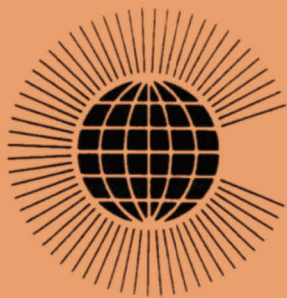


Aid and the Commonwealth 1974

Report by the
Commonwealth Secretariat



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Commonwealth Secretariat, Marlborough House, London SW1

NOTE

The information on which this report is based was provided by Commonwealth Governments in response to a questionnaire. Use was made of reports of other organisations publishing information on aid and assistance to developing countries in the preparation of the sections dealing with the world situation. Although member Governments provided the basic information for this report, the Secretariat bears the responsibility for the report and for any judgments expressed therein.

May, 1976.

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INTRODUCTION

In some respects the year 1974 may, in retrospect, turn out to be one of the important staging posts in the fundamental question of shaping new economic relationships between the developed and developing countries, in which the transfer of real resources from the former to the latter is an important component. The year may be significant both for the advances made as well as for the opportunities missed.

The Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly was held in 1974 and focussed attention on the development of new institutions and arrangements which could go some distance towards providing equality of opportunity to the developing countries and assure them of an enhanced share of the income and employment generated by world economic activity. The Session was only moderately successful but it paved the way for introduction of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States which is an important pillar on which the new relationships between developed and developing countries will rest.

The World Food Conference held in 1974 directed attention to one of the most serious manifestations of poverty in the developing countries - the inability of many countries to ensure a minimum food supply to their rapidly growing populations. The Conference established the World Food Council and instituted other arrangements to facilitate an expansion of food production in the developing countries and ensure a minimum stock to meet emergency requirements when crop failures and other disasters threaten serious famine.

The full impact of the increase in oil prices was also felt in 1974; the effects of which were reflected in large balance of payments deficits in the developed countries, some of whom had adequate flexibility in their economic systems and/or arrangements to manage them; and in the developing countries which did not have such flexibility. The higher oil prices increased not only petroleum prices directly but also the prices of important derivatives such as fertilizers and pesticides and this further adversely affected production in the developing countries and increased their need for imports. Conversely, the higher oil prices received by the oil exporting countries resulted in the emergence of a new category of aid donors - the OPEC countries - whose performance in the field of aid, when measured in relation to their collective GNP, already exceeds that of the traditional donors from the DAC countries¹ and the centrally planned economies. The bulk of the surpluses of the OPEC countries was, however, recycled using the existing banking machinery.

These and other developments and the exposure to further public scrutiny of the grave problems faced by the very poor and the most seriously affected countries resulted in certain new international initiatives in resource transfers - for example, the establishment of the IMF Oil Facility and the UN Emergency Aid Fund - as well as in a reappraisal by some developed countries of their aid effort. Some countries took more positive although not in every case very definitive positions on their attitude towards the aid target of 0.7 per cent of GNP fixed for the Second Development Decade; some reviewed the direction of their aid efforts to focus attention

¹ Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

on the sectoral distribution of official development assistance, agriculture and rural development generally coming into greater prominence; some reviewed the proportion of their aid to be disbursed through multilateral channels; others announced steps to improve the quality of their assistance through increasing its grant element; and there were one or two instances where the untying of aid received limited attention; in some countries, however, the attitude to official development assistance changed adversely.

The solutions to the resource transfer problem were, and still are, being considered in the context of the situation which obtained in the 1960's and it is doubtful whether, if these measures were fully implemented now, they would have the same impact in the 1970's in the circumstances in which the developing countries now exist and are expected to subsist for some time. The aid target of 0.7 per cent and the untying of this volume of aid were conceived in the context of certain assumed flows of foreign exchange earnings from exports, terms of trade between developed and developing countries and derived import requirements resulting from a target growth rate in the developing countries considered acceptable by the international community and a consequent import deficit for which an inflow of soft funds and support from existing international institutions on their customary scale would provide adequate cover. But the situation in 1974 was qualitatively different from that assumed.

With little or no growth overall, and with the deteriorated terms of trade after a short term commodity boom, the developing countries experienced a deficit of \$41 billion in 1974, four times as large as that conventionally encountered. Clearly, in the absence of a manifold increase in the aid flows, the other arrangements supporting foreign exchange receipts - satisfactory commodity arrangements which would restore real export earnings, access to markets for manufactured goods and availability of international credit on acceptable terms - should have undergone immediate compensatory changes to cope with the new situation. As it transpired, only a restatement of the resolve to increase aid transfers was forthcoming from certain countries; the actual aid performance itself showed only marginal improvement, the ratio of official development assistance from DAC countries to GNP increasing fractionally from 0.30 per cent in 1973 (a bad year for aid) to 0.33 per cent in 1974 as compared with an average of 0.44 per cent in the period 1964-66. There was no perceptible structural change in the other elements that effect the import capacity of the developing countries. What is more, even in the aid field, in spite of the pressing need for additional inflow of funds in the developing countries, there was no widespread evidence that the transfer of resources to the developing countries had yet been divorced from the general issue of domestic economic management in the developed countries. In brief, the basis for the required new economic relationships between the developed and the developing countries was far from being laid.

The Commonwealth was naturally affected by and involved in the international developments. Commonwealth developing countries comprise the larger proportion of the developing world and Commonwealth developed countries comprise a small but influential part of the developed world. The Commonwealth therefore is in a good position to understand the issues involved and the urgency to take action to attack the problems of poverty in both the old and new environment. This understanding emerged with clarity at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Kingston in May 1975 when Heads of Commonwealth Governments declared that the gap in living

standards between the rich and poor countries was too large to be tolerated and expressed their resolve to take practical steps to reduce it.¹ Their positive approach to the required new economic relationships between the developed and developing countries was an important factor influencing the position adopted by developed countries at, and the relatively successful outcome of, the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations held in September 1975.

What is clearly necessary is for a conscious effort by the developed countries to agree to arrangements having depth and consistency which will assist the developing countries to overcome the problems of large scale poverty that must threaten world peace and jeopardise the supply of essential raw materials on which most of the world's economic activity depends. A Commonwealth initiative in the relevant areas in the search for appropriate solutions could very well provide the required lead, an initiative which could be exercised both by direct action and policies in the field of development as well as through influencing the councils in which they have a substantial role.

In this report the aid flows from the developed to the developing Commonwealth countries are described. Chapter One describes Commonwealth aid performance in the context of the overall DAC performance. Chapter Two describes the developments in aid policies of the principal Commonwealth donor countries. Chapter Three sets out the developments in policies and practices of the multilateral organizations. Chapter Four is devoted to describing the activities of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. The final Chapter gives limited information on the experience of recipient countries.

Although no analysis is given on the subject, there is a growing aid effort between the Commonwealth developing countries: some of this aid is bilateral while other developing countries use multilateral regional institutions as the vehicle for their aid. Reports received from time to time indicate that India has mounted a significant aid effort to other developing countries and there is an extensive programme of aid among Caribbean countries. However firm data on these flows are not yet available but an effort will be made in future years to describe this development.

Annex 1 to the report gives certain pertinent observations made on aid flows by one of the countries - Botswana - which responded to the questionnaire issued to developing Commonwealth countries.

¹ Final Communique, Meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government, April/May 1975 Kingston, Jamaica.

CHAPTER I

THE COMMONWEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AID

The developing countries of the Commonwealth contain 44 per cent of the population of all developing countries; and 80 per cent of the population living in the poorest countries - that is those with an average annual per capita income of less than \$200. The flows of official development assistance (ODA)¹ and other resources to the non-oil developing countries do not reflect this predominance of Commonwealth countries among the world's poor. To illustrate, the net receipts of bilateral ODA from the DAC countries to the Commonwealth developing countries amounted to \$2.0 billion in 1974, just over 27 per cent of such flows to all non-oil developing countries in that year. When receipts of concessional flows from multilateral agencies are included with bilateral ODA, the Commonwealth developing countries received a combined total of \$2.8 billion in 1974 representing 30 per cent of the total of such receipts by all non-oil developing countries. In the overall net flow of total resources from DAC countries and multilateral agencies, the non-oil developing countries received \$24.7 billion in 1974 of which the Commonwealth developing countries received \$3.3 billion, or 13 per cent. These 1974 net flows of total resources to Commonwealth developing countries financed just over 50 per cent of their estimated combined current account deficit, whereas in 1973 the flows covered most of the deficit. This is a measure also of the growing disparity between the needs for resources and the flow of such resources, a problem which, in the absence of counter-vailing forces, will loom very large in future years, not only for Commonwealth developing countries but for all developing countries.

The historical association between the countries of the Commonwealth and their frequent contacts in relatively small meetings at multilateral and other levels inevitably generates a keen awareness by all Commonwealth countries of the vital role which aid plays in the development process of large and small developing countries and the need for greater aid flows; this awareness can naturally be expected to influence both the size and direction of the aid effort of Commonwealth donor countries. To some extent this awareness appears to be reflected in the aid performance and in the direction of aid in 1974, although, as will become apparent, the quantum of aid flows clearly needs to be reappraised in the light of existing and expected circumstances.

¹ODA is defined as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objectives, and which are concessional in character, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent. (Grant element is defined as the face value of a financial commitment less the discounted present value of the contractual amortization plus interest payments, using a 10 per cent discount rate, which was selected as a rough approximation of the value of the resources to the donors in alternative uses. By way of illustration, the grant element of standard IDA terms is 86 per cent while IBRD loans carrying an interest rate of 7½ per cent have grant elements of around 25 per cent depending on their maturity and grace periods). Net ODA disbursements mean disbursements net of amortization - that is to say repayments on account of similar transactions in the past. If transactions are recorded net of interest as well as net of amortization, the term "net ODA transfer" is used.

The Commonwealth donor countries which are members of the Development Assistance Committee i.e. Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand disbursed (net) \$1.9 billion in ODA in 1974; in current dollars, this was 33 per cent above the level of disbursements in 1973; in real terms however, there was virtually no increase. The aid performance by the Commonwealth donor countries was better than that of other DAC countries as a group¹. The share of Commonwealth donor countries in total net ODA disbursements by all DAC members in 1974 was 17 per cent, as compared with an average of 15 per cent during 1970-73 even though their aggregate GNP comprised 12 per cent of the total GNP of all DAC countries. Nevertheless, when measured against the UN aid target of 0.7 per cent, Commonwealth donors as a group recorded a ratio of 0.45 per cent in 1974 and an average of 0.41 per cent in 1970-73.

Approximately 70 per cent of Commonwealth ODA was in the form of bilateral aid in both 1973 and 1974; and in 1974 as in past years there was a strong concentration of bilateral Commonwealth aid to Commonwealth recipient countries. Just over 70 per cent of Commonwealth bilateral ODA went to Commonwealth countries in 1974. What emerges from the data is that whereas Commonwealth donor countries in 1974 maintained the broad distribution of ODA disbursements between multilateral flows and bilateral flows and also the Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth distribution of bilateral ODA, the other donor countries did not follow this pattern.

The data given above refer to ODA disbursements. ODA commitments by Commonwealth DAC countries also increased in 1974 over 1973. Total commitments by the four countries amounted to \$2.4 billion and these comprised 0.57 per cent of their aggregate GNP, a figure which although higher than the ratio in 1973 was still some considerable distance away from the 0.7 per cent aid target. Commitments of ODA from these countries in 1974 maintained the high degree of concessionality that has characterised Commonwealth flows of ODA and the average concessional element in 1974 commitments was 72.2 per cent.

In 1974, ODA comprised just over 40 per cent of the net flow of resources from Commonwealth DAC countries. More than one half of the flow of resources consisted of private foreign investment including guaranteed private export credits, the remainder being other official disbursements. Private and direct foreign investments from Commonwealth DAC countries to all developing countries almost doubled in current dollar terms between 1973 and 1974 to reach \$2.4 billion in the latter year; and partly as a result of this, the total net flow of resources from Commonwealth DAC countries amounted to \$4.6 billion, nearly 17 per cent of the \$27.6 billion which flowed from all DAC countries to all developing countries in that year.

¹The increase in total net flows of 30 per cent is attributable largely to the emergence of OPEC countries as a new category of donor in 1974; if OPEC countries are excluded, total net ODA flows in current dollars increased by 21 per cent in 1974 over 1973.

DAC Countries - In 1974, the DAC countries provided \$ 11.3 billion as net official development assistance, a 21 per cent increase over the 1973 figure of \$ 9.4 billion and a 30 per cent increase over the 1972 amount of \$ 8.7 billion. In real terms, ODA flows remained at about the same level as that of 1973 since the prices of goods and services financed by aid are estimated to have also increased by just over 21 per cent. Total net disbursements in current dollars from DAC countries, as a percentage of their collective GNP, increased to 0.33 per cent in 1974 from 0.30 per cent in the previous year, the first significant reversal in the downward trend recorded so far in the 1970's. Thirteen DAC members¹, including the four Commonwealth countries, contributed to the improvement in the net ODA/GNP ratio in 1974. Sweden became the first DAC member country to attain the 0.7 per cent target.

OPEC Countries - While the DAC countries remained collectively the largest source of bilateral and multilateral aid for developing countries, a number of OPEC countries emerged in 1974 as major aid providers. Revised estimates by the DAC Secretariat show that \$ 2.2 billion of economic assistance was disbursed in 1974 by OPEC countries to other developing countries and multilateral organisations as compared with \$ 0.5 billion in 1973. Their assistance was however, concentrated on a small number of countries, with four countries (Egypt, Syria, Pakistan and India) accounting for nearly 78 per cent of bilateral disbursements by OPEC countries in 1974. The bulk of their multilateral assistance on concessionary terms was also concentrated on the recently established Arab/Islamic institutions. Net ODA provided by the major OPEC donors amounted to 1.4 per cent of the combined GNP, twice the UN target for such aid.

¹ Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United States. All these countries, except the United States, have now accepted the 0.7 per cent target - Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden without reservation; Australia, Denmark and New Zealand with a target date after middle-decade; Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom without a target date, though Canada and France are likely to reach the target before the end of the decade. Besides the United States, the DAC countries which have not yet accepted this target are Austria, Italy and Switzerland.

Centrally Planned Economies - Flows of concessional assistance from the centrally planned economies rose from \$1.1 billion in 1973 to \$1.3 billion in 1974. A salient feature of this group of countries is that while the share of China in these flows is continuously rising the share of Eastern Europe is rapidly declining. Another feature is the increased orientation in recent years of Soviet and Eastern European aid to the stimulation of export-oriented output with emphasis on the creation of complementarities in the production structure and on the promotion of export lines which would have markets in the centrally planned economies. The bulk of the aid from the centrally planned economies is directed towards four countries - North Vietnam, Cuba, Yugoslavia and Tanzania.

ODA Disbursements (Net) US \$ Million

	<u>1973</u>			<u>1974</u>		
	<u>Bilateral</u>	<u>Multilateral</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Bilateral</u>	<u>Multilateral</u>	<u>Total</u>
DAC Countries	7,110	2,268	9,378	8,256	3,060	11,316
o/w Commonwealth	1,075	358	1,433	1,425	480	1,905
OPEC Countries	n.a.	n.a.	500	1,873	351	2,224
o/w Nigeria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	9	11
Centrally planned economies	n.a.	n.a.	1,100	n.a.	n.a.	1,250
Total	<u>7,110</u>	<u>1,910</u>	<u>10,978</u>	<u>10,129</u>	<u>3,411</u>	<u>14,790</u>

Source: Development Cooperation, 1975 Review OECD, Paris.

Composition of ODA

Almost two-thirds of net ODA disbursements from the DAC countries in 1974 was provided in the form of grants. Total ODA grants (including capital subscription payments to multilateral agencies) from these countries increased by 25 per cent from \$6.6 billion in 1973 to \$8.3 billion in 1974 and the percentage of grants in total ODA rose from 71 per cent to 74 per cent. Almost half of the increase resulted from larger grants to multilateral agencies from DAC members whose net disbursements to these agencies rose in current dollars from \$2.2 billion to \$3.0 billion.

As for the bilateral grants from the DAC countries, technical assistance increased by 10 per cent to \$2.5 billion, a nominal increase which in fact implied a stagnation in real terms; while food aid rose by some 34 per cent to \$1.5 billion in current prices, much of the nominal increase being the result of higher prices.

Terms and Commitments of ODA

DAC Countries - The terms of new ODA commitments hardened slightly in 1974. The share of grants in new commitments fell from 66.2 per cent in 1973 to 64.9 per cent in 1974, while at the same time loan terms hardened significantly, their grant element falling from 63.0 per cent to

60.3 per cent. The 1972 Recommendation on Terms of Aid states that ODA commitments to the least developed countries "should preferably be in the form of grants and the average grant element of all commitments from a given donor either be at least 86 per cent to each least developed country over a period of three years, or at least 90 per cent annually for the least developed countries as a group". All DAC members except Italy have committed themselves to the 1972 Terms Target¹ of a grant element of 84 per cent in their individual ODA programmes. In 1974 the DAC members collectively achieved a grant element of 87.0 per cent, compared with 87.5 per cent in 1973. These terms applied to total commitments which were, at \$14.9 billion, 15 per cent higher in current prices and exchange rates than in the previous year.

The 1972 Terms Target was met in 1974 by eleven countries, including the four Commonwealth members, whose ODA programmes remain among the most concessional (Table 10). Canada and New Zealand were among the 6 countries² which raised their grant element above the level reached in 1973, while Australia and the United Kingdom remained at or close to the levels of concessionality recorded in the previous year.³

OPEC Countries - The financial terms of OPEC countries' concessional aid commitments appear to be less concessional than those of DAC countries; the grant element in 1974 commitments is estimated to be about 65 per cent compared to 87 per cent for DAC countries. However, the volume of commitments by OPEC countries rose very sharply to \$5.3 billion in 1974.⁴

Centrally Planned Countries - The concessional element in the assistance provided by the centrally planned economies, particularly the USSR, is also estimated to be appreciably lower than the DAC aid. The bulk of commitments by China, however, continued to be provided in the form of long-term interest free loans with grant elements varying between 75 and 85 per cent, though the share of grants in 1974 dropped to less than 5 per cent from almost one fifth in 1973.

Total Net Flow of Resources

Apart from net ODA, financial resources are also provided to developing countries directly or through multilateral institutions in the forms of "other official" and private flows. The total net flow of all external financial resources received in 1974 by the developing countries is estimated to have amounted to over \$40 billion, compared with some \$35 billion for the previous year, which suggests that the nominal increase was probably not large enough to have prevented a continuing decline in real terms.

¹Debt reorganisation or relief recorded as ODA (\$280 million in 1974) is excluded in assessing compliance with the 1973 Recommendation, but included in statistics of total ODA.

²Belgium, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.

³Denmark, France and Netherlands were the other DAC countries to maintain the concessionality of their commitments at the 1973 level.

⁴Revised estimates by the OECD.

In recent years, there has been a trend towards a declining share of concessional funds in the total net flows, as the developing countries had to meet their growth of capital needs increasingly by non-concessional funds in the form of official and private export credits, bonds, bank loans and Euro-currency credits. This trend was, however, reversed in 1974, as the growth in non-concessional funds was relatively small, with the Euro-currency lending stabilizing at close to its 1973 level, while there were substantial increases in OPEC aid flows and in multi-lateral concessional assistance. The concessional funds, however, still remain only between a quarter and a third of total net flows.¹ Moreover, the terms of non-concessional funds hardened significantly in 1974.

The relative stagnation of other official and private flows in 1974 was not, however, fully reflected in bilateral flows from the four Commonwealth members of the DAC, though only Britain and Canada provide more financial resources as private and other official flows than in the form of ODA; Canada is also the only Commonwealth country which provides official export credits. As a percentage of GNP, total net official and private flows of the United Kingdom recovered in 1974 to 1.20 per cent, while Canada also exceeded the 1 per cent target by a considerable margin. Australia and New Zealand have still not reached the target but significant increases were recorded for both; total net official and private flows from Australia increased to 0.69 per cent of GNP and from New Zealand to 0.40 per cent.

Net Transfer of Resources

Available data on amortization payments by the developing countries suggest that the 1974 figure would be around \$ 14 billion or about one quarter of the gross flows (over \$ 50 billion). For DAC countries' ODA, the corresponding ratio was of the order of 12 per cent of gross ODA flows. As regards interest payments, and dividends, tentative estimates by the DAC suggest that these would have been about \$ 10 billion, of which only 7 per cent was bilateral ODA lending. Taking the amortization, interest and dividend payments together, it would appear that they accounted for nearly 44 per cent of gross flows, so that net transfer of resources were reduced to only 56 per cent of gross transfers.

Net concessional loans rose in nominal terms from \$ 2.7 billion in 1973 to \$ 3.0 billion in 1974 although they declined as a percentage of total ODA from 29 per cent to 26 per cent.

¹Including Euro-currency borrowing (net) which is estimated by DAC to be \$7.0 billion in 1974.

Aid and the Deficit of the non-Oil Developing Countries

While aid flows in current dollar terms recovered in 1974 from the low levels reached in 1973, the response must be seen in the context of the special difficulties which the non oil developing countries encountered as a result of the steep increases in the import prices of petroleum, manufactured goods and essential food on the one hand and the end of the short-lived boom for commodity prices and natural disasters which increased the need for food imports on the other.

ODA has never been a major source of foreign exchange receipts to the developing countries; but it has supplied a critical minimum volume of resources necessary to cover the balance of payments gap resulting from a positive increase in output in these countries. This gap has been of the order of \$ 9 billion to \$ 10 billion when growth rates averaged between 4 per cent and 6 per cent and ODA flows have been of this order of magnitude as well. But in 1974 countries with a per capita income of \$ 200 and over achieved a growth rate of only 4 per cent while those with incomes of below \$ 200 achieved no growth at all. As the deficits of all non-oil developing countries increased from \$ 11 billion in 1973 to \$ 41 billion in 1974, ODA flows covered only one third of the gap and the countries were forced to rely predominantly upon the short term market to finance their deficits. In 1974 their recorded borrowing from Eurobanking channels amounted to \$ 9.0 billion, their drawings from the IMF oil facility and other regular sources amounted to \$ 1.5 billion, with the remainder coming from a reduction in reserves and other unrecorded credits.

This accumulation of substantial debt, much of it short-term, does not provide a durable solution to the balance of payments deficits which the non-oil developing countries encountered in 1974 and which, according to estimates made by the World Bank and the IMF, based on negligible growth rates, are likely to persist at 1974 levels in the foreseeable future. It is clear therefore that unless new initiatives are forthcoming early to increase the assured flows of foreign exchange on free or concessional terms to these countries, the prospects for avoiding stagnation in the poorest and most populous countries of the world do not appear to be very promising.

