

Aid and the Commonwealth 1975

Report by the
Commonwealth Secretariat



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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 judgements expressed therein.

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER I	
AID AND EXTERNAL FINANCE FOR THE NON-OIL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	1-8
External Financial Position	
Financing Deficits	
Overseas Development Assistance	
Sources of ODA	
Terms of ODA	
Other Financial Flows	
Total Flows	
Structure of Total Financial Flows	
International Dialogue and Action	
CHAPTER II	
POLICIES OF COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES PROVIDING ASSISTANCE	9-18
BRITAIN	
Disbursements	
Commitments	
Policy Towards Untying Aid	
Debt Reorganisation	
Rural Development	
Food Production and Aid	
Women and Development	
Technical Co-operation	
CANADA	
Disbursements	
Commitments	
Untying of Aid	
Food Aid	
Technical Co-operation	
New Policy Statement	
AUSTRALIA	
Disbursements	
Commitments	
Procurement Policy	
Food Aid	
Technical Assistance	
NEW ZEALAND	
Disbursements	
Terms and Conditions	
Rural Development	
Training	
OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	
Indian Development Assistance	
Nigerian Development Assistance	
Caribbean Countries	
Singapore Development Assistance	
Maltese Development Assistance	

		<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER III	MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE	19-25
	Net ODA Flows to Multilateral Institutions	
	Flow from Commonwealth Countries	
	EEC Development Assistance	
	Disbursements by Multilateral Lending Institutions	
	World Bank	
	Asian Development Bank	
	The Inter-American Development Bank	
	African Development Bank	
	Caribbean Development Bank	
	OPEC Special Fund	
	The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)	
	Special Arab Fund for Africa	
	The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA)	
	Islamic Development Bank	
	OAPEC Special Account	
CHAPTER IV	THE COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION	26-28
	General Technical Assistance (GTA)	
	Technical Assistance Group (TAG)	
	Export Market Development (EMD)	
	Education and Training (E & T)	
CHAPTER V	DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE TO COMMONWEALTH RECIPIENT COUNTRIES	29-32
	Disbursements	
	Technical Assistance	
	Commitments	
ANNEX	Memoranda on the Official Flow of Resources Received by Certain Commonwealth Countries	33-37
	Cyprus	
	India	
	Tonga	
STATISTICAL ANNEX		39

CHAPTER 1

AID AND EXTERNAL FINANCE FOR THE NON-OIL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

External Financial Position

Since late 1973, the non-oil developing countries have been confronted with the need for heavy external financing to cover substantially enlarged current account deficits in spite of sharp reductions in their economic growth rates. The reasons for the larger combined deficit,¹ which emerged in 1974 and increased further to \$ 37.0 billion in 1975 from \$ 28.4 billion in the previous year, are well known. These included the steep increases in import prices of petroleum, manufactured goods and essential foods on the one hand, and the end of the short-lived commodity boom and the deepening influence of the recession in industrialised countries on exports from the developing countries on the other.

The impact of the world recession was felt much more severely in 1975 than in the previous year. The demand for the exports - other than oil - of developing countries fell in 1975 by nearly 10 per cent. Most of this effect was concentrated in middle and higher income developing countries whose exports are more sensitive to changes in demand; the growth rate in their export volume was reduced to 1.3 per cent a year in 1973-75 from over 8 per cent between 1967-73. While the volume of exports from poorest countries - those with per capita income of less than \$ 200 - was less affected, these countries, with few exceptions, were seriously hit by sharp declines in commodity prices, upon which most of them depend for foreign exchange earnings. At the same time, the import bills of all groups of developing countries were increased by high oil prices and by continuing rises in prices of manufactures, as inflation in the industrialised world continued despite the recession.

The worsening balance of payments situation forced non-oil developing countries to reduce their level of economic activity in order to bring current account deficits more into line with available financing. External borrowing had enabled the middle income countries to avoid a sharp deceleration in growth rates in 1973 and 1974; but a pronounced fall in the rate of growth took place in 1975. The poorer countries grew at a rate barely higher than their population increase during 1973-75 and even their growth rate was possible only because of good harvest towards the end of the period in some of the largest poorer countries.

1. Current account deficit figures and those on their financing in the following section are IMF estimates on a balance of payments reporting basis. Data of resource flows in the remainder of the report, derived from the DAC sources are not directly comparable with those on the balance of payments basis. For aggregates, DAC also uses a wider list of non-oil developing countries than that used by the IMF.

Beyond 1975, growth prospects in both the poorer and the middle income developing countries depend to a large extent on substantial availability of external finance on appropriate terms, particularly in view of the continuing difficulties deriving from the slow recovery from the world recession and the sharp increases in future debt service payments on recent borrowings by the middle income developing countries. Domestic adjustment measures can bring a significant reduction in balance of payments deficits only through reducing even further the recent low growth rates. The increased borrowings in recent years have been largely used for sound investment and developmental purposes; these will assist in improving the economic performance in future, provided that a favourable external economic environment exists; their effect could, however, be reduced if the momentum of growth is halted.

The experience of the Commonwealth developing countries, in terms of enlarged deficits and low growth rates, was not generally dissimilar to that of other non-oil developing countries. A number of Commonwealth countries were among those which had to take sharp adjustment measures in 1975, while some others were able to avert a sharp curtailment in their growth rate only with the help of external borrowing. As a group, the Commonwealth developing countries do not, however, make use of commercial borrowing to the same extent as do some other non-oil developing countries. While their share of total official flows increased in 1975 the Commonwealth developing countries accounted for only 17 per cent of overall net flows of external resources, including private flows, to non-oil developing countries, as against 21 per cent in 1974.

Financing Deficits

Taken as a group, the non-oil developing countries financed a large part of the \$ 37 billion combined deficit in 1975 through a further escalation of net borrowings from both official and market sources; they also drew on their reserves during the year. Net borrowings from all sources (official, commercial and the IMF), adjusted for reserve accumulation, financed 71 per cent of the 1975 deficit, compared with 68 per cent in 1974 and only 46 per cent during 1970-73.

On a balance of payments basis, "net official flows"¹ (excluding the IMF) increased from \$12.7 billion in 1974 to \$18.7 billion in 1975, most of the increase being in the form of semi-concessional or non-concessional flows; net transfers which do not affect the debt position of the non-oil developing countries increased by only \$1.2 billion.

1. Net official flows include grants and concessional loans from official agencies as well as "Other Official Flows" (OOF). This latter category mainly includes: official export credits; official loans for development purposes whose grant element is below 25 per cent; purchases by central monetary institutions of bonds issued by multilateral agencies; and acquisition by the official sector of equity investment in other countries.

Financing of Current Account Deficits of Non-Oil Developing Countries

US \$ billion

	1974	1975
Current account deficit ^a	28.4	37.0
A. Financing through transactions that do not affect net debt positions	9.1	10.0
Net unrequited transfers received by governments of non-oil developing countries	4.9	6.1
Direct investment flows, net	4.2	3.9
B. Long-term loans received by governments from official sources, net	7.6	12.6
C. Other net borrowing and use of reserves ^b	11.7	14.4
Long-term borrowing from non-residents (other than official sources), net	8.7	9.3
From private banks abroad	7.0	8.5
Through suppliers' credits	0.8	1.3
Other sources ^c	0.9	-0.5
Short-term borrowing (other than from monetary authorities), net	4.3	2.9
Use of reserve-related credit facilities, net ^d	1.3	3.4
Reduction of reserve assets (accumulation, -)	-2.5	0.8
Residual errors and omissions ^e	-0.1	-2.0

^a Net total of balances on goods, services, and private transfers, as defined for Balance of Payments Yearbook purposes (with sign reversed).

^b Includes any net use of nonreserve claims on nonresidents, errors and omissions in reported balance of payments statements for individual countries, and minor deficiencies in coverage.

^c Including errors and residuals which arise from the mismatching of data taken from creditor and debtor records.

^d Comprises use of IMF credit and short-term borrowing by monetary authorities from other monetary authorities.

^e Errors and omissions in reported balance of payments statements for individual countries, plus minor deficiencies in coverage.

Source: IMF

The most striking feature has been the use of net market borrowings (including short-term) which increased from an annual average of \$4.1 billion in 1970-73 to \$13.1 billion in 1974 and was only slightly lower at \$12.2 billion in 1975. Market borrowings in 1975, including long-term flows of \$8.5 billion from commercial banks and short-term borrowings of \$2.9 billion, most of which were also provided by commercial banks, represented about a third of the total deficit. The relatively higher cost and shorter average maturities of loans from these sources, as compared with bilateral and multilateral development loans will obviously result in larger increases in debt service charges and in gross financing requirements for a given deficit.

In 1975, increased use was also made of IMF resources, particularly under the oil facility; these credits together with some short-term borrowings from other monetary authorities amounted to only \$3.4 billion i. e. less than 10 per cent of the combined deficit. Most of the remainder of the financing was in the form of net direct investment which, at \$3.9 billion, was a little less than in 1974.

Overseas Development Assistance (ODA)¹

An increase in ODA is particularly important for those developing countries which are heavily dependent on concessional assistance and also for those which have only a limited capacity, in relation to their financial needs, to utilise commercial funds. In absolute terms, net ODA disbursements increased moderately, from \$10.8 billion in 1973 to \$14.8 billion in 1974 and \$17.1 billion in 1975. 1975 saw the first increase, in real terms, in ODA since 1972. While in 1974 the nominal growth of ODA was offset by an approximately equal rise in prices (and in 1973 there had been a 15 per cent reduction in real terms), the volume of ODA provided by members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (which account for some four-fifths of total international aid) rose in real terms by about 7 per cent in 1975.

Commonwealth developing countries have shared in ODA increases, although the proportion of total aid accounted for by the Commonwealth developing countries combined remained less than commensurate with their share in the total population of non-oil developing countries. The net receipts by Commonwealth developing countries of bilateral ODA from the DAC countries rose in 1975 from just over \$2 billion in 1974 to almost \$3 billion in 1975 and accounted for 30 per cent of total DAC bilateral flows of \$9.8 billion in 1975 compared with 25 per cent in 1974. The Commonwealth share of total concessional flows, both bilateral (from DAC countries) and multilateral, was 29 per cent in 1975 compared with 26 per cent in 1974.

1. ODA 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 objective, and which are concessional in character, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent. Net ODA disbursement flows 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.

Sources of ODA

Traditionally, the principal source of bilateral and multilateral aid for developing countries has been the developed market economy countries which are members of the DAC. Net ODA from these countries increased from \$11.3 billion in 1974 to \$13.6 billion in 1975. By comparison with flows from the DAC countries, aid from the centrally planned economies has been relatively small in total. The total provided by these countries (including China) declined significantly from \$1.1 billion in 1974 to \$0.8 billion in 1975. Since 1974 the surplus-earning, petroleum-exporting countries have become major providers of aid; their net disbursements in 1975 amounted to \$2.7 billion as compared with \$2.5 billion in 1974. However, disbursements in subsequent periods are expected to catch up with further substantial commitments of concessional assistance. More recently OPEC has begun to diversify its aid disbursements to include a larger number of developing countries. As a percentage of their GNP, net ODA disbursements by the OPEC countries remained about 1.35 per cent in 1975.

Only two DAC countries (Sweden and the Netherlands) exceeded the 0.7 per cent aid target in 1975. Australia achieved a proportion of 0.61 per cent and ranked fifth after Norway and France. Canada provided 0.58 per cent of GNP as aid, which was slightly less than Belgium and about the same as Denmark, and was followed by New Zealand with 0.52 per cent. West Germany transferred about 0.40 per cent of GNP and Britain about 0.37 per cent, which was just above the DAC average of 0.36 per cent. The remaining DAC countries transferred less 0.30 per cent of GNP.

The four Commonwealth DAC countries (Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) disbursed \$2.3 billion (net) in ODA in 1975. In current dollars this was 21 per cent above the level of disbursements in 1974. The aid performance of the Commonwealth members was above the average DAC performance; with a GNP equal to 13 per cent of the total GNP of DAC countries, the Commonwealth donors provided 17 per cent of the groups total net ODA. Nevertheless, each of the Commonwealth donors remained below the aid target of 0.7 per cent of GNP and jointly they recorded a ratio of 0.48 per cent in 1975.

Bilateral aid from Commonwealth countries continued to be concentrated on Commonwealth recipients in 1975. Just over 68 per cent of Commonwealth bilateral ODA went to Commonwealth countries; Australia had the highest concentration of 82 per cent, followed by Britain with 76 per cent, New Zealand with 63 per cent and Canada with 52 per cent. The share of net ODA accounted for by bilateral flows from Commonwealth developed countries was 72 per cent in 1975, the same as for DAC countries as a whole.

Terms of ODA

For DAC members as a group, the terms of their ODA softened in 1975. The grant element of total commitments reached 88.3 per cent in 1975 compared with 86.0 per cent in 1974 and 87.5 per cent in 1973. Total commitments, at \$ 16.6 billion, were 9.5 per cent higher in current terms than in the previous year. The share of grants in commitments rose from 65.4 per cent to 69.0 per cent and the grant element of loans increased from 59.5 per cent in 1974 to 62.3 per cent in 1975 although this remained below the 1973 grant element of loans of 63.0 per cent.

The 1972 Terms Target of an average grant element of at least 84 per cent in their ODA programmes was met in 1975 by all the DAC countries except Japan. The ODA programmes of the Commonwealth members of the DAC remain among the most concessional. The grant element of Australian commitments was restored to the 100 per cent level in 1975 while for New Zealand the grant element is estimated to have continued above 98 per cent. The British grant element rose from 85.4 per cent to 96.9 per cent reflecting a sharp rise in the share of grants in total commitments. The grant element in Canada's aid remained relatively unchanged, being 97.2 per cent in 1974 and 96.4 per cent in 1975.

Other Financial Flows

Total official flows, net, from Commonwealth donor countries rose from \$2.1 billion in 1974 to \$ 2.5 billion in 1975 while for DAC countries as a whole there was an increase from \$ 13.5 billion to \$ 16.6 billion. Thus, official flows not qualifying as ODA from all DAC countries rose by some \$ 840 million or 39 per cent; the largest increase in absolute terms was in official export credits, followed by equities and other bilateral assets and by non-concessionary contributions to multilateral institutions, while the volume accounted for by debt reorganisation fell sharply. In the case of Commonwealth member countries, on the other hand, there was a decline in these flows, which are in any case a small proportion of the total. There was some increase in the use of official export credits by Canada but a sharp drop in the flow of equities and other bilateral assets from Britain.

Net private flows to non-oil developing countries rose sharply from \$ 14.5 billion in 1974 to \$ 23.3 billion in 1975, an increase of 61 per cent. However, flows from the Commonwealth members except Canada fell, and so the share of the four Commonwealth countries in the DAC total declined from 17.2 per cent in 1974 to 10.8 per cent in 1975.

Total Flows

Largely as a result of the increase of private flows, the total net flow from all DAC countries to developing countries and multilateral agencies, official and private combined, rose to 1.05 per cent of GNP in 1975 from 0.81 per cent in 1974. Britain and Canada continued to exceed the UN target level of 1 per cent for total flows, with proportions of 1.01 per cent and 1.34 per cent respectively in 1975. Australia had exceeded the target in 1970 and 1971 but remained well below it in the three subsequent years and registered only 0.71 per cent in 1975. Total net flows from New Zealand rose from 0.40 per cent to 0.59 per cent of GNP in 1975.

Structure of Total Financial Flows

The large increases in total financial flows, at least in nominal terms, to the non-oil developing countries in 1974 and 1975 were accompanied by a significant change in their "quality" with regard to their geographical pattern, financial terms and purpose. The total net flow of financial resources received by developing countries from DAC countries and multi-lateral agencies was \$38.2 billion in 1975 compared with \$28.4 billion in 1974, an increase of 35 per cent. Of this \$11.1 billion or 39 per cent consisted of concessional funds in 1974 but only \$12.9 billion or 34 per cent in 1975. Flows from OPEC countries are estimated at \$4.7 billion in 1974 and \$6.0 billion in 1975. As with DAC disbursements, the proportion of concessional funds fell in 1975; they amounted to \$2.5 billion or 53 per cent of the total in 1974 and to \$2.7 billion or 46 per cent in 1975. The other principal source of developing country finance is the centrally planned economy countries. These flows, however, have been declining in relative importance in recent years and in 1975 there was a substantial drop in volume from \$1.2 billion to \$0.9 billion. The reduction was mainly in concessionary funds, which account for the bulk of CPE flows, but at the same time there was an increase in the grant element of concessionary flows reflecting the higher proportion accounted for by the relatively softer funds from China and also some softening of the terms of Soviet aid. A further element of total flows is the transfer of resources within the developing world itself, mainly in the form of technical assistance and contributions to multilateral agencies. Although still small in relation to the total these flows are of growing significance.

The marked increase in the flow of non-concessional finance going to developing countries (particularly in the form of bank lending and Euro-currency credits) and a corresponding fall in the proportion of ODA, and the consequent hardening of the terms of total receipts has serious implications for the debt situation of many developing countries. Previously the current account deficits of non-oil developing countries totalled about \$9 billion a year and were covered by ODA disbursements, but by 1975 the deficit reached about \$37 billion - i.e. almost three times the volume of ODA. Apart from the debt servicing problem this situation creates; it is becoming increasingly difficult for developing countries to obtain international bank finance. It is, therefore, essential not only to facilitate access to capital markets but also to increase the volume of ODA and make substantial progress towards the 0.7 per cent target. At projected rates of growth in the DAC countries a proportion of 1 per cent of GNP could be reached by 1985 if merely 2 per cent of the annual increase in GNP were transferred as ODA to the developing countries.

