided more than \$ US 1 billion in food and development assistance to India since the start of its first project in the country in the year 1963. Over the years, WFP's more than 70 development projects have included supplementary feeding, supported forestry, livestock and dairy development, irrigation, and rural development activities. Food aid has also been given for over 14 emergency response operations. In addition, two Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operations were undertaken.

2. WFP India's has five year Country Programme (1997-2002) goals and objectives are as follows :

- . Improve nutrition and quality of life for the most vulnerable at critical times in their lives.
  - . Make sustainable improvements in household food security for the poorest, especially for women and children, and invest funds in development for long-term security
  - . Strengthen channels for locally-produced food grains and support local entrepreneurship
- . Advocate for Eco-restoration through participatory methods and development

3. These goals and objectives are achieved through provision of **food** in some of the most food insecure districts for Growth:

- . Growth: Needy people are targeted at the most critical times of their lives through Govt. India's Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).
- . Work: For promoting long term self-reliance through food-for-work projects through forestry activities in tribal areas.
- . Life: Used for mitigating and preventing emergencies and their consequences on human lives, like famine related deaths, starvation and nutrition deficiencies.

4. An allocation of about US \$182 million equivalent or about 500,000 MT of food has been made for core activities in the Country Programme (1997-2002). There is a provision for an additional 200,000 MT for supplementary activities, resources permitting.

5. Currently, WFP targets 2.6 million beneficiaries of ICDS, for about 25 days a month, through over 41,500 ICDS centers spread over 41 districts in six states (Rajasthan, Uttar-Pradesh, Madhya-Pradesh, Assam, Kerala and Orissa). About 40,000 MT of food is allocated for the purpose annually. The programme aims at improving the health and nutrition status of expectant/nursing women and children (0-6 years) and promoting early childhood

development. The activities include provision of Supplementary Nutrition (fortified blended food: Corn Soya Blend/India-mix) and strengthening the delivery of the other ICDS services such as nutrition/health education, pre-school education and growth monitoring etc.

6. Improving the food security for the tribal and scheduled caste people in isolated forest areas, the second dimension of WFP 's operation is being undertaken in 1005 districts in the States of Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya-Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar-Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Rajasthan. WFP provides food to the forest department, which employs casual labourers for work such as cutting of bamboo, tending to nurseries etc. The department sells this food at concessional rates to the daily labourers from the poor tribal and scheduled caste population. This is done at half the market rate, or 40% of the daily wage: whichever is less. The aim is to provide for each worker and his/her dependants atleast 90 to 120 days' worth of food rations, thus strengthening house hold food securities. The average number of beneficiaries is slightly over 610, 000 people. 36,000 MT of food is planned for distribution annually. The funds generated through sale of subsidised food are used for forestry, agriculture, community infrastructures, revolving credit fund and income generation activities which help forest-dependant families shift their livelihoods.

7. When confronted with natural disasters, regular resources are used to respond to the most urgent nutritional needs of the most vulnerable groups. The programmes are adapted to start re-habilitation work, and help the community to rebuild their disrupted life. As an immediate response to the Orissa cyclone in 1999, WFP provided 250 MT of high protein biscuits. In addition, approximately 2000 MT of food (including 500 MT of a highly nutritious infant food called India mix specially targetted for young children and 1500 MT of rice). Total worth of these commodities was around US\$ 700,000. In the year 2000, WFP provided 1,500 MT of food grains for undertaking food-for-work schemes in 4 districts of Rajasthan suffering from a severe drought. More recently, in response to Gujarat earthquake (2001), a USD 4 million operation was launched. This supported the ICDS system in meeting the special nutritional needs of women and children by providing nutritious fortified food to 3000,000 people in the five most affected districts. A special operation to support the logistic capacity and co-ordination of the UN system response was also set-up.