Discussions have been taking place over the past few years on specific devices which would increase the foreign exchange earnings and receipts of the developing countries and cushion such foreign exchange receipts in times of temporary export shortfalls. Some of these devices will be considered at the forthcoming UNCTAD IV meeting, among them being commodity arrangements, improved compensatory financing schemes and better access to markets for manufactured goods produced in the developing countries. This is the area where the final solution lies. But it is not yet clear whether even these discussions have fully come to grips with the qualitative and quantitative change in the balance of payments position of the non-oil developing countries which is now set in the frame of \$ 30-35 billion. Further, it must be recognized that even if early agreement is reached on the main issues involved - and this is by no means assured - the negotiations of the details will take some considerable time; besides if the developing countries are to be able to exploit any new opportunities which might emerge from the on-going negotiations, they will require an adequate and assured flow of foreign exchange to enable them to establish the required infrastructure to exploit them.

Food Aid

The food situation which developing countries encountered in 1974 continued to be serious; the weather in some areas, fertilizer shortages in others and other difficulties reduced per capita food production in 1974 to 1 per cent below the 1973 level, a year in which food production was also relatively low. The FAO estimates that the decline in cereal production in 1974, the staple food in poor countries, was of the order of 40-50 million tons, 3 per cent of the 1973 output. In North America and Oceania, traditionally large food exporters, and in the populous Far East, declines of 3 per cent per head in food production were recorded; these declines were only partially offset by increases of 2 per cent per head in Western Europe, Latin America and Africa, and by 4 per cent in the Near East. Developing shortages of pesticides also threatened the recovery of production in 1975.

Food import prices, particularly cereals, were very high in 1974, and the necessity to import food contributed to the burgeoning balance of payments deficit of the net importing countries. In these circumstances the decline in food aid, which continued in 1974, was particularly serious.

Levels of food aid in cereals and other commodities

	1960/61- 1964/65 average	1965/66- 1969/70 average	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
(.....thousand tons.....)						
Wheat	12 959	10 629	9 487	7 985	5 962	5 116
Coarse grains	1 264	1 831	1 164	1 391	1 467	862
Rice	582	921	2 021	2 273	1 550	906
Cereals	14 805	13 381	12 672	11 649	8 979	6 884
Edible oils & oil seeds	392	348	379	380	219	202
Dairy products	318	227	176	141	116	104

(Source: FAO)

The solution to the food problem faced by developing countries lies in assisting them to produce as much food as they can, to reduce losses of food in harvesting and storage in food deficit areas and in expanding their export earnings to enable them to purchase any deficiencies they may experience. Many donor countries, some of which recently took the decision to concentrate their aid on the poorer countries, have also decided to give priority in their capital aid programmes to agriculture and rural development generally; to some extent, this is reflected in 1974 aid flows where in current dollar terms, capital aid commitments from DAC bilateral and multilateral agencies increased by 40 per cent over 1973 as compared with an increase of 33 per cent for all aid; but the aid effort as a whole was not particularly high in 1974.

Given the size of the food deficit that faces the populous developing countries even at their present low calorie intake, it is clear that a sustained effort is required to establish the basic preconditions for an adequate food supply. In addition to physical works designed to improve conditions of cultivation, a considerable amount of new research is required to deal with the semi-arid areas and the problems of economic food storage systems under tropical conditions; research and development effort is required in the developing countries to facilitate progress in the area but productive results from these efforts will necessarily take some considerable time. Unless, therefore, special arrangements are concluded which would increase the foreign exchange earnings of the non-oil developing countries to enable them to import the additional food that they require under current market conditions, and which they will continue to need until their own production reaches the desired level, the indications are that the scope for food aid cannot be expected to diminish in the course of the present decade.

The World Food Council, which was established in the light of the most recent food crisis, has a fixed minimum annual target of 10 million tons of food aid, and some Commonwealth countries have promised support for the Councils' efforts. Commonwealth countries have also given ministerial consideration to the question of providing an adequate food supply in net importing Commonwealth countries; they decided to establish a separate division in the Commonwealth Secretariat to advise and assist developing countries to benefit from their common experience in food production and storage and rural development generally and so reduce their dependence on food aid. These efforts will complement other efforts at the national, regional and international levels to deal with the very serious problem of the food crises and ensure minimum dietary levels for the population of developing countries.

CHAPTER II

POLICIES OF COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES PROVIDING ASSISTANCE

Commonwealth donor countries¹ continued in 1974 to provide the larger share of their development assistance on a bilateral basis. The share of bilateral flows in total net official development assistance disbursements in 1974 for the four countries was 74.8 per cent, almost the same as in 1973 when the figure was 75.0 per cent. However, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have announced their intention to increase the share of their ODA disbursed through multilateral channels, Canada to 35 per cent and New Zealand to 30 per cent.

Another important policy development related to the terms of aid; grants and grant like flows comprised 77 per cent of ODA disbursements from Commonwealth countries to developed countries and multilateral agencies in 1974 as compared with 78 per cent in 1973. This showed some retreat away from the position of 1973 when grants and grant like flows comprised 78 per cent of ODA disbursements² but policy decisions announced early in 1975 suggest some movement towards higher percentages in future, at least to the poorest countries.

In terms of the distribution of aid, Commonwealth countries are moving in the direction of increasing the proportion of their bilateral aid going to the poorest countries, that is those with per capita incomes of under \$200, and applying more of their aid to rural development and food production.

There was some progress towards untying aid. Some Commonwealth countries agreed to give consideration to allowing imports from the poorest countries to be financed with aid funds, but there was no substantial advance, other than certain emergency relief programmes, in the direction of providing programme aid rather than project aid; the debt renegotiation exercises which were carried out in 1974 could however, be construed in this light.

More detailed information on the programmes and policies of the four Commonwealth donor countries is given hereunder; this is based on submissions made by the respective countries. Only a limited amount of information is available to hand on New Zealand's policies and programmes; future reports will seek to provide more comprehensive coverage.

BRITAIN

Disbursements - Gross disbursements of official development assistance³ rose to \$824.0 million in 1974, compared to \$704.4 million in 1973, an increase of 17 per cent. When other official flows⁴ are added

¹ Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand.

² Net disbursements of non-technical assistance grants by Commonwealth donor countries increased by 46.2 per cent from \$290 million in 1973 to \$424.1 million in 1974.

³ Including various transactions not encompassed in the aid programme.

⁴ These include certain CDC disbursements some of which may be financed under the aid programme but not treated as ODA, and some miscellaneous grants classified as official flows to developing countries but not qualifying as ODA.

to this amount, the total flow in 1974 amounted to \$905 million, as against \$766.0 million in 1973.

Net disbursements of ODA also increased in 1974 to \$721.8 million from \$603.1 million in 1973, a rise of almost 20 per cent. As a percentage of GNP, this represented 0.38 per cent, as compared with 0.35 per cent in 1973. Grants comprised the largest single element in these disbursements, amounting to \$555.0 million, followed by interest-free loans, \$226 million; concessionary loans \$42 million and CDC investment overseas amounting to \$81 million. The weighted average grant element of government-to-government loans, excluding flows through the CDC and debt reorganisation, was 73.6 per cent in 1974.

In geographical terms there has been no deviation from the pattern of the past five years where there has been a gradual decline in disbursements to Europe while Asia and Africa have remained the major recipient areas. Commonwealth countries in these two regions received \$172.7 million, (the largest share of \$141.7 million going to India) and \$108.4 million respectively. \$377 million, or more than half of gross bilateral disbursements went to countries with a GNP per capita of less than \$200 while the most seriously affected countries, as defined by the UN, received \$290 million.

Investments by the Commonwealth Development Corporation increased in 1974 by a net amount of \$53.6 million. The effective rate of interest remained unchanged and advances to the CDC for agricultural projects continued to carry an enhanced concessionary element.

Commitments - The total value of new commitments of ODA in 1974 was \$1,062 million, of which \$580 million or 55 per cent was in grant form¹ and \$483 million in loans; of these loan commitments, 78 per cent was interest-free. The combined grant element of commitments was 86 per cent, excluding debt reorganisation, which is above the DAC Terms Recommendation target of at least 84 per cent in total ODA commitments. Britain is also moving towards the special target set in the Recommendation for aid to the least developed countries that the average grant element of ODA commitments should be at least 86 per cent to each LDC over a period of three years. In order to move towards this target, aid commitments to these countries in 1974 were a mixture of interest-free loans and grants. In addition, Britain has also decided that all its ODA commitments made after 12 June 1975 to the developing countries with a GNP per capita of less than \$200 will be on grant terms.

Debt Reorganisation - In 1974, Britain took part in the multilateral debt relief scheme sponsored by the Aid India Consortium and provided \$22 million as its contribution to the refinancing operation. Under a similar, although interim, scheme sponsored by the Aid Pakistan Consortium, Britain provided relief of \$12 million on debt service payments falling due between 1 July 1973 and 30 June 1974.

Policy towards Untying Aid - Britain has also decided to untie its future ODA loan commitments for procurement in developing countries with a GNP per capita of less than \$200 if the recipient country so wishes. This measure is due to come into effect in the last quarter of 1975. The proportion of British aid tied to British goods and services in 1974 was 57 per cent (excluding the cost of technical assistance).

¹ Including technical assistance and contributions to multilateral agencies.

Education and Training - There were 2,197 appointments to advisory and operational posts under various bilateral technical assistance arrangements of which the largest number, 748, was in the Education Sector. The number of graduate and similarly qualified volunteers in post at December 31, 1974 was 1,215 as compared with 1,631 on the same date in 1973. About three-fifths of the volunteers were teachers while the rest were mainly in nursing, agriculture, engineering and community development. There were 3,800 new arrivals in Britain for training in 1974, compared with 3,900 in 1973 and the total number of people who received training in that year was 14,700 as against 14,450 during 1973.

Rural Development - Britain is taking a more active role in supporting rural development in the developing countries by making clear its willingness to strengthen its contribution to rural development and by seeking out new opportunities for projects both bilaterally and in cooperation with multilateral agencies. A Rural Development Department has been set up within the Ministry for Overseas Development to achieve a more positive promotion of rural development and to implement the new policy emphasis. Present policy envisages that primary focus will be on increased agricultural production and first consideration will be given to annual crops, dairy projects and animal husbandry, while assistance will also be provided for the marketing of food surpluses. The assistance to be made available for rural development can take differing forms - financial assistance, technical assistance or a combination of both - and special attention will also be paid to programmes which will improve the distributional aspects of rural development.

CANADA

Disbursements - The total flow of net disbursements of financial resources from Canada to the developing countries rose from \$1,104.6 million in 1973 to \$1,677.0 million in 1974. As a percentage of GNP this represented an increase from 0.93 per cent to 1.18 per cent, and exceeded the UN target of 1.0 per cent of GNP for total flows.

Net disbursements of ODA increased by 38.6 per cent from \$514.9 million in 1973 to \$713.4 million in 1974, an increase in the percentage of GNP from 0.43 per cent to 0.50 per cent.

Bilateral disbursements of ODA, including grants to voluntary agencies, amounted to \$496.4 million in 1974 as against \$349.4 million, an increase of 42.1 per cent. Of this total, grants rose from \$199.5 million in 1973 to \$280.2 million in 1974 while development loans increased from \$149.9 million to \$216.2 million. In percentage terms, these increases were 40.4 per cent and 44.2 per cent respectively.

Commonwealth recipients of Canadian ODA received gross disbursements of \$265.0 million, an increase of 43.8 per cent over the 1973 figure of \$184.2 million. The share of Commonwealth recipients in 1974 however, remained almost the same proportion of bilateral disbursements as the proportion in 1973, i.e. 53.4 per cent in 1974 compared with 52.7 per cent in 1973.

The Canadian Government continued to apply the guidelines set out in the Foreign Policy Review of 1970 regarding the allocation of bilateral assistance; but, with the changing international economic situation, greater weight has been given to particular criteria among them, such as the country's balance of payments situation. As mentioned in "Aid and the Commonwealth 1973", these criteria are being reviewed as is the question of the number of recipients. In keeping with a decision taken in 1972 to reduce both the number of countries in which a major programme is mounted and the total number of recipients, disbursements in 1974 went to 82 countries as compared with 88 in 1973.

In geographical terms, almost 50 per cent of bilateral disbursements went again to Asia, where the total amount was \$236.2 million in 1974 as against \$162.8 million in 1973. Francophone Africa was next with disbursements of \$100.3 million, followed by Commonwealth Africa with \$83.0 million.

Multilateral disbursements of net ODA amounted to \$217.0 million in 1974, an increase of 31.1 per cent over the 1973 figure of \$165.5 million. Contributions to the general UN fund, the UNDP, WFP and UNICEF comprised more than half the total grants to multilateral agencies (\$76.7 million).

Technical assistance disbursements increased slightly from \$58.6 million in 1973 to \$60.2 million in 1974. The increasing emphasis being shown on the use of developing country institutions for third country and regional training resulted in a decrease in the number of students and trainees educated in Canada from 1,392 to 1,242 in 1974, offset by an increase in the number of third country students and trainees financed by Canada from 421 to 613.

Food Aid - The food shortages in the Sahel region and the Indian sub-continent as well as the balance of payment difficulties experienced by many of Canada's food recipients led to a large increase in disbursements of bilateral food aid which rose from \$65.2 million in 1973 to \$124.4 million in 1974. At the World Food Conference in Rome in November 1974 Canada agreed to supply a minimum fixed volume of food aid over the three-year period 1975/76 to 1977/78, as follows:

- (a) the minimum annual supply of one million metric tons of cereal grains;
- (b) an increase in the provision of non-grain foods to approximately \$45 million annually;
- (c) an increase in the proportion of food aid supplied by Canada through multilateral channels to a minimum of 20 per cent of the total.

Commitments - ODA commitments decreased slightly from \$888.9 million in 1973 to \$816.1 million in 1974: this was largely due to a sharp fall in loan commitments from \$459.5 million to \$184.2 million, which offset a 61 per cent increase in bilateral grant commitments and a 31.7 per cent increase in multilateral commitments. The overall drop in bilateral commitments was from \$687.1 million in 1973 to \$550.6 million in 1974. This drop in loan commitments derived mainly from three factors. First, effort was concentrated during 1973 to commit funds already in the pipeline. Second, some large loan projects were approved in 1974 but the loan agreements were not signed until early 1975. Finally, following the explosion of a nuclear device by India in May 1974, the Canadian Government undertook a review of all aspects of the programme to India (except food and agricultural aid) with the result that the only loan commitment to India was for \$10.2 million to purchase fertilizers.

Multilateral commitments of ODA rose from \$201.7 million in 1973 to \$265.5 million in 1974. This was due exclusively to an increase in grant commitments from \$56.8 million in 1973 to \$165.5 million in 1974, or 191.3 per cent.

Most of the ODA loan commitments were extended under the softer terms of 0 per cent interest, 10 years grace and 50 years maturity. However 7.7 per cent of total loan commitments were extended at the harder terms of 3 per cent interest, 7 years grace and 30 years maturity compared with 4 per cent of total commitments in 1973. Two Commonwealth countries, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica were among those borrowing on the harder terms. The average grant element of total ODA commitments rose from 94.1 per cent in 1973 to 97.2 per cent in 1974, well above the DAC Terms Recommendation of 84 per cent.

Debt Renegotiation - Canada participated in multilateral debt negotiations for Pakistan and Bangladesh although no bilateral agreements covering the fiscal years 1974-75 were finalised until 1975. Canada did not contribute to the 1974-75 Consortium debt relief exercise for India.

Untying Aid - During 1974 there were no changes in Canadian policy on tying of bilateral assistance, Canadian Content Policy nor in procurement regulations.¹

Distribution of Aid - Canadian ODA has traditionally been determined on an area basis; nonetheless, this assistance has been extended predominantly to the poorest countries of the world. There has been an increase in the proportion over the past five years in the share of bilateral funds flowing to the 25 least developed countries and the 33 most seriously affected countries. The LDC's received 15.1 per cent of total bilateral disbursements in 1974 as against 12.9 per cent in 1973 and the MSA's 63.6 per cent as against 55.5 per cent in 1973.

Rural Development - Where the promotion of food production and rural development are concerned, a special Task Force has been set up by CIDA "to make policy recommendations on the means to achieve the most effective Canadian contribution to solving the problem of increased production in the renewable resources sectors, including fisheries, forestry and food" with rural development given special study. Action on the recommendations of the report is being formulated.

New Policy Statement - The Canadian Government has published a "Strategy for International Development Co-operation 1975-80" which provides an assessment of the changes that have taken place in the field

¹80 per cent of total bilateral programme and of this 66 and 2/3rd per cent must be of Canadian content.

of international development co-operation and also a statement of the principles and policies that will guide Canada's development co-operation in the second half of this decade.

The Government has reaffirmed its determination to achieve the United Nation's aid target of 0.7 per cent of GNP and has stated that she will focus her assistance on food production and distribution, rural development, education and training, public health and demography and shelter and energy. The bulk of resources and expertise in the programme will be directed to the poorest countries while at the same time bilateral development programmes will be concentrated on a limited number of countries in order to maximise the impact of net resource transfers. Canada will also support regional institutions which bring together several developing countries and will also promote development projects undertaken by groups of countries.

AUSTRALIA

Disbursements - The Government has declared a policy of achieving the target figure of 0.7 per cent of GNP by the end of this decade. Disbursements in 1974 were in the direction indicated by the statement of policy. The volume of gross disbursements of ODA from Australia increased by almost 50 per cent in 1974 from \$285.9 million in 1973 to \$432.6 million. Net disbursements of ODA were slightly lower, totalling \$430.3 million. As a percentage of GNP, Australia's net ODA rose from 0.44 per cent in 1973 to 0.55 per cent in 1974.

Disbursements of net bilateral ODA increased by 48 per cent from \$262.8 million in 1973 to \$390.0 million in 1974. This increase was largely due to increases in disbursements to Papua New Guinea, from \$192.6 million to \$254.2 million, and in food aid which rose from \$18.7 million to \$72.6 million. As a percentage of total ODA, bilateral disbursements accounted for 91 per cent, again weighted by the influence of disbursements to Papua New Guinea which comprised 59.1 per cent of total net ODA.

Grant Aid - Australia provides its aid almost entirely in grant form. Loans on soft terms are extended in special circumstances when both the project and the country concerned are able to repay the loan or tentatively when Australia is a participant in joint projects with other donors. There was one such loan in 1974 to the Government of Fiji for \$0.9 million to enable that Government to purchase shares in Air Pacific. This was extended at 3 per cent interest per annum with a three year grace period.

Untying Aid - The element of tying in Australian ODA disbursements in 1974 rose to 27 per cent as compared with 20 per cent in 1973. This increase derived entirely from the provision of "aid in kind" (which was classified as tied, and which consists largely of food and commodities for

distress relief), being much higher in 1974 than in 1973. Aid to Papua New Guinea is untied while aid to other countries is normally tied to two-thirds procurement in Australia. In 1974, Australia announced its participation in the DAC agreement on untying of bilateral development loans in favour of procurement in developing countries, and its willingness to work towards general untying of aid with a view to improving the effectiveness of the flow of aid resources.

Distribution of Aid - The sectoral distribution of Australian bilateral ODA has been heavily biased in favour of infrastructure projects in the public utilities sector; in 1974 however a large proportion of the major projects which were planned, commenced or extended were in agricultural production or in services to agriculture. These included a fodder seed farm project in India, and water resource projects in Sri Lanka and Tanzania.

At present Australia supports few bilateral programmes in the social sectors of countries other than Papua New Guinea. Health and nutrition programmes receive support through multilateral or organisations such as the WHO and UNICEF and increased support has also been given to multilateral agencies involved in population programmes.

Disbursements to multilateral organisations rose to \$40.3 million in 1974, as compared with \$23.3 million in 1973. By far the largest share of this sum went to the IDA, which received \$20.3 million, followed by \$3.89 million to the Asian Development Bank. Disbursements to United Nations agencies almost doubled in 1974, in particular flows to UNDP, UNHCR and UNICEF. Australia has also participated in the activities of regional bodies and in 1974 the Government announced a contribution of \$7.2 million to projects conducted under the auspices of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

Geographic Distribution of Aid - Australia's policy on the geographic distribution of its aid is dominated by its special relationship with Papua New Guinea. The proportion of its aid disbursements going to PNG, however, has declined from 70 per cent in the late 60's and early 70's to 59 per cent in 1975. This has come about primarily because of an expansion of other Australian bilateral aid programmes and an increase in the percentage of Australian aid channelled through multilateral agencies and development finance institutions.

Policy in Aid Target and Distribution - Australia has agreed to work towards the 0.7 per cent aid target and in the context of an enlarged aid effort, envisages the possibility of expanding its aid effort to other areas. The guidelines for the allocation of its aid provide that Australian aid should reach the people in greatest need; in 1974 bilateral assistance to the 22 countries classified as "least developed" or "most seriously affected" amounted to \$59.9 million, or 14 per cent of its total aid effort. These guidelines also envisage regional concentration in Asia and the Pacific, but consideration is being given to ways in which Australia can make more effective contribution to the economic and social development of developing countries in Africa. For the time being however, and given the circumstances, Australia envisages that Papua New Guinea will continue to be the major recipient of Australian ODA.

Rural Development - Australia has endorsed the emphasis placed by the World Food Conference on the expansion of food production in the developing countries and has announced its intention to devote an increasing proportion of total aid disbursements to rural development.

NEW ZEALAND

Information on policies guiding New Zealand's development assistance in 1974 is not available up to the present; indications are however that there have been no major changes in policy or in the execution of programmes.

Aid Target - New Zealand became a member of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD in 1973. In March of that year the Government announced, inter alia, that New Zealand would seek to attain the 0.7 per cent of GNP target for official development assistance by the 1975/76 financial year. In its first year as a member of the DAC, net ODA disbursements represented 0.24 per cent of GNP, while total flows represented 0.35 per cent. In 1974 total flows increased to 0.40 per cent of GNP and are expected to increase again in 1975.

Distribution of Aid - The New Zealand aid programme is divided into two broad categories. First, the relief area which is concerned with responding to emergencies, such as flood, famine, earthquake and war, and which at present receive about 5 per cent of funds allocated. Secondly, the development side which is regarded as the most important. Within this area there are on-going projects such as rice storage in Thailand, a forestry project in Fiji as well as two large geothermal projects in Indonesia and the Philippines. New Zealand is also undertaking projects and programmes which are likely to help the lowest income groups in the developing countries by putting a greater input into rural areas and helping labour intensive industries.