International Dialogue and Action

The International Development Strategy, adopted before the recent economic events, had concentrated in the field of finance on attaining certain targets, particularly the 0.7 per cent of GNP target for ODA. As noted above, the aid effort of most developed countries, in spite of increases in absolute terms, has fallen far short of the Strategy target. At the same time, the large external deficits and the nature of financing available since 1974 have led the international community to give increased attention to the wider questions of international monetary system, liquidity and credit creation. While reaffirming the 0.7 per cent target, the Programme of Action adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly and the recommendations reiterated at the Seventh Special Session in 1975, as well as at UNCTAD IV in 1976, called for, among other things, an

expansion and liberalisation of the IMF compensatory financing facility, measures to ensure that special drawing rights should become the central reserve asset of the international monetary system, and for providing relief from the mounting external debt burden of the non-oil developing countries.

Discussions in these and other fora resulted in some ad hoc decisions in 1975 and in the following years to provide additional financing on a multilateral basis, but the process of restructuring the international monetary and credit systems has failed so far to make any substantial progress. Among the measures agreed for the enlargement and addition of the IMF facilities are the establishment of the oil facility, which lapsed in mid-1976, the temporary increase in the IMF credit tranches and the revision of its quotas, a limited expansion and liberalisation of the compensatory financing facility, and the creation of a trust fund to be financed in part by the sale of gold. Apart from the size of the total amount of IMF balance of payments support in relation to the deficits, the potential use of IMF facilities by the developing countries, though likely to increase, remains limited because of the conditions under which drawings can be obtained and the relatively short repayment periods. Nor has any real progress been made in evolving an internationally agreed strategy for dealing with the external debt problem of the non-oil developing countries.

CHAPTER II

POLICIES OF COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES PROVIDING ASSISTANCE

The general improvement in the overall aid effort in 1975 by the developed Commonwealth countries¹ was referred to in Chapter I; their net ODA disbursements increased to \$2.3 billion compared with \$1.9 billion in 1974. Each of the four countries contributed to this increase, the largest expansion, in percentage terms, being recorded by New Zealand whose net ODA of \$65.8 million was 68 per cent higher than in 1974. Canadian net disbursements rose by 23 per cent to \$879.7 million, British by 18 per cent to \$863.4 million and Australian by 18 per cent to \$506.8 million. With the exception of Britain, where there was little change, the net ODA of each country increased as a percentage of GNP, though still remaining below the 0.7 per cent target. As a group they recorded a ratio of 0.48 per cent of GNP compared with 0.45 per cent in 1974. The highest proportion was achieved by Australia, with 0.61 per cent of GNP followed by Canada (0.58 per cent), New Zealand (0.52 per cent) and Britain (0.37 per cent). Other Commonwealth donors are believed to have also increased their aid but comparable data are not available.

Channels - The developed Commonwealth countries are following policies to increase the share of their ODA disbursed through multilateral agencies. This is reflected in the distribution of their aid flows. In 1975 the proportion increased from 25 per cent to 28 per cent. Smaller Commonwealth donors, which are generally net aid recipients, have tended to concentrate on multilateral channels for providing aid to other developing countries although, as in the case of India, there has also been a certain amount of bilateral provision.

Conditions of Aid - There was some softening of the terms of Commonwealth ODA in 1975. Grants and grant-like flows comprised 80 per cent of net disbursements from the Commonwealth DAC members compared with 77 per cent in 1974. This movement was in keeping with the policy announced by all four countries to increase the percentage of grants at least in their aid to the poorest countries. Both Australia and New Zealand continued to have a 100 per cent grant element of ODA commitments to least developed countries while in Britain there was a substantial improvement to 99.1 per cent; Canadian commitments to the least developed had a grant element of 94.7 per cent.

The percentage of grants in Commonwealth ODA commitments in 1975 was 85.6 per cent compared with 71.9 per cent in 1974. The share of grants in Australia reached 100 per cent in 1975. For New Zealand it was 97.1 per cent. In Britain grants rose from 54.8 per cent of total ODA commitments to 91.1 per cent. In Canada there was a fall from 77.4 per cent to 72.7 per cent. Canadian loans, however, have a high grant element so that the overall grant element of ODA commitments for the four countries was 97.2 per cent. This was a substantial improvement on the previous year's figure of 92.3 per cent; it was also well above the DAC Terms Recommendation of 84 per cent, and compared favourably with the overall DAC performance of 88.3 per cent.

¹ Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand.

Some progress was made towards the untying of aid, in particular by Australia and Britain. Less than a quarter of Australia's gross disbursements was tied. The tied element of British financial assistance fell from almost a quarter to a fifth but because of the large tied element of its technical assistance 42 per cent of total gross ODA was fully tied. This was some improvement on the previous year's proportion of 46 per cent. More than half of Canadian gross financial assistance continued to be tied, as was a large part of its technical assistance. Apart from Australia, where project assistance commitments increased, there was a substantial shift away from project assistance and towards non-project assistance and, in the case of Britain and New Zealand, technical assistance.

Distribution of Aid - Britain, Canada and New Zealand have adopted policies of increasing the proportion of their bilateral aid going to the poorest countries and to the poorest population groups within developing countries. In part this is to be achieved through increased efforts in such areas as rural development and agriculture. In the case of Australia, the greater part of ODA will continue to be directed to Papua New Guinea but the intention is that in allocating the remainder priority will be given to projects in the fields of agriculture, rural infrastructure and regional development programme.

The following Sections outline the assistance programmes of the Commonwealth donor countries.

BRITAIN

Disbursements - Gross disbursements of official development assistance¹ rose to \$960 million in 1975 from \$832 million in 1974; total official flows² amounted to \$991 million compared with \$912 million in 1974. Net disbursements of ODA also increased in 1975 and reached \$863.4 million, a rise of \$133.6 million or 18 per cent.

As a share of GNP, net ODA disbursements were slightly lower at 0.37 per cent. Britain has accepted the UN target of 0.7 per cent but has stated that progress in reaching it must be subject to the pace of the country's economic recovery and to the other calls on its resources.

In addition to the ODA target Britain recognises the target of 1 per cent for all net official and private flows. This target was met in 1975 but because of reductions both in other official flows and in private flows total flows, at \$2,327.2 million comprised 1.01 per cent of GNP compared with 1.23 per cent in 1974³.

¹Including the bulk of CDC investments and various transactions not encompassed in the aid programme.

²Including certain CDC disbursements, some of which may be financed under the aid programme but are not treated as ODA, and some miscellaneous grants classified as official flows to developing countries but not qualifying as ODA.

³Eurocurrency transactions are not included in this calculation although they were an important source of developing country finance in 1975.

Of the total gross ODA in 1975, 69 per cent or \$662 million was in grant form, followed by interest-free loans (\$216 million), CDC investment overseas (\$43 million) and concessionary loans (\$38 million). The weighted average grant element of government-to-government loans, excluding loans through the CDC, was 72 per cent.

The share of British aid disbursed through multilateral channels increased to \$270 million, or 34 per cent of total net ODA in 1975 from \$221 million (30 per cent) in 1974. The proportion of multilateral aid in the total aid programme is expected to continue to rise over the next four years in line with Britain's policy of supporting a high level of replenishment for IDA and participating in IFAD.

Commonwealth countries continued to receive the greater portion of gross British bilateral ODA flows, which rose from \$611 million in 1974 to \$663 million in 1975. Commonwealth countries received \$518 million in 1975 (78 per cent) compared with \$496 million (81 per cent) in 1974. A sector breakdown shows that 39 per cent of gross bilateral ODA was provided in the form of project aid (excluding technical co-operation), 29 per cent as non-project aid and 32 per cent as technical co-operation. While most of the non-project aid was for general import financing, an important new recipient sector was the fertilizer programme.

Britain has decided to direct its aid increasingly to the poorest countries¹ and the poorest people within these countries. The 1975 figures show that the proportion of gross bilateral ODA going to these countries was 57 per cent compared with 66 per cent in 1974 but this reduction was due to the timing of certain disbursements to India and Kenya. The share going to the Most Seriously Affected Countries, as defined by the UN, also declined, from 59 to 51 per cent, but the share of least developed countries rose from 18 to 20 per cent.

Commitments - The total value of new commitments of ODA in 1975 was \$1,343 million, of which \$1,226 million or 91 per cent was in grant form (including technical co-operation and contributions to multilateral agencies) and \$113 million was in loans. 66 per cent of the new loan commitments entered into during the year was interest free and 34 per cent carried a grace period for capital repayments of varying lengths. The weighted average grant element of ODA loans was 65 per cent and when combined with grants the grant element of total commitments was 96.9 per cent.

In attaining this level of average grant element Britain exceeded the overall target of 84 per cent contained in the DAC Terms Recommendations. Britain also exceeded the special target set in the Recommendation for Aid to the Least Developed Countries by providing ODA commitments with an average grant element of at least 86 per cent to each least developed country over the three-year period 1973 to 1975. As part of its policy of improving the quality of aid to the poorest developing countries, Britain's ODA commitments to such countries are now normally on grant terms except where the country's economic prospects are such as to make this an inappropriate concession.

1. i.e. those with GNP under \$200 per head in 1972.

Policy towards Untying Aid - The proportion of British bilateral aid commitments fully tied to British goods and services in 1975 was 42 per cent¹. Further procurement in Britain occurred from the considerable amount of bilateral financial aid tied to British or local goods and services, the proportions of which are not always stated in advance in specific terms. The estimated percentage of procurement from such aid was 18 per cent, making an estimated total of tied bilateral aid of 60 per cent. In addition to continuing the policy of untied contributions to multilateral agencies, Britain has, since the second half of 1975, untied its ODA loan commitments for procurement in the poorest countries, if the recipient country wishes such an arrangement to be made.

Debt Reorganisation - In 1975 Britain's contribution to the multilateral debt relief scheme sponsored by the Aid India Consortium was a debt refinancing grant of \$24.9 million to reimburse the Indian Government for certain repayments of capital and interest made on a number of aid loan agreements dating from 1958 to 1968. The refinancing was made available on grant terms.

Rural Development - Rural development is being increasingly stressed in Britain's aid programme. This is consistent with its policy of increasing the proportion of its aid to the poorest countries and to the poorest people in those countries. While increasing agricultural production continues to be an important goal the aid programme recognises that other factors are essential in improving the welfare of the rural poor, for example the creation of employment opportunities and the development of education, health, housing, water and power supply, marketing and communication.

Food Production and Aid - In general, the aim of Britain's aid in the agricultural sector is to assist developing countries to improve the quantity and quality of production of both food and cash crops. Britain recognises that the food problem in developing countries is such that substantial food aid will be needed for some years to come. Its policy, however, is based on the premise that it is more efficient to take steps to expand indigenous production of food. British policy, therefore, aims where possible to link the provision of food aid directly with appropriate development projects to secure the maximum beneficial return, with the ultimate hope of rendering food aid unnecessary. During 1975 Britain contributed an estimated \$28.2 million to the EEC Cereals and Dairy Products Programmes and spent \$22.9 million on national actions connected with the Community Cereals Programme. Britain's pledge to the World Food Programme for the two calendar year period 1977-78 is \$9.6 million, subject to Parliamentary approval. This is an increase of 30 per cent over the previous pledge.

Women and Development - At the United Nations International Women's Year Conference in 1975, Britain offered a special contribution of

¹. Excluding technical co-operation and aid for compensation and pensions, where expenditure as between sterling and local currencies cannot be clearly identified.

\$1.33 million payable over three years to help projects that will primarily benefit rural women in countries with a GNP of less than \$400 a head. In addition, the Ministry for Overseas Development engages a consultant to promote the role of women in the development process and is also carrying out an examination of how the position and needs of women can best be taken into account in the context of project appraisals and formulation.

Technical Co-operation - Technical assistance amounted to 32 per cent of net ODA disbursements to all recipients (including contributions to multilateral institutions). It was 29 per cent in 1974. In 1975 appointments to advisory and operational posts under various bilateral technical co-operation arrangements totalled 2,253 compared with 2,197 in 1974. The number of graduate and similarly qualified volunteers in post at December 31st 1975 was 1,300 compared with the 1974 figure of 1,212; about half the volunteers were teachers while the rest were engaged mainly in nursing, agriculture, engineering and community development. Students and trainees following courses in Britain under bilateral arrangements as part of the aid programme numbered 14,800 in 1975 compared with 14,700 in 1974.

CANADA

Disbursements - Gross disbursements of ODA from Canada to developing countries rose from \$714.2 million in 1974 to \$880.2 million in 1975. Net disbursements were not far short of this, amounting to \$713.4 million and \$879.7 million respectively, and as a proportion of GNP rose from 0.50 per cent to 0.58 per cent. The government hopes to reach the 0.7 per cent target by the end of the decade or shortly thereafter.

Total net flows of financial resources including other official flows and private flows, increased from \$1,667.0 million to \$2,041.4 million and their share of GNP went up from 1.16 per cent to 1.34 per cent, making 1975 the second consecutive year in which the UN target was exceeded.

It is part of Canadian policy to make increasing use of multilateral channels in the disbursement of its aid. In 1975 multilateral ODA amounted to \$267.7 million which was 30 per cent of net ODA disbursements. This was the same proportion as in the previous year but in terms of fiscal years there was a substantial increase from 26 per cent to 35 per cent. Within the multilateral programme there was a marked expansion in grant contributions. U.N. agencies continued to be the major recipients of grants but there has been a rapid increase in the number and type of institutions supported by the programme. Capital subscription payments fell in 1975, from \$135.2 million to \$110.5 million, due to the fact that 1975-76 was an interim year between replenishments for the Inter-American Development Bank. The largest recipient of multilateral aid disbursements continued to be the IDA but increasing support is being given to regional institutions, in particular the Asian, African and Caribbean Development Banks.

Bilateral disbursements of ODA, amounting to \$612.0 million, constituted 70 per cent of the total. Although this was the same proportion as in 1974 there has, in terms of fiscal years, been an increase in the share of ODA going to multilateral and non-governmental institutions since 1970-71. Grants and grant like contributions accounted for 57 per cent of bilateral ODA, about the same proportion as in the previous year. The bulk of development loans was given on highly concessional terms. Canada's net ODA disbursements to Commonwealth countries rose by 20.8 per cent from

\$264.7 million in 1974 to \$319.8 million in 1975. Their share of total disbursements was 52.3 per cent compared with 53.3 per cent in 1974.

Almost 80 per cent of bilateral ODA disbursements were concentrated on developing countries with GNP below \$375 per head. Increasing priority is also being given towards helping the poorest population groups within countries by stressing projects promoting economic growth as well as social development.

Commitments - ODA commitments rose by 37 per cent from \$816.1 million in 1974 to \$1,119.0 million in 1975. This sharp increase was partly the result of timing; some large loan projects were approved in 1974 but the loan agreements were not signed until 1975. Project aid accounted for 48.7 per cent of bilateral commitments in 1975, most of the projects being in the sectors of water supply, transport, technical co-operation and communications. Food aid accounted for 27.7 per cent and the remainder was in the form of loans. Multilateral commitments totalled \$392.6 million, an increase of 48 per cent.

The average grant element of ODA commitments in 1975 remained broadly unchanged, being 96.4 per cent in 1975 compared with 97.2 per cent in 1974. The grant element was well above the DAC Terms Recommendation of 84 per cent.

Untying of Aid - Canadian policy on the tying of bilateral aid remained unchanged in 1975, with up to 20 per cent of the total bilateral programme allowed to be untied. This is in addition to the payment of shipping costs, which means that a further 15 per cent may be untied. The requirement that goods purchased under the tied portion of the programme must be at least two-thirds Canadian in content also remained unchanged.

Food Aid - Following the Canadian government's pledge to increase food aid at the World Food Conference in Rome in November 1974, there was a vigorous expansion in 1975. Bilateral food aid rose from \$124.4 million to \$171.6 million and food aid supplied through multilateral channels rose from \$18.1 million to \$91.7 million. Altogether food aid accounted for 30 per cent of the ODA programme in 1975 compared with 20 per cent in 1974.

Technical Co-operation - Technical co-operation disbursements, at \$60.1 million, were almost unchanged from the previous year. It is the policy now to send fewer Canadian teachers abroad and by 1st January 1976 their number had fallen to 384 compared with 476 a year earlier; many of the teachers were teaching technical rather than academic subjects or training personnel for industry. The number of students and trainees in Canada rose slightly from 1528 to 1589. The number studying in a developing country with Canadian finance rose from 599 to 653 and this type of support is expected to continue to increase.

New Policy Statement - The Canadian government has undertaken a reorientation of its aid policies and presented the results in the "Strategy for International Development Co-operation 1975-1980" which was published in 1975. This document presents five main objectives: the sharing of wealth, self-reliance, creativity and innovation, new forms of international relations and collective participation in international development by Canada's various social groups. The new policy recommends that these objectives be attained by the use of multiple instruments for development and by close co-operation

between the various executing agencies in Canada and the numerous local authorities in the Third World. The policy, inter alia, stresses food production and rural development, greater geographic concentration of aid and regional co-operation. It calls for measures to facilitate more efficient resource transfer, including the immediate untying of development loans.

AUSTRALIA

Disbursements - Gross disbursements of ODA from Australia rose from \$432.6 million in 1974 to \$511.6 million in 1975. Net disbursements were slightly lower at \$430.3 million and \$506.8 million respectively. The share of net ODA in GNP rose to 0.61 per cent compared with 0.55 per cent in 1974. The Australian Government remains committed to the internationally accepted target of providing 0.7 per cent of its GNP as development assistance.

There was a sharp drop in private investment in developing countries. Nevertheless total official and private flows rose to 0.71 per cent of GNP compared with 0.69 per cent in 1974.

Australian disbursements to multilateral institutions rose from \$40.3 million in 1974 to \$70.6 million in 1975. The increase, however, was entirely the result of the timing of payments and in fact disbursements in fiscal year 1975-76 are estimated to have been below the 1974-75 figure. The largest share of multilateral assistance again went to the lending facilities of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (\$39.0 million). \$26.6 million was in the form of grants to UN agencies and a further \$5 million was provided to other multilateral agencies including the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation and regional bodies in the Asian/Pacific area. Further developments regarding multilateral aid included a pledge to the Third Window of A\$ 4 million to be paid in 1976-77; an undertaking to pay Australia's agreed share of A\$30.7 million to the replenishment of the Asian Development Fund; a declaration of support in principle for the proposed increase in the capital of the Asian Development Bank; an undertaking to contribute to the new Oil Facility Interest Subsidy Account of the IMF; and a decision to make an initial contribution of A\$ 8 million to the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

In spite of a 75 per cent increase in multilateral contributions during 1975, bilateral disbursements (net) continued to account for the bulk (86 per cent) of ODA; these rose by 11.8 per cent to \$436.2 million in 1975. Australia provided all its aid in grant form in 1975. It is, however, prepared to consider providing loans as a supplement to its grant aid in cases where developing countries have achieved substantial increases in income.