8. A total of 89,900 metric tonnes (USD 32 million) of food aid comprising wheat, rice, pulses, vegetable oil, corn soya blend/India mix was supplied in the year 2000. In addition, USD 3.7 million were generated through food for work activities.

### **(C) WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION**

1. WHO has had a significant input in the implementation of the National Health Programme, which strives to sustain the gains achieved in the past for improving the health care delivery system. In line with Declaration on Health Development in the South-East Asia Region, also endorsed by India, efforts are being made to develop national health plans and programmes to improve the health management information system and to integrate the policy guidance laid down in the Declaration into the national health policy and plan.

2. India played host to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Health Ministers of the countries of the WHO South-East Asia Region in September 1998, to achieve common goals for health development in the Region. Steps have been taken to include Women Health and Development (WHD) issues in the national development plans and the national health programme, focusing on advocacy, policy guidance, gender mainstreaming and integration of operational aspects of WHD in relevant programme areas. WHO's catalytic assistance has been utilized in strengthening the State Governments' capabilities in strategic planning, management, human resource development and improving overall health care delivery system to reach all, including the poor and other vulnerable groups.

3. A number of officials from various departments/ministries were trained in different health-related areas through WHO fellowship and study tours both within the Region and in Europe and America. WHO has supported integration of quality assurance activities in the functioning of laboratories by training laboratory personnel.

4. WHO has been promoting the rational use of drugs and has supported the Delhi Government in establishing an Essential Drugs list and to develop a Formulary. Similar activities have now been taken up by other States in India. Given the importance of traditional medicine, including homeopathy, siddha, yoga, unani and ayurveda system in the country, WHO has supported the Department of Indigenous Medicine and Homoeopathy in developing pharmacopea and standardization of drugs. It also plans to support the training of trainers and reorientation of health workers to the new Reproductive and Child Health programme of the Government of India.

5. The concern of the prevailing ill-health among women is being addressed through several programmes such as nutrition, reproductive health, maternal and child health and women health and development, particularly through investment in women's health as advocated by the Declaration for Health Development. In order to make an impact on infant mortality special emphasis is given to Neonatal care.

6. The Government of India is committed in its determination to accelerate the development of health services through its declared health policies and strategies within which the major shift in the emphasis is from curative to preventive and promotive aspects of health delivery services, from urban to rural populations, and from the affluent to the underprivileged and underserved sections of the society. Inter-alia, it also emphasizes a shift towards a more multisectoral approach, seeking to address health concerns within the overall social and economic development, in partnership with or with a greater involvement of private sector.

7. In line with the WHO's priority areas for support, adequate attention is being given to prevention and control as also eradication of specific communicable diseases. Notable among these are the Government's efforts for eradication of guineaworm, eradication of poliomyelitis, elimination of neonatal tetanus and control of measles and elimination of leprosy by the year 2000. An International Certification Team already certified India 'as free from Guineaworm' in year 2000. National capability to manage AIDs and STD Programmes in India has been one of the major outcomes of collaborative programmes. Similarly, the Revised National Tuberculosis Control programme (RNTCP) has been receiving continued support and the implementation of the Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) strategy is being supported for the demonstration areas. The DOTS programme has been expanded to cover 100 Districts at present. Thirty medical consultants have already been assigned to different States and districts to implement RNTCP.

8. Tobacco Free Initiatives, which is one of the specific projects for priority attention, has been given due emphasis in the national health programme. Concerted efforts are being made at all levels to create awareness about the ill-health aspects of tobacco smoking, tobacco-chewing and other forms of tobacco use. A special cell is being created under the auspices of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to deal with this specific programme area.

9. Roll Back Malaria initiative has given a renewed thrust to the country's anti-malaria programme. The strategy of resorting to border meetings to tackle the malaria menace in the border districts has proved effective.

10. Through a series of training programmes, skills of health personnel at various levels have been upgraded in effectively dealing with the prevention and control of non communicable diseases, including cancer and palliative care. Capabilities of selected institutions have been strengthened in this regard. Adequate emphasis is given to health promotion activities, particularly on children, and those younger one exposed to hazardous occupations in factories and other workplaces.