New Zealand also aims to achieve a ratio of 30:70 between multi-lateral and bilateral aid flows. The main multilateral channels are the UNDP, the Asian Development Bank and the IDA. At least 50 per cent of the bilateral assistance is directed to the South Pacific programme.

CHAPTER III
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

Total Flow - The total net flow of ODA from DAC member countries to multilateral institutions in the form of grants, capital subscriptions and concessional lending amounted to \$3.06 billion in 1974 as compared with \$2.26 billion in 1973. As a proportion of net ODA flows, these disbursements to multilateral institutions represented 27 per cent in 1974 as against 24.5 per cent in 1973. The table below sets out the disbursements to the recipient institutions:

	\$ million	
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
World Bank Group:		
IBRD	40.0	46.5
IDA	<u>648.7</u>	<u>1,120.8</u>
Total	688.7	1,167.3
IDB:		
Ordinary Capital	4.7	42.5
Special Fund	<u>209.6</u>	<u>204.6</u>
Total	214.3	247.1
Asian Development Bank:		
Ordinary Capital	92.5	25.8
Special Fund	<u>143.5</u>	<u>84.0</u>
Total	236.0	109.8
African Development Fund	23.9	28.4
EEC:		
EDF	181.5	199.6
Other grants ¹	145.3	346.7
Through EIB	36.4	27.5
UN Agencies	660.1	831.3
Other	<u>82.2</u>	<u>102.4</u>
Total	<u>2,268.2</u>	<u>3,060.1</u>

¹Food aid and other contributions financed out of the EEC Budget.

Source: Development Co-operation, 1975 Review, OECD, Paris.

Flow from Commonwealth Countries - Net disbursements of ODA to multilateral institutions by the four major Commonwealth donor countries amounted to \$484.4 million in 1974, an increase of 35.2 per cent over the 1973 figure of \$358.2 million.

Commonwealth donor countries continued, as in previous years, to provide the greater portion of their development assistance on a bilateral basis. Canada, Australia and New Zealand, however, have all declared their intention to increase the flow of funds to multilateral institutions, Canada to at least 35 per cent of net disbursements and New Zealand to 30 per cent; the percentages in 1974 were 29.7 for Canada, 9.4 for Australia and 24.7 for New Zealand. Commonwealth countries continue to contribute to international bodies such as the World Bank and the UN agencies in their regular activities, and play an active part in the various attempts made to cope with emergency situations; these include participation in the proposed World Food Council, the UN Emergency Fund and contributions of food aid for disaster relief. The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation has also been enlarged. In addition to international organisations such as the World Bank, other regional development bodies, such as the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank also receive increasing support from the Commonwealth donor countries who regard contributions to these agencies as a means of fostering regional co-operation on the one hand, and of meeting their multilateral commitments on the other.

EEC Development Assistance - On February 28, 1975, forty-six African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States signed a new convention with the EEC at Lome, Togo with the aim of co-operation between both groups to speed up the development of the ACP countries. These forty-six countries include 20 Commonwealth countries¹ who previously were not included in the First and Second Yaounde conventions.

In addition to provisions for trade and market access the Lome Convention also provides for technical and financial co-operation between the EEC and the ACP countries. The amount decided upon for this purpose was fixed at 3,390 million units of account² plus UA 160 million for the overseas countries, territories and departments making a total of UA 3,550 million, approximately 44 per cent of the UA 8,000 million originally sought by the ACP countries. The Community agreed to an ACP proposal by which the Convention, which is scheduled for a five-year period, will run from the date of signature and not from the date of entry into force. This will result in the funds provided by the Community for the ACP countries having to be brought into operation in four years rather than five.

¹Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Western Samoa, Zambia.

²1 unit of account = \$1.20.

The ACP total will be made up of UA 2,100 million in non-repayable grants, UA 430 million for loans on special terms, UA 95 million risk capital, and UA 375 million for stabilising export receipts - Stabex. The European Investment Bank will provide UA 390 million for loans on normal terms to bring the total to UA 3,390 million.

The terms of the special loans provide for repayment periods of 40 years, 10 years grace and 1 per cent interest.

The risk capital is being provided by the Community for industrial, mining or tourism projects of general interest to an ACP country's economy to supplement the funds of local firms.

Stabex has been introduced into the Lome Convention "to provide a remedy for the adverse effects on unstable export receipts and thus help the ACP countries to secure economic stability, profitability and steady growth". The stabilization fund has UA 375 million for the 5 years of the agreement divided into 5 annual instalments of UA 75 million. At the end of each year any surplus remaining will be carried forward into the next to 20 per cent of the next year's instalment (except in the final year).

Normal loans granted by the European Investment Bank are usually accompanied by an interest subsidy lowering the effective rate of interest paid by the borrower by 3 per cent. The cost of this subsidy will be charged against the provision for non-repayable grants and UA 100 million has been earmarked for this purpose.

Disbursements by Multilateral Lending Institutions

Total net disbursements by multilateral institutions increased from \$3.2 billion in 1973 to \$4.2 billion in 1974, an increase of more than 30 per cent.

The major multilateral lending organizations had to pay higher interest charges on the money they borrowed on international markets in 1974. As a result the World Bank increased its normal lending rate from 7.20 per cent to 8 per cent in 1974 and in 1975 increased it further to 8.50 per cent; while the Asian Development Bank increased its normal lending rate from 7.50 per cent to 8.20 per cent in 1974 and to 8.70 per cent in Feb 1975.

UN Assistance - Net disbursements¹ by the United Nations Agencies increased by 5.6 per cent in 1974 to \$576 million.

The sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly was held in April 1974 to study problems related to raw materials and development. At this session, the Assembly adopted a Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and a Programme of Action to mitigate the current economic difficulties facing the developing world. The Programme proposed the establishment of a Special Fund under the auspices of the UN through voluntary contributions from the industrialised countries and other potential contributors. The statutes for the Special Fund were adopted by the General Assembly at its 29th Session and a Board of Governors also elected. The first meeting was scheduled to be held from 31 March to 4 April 1975.

¹ All in the form of grants.

While awaiting the establishment of the Special Fund the UN Emergency Operation was set up to provide emergency relief and development assistance to the most seriously affected countries. Bilateral and multilateral commitments for emergency assistance to this group of countries entered into in 1974 totalled \$2.7 billion of which \$223 million was committed to the Secretary-General's Special Account. Of these commitments, about \$1.0 billion were from the oil-exporting countries.

World Bank - Disbursements under its ordinary operations by the World Bank for the fiscal year 1974 amounted to about \$1.5 billion, as compared with \$1.2 billion in 1973. Disbursements by IDA rose by 44 per cent to \$711 million in 1974. Lending and investment commitments approved by the Bank rose by 57 per cent over the 1973 figure of \$2.0 billion to \$3.2 billion in 1974. IDA commitments fell to just over \$1 billion, some 20 per cent less than the 1973 total of \$1.3 billion. The replenishment agreement reached in 1973 among 24 contributing members of IDA and Switzerland provided for \$4.5 billion, equivalent to a 55 per cent increase over the previous replenishment. In real terms, this replenishment, because of inflation, could be smaller than the third. Because of this reduction in the real value, the World Bank plans to reallocate the IDA resources in order to concentrate them on the most seriously affected countries.

The Inter-American Development Bank - Disbursements by the IDB amounted to \$673 million in 1974 as compared with \$582 million in 1973. Loan commitments showed an even greater increase of 26 per cent from \$884 million in 1973 to \$1.1 billion in 1974, exceeding the target set by the Bank at the beginning of the year of \$1 billion. Twelve industrialized countries¹ outside the Western Hemisphere declared their intention to seek membership in the Bank and when this is achieved there will be a broadening of the Bank's financial resources. The Bank continued to provide a higher proportion of its loans to the less developed countries of the region and to those with limited markets. The Fund for Special Operations provides loans to the less developed countries at more concessional terms than to the other members and in 1974 the former group received 62 per cent or \$292 million of the total concessional lending of \$475 million extended from the Fund. In all, the less developed countries received \$426 million in loans in 1974 as against \$316 million and in percentage terms these figures represent 38 per cent and 36 per cent of total disbursements respectively, a pattern of steady growth from 22 per cent in 1970.

In April 1974 the IDB entered into an agreement with Venezuela, to administer a Trust Fund of \$500 million. The Fund was established for 25 years and its finance will be provided in five annual instalments of \$100 million by the Venezuelan Investment Fund which was established to manage the surplus derived from increased petroleum income. The basic income of the Fund is to provide financing for projects which will make the greatest possible contribution to the development of the region. The Bank will use the resources of the Fund to finance large-scale projects utilising natural resources in the relatively less-developed member countries and those with limited markets. The Fund may also provide funds to enable the Bank to

¹ Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, the UK, Yugoslavia.

expand its programme for financing exports of capital goods in the developing member countries and may make loans as well as equity capital investments. Loans from the Fund will be made for amortization periods of up to 25 years, with grace periods generally of up to 5 years, interest rate of 8 per cent per year and a commitment fee of 1½ per cent yearly on undisbursed amounts.

Asian Development Bank - The Asian Development Bank disbursed loan funds to a total of \$187.5 million in 1974, as compared with disbursements of \$146 million in 1973. Loan commitments increased by 30 per cent from \$421 million in 1973 to \$547.7 million in 1974. The Asian Development Fund for concessionary lending came into operation in June 1974 when ten developed member countries of the Bank pledged contributions totalling \$225 million. Initial contributions setting up the Fund called for a total of \$525 million, \$210 million to be provided by the three regional members (Australia, Japan and New Zealand) and the balance of \$315 million by the European members, Canada and the United States.

African Development Bank - Disbursements by the African Development Bank reached a total of \$42.7 million in 1974, as against \$23.5 million in 1973. The African Development Fund was formally inaugurated in 1973; unlike the ADB the ADF has non-regional as well as regional membership. Capital subscriptions to the Fund amounted to \$100 million and Canada, Germany and Japan were among the largest contributors. The Fund will provide loans on concessional terms up to a maximum of \$5.5 million for each project. Loan commitments for 1974 were expected to be about \$4.4 million.

The OPEC countries have established a number of multilateral institutions to provide concessional assistance and funds for investments in Arab, African and Islamic countries.

The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) was established in May 1968 and includes all 20 members of the Arab League and Palestine. Its subscribed capital was raised from \$347 million in 1974 to \$1.4 billion in April 1975 to be paid in over 8 years beginning in 1977. In 1974 disbursements amounted to \$6 million but commitments were \$126 million and were equivalent to its then total resources as only half of its subscribed capital had been paid in. Loans to the least developed Arab countries have a grant element of between 39 and 41 per cent while loans to other borrowers have a grant element of between 25 and 27 per cent. A special account administered by AFESD of \$80 million was established in 1974 by the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries for emergency assistance to non-oil producing Arab countries and the entire amount was paid in and disbursed in 1974.

A decision to establish a Special Arab Fund for Africa of \$200 million was reached in January 1974. Disbursements began in October 1974 and had reached \$155 million by mid-1975. The terms of these loans were 1 per cent interest and 15 years' repayment after a 10 year grace period.

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA), opened in January 1975 in Khartoum. Its capital of \$231 million is already fully subscribed and at least \$40 million has so far been paid in. ABEDA's purpose is to foster economic, financial and technical cooperation between Arab and African countries with all African countries who are not members of the Arab League being eligible to borrow. The institution intends to finance medium and small sized projects in cooperation with the World Bank, FAO, AFDB and the various Arab funds. The terms of its lending will be determined by the general economic situation of the recipient country and the nature of the project.

Agreement was reached at the Islamic Conference in May 1974 to establish an Islamic Development Bank with an authorised capital of \$2.4 billion. The purpose of the Bank is to foster the economic development and social progress of member countries and of Muslim communities in non-member countries. The Bank will not charge interest and it is expected to operate largely with equity capital.

A request was made to the Economic Council of the Arab League in April 1974 to examine the feasibility of establishing an Arab Monetary Institution to engage in balance-of-payments financing for members in deficit. The Governors of Arab Central Banks agreed in February 1975 to establish an Arab Monetary Fund with a capital of SDR 750 million (\$910 million) and with functions similar to those of the IMF and World Bank.

Other Multilateral Institutions

Other regional development institutions such as the East African Development Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration also provided loans to their developing country members in 1974; details of their operations are not available.

CHAPTER IV

THE COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (CFTC)

The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation was established as a multilateral development fund administered by the Commonwealth Secretariat. The Fund is an undertaking in mutual self help designed to meet the technical assistance needs of developing member countries, associated states, dependent territories and Commonwealth inter-governmental organisations and agencies. Its establishment, organisation and machinery were described in the reports for 1971 and 1972.

The Fund provides assistance through three programmes. The General Technical Assistance Programme identifies and recruits within the Commonwealth technical and managerial expertise required by developing member countries to meet specific manpower needs. The Education and Training Programme provides for the training of people from Commonwealth developing countries in other developing member countries. The Export Market Development Programme covers market studies and other technical assistance towards the expansion of exports. The Fund also includes a small Technical Assistance Group which provides expertise for short term assignments and has been particularly active in the natural resources area.

The Fund recruits its expertise for technical assistance assignments from all Commonwealth countries, and approximately half of the long term experts provided by the Fund now come from developing countries.

Resources

Resources of CFTC have grown from £400,000 in 1971/72 to £4 million in 1974/75, when planned expenditure was £3.5 million compared with £1,425,000 for the previous year. Expenditure of £5.5 million was approved for the financial year beginning 1 July 1975, and resources are anticipated to be in the region of £6 million. Both developed and developing countries contribute to the resources of the CFTC.

At the 1973 Heads' of Government Meeting in Ottawa, the Canadian Government announced that it would contribute \$2 for every \$1 (or equivalent) pledged by the developing member countries, up to an annual ceiling of C\$3 million. This ceiling was subsequently raised to \$4 million at the 1975 Heads of Government Meeting in Kingston.

Britain pledged to meet 30 per cent of the Fund's total expenditure up to a determined ceiling. In 1974/75 this ceiling was £700,000. For 1975/76 this ceiling has been increased to £1.65 million.

At the 1974 Finance Ministers' Meeting in Ottawa, the Nigerian Government announced its decision to contribute Naira 2 million (about £1.38 million) to the CFTC in equal instalments over 3 years. The Fund is therefore unique in that as long as the developing countries require it and are prepared to pledge support, it is assured of a substantial sum which will be spent entirely for the benefit of the developing countries. So far all Commonwealth countries have supported the Fund and in 1974 initial pledges were received from Solomon Islands, Hong Kong, Papua New Guinea and St. Vincent. Many developing countries also increased their pledges in 1974/75

including Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, The Gambia, India, Lesotho, Malta, Tonga and Western Samoa.

Extension of Terms of Reference

In Dar-es-Salaam in September 1973 the Board of Representatives approved a proposal that the Fund should provide operational as well as advisory experts. Several Commonwealth governments had already asked for operational personnel, and the service subsequently provided has been increasingly used by governments. In 1974 the CFTC approved requests for 55 operational experts. Preference is given to filling new positions or, where existing posts are concerned, those of managerial or organisational responsibility. The training of counterpart staff is an important element in the operational experts scheme. In order to make the scheme as nearly as possible financially self-supporting, the recipient government pays to the Fund an additional contribution equivalent to the local salary for the position in question. The CFTC meets the salary and allowances of the experts in full, together with travel costs and other agreed items of expenditure, in the same way as it does for advisers and consultants. As with advisory experts, the scope and expertise provided has been wide and has included experts in the field of statistics, taxation, banking, metrication, insurance, technical education, management, public administration, accountancy, telecommunications, rural health and engineering.

The 1973 Board Meeting also agreed that the Fund should be able to provide equipment of up to £2,000 in value to support a technical assistance project. The effectiveness of many projects has been enhanced by this provision, particularly when the equipment is not easily obtainable in the country where the project is being undertaken.

It was also decided in Dar-es-Salaam that the Fund should finance studies relating to development assistance which are of general interest to Commonwealth governments. It was agreed that a small proportion of CFTC programme expenditure should be used for this purpose. A number of studies have since being undertaken, both on a regional and on a Commonwealth-wide basis, in response to requests from governments. Studies carried out include an investigation of ways to improve the maintenance and repair of electro-medical equipment, a mineral survey comparing legislative and concessionary agreements, and a study of legislative drafting techniques.

Programmes

The Fund's total expenditure for the financial year ending 30 June 1974 was £1,358,000. Of this expenditure, £694,000 was on general technical assistance, £302,000 on education and training, £125,000 on export market development, and £59,000 for the Technical Assistance Group of experts. It is expected that expenditure for 1974/75 will be in the region of £2,870,000, of which £2,568,000 - more than double the 1973/74 figure - will be accounted for by programme activities.

General Technical Assistance (GTA)

The wide scope of the technical assistance potential is demonstrated by the General Technical Assistance Programme which operates in many areas of economic and social development.

In Bangladesh, the GTA initiated major studies relating to exploration and exploitation of two of the country's limited mineral resources, and the results could have a considerable impact on the development of the economy. In view of the worldwide energy situation, and the shortage of foreign exchange for importing energy requirements, the study of deep coal mining, which is expected to lead to the tapping of known resources of 700 million tons for industrial use and for power generation, becomes crucial. Hardrock, the subject of the other study, is vital to the development of the construction industry and particularly to that of road infrastructure. At present Bangladesh imports this basic material, although it has substantial resources of its own.

Agriculture has featured importantly in one of the projects the programme initiated in Western Samoa. A three man advisory team has assisted with the development of the Government owned Trust Estates Corporation, which is the country's sole or major producer of a number of crops. By virtue of its position, the Corporation is in a position to increase production for export and to lead the way in promoting and improving agriculture in the country as a whole. The Fund also provided two experts to advise on the efficient management of the Electric Power Corporation, as well as experts to advise on the public administration aspects and organisation of a national government scheme of insurance.

A major programme of technical assistance to Papua New Guinea was initiated in recognition of that country's needs as it approached independence. Key technical personnel were provided; advice was given on matters as diverse as national policy, national accounting, constitutional arrangements, public administration, manpower planning, forestry policy and animal husbandry. A feasibility study of the value of establishing a drydock repair yard and bulk shipping was also carried out, and a Supreme Court Judge was provided under the Operational Experts Scheme.

Maritime matters form a connecting thread for a number of GTA projects in Malta. The CFTC provided a principal and a lecturer for the newly established nautical school, where it is anticipated that many crew members of the country's new shipping line will be trained; a ship designer and a production engineer to advise on and assist with the building of new ships, as an extension to the existing ship repairing industry in Malta; and civil engineers to advise on the building of a new dry docks complex.

In the Caribbean, some of the more important GTA projects have been in the field of education. A team was provided to advise on the development of the education system in the Bahamas, and as a result of its report, the Fund has received a number of requests including one for 6 specialist operational experts to advise and assist in the teaching of science-based subjects, including agriculture and marine biology, at secondary level. These subjects are particularly important in the Bahama economy since the Bahamas is aiming to correct the imbalance in its economy by stressing agriculture and fisheries as main activity areas. The Fund's assistance to Jamaica in teacher recruitment has resulted in over 100 teachers being offered appointments by the government.

Technical Assistance Group (TAG)

An economist, a lawyer, a fiscal specialist and scientific adviser compose the headquarters technical assistance group which continued to advise

governments on request, on matters of high priority. Some of these have concerned oil and other arrangements between governments and multinational corporations, and the drafting of related legislation and legal instruments. This type of assistance invariably requires the combined expertise which a multidisciplinary team of advisers can provide, and the group has therefore often operated as a resources team, augmented when necessary by outside experts.

The group provided assistance for the successful re-negotiation by Papua New Guinea of arrangements relating to a copper mine which, although the most profitable in the region, was providing the Government with inadequate returns. Also in that country, TAG assisted in selecting consultants to supervise an agreed drilling programme and in setting out the course of action to be followed if further exploration activity is successful.

The first draft of a survey analysing mining legislation and concessionary agreements in Commonwealth countries in Africa, was completed and is in the process of being revised in the light of comments made by member governments. It has been decided to expand the scope of the survey to other mineral export countries in the developing Commonwealth and it is intended that this service should provide a continuing source of up-dated information on the latest developments in this field.

Territories approaching self government and independence have received assistance from members of the group. For example, both the Solomon Islands and the Seychelles have requested assistance on constitutional and general developmental issues, and on other matters ranging from the provision of technical assistance personnel to the legislation and measures appropriate for the development of mineral resources.

Export Market Development Programme (EMD)

The EMD programme, under which the CFTC assists Commonwealth developing countries to increase their export trade, has steadily increased its contribution in 1974. The technical assistance provided has included market studies in particular products, help with the development of the infrastructure for exporting and with promotional activities, and advice on how the qualities of certain export products can be improved. Most of this work has been done through the provision of advisory and operational experts and through consultancies.

Assistance with the organisation of the infrastructure necessary for the promotion of exports has an important place in the programme's activities. British expertise has been employed to help Cyprus to set up an export credit and insurance organisation, and an Indian expert was assigned to Trinidad and Tobago to advise on the establishment of an Export Insurance Corporation.

Other assistance for the development of exports has taken a variety of forms. In the Caribbean, a study of the USA and Canadian markets for Jamaican furniture and garments identified some opportunities as well as some problems on the production side: CFTC is now to supply production experts to help solve these problems. Also in the Caribbean, a handicraft expert is establishing employment creating and foreign exchange earning craft industries in Barbados. The Bahamas has been provided with advice on industrial development based on local natural resources and on the production of goods for export, and

3 experts have been engaged for a regional project in the Caribbean aimed at improving the qualities of bananas exported from the Windward Islands.

The programme's activities in the Commonwealth Caribbean have been increased since its first regional seminar on export market development, which was held in Barbados in May 1973. A second regional seminar was held in May 1974 in Kenya for Commonwealth African countries. Both seminars were concerned with various aspects of trade policy, and with practical ways of promoting exports.

October 1974 saw a trade fair organised in London by the Government of India's Trade Development Authority as the culmination of an integrated programme of assistance from the CFTC. Despite the unfavourable economic climate, this was a substantial success and generated £400,000 worth of firm orders for Indian exporters. Further orders worth £340,000 were expected to materialise by the end of 1975. In view of this success, a second trade fair was planned for New York in January 1976.