The Commonwealth share of gross bilateral ODA was 81.6 per cent of the total in 1975 and was made up of \$93.3 million of project aid, \$187.6 million of non-project aid and \$77.0 million of technical assistance. Most of Australia's bilateral aid (97 per cent) went to the Asian/Pacific area, with Papua New Guinea being the principal beneficiary. Net disbursements to Papua New Guinea increased from \$254.2 million in 1974 to \$294.2 million in 1975.

In March 1976, agreement was reached by the Prime Ministers of Papua New Guinea and Australia on a new basis for a long term aid arrangement. Under the agreement, the Australian Government has guaranteed a base level of aid¹ of A\$180 million a year for the next five years, with annual supplements to be determined in the light of circumstances.²

Commitments - Australia's total ODA commitments in 1975 fell to \$440.8 million from \$457.0 million in 1974. The proportion of grants was restored to 100 per cent of total commitments. Bilateral commitments fell from \$394.5 million to \$357.0 million; reductions occurred in technical assistance and non-project aid but there was substantial increase in commitments of project aid, particularly in the education, health and agriculture sectors.

Procurement Policy - The element of tying in Australian ODA disbursements fell to 25 per cent in 1975 from 27 per cent in 1974 but was still above the 1973 level of 20 per cent. Early in 1976 further steps were taken to untie part of Australia's multilateral contributions.

Food Aid - Most of Australia's food aid is given bilaterally to countries in its own region which are most seriously affected by economic conditions. Some food aid is also given multilaterally through the UN/FAO World Food Programme. In 1975 the total value of food aid declined to \$61.0 million after rising to \$75.2 million in 1974 from around \$20 million annually at the beginning of the decade.

Technical Assistance - In 1975 Australia supplied 4,159 experts and volunteers of whom 3,603 were supplied to Commonwealth countries, mainly Papua New Guinea. This was a reduction of some 2,000 persons compared with 1974.

NEW ZEALAND

Disbursements - New Zealand sharply expanded its aid programme in 1975 when net ODA disbursements rose by 67.8 per cent to reach \$65.8 million. As a proportion of GNP, net ODA was 0.52 per cent compared with 0.31 per cent in 1974. This was a substantial move towards the 0.7 per cent target, to which New Zealand is committed. Total private and official flows rose as a percentage of GNP from 0.40 per cent to 0.59 per cent.

Considerably expanded contributions were made by New Zealand to a number of multilateral agencies, including the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. Total multilateral ODA in 1975 rose by 60 per cent to \$15.5 million, which was 24 per cent of total net ODA disbursements. New Zealand aims to raise this proportion to 30 per cent.

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1. Excluding defence aid, cost of termination benefits for expatriate former employees of PNG government, expenditure by Australian government on current aid projects for airport construction and cost of training Papua New Guineans in Australia.
 2. Annual supplements of A\$10 million and A\$20 million have been determined for 1976-77 and 1977-78.

Net bilateral ODA disbursements rose by 70.5 per cent in 1975 to \$50.3 million and grant disbursements almost doubled. It is part of New Zealand policy to limit the geographic spread of its aid effort to areas where resident representation facilitates its aid administration. In 1975, \$24.6 million or 49 per cent of bilateral ODA was directed to the South Pacific, compared with 55 per cent in 1974; 47 per cent went to South East Asia compared with 41 per cent in 1974. There was some movement back to Commonwealth countries in 1975. Although Indonesia replaced the Cook Islands as the largest recipient and the share of the latter fell from 19 per cent to 11 per cent, heavier flows were directed to many Commonwealth countries and in particular to most seriously affected countries such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Terms and Conditions - New Zealand's ODA is highly concessional. In recent years over 95 per cent of ODA has been in the form of grants, the exceptions in 1975 being a \$730,000 soft trade credit to Indonesia and a \$1.21 million development loan (with a 50 per cent grant element) to Western Samoa. On the other hand, no change has taken place in procurement policies and some multilateral contributions continue to be tied. New Zealand has not subscribed to the DAC decision on multilateral untying.

Rural Development - While recognising that the poorer countries should receive expanded amounts of assistance, New Zealand attached equal importance to channelling assistance to the poorest groups within developing countries. Several integrated rural development projects are underway or contemplated under the New Zealand bilateral aid programme and support is given to programmes that recognise the importance of women in the development process.

Training - There has been a significant switch in emphasis in New Zealand training policy. Training programmes are now linked more closely to the specific requirements of the country concerned and considerable emphasis is placed on trade training. Also, training within the developing country is now being favoured and support is being given to the development of local training institutions in the Pacific.

OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

There is a growing flow of technical and financial assistance between the developing countries of the Commonwealth. This is quite apart from the very large role played by some Commonwealth developing countries in providing experts and training facilities under Commonwealth and other multilateral aid programmes. The documentation on these intra developing country aid flows is inadequate to present a full picture. Partial information is presented hereunder.

Indian Development Assistance - In the year ending March 1976, India provided a total of \$1.81 million assistance to twelve Commonwealth countries under the ITEC programme. The assistance was in the form of provision of experts, training, fellowships, supply of materials, consultancy services etc. Disbursements (gross) of loans during 1975 amounted to \$2.39 million; this compares with a figure of \$4.44 million in 1974. Total Indian commitments in 1975 were \$6 million.

Nigerian Development Assistance - Nigeria's ODA amounted to \$29.7 million in 1975 and was all in the form of grants. More than two-thirds of this amount was bilateral assistance and of the remainder \$7.8 million went to the African Development Bank and \$1 million to U.N. agencies. At the beginning of 1976 Nigeria committed over \$130 million in aid, \$52 million to the OPEC Special Fund and \$80 million for a special trust fund for the poorer African countries, to be administered by the African Development Bank.

Caribbean Countries - The member countries of the Caribbean Community operate a programme of mutual technical assistance, with particular reference to assisting the less developed members. Under this programme training assistance is provided in institutions in individual countries. In addition Trinidad and Tobago has provided balance of payments assistance to Guyana and Jamaica and financial assistance directly to some of the islands; it also made available TT\$10 million to the Caribbean Development Bank and the equivalent of US\$10 million each to the Inter American Development Bank and the World Bank.

Singapore Development Assistance - Singapore provided 10 training awards to Bangladesh, Malaysia and Sri Lanka in 1975/76.

Maltese Development Assistance - Malta awards one scholarship every year under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan and provides study and training facilities for Rhodesian students under the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation's Special Programme for Rhodesia.

CHAPTER III

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

Net ODA Flows to Multilateral Institutions

According to DAC practice, total ODA flows include qualifying contributions from members to multilateral institutions rather than disbursements by these agencies, only part of which are on concessional terms.

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 \$3.77 billion in 1975 compared with \$3.06 billion in 1974. As a proportion of net ODA flows these disbursements represented 27.7 per cent in 1975 as against 27.0 per cent in 1974, reflecting a continuing trend of an increased share of multilateral contributions in total ODA. The table below sets out the disbursements to the recipient institutions.

	<u>\$ million</u>	
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
World Bank Group:		
IBRD	46.5	3.6
IDA	<u>1,120.8</u>	<u>1,189.9</u>
Total	1,167.3	1,193.5
IDB:		
Ordinary Capital	42.5	267.0
Special Fund	<u>204.6</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Total	247.1	269.1
Asian Development Bank:		
Ordinary Capital	25.6	92.7
Special Fund	<u>84.0</u>	<u>107.8</u>
Total	109.6	200.5
African Development Fund	28.4	59.1
EEC:		
EDF	199.6	259.3
Other grants ¹	7.1	412.0
Through EIB	<u>27.6</u>	<u>9.9</u>
Total	234.3	681.2
UN Agencies	830.8	1,197.2
Other	<u>102.0</u>	<u>169.0</u>
Total	<u>3,059.6</u>	<u>3,769.6</u>
	=====	=====

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

Source. Development Cooperation, 1975 Review, OECD, Paris.

OPEC countries also provide concessional funds to these and other multilateral institutions. Although details of their contributions are not available, it is estimated that their net disbursements to multilateral institutions increased from \$347 million in 1974 to \$559 million in 1975. As a percentage of net ODA, OPEC contributions to multilateral agencies amounted to 20 per cent in 1975 compared with 14 per cent in the previous year. Other developing countries subscribe to the capital structures of multilateral financial institutions and provide contributions to multilateral technical assistance programmes, particularly the UNDP and the CFTC¹.

Flow from Commonwealth Countries

Net disbursements of ODA to multilateral institutions by the four major Commonwealth donor countries amounted to \$650.7 million in 1975, an increase of 33 per cent over the 1974 figure of \$487.6 million. Commonwealth donor countries subscribed 17 per cent of the funds paid in to the multilateral institutions by DAC countries in 1975.

As a proportion of their total net ODA flows Commonwealth disbursements constituted 28.1 per cent compared with 25.5 per cent in 1974. The proportion of multilateral aid in Britain's total aid programme rose from 30.2 per cent to 34.4 per cent; this is expected to continue to rise over the next four years as a result of Britain's policy to use British concessional funds to stimulate matching contributions from other governments. The share of Australian ODA going to multilateral institutions rose from 9.4 per cent to 13.9 per cent in line with Australia's declared intention of increasing these flows. Neither Canada nor New Zealand, however, made any further advance towards their respective targets of 35 per cent and 30 per cent; the Canadian percentage was unchanged at 30.4 while the New Zealand percentage remained largely unchanged at about 24 per cent.

Each of the Commonwealth donor countries increased its contribution to UN agencies and its subscription to IDA. Canada, Australia and, to a lesser extent, Britain gave greater support to the Asian Development Bank in 1975 and Canada also substantially raised its contribution to the African Development Bank.

EEC Development Assistance

The Lome Convention, which came into force on 1st April 1976, provides for 3,390 million units of account for financial and technical cooperation between the EEC and the ACP countries (of which 20 are Commonwealth countries) for the period to 1st March 1980. The amount is made up of UA3,000 million which constitute the new European Development Fund (UA2,100 million non repayable grants, UA430 million loans on special terms, UA95 million risk capital and UA375 million Stabex) and UA390 million European Investment Bank loans on normal terms. The Lome Convention replaced the earlier Yaounde Convention under which Commonwealth developing countries did not benefit.

In accordance with the general aims of the Convention, special attention will be paid to the needs of the least developed ACP States, which receive the major part of their aid on very soft terms. About a tenth of the financial aid has been reserved for projects likely to promote regional and inter-regional cooperation and special provision has been made for financing small and medium scale projects.

¹See Chapter IV.

Disbursements by Multilateral Lending Institutions

Total net disbursements¹ by multilateral institutions² increased from \$4.6 billion in 1974 to an estimated \$5.8 billion in 1975, an increase of 27 per cent. Grants accounted for only 27 per cent of this total compared with 32 per cent in 1974; concessional flows in total represented only 54 per cent of net disbursements compared with 62 per cent in 1974. Multilateral institutions play a leading role in certain key sectors, notably agriculture which accounted for 30 per cent of multilateral assistance in 1975.

The share of multilateral concessional funds going to countries with GNP below \$200 per head rose from 36 per cent in 1974 to 50 per cent in 1975. This represents a softening of the terms of concessional flows since disbursements to these countries are in the form either of grants or of extremely soft loans. Normal loan terms from multilateral institutions hardened in 1975 owing to the increased cost of borrowing on international markets. The World Bank increased its normal lending rate from 8 per cent to 8.5 per cent in January 1975 and the Asian Development Bank raised its normal lending rate from 8.25 per cent to 8.75 per cent in February 1975.

World Bank - Disbursements under the ordinary operations of the World Bank in fiscal year 1976 amounted to \$2.5 billion compared with \$2.0 billion in FY 75 and \$1.5 billion in FY 74. Disbursements by IDA rose to \$1,252 million in 1976 from \$1,026 million in 1975 and \$711 million in 1974. Lending and investment commitments approved by the Bank rose by 15 per cent to \$5.0 billion and IDA commitments rose by 5 per cent to \$1.7 billion. In real terms, however, the increase in World Bank lending was only 9 per cent while IDA commitments were down 1 per cent.

The World Bank and IDA continued to expand their assistance to the poorest among their member countries. These countries accounted for 92 per cent of IDA commitments in 1976 as against 84 per cent in 1975 and for 39 per cent of combined Bank and IDA commitments (38 per cent in 1974).

For the second consecutive year agriculture was the largest recipient sector of loans and credits. Sixty-five projects were approved in 1975, involving commitments of \$1,627.6 million or 25 per cent of total commitments. Thirty-eight of these were rural development projects in which the majority of these benefits accrue to the rural poor. The second largest sector in 1976 was transportation (21 per cent), followed by electric power (14 per cent) and development finance companies (11 per cent).

World Bank and IDA loans and credits to 18 Commonwealth countries were approved in FY 1976, totalling \$1,578 million. Loans of \$15 million to the East African Development Bank and \$20 million to the Caribbean Development Bank were also approved.

¹ From a recipient country's point of view, disbursements received from a multilateral institution e.g. the World Bank would be comparable with ODA flows if the terms resulted under the present definition in a grant element of at least 25 per cent. Figures for disbursements by individual agencies, given later in this section, include both concessional and non-concessional disbursements. ODA figures are, however, based on contributions from donor countries and not on disbursements from the multilateral institutions.

² World Bank Group, United Nations and Regional Institutions (EEC, IDB, AsDB, AfDB, CarDB, AFESD, OAPC, SAFA).

Asian Development Bank - Disbursements by the Asian Development Bank almost doubled in 1975 and reached \$339 million net. Loan commitments rose by 21 per cent to \$660 million of which \$152 million was to 5 Commonwealth countries. Much of the lending in 1975 was directed to sectors where needs are most urgent and the benefits will be widespread, particularly among the poor; 37 per cent went to agriculture and related industries and 29 per cent to public utilities, mainly for exploitation of indigenous power resources. In December 1975 agreement was reached to replenish the Asian Development Fund, which makes loans on concessional terms (40 years maturity and 1 per cent service charge) to the poorest and least developed member countries. The target for the replenishment was set at \$830 million but some developed country members were unable to commit themselves to the amounts allocated and so provision was made for adjustments in the individual contributions to be made at the Ninth Annual Meeting in 1976.

The Inter-American Development Bank - Disbursements by the IDB amounted to \$712 million in 1975 compared with \$673 million in 1974, an increase of 6 per cent. There was an even greater increase, of 24 per cent, in loan commitments, which rose from \$1,110 million in 1974 to \$1,375 million in 1975. This amount was made up of \$634.2 million from the Fund for Special Operations, which provides loans at concessionary terms; \$83.2 million from the Venezuelan Trust Fund, which was established to finance large-scale projects in energy, in developing natural resources and in export market development in the relatively less developed member countries of IDB and those with limited markets; \$646.2 million from ordinary capital resources; and \$11.4 million from other resources administered by the Bank.

The Bank continued to increase its lending to countries of relatively less economic development and with limited markets. These countries received 41 per cent of the Bank's loans compared with 38 per cent in 1974 and 65 per cent of its concessionary lending compared with 62 per cent in 1974. The sector receiving the most Bank lending in 1975 was agriculture, with a total of \$332 million or 17 per cent of total commitments. The second largest recipient sectors were electric power and transport and communications, each accounting for 15 per cent, followed by industry and mining with 9 per cent.

Nine Countries¹ outside the Western Hemisphere became members of the Bank in July 1976 and four others² have indicated their intention of joining. The thirteen countries will provide the Bank with \$868 million over a three-year period. Half of this amount is to be paid through the subscription of shares in the new inter-regional capital stock, of which \$72 million will be paid-in and \$362 million will be callable capital, and half will be contributions to the Fund for Special Operations.

¹ Belgium, Britain, West Germany, Israel, Japan, Spain, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

² Austria, France, Italy and the Netherlands.

African Development Bank - The African Development Bank's commitments amounted to \$103.6 million in 1975, which was 17 per cent more than the 1974 figure of \$88.5 million. Public utilities accounted for 45 per cent of total commitments, transport for 30 per cent and agriculture for only 8 per cent. The low share of agriculture was compensated for by increased lending to that sector from the African Development Fund. The Fund's commitments in 1975 were \$100.9 million of which 35 per cent was directed to agriculture; for the first time the Fund financed socially important sectors such as health (6 per cent) and education (16 per cent). \$41.2 million, or 40 per cent of the Bank's commitments in 1975, were to 12 Commonwealth countries. The Fund approved loans of \$19.7 million (20 per cent) to 6 Commonwealth countries. During the year negotiations took place on the first general replenishment of the Fund for three years 1976-1978. A target was set of about \$362 million but it subsequently became clear that this would not be met. At 31st December 1975 subscriptions to the replenishment stood at \$266 million.

Caribbean Development Bank - There was an acceleration in 1975 in the rate of disbursement of loans by the Caribbean Development Bank. Disbursements totalled \$22.3 million compared with \$4.8 million in 1974 and \$7.0 million between 1972 (when disbursements were first made) and 1974. Loans totalling \$23.7 million were approved during 1975 compared with \$31.6 million in 1974 and the ratio of total disbursements to total approvals since the Bank's operations began in 1970 rose to 32.3 per cent from 10.5 per cent in 1974. All borrowers from this Bank were Commonwealth countries.

OPEC Special Fund - In January 1976 OPEC member countries signed an agreement establishing the OPEC Special Fund, with contributions from eleven countries totalling \$800 million. The Fund, which has been set up for one year, has allocated \$400 million to the projected International Fund for Agricultural Development, subject to the contribution by developed countries of at least \$600 million. The remainder is to be used for extending long-term interest-free loans for balance-of-payments support and for the financing of development projects and programmes in developing countries without geographic or political restrictions.