11. Greater involvement of private sectors is being encouraged. Various high levels forums like the Health Ministers' Meeting as also that of the Health Secretaries continues to provide useful directions towards implementing strategies which contribute to strengthen the health and health related activities with inter and multisectoral approach.

12. The national capacity to manage the communicable diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS has considerably increased as a result of continuous technical and financial support provided by WHO. The national disease surveillance system has also received adequate attention. WHO has been assigned the task of preparing a concrete plan for communicable diseases surveillance along with the National Institute of Communicable Disease which would then be submitted to the World Bank for funding.

13. The level of surveillance achieved in polio, given the short time, has been unparalleled even in the Americas at the height of their polio eradication programme. WHO has been instrumental in providing the Ministry of Health and the donor consortium with technical guidance for conducting of National Immunization Days for eradication of polio. The National Polio Surveillance Project, with the help of Synchronized National Immunization Days, has managed to cover the entire targeted population groups with polio immunization , with a view to achieving its eradication as planned. Through the provision of a large number of fellowships availed of by doctors, nurses and health managers at various levels, the human resources and creative potential have been enhanced. Institutions and laboratories have been strengthened through the provision of essential supplies and equipments. While capacity of selected institutions have significantly enhanced, training of nationals through various workshops and seminars have helped upgrade the skills and medical and para-medical staff.

14. WHO has been able to mobilize considerable resources in support of health development activities in India. The quantum of funds thus generated amounted to US\$ 23.7 million during 1998-1999. Most of these funds were utilized for programmes such as polio eradication, leprosy elimination, and control of STD/AIDS and control of tuberculosis. During the current biennium 2000-01, WHO is committed to generate extra budgetary resources for different programmes in India and as on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2001, from the allocated amount of US\$48.9 million, a sum of US\$ 35.2 million has been disbursed.

15. During the biennium 2000-01, WHO is expected to provide financial assistance to the tune of US\$ 13 million under the regular budget towards implementation of the WHO/Government of India collaborative programme in different health-related and disease prevention areas.

## Chapter 33

### THE WORLD BANK (IBRD AND IDA)

33.1 The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was established in 1945 and began its programme of economic assistance in June 1946. Its member countries subscribe to its capital and its lending operations are financed primarily from its borrowings in the International capital markets, from retained earnings and the flow of repayments of its loans. IBRD provides loans to member governments at relatively cheaper rates than that available from international capital markets by leveraging its AAA credit rating. India has been a major borrower of such intermediated loans from the IBRD. IBRD assistance to India commenced in 1949, and so far 181 development projects have been financed by IBRD in India. The current rate of interest per annum on IBRD loans ranges between 5.32% to 5.26% depending upon the currency mix of loan and year of negotiation.

33.2 The International Development Association was established in 1960, as an affiliate of the World Bank to make concessional long term loans. IDA credits carry no interest charge but a service charge of 0.75% is levied on the disbursed and outstanding portion of the credit. Commitment charges on un-disbursed balances are fixed every year upto a maximum of 0.5%. The credits to India upto 30<sup>th</sup> June 1987 are re-payable in 50 years, inclusive of a grace period of 10 years and those approved from 01 Jul 1987 are re-payable in 35 years inclusive of a grace period of 10 years. Since inception, 244 development projects have been financed by IDA in India.

33.3. IDA assistance has focused on human development and rural development sectors like agriculture, irrigation, urban development, health and family welfare and dairy development. IBRD assistance has been extended to sectors, which are commercial in nature like Railways, Power, Fertilizer and Telecommunication. This categorization is not exhaustive or mutually exclusive.