In December 1974 the CFTC organised a Symposium on Tea Market Expansion in co-operation with two other international agencies - the GATT/UNCTAD International Trade Centre (ITC) and the FAO. It brought together representatives of major tea exporting countries, and of the tea councils and tea trade in consuming countries, as well as specialists in marketing and publicity. This Symposium recommended the formation of a central body for the generic promotion of tea, and preparatory work is being undertaken by the CFTC and the ITC on proposals for the constitution, functions etc. of this body.

Mentioned in the last report was the appointment of a Trade Adviser based in Geneva to advise and assist Commonwealth developing countries on the multilateral trade negotiations. He informs and helps member countries on request, and his duties have also included the provision of technical assistance on trade matters. Since his appointment, the Trade Adviser has participated in seminars on matters of interest to Commonwealth countries, and in 1974 participated in a seminar at Addis Ababa at which a number of African member countries were represented.

Education and Training Programme (E & T)

The E & T programme provides support for the training in Commonwealth developing countries of personnel from other Commonwealth developing countries, often for training which is not readily available under other aid programmes. The programme is used to promote new schemes of cooperation, and to expand existing programmes, both in formal education and in the extensive area of non-institutional training. Its activities have covered a wide range of fields relating to development, and reflect the ability to respond, often at short notice, to the needs of Commonwealth developing countries.

It is an indication of the increasing priority that governments are giving to rural development that by far the largest number of requests received have been in the fields of agriculture and natural resources development. 130 CFTC awards were made in 1974/75 in support of students taking courses at various levels, or serving training attachments, in agriculture, forestry, veterinary science, farm management, artificial insemination, and storage of crops. Third country training, which is the

basis of the E & T programme, enables developing countries to share the expertise and resources that have been developed in the institutions of countries with comparable conditions and similar cultural, social and economic backgrounds, either in the same region or elsewhere in the Commonwealth. Cyprus, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Zambia were among the countries that provided training for CFTC funded students in agriculture and allied studies.

Priority continued to be given to the training of technicians. For example, through E & T awards a mining engineer from Lesotho received practical training in Zambia in mining safety and exploration, and a harbour master from the Solomon Islands received practical training in pilotage and harbour procedures in Fiji and Singapore. At the National Small Industries Corporation in New Delhi, 24 technicians from Tanzania have been provided with a tailor-made course that will prepare them, on their return home, to foster small industry development in the Ujamaa villages that are a central feature of Tanzania's rural development programme.

Awards have also been made for study visits. These allow personnel to familiarise themselves with developments and innovations in other countries which may be of practical application in their own. Preference has been given to visits with a clearly defined practical orientation. An estate manager from Dominica, for instance, spent a month in Cyprus studying the processing of citrus fruits; two labour officers from Ghana visited Trinidad and Tobago to observe industrial relations procedures, and a commercial officer from Swaziland went to West Africa to study small-scale retailing. Another project enabled senior officials from Papua New Guinea to spend a month at the National Institute of Public Administration, Kuala Lumpur, studying Malaysia's system of governmental decentralisation.

Study visits by university staff have been facilitated through the establishment of the Academics Exchanges Programme, organised in collaboration with the Association of Commonwealth Universities. This programme is financed by the Fund's E & T programme and is jointly administered by the Fund and the ACU. It has enabled a dozen or so members of university staff in the developing countries to make short study visits, with specific developmental objectives, to sister universities. The Fund and the ACU are also co-operating in the preparation of a Register of Research Strengths in Universities in the Developing Countries of the Commonwealth. This publication, which resulted from the 1974 Commonwealth Education Conference, is expected to lead to a greater exchange of students among the developing countries under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

Financial assistance from the E & T programme has also been provided to support the training activities of a number of Commonwealth or regional organisations and professional associations. For example, a close working relationship between the Fund and the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association has led to several training programmes being mounted both in Africa and the Caribbean. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau, the Commonwealth Geographical Association, and the African Association for Public Administration and Management have been able to run training seminars and courses in various developing countries with CFTC support.

The Directory of Education and Training Resources in the Developing Countries of the Commonwealth, sponsored and financed under the E & T programme and edited by the Association of Commonwealth Universities, was published in February 1974. It lists 120 Universities and 185 technical colleges and training institutions in 31 Commonwealth countries, and its publication has been welcomed by member governments.

Special Commonwealth Programme for Rhodesians

Commonwealth governments have continued to provide assistance for suitably qualified Rhodesians who have left their country for political reasons, or in order to seek opportunities for education and training and employment which are not available to them in Rhodesia. By the end of 1974, more than 1,200 Rhodesians had been offered study places, scholarships and opportunities for employment as a result of offers made by 25 Commonwealth countries under the Special Commonwealth Programme. The Secretariat co-ordinates the operation of the scheme and acts as a clearing house, in liaison with the Organisation of African Unity, appropriate UN agencies, a number of voluntary bodies which assist Rhodesian students, and the Commonwealth governments which are giving assistance.

The Secretariat also administers the Commonwealth Rhodesia Scholarship Programme, under which Canada has pledged up to C\$75,000 annually for Rhodesians resident outside their country who have been accepted as students at institutions in the Commonwealth developing countries. In 1974 Australia decided to contribute A\$45,000 to this programme to enable Rhodesians to take courses in Commonwealth developing countries or in Australia; and New Zealand pledged NZ\$10,000 for the scholarship programme and NZ\$10,000 to provide students in Rhodesia with correspondence education.

CHAPTER V

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE TO COMMONWEALTH RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

Total ODA Receipts

The overall receipts of net ODA by Commonwealth developing countries from the four major Commonwealth donors in 1974 amounted to \$1,008.3 million as compared with \$757.5 million in 1973, an increase in current prices of 33 per cent. (Table 13).

Commonwealth countries in Asia received the largest share of net ODA flows from Commonwealth donor countries in 1974 with receipts of \$394.3 million, (\$260.6 million in 1973). India was the largest single recipient in this area with receipts of \$261.6 million, followed by Bangladesh with \$96.3 million. There was a sharp reduction in receipts by Singapore where there was a decline from \$18.3 million in 1973 to \$4.1 million in 1974.

Although in terms of population and incomes countries in Asia would be expected to receive the largest share of ODA, when measured in per capita terms, these countries did not show the greatest receipts. Indeed, on a per capita basis, countries in Asia received the lowest per capita ODA flows in 1974. Commonwealth recipients in Oceania received \$305.6 million; as in previous years, this was largely due to Australian ODA flows to Papua New Guinea where the increase was from \$192.6 million to \$254.1 million, 32 per cent. In 1973, total net ODA receipts by Oceania amounted to \$239.4 million, the 1974 total representing an increase of 27.6 per cent.

African Commonwealth developing countries received \$188.4 million in 1974 as compared with \$158.9 million in 1973, an increase of 18.5 per cent. For most countries, receipts did not vary much from the pattern of 1973, with the exception of Tanzania and Zambia where there were increases in receipts from \$13.3 million to \$34.5 million and \$16.2 million to \$23.3 million respectively.

For the remaining Commonwealth countries in Europe and America receipts were approximately the same as in 1973, with receipts in Europe totalling \$15.2 million in 1974 as against \$17.8 million in 1973, and in America amounting to \$61.0 million in 1974 as compared with \$57.3 million in 1973.

Of the \$1,008 million in ODA received by Commonwealth developing countries in 1974, \$701 million was in the form of grants and \$308 million in the form of net loans.

Grants

Grants by Commonwealth donors to Commonwealth developing countries increased from \$547.2 million in 1973 to \$700.6 million in 1974, or 28 per cent. (Table 14).

The main recipient area in 1974 was Oceania, with grants totalling \$302.5 million, an increase of 28.9 per cent over the 1973 total of \$234.7 million. Again this 1974 total reflects the volume of flows from Australia to Papua New Guinea with a grant total of \$256.4 million in 1974. Grants to Papua New Guinea from Australia in 1973 totalled \$189.5 million.

Total grants to Asia from Commonwealth donors amounted to \$172.6 million in 1974 as against \$94.5 million in 1973. Both Bangladesh and India received large increases in the flow of grants, rising from \$51.8 million in 1973 to \$92.4 million (40.6 per cent) and from \$16.4 million to \$54.2 million respectively. In the case of Bangladesh the increase was due mainly to a sharp rise in grants from Australia which rose from \$4.1 million in 1973 to \$31.9 million in 1974. As far as India is concerned, the increase was largely attributable to flows from Canada, which rose from \$11.5 million in 1973 to \$44.1 million in 1974.

Grants to Commonwealth countries in Africa in 1974 increased only slightly from \$118.5 million in 1973 to \$123 million. Countries which received noticeably different amounts were Ghana, where grants rose by 68.7 per cent in 1974 to \$13.5 million as compared with \$7.9 million in 1973, and Zambia where grants fell by 28.2 per cent from \$22.3 million in 1973 to \$16.0 million in 1974.

There was virtually no change in grant receipts by Commonwealth developing countries in America and Europe in 1974. For America the total was \$44.4 million in 1974 as compared with \$44.5 million in 1973 and virtually the same distribution among recipients, while in Europe total grants fell from \$16.7 million in 1973 to \$14.5 million in 1974.

Loans

Loans to developing Commonwealth countries were provided primarily by Britain and Canada. In 1974, gross loans amounted to \$394.0 million as against \$311.5 million in 1973, an increase of 26.4 per cent. The table below sets out the regional distribution of gross loans, amortization and net flows. Details of gross loans and amortization may be seen in Tables 16 & 17.

	<u>Loans \$US million</u>					
	<u>Gross</u>		<u>Amortization</u>		<u>Net</u>	
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Africa	81.2	99.1	40.8	33.7	40.4	64.4
America	19.2	22.3	6.4	5.8	12.8	16.5
Asia	204.6	264.8	38.5	43.0	166.1	221.8
Oceania	5.0	5.6	0.35	2.5	4.65	3.1
Europe	1.3	1.3	0.15	0.67	1.15	0.63
Unspecified	0.22	0.80	15.0	0.44	-14.8	-0.36
Total	311.5	394.0	101.3	86.2	210.2	307.8

Commitments

Bilateral ODA commitments from Commonwealth donors rose from \$1,007.3 million in 1973 to \$1,233.4 million in 1974, an increase in nominal terms of 22.4 per cent. (Table 18).

The largest share of this increase went to Asia, where commitments to India rose from \$197.3 million in 1973 to \$341.5 million in 1974. This was followed by commitments to Bangladesh where the increase was from \$66.2 million in 1973 to \$106.1 million in 1974. In percentage terms, the increases were of the order of 73.1 per cent and 60.0 per cent respectively. In both cases also, the main source of these commitments was Britain.

Commitments to Oceania rose from \$298.5 million in 1973 to \$344.5 million in 1974. With the exception of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, all countries in the region received increased commitments over 1973. Both Fiji and the British Solomon Islands recorded increases in commitments of more than 50 per cent above their 1973 amounts (from \$8.7 million to \$13.8 million and \$13.6 million to \$20.1 million respectively), while commitments to New Hebrides more than doubled from \$2.2 million to \$6.1 million.

In Africa total commitments fell slightly from \$288.1 million in 1973 to \$285.5 million in 1974. The decline was most noticeable in the cases of Botswana where commitments fell from \$24.7 million in 1973 to \$3.3 million in 1974, in Zambia from \$63.1 million in 1973 to \$26.3 million in 1974 and Tanzania where the fall was from \$49.7 million to \$33.4 million. These and other decreases in commitments were partially offset on a regional basis by increases to Kenya, from \$20.5 million in 1973 to \$88.0 million in 1974 and to Malawi from \$15.2 million to \$38.7 million in 1974.

Total Commonwealth commitments to America declined by 25 per cent from \$83.0 million in 1973 to \$66.6 million in 1974. Commitments to Barbados virtually vanished with a fall from \$16.2 million in 1973 to \$0.80 million in 1974 while in Guyana there was a fall from \$12.6 million to \$2.7 million. Increases were recorded for Jamaica, from \$5.7 million in 1973 to \$9.2 million in 1974 (61 per cent), Trinidad and Tobago from \$3.0 million to \$5.1 million (76 per cent), while commitments to the Falkland Islands rose dramatically from \$0.38 million in 1973 to \$5.8 million in 1974.

Technical Assistance

Disbursements on account of technical assistance from the four major Commonwealth donors showed a slight increase in 1974 when flows amounted to \$276.5 million as compared with \$257.2 million in 1973.

In geographical terms, the distribution was as follows:

	\$US million	
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Africa	84.9	78.9
America	11.8	11.1
Asia	19.5	20.6
Oceania	101.3	123.9
Europe	0.75	1.2
Unspecified	38.9	40.9

Although full data for New Zealand are not available, it is clear from partial data that the total number of experts provided under intra-Commonwealth technical assistance fell between 1973 when there was a total of 21,313 experts in Commonwealth developing countries (including 119 from New Zealand) and 1974 when this number was reduced to 16,195.

Memorandum on the Official Flow of Resources received in 1974 -

Government of Botswana

1. VOLUME AND SOURCES OF THE OFFICIAL FLOWS RECEIVED

a) Volume of official flows from Commonwealth Sources in relation to the country's requirements for development expenditure

The Botswana Government's financial year runs from April to March, and therefore without undertaking a separate exercise, it would be difficult to exactly give proportion of Commonwealth aid compared with total expenditure on the Development Programme in 1974. However, for the purposes of comparison, the total amount of Commonwealth aid to Botswana in calendar 1974, which can be gauged from donor returns, may be related to a total expenditure figure of about R33 million on the Development Budget. Of this amount approximately one third is funded from Domestic Sources, and the remaining is provided by external donors.

b) Diversification of the Sources of Official Flows

Botswana's flows of aid are to a large extent distorted by the preponderance over the period 1970/74 of capital assistance for the Shashe Project. Figures derived from an analysis of Botswana's aid during this period may not be a reliable guide to trends. Disregarding the Shashe Project, it is probably true to say that the extensive diversification of aid flows since Independence has resulted in a lower proportion of Commonwealth assistance compared with other donors. At the same time the level of Commonwealth assistance has markedly increased. Botswana now receives capital aid from the following sources:

1. Multilateral : IBRD, IDA, ADB
2. Bilateral Programme Aid : UK, Canada, Sweden, Norway
3. Bilateral Project Aid : USAID, Denmark, Germany, Arabs.

In addition Botswana receives a limited amount of aid from non-Government organisations. Finally, initiatives are being mounted to develop an aid relationship with the EDF and EDB.

The above breakdown relates to capital flows. Technical Assistance follows broadly the same pattern, with UNDP substituted for IBRD.

c) Factors affecting the speed of Disbursement of Funds after their Commitment

There are two main sources of delay in this regard :

- 1) Delay in signing the project agreement after funds have been committed, thereby delaying drawdowns;
- 2) Recipient countries difficulties in meeting the particular requirements of donors disbursements procedures.

British aid is time-consuming in the last respect and of the bilateral donors, Canada has at times been a little slow in making available project agreements for signature.

2. TYPES AND USES OF THE OFFICIAL FLOWS

a) Projects or programmes which were given recently a higher priority in the country's development plans or policies, but faced difficulties in attracting suitable official financial or technical assistance

Our main concern is the overall quantity aid available for priority projects rather than any difficulty in persuading the two major Commonwealth donors, UK and Canada, to accept such projects. Canada, however, has a procurement difficulty which limits the fungibility of aid from that source.

b) Experience in securing official flows from donors for local cost financing and assistance not related to specific projects

So far Botswana has been well treated in relation to donor financing of local costs. The British Government finances 100% of the capital costs of projects in the British Programme, so far, the same has applied with Canada. The main donors insisting on a local cost contribution by Botswana are the World Bank and the ADB. USAID and the KFW are now requiring a **substantial** local contribution for major projects.

3. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE OFFICIAL FLOWS RECEIVED

a) Policy governing recourse to loans on commercial and non-commercial terms in the absence of concessionary finance for desired project or programmes

So far Botswana has had limited experience of commercial borrowing for development. We are, however, exploring this avenue for increasing financing for development.

At the moment, debt servicing is not a major constraint, and should not inhibit commercial borrowing. On the other hand, terms of such borrowings may restrict the extent to which such funds can be on-lent to bodies such as the parastatals.

b) Any difficulties arising from tying of aid

British aid to Botswana operates under limited tying rules. Equipment and supplies not manufactured in Botswana have to be ordered from the UK unless there is sufficient grounds for a waiver. Generally waivers are sympathetically considered by ODM, but the time taken to prepare comparative prices imposes a cost on scarce administrative time. The tying of UK aid, however, does not significantly result in preventing certain types of projects being financed. Canadian assistance is more heavily tied, and imposes serious constraints on the types of projects that can be considered for CIDA. Hopefully, this will improve in the future. In comparison, Scandinavian aid is completely untied and easier in this respect to manage.

4. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

a) Trends in obtaining technical and financial assistance as integrated components within single projects

Our experience in this is not particularly wide as yet, though we are combining capital and technical assistance to a limited extent in the agricultural sector. We have no specific comments to make.

b) Comments on the general quality of aid personnel

The majority of Commonwealth technical assistance comes from United Kingdom, and the quality is generally good. Technical assistance from other Commonwealth countries is being received in too small quantities to make a soundly based comparative judgment.

5. AID PROGRAMMING

a) Any problems in obtaining advance indications from donor countries on future levels of official flows

British aid is negotiated on a triennial basis, and we will shortly negotiate the level of capital assistance for the period 1976 to 1979. This makes programming of future levels of aid much easier. The CIDA programme is less well defined, and we have not yet agreed on overall shape and size yet. Until recently, Canadian assistance was on a project-by-project basis.

- b) Projects or programmes for which official flows from Commonwealth countries would be preferred to those from other sources in the current year and the next

We do not have specific comments in this regard.

- c) Changes undertaken or foreseen in the administrative setup for effective utilisation of aid

Botswana has a large and effective aid programme that has been widely diversified since Independence. Management of this aid programme requires great deal of effort if the use of funds is to be optimised. Each donor's programme has individual characteristics that must be understood and allowed for by the recipient country. The necessity of setting up a separate unit within the Division of Economic Affairs to handling programming of aid has now been recognised. It is difficult to see how the diversity between different donors aid programmes will ever change. Indeed it is almost an accepted part of the aid relationship that projects will attract donors in different ways. For the future, what makes effective management of aid programmes easier to achieve are the following:

- 1) Quicker response by the donor country to project submissions. For example, a preliminary indication of the acceptability (or not) of the project should be given in a week or so after submission. Most damaging of all is for a donor to sit on a project for many months without communication, and then to reject it. (This has happened recently with a Commonwealth donor in respect of an important project).
- 2) If a donor has a major bilateral programme in a developing country, its aid agency should have a representative based permanently in that country to facilitate communications. The benefits this conveys to aid management are considerable.

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TABLE 1

Evolution of Net Flow of Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries

1964-74

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<u>ODA - \$ billion</u>	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.7	8.5	9.4	11.3
- as percentage of DAC GNP	0.48	0.44	0.41	0.42	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.30	0.33
<u>Total Flow - \$ billion^a</u>	9.6	10.3	10.4	11.5	13.4	13.8	14.8	16.9	18.7	23.3	26.3
- as percentage of DAC GNP ^b	0.79	0.77	0.71	0.73	0.79	0.74	0.74	0.77	0.73	0.73	0.77
<u>Percentage composition of ODA</u>							(0.78)	(0.81)	(0.77)	(0.79)	(0.81)
Technical Assistance	16	18	21	20	23	23	22	21	22	24	22
Other grants	48	45	41	35	30	26	26	26	29	23	25
Bilateral loans	29	31	32	34	36	35	35	36	27	29	26
Contributions to multilateral institutions	7	6	6	11	11	16	17	17	22	24	27
<u>Percentage composition of total flows^a</u>											
ODA	62	57	58	57	47	48	46	45	46	40	43
Other official	-	3	4	5	5	4	8	7	8	11	8
Private investment ^c	30	33	27	29	36	33	32	31	38	44	39
Private export credits	9	9	11	9	12	16	14	17	8	5	9

^a Excluding grants by private voluntary agencies amounting to \$0.9 billion in 1970 and 1971, \$1.0 billion in 1972, \$1.4 billion in 1973 and \$1.2 billion in 1974, but n.a. for previous years.

^b Figures in brackets include grants by private voluntary agencies in 1970-74.

^c Direct and portfolio, including loans to multilateral institutions.

Source: DAC Chairman's Report, 1975.

TABLE 2

DAC Members, Net Flow of Financial Resources (and ODA) as Percentage of GNP, 1964-74

First figure in each period is total net flow as percentage of GNP.
Second figure (in brackets) is net flow of ODA as percentage of GNP.

	1964-66 av. ^a	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Percentage share in DAC total		
							ODA, 1971-74	Total net flow, 1971-74	Total GNP of DAC countries, 1974
<u>Commonwealth Countries</u>									
Britain	0.95(0.48)	1.02(0.36)	0.97(0.41)	0.92(0.39)	0.83(0.34)	1.20(0.38)	6.8	7.3	5.6
Canada	0.37(0.23)	0.77(0.42)	1.00(0.42)	0.98(0.47)	0.93(0.43)	1.18(0.50)	5.7	5.3	4.2
Australia	0.62(0.51)	1.15(0.59)	1.38(0.53)	0.98(0.59)	0.55(0.44)	0.68(0.55)	3.2	2.1	2.3
New Zealand	0.21(0.19)	0.38(0.23)	0.36(0.23)	0.38(0.25)	0.33(0.27)	0.40(0.31)	0.3	0.2	0.4
<u>Other DAC countries</u>									
United States	0.74(0.49)	0.63(0.31)	0.65(0.32)	0.66(0.29)	0.64(0.23)	0.71(0.25)	35.4	36.5	40.9
Japan	0.52(0.24)	0.92(0.23)	0.95(0.23)	0.93(0.21)	1.44(0.25)	0.65(0.25)	8.8	15.2	13.2
Germany	0.65(0.39)	0.79(0.32)	0.88(0.34)	0.68(0.31)	0.52(0.32)	0.83(0.37)	11.0	9.6	11.3
France	1.33(0.78)	1.24(0.66)	1.00(0.66)	1.06(0.67)	1.10(0.58)	1.22(0.59)	14.9	11.0	8.1
Italy	0.64(0.10)	0.73(0.16)	0.86(0.18)	0.58(0.09)	0.47(0.14)	0.28(0.15)	1.9	2.9	4.4
Netherlands	1.07(0.37)	1.34(0.61)	1.18(0.58)	1.59(0.67)	1.03(0.54)	1.31(0.63)	3.5	3.0	2.0
Sweden	0.40(0.21)	0.74(0.38)	0.67(0.44)	0.66(0.48)	0.73(0.56)	1.15(0.72)	2.8	1.7	1.6
Belgium	1.11(0.49)	1.19(0.46)	1.09(0.50)	1.16(0.55)	1.10(0.51)	1.12(0.51)	2.3	2.0	1.6
Switzerland	0.99(0.08)	0.67(0.15)	1.00(0.12)	0.58(0.21)	0.72(0.16)	0.74(0.14)	0.6	1.2	1.4
Denmark	0.23(0.15)	0.54(0.38)	0.88(0.43)	0.57(0.45)	0.74(0.48)	0.63(0.55)	1.3	0.7	0.9
Austria	0.41(0.11)	0.67(0.07)	0.56(0.07)	0.55(0.09)	0.53(0.15)	0.61(0.18)	0.3	0.6	1.0
Norway	0.37(0.17)	0.59(0.32)	0.50(0.33)	0.38(0.43)	0.48(0.43)	0.81(0.57)	0.9	0.4	0.7
Finland	0.07(0.03)	0.24(0.07)	0.28(0.12)	0.36(0.15)	0.16(0.16)	0.29(0.18)	0.3	0.2	0.6
Total DAC	0.75(0.44)	0.78(0.34)	0.81(0.35)	0.77(0.33)	0.79(0.30)	0.81(0.33)	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aExcluding grants from voluntary agencies. These have amounted in recent years to about 0.07 per cent of GNP in Sweden, around 0.06 in Canada, the United States and Switzerland and less in other countries. For DAC countries combined, they appear to have been of the order of 0.04 per cent of GNP in each year 1970-74, so that they do not greatly influence the comparison between these and earlier years.