The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) - Commitments by the AFESD increased in 1975 from \$127 million in 1974 to \$193 million, almost half of which was accounted for by Egypt. The grant element of loan commitments was between 37 and 42 per cent for the least developed Arab countries and between 22 and 26 per cent for others. In future greater emphasis will be given to projects for social development, which may lead to a softening of terms. Commitments are expected to reach \$400 million in 1976. Disbursements rose from \$6 million in 1974 to \$41 million in 1975 and are expected to exceed \$90 million in 1976.

Special Arab Fund for Africa - The Special Arab Fund for Africa, which was set up in January 1974 by Arab oil-exporting countries to provide soft loans to African countries, has been administered by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa since April 1976. Loan disbursements amounted to \$24 million in 1974 and \$118 million in 1975 and went to 28 countries including 11 Commonwealth countries, which together accounted for 46 per cent of total disbursements over the two years. The grant element of loans is 71 per cent.

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA) - The purpose of ABEDA, which was established in January 1975 with a capital of \$231 million, is to foster economic, financial and technical co-operation between Arab and African countries. In the first 18 months of operation, 21 loans totalling \$143 million were approved, of which 8 loans totalling \$46.5 million were to Commonwealth countries. The terms of ABEDA's lending vary from 28 to 57 per cent grant element depending on the general economic situation of the recipient country and the nature of the project. In 1976 the emphasis has been on rural/agricultural development projects. Particular attention is paid to regional projects and most are co-financed with the World Bank, the African Development Bank, Arab funds or an aid agency in a DAC country.

Islamic Development Bank - Established in 1974 with a subscribed capital of about \$900 million, the Islamic Development Bank was due to become operational in 1975 but administrative and technical difficulties have resulted in delay. 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 through project and programme loans, equity participation, technical assistance and research. Loan terms will be determined by the economic and financial situation of the recipient and by the nature of the project.

OAPEC Special Account - Established in 1974 and administered by AFESD, the Special Account provides emergency assistance to the poorest Arab countries in the form of interest-free loans with 20 years' maturity and a 10 year grace period (i.e. 75 per cent grant element). In May 1975 it was decided to replenish the Special Account. Of the pledged amount of \$62 million, a total of \$5 million was paid in during 1975 and was immediately disbursed.

The following table shows commitments to Commonwealth countries from multilateral institutions.

Commitments by Multilateral Institutions in 1975
(\$million)

	<u>Commonwealth</u>	<u>Non-Commonwealth</u>	<u>Total</u>
World Bank Group (1975-76)			
IBRD	594.3	4,382.8	4,977.1
IDA	983.5	671.8	1,655.3
Asian Development Bank			
Ordinary capital	67.6	426.5	494.1
Special Funds	84.0	82.2	166.2
Inter-American Development Bank	30.9	1,344.3	1,375.2 ¹
African Development Bank	41.2	62.4	103.6
African Development Fund	19.7	81.2	100.9
Caribbean Development Bank	23.7	-	23.7 ²
AFESD	-	193.0	193.0
OAPEC	-	62.0	62.0

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1. Of which \$634.2 million from the Fund for Special Operations, which provides loans at concessionary terms.
 2. Of which \$16.1 million at concessionary terms from the Special Development Fund and other Funds.

CHAPTER IV

COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, the multilateral development fund administered by the Commonwealth Secretariat, remains modest in comparison with other international aid organisations. All Commonwealth member countries make contributions to the Fund on a voluntary basis. In general, the developed countries continue to make the largest contributions, but most developing member countries have consistently increased their contributions. Major contributing countries to the Fund in 1975/76 were Canada, Britain, Nigeria, Australia, New Zealand, Tanzania, India and Jamaica.

At the 1975 meeting of Heads of Government in Jamaica, the Canadian Government, which contributes two dollars for every one dollar (or equivalent) pledged by the developing member countries, increased its annual ceiling to C\$4 million; the British Government also announced a doubling of the ceiling on its contribution, pledging 30 per cent of net expenditure up to a ceiling of £1.65 million. Since its establishment in 1971, actual expenditure has been:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Actual Expenditure</u> (£ m)
1971/72	0.22
1972/73	0.62
1973/74	1.36
1974/75	2.89
1975/76	5.00

The growth in expenditure has reflected the increasing flow of requests from Commonwealth developing countries under the Fund's programmes of General Technical Assistance (GTA), Export Market Development (EMD), and Education and Training (E&T); and for the specialised advisory services provided by the Technical Assistance Group (TAG).

The activities of the General Technical Assistance (GTA) Programme, which provides advisory and operational experts for short or long term assignments at the request of Commonwealth developing countries, cover a wide range of areas of importance to the development efforts of the Commonwealth developing countries, as is illustrated hereunder.

During the year under review, the Fund received a number of requests in the field of finance. In Fiji, the CFTC financed the services of financial controllers for the Ports Authority and a sugar industry development project being financed by a World Bank loan as well as experts in exchange control, insurance control, industrial loans for development, and as senior tax assessors. The Government of Papua New Guinea was provided with four senior finance officials, two auditors, and an expert in budgetary analysis; and since 1974 the Fund has assisted the Kenyan Income Tax Department by providing a number of taxation experts to strengthen the staff of the Department and to train local officers in tax assessment work. In Tanzania, the Fund provided chief auditors for the Audit Corporation and lecturers in accountancy and related subjects for the Institute of Finance Management and the School of Accountancy.

An important area where the CFTC broke new ground was in collaboration with the International Finance Corporation, to promote small and medium scale industrial projects in Kenya. Under the programme, the IFC provided a \$2 million credit to the Commercial Bank of Kenya to enable it to provide finance and advisory services, particularly in financial management, to relatively small private firms for projects in the manufacturing, agro-industry, construction and service sectors. The CFTC provided two specialist bankers to help the Bank operate the programme and to offer advisory services in business management and credit evaluation to the Bank's staff as well as its clients.

In the countries of Southern Africa, a significant number of CFTC projects were concerned with developing middle level technical skills. In Lesotho, five experts were provided to assist the Posts and Telecommunications Department with postal and engineering work; and in Malawi, a number of experts were provided for the building trades.

In air transport specialist assistance was provided to Bangladesh in short and long term planning, and maintenance facilities at Kurmitola Airport. For the Bahamas, a CFTC consultant provided advice on air service agreements, including the negotiation of such agreements.

The Technical Assistance Group (TAG) with its inter-disciplinary team approach, continued to provide short term consulting services in response to particular requests from Commonwealth Governments, sometimes at very short notice. A team (economist/lawyer/fiscal analyst) was provided to the Government of the Cook Islands to help in developing an appropriate regime for the exploitation of off-shore minerals. This capability has also proved useful in enabling the Group to respond to requests from the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea for assistance in formulating appropriate legal and fiscal measures for the exploitation of petroleum.

The Export Market Development (EMD) programme, through which the CFTC assists Commonwealth developing countries to develop and increase their export trade, continued to expand in 1975. One of the activities of the programme is in providing assistance to assess the market potential for exports of specific products from Commonwealth developing countries. In 1975, studies were commissioned on the export potential of soda ash, soda sulphate and potash from the Sua Pan deposits in Botswana; on the market potential for marine products from India; on the marketing prospects for limes, avocados, mangoes, pineapples and vegetables from Montserrat; on the export potential of urena lubata fibre and sacking from Sierra Leone; and on the market potential in the Japanese and Philippine markets for tea from Sri Lanka.

Assistance was also provided on the development and adaptation of products to meet the requirements of export markets, on the establishment of marketing organisations, and on packaging and labelling for sale abroad.

To increase the effectiveness of the participation of member countries of the Caribbean in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, a seminar on the MTN was held in Georgetown, Guyana in June 1975, jointly organised by the CFTC and the Caricom Secretariat with the assistance of UNCTAD and GATT.

The Education and Training (E&T) programme has continued to assist Governments in meeting priority manpower development requirements through the provision of support for the training in Commonwealth developing countries of personnel from other Commonwealth developing countries. During the financial year 1975/76, 47 countries, including several dependencies, made use of the Programme. A total of 505 projects, of which 335 were new, were supported. These covered institutional forms of training, study visits, training attachments, and training seminars oriented towards development.

The main thrust of the Programme continued to be directed towards the training of technicians and other middle level personnel in government, industry and commerce. Students from Botswana, for example, followed technician courses in mechanical, electrical and automobile engineering at the College of Technology in Swaziland; trainees from several Caribbean countries took courses at the Hotel Training College in the Bahamas; Malawians studied telecommunications in Malaysia; students from the Solomon Islands underwent practical training in agriculture in Papua New Guinea.

The Fund encourages its field experts to utilise the E & T Programme in the training of counterparts. In response to requests initiated by CFTC experts, Western Samoans undertook a study visit to West Africa in the production, processing and marketing of cocoa and other tropical products, while four handicraft instructors from Swaziland studied aspects of small industry development in India.

CHAPTER V

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE TO COMMONWEALTH RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

The Commonwealth developing countries receive development assistance from a variety of sources, bilateral and multilateral. From incomplete information, it appears that in 1975 they received bilateral assistance of \$2.8 billion from the DAC countries and concessional funds amounting to \$1.1 billion from multilateral agencies, compared with \$1.9 billion and \$0.9 billion respectively in 1974. Without comparable data on the geographical distribution of aid received in 1975 from all sources, including non-Commonwealth countries, it is not possible to indicate the proportion of aid received by the Commonwealth developing countries and territories that came from Commonwealth sources, but it is believed to have remained significant for almost all and substantial for a number of them.

A brief description of the geographical pattern of intra-Commonwealth assistance i.e. only that part of net CDA that was provided by the Commonwealth developed countries to the Commonwealth developing countries is given in the following paragraphs.

Disbursements

Net receipts of ODA by Commonwealth countries from the four major Commonwealth donors amounted to \$1,139.9 million in 1975 compared with \$1,008.4 in 1974, an increase in current prices of 13 per cent (Table 13). The growth in ODA was entirely accounted for by grants, which rose from \$700.6 million to \$866.2 million while loans fell from \$394.0 million to \$362.2 million (gross), or from \$307.8 million to \$273.7 million (net). (Tables 14, 16 and 18). In geographical terms these flows were distributed as follows:

Area	<u>\$ million</u>							
	Grants ^a		Loans				Total ^b	
	1974	1975	Gross		Net ^b		1974	1975
Africa	123.0	137.5	99.2	126.4	65.5	98.9	188.4	236.4
America	44.4	53.8	22.3	16.6	16.5	10.0	61.0	63.7
Asia	172.4	239.2	264.8	206.8	221.7	156.5	394.1	395.8
Oceania	302.5	357.7	5.6	11.5	3.1	8.7	305.6	366.4
Europe	14.5	12.5	1.3	0.7	0.7	-	15.2	12.5
Unspecified	44.1	65.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	-0.3	44.4	65.2
Total	700.6	866.2	394.0	362.2	307.8	273.7	1,008.4	1,139.9

^a Including technical assistance expenditure.

^b Net of amortization.

Most of the increase in grants was accounted for by Asia (mainly Bangladesh) which nevertheless received an almost unchanged volume of total net ODA, and Oceania, which received almost all its ODA in grant form. Europe alone received lower grant disbursements. Asia also accounted for almost all the reduction in lending, both British and Canadian loans to India being sharply reduced. There was a substantial increase in loans to African countries from Canada and to Oceania from Britain.

Commonwealth countries in Asia continued to receive the largest share of net ODA from Commonwealth donor countries although the actual volume of receipts increased very little in 1975. Disbursements from Britain actually fell and Canada became the largest donor in the area.

India received less net ODA from both Britain and Canada and total receipts fell by 9 per cent. There was also a further reduction in receipts by Singapore. A steady increase has taken place in net disbursements to Bangladesh in recent years and by 1975 they had reached \$116.5 million, or almost half the level of Indian receipts. Disbursements to Sri Lanka rose by 76 per cent in 1975. There was also a substantial change in the composition of Asian receipts in 1975; the share of grants rose to 60 per cent of total net ODA compared with 44 per cent in 1974. Both India and Bangladesh received increased grants from Britain and Canada.

The fall in net disbursements by the Commonwealth donors to Commonwealth countries in Asia (and to a lesser extent Europe) was more than offset by the increase in flows to Oceania, Africa and America. Most of the increase in Commonwealth assistance going to Commonwealth countries in Oceania was accounted for by Australian grants to Papua New Guinea, which normally comprise four-fifths or more of total Commonwealth net disbursements in that region and virtually 100 per cent of PNG's entire ODA receipt. In 1975 these flows rose by \$40 million or 16 per cent. Other increases in the area occurred in receipts by the British Solomon Islands from Britain and by Western Samoa from Australia and New Zealand.

Among the African countries, the largest increases in net disbursements by Commonwealth donors were in Malawi where receipts rose by 87 per cent from \$18.6 million to \$34.7 million, reflecting heavier flows from Canada and Britain; in Ghana where the increase from \$13.2 million to \$20.1 million was mainly accounted for by Canada; in Tanzania, the largest Commonwealth recipient in the Continent with receipts of \$42.8 million in 1975 compared with \$34.5 million in 1974; and in Zambia where receipts rose from \$23.3 million to \$27.8 million. Most of the increase in these flows was in the form of loans and the share of grants fell to 58 per cent from 65 per cent in 1974.

Flows of Commonwealth ODA to the Commonwealth European countries is almost entirely provided by Britain in the form of grants. Receipts by Cyprus rose from \$0.8 million to \$2.2 million but this increase was more than offset by the sharp drop from \$6.6 to \$3.0 million in flows to Gibraltar.

Among the American countries, there was a marked reduction in disbursements to Jamaica where the amount received in 1975 was \$5.5 million compared with \$8.4 million in 1974. Receipts also declined in Guyana, from \$5.5 million to \$3.6 million, and in Barbados, from \$2.9 million to \$1.5 million. The Associated States, on the other hand, received \$27.1 million in 1975 compared with \$24.7 million in 1974. There were also

substantial increases in disbursements to Belize, which rose from \$4.7 million to \$6.5 million and in those to Trinidad and Tobago which went up from \$1.5 million to \$2.8 million.

Technical Assistance

For a variety of reasons, including the level of the recipient's economic development, technical assistance disbursements show a significantly different geographical pattern from that of the total ODA. For example, the African Commonwealth countries receive a greater proportion of expenditure on technical assistance than of total ODA provided by the Commonwealth developed countries, while the reverse is true for the Commonwealth countries in Asia. Total disbursements by Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand on technical assistance to the Commonwealth developing countries fell from \$276.4 million to \$262.6 million.

The geographical distribution is as follows:

<u>Area</u>	<u>\$ million</u>	
	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Africa	78.9	80.9
America	11.2	12.4
Asia	20.5	23.2
Oceania	123.9	86.2
Europe	1.2	1.3
Unspecified	40.9	58.6
Total	<u>276.4</u>	<u>262.6</u>

Most of the decline in technical assistance expenditure was accounted for by Australian disbursements in Papua New Guinea which fell from \$106.9 million to \$68.1 million. There were few reductions elsewhere, the principal exception being Nigeria where there was a fall from \$13.3 million to \$10.4 million. Otherwise the distribution of technical assistance among recipient countries was not greatly different from that in 1974, with small increases going to a large number of countries.

The declining trend seen in recent years in the number of experts and advisers continued in 1975 when 12,560 experts were financed bilaterally by Australia, Britain and Canada (data for New Zealand are not available) compared with 16,195 in 1974. Africa received 1,344 persons and Papua New Guinea 2,106 persons fewer than in the previous year. The decrease was greatest in non-educational personnel and their share of the total fell from 53 per cent in 1974 to 49 per cent in 1975. The number of volunteers financed bilaterally by Australia, Britain and Canada fell from 2,799 in 1974 to 2,417 and the number of trainees from 4,269 to 4,022 but there was an increase in the number of students financed, from 7,241 in 1974 to 7,513 in 1975.

Commitments.

Bilateral ODA commitments from the four main Commonwealth donors to the Commonwealth developing countries rose from \$1,233.2 million in 1974 to \$1,461.9 million in 1975, an increase in nominal terms of 19 per cent (Table 18). In addition, bilateral commitments by India to the Commonwealth amounted to \$6 million. By far the largest share of the increase in commitments went to Asia where commitments to Bangladesh rose from \$106.1 million to \$206.1 million and those to India rose from \$341.5 million to \$435.5 million. In percentage terms, these increases were of the order of 94 per cent and 28 per cent respectively. Canada and Britain were the main sources of commitments to Bangladesh, while three-quarter of those to India were from Britain.

Commitments to Commonwealth Oceania rose from \$344.5 million to \$357.5 million in 1975. In particular, commitments to Fiji from Britain rose sharply. There was also some increase in commitments to America from \$66.6 million to \$69.3 million. Increases to some countries such as Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Barbados and the Associated States, more than offset a marked reduction elsewhere, notably in Belize and Jamaica.

Total Commonwealth commitments to the Commonwealth countries in Africa fell from \$285.5 million to \$261.1 million. The steepest declines were in Kenya where commitments fell from \$88.0 million in 1974 to \$21.0 million in 1975, in Nigeria (from \$33.3 million to \$14.3 million), in Swaziland (from \$9.8 million to \$5.6 million) and in Sierra Leone (from \$4.6 million to \$1.1 million). At the same time there were substantial increases elsewhere, the largest being in commitments to Ghana, which almost doubled from \$21.4 million to \$42.1 million.

Memoranda on the Official Flow of Resources Received
by Certain Commonwealth Countries

In response to the Secretariat's questionnaire, the following information was provided by some Commonwealth countries on certain "qualitative" aspects of the official flows received by them from Commonwealth sources.

CYPRUS

Volume and sources of the official flows received

No substantial diversification. The assistance received remained at about the same level as in previous years.

Types and uses of the official flows

In view of the prevailing situation in the Island and as a result of the 1974 tragic events, increased emphasis has been put on the agricultural-rural development of the Island, the re-activation of the Industrial Sector and the creation of employment opportunities for the many thousands of unemployed refugees. There is now a pressing need to secure foreign aid for the reactivation of the economy and for the implementation of the development programme.