33.4 The total amount of loan/Credit assistance extended by IBRD and IDA upto the end of March, 2001 stood at US\$ 47362.80 million as shown in the table below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	(Net of Cancellation/Deobligation) (in US\$ million)		
		IBRD	IDA	TOTAL
1.	Upto the end of First Five Year i.e. (31.3.1956)	120.14	-	120.14
2.	During Second Five Year Plan (1.4.1956 to 31.3.1961)	546.97	-	546.97
3.	During Third Five Year Plan (1.4.1961 to 31.3.1966)	273.38	577.65	851.03
4.	Yearly Plan 1.4.1966 to 31.3.1969	25.64	430.73	456.37
5.	During Fourth Five Year Plan (11.4.1969 to 31.3.1974)	197.03	1547.98	1745.01
6.	During Fifth Five Year Plan (1.4.1974 to 31.3.1978)	834.82	2356.80	3191.62

7.	Yearly Plan (1.4.1978 to 31.3.1980)	275.00	2062.14	2337.14
8.	During Sixth Five Year Plan (1.4.1980 to 31.3.1985)	4545.30	5704.81	10250.11
9.	During Seventh Five Year Plan (1.4.1985 to 31.3.1990)	9735.45	599.53	10334.98
10.	Yearly Plan (1.4.90 to 31.3.91)	912.00	950.97	1862.97
11.	Yearly Plan (1.4.91 to 31.3.92)	552.18	534.58	1086.76
12.	Eighth Plan(1.4.92 to31.3.97)	2721.50	4812.20	7533.70
13.	Annual Plan (1.4.97 to 31-3-98)	1165.00	929.00	2094.00
14.	Annual Plan (1.4.98to 31.3-1999)	688.00	854.90	1542.90
15.	Annual Plan (1.4.99 to 31.3.2000)	190.00	809.10	999.10
16.	Annual Plan (1.4.2000-31-3-2001)	1495.00	915.00	2410.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>24277.41</b>	<b>23085.39</b>	<b>47362.80</b>

33.5 Details of loans/ credits grants extended upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2001, by IBRD and IDA, their terms and conditions, utilisation and debt servicing are given in Annexure I and II.

## Chapter 34

### IFAD

34.1 The International Fund for Agricultural Development(IFAD) was set up in 1977 on the recommendation of the World Food Conference, which supported the setting up of an institution to finance agricultural development projects primarily for the expansion of food production in developing countries. The recommendation was endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly and the Fund has been set up as the 13<sup>th</sup> Specialised Agency of the United Nations. 161 countries are members of IFAD and they are grouped in three lists. List-A comprises developed countries, List-b- Oil producing countries and List-C- developing countries. Within List-C, sub-list C-I comprises Africa, C-II- Europe, Asia and the Pacific and C-III-Latin America and the Caribbean.

34.2 Upto 31-3-2001, 8 projects with assistance from IFAD amounting to US\$ 232.01 million have been implemented. Presently 5 projects with a total assistance of US\$ 136.05 million are under implementation. The projects assisted by IFAD are as follows :-

S.No	Project Name	Amt (in US\$ million)
<b>Closed Projects</b>		
1.	Bhima Command Area Development Project	50.00
2.	Rajasthan Command Area Development Project	55.00
3.	Sunderban Development Project	17.50
4.	M.P Medium Irrigation Prproject	25.01
5.	II U.P Public Tubewells Project	35.30
6.	Orissa Tribal Development Project	12.20
7.	Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project	17.00
8.	A.P Tribal Development Project	20.00

	<b>Sub Total (1)</b>	<b>232.01</b>
	<b>Ongoing Projects</b>	
9.	A.P Participatory Tribal Development Project	26.71
10.	Maharashtra Rural Credit Project	29.44
11.	Mewat Area Development Project	15.00
12.	Rural Women's Development & Empowerment Project	19.20
13.	North Eastern Region Community Resources Management Project	22.90
14.	Jharkhand - Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme	22.80
	<b>Sub Total (1)</b>	<b>136.05</b>
	<b>Total (1) + (2)</b>	<b>368.06</b>

34.3 IFAD loans are repayable over a period of 40 years including a grace period of 10 years and carry no interest charges. However, a service charge at the rate of three fourths of one percent (0.75%) per annum is levied on loan amount withdrawn and outstanding.