Source: DAC Chairman's Report, 1975.

TABLE 3

Net Disbursements, Official and Private, from all DAC Countries and Commonwealth DAC Countries
to Developing Countries and Multilateral Agencies, 1973 and 1974

Category	Million US Dollars				Percentages	
	From all DAC countries		From Commonwealth DAC countries		Commonwealth as percentage of total	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
<u>Official development assistance</u>						
Technical assistance	2,276.2	2,494.3	346.2	375.8	15.2	15.1
Subscriptions and grants to multilateral agencies	2,181.7	3,000.3	355.5	480.8	16.3	16.0
Other grants and grant-like	2,184.2	2,841.6	413.7	612.9	18.9	21.6
<u>Total, grants and grant-like</u>	<u>6,642.1</u>	<u>8,336.2</u>	<u>1,115.4</u>	<u>1,469.5</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>17.6</u>
Other official development assistance (concessionary loans)	2,735.8	2,979.2	317.3	444.3	11.6	14.9
<u>Total, official development assistance</u>	<u>9,378.0</u>	<u>11,315.6</u>	<u>1,432.8</u>	<u>1,913.8</u>	<u>15.3</u>	<u>16.9</u>
<u>Other official flows</u>						
Official export credits	1,117.0	691.2	67.8	141.6	6.1	20.5
Other	1,345.9	1,491.9	72.6	94.0	5.4	6.3
<u>Total, other official flows</u>	<u>2,462.9</u>	<u>2,183.1</u>	<u>140.4</u>	<u>235.6</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>10.8</u>
<u>Total, official flows</u>	<u>11,840.9</u>	<u>13,498.7</u>	<u>1,573.2</u>	<u>2,149.4</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>15.9</u>
<u>Private flows</u>						
Direct investment	6,710.6	6,625.3	928.7	928.6	13.8	14.0
Portfolio investment ^a	3,328.9	3,795.9	107.0	905.7	3.2	23.9
Guaranteed private export credits ^b	1,152.4	2,480.6	196.7	429.1	17.1	17.3
Multilateral portfolio investment	257.5	-69.5	-	-	-	-
Grants by private voluntary agencies	1,364.5	1,222.0	161.7	160.5	11.9	13.1
<u>Total, private flows</u>	<u>12,813.9</u>	<u>14,054.2</u>	<u>1,394.1</u>	<u>2,423.9</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>17.2</u>
<u>Total, official and private</u>	<u>24,655.2</u>	<u>27,552.9</u>	<u>2,967.3</u>	<u>4,573.3</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>16.6</u>
<u>Memorandum Item :</u>						
Food aid	1,132.4 ^c	1,523.0	129.8	268.5	11.5	17.6

Source : DAC

^a Excluding multilateral. Including non-guaranteed export credits.

^b Including non-guaranteed portion of guaranteed export credits.

^c Excluding any food aid on a "grant-like" basis.

TABLE 4

Components of ODA Flows from Commonwealth DAC Countries and
Total DAC, as Percentage of Countries' Total Net Disbursements
of ODA, 1971-74

<u>Category</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
<u>Technical assistance</u>				
Britain	23.1	25.0	29.5	24.4
Canada	12.5	13.3	11.4	8.4
Australia	5.8	4.9	35.7	29.3
New Zealand	24.0	23.8	25.4	27.0
Total DAC	21.5	21.6	24.3	22.0
<u>Subscriptions and grants to multilateral agencies</u>				
Britain	13.1	20.7	26.2	29.9
Canada	24.7	31.2	32.1	29.7
Australia	5.5	5.0	8.0	9.4
New Zealand	21.5	21.4	30.6	24.7
Total DAC	17.1	21.9	23.3	26.5
<u>Other grants and grant-like</u>				
Britain	21.0	28.7	17.3	15.3
Canada	27.4	26.2	27.4	30.8
Australia	81.9	86.1	55.1	61.6
New Zealand	44.9	45.1	37.5	41.6
Total DAC	25.7	29.4	23.3	25.1
<u>Total grants and grant-like</u>				
Britain	57.1	74.4	73.0	69.7
Canada	64.5	70.7	70.9	69.0
Australia	93.3	96.0	98.9	100.3
New Zealand	90.4	90.3	93.5	93.4
Total DAC	64.3	72.9	70.8	73.7
<u>Other ODA (concessionary loans)</u>				
Britain	42.9	25.6	27.0	30.3
Canada	35.5	29.3	29.1	31.0
Australia	6.7	4.0	1.1	-0.3
New Zealand	9.6	9.7	6.5	6.6
Total DAC	35.7	27.1	29.2	26.3
<u>Total ODA</u>				
Britain	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total DAC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Of which, food aid</u>				
Britain	3.1	0.4	2.1	6.7
Canada	22.6	17.8	18.6	20.0
Australia	6.2	6.9	6.9	17.5
New Zealand	-	1.5	6.2	4.1
Total DAC	16.9	15.8	12.1 ^a	13.5

Source: DAC

^aExcluding any food aid provided on a "grant-like" basis.

TABLE 5

Commonwealth Countries:

ODA Disbursements (Gross), 1973 and 1974

	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
All bilateral recipients	543.4	611.2	349.4	496.7	262.8	392.3	20.3	29.5	1,175.9	1,529.7
Commonwealth recipients	449.6 ^a	496.3 ^a	184.2	265.0	212.0	315.1	13.3	18.2	859.1	1,094.6
Multilateral	161.0	212.9	165.5	217.6	23.0	40.3	8.9	9.7	358.4	480.5
Total ODA (Gross)	704.4	824.0	514.9	714.3	285.9	432.6	29.2	39.2	1,534.4	2,010.1
Bilateral to Commonwealth as % of total bilateral	82.7	81.2	52.7	53.4	80.7	80.3	65.5	61.7	73.1	71.6
Increase: all bilateral recipients 1973-74(%)	12.5		42.2		49.3		45.3		30.1	
Increase: Commonwealth bilateral recipients 1973-74(%)	10.4		43.9		48.6		36.8		27.4	
Increase of prices, 1973-74(%)	17.3		28.9		25.8		..			

^a Includes CDC investment loans containing grant element greater than 25%.

Source: DAC and country returns to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

TABLE 6

Commonwealth Countries:

ODA Disbursements (Net)^a, 1973 and 1974

	Million US Dollars									
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
All bilateral recipients	442.3	509.2	349.4	496.4	262.8	390.0	20.1	29.5	1,074.6	1,425.1
Commonwealth recipients	348.5 ^b	412.6 ^b	184.2	264.7	212.0	312.8	13.2	18.2	757.9	1,008.3
Multilateral	160.8	212.6	165.5	217.0	23.0	40.3	8.9	9.7	358.2	479.6
Total ODA (Net)	603.1	721.8	514.9	713.4	285.9	430.3	29.1	39.2	1,433.0	1,904.7
Bilateral to Commonwealth as % of total bilateral	78.8	81.0	52.7	53.3	80.7	80.2	65.7	61.7	70.5	70.8
Increase: all bilateral recipients 1973-74 (%)	15.1		42.1		48.4		46.8		32.6	
Increase: Commonwealth bilateral recipients 1973-74 (%)	18.4		43.7		47.5		37.9		33.0	
Increase of prices, 1973-74 (%)	17.3		28.9		25.8		..			

^aNet of amortization.^bIncludes CDC investment loans containing grant element greater than 25%.

Source: DAC and country returns to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

TABLE 7

Commonwealth Countries:

ODA Disbursements (Net Transfer)^a, 1973 and 1974

	Million US Dollars									
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
All bilateral recipients	356.8	415.3	349.4	495.2	262.8	390.0	20.1	29.5	989.1	1,330.0
Commonwealth recipients	263.1 ^b	326.1 ^b	184.2	263.7	212.0	312.8	13.2	18.2	672.5	920.8
Multilateral	160.8	212.6	165.5	217.0	23.0	40.3	8.9	9.7	358.2	479.6
Total ODA (Net transfer)	517.6	627.9	514.9	712.2	285.9	430.3	29.1	39.2	1,347.5	1,809.6
Bilateral to Commonwealth as % of total bilateral	73.7	78.5	52.7	53.3	80.7	80.2	65.7	61.7	68.0	69.2
Increase: all bilateral recipients 1973-74(%)	16.4		41.7		48.4		46.8		34.5	
Increase: Commonwealth bilateral recipients 1973-74(%)	23.9		43.2		47.5		37.9		36.9	
Increases of prices, 1973-74(%)	17.3		28.9		25.8		..			

^a Net of amortization and interest.^b Includes CDC investment loans containing grant element greater than 25%.

Source: DAC and country returns to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

TABLE 8

Commonwealth Countries:

Total Official Flows Disbursements (Net)^a, 1973 and 1974

	Million US Dollars									
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
All bilateral recipients	483.0	589.6	425.5	648.1	262.8	390.0	20.1	29.5	1,191.4	1,657.2
Commonwealth recipients	366.5 ^b	432.9 ^b	199.1	273.0	212.0	312.8	13.2	18.2	790.8	1,036.9
Multilateral	160.8	212.6	165.5	225.0	24.9	35.8	9.9	9.7	361.1	483.1
Total Official Flows (Net)	643.8	802.2	591.0	873.1	287.8	425.8	30.1	39.2	1,552.7	2,140.3
Bilateral to Commonwealth as % of total bilateral	75.9	73.4	46.8	42.1	80.7	80.2	65.7	61.7	66.4	62.6
Increase: all bilateral recipients 1973-74(%)	22.1		52.3		48.4		46.8		39.1	
Increase: Commonwealth bilateral recipients 1973-74 (%)	18.1		37.1		47.5		37.9		31.1	
Increase of prices, 1973-74 (%)	17.3		28.9		25.8		..			

^a Net of amortization. Includes flows from official sources which do not qualify as ODA under the DAC definition.

^b Includes CDC investment loans containing grant element greater than 25%.

Source: DAC and country returns to Commonwealth Secretariat.

TABLE 9

Commonwealth Countries:

Bilateral ODA Commitments, 1973 and 1974

	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
All recipients	630.8	757.2	687.1	550.6	329.7	394.5	27.8	51.1	1,675.4	1,753.4
Commonwealth recipients	399.3	623.5	304.5	251.8	286.6	331.1	16.9	26.9	1,007.3	1,233.3
Commonwealth as % of total	63.3	82.3	44.3	45.7	86.9	83.9	60.8	52.6	60.1	70.3
Increase: all recipients 1973-74 (%)	20.0		-19.9		19.7		83.8		4.7	
Increase: Commonwealth recipients 1973-74 (%)	56.1		-17.3		15.5		59.2		22.4	
Increase of prices, 1973-74 (%)	17.3		28.9		25.8		..			

Source: DAC and country returns to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

TABLE 10

Official Development Assistance, Volume and Terms of Commitments, 1974

Grant Element of New Commitments			<u>Volume as percentage of GNP</u>
<u>Over 90%</u>	<u>80 - 90%</u>	<u>Below 80%</u>	
Sweden	99		1.10
Norway	100	Netherlands 87	0.88
Denmark	94	France (88)	0.79
Belgium	96	Germany (84)	0.71
AUSTRALIA	99		0.69
CANADA	97	BRITAIN 86	0.68
NEW ZEALAND	99		0.62
		United States 90	0.58
Italy	(98)	Finland 89	0.57
Switzerland	97		0.57
		Japan 61	0.52
		Austria 49	0.42
			0.38
			0.26
			0.26
			0.25
			0.15

Source: DAC Chairman's Report, 1975.

TABLE 11

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC AND
PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBTS AS PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS
OF GOODS AND NON-FACTOR SERVICES, 1967 AND 1973

	<u>Commonwealth</u>		<u>Other Developing</u>		
	<u>Countries</u>		<u>Countries</u>		
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1973</u>		<u>1967</u>	<u>1973</u>
			Egypt	19.5	34.6
			Peru	11.1	32.5 ^e
Zambia	2.4	28.0	Uruguay	17.0	30.1
India ^a	24.9	20.1	Mexico	23.8	25.2
Bangladesh	16.7	19.4 ^b	Israel	15.7	20.8
(with Pakistan)			Argentina	25.9	18.3
			Bolivia	5.9	14.8
			Brazil	16.0	13.9
			S. Korea	8.2	13.9
			Tunisia	20.8	13.8
Sri Lanka	3.5	12.6	Colombia	14.2	13.0
			Sudan	5.6	11.1
			Chile	12.6	11.0 ^c
			Congo Peoples Rep.	5.0	10.7
			Iran ^a	4.9	10.6
			Turkey	16.4	10.4
			Morocco	7.3	9.7
Malawi	6.9	9.0	Paraguay	7.4	9.5
Sierra Leone	8.3	8.4	Ecuador	6.7	7.5
			Syria	11.6	7.3
			Indonesia	5.3	7.1
Tanzania ^d	4.6	6.7	Zaire	2.4	7.0
Uganda ^d	5.4	5.6	Ethiopia	9.7	6.4
Guyana ^d	5.2	5.4	Ivory Coast	6.5	6.3
Kenya ^d	6.8	5.2	Philippines	7.2	6.3
Jamaica	2.2	5.0	Togo	2.4	4.7
Trinidad & Tobago	3.0	4.1	Venezuela	1.8	4.2
			Guatemala	7.4	3.8
			Jordan	1.8	3.7
			Somalia	2.1	3.6
			China, Republic of	3.3	3.5
Ghana	7.2	2.3	Burundi	2.6	3.0
Malaysia	2.1	2.3	Iraq	0.9	3.0
Nigeria	5.0	2.1	Thailand	3.6	2.6
Cyprus	2.3	2.0	Mali	10.9	1.6
Mauritius	3.6	1.7	Rwanda	6.3	1.3
Singapore	0.1	0.4			

^a Data for fiscal years. ^b 1971.

^c Service payments declined due to debt reorganization.

^d Including one-third of debt service payments of institutions of the East African Community.

^e Service payments reflect prepayments. For Peru, the ratio without prepayments would be about 23%.

Source: World Bank/IDA, Annual Report 1975.

TABLE 12 (PART 1)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY MAJOR COMMONWEALTH DONORS
TO OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1973 and 1974

		Disbursements						Million US Dollars	
		Britain	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Total			
						1973	1974		
Grants (excl. technical assistance)	1973	96.2	69.6	115.3	8.9	290.0		424.1	
	1974	96.3	116.0	199.8	12.1				
Loans	1973	213.1	94.7	3.1	0.5	311.5		394.0	
	1974	265.5	126.7	0.9	0.9				
Expenditure on technical assistance	1973	140.3	19.9	93.6	3.4	257.2		276.5	
	1974	134.6	22.3	114.4	5.2				
<u>Total gross</u>	1973	449.6	184.2	212.0	12.8	858.7		1,094.6	
	1974	496.3	265.0	315.1	18.2				
Amortization received	1973	101.1	-	-	0.1	101.2		86.2	
	1974	83.7	0.3	2.3	-				
<u>Total net</u>	1973	348.5	184.2	212.0	12.7	757.4		1,008.3	
	1974	412.6	264.7	312.8	18.2				
Interest received	1973	85.4	-	-	-	85.4		87.5	
	1974	86.5	1.0	-	-				
<u>Total net transfer</u>	1973	263.1	184.2	212.0	12.7	672.0		920.8	
	1974	326.1	263.7	312.8	18.2				

TABLE 12 (PART 2)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY MAJOR COMMONWEALTH DONORS
TO OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1973 and 1974

	<u>Technical Assistance</u>	Number of persons					
		Britain	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Total	
						1973	1974 ^a
Experts ^b	1973	10,960	625	9,609	119	21,313	
	1974	10,007	587	5,601	..		16,195
Trainees	1973	2,955	617	1,139	242	4,953	
	1974	2,652	538	1,083	..		4,273
Students	1973	5,514	667	1,546	531	8,258	
	1974	5,528	607	1,133	..		7,268
Volunteers	1974	1,868	790	141	..		2,799

^a Excluding New Zealand.

^b For 1973, addition of Educational Experts, Operational Personnel and Advisers (excluding volunteers).
For 1974, all Technical Co-operation Personnel (excluding volunteers).

TABLE 13

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES: NET ODA RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH DONORS, 1973 and 1974

		Disbursements								Million US Dollars	
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
		1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Africa	Total	102.78	108.41	52.10	76.49	1.92	3.30	0.07	0.22	158.37	188.42
	Botswana	2.78	8.16	11.42	3.13	0.02	-	-	-	16.22	11.29
	Gambia	2.01	2.36	-	-	0.05	0.03	-	-	2.06	2.39
	Ghana	2.06	1.22	6.71	11.78	0.20	0.23	0.01	0.02	10.98	13.25
	Kenya	21.12	23.65	2.22	2.61	0.17	0.13	0.01	-	25.76	28.39
	Lesotho	2.50	5.87	0.15	0.29	0.07	0.07	-	-	2.72	6.23
	Malawi	12.80	16.62	0.91	1.33	0.10	0.09	0.01	-	15.82	18.56
	Mauritius	3.63	2.29	0.16	0.12	0.29	0.98	0.01	0.05	2.29	5.62
	Nigeria	11.96	3.61	10.32	10.62	0.26	0.21	0.01	0.02	22.57	12.28
	St. Helena	1.77	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.77	2.62
	Seychelles	7.88	8.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.88	8.38
	Sierra Leone	0.99	-0.35	0.13	0.21	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	1.19	0.13
	Swaziland	2.78	7.27	0.12	0.23	0.03	0.02	-	-	2.93	7.72
	Uganda	1.39	-1.38	1.36	0.28	0.05	0.12	-	-	2.80	-0.98
	Tanzania	2.06	2.02	11.08	31.62	0.15	0.79	-	0.03	13.29	32.26
	Zambia	13.33	18.80	2.59	3.91	0.22	0.52	0.01	0.09	16.15	23.32
General -											
	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	5.32	2.59	2.02	6.80	0.03	0.03	-	-	7.39	11.22
General -											
	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	0.77	0.22	0.67	0.62	-	-	-	-	1.22	1.08
America	Total	22.50	22.55	12.70	18.32	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03	57.28	60.95
	Bahamas	0.01	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.05
	Barbados	1.67	1.26	2.58	1.62	0.01	0.01	-	-	2.26	2.89
	Belize	3.66	2.35	0.25	0.35	-	-	-	-	2.11	2.70
	Bermuda	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
	Jamaica	3.29	5.57	2.25	2.72	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	7.58	8.35
	Trinidad and Tobago	-0.06	0.97	0.93	0.52	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.88	1.52
	Associated States	20.29	17.62	3.21	2.20	-	0.01	-	-	23.70	22.05
	Dependencies	8.28	7.51	0.50	0.66	-	-	-	-	8.98	8.17
	Falkland Is.	0.52	2.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.52	2.76
	Guyana	-0.10	1.25	2.36	2.22	0.01	0.01	-	-	2.27	5.50
	General-West Indies	2.72	1.16	0.21	3.77	0.01	-	-	-	2.92	2.93
Asia	Total	126.78	172.72	117.36	170.12	12.01	28.28	2.23	2.91	260.58	392.27
	Bangladesh	6.52	15.06	52.90	28.55	2.06	31.92	0.76	0.75	66.26	96.28
	India	88.92	121.72	52.77	112.56	1.96	7.13	0.22	0.20	125.89	261.61
	Maldives Is.	0.22	0.06	-	-	0.07	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.32	0.20
	Sri Lanka	3.95	2.09	2.76	7.06	2.25	2.26	0.02	0.05	11.00	13.66
	Brunei	0.12	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.12	0.12
	Hong Kong	-0.53	-0.22	0.79	-	0.02	0.01	0.03	-	0.31	-0.23
	Malaysia	8.72	7.20	1.65	1.58	2.52	2.05	1.00	1.59	15.91	12.62
	Singapore	16.73	2.66	0.29	0.39	0.77	0.80	0.35	0.28	18.32	2.13
	Others	2.07	2.08	-	-	0.32	-	-	-	2.21	2.08
Oceania	Total	33.33	30.23	0.05	0.02	196.36	261.03	9.63	12.08	239.37	305.58
	Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.08	2.22	5.53	2.25	5.61
	Fiji	3.25	6.61	0.03	0.02	2.36	2.53	1.39	1.53	12.03	12.71
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	5.38	5.01	-	-	0.27	0.22	0.02	0.03	5.89	5.28
	New Hebrides	6.91	6.63	-	-	0.08	0.21	0.01	-	7.00	6.82
	Papua New Guinea	0.02	0.03	-	-	192.62	252.15	-	0.28	192.66	252.26
	Br. Solomon Is.	11.12	11.33	-	-	0.16	0.22	0.03	0.07	11.33	11.62
	Tonga	0.29	0.28	-	-	0.29	0.72	0.25	0.62	1.23	1.82
	Western Samoa	0.12	0.08	0.02	-	0.33	0.66	1.20	2.26	1.89	3.00
	Other Oceania	1.00	0.26	-	-	-	-	2.09	3.76	3.09	2.02
Europe	Total	17.78	15.13	0.01	-	-	0.08	0.01	-	17.80	15.21
	Cyprus	0.66	0.72	-	-	-	0.08	0.01	-	0.67	0.82
	Gibraltar	6.25	6.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.25	6.63
	Malta	10.87	7.76	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	10.88	7.76
Unspecified		23.37	23.38	-	-	-	-	0.52	0.95	23.56	22.33
Total		328.52	412.62	182.22	262.70	212.00	312.82	12.70	18.19	757.26	1,008.37