Technical assistance

The Government believes that where necessary a combination of both technical and financial assistance as integrated components from the same source would be highly desirable for obvious reasons.

The general quality, experience and training of technical assistance personnel from Commonwealth and other sources has been exceptionally high. In fact the advice and assistance of such personnel has proved invaluable. The experts whose services have been secured under the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation are advising and helping us in various fields, and the Government is in general following closely the recommendations of the various experts.

Aid programming

Cyprus does not normally seek advance indications from donor countries on future levels of official flows.

No change is foreseen in the administrative setup for utilisation of aid.

INDIA

Aid Received from the U. K.

Volume and sources of the official flows received during 1975-76

During 1975-76 Grant Agreements for an amount of £126.80 million were signed with the Government of UK; while the British make pledges of aid

annually and sign Loan/Grant Agreements for the pledged amount, they attach much more importance to the annual disbursements for which they usually indicate annual ceilings. The annual drawings during 1975-76 were of the order of £74.823 million. This is a record figure in comparison to the drawings made in the previous years.

The amount of aid pledged by the British has been showing an upward trend as is evident from the following table:

	<u>Pledge</u>	<u>Disbursement</u>
1969-70	47.00	45.33
1970-71	52.50	41.56
1971-72	54.50	50.75
1972-73	71.50	66.09
1973-74	73.00	68.97
1974-75	95.00	59.37
1975-76	94.20	74.82
(1976-77)	(112.10)	

It will be seen from the above table that the level of the assistance pledged by Britain each year has considerably gone up from £47 million extended in 1969-70 to £94.20 million in 1975-76, and annual disbursements gone up from £45.33 million in 1969-70 to £74.82 million in 1975-76.

Apart from the increase in the quantum of assistance there has been a considerable improvement in the terms of the assistance. The assistance received by India from June 1975 onward is no longer in the form of Loans; it is in the shape of Grants. This is because of the decision since taken by the British that commencing from 12th June 1975 all their assistance to developing countries with a GNP per capita of less than \$200 will be on Grant terms. As such their assistance amounting to £126.80 million for which agreements were signed in the year 1975-76 has been in the form of Grant.

Types and uses of the official flows

No difficulty has been experienced in applying U. K. aid to meet import requirements of projects/programmes accorded high priority by us.

Bilateral financial aid from Britain is tied to procurement of goods and services of U. K. origin. However, the British have recently offered £3 million aid for India's Family Planning Programme which is intended to meet local cost financing. A formal agreement to this effect is expected to be signed shortly.

The non-project content of U. K. aid is quite high. In 1975-76 out of a total pledge of £91.20 million as much as £71.20 million was non-project aid.

Terms and conditions of the official flows received

As stated above the assistance being received from Britain w.e.f. 12th June, 1975 onward is in the shape of Grant only. As it was, along with other sources of foreign exchange available to us, adequate to meet our requirements of Capital equipment, spares, raw material, etc., from U. K. the question of recourse to loans on commercial and non-commercial terms in the absence of concessionary finance for designed projects or programmes requiring imports from U. K. did not arise.

Aid programming

As it is, Britain gives advance indication of the aid likely to be given by it both in respect of Maintenance aid as also Project aid.

No changes in the administrative set up for the utilisation of aid are foreseen.

Aid received from Canada

Volume and sources of the official flows received in 1975

A. <u>Grants</u>	<u>C\$ Million</u>
1. Rapeseed/oil	8.00
2. Wheat	45.20
B. <u>Loans</u>	
1. ONGC/OIL Line of Credit	3.00
2. Fertilizer loan	10.00
	<hr/>
	66.20
	=====

These figures represent aid actually committed by Canada for which Agreements were signed during the year.

As far as Canada is concerned, there has been decline in the aid receipts with reference to fresh authorisation reflected in the form of Agreements signed during the year. This is because of the current Canadian aid policy which is that while their aid to India in the field of agriculture, food and fertilisers would continue, they would not authorise any fresh aid in other fields.

Types and uses of the official flows

As stated earlier, aid flow at present is confined to Agriculture, Fertiliser and Food. Canada is not authorising fresh aid for other priority sectors like Industry/Power/Communications etc.

Canada has not been extending aid for local cost financing.

Terms and conditions of the official flows received

Canadian Aid is on very soft terms.

Procurement tied to source has come in the way of obtaining technically suitable offers at lowest price. Generally the items procured from Canada are comparatively costlier. (e.g. items for ONGC/OIL, IPCL - import of rubber etc.)

Aid programming

Presently, Canadian Aid is restricted to Food, Fertiliser and Agriculture. In the field of industrial raw materials like newsprint, asbestos etc. and capital equipment in the power sector - generators etc.

(Kundah Project Stage I - IV in Tamil Nadu, Idukki Project in Kerala which have been completed mostly with Canadian assistance are worth mentioning), Canadian Aid would be preferable although this is hypothetical in as much as Canada has not offered aid in these fields.

Technical assistance from Commonwealth developed countries

India is currently receiving technical assistance under the Colombo Plan Technical Assistance Programme mainly from the four Commonwealth developed countries. Assistance received from these countries is in the shape of expert services, fellowships and equipment. The donor countries generally do not quantify their assistance and, therefore, it is difficult to indicate in monetary terms the assistance received by India from these countries. While some countries have been extending technical assistance on an ad-hoc basis, in recent years the trend has changed and more and more countries are adopting a time-frame approach, i.e. giving a firm figure for the succeeding year and an indicative figure for one or two following years.

Training places provided by the above-mentioned countries and the experts assigned to India during 1975 are indicated below:-

<u>Donor Country</u>	<u>No. of training places provided</u>	<u>No. of experts provided</u>
Australia	53	3
Canada	-	4
New Zealand	5	1
The U. K.	168	23

As regards the general quality and usefulness of training, it may be stated that the trainees are generally deputed for training of a practical and technical nature. The training programmes have, by and large, been quite useful. Similar is the experience as regards the quality of the experts received in this country.

TONGA

Volume and sources of the official flows received

Aid from Commonwealth sources during the year July 1974 - June 1975 amounted, in cash, to

Britain (by development loan)	T \$290,490
New Zealand	344,919
Australia (food aid proceeds)	119,910

These countries also supplied technical assistance in the form of experts and technical studies etc. New Zealand and Australia also supplied substantial aid in the form of equipment, vehicles, plant etc. for which costs are not known in Tonga. Some aid was also received from India.

No real change in sources of official flows is discernible.

Speed of disbursement of funds after receipt is affected mainly by delays in procurement of materials and equipment from overseas sources.

Types and uses of the official flows

Broadly speaking, no major programme or project, whose priority has recently been raised, has faced difficulty in attracting suitable official financial or technical assistance.

UK development aid allows for local costs in projects financed by loan funds. New Zealand has also provided funds for local costs in some cases, but this likewise is related to specific projects. No official flows have been received for non-specific local costs.

Terms and conditions of the official flows received

No policy is laid down by this Government in respect of recourse to loans on commercial and non-commercial terms.

The tying of aid seems inevitably to lead to problems of procurement and delays in delivery. This has proved particularly the case in respect of UK aid, aggravated by distance and the absence of direct shipping.

Technical assistance

New Zealand in particular has arranged the integration of technical and financial assistance within single projects. This is useful in the case of major projects, but there are also instances where technical assistance is required across a range of smaller projects and all Commonwealth donors have been good in this respect.

General experience of the quality of technical assistance has been good.

Aid programming

No problem has been experienced in obtaining advance information of levels of future flow.

There are no projects or programmes for which official flows from Commonwealth countries would be preferred to those from other sources.

A Central Planning Office has recently been established in Tonga, which will function within the portfolio of the Prime Minister.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

Table

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | Evolution of Net Flow of Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries, 1965-75 |
| 2 | DAC Members, Net Flow of Financial Resources (and ODA) as Percentage of GNP, 1964-75 |
| 3 | Net Disbursements, Official and Private, from all DAC Countries and Commonwealth DAC Countries to Developing Countries and Multilateral Agencies, 1974 and 1975 - Million US Dollars |
| 4 | Components of ODA Flows from Commonwealth DAC Countries and Total DAC, as Percentage of Countries' Total Net Disbursements of ODA, 1972-75 |
| 5 | Commonwealth Countries: ODA Disbursements (Gross), 1974 and 1975 - Million US Dollars |
| 6 | Commonwealth Countries: ODA Disbursements (Net), 1974 and 1975 - Million US Dollars |
| 7 | Commonwealth Countries: ODA Disbursements (Net Transfer), 1974 and 1975 - Million US Dollars |
| 8 | Commonwealth Countries: Total Official Flows Disbursements (Net), 1974 and 1975 - Million US Dollars |
| 9 | Commonwealth Countries: Bilateral ODA Commitments, 1974 and 1975 - Million US Dollars |
| 10 | Official Development Assistance, Volume and Terms of Commitments, 1975 |
| 11 | Service Payments on External Public and Publicly Guaranteed Debts as Percentage of Exports of Goods and Non-Factor Services, 1968 and 1974 |
| 12 (1) | Official Development Assistance Provided by Commonwealth Donors to other Commonwealth Countries, 1974 and 1975 - Disbursements - Million US Dollars |
| 12 (2) | Official Development Assistance Provided by Commonwealth Donors to other Commonwealth Countries, 1974 and 1975 - Technical Assistance - Number of persons |
| 13 | Commonwealth Countries: Net ODA Receipts from Commonwealth Donors, 1974 and 1975 - Disbursements - Million US Dollars |

Table

- 14 Commonwealth Countries: Grants from Commonwealth Donors, 1974 and 1975 - Disbursements - Million US Dollars
- 15 Commonwealth Countries: Technical Assistance from Commonwealth Donors, 1974 and 1975 - Disbursements - Million US Dollars
- 16 Commonwealth Countries: Gross Loans from Commonwealth Donors, 1974 and 1975 - Disbursements - Million US Dollars
- 17 Commonwealth Countries: Amortization Received by Commonwealth Donors, 1974 and 1975 - Million US Dollars
- 18 Commonwealth Countries: Bilateral ODA Commitments from Commonwealth Donors, 1974 and 1975 - Million US Dollars
- 19 Bilateral ODA Commitments from Commonwealth Donors to all Developing Countries, by Sector and Purpose - Million US Dollars
- 20 Bilateral ODA Commitments from Commonwealth Donors to all Developing Countries, by Sector and Purpose - Percentage of total commitments
- 21 Australia: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975 ODA Commitments (Excluding Technical Assistance) - Million US Dollars
- 22 Australia: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975 ODA Commitments (Excluding Technical Assistance) - Percentage of total for each country
- 23 Australia: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975 Gross ODA Disbursements (excluding Technical Assistance) - Million US Dollars
- 24 Australia: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975 Gross ODA Disbursements (excluding Technical Assistance) - Percentage of total for each country
- 25 New Zealand: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975 ODA Commitments (Excluding Technical Assistance) - Million US Dollars
- 26 New Zealand: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975 ODA Commitments (Excluding Technical Assistance) - Percentage of total for each country

Table

- 27 New Zealand: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975 Gross ODA Disbursements (excluding Technical Assistance) - Million US Dollars
- 28 New Zealand: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975 Gross ODA Disbursements (excluding Technical Assistance) - Percentage of total for each country
- 29 Intra-Commonwealth Technical Assistance - Experts, by supplying and receiving countries - Number of persons, 1974 and 1975
- 30 Intra-Commonwealth Technical Assistance - Volunteers, by supplying and receiving countries - Number of persons, 1974 and 1975
- 31 Intra-Commonwealth Technical Assistance - Personnel in Education, by supplying and receiving country - Number of persons, 1974 and 1975
- 32 Britain: Country-type of work breakdown of Educational Personnel provided bilaterally to Commonwealth countries - Number of persons in 1975
- 33 Australia: Country-type of work breakdown of Educational Personnel provided bilaterally to Commonwealth countries - Number of persons in 1975
- 34 Intra-Commonwealth Technical Assistance - Trainees Financed Bilaterally, by country of origin and donor country - Number of persons, 1974 and 1975
- 35 Intra-Commonwealth Technical Assistance - Students Financed Bilaterally, by origin and donor country - Number of persons, 1974 and 1975

TABLE 1

Evolution of Net Flow of Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries, 1965-75

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
<u>ODA - \$ billion</u>	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.7	8.5	9.4	11.3	13.6
- as percentage of DAC GNP	0.44	0.41	0.42	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.30	0.33	0.36
<u>Total Flow - \$ billion</u> ^a	10.3	10.4	11.5	13.4	13.8	14.8	16.9	18.7	23.3	26.8	38.6
- as percentage of DAC GNP	0.77	0.71	0.73	0.79	0.74	0.74	0.77	0.73	0.73	0.77	1.01
						(0.78)	(0.80)	(0.76)	(0.79)	(0.81)	(1.05)
<u>Percentage composition of ODA</u>											
Technical Assistance	18	21	20	23	23	22	21	22	24	22	21
Other grants	45	41	35	30	26	26	26	29	23	25	25
Bilateral loans	31	32	34	36	35	35	36	27	29	26	26
Contributions to multilateral institutions	6	6	11	11	16	17	17	22	24	27	28
<u>Percentage composition of total flows</u> ^a											
ODA	57	58	57	47	48	46	45	46	40	42	35
Other official	3	4	5	5	4	8	7	8	11	8	8
Private investment	33	27	29	36	33	32	31	38	44	40	46
Private export credits	9	11	9	12	16	14	17	8	5	9	11

^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, \$1.2 billion in 1974 and \$1.3 billion in 1975, but n.a. for previous years.

^b Figures in brackets include grants by private voluntary agencies in 1970-75.

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

Source DAC Chairman's Report, 1976.

TABLE 2

DAC Members, Net Flow of Financial Resources (and ODA) as Percentage of GNP, 1964-75

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	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Percentage share in DAC total	
							ODA, 1972-75	Total net flow, 1972-75
<u>Commonwealth Countries</u>								
Britain	0.95(0.48)	0.96(0.40)	0.92(0.38)	0.82(0.34)	1.23(0.38)	1.01(0.37)	6.6	6.8
Canada	0.37(0.23)	1.00(0.42)	0.98(0.47)	0.93(0.43)	1.16(0.50)	1.34(0.58)	6.1	5.2
Australia	0.62(0.51)	1.38(0.53)	0.98(0.59)	0.55(0.44)	0.69(0.55)	0.71(0.61)	3.5	1.7
New Zealand	0.21(0.19)	0.36(0.23)	0.38(0.25)	0.33(0.27)	0.40(0.31)	0.59(0.52)	0.4	0.2
<u>Other DAC Countries</u>								
United States	0.74(0.49)	0.65(0.32)	0.65(0.29)	0.64(0.23)	0.73(0.24)	1.15(0.26)	32.1	38.8
Japan	0.52(0.24)	0.95(0.23)	0.93(0.21)	1.44(0.25)	0.65(0.25)	0.59(0.24)	9.1	12.9
Germany	0.65(0.39)	0.88(0.34)	0.68(0.31)	0.52(0.32)	0.83(0.37)	1.17(0.40)	11.8	10.4
France	1.33(0.78)	1.00(0.66)	1.06(0.67)	1.09(0.57)	1.22(0.59)	1.16(0.62)	15.1	10.8
Italy	0.64(0.10)	0.86(0.18)	0.58(0.09)	0.47(0.14)	0.28(0.14)	0.95(0.11)	1.6	3.0
Netherlands	1.07(0.37)	1.18(0.58)	1.59(0.67)	1.03(0.54)	1.31(0.63)	1.56(0.75)	3.9	3.1
Sweden	0.40(0.21)	0.67(0.44)	0.66(0.48)	0.73(0.56)	1.15(0.72)	1.09(0.82)	3.4	1.8
Belgium	1.11(0.49)	1.09(0.50)	1.16(0.55)	1.10(0.51)	1.12(0.51)	1.36(0.59)	2.5	2.1
Switzerland	0.99(0.08)	1.00(0.12)	0.58(0.21)	0.72(0.16)	0.74(0.15)	0.76(0.18)	0.7	1.1
Denmark	0.23(0.15)	0.88(0.43)	0.57(0.45)	0.74(0.48)	0.68(0.55)	0.75(0.58)	1.4	0.7
Austria	0.41(0.11)	0.56(0.07)	0.55(0.09)	0.53(0.15)	0.61(0.18)	0.45(0.17)	0.4	0.6
Norway	0.37(0.17)	0.50(0.33)	0.38(0.43)	0.48(0.43)	0.81(0.57)	0.98(0.66)	1.1	0.5
Finland	0.07(0.03)	0.28(0.12)	0.36(0.15)	0.16(0.16)	0.27(0.17)	0.34(0.18)	0.3	0.2
Total DAC	0.75(0.44)	0.80(0.35)	0.76(0.33)	0.79(0.30)	0.81(0.33)	1.05(0.36)	100.0	100.0

^a Excluding 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 1970-75, so that they do not greatly influence the comparison between these and earlier years.

Source: DAC Chairman's Report, 1976.