34.4 Details of loan, utilisation and debt servicing payments thereof are given in Annexure-I.

## Chapter 35

### TRUST FUND

35.1 The Trust Fund which is administered by the International Monetary Fund, Washington had extended to India a loan in US\$ equivalent to SDR 529.009 million (Rs. 537.51 crores) to provide balance of payment assistance. The loan is repayable in ten equal semiannual installments beginning not later than the end of the first six months of the sixth year and the loan is to be repaid in full at the end of the tenth year after the date of disbursement.

35.2 Interest on the outstanding loan shall be paid semi annually at the rate of one half of the one per cent per annum on 30<sup>th</sup> June and 31<sup>st</sup> December, each year.

35.3 Details of credits, utilisation, debt servicing are given in Annexure I.

## Chapter 36

### **ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)**

36.1 The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a major regional financial institution and India's subscription to the Bank's capital stock is the fourth largest of all member countries after Japan, the USA and the People's Republic of China.

36.2 Although eligible to borrow under the criteria laid down by the Asian Development Bank, India voluntarily refrained from borrowing initially. However, in order to broad-base our resources, it was decided to commence borrowing from ADB in 1986. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2000 Asian Development Bank have approved 59 loans (for public sector projects) amounting to US \$9212.60 million of which 27 loans were closed and 32 loans are ongoing. The ongoing loans have a net loan amount of US \$4448.4 million. The lending for India as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2000 was provided from the Bank's Ordinary Capital Resources for (i) Transport & Communications Sector (ii) Energy Sector (iii) Financial Sector (iv) Multi-sector (v) Industry and non fuel minerals and (vi) social infrastructure.

#### ***Technical Assistance***

36.3 The Asian Development Bank also provides technical assistance in the form of grants or loans or a combination of both, by making available the services of consultants or experts to facilitate the transfer of resources and technology to the developing member countries. ADB has approved a Technical Assistance of US\$ 63.32 million to India as on 31.12.2000.

#### **Loans approved during 2000-01**

36.4 Following loans were approved by ADB Board during financial year 2000-01. These are:

Surat Manor Tollway Project	US \$ 180 million
Housing Finance II-HUDCO	US \$ 100 million
Housing Finance II-ICICI	US \$ 80 million
Housing Finance II-HDFC	US \$ 80 million
Housing Finance II-NHB	US \$ 40 million
Power Transmission Improvement	US \$ 250 million
Gujarat Power Sector Dev. Program	US \$ 150 million
Gujarat Power Sector Dev. Project	US \$ 200 million
Calcutta Environmental Improvement	US \$ 250 million
Gujarat Earthquake Rehabilitation And Reconstruction Project	US \$ 500 million

36.5 The details of loans and debt servicing payment thereof are given in Annexure I and II.

## Chapter 37

### **FORD FOUNDATION AND ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION**

#### **FORD FOUNDATION**

37.1 The Ford Foundation has been operating in India since 1951. The Foundation assistance has mainly been in the form of institutional grants in certain priority sectors. The total institutional assistance received from the Ford Foundation since its inception upto 1982-83 was US\$ 142.89 million. Again in the years 1998-99 and 1999-2000, Ford Foundation had given a grant of US \$ 0.073 million and 0.143 million respectively as support for participation in International Film Festival and related seminars.

#### **ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION**

37.2 The Rockefeller Foundation activities in India have been terminated by the Government of India with effect from the end of March, 1976. The total amount of grants made available by the Foundation upto March 31, 1976 in various fields such as medicine, natural sciences, agriculture, humanities and social science was US\$ 21.49 Million.