TABLE 14

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES: GRANTS ^a FROM COMMONWEALTH DONORS, 1973 and 1974

Disbursements		Million US Dollars									
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
		1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Africa	Total	95.54	87.26	20.98	32.17	1.92	3.30	0.07	0.22	118.51	122.95
	Botswana	4.25	5.19	0.19	0.32	0.02	-	-	-	4.68	5.51
	Cambodia	1.08	1.50	-	-	0.05	0.03	-	-	1.13	1.53
	Ghana	3.10	2.66	2.62	10.61	0.20	0.23	0.01	0.02	7.93	13.52
	Kenya	12.26	16.15	3.31	3.02	0.17	0.13	0.01	-	17.75	19.30
	Lesotho	2.55	5.92	0.15	0.29	0.07	0.07	-	-	4.77	6.28
	Malawi	2.95	7.61	0.12	0.33	0.10	0.09	0.01	-	5.17	8.03
	Mauritius	1.39	1.32	0.16	0.12	0.29	0.98	0.01	0.05	2.05	2.47
	Nigeria	12.46	8.90	2.22	6.92	0.26	0.21	0.01	0.02	17.15	16.05
	St. Helena	1.77	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.77	2.62
	Seychelles	7.78	8.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.78	8.23
	Sierra Leone	1.68	1.00	0.13	0.21	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	1.88	1.28
	Swaziland	2.12	1.25	0.12	0.23	0.03	0.02	-	-	2.27	1.90
	Uganda	3.99	0.98	0.72	0.27	0.05	0.12	-	-	4.78	1.37
	Tanzania	3.20	3.06	3.29	6.13	0.15	0.79	-	0.03	7.04	10.01
	Zambia	20.50	13.70	1.52	1.70	0.22	0.52	0.01	0.09	22.27	16.03
	General -										
	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	7.29	6.31	1.32	0.98	0.03	0.03	-	-	8.62	7.32
	General -										
	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	0.77	0.22	0.67	0.62	-	-	-	-	1.22	1.08
America	Total	37.09	32.97	7.32	11.37	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03	44.51	44.22
	Bahamas	0.01	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.05
	Barbados	0.27	0.53	0.58	0.33	0.01	0.01	-	-	1.06	0.87
	Belize	2.01	2.26	0.25	0.35	-	-	-	-	2.26	2.81
	Bermuda	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
	Jamaica	1.82	1.35	0.96	0.66	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	2.82	2.05
	Trinidad and Tobago	0.37	0.32	0.27	0.18	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.65	0.51
	Associated States	17.15	12.12	3.21	2.21	-	0.01	-	-	20.58	18.32
	Dependencies	8.38	7.29	0.50	0.66	-	-	-	-	8.88	8.15
	Falkland Is.	0.30	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	2.52
	Guyana	0.22	0.27	0.96	1.21	0.01	0.01	-	-	1.19	1.69
	General-West Indies	2.32	1.63	0.21	3.77	0.01	-	-	-	4.56	5.20
Asia	Total	16.96	26.20	61.13	92.99	12.01	28.28	2.23	2.91	92.53	172.58
	Bangladesh	3.12	12.69	23.90	27.06	2.06	31.92	0.76	0.75	51.82	92.22
	India	2.66	2.71	11.52	22.12	1.96	7.13	0.22	0.20	16.38	52.16
	Maldives Is.	0.22	0.06	-	-	0.07	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.32	0.20
	Sri Lanka	1.52	1.12	3.55	2.23	2.25	2.26	0.02	0.05	7.38	7.86
	Brunei	0.12	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.12	0.12
	Hong Kong	0.26	0.21	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.03	-	0.31	0.22
	Malaysia	2.85	2.11	1.65	1.19	2.52	2.05	1.00	1.59	12.02	10.92
	Singapore	2.10	1.11	0.29	0.39	0.77	0.80	0.35	0.28	3.71	2.58
	Others	2.07	2.08	-	-	0.32	-	-	-	2.41	2.08
Oceania	Total	32.22	26.90	0.05	0.02	193.25	262.38	9.22	13.16	232.72	302.28
	Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.08	3.81	2.61	3.82	2.69
	Fiji	7.85	5.50	0.03	0.02	2.36	3.59	1.39	1.53	11.63	10.66
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	5.38	5.01	-	-	0.27	0.22	0.02	0.03	5.89	5.28
	New Hebrides	6.91	6.63	-	-	0.08	0.21	0.01	-	7.00	6.82
	Papua New Guinea	0.02	0.03	-	-	189.53	256.22	-	0.28	189.55	256.75
	Br. Solomon Is.	10.79	9.19	-	-	0.16	0.22	0.03	0.07	10.98	9.50
	Tonga	0.25	0.23	-	-	0.29	0.72	0.25	0.62	0.99	1.57
	Western Samoa	0.02	0.05	0.02	-	0.33	0.66	1.20	2.26	1.77	2.97
	Other Oceania	1.00	0.26	-	-	-	-	2.09	3.76	3.09	2.02
Europe	Total	16.62	12.26	0.01	-	-	0.08	0.01	-	16.66	12.52
	Cyprus	0.21	0.85	-	-	-	0.08	0.01	-	0.22	0.93
	Gibraltar	5.36	5.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.36	5.32
	Malta	10.87	8.27	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	10.88	8.27
Unspecified		38.11	23.07	-	-	-	-	0.52	0.95	38.28	24.02
Total		236.56	230.86	89.51	138.29	208.87	312.19	12.29	17.27	527.23	700.61

^aIncluding Technical Assistance, details of which are shown in Table 15.

TABLE 15

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM COMMONWEALTH DONORS, 1973 and 1974

		Disbursements								Million US Dollars	
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
		1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Africa	Total	68.68	61.44	14.61	15.88	1.52	1.45	0.07	0.09	84.88	78.86
	Botswana	2.38	3.02	0.19	0.27	0.04	-	-	-	2.61	3.29
	Gambia	1.08	1.10	-	-	0.05	0.03	-	-	1.13	1.13
	Ghana	3.10	2.66	1.84	1.69	0.20	0.22	0.01	0.02	5.15	4.59
	Kenya	11.63	10.76	3.26	2.95	0.17	0.13	0.01	-	15.07	13.84
	Lesotho	1.38	1.29	0.15	0.25	0.07	0.07	-	-	1.60	1.61
	Malawi	5.30	7.59	0.10	0.28	0.10	0.09	0.01	-	5.51	7.96
	Mauritius	1.40	1.35	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.01	0.01	1.64	1.57
	Nigeria	12.26	8.87	2.51	4.22	0.26	0.21	0.01	0.02	15.04	13.32
	St. Helena	0.23	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.32
	Seychelles	1.59	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.59	1.76
	Sierra Leone	1.68	1.00	-	-	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	1.75	1.07
	Swaziland	2.03	1.00	0.12	0.32	0.03	0.02	-	-	2.18	1.34
	Uganda	3.99	0.97	0.58	0.24	0.05	0.12	-	-	4.62	1.33
	Tanzania	3.40	3.06	2.70	2.52	0.14	0.18	-	0.02	6.24	5.78
	Zambia	9.82	10.28	1.41	1.55	0.22	0.20	0.01	0.01	11.46	12.04
	General -										
	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	7.29	6.31	1.31	0.98	0.03	0.03	-	-	8.63	7.32
	General -										
	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	0.12	0.10	0.31	0.49	-	-	-	-	0.43	0.59
America	Total	8.36	8.06	3.41	3.04	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03	11.84	11.18
	Bahamas	0.01	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.05
	Barbados	0.47	0.53	0.30	0.24	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.78	0.78
	Belize	0.69	0.86	0.15	0.17	-	-	-	-	0.84	1.03
	Bermuda	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
	Jamaica	1.84	1.35	0.91	0.55	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	2.78	1.94
	Trinidad and Tobago	0.37	0.32	0.26	0.17	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.64	0.50
	Antigua	0.32	0.36	0.15	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.47	0.43
	Dominica	0.38	0.35	0.08	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.46	0.40
	Grenada	0.12	0.10	0.16	0.09	-	-	-	-	0.28	0.19
	Montserrat	0.24	0.26	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.28
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	0.30	0.28	0.19	0.19	-	-	-	-	0.49	0.47
	St. Lucia	0.37	0.39	0.22	0.33	-	0.01	-	-	0.59	0.73
	St. Vincent	0.29	0.15	0.13	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.21
	Cayman Is.	0.19	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.36
	Turks and Caicos Is.	0.20	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.23
	Br. Virgin Is.	0.14	0.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.42
	Falkland Is.	0.13	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.18
	Guyana	0.22	0.47	0.41	0.31	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.64	0.79
	General - West Indies	2.08	1.37	0.42	0.79	0.01	0.01	-	-	2.51	2.16
Asia	Total	12.43	11.62	2.12	3.40	3.24	3.85	1.70	1.72	19.49	20.59
	Bangladesh	1.51	2.10	0.26	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.21	0.23	2.27	2.94
	India	2.66	2.71	0.28	1.70	0.36	0.29	0.10	0.05	3.40	4.75
	Maldives Is.	0.01	-	-	-	0.07	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.11	0.14
	Sri Lanka	1.54	1.12	0.06	0.07	0.27	0.47	0.04	0.02	1.91	1.68
	Brunei	0.12	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.12	0.12
	Hong Kong	0.24	0.21	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.03	-	0.29	0.22
	Malaysia	4.71	4.01	1.03	0.92	1.46	1.88	0.98	1.12	8.18	7.93
	Singapore	1.25	0.96	0.49	0.39	0.77	0.80	0.31	0.26	2.82	2.41
	Other Asia	0.39	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.39	0.40
Oceania	Total	11.37	11.37	0.05	0.04	88.75	109.09	1.10	3.38	101.27	123.88
	Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.14	1.01	0.14	1.04
	Fiji	4.65	3.88	0.03	0.04	0.57	1.22	0.37	0.69	5.62	5.83
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	1.83	1.93	-	-	0.13	0.13	0.02	0.01	1.98	2.07
	New Hebrides	1.06	1.31	-	-	0.04	0.07	0.01	-	1.11	1.38
	Papua New Guinea	0.02	0.03	-	-	87.53	106.94	-	0.18	87.55	107.15
	Br. Solomon Is.	3.44	3.92	-	-	0.13	0.14	0.03	0.07	3.60	4.13
	Tonga	0.19	0.23	-	-	0.16	0.30	0.13	0.10	0.48	0.63
	Western Samoa	0.02	0.04	0.02	-	0.19	0.26	0.30	1.04	0.53	1.34
	Other Oceania	0.16	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.28	0.26	0.31
Europe	Total	0.74	1.20	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.75	1.20
	Cyprus	0.41	0.85	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.42	0.85
	Gibraltar	0.19	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.27
	Malta	0.14	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.08
Unspecified		38.73	40.89	-0.29	-0.04	-	-	0.51	-	38.95	40.85
Total		140.31	134.58	19.90	22.32	93.56	114.42	3.41	5.22	257.18	276.54

TABLE 16

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES: GROSS LOANS FROM COMMONWEALTH DONORS, 1973 and 1974

		Disbursements									
		Million US Dollars									
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
		1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Africa	Total	50.05	54.64	31.13	44.52	-	-	-	-	81.18	99.16
	Botswana	2.57	3.25	11.23	2.81	-	-	-	-	13.80	6.06
	Gambia	1.23	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.23	1.20
	Ghana	1.32	-	2.09	1.17	-	-	-	-	3.41	1.17
	Kenya	13.93	16.31	1.13	1.59	-	-	-	-	15.06	17.90
	Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malawi	11.97	11.26	0.80	1.50	-	-	-	-	12.77	12.76
	Mauritius	3.15	4.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.15	4.23
	Nigeria	6.69	5.06	5.92	3.92	-	-	-	-	12.61	8.98
	St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-
	Sierra Leone	0.81	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.81	0.04
	Swaziland	6.30	6.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.30	6.84
	Uganda	0.45	0.03	0.62	0.01	-	-	-	-	1.07	0.04
	Tanzania	0.27	0.48	7.59	25.49	-	-	-	-	7.86	25.97
	Zambia	1.10	5.94	1.05	2.21	-	-	-	-	2.15	8.15
	General -										
	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	0.01	-	0.70	5.82	-	-	-	-	0.71	5.82
	General -										
	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
America	Total	11.87	15.30	7.34	7.01	-	-	-	-	19.21	22.31
	Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	1.20	0.73	2.00	1.29	-	-	-	-	3.20	2.02
	Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	4.45	6.18	3.28	2.14	-	-	-	-	7.73	8.32
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	1.23	0.66	0.36	-	-	-	-	0.66	1.59
	Associated States	3.83	3.97	-	0.19	-	-	-	-	3.83	4.16
	Dependencies	0.13	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.02
	Falkland Is.	0.25	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.23
	Guyana	1.63	2.94	1.40	3.03	-	-	-	-	3.03	5.97
	General-West Indies	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	-
Asia	Total	148.34	189.64	56.26	75.15	-	-	-	-	204.60	264.79
	Bangladesh	3.42	2.37	11.01	1.49	-	-	-	-	14.43	3.86
	India	118.39	173.77	43.24	68.44	-	-	-	-	161.63	242.21
	Maldives Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sri Lanka	3.59	2.52	1.22	4.83	-	-	-	-	4.81	7.35
	Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	-	-	0.79	-	-	-	-	-	0.79	-
	Malaysia	6.98	8.64	-	0.39	-	-	-	-	6.98	9.03
	Singapore	15.96	2.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.96	2.34
Oceania	Total	1.35	3.75	-	-	3.11	0.94	0.54	0.92	5.00	5.61
	Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54	0.92	0.54	0.92
	Fiji	0.59	1.31	-	-	-	0.94	-	-	0.59	2.25
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	New Hebrides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	3.11	-	-	-	3.11	-
	Br. Solomon Is.	0.37	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	2.15
	Tonga	0.27	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.27
	Western Samoa	0.12	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.02
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	Total	1.29	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.29	1.32
	Cyprus	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	-
	Gibraltar	0.92	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.92	1.32
	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified		0.22	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	0.80
Total		213.12	265.45	94.73	126.67	3.11	0.94	0.54	0.92	311.50	393.98

TABLE 17

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES: AMORTIZATION RECEIVED BY COMMONWEALTH DONORS, 1973 and 1974

		Million US Dollars									
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
		1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Africa	Total	40.79	33.51	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	40.79	33.71
	Botswana	2.25	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.25	0.28
	Gambia	0.29	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	0.34
	Ghana	0.36	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	1.44
	Kenya	7.05	8.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.05	8.81
	Lesotho	0.05	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.02
	Malawi	2.12	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.12	2.22
	Mauritius	0.91	1.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.91	1.06
	Nigeria	7.18	10.35	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	7.18	10.55
	St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	0.14	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.05
	Sierra Leone	1.50	1.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	1.39
	Swaziland	3.64	1.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.64	1.03
	Uganda	3.05	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.05	2.40
	Tanzania	1.61	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.61	1.52
	Zambia	8.27	0.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.27	0.84
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	1.96	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.96	1.72
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
America	Total	6.44	5.71	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	6.44	5.77
	Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Belize	0.35	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	0.11
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	3.00	1.95	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	3.00	2.01
	Trinidad and Tobago	0.43	0.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.43	0.59
	Associated States Dependencies	0.68	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.68	0.43
	Falkland Is.	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
	Guyana	1.95	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.95	2.16
	General - West Indies	-	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.47
Asia	Total	38.53	43.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.53	43.09
	Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	India	32.11	34.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.11	34.76
	Maldives Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sri Lanka	1.18	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.18	1.56
	Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	0.80	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80	0.65
	Malaysia	3.11	5.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.11	5.35
	Singapore	1.33	0.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.33	0.77
Oceania	Total	0.22	0.24	-	-	-	2.29	0.13	-	0.35	2.53
	Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	0.13	-
	Fiji	0.18	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.20
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	New Hebrides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	2.29	-	-	-	2.29
	Br. Solomon Is.	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02
	Tonga	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02
	Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	Total	0.15	0.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.67
	Cyprus	0.12	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.12
	Gibraltar	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.02
	Malta	-	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.51
Unspecified		15.01	0.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.01	0.44
Total		101.14	83.66	-	0.26	-	2.29	0.13	-	101.27	86.21

TABLE 18

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES: BILATERAL ODA COMMITMENTS FROM COMMONWEALTH DONORS, 1973 and 1974

		Million US Dollars									
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
		1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Africa	Total	200.01	166.29	86.09	111.11	1.68	6.51	0.28	1.61	288.06	285.52
	Botswana	24.41	3.02	0.20	0.31	0.02	-	-	-	24.65	3.33
	Gambia	4.82	3.30	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	4.88	3.32
	Ghana	3.10	2.66	16.59	18.50	0.16	0.21	-	-	19.85	21.37
	Kenya	12.63	70.23	7.50	17.59	0.16	0.16	0.19	-	20.28	87.98
	Lesotho	18.65	2.92	0.21	1.19	0.08	0.28	-	-	18.92	4.29
	Malawi	12.68	17.87	2.48	20.73	0.05	0.10	-	-	15.21	38.70
	Mauritius	13.66	1.35	0.13	0.12	0.43	1.02	-	0.02	14.22	2.53
	Nigeria	14.76	10.07	4.18	22.95	0.27	0.25	-	-	19.21	33.27
	St. Helena	0.31	2.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	2.68
	Seychelles	14.13	5.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.13	5.11
	Sierra Leone	1.68	4.51	0.65	-	0.02	0.06	-	-	2.37	4.57
	Swaziland	7.39	8.91	0.27	0.82	0.03	0.03	-	-	7.69	9.78
	Uganda	3.99	0.97	0.58	0.22	0.08	0.11	-	-	4.65	1.32
	Tanzania	4.93	3.13	44.52	22.82	0.17	3.85	0.02	1.57	49.66	33.37
	Zambia	55.43	22.87	7.42	3.08	0.12	0.38	0.07	-	63.06	26.33
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	7.29	6.31	1.32	0.23	0.01	0.02	-	-	8.62	6.56
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	0.07	0.48	-	0.51	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.99
America	Total	48.17	42.68	34.79	23.87	0.01	0.05	-	0.03	82.97	66.63
	Bahamas	0.01	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.05
	Barbados	3.23	0.53	12.97	0.26	-	0.01	-	-	16.20	0.80
	Belize	4.25	5.26	0.52	6.61	-	-	-	-	4.77	12.07
	Bermuda	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
	Jamaica	1.97	3.92	3.70	5.18	-	0.01	-	0.03	5.67	9.16
	Trinidad and Tobago	0.37	4.30	2.58	0.81	-	0.01	-	-	2.95	5.12
	Associated States Dependencies	19.02	13.19	4.13	7.28	-	0.01	-	-	23.17	20.28
	Falkland Is.	7.33	7.45	0.99	0.07	-	-	-	-	8.32	7.52
	Guyana	0.38	5.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	5.82
	Guyana	7.82	0.47	4.78	2.18	-	0.01	-	-	12.60	2.66
	General - West Indies	3.77	1.42	5.12	1.48	0.01	-	-	-	8.90	2.90
Asia	Total	79.77	332.37	184.79	115.83	27.52	37.43	3.33	3.79	295.43	489.42
	Bangladesh	6.41	40.22	41.52	41.29	16.38	23.29	1.83	1.08	66.16	106.08
	India	57.83	265.63	132.42	70.07	6.62	5.26	0.36	0.33	197.25	341.29
	Maldives Is.	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	0.09	-	-	0.02	0.09
	Sri Lanka	6.10	8.14	9.27	2.75	0.61	5.39	0.03	0.02	16.01	16.32
	Brunei	0.12	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.11
	Hong Kong	0.22	0.77	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.26	0.79
	Malaysia	5.39	16.14	1.07	1.33	1.97	2.22	1.02	1.98	9.27	21.67
	Singapore	3.27	0.96	0.49	0.39	1.27	0.76	0.07	0.36	5.10	2.27
	Others	0.39	0.20	-	-	0.63	-	-	-	1.02	0.20
Oceania	Total	28.81	35.85	0.05	0.02	258.03	287.12	11.59	21.49	298.28	344.50
	Cook Is.	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	4.15	5.72	4.17	5.78
	Fiji	4.51	3.88	0.03	-	2.08	6.12	2.05	3.81	8.67	13.83
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	7.63	3.22	-	-	0.70	0.09	0.05	0.03	8.38	3.52
	New Hebrides	2.12	5.99	-	-	0.05	0.10	-	-	2.17	6.09
	Papua New Guinea	0.02	0.03	-	-	252.39	279.90	0.08	2.25	252.29	282.38
	Br. Solomon Is.	13.28	19.92	-	-	0.11	0.12	0.01	0.09	13.60	20.13
	Tonga	0.19	2.57	-	-	0.18	0.56	1.56	1.15	1.93	4.28
	Western Samoa	0.63	0.02	0.02	-	0.50	0.19	0.98	4.06	2.13	4.29
	Other Oceania	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	2.71	4.18	2.92	4.18
Europe	Total	2.08	1.51	-	1.02	0.01	-	-	0.02	2.09	2.55
	Cyprus	0.41	0.88	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.41	0.90
	Gibraltar	1.53	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.53	0.55
	Malta	0.14	0.08	-	1.02	0.01	-	-	-	0.15	1.10
Unspecified		40.50	44.76	-1.21	-	-0.65	-	1.66	..	40.30	44.76
Total		399.34	623.46	302.51	251.84	286.62	331.11	16.86	26.92	1,007.33	1,233.35

TABLE 19

Bilateral ODA Commitments from Commonwealth Donors
to all Developing Countries
By Sector and Purpose

Million US Dollars

	Australia		Britain		Canada		New Zealand	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
<u>Project Assistance</u>								
Agriculture	6.93	0.29	24.47 ^a	70.56	23.12	24.51	3.23	3.58
Water Supply	15.39	1.35	<u>b</u>	9.87	30.44	46.27	0.08	<u>b</u>
Communications and Transport	13.60	29.50	49.89	23.66	126.38	92.68	1.82	<u>b</u>
Education	0.28	-	5.32	7.63	26.53	30.70	0.55	6.98
Health	0.24	0.03	13.98	2.66	7.93	8.12	0.85	4.39
Housing and Community Development	1.21	0.07	13.74	13.61	2.20	13.52	0.19	0.82
Multi-Sector	0.67	1.29	17.63	-	0.03	8.26	-	-
Other ^c	26.46	5.64	184.86	184.03	89.35	55.21	0.91	21.30
<u>Technical Assistance</u>	116.12	161.60	178.11	178.74	62.40	60.28	13.13	8.49
of which Agriculture	13.65	22.49	22.70	18.25	-	-	3.20	1.45
<u>Non-Project Aid</u>								
Food Aid	23.74	64.82	0.77	204.55	92.36	160.02	1.30	0.34
Other	125.05	129.89	142.00	61.88	226.40	51.05	5.77	5.22
Total	329.69	394.48	630.77	757.19	687.14	550.62	27.83	51.12

^a Renewable natural resources.^b Included in "Other".^c Including unallocated.