TABLE 3

Net Disbursements, Official and Private, from all DAC Countries and Commonwealth DAC Countries to Developing Countries and Multilateral Agencies, 1974 and 1975

Category	Million US Dollars				Percentages	
	From all DAC Countries		From Commonwealth DAC Countries		Commonwealth as percentage of total	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
<u>Official development assistance</u>						
<u>Technical assistance</u>						
Subscriptions and grants to multilateral agencies	2,494.3	2,921.6	375.8	386.8	15.1	13.2
Other grants and grant-like Total, grants and grant-like	2,999.8 2,841.6 8,335.7	3,760.3 3,346.4 10,028.3	479.7 612.9 1,468.4	648.1 815.4 1,850.3	16.0 21.6 17.6	17.2 24.4 18.5
Other official development assistance (concessory loans)	2,980.8	3,556.6	444.3	465.3	14.9	13.1
<u>Total, official development assistance</u>	<u>11,316.8</u>	<u>13,585.3</u>	<u>1,912.7</u>	<u>2,315.7</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>17.0</u>
<u>Other official flows</u>						
Official export credits	691.2	1,370.8	141.6	151.7	20.5	11.1
Other	1,491.9	1,652.8	94.0	45.9	6.3	2.8
<u>Total, other official flows</u>	<u>2,183.1</u>	<u>3,023.6</u>	<u>235.6</u>	<u>197.6</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>6.5</u>
<u>Total, official flows</u>	<u>13,499.9</u>	<u>16,608.9</u>	<u>2,148.3</u>	<u>2,513.3</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>15.1</u>
<u>Private flows</u>						
Direct investment	7,060.1	10,199.9	1,008.1	1,016.8	14.3	10.0
Portfolio investment ^a	3,795.9	5,420.3	905.7	927.8	23.9	17.1
Guaranteed private export credits ^b	2,479.5	4,063.8	428.0	413.5	17.3	10.2
Multilateral portfolio investment	-69.5	2,277.8	-	2.0	-	0.1
Grants by private voluntary agencies	1,217.3	1,341.8	155.8	160.0	12.8	11.9
<u>Total, private flows</u>	<u>14,483.3</u>	<u>23,303.8</u>	<u>2,497.7</u>	<u>2,520.2</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>10.8</u>
<u>Total, official and private</u>	<u>27,983.2</u>	<u>39,912.7</u>	<u>4,646.0</u>	<u>5,033.5</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>12.6</u>
<u>Memorandum Item:</u>						
Food aid	1,530.8	2,079.4	268.5	390.3	17.5	18.8

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

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

Source DAC.

TABLE 4

Components of ODA Flows from Commonwealth DAC Countries and Total DAC,
as Percentage of Countries' Total Net Disbursements of ODA, 1972 - 75

<u>Category</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
<u>Technical assistance</u>				
Britain	25.0	29.5	24.5	24.8
Canada	13.3	11.4	8.4	6.8
Australia	4.9	35.7	29.3	19.4
New Zealand	23.8	25.4	27.0	22.2
Total DAC	21.6	24.3	22.0	21.5
<u>Subscriptions and grants to multilateral agencies</u>				
Britain	20.7	26.2	29.8	34.1
Canada	31.2	32.1	29.7	30.4
Australia	5.0	8.0	9.4	13.9
New Zealand	21.4	30.6	24.7	23.6
Total DAC	21.9	23.3	26.5	27.7
<u>Other grants and grant-like</u>				
Britain	28.7	17.3	15.3	17.7
Canada	26.2	27.4	30.8	32.8
Australia	86.1	55.1	61.6	67.2
New Zealand	45.1	37.5	41.6	51.2
Total DAC	29.4	23.3	25.1	24.6
<u>Total grants and grant-like</u>				
Britain	74.4	73.0	69.6	76.6
Canada	70.7	70.9	69.0	70.0
Australia	96.0	98.9	100.3	100.5
New Zealand	90.3	93.5	93.4	97.0
Total DAC	72.9	70.8	73.7	73.8
<u>Other ODA (concessionary loans)</u>				
Britain	25.6	27.0	30.4	23.4
Canada	29.3	29.1	31.0	30.0
Australia	4.0	1.1	-0.3	-0.5
New Zealand	9.7	6.5	6.6	2.9
Total DAC	27.1	29.2	26.3	26.2
<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	0.4	2.1	6.7	6.9
Canada	17.8	18.6	20.0	29.9
Australia	6.9	6.9	17.5	12.0
New Zealand	1.5	6.2	4.1	9.1
Total DAC	15.8	12.1 ^a	13.5	15.3

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

Source DAC.

TABLE 5

Commonwealth Countries: ODA Disbursements (Gross), 1974 and 1975
(Million US Dollars)

	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Total	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
All bilateral recipients	611.2	663.1	496.7	612.5	392.3	438.7	29.5	50.3	4.4	2.4	1,534.1	1,767.0
Commonwealth recipients	496.3 ^a	518.2 ^a	265.0	320.2	315.1	358.0	18.2	31.8	4.4	2.4	1,099.0	1,230.6
Multilateral	220.8	297.2	217.6	267.7	40.3	73.0	9.7	15.5	-	-	488.4	653.4
Total ODA (Gross)	832.0	960.3	714.2	880.2	432.6	511.7	39.2	65.8	4.4	2.4	2,022.4	2,420.4
Bilateral to Commonwealth as % of total bilateral	81.2	78.1	53.4	52.3	80.3	81.6	61.7	63.2	100.0	100.0	71.6	69.6
Increase: all bilateral recipients 1974-75(%)	8.5		23.3		11.8		70.5		-45.5		15.2	
Increase: Commonwealth bilateral recipients 1974-75(%)	4.4		20.8		13.6		74.7		-45.5		12.0	

^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, 1974 and 1975

(Million US Dollars)

	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Total	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
All bilateral recipients	509.2	566.5	496.4	612.0	390.0	436.2	29.5	50.3	..	0.6	1,425.1	1,665.6
Commonwealth recipients	412.6 ^b	432.7 ^b	264.7	319.8	312.8	355.5	18.2	31.8	..	0.6	1,008.3	1,140.4
Multilateral	220.6	296.9	217.0	267.7	40.3	70.6	9.7	15.5	..	-	487.6	650.7
Total ODA (Net)	729.8	863.4	713.4	879.7	430.3	506.8	39.2	65.8	..	0.6	1,912.7	2,316.3
Bilateral to Commonwealth as % of total bilateral	81.0	76.4	53.3	52.3	80.2	81.5	61.7	63.2	..	100.0	70.8	68.5
Increase: all bilateral recipients 1974-75(%)	11.3		23.3		11.8		70.5		..		16.9	
Increase: Commonwealth bilateral recipients 1974-75(%)	4.9		20.8		13.7		74.7		..		13.1	

^a Net of amortization.^b Includes 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, 1974 and 1975

(Million US Dollars)

	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Total	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
All bilateral recipients	415.0	480.9	495.2	610.8	390.0	434.3	29.5	50.3	..	-	1,329.7	1,576.3
Commonwealth recipients	326.1 ^b	352.6 ^b	263.7	318.9	312.8	353.6	18.2	31.8	..	-	920.8	1,056.9
Multilateral	221.7	296.2	217.0	267.7	40.3	70.6	9.7	15.5	..	-	488.7	550.0
Total ODA(Net transfer)	636.7	777.1	712.2	878.5	430.3	504.9	39.2	65.8	..	-	1,818.4	2,226.3
Bilateral to Commonwealth as % of total bilateral	78.6	73.3	53.3	52.2	80.2	81.4	61.7	63.2	..	-	69.2	67.0
Increase: all bilateral recipients 1974-75(%)	15.9		23.3		11.4		70.5		..		18.5	
Increase: Commonwealth bilateral recipients 1974-75(%)	8.1		20.9		13.0		74.7		..		14.8	

^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, 1974 and 1975
(Million US Dollars)

	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Total	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
All bilateral recipients	589.6	597.1	648.1	783.8	390.0	436.2	29.5	50.3	..	0.6	1,657.2	1,868.0
Commonwealth recipients	432.9 ^b	439.4 ^b	273.0	343.1	312.8	355.5	18.2	31.8	..	0.6	1,036.9	1,170.4
Multilateral	221.7	296.2	225.0	266.2	35.8	67.1	9.7	15.5	..	-	492.2	645.0
Total Official Flows (Net)	811.3	893.3	873.1	1,050.0	425.8	503.3	39.2	65.8	..	0.6	2,149.4	2,513.0
Bilateral to Commonwealth as % of total bilateral	73.4	73.6	42.1	43.8	80.2	81.5	61.7	63.2	..	100.0	62.6	62.7
Increase: all bilateral recipients 1974-75 (%)	1.3		20.9		11.8		70.5		..		12.7	
Increase: Commonwealth bilateral recipients 1974-75(%)	1.5		25.7		13.7		74.7		..		12.9	

^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 the Commonwealth Secretariat.

TABLE 9

Commonwealth Countries: Bilateral ODA Commitments, 1974 and 1975

(Million US Dollars)

	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Total	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
All recipients	768.9	884.7	550.6	716.4	394.5	357.0	51.1	49.8	..	6.0	1,765.1	2,013.9
Commonwealth recipients	623.5	794.7	251.8	317.3	331.0	318.6	26.9	31.3	..	6.0	1,233.2	1,467.9
Commonwealth as % of total	81.1	89.8	45.7	44.3	83.9	89.2	52.6	62.9	..	100.0	69.9	72.9
Increase: all recipients 1974-75 (%)	15.1		30.1		-9.5		-2.5		..		14.1	
Increase: Commonwealth recipients 1974-75 (%)	27.5		26.0		-3.7		16.4		..		19.0	

Source DAC and country returns to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

TABLE 10

Official Development Assistance, Volume and Terms of Commitments, 1975

Grant Element of New Commitments			Volume as percentage of GNP
<u>Over 90%</u>	<u>80 - 90%</u>	<u>Below 80%</u>	
Sweden	99		0.91
Netherlands	94	89	0.91
Norway	100		0.82
CANADA	96		0.82
Belgium	97		0.74
Denmark	96		0.70
BRITAIN	97		0.67
AUSTRALIA	100		0.58
NEW ZEALAND	98		0.53
		Germany	0.51
		United States	0.51
Finland	92		0.34
Switzerland	91		0.29
Austria	92		0.23
Italy	91		0.20
		Japan	0.13
			0.12

Source DAC Chairman's Report, 1976.

TABLE 11

Service Payments on External Public and Publicly Guaranteed Debts as
Percentage of Exports of Goods and Non-Factor Services, 1968 and 1974

	<u>Commonwealth Countries</u>			<u>Other Developing Countries</u>	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1974</u>		<u>1968</u>	<u>1974</u>
			Egypt	19.4	32.0
			Peru	15.0	25.6
			Uruguay	20.3	21.8
			Israel	17.0	18.7
			Mexico	26.5	18.4
			Colombia	13.2	16.7
India ^a	18.9	15.9	Argentina	28.3	16.2
Bangladesh ^a (with Pakistan)	21.8	15.3	Brazil	15.6	15.2
			Somalia	1.9	13.4
			Turkey	20.0	12.2
			Sudan	6.8	11.7
			Zaire	2.6	11.7
			Bolivia	6.5	11.6
Sri Lanka	6.4	11.2	Chile	19.9	11.1
Malawi	7.6	9.1	S. Korea	8.3	10.5
Sierra Leone	5.7	8.7	Ivory Coast	6.4	8.0
			Paraguay	10.1	7.8
			Ecuador	8.6	7.3
Jamaica	3.3	6.9	Tunisia	24.0	7.2
Tanzania ^b	7.6	6.1	Iran ^a	7.2	6.8
			Morocco	7.9	6.4
			Ethiopia	9.5	5.8
Zambia ^b	2.7	5.1	Philippines	4.8	5.3
Uganda ^b	8.4	4.9	Indonesia	5.6	5.2
Guyana	6.2	4.9	Syria	6.7	4.9
			Jordan	2.2	4.9
			Togo	4.0	4.5
Trinidad and Tobago	3.0	3.8 ^c	Congo Peoples Rep.	6.4	4.4
Kenya ^b	7.6	3.7	Guatemala	7.8	3.9
Cyprus	2.1	2.6	Venezuela	1.9	3.2
Ghana	3.0	2.3	Burundi	3.2	2.8
Malaysia	2.2	2.3	China, Republic of	3.5	2.7
			Thailand	3.8	1.9
			Iraq	1.4	1.6
Mauritius	6.8	1.0	Mali	10.0	1.6
Nigeria	6.0	0.7	Rwanda	2.6	1.3
Singapore	0.3	0.5			

^a Data for fiscal years.

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

^c Service payments reflect prepayments. For Trinidad and Tobago, the ratio without prepayments would be 1.7%.

Source World Bank/IDA, Annual Report 1976.

TABLE 12 (PART 1)

Official Development Assistance Provided by Commonwealth Donors
to other Commonwealth Countries, 1974 and 1975

		Disbursements (Million US Dollars)							Total	
		Britain	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	India	1974	1975		
Grants (excl. technical assistance)	1974	96.3	116.0	199.9	12.1	-	424.3	603.7		
	1975	128.3	170.3	281.0	24.1	-				
Loans	1974	265.5	126.7	0.9	0.9	4.4	398.4	364.5		
	1975	234.5	126.4	-	1.2	2.4				
Expenditure on technical assistance	1974	134.6	22.3	114.3	5.2	-	276.4	262.5		
	1975	155.5	23.5	77.0	6.5	-				
<u>Total gross</u>	1974	496.3	265.0	315.1	18.2	4.4	1,099.0	1,230.6		
	1975	518.2	320.2	358.0	31.8	2.4				
Amortization received	1974	83.7	0.3	2.3	-	1.8	86.2	90.2		
	1975	85.6	0.4	2.5	-					
<u>Total net</u>	1974	412.6	264.7	312.8	18.2	0.6	1,008.3	1,140.4		
	1975	432.7	319.8	355.5	31.8					
Interest received	1974	86.5	1.0	-	-	0.6	87.5	83.5		
	1975	80.1	0.9	1.9	-					
<u>Total net transfer</u>	1974	326.1	263.7	312.8	18.2	0.6	920.8	1,056.9		
	1975	352.6	318.9	353.6	31.8	-				

TABLE 12 (PART 2)

Official Development Assistance Provided by Commonwealth Donors
to other Commonwealth Countries, 1974 and 1975

	Technical Assistance		Number of persons					Total	
			Britain	Canada	Australia	India	1974 ^a	1975 ^a	
Experts ^b	1974	10,007	587	5,601	..	..	16,195	12,583
	1975	8,598	362	3,603	20	..	12,583		
Trainees	1974	2,651	538	1,080	..	..	4,269	4,111
	1975	2,382	670	970	89	..	4,111		
Students	1974	5,527	607	1,107	..	..	7,241	7,513
	1975	5,436	864	1,213	..	..	7,513	
Volunteers	1974	1,868	790	141	..	..	2,799	2,417
	1975	1,502	770	145	..	..	2,417	

^a Excluding New Zealand.

^b Technical Co-operation Personnel (excluding volunteers).

TABLE 13

Commonwealth Countries: Net ODA Receipts from Commonwealth Donors, 1974 and 1975

		Disbursements (Million US Dollars)									
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Africa	Total	108.41	115.88	76.49	113.14	3.30	6.09	0.22	1.26	188.42	236.37
	Botswana	8.16	9.01	3.13	6.51	-	0.02	-	-	11.29	15.54
	Gambia	2.36	3.02	-	-	0.03	0.04	-	-	2.39	3.06
	Ghana	1.22	1.39	11.78	18.42	0.23	0.26	0.02	0.01	13.25	20.08
	Kenya	23.65	13.96	4.61	6.67	0.13	0.64	-	0.01	28.39	21.28
	Lesotho	5.87	8.67	0.29	1.32	0.07	0.09	-	-	6.23	10.08
	Malawi	16.64	21.30	1.83	13.34	0.09	0.09	-	-	18.56	34.73
	Mauritius	4.49	3.79	0.12	0.10	0.98	1.94	0.05	0.01	5.64	5.84
	Nigeria	3.61	6.36	10.64	8.93	0.21	0.21	0.02	0.01	14.48	15.51
	St. Helena	2.64	2.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.64	2.79
	Seychelles	8.38	7.22	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	8.38	7.23
	Sierra Leone	-0.35	0.09	0.41	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.22
	Swaziland	7.27	5.26	0.43	0.67	0.02	0.03	-	-	7.72	5.96
	Uganda	-1.38	-0.09	0.28	0.79	0.12	0.16	-	-	-0.98	0.86
	Tanzania	2.02	7.36	31.62	31.99	0.79	2.32	0.03	1.13	34.46	42.80
	Zambia	18.80	21.25	3.91	6.32	0.54	0.20	0.09	0.01	23.34	27.78
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	4.59	4.08	6.80	17.19	0.03	0.03	-	0.07	11.42	21.37
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	0.44	0.42	0.64	0.82	-	-	-	-	1.08	1.24
America	Total	42.55	43.63	18.32	19.92	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.04	60.95	63.68
	Bahamas	0.05	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.11
	Barbados	1.26	0.55	1.62	0.92	0.01	0.02	-	-	2.89	1.49
	Belize	4.35	5.05	0.35	1.41	-	-	-	-	4.70	6.46
	Bermuda	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.02
	Jamaica	5.57	1.74	2.74	3.67	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	8.35	5.48
	Trinidad and Tobago	0.97	1.11	0.54	1.67	0.01	0.01	-	-	1.52	2.79
	Antigua	2.52	1.36	0.17	0.05	-	-	-	-	2.69	1.41
	Dominica	2.16	3.35	0.50	0.44	-	-	-	-	2.66	3.79
	Grenada	1.19	0.58	0.31	0.97	-	-	-	-	1.50	1.55
	Montserrat	1.95	3.44	0.66	0.68	-	-	-	-	2.61	4.12
	St. Kitts Nevis & Anguilla	4.80	2.81	0.24	0.22	-	-	-	-	5.04	3.03
	St. Lucia	4.17	6.25	2.68	1.74	0.01	0.01	-	-	6.86	8.00
	St. Vincent	2.80	4.23	0.50	1.00	-	-	-	-	3.30	5.23
	Cayman Is.	1.57	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.57	0.52
	Turks and Caicos Is.	2.35	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.35	3.20
	Br. Virgin Is.	1.64	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.64	2.37
	Falkland Is.	2.76	3.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.76	3.06
	Guyana	1.25	1.58	4.24	2.03	0.01	0.02	-	-	5.50	3.63
	General - West Indies	1.16	2.30	3.77	5.12	-	-	-	-	4.93	7.42
Asia	Total	172.68	155.81	170.14	184.92	48.37	46.30	2.88	8.72	394.07	395.75
	Bangladesh	15.06	31.76	48.55	64.36	31.92	16.17	0.75	4.23	96.28	116.52
	India	141.72	113.83	112.56	109.30	7.13	13.96	0.20	0.73	261.61	237.82
	Sri Lanka	2.09	4.14	7.06	9.43	4.46	9.02	0.05	1.46	13.66	24.05
	Brunei	0.11	0.12	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.13
	Hong Kong	-0.44	-0.33	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-0.43	-0.32
	Malaysia	7.40	4.61	1.58	1.69	4.05	6.10	1.59	1.89	14.62	14.29
	Singapore	2.66	-0.40	0.39	0.14	0.80	1.04	0.28	0.40	4.13	1.18
	Other Asia	4.08	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.08	2.08
Oceania	Total	30.43	41.58	0.04	0.06	261.03	302.93	14.08	21.79	305.58	366.36
	Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.09	5.53	5.31	5.61	5.40
	Fiji	6.61	7.23	0.04	0.03	4.53	4.14	1.53	4.30	12.71	15.70
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	5.01	5.28	-	-	0.44	0.19	0.03	0.06	5.48	5.53
	New Hebrides	6.63	8.40	-	-	0.21	0.13	-	0.06	6.84	8.59
	Papua New Guinea	0.03	0.08	-	0.03	254.15	294.22	0.28	1.51	254.46	295.84
	Br. Solomon Is.	11.33	19.52	-	-	0.24	0.46	0.07	0.10	11.64	20.08
	Tonga	0.48	0.64	-	-	0.72	0.82	0.62	1.35	1.82	2.81
	Western Samoa	0.08	0.12	-	-	0.66	2.86	2.26	4.35	3.00	7.33
	Other Oceania	0.26	0.31	-	-	-	0.02	3.76	4.75	4.02	5.08
Europe	Total	15.13	12.39	-	-	0.08	0.14	-	-	15.21	12.53
	Cyprus	0.74	2.04	-	-	0.08	0.13	-	-	0.82	2.17
	Gibraltar	6.63	3.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.63	3.04
	Malta	7.76	7.31	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	7.76	7.32
Unspecified		43.44	63.42	-	1.77	-	-	0.98	-	44.42	65.19
TOTAL		412.64	432.71	264.70	319.81	312.84	355.54	18.19	31.81	1,008.37	1,139.87