TABLE 20

Bilateral ODA Commitments from Commonwealth Donors
to all Developing Countries
By Sector and Purpose

	Percentage of total commit- ments							
	Australia		Britain		Canada		New Zealand	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
<u>Project Assistance</u>								
Agriculture	2.10	0.07	3.88 ^a	9.32	3.36	4.45	11.61	7.00
Water Supply	4.67	0.34	<u>b</u>	1.30	4.43	8.40	0.29	<u>b</u>
Communications and Transport	4.13	7.48	7.91	3.12	18.39	16.83	6.54	<u>b</u>
Education	0.08	-	0.84	1.01	3.86	5.58	1.98	13.65
Health	0.07	0.01	2.22	0.35	1.15	1.47	3.05	8.59
Housing & Community Development	0.37	0.02	2.18	1.80	0.32	2.46	0.68	1.60
Multi-Sector	0.20	0.33	2.79	-	0.01	1.50	-	-
Other ^c	8.03	1.43	29.31	24.30	13.00	10.03	3.27	41.67
<u>Technical Assistance</u>	35.22	40.97	28.24	23.61	9.08	10.95	47.18	16.61
of which Agriculture	4.14	5.70	3.60	2.41	-	-	11.50	2.84
<u>Non-Project Aid</u>								
Food Aid	7.20	16.43	0.12	27.01	13.44	29.06	4.67	0.67
Other	37.93	32.92	22.51	8.18	32.95	9.27	20.73	10.21

a Renewable natural resources.

b Included in "Other".

c Including unallocated.

TABLE 21

CANADA: COUNTRY-SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1974
(ODA COMMITMENTS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE))

	PROJECT AID										Million US Dollars	
	Agriculture	Water Supply	Communi- cations & Transport	Education	Health	Housing and Community Development	Multi- Sector	Other Project Aid	Total Project Aid	NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL	
Africa	0.03	28.00	25.56	2.00	0.02	1.07	1.12	31.33	89.14	6.85	95.99	
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	0.04	
Ghana	-	9.95	-	2.90	-	0.04	-	0.94	12.93	3.88	16.81	
Kenya	-	1.84	-	-	-	0.01	1.12	11.66	14.64	-	14.64	
Lesotho	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.91	0.94	-	0.94	
Malawi	-	-	20.45	-	-	-	-	-	20.45	-	20.45	
Nigeria	-	2.35	-	-	0.02	-	-	16.37	18.74	-	18.74	
Swaziland	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.51	0.52	-	0.52	
Tanzania	0.03	13.86	3.52	-	-	1.02	-	0.90	19.33	2.97	22.30	
Zambia	-	-	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	1.53	-	1.53	
Other Africa	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	
America	4.10	6.39	5.08	0.05	0.01	-	-	4.89	20.51	0.34	20.85	
Barbados	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	
Belize	1.84	4.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.44	-	6.44	
Jamaica	0.13	-	0.47	-	-	-	-	4.17	4.64	-	4.64	
Trinidad and Tobago	0.10	-	0.50	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.64	-	0.64	
Antigua	0.21	-	2.56	-	-	-	-	0.02	2.68	-	2.68	
Dominica	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.96	0.27	-	0.27	
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	1.61	-	1.61	
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	0.05	
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.07	-	0.07	
St. Lucia	-	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	1.82	-	1.82	
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	0.05	
Guyana	-	-	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	1.53	0.34	1.87	
General-West Indies	0.29	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.36	0.69	-	0.69	
Asia	1.53	0.20	6.12	-	-	0.42	-	1.59	9.86	102.59	112.45	
Bangladesh	1.53	-	6.12	-	-	-	-	0.91	8.56	32.42	40.98	
India	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.68	0.88	67.49	68.37	
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.68	2.68	
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	-	-	0.42	-	0.42	
Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.02	1.02	-	1.02	
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.02	1.02	-	1.02	
Total	5.67	34.59	36.76	2.05	0.03	1.49	1.12	38.82	120.53	109.77	230.30	

TABLE 22

CANADA: COUNTRY-SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1974
ODA COMMITMENTS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)

	Percentage of total for each country										
	PROJECT AID										
	Agriculture	Water Supply	Communi- cations & Transport	Education	Health	Housing & Community Development	Multi- Sector	Other Project Aid	Total Project Aid	NON- PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL
Africa											
Total	-	29.2	26.6	2.1	-	1.1	1.2	32.6	92.9	7.1	100.0
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Chana	-	59.2	-	11.9	-	0.2	-	5.6	76.9	23.1	100.0
Kenya	-	12.6	-	-	-	0.1	7.7	79.6	100.0	-	100.0
Lesotho	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	96.8	100.0	-	100.0
Malawi	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Nigeria	-	12.5	-	-	0.1	-	-	87.4	100.0	-	100.0
Swaziland	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	98.1	100.0	-	100.0
Tanzania	0.1	62.2	15.8	-	-	4.6	-	4.0	86.7	13.3	100.0
Zambia	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Other Africa	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
America											
Total	19.7	30.6	24.4	0.2	0.1	-	-	23.4	98.4	1.6	100.0
Barbados	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Belize	28.6	71.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Jamaica	-	-	10.1	-	-	-	-	89.9	100.0	-	100.0
Trinidad and Tobago	20.3	-	78.1	-	1.6	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Antigua	3.7	-	95.5	-	-	-	-	0.7	100.0	-	100.0
Dominica	77.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.2	100.0	-	100.0
Grenada	95.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	100.0	-	100.0
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
St. Kitts-Nevis	-	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	71.4	100.0	-	100.0
St. Lucia	-	97.3	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	100.0	-	100.0
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Guyana	-	-	81.8	-	-	-	-	-	81.8	18.2	100.0
General-West Indies	42.0	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	50.8	100.0	-	100.0
Asia											
Total	1.4	0.2	5.4	-	-	0.4	-	1.4	8.8	91.2	100.0
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	20.9	79.1	100.0
India	3.7	-	14.9	-	-	-	-	1.0	98.7	1.3	100.0
Sri Lanka	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Total	2.5	15.0	16.0	0.9	-	0.6	0.5	16.8	52.3	47.7	100.0

TABLE 23

NEW ZEALAND: COUNTRY-SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1974
GROSS ODA DISBURSEMENTS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)

	Million US Dollars										
	PROJECT AID							NON-PROJECT AID		GRAND TOTAL	
	Agriculture	Development of Public Utilities	Education	Health	Housing and Community Development	Other Project Aid	Total Project Aid				
Africa											
Total	0.09	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.13	-	-	0.13	
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	0.04	
Tanzania	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	
Zambia	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	0.07	
America											
Total	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	
Jamaica	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	
Asia											
Total	0.22	0.07	0.29	0.03	-	0.36	0.97	0.22	0.22	1.19	
Bangladesh	0.07	-	0.23	-	-	-	0.30	0.22	0.22	0.52	
India	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	0.15	
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	
Malaysia	-	0.07	0.04	-	-	0.36	0.47	-	-	0.47	
Singapore	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	
Oceania											
Total	0.63	2.09	0.68	1.19	0.29	3.37	8.26	3.80	3.80	12.06	
Fiji	0.23	0.24	0.05	-	0.13	0.12	0.78	0.06	0.06	0.84	
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.06	0.09	-	-	0.09	
New Hebrides	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	
Tonga	0.01	0.33	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.48	0.05	0.05	0.53	
Western Samoa	0.05	0.12	-	0.79	-	0.27	1.23	-	-	1.23	
Cook Is.	0.32	0.64	0.02	0.26	-	1.61	2.85	-	-	4.61	
Niue	0.01	0.32	0.01	0.02	0.04	1.11	1.51	1.37	1.37	2.88	
Tokelau Is.	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.11	0.01	0.10	0.32	0.56	0.56	0.88	
Oceania-unallocated	-	0.41	0.50	-	0.03	0.04	0.98	-	-	0.98	
Total	0.96	2.16	1.00	1.22	0.29	3.77	9.40	4.01	4.01	13.41	

TABLE 24

NEW ZEALAND: COUNTRY-SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1974
GROSS ODA DISBURSEMENTS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)

	Percentage of total for each country										GRAND TOTAL	
	PROJECT AID											NON-PROJECT AID
	Agriculture	Development of Public Utilities	Education	Health	Housing and Community Development	Other Project Aid	Total Project Aid					
Africa												
Total	69.2	-	-	-	-	30.8	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Tanzania	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Zambia	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
America												
Total	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Jamaica	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Asia												
Total	18.5	5.9	24.4	2.5	-	30.2	81.5	-	-	18.5	100.0	100.0
Bangladesh	13.5	-	44.2	-	-	-	57.7	-	-	42.3	100.0	100.0
India	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Sri Lanka	-	-	8.5	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Malaysia	-	14.9	-	-	-	76.6	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Singapore	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Oceania												
Total	5.2	17.3	5.6	9.9	2.4	28.0	68.5	-	-	31.5	100.0	100.0
Fiji	27.4	28.6	6.0	-	15.5	15.4	92.9	-	-	7.1	100.0	100.0
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	33.3	66.7	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
New Hebrides	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Tonga	1.9	62.3	3.8	1.9	9.4	11.3	90.6	-	-	9.4	100.0	100.0
Western Samoa	4.1	9.8	64.2	64.2	-	21.9	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Cook Is.	6.9	13.9	0.4	5.7	-	34.9	61.8	-	-	38.2	100.0	100.0
Niue	0.3	11.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	38.6	52.4	-	-	47.6	100.0	100.0
Tokelau Is.	1.1	1.1	9.1	12.5	1.1	11.5	36.4	-	-	63.6	100.0	100.0
Oceania-unallocated	-	41.8	51.0	-	3.1	4.1	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Total	7.1	16.1	7.5	9.1	2.2	28.1	70.1	-	-	29.9	100.0	100.0

TABLE 25

NEW ZEALAND: COUNTRY-SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1974
ODA COMMITMENTS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)

	Million US Dollars									
	PROJECT AID						Total Project Aid	NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL	
	Agriculture	Development of Public Utilities	Education	Health	Housing and Community Development	Other Project Aid				
Africa	0.83	0.01	-	-	-	0.57	1.41	0.14	1.55	
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	0.04	
Tanzania	0.83	-	-	-	-	0.53	1.36	-	1.36	
Zambia	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	
Africa-unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.14	
America	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	
Jamaica	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	
Asia	0.09	0.23	0.35	0.25	-	1.46	2.38	0.54	2.92	
Bangladesh	0.07	-	-	0.21	-	-	0.28	0.54	0.82	
India	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.28	0.30	-	0.30	
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	
Malaysia	-	0.23	0.14	-	-	1.17	1.54	-	1.54	
Singapore	-	-	0.21	0.01	-	0.01	0.23	-	0.23	
Oceania	1.54	3.77	1.12	2.99	0.81	4.98	15.21	4.24	19.46	
Fiji	0.94	0.99	0.18	-	0.51	0.47	3.09	-	3.09	
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.21	0.30	-	0.30	
Br. Solomon Is.	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.01	
Tonga	0.03	0.63	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.10	0.90	-	0.90	
Western Samoa	0.17	0.38	-	2.52	-	0.84	3.91	-	3.91	
Cook Is.	0.38	0.77	0.03	0.32	-	1.92	3.42	2.12	5.54	
Niue	0.01	0.36	0.02	0.02	0.05	1.28	1.74	1.58	3.32	
Tokelau Is.	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.11	0.01	0.10	0.32	0.54	0.86	
Oceania-unallocated	-	0.63	0.78	-	0.05	0.06	1.52	-	1.52	
Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	
Total	2.46	4.01	1.50	3.24	0.81	7.03	19.04	4.94	23.98	

TABLE 26

NEW ZEALAND: COUNTRY-SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1974
ODA COMMITMENTS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)

	PROJECT AID							NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL
	Agriculture	Development of Public Utilities	Education	Health	Housing and Community Development	Other Project Aid	Total Project Aid		
Africa									
Total	53.5	0.7	-	-	-	36.8	91.0	9.0	100.0
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Tanzania	61.0	-	-	-	-	39.0	100.0	-	100.0
Zambia	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Africa-unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
America									
Total	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Jamaica	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Asia									
Total	3.1	7.9	12.0	8.5	-	50.0	81.5	18.5	100.0
Bangladesh	8.5	-	-	25.6	-	-	34.1	65.9	100.0
India	6.7	-	-	-	-	93.3	100.0	-	100.0
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Malaysia	-	14.9	9.1	-	-	76.0	100.0	-	100.0
Singapore	-	-	91.3	4.3	-	4.3	100.0	-	100.0
Oceania									
Total	7.9	19.4	5.8	15.4	4.2	25.5	78.2	21.8	100.0
Fiji	30.4	32.0	5.8	-	16.5	15.3	100.0	-	100.0
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	30.0	70.0	100.0	-	100.0
Br. Solomon Is.	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0
Tonga	3.3	70.0	3.3	2.2	10.0	-	100.0	-	100.0
Western Samoa	4.3	9.7	-	64.5	-	11.1	100.0	-	100.0
Cook Is.	6.9	13.9	0.5	5.8	-	21.5	100.0	-	100.0
Niue	0.3	10.8	0.6	0.6	1.5	38.6	61.7	38.3	100.0
Tokelau Is.	1.2	1.2	9.3	12.8	1.2	37.2	52.4	47.6	100.0
Oceania-unallocated	-	41.4	51.3	-	3.3	4.0	100.0	-	100.0
Europe									
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Total	10.3	16.7	6.3	13.5	3.4	29.3	79.4	20.6	100.0

Percentage of total
for each country

TABLE 27

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE-EXPERTS^aBy supplying^b and receiving countries

		Number of persons					
		Britain		Canada		Australia	
		1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Africa	Total	8,829	7,892	456	468	9	10
	Botswana	393	427	19	73	1	1
	Gambia	79	71	-	-	-	-
	Ghana	291	226	26	34	1	-
	Kenya	1,394	1,323	60	61	2	4
	Lesotho	130	140	10	6	-	1
	Malawi	908	873	3	8	-	-
	Mauritius	66	88	5	5	-	-
	Nigeria	1,189	1,237	96	85	1	1
	St. Helena	36	43	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	139	119	-	-	-	-
	Sierra Leone	181	168	-	-	-	-
	Swaziland	212	229	9	17	-	-
	Uganda	551	266	16	2	-	-
	Tanzania	24	68	88	79	3	-
	Zambia	2,351	2,073	48	52	1	3
	General -						
	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	829	481	44	28	-	-
	General -						
	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	56	60	12	18	-	-
America	Total	629	651	121	81	-	1
	Bahamas	2	3	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	51	50	10	7	-	-
	Belize	53	50	2	2	-	-
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	91	79	39	26	-	-
	Trinidad and Tobago	13	11	3	2	-	-
	Antigua	23	33	6	4	-	-
	Dominica	23	23	2	1	-	-
	Grenada	8	8	4	1	-	-
	Montserrat	21	24	-	-	-	-
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	31	40	11	10	-	-
	St. Lucia	33	36	10	14	-	-
	St. Vincent	20	15	4	2	-	-
	Cayman Is.	65	64	-	-	-	-
	Turks and Caicos Is.	38	36	-	-	-	-
	Br. Virgin Is.	29	30	-	-	-	-
	Falkland Is.	24	57	-	-	-	-
	Guyana	32	29	13	7	-	1
	General - West Indies	72	63	17	5	-	-
Asia	Total	369	363	45	37	138	109
	Bangladesh	9	9	-	4	16	15
	India	43	43	3	6	17	25
	Maldives Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sri Lanka	26	23	1	-	4	3
	Brunei	12	10	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	17	11	-	-	-	-
	Malaysia	197	209	26	16	87	60
	Singapore	65	58	15	11	14	6
Oceania	Total	1,032	1,001	3	1	9,462	5,481
	Fiji	341	328	1	1	28	37
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	147	146	-	-	6	3
	New Hebrides	131	154	-	-	1	1
	Papua New Guinea	4	10	-	-	9,417	5,410
	Br. Solomon Is.	352	336	-	-	7	12
	Tonga	30	27	-	-	-	6
	Western Samoa	-	-	2	-	3	12
	Other Oceania	27	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	Total	101	100	-	-	-	-
	Cyprus	35	30	-	-	-	-
	Gibraltar	46	51	-	-	-	-
	Malta	20	19	-	-	-	-
	Total	10,960	10,007	625	587	9,609	5,601

^a For 1973, addition of Educational Experts, Operational Personnel and Advisers (excluding volunteers).
For 1974, all Technical Co-operation Personnel (excluding volunteers).

^b New Zealand financed 119 Experts in 1973. Figures for 1974 not available.

TABLE 28

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - VOLUNTEERS
By supplying and receiving countries

		Number of persons		
		Britain	Canada	Australia
		1974	1974	1974
Africa	Total	1,239	384	7
	Botswana	60	-	2
	Gambia	24	-	-
	Ghana	47	50	-
	Kenya	173	-	-
	Lesotho	28	-	-
	Malawi	61	40	-
	Mauritius	7	-	-
	Nigeria	446	163	-
	St. Helena	2	-	-
	Seychelles	12	-	-
	Sierra Leone	88	33	-
	Swaziland	42	-	-
	Uganda	-	-	-
	Tanzania	92	30	5
	Zambia	160	65	-
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	-	-	-
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	3	-
America	Total	182	159	-
	Bahamas	-	-	-
	Barbados	-	48	-
	Belize	4	4	-
	Bermuda	-	-	-
	Jamaica	64	42	-
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	18	-
	Antigua	11	8	-
	Dominica	10	-	-
	Grenada	15	-	-
	Montserrat	7	-	-
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	24	-	-
	St. Lucia	2	36	-
	St. Vincent	12	3	-
	Cayman Is.	4	-	-
	Turks and Caicos Is.	13	-	-
	Br. Virgin Is.	10	-	-
	Falkland Is.	6	-	-
	Guyana	-	-	-
	General-West Indies	-	-	-
Asia	Total	163	155	70
	Bangladesh	23	7	11
	India	33	39	5
	Maldives Is.	-	-	-
	Sri Lanka	35	-	-
	Brunei	13	-	-
	Hong Kong	-	-	-
	Malaysia	53	109	54
	Singapore	6	-	-
Oceania	Total	284	92	64
	Fiji	23	5	6
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	20	-	-
	New Hebrides	15	-	1
	Papua New Guinea	209	82	51
	Br. Solomon Is.	17	-	1
	Tonga	-	5	1
	Western Samoa	-	-	4
	Other Oceania	-	-	-
Europe	Total	-	-	-
	Cyprus	-	-	-
	Gibraltar	-	-	-
	Malta	-	-	-
Total		1,868	790	141

TABLE 29

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PERSONNEL^a

By field of work

Number of persons in 1974

		Planning & Administration	Public utilities	Agriculture	Industry	Trade	Education	Health services	Social services	Multi-sector & unspecified	Total
DONORS											
Australia		1,784	944	529	719	72	1,292	296	80	26	5,742
Britain		1,851	1,395	967	1,025	10	5,704	904	18	1	11,875
Canada		160	65	143	248	93	586	75	7	-	1,377
Total		3,795	2,404	1,639	1,992	175	7,582	1,275	105	27	18,994
RECIPIENTS											
Africa		1,383	1,293	802	818	44	5,003	640	17	-	10,000
Botswana		155	36	80	107	4	157	24	-	-	563
Gambia		14	10	27	4	-	29	11	-	-	95
Ghana		19	21	31	6	5	255	20	-	-	357
Kenya		211	21	119	128	2	983	97	-	-	1,561
Lesotho		38	40	12	5	-	63	17	-	-	175
Malawi		222	38	129	237	9	294	53	-	-	982
Mauritius		30	10	5	7	1	35	9	-	-	97
Nigeria		131	81	119	129	9	1,359	102	2	-	1,932
St. Helena		11	-	11	4	-	10	9	-	-	45
Seychelles		51	9	7	6	-	28	30	-	-	131
Sierra Leone		13	18	15	12	1	206	24	-	-	289
Swaziland		64	45	51	9	-	104	5	10	-	288
Uganda		15	15	21	2	-	206	9	-	-	268
Tanzania		31	8	27	9	5	172	19	3	-	274
Zambia		299	554	116	146	4	1,027	205	2	-	2,353
General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania		74	387	32	3	4	3	6	-	-	509
General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland		5	-	-	4	-	72	-	-	-	81
America		193	67	99	144	29	410	126	6	-	1,074
Bahamas		2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Barbados		18	11	6	19	12	28	11	-	-	105
Belize		24	4	15	4	1	2	10	-	-	60
Bermuda		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica		36	22	17	38	6	71	15	6	-	211
Trinidad and Tobago		3	2	5	16	1	1	3	-	-	31
Antigua		7	1	3	7	1	37	-	-	-	56
Dominica		5	2	3	4	-	18	2	-	-	34
Grenada		3	-	-	-	1	15	5	-	-	24
Montserrat		9	3	4	2	1	10	2	-	-	31
St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla		8	3	10	-	1	38	14	-	-	74
St. Lucia		4	1	5	24	2	39	13	-	-	88
St. Vincent		3	1	3	-	1	21	3	-	-	32
Cayman Is.		18	2	3	3	-	27	15	-	-	68
Turks and Caicos Is.		22	-	1	5	-	15	6	-	-	49
Br. Virgin Is.		18	3	1	5	-	4	9	-	-	40
Falkland Is.		5	3	5	7	-	33	10	-	-	63
Guyana		2	3	3	6	2	14	7	-	-	37
General - West Indies		6	6	15	4	-	36	1	-	-	68
Asia		45	70	128	114	18	422	91	-	-	897
Bangladesh		2	5	11	3	-	12	36	-	-	69
India		6	3	72	13	-	39	18	-	-	151
Maldive Is.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka		3	3	5	4	-	45	1	-	-	61
Brunei		1	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	23
Hong Kong		-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11
Malaysia		30	53	40	93	16	226	34	-	9	501
Singapore		3	6	-	1	2	67	2	-	-	81
Oceania		2,141	966	605	912	84	1,714	401	82	18	6,923
Fiji		84	18	46	77	5	136	28	4	2	400
Gilbert and Ellice Is.		51	4	14	36	-	54	10	-	-	169
New Hebrides		53	19	11	16	-	46	26	-	-	171
Papua New Guinea		1,813	889	473	714	71	1,386	323	77	16	5,762
Br. Solomon Is.		127	21	56	62	2	86	12	-	-	366
Tonga		13	4	5	6	6	2	2	1	-	39
Western Samoa		-	11	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	16
Other Oceania		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe		33	8	5	4	-	33	17	-	-	100
Cyprus		2	6	4	-	-	17	1	-	-	30
Gibraltar		29	2	-	4	-	1	15	-	-	51
Malta		2	-	1	-	-	15	1	-	-	19
Total		3,795	2,404	1,639	1,992	175	7,582	1,275	105	27	18,994

^a Experts and volunteers provided by Australia, Britain and Canada.

TABLE 30

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE-PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION^a

By supplying and receiving country

		Number of persons		
		Britain	Canada	Australia
		1974	1974	1974
Africa	Total	4,538	452	13
	Botswana	122	33	2
	Gambia	29	-	-
	Ghana	195	60	-
	Kenya	941	41	1
	Lesotho	61	1	1
	Malawi	273	21	-
	Mauritius	35	-	-
	Nigeria	1,206	152	1
	St. Helena	10	-	-
	Seychelles	28	-	-
	Sierra Leone	184	22	-
	Swaziland	99	5	-
	Uganda	205	1	-
	Tanzania	132	35	5
	Zambia	957	67	3
	General -			
	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	2	1	-
	General -			
	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	59	13	-
America	Total	343	67	-
	Bahamas	1	-	-
	Barbados	10	18	-
	Belize	2	-	-
	Bermuda	-	-	-
	Jamaica	59	12	-
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	1	-
	Antigua	33	4	-
	Dominica	18	-	-
	Grenada	15	-	-
	Montserrat	10	-	-
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	30	8	-
	St. Lucia	23	16	-
	St. Vincent	17	4	-
	Cayman Is.	27	-	-
	Turks and Caicos Is.	15	-	-
	Br. Virgin Is.	4	-	-
	Falkland Is.	33	-	-
	Guyana	13	1	-
	General - West Indies	33	3	-
Asia	Total	340	29	53
	Bangladesh	9	2	1
	India	36	-	3
	Maldivo Is.	-	-	-
	Sri Lanka	45	-	-
	Brunei	22	-	-
	Hong Kong	11	-	-
	Malaysia	164	18	44
	Singapore	53	9	5
Oceania	Total	450	38	1,226
	Fiji	121	2	13
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	52	-	2
	New Hebrides	45	-	1
	Papua New Guinea	149	36	1,201
	Br. Solomon Is.	82	-	4
	Tonga	1	-	1
	Western Samoa	-	-	4
	Other Oceania	-	-	-
Europe	Total	33	-	-
	Cyprus	17	-	-
	Gibraltar	1	-	-
	Malta	15	-	-
Total		5,704	586	1,292

^aIncluding volunteers.

TABLE 31

BRITAIN: COUNTRY-TYPE OF WORK BREAKDOWN OF EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL^a
 PROVIDED BILATERALLY TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

		Number of persons in 1974								
		Teachers						Other	Total	
		Primary	Secondary	Technical and vocational	Teacher training	University and higher technical	Other and unspecified	Total Teachers		
Africa	Total	2,192	22	714	295	1,032	-	4,255	283	4,538
	Botswana	65	-	31	11	6	-	113	9	122
	Gambia	17	-	2	7	1	-	27	2	29
	Ghana	44	-	15	13	118	-	190	5	195
	Kenya	399	-	306	35	154	-	894	47	941
	Lesotho	22	5	3	10	18	-	58	3	61
	Malawi	91	-	35	27	88	-	241	32	273
	Mauritius	1	-	5	9	17	-	32	3	35
	Nigeria	560	-	113	122	334	-	1,129	77	1,206
	St. Helena	5	-	2	-	-	-	7	3	10
	Seychelles	14	-	7	6	1	-	28	-	28
	Sierra Leone	73	-	22	19	69	-	183	1	184
	Swaziland	64	-	13	8	9	-	94	5	99
	Uganda	143	-	6	8	32	-	189	16	205
	Tanzania	56	-	7	-	65	-	128	4	132
	Zambia	638	17	145	20	71	-	891	66	957
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	1	-	49	-	50	9	59
America	Total	183	-	73	16	49	-	321	22	343
	Bahamas	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
	Barbados	3	-	2	2	-	-	9	1	10
	Belize	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	45	-	7	-	5	-	57	2	59
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Antigua	20	-	11	-	2	-	33	-	33
	Dominica	4	-	6	6	1	-	17	1	18
	Grenada	9	-	6	-	-	-	15	-	15
	Montserrat	3	-	6	-	-	-	9	1	10
	St. Kitts Nevis & Anguilla	20	-	9	-	-	-	29	1	30
	St. Lucia	1	-	12	3	2	-	18	5	23
	St. Vincent	10	-	5	-	1	-	16	1	17
	Cayman Is.	23	-	1	-	-	-	24	3	27
	Turks and Caicos Is.	10	-	3	1	-	-	14	1	15
	Br. Virgin Is.	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
	Falkland Is.	30	-	1	-	-	-	31	2	33
	Guyana	-	-	2	-	11	-	13	-	13
	General - West Indies	-	-	1	3	25	-	29	4	33
Asia	Total	131	-	31	64	102	-	328	12	340
	Bangladesh	-	-	4	-	5	-	9	-	9
	India	3	-	10	10	10	-	33	3	36
	Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sri Lanka	17	-	4	9	15	-	45	-	45
	Brunei	11	-	-	10	1	-	22	-	22
	Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	11
	Malaysia	100	-	5	26	30	-	161	3	164
	Singapore	-	-	3	9	30	-	42	6	48
Oceania	Total	189	36	92	38	46	-	401	49	450
	Fiji	32	-	33	4	34	-	103	18	121
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	32	-	7	8	-	-	47	5	52
	New Hebrides	27	-	5	4	-	-	36	9	45
	Papua New Guinea	62	36	24	16	11	-	149	-	149
	Br. Solomon Is.	36	-	23	6	1	-	66	16	82
	Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	Total	9	-	7	-	16	-	32	1	33
	Cyprus	9	-	7	-	1	-	17	-	17
	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Malta	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	15
Total		2,704	58	917	413	1,245	-	5,337	367	5,704

^a Including volunteers.

TABLE 32

AUSTRALIA: COUNTRY-TYPE OF WORK BREAKDOWN OF EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL^a
PROVIDED BILATERALLY TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

		Number of persons in 1974								
		Teachers						Total Teachers	Other	Total
		Primary	Secondary	Technical and vocational	Teacher training	University and higher technical	Other and unspecified			
Africa	Total	-	5	1	-	4	-	10	3	13
	Botswana	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2
	Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kenya	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nigeria	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tanzania	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
	Zambia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3
	General -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	General -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
America	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Antigua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cayman Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Turks and Caicos Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Br. Virgin Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Falkland Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	General - West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	Total	-	16	2	-	33	-	51	2	53
	Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	India	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
	Maldives Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malaysia	-	13	-	-	29	-	42	2	44
	Singapore	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	-	5
Oceania	Total	2	812	240	8	80	5	1,147	79	1,226
	Fiji	-	4	-	1	3	-	8	5	13
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
	New Hebrides	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Papua New Guinea	2	802	236	7	76	5	1,128	73	1,201
	Br. Solomon Is.	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	4
	Tonga	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Western Samoa	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	1	4
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2	833	243	8	117	5	1,208	84	1,292

^a Including volunteers.

TABLE 33

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE-TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY^a

By country of origin and donor country

		Number of persons					
		Britain		Canada		Australia	
		1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Africa	Total	1,455	1,339	287	269	141	137
	Botswana	44	36	9	14	3	2
	Gambia	57	42	-	-	7	1
	Ghana	174	159	24	43	22	21
	Kenya	299	178	41	27	14	13
	Lesotho	27	42	12	9	6	7
	Malawi	108	106	1	-	4	8
	Mauritius	26	29	6	-	7	6
	Nigeria	330	342	49	30	29	21
	St. Helena	8	5	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	58	54	-	-	-	1
	Sierra Leone	54	70	-	-	4	6
	Swaziland	47	52	10	11	4	4
	Uganda	74	52	12	14	11	11
	Tanzania	63	93	77	48	18	21
	Zambia	85	79	25	47	9	11
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	1	-	20	26	3	4
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	1	-	-	-
America	Total	363	360	269	224	1	-
	Bahamas	1	2	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	51	41	33	23	-	-
	Belize	24	37	7	6	-	-
	Bermuda	2	6	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	69	63	38	17	-	-
	Trinidad and Tobago	52	67	37	21	-	-
	Antigua	9	13	12	19	-	-
	Dominica	35	29	12	13	-	-
	Grenada	8	3	20	17	-	-
	Montserrat	5	10	8	7	-	-
	St. Kitts Nevis & Anguilla	11	8	4	10	-	-
	St. Lucia	28	18	21	44	-	-
	St. Vincent	9	10	17	22	-	-
	Cayman Is.	9	7	-	-	-	-
	Turks and Caicos Is.	4	2	-	-	-	-
	Br. Virgin Is.	12	5	-	-	-	-
	Falkland Is.	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Guyana	34	37	9	22	1	-
	General - West Indies	-	1	51	3	-	-
Asia	Total	932	795	61	45	256	274
	Bangladesh	46	73	-	8	29	27
	India	425	282	4	5	73	61
	Maldives Is.	1	1	-	-	4	3
	Sri Lanka	107	103	1	7	32	28
	Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	52	41	2	-	3	2
	Malaysia	244	249	26	9	57	97
	Singapore	57	46	28	16	58	56
Oceania	Total	76	88	-	-	741	672
	Fiji	40	52	-	-	24	34
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	12	12	-	-	7	3
	New Hebrides	3	4	-	-	1	2
	Papua New Guinea	3	5	-	-	648	551
	Br. Solomon Is.	14	10	-	-	23	27
	Tonga	4	3	-	-	19	28
	Western Samoa	-	2	-	-	19	18
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	9
Europe	Total	129	70	-	-	-	-
	Cyprus	55	45	-	-	-	-
	Gibraltar	53	13	-	-	-	-
	Malta	21	12	-	-	-	-
	Total	2,955	2,652	617	538	1,139	1,083

^aNew Zealand financed 242 trainees in 1973. Figures for 1974 not available.

TABLE 34

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE^a-TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By subject

Number of persons in 1974

		Economic planning	Public adminis- tration	Public utili- ties	Indus- try	Trade	Agricul- ture	Health ser- vices	Edu- cation	Social ser- vices	Other and un- specified	Total
DONORS												
Australia		19	306	167	163	38	160	30	92	81	27	1,083
Britain		186	538	487	210	197	113	233	362	172	152	2,652
Canada		72	28	67	87	23	27	17	208	7	-	538
	Total	277	872	721	460	258	300	280	662	260	179	4,273
RECIPIENTS												
Africa	Total	123	315	389	121	113	127	136	261	109	51	1,745
Botswana		5	20	9	2	2	2	1	8	1	-	52
Gambia		3	5	18	-	5	1	2	3	1	5	43
Ghana		12	33	29	16	7	16	9	60	18	3	223
Kenya		8	16	60	12	23	9	28	27	9	6	218
Lesotho		2	15	5	7	7	7	3	2	7	1	58
Malawi		7	31	23	6	2	10	6	2	5	-	112
Mauritius		-	12	3	2	-	2	2	6	2	2	35
Nigeria		27	78	53	27	21	31	23	29	21	23	393
St. Helena		-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
Seychelles		2	11	12	1	11	1	12	1	2	2	55
Sierra Leone		5	12	18	7	5	1	8	11	7	2	76
Swaziland		8	16	12	1	6	5	5	5	7	2	67
Uganda		2	2	30	8	3	9	11	9	-	1	77
Tanzania		27	23	20	18	10	16	2	19	3	2	162
Zambia		11	35	11	12	9	12	2	37	2	2	137
General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania		2	-	25	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	30
General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
America	Total	57	137	68	77	49	16	31	112	29	8	582
Bahamas		1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Barbados		6	7	10	7	5	-	7	13	9	-	62
Belize		5	11	2	18	1	-	-	1	2	1	43
Bermuda		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Jamaica		2	38	7	1	5	1	5	12	9	-	80
Trinidad and Tobago		13	20	5	7	5	2	2	27	2	1	88
Antigua		2	6	2	1	2	-	1	12	-	-	32
Dominica		2	17	7	5	2	-	2	7	-	-	42
Grenada		2	1	1	5	-	1	-	10	-	-	20
Montserrat		2	6	3	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	17
St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla		1	2	3	2	1	-	-	6	1	-	18
St. Lucia		16	2	3	6	25	2	2	1	1	-	62
St. Vincent		3	5	3	6	-	1	-	12	2	-	32
Cayman Is.		-	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7
Turks and Caicos Is.		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Br. Virgin Is.		-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Falkland Is.		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Guyana		2	15	16	13	-	5	-	7	1	-	59
General - West Indies		-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2
Asia	Total	82	173	158	108	62	92	91	223	61	60	1,112
Bangladesh		8	17	7	22	9	10	9	17	7	2	108
India		23	28	39	22	13	38	32	69	17	23	328
Maldives Is.		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Sri Lanka		10	23	13	22	12	19	12	12	9	2	138
Brunei		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong		-	18	3	-	-	1	2	2	2	13	23
Malaysia		19	56	39	33	25	22	22	101	21	17	355
Singapore		2	10	56	7	5	2	10	20	3	1	118
Oceania	Total	15	235	101	141	25	60	16	57	59	51	760
Fiji		1	8	12	5	6	10	1	2	3	36	86
Gilbert and Ellice Is.		-	5	2	1	3	-	-	2	1	1	15
New Hebrides		1	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	6
Papua New Guinea		6	207	73	122	11	25	11	33	52	12	556
Br. Solomon Is.		3	7	2	-	3	5	1	13	1	-	37
Tonga		2	5	5	3	-	9	3	2	-	-	31
Western Samoa		-	3	3	2	-	7	-	3	-	-	20
Other Oceania		-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	2	-	9
Europe	Total	2	12	5	13	7	3	6	11	2	9	70
Cyprus		2	9	3	9	2	2	3	5	-	8	45
Gibraltar		-	3	2	1	3	-	2	-	2	-	13
Malta		-	-	-	3	-	1	1	6	-	1	12
	Total	279	872	721	460	258	300	280	662	260	179	4,273

^a Provided by Australia, Britain and Canada only.

TABLE 35

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY^a

By country of origin and donor country

		Number of persons					
		Britain		Canada		Australia	
		1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Africa	Total	2,588	2,445	432	417	130	150
	Botswana	52	63	-	-	4	4
	Gambia	91	79	-	-	4	3
	Ghana	357	312	78	69	17	25
	Kenya	321	311	44	32	9	8
	Lesotho	53	48	17	23	9	9
	Malawi	123	175	12	17	15	14
	Mauritius	226	215	1	1	11	11
	Nigeria	636	578	95	72	17	19
	St. Helena	6	5	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	83	91	-	-	-	-
	Sierra Leone	202	157	-	1	5	6
	Swaziland	45	41	3	7	2	1
	Uganda	175	89	38	30	3	15
	Tanzania	132	182	94	108	13	16
	Zambia	86	99	34	40	15	16
	General -						
	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	-	-	13	15	6	3
	General -						
	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	3	-	-	-
America	Total	457	471	126	101	10	7
	Bahamas	2	4	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	66	57	8	6	2	-
	Belize	50	42	32	35	-	-
	Bermuda	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	110	105	15	8	3	2
	Trinidad and Tobago	48	40	3	1	3	2
	Antigua	6	9	3	4	-	-
	Dominica	10	18	1	1	-	-
	Grenada	22	16	1	1	-	-
	Montserrat	8	7	-	-	-	-
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	12	11	3	3	-	-
	St. Lucia	22	26	3	3	-	1
	St. Vincent	17	18	2	1	-	1
	Cayman Is.	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Turks and Caicos Is.	3	32	-	-	-	-
	Br. Virgin Is.	9	7	-	-	-	-
	Falkland Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guyana	69	76	31	30	-	1
	General - West Indies	-	-	24	8	2	-
Asia	Total	2,078	2,275	109	89	1,126	751
	Bangladesh	353	443	7	2	8	20
	India	758	839	1	-	24	26
	Maldives Is.	1	1	-	-	18	26
	Sri Lanka	363	340	12	6	106	62
	Brunei	2	3	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	103	100	-	-	2	2
	Malaysia	336	376	53	44	818	464
	Singapore	162	173	36	37	150	151
Oceania	Total	110	105	-	-	280	222
	Fiji	51	40	-	-	94	60
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	13	13	-	-	48	18
	New Hebrides	7	9	-	-	42	40
	Papua New Guinea	8	6	-	-	19	17
	Br. Solomon Is.	22	23	-	-	14	7
	Tonga	4	6	-	-	34	46
	Western Samoa	5	8	-	-	29	33
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	1
Europe	Total	281	232	-	-	-	3
	Cyprus	183	165	-	-	-	1
	Gibraltar	70	48	-	-	-	-
	Malta	28	19	-	-	-	2
	Total	5,514	5,528	667	607	1,546	1,133

^a New Zealand financed 531 students in 1973. Figures for 1974 not available.

TABLE 36

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE^a STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY

By subject

Number of persons in 1974

	Sec- ondary educa- tion	Human- ities	Educa- tion	Fine Arts	Law	Social sciences	Econ- omics	Natural sciences	Engineer- ing	Medical sciences	Agricul- ture	Other and unspecified	Total	
DONORS														
Australia	35	84	155	22	3	23	106	103	335	95	135	37	1,133	
Britain	-	238	1,180	97	89	724	251	735	1,070	835	309	-	5,528	
Canada	-	7	189	8	4	25	90	35	82	75	92	-	607	
Total	35	329	1,524	127	96	772	447	873	1,487	1,005	536	37	7,268	
RECIPIENTS														
Africa	Total	-	104	789	55	57	381	159	286	424	500	257	-	3,012
Botswana	-	5	20	2	10	4	4	6	5	6	5	-	67	
Gambia	-	4	31	1	2	10	6	7	8	5	8	-	82	
Ghana	-	11	105	4	2	52	10	39	54	81	48	-	406	
Kenya	-	10	102	4	3	22	19	27	54	74	38	-	353	
Lesotho	-	-	27	1	11	4	5	7	11	3	11	-	80	
Malawi	-	1	36	12	2	17	23	19	34	40	22	-	206	
Mauritius	-	6	30	-	1	29	4	35	37	79	6	-	227	
Nigeria	-	32	202	12	10	53	37	63	101	108	51	-	669	
St. Helena	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Seychelles	-	4	28	-	6	7	5	13	10	14	4	-	91	
Sierra Leone	-	9	23	5	3	52	7	11	24	24	4	-	164	
Swaziland	-	1	20	-	4	7	4	3	7	1	2	-	49	
Uganda	-	5	13	1	-	17	6	21	19	38	14	-	134	
Tanzania	-	12	96	4	2	92	19	18	28	15	20	-	306	
Zambia	-	4	51	9	1	15	8	15	16	12	24	-	155	
General- Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	-	-	18	
General- Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
America	Total	-	33	195	13	11	65	50	40	77	58	37	579	
Bahamas	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	
Barbados	-	1	24	3	3	7	7	4	4	8	2	-	63	
Belize	-	1	37	1	1	-	9	7	11	4	6	-	77	
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Jamaica	-	12	30	2	1	16	3	3	30	15	3	-	115	
Trinidad and Tobago	-	7	4	1	1	6	1	3	5	13	2	-	43	
Antigua	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	13	
Dominica	-	-	6	-	1	4	3	2	1	-	2	-	19	
Grenada	-	-	11	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	17	
Montserrat	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	
St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	6	-	1	-	14	
St. Lucia	-	-	16	2	1	2	3	-	2	1	3	-	30	
St. Vincent	-	1	9	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	5	-	20	
Cayman Is.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Turks and Caicos Is.	-	6	5	1	1	4	1	3	3	7	1	-	32	
Br. Virgin Is.	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Falkland Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guyana	-	4	21	2	1	23	16	14	11	8	7	-	107	
General-West Indies	-	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	8	
Asia	Total	31	153	351	41	25	285	212	496	883	395	209	34	3,115
Bangladesh	-	14	35	4	6	76	46	105	120	33	26	-	465	
India	1	47	124	9	7	89	34	156	228	132	38	-	865	
Maldives Is.	7	7	5	-	-	2	4	-	1	1	-	-	27	
Sri Lanka	-	15	28	13	4	30	47	92	105	41	32	1	408	
Brunei	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	
Hong Kong	-	5	29	-	1	11	2	15	25	11	3	-	102	
Malaysia	23	62	95	6	5	63	64	111	206	125	99	25	884	
Singapore	-	3	34	9	2	14	15	17	196	52	11	8	361	
Oceania	Total	4	29	125	17	3	16	20	21	36	28	25	3	327
Fiji	-	9	9	4	2	10	10	3	29	12	10	2	100	
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	-	-	23	2	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	31	
New Hebrides	3	13	14	3	1	2	6	3	1	2	1	-	49	
Papua New Guinea	-	3	10	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	2	-	23	
Br. Solomon Is.	1	-	15	3	-	2	1	3	3	-	2	-	30	
Tonga	-	1	28	3	-	-	2	2	1	8	6	1	52	
Western Samoa	-	3	26	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	3	-	41	
Other Oceania	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Europe	Total	-	10	64	1	-	25	6	30	67	24	8	235	
Cyprus	-	4	36	1	-	20	6	22	58	11	8	-	166	
Gibraltar	-	3	19	-	-	5	-	6	6	9	-	-	48	
Malta	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	-	-	21	
Total	35	329	1,524	127	96	772	447	873	1,487	1,005	536	37	7,268	

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