TABLE 14

Commonwealth Countries: Grants^a from Commonwealth Donors, 1974 and 1975

		Disbursements (Million US Dollars)									
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Africa	Total	87.26	92.27	32.17	37.88	3.30	6.09	0.22	1.26	122.95	137.50
	Botswana	3.19	6.14	0.32	0.96	-	0.02	-	-	5.51	7.12
	Gambia	1.50	1.33	-	-	0.03	0.04	-	-	1.53	1.37
	Ghana	2.66	3.04	10.61	5.96	0.23	0.26	0.02	0.01	13.52	9.27
	Kenya	16.15	12.76	3.02	3.23	0.13	0.64	-	0.01	19.30	16.64
	Lesotho	5.92	8.72	0.29	1.32	0.07	0.09	-	-	6.28	10.13
	Malawi	7.61	9.97	0.33	0.95	0.09	0.09	-	-	8.03	11.01
	Mauritius	1.32	0.94	0.12	0.10	0.98	1.94	0.05	0.01	2.47	2.99
	Nigeria	8.90	7.61	6.92	6.38	0.21	0.21	0.02	0.01	16.05	14.21
	St. Helena	2.64	2.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.64	2.79
	Seychelles	8.43	7.27	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	8.43	7.28
	Sierra Leone	1.00	1.09	0.41	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	1.48	1.22
	Swaziland	1.45	2.04	0.43	0.67	0.02	0.03	-	-	1.90	2.74
	Uganda	0.98	0.46	0.27	0.39	0.12	0.16	-	-	1.37	1.01
	Tanzania	3.06	8.54	6.13	14.80	0.79	2.32	0.03	1.13	10.01	26.79
	Zambia	13.70	13.94	1.70	1.75	0.54	0.20	0.09	0.01	16.03	15.90
	General -										
	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	6.31	5.21	0.98	0.48	0.03	0.03	-	0.07	7.32	5.79
	General -										
	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	0.44	0.42	0.64	0.82	-	-	-	-	1.08	1.24
America	Total	32.97	41.59	11.37	12.03	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.04	44.42	53.75
	Bahamas	0.05	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.11
	Barbados	0.53	0.55	0.33	0.11	0.01	0.02	-	-	0.87	0.68
	Belize	4.46	5.19	0.35	0.43	-	-	-	-	4.81	5.62
	Bermuda	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.02
	Jamaica	1.35	1.24	0.66	1.42	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	2.05	2.73
	Trinidad and Tobago	0.32	0.33	0.18	0.33	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.51	0.67
	Grenada	1.05	0.88	0.31	0.57	-	-	-	-	1.36	1.45
	Associated States	13.07	15.77	3.90	2.75	0.01	0.01	-	-	16.98	18.53
	Dependencies	7.49	11.28	0.66	0.68	-	-	-	-	8.15	11.96
	Falkland Is.	2.52	3.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.52	3.05
	Guyana	0.47	0.42	1.21	0.62	0.01	0.02	-	-	1.69	1.06
	General - West Indies	1.63	2.75	3.77	5.12	-	-	-	-	5.40	7.87
Asia	Total	26.14	42.08	94.99	142.09	48.37	46.30	2.88	8.72	172.38	239.19
	Bangladesh	12.69	15.05	47.06	63.79	31.92	16.17	0.75	4.23	92.42	99.24
	India	2.71	17.92	44.12	73.38	7.13	13.96	0.20	0.73	54.16	105.99
	Sri Lanka	1.12	1.62	2.23	3.82	4.46	9.02	0.05	1.46	7.86	15.92
	Brunei	0.11	0.12	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.13
	Hong Kong	0.21	0.29	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.22	0.30
	Malaysia	4.11	4.07	1.19	0.96	4.05	6.10	1.59	1.89	10.94	13.02
	Singapore	1.11	0.93	0.39	0.14	0.80	1.04	0.28	0.40	2.58	2.51
	Others	4.08	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.08	2.08
Oceania	Total	26.90	31.60	0.04	0.06	262.38	305.42	13.16	20.58	302.48	357.66
	Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.09	4.61	4.10	4.69	4.19
	Fiji	5.50	2.92	0.04	0.03	3.59	4.14	1.53	4.30	10.66	11.39
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	5.01	5.28	-	-	0.44	0.19	0.03	0.06	5.48	5.53
	New Hebrides	6.63	8.40	-	-	0.21	0.13	-	0.06	6.84	8.59
	Papua New Guinea	0.03	0.08	-	0.03	256.44	296.71	0.28	1.51	256.75	298.33
	Br. Solomon Is.	9.19	14.26	-	-	0.24	0.46	0.07	0.10	9.50	14.82
	Tonga	0.23	0.28	-	-	0.72	0.82	0.62	1.35	1.57	2.45
	Western Samoa	0.05	0.07	-	-	0.66	2.86	2.26	4.35	2.97	7.28
	Other Oceania	0.26	0.31	-	-	-	0.02	3.76	4.75	4.02	5.08
Europe	Total	14.46	12.40	-	-	0.08	0.14	-	-	14.54	12.54
	Cyprus	0.85	2.03	-	-	0.08	0.13	-	-	0.93	2.16
	Gibraltar	5.34	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.34	2.51
	Malta	8.27	7.86	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	8.27	7.87
Unspecified		43.13	63.89	-	1.68	-	-	0.98	-	44.11	65.56
TOTAL		230.86	283.83	138.29	193.74	314.19	358.03	17.27	30.60	700.61	866.20

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

TABLE 15

Commonwealth Countries: Technical Assistance from Commonwealth Donors, 1974 and 1975

		Disbursements (Million US Dollars)									
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Africa	Total	61.44	63.13	15.88	15.93	1.45	1.59	0.09	0.24	78.86	80.89
	Botswana	3.02	4.11	0.27	0.55	-	0.02	-	-	3.29	4.68
	Gambia	1.10	1.33	-	-	0.03	0.04	-	-	1.13	1.37
	Ghana	2.66	3.04	1.69	2.58	0.22	0.23	0.02	0.01	4.59	5.86
	Kenya	10.76	10.67	2.95	3.19	0.13	0.21	-	0.01	13.84	14.08
	Lesotho	1.29	1.56	0.25	0.78	0.07	0.09	-	-	1.61	2.43
	Malawi	7.59	7.36	0.28	0.61	0.09	0.09	-	-	7.96	8.06
	Mauritius	1.35	0.95	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.01	1.57	1.12
	Nigeria	8.87	7.69	4.22	2.53	0.21	0.21	0.02	0.01	13.32	10.44
	St. Helena	0.32	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	0.48
	Seychelles	1.76	2.19	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	1.76	2.20
	Sierra Leone	1.00	1.09	-	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	1.07	1.16
	Swaziland	1.00	2.04	0.32	0.41	0.02	0.03	-	-	1.34	2.48
	Uganda	0.97	0.46	0.24	0.35	0.12	0.16	-	-	1.33	0.97
	Tanzania	3.06	4.51	2.52	1.95	0.18	0.21	0.02	0.13	5.78	6.80
	Zambia	10.28	10.33	1.55	1.61	0.20	0.15	0.01	0.01	12.04	12.10
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	6.31	5.21	0.98	0.46	0.03	0.03	-	0.05	7.32	5.75
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	0.10	0.11	0.49	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.59	0.91
America	Total	8.06	9.10	3.04	3.14	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.02	11.18	12.35
	Bahamas	0.05	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.11
	Barbados	0.53	0.53	0.24	0.10	0.01	0.02	-	-	0.78	0.65
	Belize	0.86	0.90	0.17	0.24	-	-	-	-	1.03	1.14
	Bermuda	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.02
	Jamaica	1.35	1.24	0.55	0.43	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	1.94	1.72
	Trinidad and Tobago	0.32	0.33	0.17	0.30	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.50	0.64
	Antigua	0.36	0.55	0.07	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.43	0.57
	Dominica	0.35	0.33	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.38
	Grenada	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.13
	Montserrat	0.26	0.29	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.28	0.30
	St. Kitts Nevis & Anguilla	0.28	0.49	0.19	0.09	-	-	-	-	0.47	0.58
	St. Lucia	0.39	1.61	0.33	0.37	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.73	1.99
	St. Vincent	0.15	0.23	0.06	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.25
	Cayman Is.	0.36	0.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	0.44
	Turks and Caicos Is.	0.23	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.34
	Br. Virgin Is.	0.42	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.22
	Falkland Is.	0.18	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.22
	Guyana	0.47	0.42	0.31	0.31	0.01	0.02	-	-	0.79	0.75
	General - West Indies	1.37	0.75	0.79	1.15	-	-	-	-	2.16	1.90
Asia	Total	11.62	13.26	3.40	2.69	3.74	4.82	1.69	2.42	20.45	23.19
	Bangladesh	2.10	2.33	0.32	0.33	0.29	0.71	0.23	0.42	2.94	3.79
	India	2.71	3.47	1.70	1.35	0.29	0.32	0.05	0.11	4.75	5.25
	Sri Lanka	1.12	1.54	0.07	0.11	0.47	0.51	0.02	0.09	1.68	2.25
	Brunei	0.11	0.12	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.13
	Hong Kong	0.21	0.29	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.22	0.30
	Malaysia	4.01	4.07	0.92	0.76	1.88	2.23	1.12	1.54	7.93	8.60
	Singapore	0.96	0.93	0.39	0.14	0.80	1.04	0.26	0.25	2.41	2.36
	Other Asia	0.40	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.51
Oceania	Total	11.37	11.80	0.04	0.06	109.09	70.50	3.38	3.85	123.88	86.21
	Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	1.01	0.76	1.04	0.79
	Fiji	3.88	2.90	0.04	0.03	1.22	1.18	0.69	0.95	5.83	5.06
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	1.93	1.97	-	-	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.02	2.07	2.12
	New Hebrides	1.31	1.52	-	-	0.07	0.09	-	0.01	1.38	1.62
	Papua New Guinea	0.03	0.08	-	0.03	106.94	68.08	0.18	0.18	107.15	68.37
	Br. Solomon Is.	3.92	4.87	-	-	0.14	0.34	0.07	0.06	4.13	5.27
	Tonga	0.23	0.28	-	-	0.30	0.29	0.10	0.18	0.63	0.75
	Western Samoa	0.04	0.03	-	-	0.26	0.34	1.04	1.05	1.34	1.42
	Other Oceania	0.03	0.15	-	-	-	0.02	0.28	0.64	0.31	0.81
Europe	Total	1.20	1.30	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	1.20	1.31
	Cyprus	0.85	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.73
	Gibraltar	0.27	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.48
	Malta	0.08	0.09	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.08	0.10
Unspecified		40.89	56.94	-0.04	1.64	-	0.03	-	-	40.85	58.61
TOTAL		134.58	155.53	22.32	23.46	114.31	77.04	5.19	6.53	276.40	262.56

TABLE 16

Commonwealth Countries: Gross Loans from Commonwealth Donors, 1974 and 1975

Disbursements		(Million US Dollars)									
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Africa	Total	54.64	50.87	44.52	75.49	-	-	-	-	99.16	126.36
	Botswana	3.25	3.15	2.81	5.55	-	-	-	-	6.06	8.70
	Gambia	1.20	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.20	2.04
	Ghana	-	-	1.17	12.46	-	-	-	-	1.17	12.46
	Kenya	16.31	8.28	1.59	3.44	-	-	-	-	17.90	11.72
	Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malawi	11.26	13.86	1.50	12.39	-	-	-	-	12.76	26.25
	Mauritius	4.23	3.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.23	3.96
	Nigeria	5.06	5.31	3.92	2.78	-	-	-	-	8.98	8.09
	St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sierra Leone	0.04	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.14
	Swaziland	6.84	5.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.84	5.60
	Uganda	0.03	-	0.01	0.40	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.40
	Tanzania	0.48	0.47	25.49	17.19	-	-	-	-	25.97	17.66
	Zambia	5.94	8.06	2.21	4.57	-	-	-	-	8.15	12.63
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	-	-	5.82	16.71	-	-	-	-	5.82	16.71
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
America	Total	15.30	8.49	7.01	8.14	-	-	-	-	22.31	16.63
	Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	0.73	-	1.29	0.81	-	-	-	-	2.02	0.81
	Belize	-	-	-	0.98	-	-	-	-	-	0.98
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	6.18	3.03	2.14	2.37	-	-	-	-	8.32	5.40
	Trinidad and Tobago	1.23	1.33	0.36	1.47	-	-	-	-	1.59	2.80
	Grenada	0.26	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	0.26	0.40
	Associated States Dependencies	3.71	0.67	0.19	0.70	-	-	-	-	3.90	1.37
	Falkland Is.	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-
	Guyana	0.23	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.01
	Guyana General - West Indies	2.94	3.45	3.03	1.41	-	-	-	-	5.97	4.86
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	Total	189.64	163.96	75.15	42.83	-	-	-	-	264.79	206.79
	Bangladesh	2.37	16.71	1.49	0.57	-	-	-	-	3.86	17.28
	India	173.77	133.31	68.44	35.92	-	-	-	-	242.21	169.23
	Sri Lanka	2.52	4.40	4.83	5.61	-	-	-	-	7.35	10.01
	Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	-	1.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.28
	Malaysia	8.64	8.26	0.39	0.73	-	-	-	-	9.03	8.99
	Singapore	2.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.34	-
Oceania	Total	3.75	10.24	-	-	0.94	-	0.92	1.21	5.61	11.45
	Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.92	1.21	0.92	1.21
	Fiji	1.31	4.51	-	-	0.94	-	-	-	2.25	4.51
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	New Hebrides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Br. Solomon Is.	2.15	5.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.15	5.28
	Tonga	0.27	0.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.39
	Western Samoa	0.02	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.06
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	Total	1.32	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.32	0.72
	Cyprus	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12
	Gibraltar	1.32	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.32	0.60
	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified		0.80	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80	0.25
TOTAL		265.45	234.53	126.67	126.44	0.94	-	0.92	1.21	393.98	362.18

TABLE 17

Commonwealth Countries: Amortization Received by Commonwealth Donors, 1974 and 1975
(Million US Dollars)

	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Africa										
Total	33.51	27.28	0.20	0.23	-	-	-	-	33.71	27.51
Botswana	0.28	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.28	0.28
Gambia	0.34	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.36
Ghana	1.44	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.44	1.66
Kenya	8.81	7.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.81	7.09
Lesotho	0.04	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.05
Malawi	2.24	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.24	2.53
Mauritius	1.06	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.06	1.11
Nigeria	10.35	6.56	0.20	0.23	-	-	-	-	10.55	6.79
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05
Sierra Leone	1.39	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.39	1.14
Swaziland	1.03	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.03	2.38
Uganda	2.40	0.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.40	0.54
Tanzania	1.52	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.52	1.65
Zambia	0.84	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.84	0.75
General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	1.72	1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.72	1.13
General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
America										
Total	5.71	6.42	0.06	0.25	-	-	-	-	5.77	6.67
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	0.11	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.14
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1.95	2.52	0.06	0.12	-	-	-	-	2.01	2.64
Trinidad and Tobago	0.59	0.55	-	0.13	-	-	-	-	0.59	0.68
Grenada	0.11	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.30
Associated States Dependencies	0.32	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	0.11
Falkland Is.	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06
Guyana	2.16	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.16	2.29
General - West Indies	0.47	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.47	0.45
Asia										
Total	43.09	50.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.09	50.25
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	34.76	37.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.76	37.40
Sri Lanka	1.56	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.56	1.88
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	0.65	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.65	1.91
Malaysia	5.35	7.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.35	7.72
Singapore	0.77	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.77	1.34
Oceania										
Total	0.24	0.24	-	-	2.29	2.49	-	-	2.53	2.73
Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	0.20	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hebrides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	2.29	2.49	-	-	2.29	2.49
Br. Solomon Is.	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02
Tonga	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe										
Total	0.67	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.67	0.75
Cyprus	0.12	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.12
Gibraltar	0.04	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.08
Malta	0.51	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.51	0.55
Unspecified	0.44	0.71	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	0.44	0.60
TOTAL	83.66	85.65	0.26	0.37	2.29	2.49	-	-	86.21	88.51

TABLE 18

Commonwealth Countries: Bilateral ODA Commitments from Commonwealth Donors, 1974 and 1975

(Million US Dollars)

		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Africa	Total	166.29	176.12	111.11	82.41	6.51	2.18	1.61	0.35	285.52	261.06
	Botswana	3.02	4.11	0.31	9.08	-	0.02	-	0.07	3.33	13.28
	Gambia	3.30	1.40	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	3.34	1.42
	Ghana	2.66	25.26	18.50	16.70	0.21	0.17	-	-	21.37	42.13
	Kenya	70.23	16.24	17.59	2.51	0.16	0.21	-	-	87.98	20.96
	Lesotho	2.82	1.57	1.19	8.41	0.28	0.06	-	-	4.29	10.04
	Malawi	17.87	35.82	20.73	7.00	0.10	0.03	-	-	38.70	42.85
	Mauritius	1.35	0.99	0.12	1.33	1.02	0.85	0.04	-	2.53	3.17
	Nigeria	10.07	11.52	22.95	2.56	0.25	0.17	-	-	33.27	14.25
	St. Helena	2.68	2.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.68	2.99
	Seychelles	5.11	19.16	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	5.11	19.17
	Sierra Leone	4.51	1.09	-	0.01	0.06	0.03	-	-	4.57	1.13
	Swaziland	8.91	4.92	0.84	0.63	0.03	0.02	-	0.04	9.78	5.61
	Uganda	0.97	0.46	0.24	0.35	0.11	0.12	-	-	1.32	0.93
	Tanzania	3.13	33.49	24.82	13.72	3.85	0.38	1.57	0.14	33.37	47.73
	Zambia	22.87	11.78	3.08	16.65	0.38	0.08	-	-	26.33	28.51
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	6.31	5.21	0.23	0.66	0.02	0.01	-	0.10	6.56	5.98
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	0.48	0.11	0.51	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.99	0.91
America	Total	42.68	41.25	23.87	27.92	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.06	66.63	69.32
	Bahamas	0.05	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.11
	Barbados	0.53	0.53	0.26	3.15	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.80	3.69
	Belize	5.46	2.46	6.61	1.25	-	-	-	-	12.07	5.71
	Bermuda	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.05
	Jamaica	3.94	1.24	5.18	1.86	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	9.16	3.16
	Trinidad and Tobago	4.30	0.33	0.81	10.15	0.01	-	-	-	5.12	10.48
	Grenada	0.22	5.31	1.69	1.55	-	-	-	-	1.91	6.86
	Associated States Dependencies	12.97	12.49	5.59	7.05	0.01	0.01	-	-	18.57	21.55
	Falkland Is.	7.45	11.01	0.07	0.13	-	-	-	-	7.52	11.14
	Guyana	5.84	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.84	0.22
	General - West Indies	0.47	0.42	2.18	2.78	0.01	0.02	-	0.01	2.66	3.23
		1.42	3.11	1.48	-	-	-	-	0.01	2.90	3.12
Asia	Total	332.37	454.82	115.83	200.75	37.34	31.33	3.79	7.51	489.33	694.41
	Bangladesh	40.22	98.33	41.29	88.03	23.49	17.96	1.08	1.82	106.08	206.14
	India	265.63	335.79	70.07	90.00	5.46	8.73	0.33	0.94	341.49	435.46
	Sri Lanka	8.14	8.21	2.75	21.82	5.39	2.12	0.04	1.47	16.32	33.62
	Brunei	0.11	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.12
	Hong Kong	0.77	0.34	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.79	0.34
	Malaysia	16.14	10.59	1.33	0.76	2.22	1.52	1.98	3.16	21.67	16.03
	Singapore	0.96	0.93	0.39	0.14	0.76	1.00	0.36	0.12	2.47	2.19
	Others	0.40	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.51
Oceania	Total	35.85	48.93	0.04	0.15	287.12	285.02	21.49	23.38	344.50	357.48
	Cook Is.	-	-	0.04	-	0.02	0.05	5.72	5.42	5.78	5.47
	Fiji	3.88	16.23	-	0.03	6.14	2.99	3.81	5.70	13.83	24.95
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	3.42	5.87	-	-	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.35	3.54	6.29
	New Hebrides	5.99	10.08	-	-	0.10	0.04	-	0.58	6.09	10.70
	Papua New Guinea	0.03	0.08	-	0.12	279.90	277.74	2.45	1.77	282.38	279.71
	Br. Solomon Is.	19.92	16.12	-	-	0.12	0.37	0.09	0.25	20.13	16.74
	Tonga	2.57	0.28	-	-	0.56	0.37	1.15	1.25	4.28	1.90
	Western Samoa	0.04	0.03	-	-	0.19	3.38	4.06	2.35	4.29	5.76
	Other Oceania	-	0.24	-	-	-	0.01	4.18	5.71	4.18	5.96
Europe	Total	1.51	4.94	1.02	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.03	2.55	4.99
	Cyprus	0.88	2.03	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.90	2.07
	Gibraltar	0.55	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	2.82
	Malta	0.08	0.09	1.02	-	-	-	-	0.01	1.10	0.10
Unspecified		44.76	68.63	-	6.10	-	-	-	-	44.76	74.73
TOTAL		623.46	794.69	251.84	317.33	331.02	318.59	26.94	31.33	1,233.26	1,461.94

TABLE 19

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

(Million US Dollars)

	Australia		Britain		Canada		New Zealand	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
<u>Project Assistance</u>								
Agriculture	0.29	11.29	70.56	42.15	24.51	16.98	3.58	8.2
Water Supply	1.35	3.93	9.87	5.87	46.27	65.15	a	a
Communications and Transport	29.50	28.34	23.66	18.88	92.68	103.02	a	a
Education	-	20.28	7.63	4.31	30.70	30.83	6.98	0.7
Health	0.03	14.21	2.66	7.60	8.12	11.51	4.39	1.1
Housing & Community Development	0.07	-	13.61	24.69	13.52	8.52	0.82	0.1
Multi-Sector	1.29	1.31	-	-	8.26	11.81	-	-
Other <u>b</u>	5.64	7.01	195.74	155.19	55.21	48.40	21.30	15.6
<u>Technical Assistance</u>	161.60	98.55	178.74	213.85	60.28	60.38	8.49	12.2
of which Agriculture	22.49	14.52	18.25	..	-	-	1.45	3.2
<u>Non-Project Aid</u>								
Food Aid	64.82	) 172.11	204.55	) 412.19	160.02	) 359.82	0.34	) 11.9
Other	129.89		61.88		51.05		5.22	
TOTAL	394.48	357.03	768.90	884.73	550.62	716.42	51.12	49.8

a Included in "Other".
b Including unallocated.

TABLE 20

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

	Percentage of total commitments							
	Australia		Britain		Canada		New Zealand	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
<u>Project Assistance</u>								
Agriculture	0.07	3.16	9.18	4.76	4.45	2.37	7.00	16.47
Water Supply	0.34	1.10	1.28	0.66	8.40	9.09	a	a
Communications & Transport	7.48	7.94	3.08	2.13	16.83	14.38	a	a
Education	-	5.68	0.99	0.49	5.58	4.30	13.65	1.41
Health	0.01	3.98	0.35	0.86	1.47	1.61	8.59	2.21
Housing & Community Development	0.02	-	1.77	2.79	2.46	1.19	1.60	0.20
Multi-Sector	0.33	0.37	-	-	1.50	1.65	-	-
Other b	1.43	1.96	25.45	17.55	10.03	6.76	41.67	31.31
<u>Technical Assistance</u>	40.97	27.60	23.25	24.17	10.95	8.43	16.61	24.50
of which Agriculture	5.70	4.07	2.37	..	-	-	2.84	6.43
<u>Non-Project Aid</u>								
Food Aid	16.43	) 48.21	26.60	) 46.59	29.06	) 50.22	0.67	) 23.90
Other	32.92		8.05		9.27		10.21	

a Included in "Other".
b Including unallocated.

TABLE 21

Australia: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975
ODA Commitments (excluding Technical Assistance)

(Million US Dollars)

	PROJECT AID										NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL
	Agriculture	Water Supply	Communications & Transport	Education	Health	Housing & Community Development	Multi-Sector	Other Project Aid	Total Project Aid			
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.83	0.83
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.83	0.83
Asia	1.93	-	0.38	-	0.36	-	-	1.42	4.09	20.92	25.01	
Bangladesh	1.93	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	1.42	3.46	10.66	14.12	
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.39	8.39	
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.87	1.87	
Malaysia	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	0.27	
Singapore	-	-	-	-	0.36	-	-	-	0.36	-	0.36	
Oceania	9.36	-	21.94	20.28	13.79	-	-	4.93	70.30	138.66	208.96	
Fiji	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.95	1.20	2.15	
Papua New Guinea	8.51	-	18.80	20.28	13.79	-	-	4.73	66.11	137.46	203.57	
Br. Solomon Is.	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	
Western Samoa	-	-	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	3.14	-	3.14	
TOTAL	11.29	-	22.32	20.28	14.15	-	-	6.35	74.39	160.41	234.80	

TABLE 22

Australia: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975
 ODA Commitments (excluding Technical Assistance)

	Percentage of total for each country											NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL	
	PROJECT AID													
	Agriculture	Water Supply	Communications and Transport	Education	Health	Housing & Community Development	Multi-Sector	Other Project Aid	Total Project Aid					
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Asia	7.7	-	1.5	-	1.4	-	-	5.7	16.3	-	-	83.7	100.0	
Bangladesh	13.7	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	10.0	24.5	-	-	75.5	100.0	
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	
Malaysia	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	
Singapore	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	
Oceania	4.5	-	10.5	9.7	6.6	-	-	2.3	33.6	-	-	66.4	100.0	
Fiji	34.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	44.2	-	-	55.8	100.0	
Papua New Guinea	4.2	-	9.2	10.0	6.8	-	-	2.3	32.5	-	-	67.5	100.0	
Br. Solomon Is.	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	
Western Samoa	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	
TOTAL	4.8	-	9.5	8.6	6.0	-	-	2.8	31.7	-	-	68.3	109.0	

TABLE 23

Australia: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975
 Gross ODA Disbursements (excluding Technical Assistance)

(Million US Dollars)

	PROJECT AID										NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL	
	Agriculture	Water Supply	Communications & Transport	Education	Health	Housing & Community Development	Multi-Sector	Other Project Aid	Total Project Aid				
Africa													
Total	0.03	0.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.52	3.98	4.50	
Ghana	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.43	0.43	
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.88	1.88	
Tanzania	-	0.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	1.67	2.11	
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	0.05	
Asia													
Total	1.27	0.08	2.18	-	0.73	0.23	0.84	1.87	7.20	34.28	41.48		
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
India	1.09	-	0.26	-	0.73	0.04	-	0.10	1.13	14.33	15.46		
Sri Lanka	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	1.03	2.12	11.52	13.64		
Malaysia	0.18	-	1.92	-	-	0.19	0.84	-	0.08	8.43	8.51		
Oceania													
Total	11.94	0.09	19.48	26.45	17.96	1.31	-	8.39	85.62	149.24	234.86		
Fiji	0.73	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.87	2.09	2.96		
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.06	-	0.06		
New Hebrides	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	0.04	
Papua New Guinea	11.09	-	18.68	26.41	17.96	1.31	-	6.30	81.75	146.88	228.63		
Br. Solomon Is.	0.10	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	0.12	
Tonga	0.02	0.04	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	0.27	0.53		
Western Samoa	-	-	0.53	-	-	-	-	1.99	2.52	-	-	2.52	
Europe													
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.13	
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.13	
TOTAL	13.24	0.61	21.66	26.45	18.69	1.54	0.84	10.31	93.34	187.63	280.97		

TABLE 24

Australia: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975
Gross ODA Disbursements (excluding Technical Assistance)

	Percentage of total for each country											NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL	
	PROJECT AID													
	Agriculture	Water Supply	Communications & Transport	Education	Health	Housing & Community Development	Multi-Sector	Other Project Aid	Total Project Aid					
Africa														
Total	0.7	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	11.6				88.4	100.0
Ghana	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0				-	100.0
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				100.0	100.0
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				100.0	100.0
Tanzania	-	20.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.9				79.1	100.0
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0				-	100.0
Asia														
Total	3.1	0.2	5.3	-	1.8	0.5	2.0	4.5	17.4				82.6	100.0
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	4.7	0.3	-	0.6	7.3				92.7	100.0
India	8.0	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	7.5	15.5				84.5	100.0
Sri Lanka	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9				99.1	100.0
Malaysia	4.7	-	49.6	-	-	4.9	21.7	19.1	100.0				-	100.0
Oceania														
Total	5.1	-	8.3	11.3	7.6	0.6	-	3.6	36.5				63.5	100.0
Fiji	24.7	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	3.0	29.4				70.6	100.0
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	-	83.3	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	100.0				-	100.0
New Hebrides	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0				-	100.0
Papua New Guinea	4.9	-	8.2	11.5	7.9	0.6	-	2.7	35.8				64.2	100.0
Br. Solomon Is.	83.3	-	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	100.0				-	100.0
Tonga	3.8	7.6	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	49.1				50.9	100.0
Western Samoa	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	79.0	100.0				-	100.0
Europe														
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				100.0	100.0
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				100.0	100.0
TOTAL	4.7	0.2	7.7	9.4	6.7	0.5	0.3	3.7	33.2				66.8	100.0

TABLE 25

New Zealand: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975
 ODA Commitments (excluding Technical Assistance)

(Million US Dollars)

	PROJECT AID								NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL
	Agriculture	Development of Public Utilities	Education	Health	Housing & Community Development	Other Project Aid	Total Project Aid			
Africa										
Total	0.12	-	0.05	0.03	-	-	0.20	0.01	0.21	
Swaziland	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.04	
Tanzania	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.01	0.13	
Africa-unallocated	-	-	0.01	0.03	-	-	0.04	-	0.04	
America										
Total	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	
Jamaica	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	
Asia										
Total	0.43	-	0.07	0.61	-	-	1.11	3.07	4.18	
Bangladesh	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	1.73	1.74	
India	0.17	-	-	0.61	-	-	0.78	-	0.78	
Sri Lanka	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	1.34	1.46	
Malaysia	0.13	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.18	-	0.18	
Singapore	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	
Oceania										
Total	5.45	3.31	0.44	0.34	0.04	1.68	11.26	6.47	17.73	
Fiji	3.67	0.41	0.05	-	0.03	0.01	4.17	0.09	4.26	
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	0.30	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.34	-	0.34	
New Hebrides	0.18	0.34	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.54	-	0.54	
Papua New Guinea	0.53	0.60	-	0.32	0.1	0.07	1.53	-	1.53	
Br. Solomon Is.	0.09	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	0.19	-	0.19	
Tonga	0.30	0.61	0.02	-	-	-	0.95	-	0.95	
Western Samoa	0.04	0.66	-	0.01	-	-	0.95	-	0.95	
Cook Is.	0.22	0.30	-	-	-	-	0.54	-	0.54	
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.13	4.13	
Tokelau Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.70	1.70	
Oceania-unallocated	0.12	0.30	0.31	-	-	1.32	2.05	0.55	2.55	
Europe										
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	
Cyprus										
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	
TOTAL	6.00	3.31	0.56	0.99	0.04	1.68	12.58	9.57	22.15	

TABLE 26

New Zealand: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975
 ODA Commitments (excluding Technical Assistance)

	Percentage of total for each country										NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL
	PROJECT AID											
	Agriculture	Development of Public Utilities	Education	Health	Housing & Community Development	Other Project Aid	Total Project Aid					
Africa												
Total	57.1	-	23.8	14.3	-	-	95.2	-	-	-	4.8	100.0
Swaziland	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Tanzania	92.3	-	-	-	-	-	92.3	-	-	-	7.7	100.0
Africa-unallocated	-	-	25.0	75.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
America												
Total	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jamaica	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Asia												
Total	10.3	-	1.7	14.6	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	73.4	100.0
Bangladesh	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	99.4	100.0
India	21.8	-	-	78.2	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Sri Lanka	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	8.2	-	-	-	91.8	100.0
Malaysia	72.2	-	27.8	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Singapore	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Oceania												
Total	30.7	18.7	2.5	1.9	0.2	9.5	63.5	0.2	0.2	2.1	26.5	100.0
Fiji	86.2	9.6	1.2	-	0.7	0.2	97.9	-	-	-	-	100.0
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	88.2	11.8	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
New Hebrides	33.3	62.9	1.9	1.9	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Papua New Guinea	34.6	39.2	-	20.9	0.7	4.6	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Br. Solomon Is.	47.4	26.3	26.3	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Tonga	31.6	64.2	2.1	-	-	2.1	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Western Samoa	4.2	69.5	-	1.0	-	25.3	100.0	-	-	-	88.4	100.0
Cook Is.	4.7	6.4	-	-	-	0.5	11.6	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Tokelau Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Oceania-unallocated	5.9	14.6	15.1	-	-	64.4	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Europe												
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
TOTAL	27.1	14.9	2.5	4.5	0.2	7.6	56.8	0.2	0.2	43.2	43.2	100.0

TABLE 27

New Zealand: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975

Gross ODA Disbursements (excluding Technical Assistance)

(Million US Dollars)

	PROJECT AID								NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL
	Agriculture	Development of Public Utilities	Education	Health	Housing & Community Development	Other Project Aid	Total Project Aid			
Africa	0.95	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.97	0.05	1.02
Tanzania	0.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.95	0.05	1.00
Other Africa	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
America	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Jamaica	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Asia	2.71	-	0.23	0.08	-	-	-	3.02	3.27	6.29
Bangladesh	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.87	1.94	3.81
India	0.54	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	0.62	-	0.62
Sri Lanka	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	1.33	1.38
Malaysia	0.25	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	0.34	-	0.34
Singapore	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	0.14
Oceania	4.16	4.48	0.35	0.30	0.04	2.17	11.50	17.95	6.45	17.95
Fiji	2.82	0.31	0.04	-	0.02	0.01	3.20	3.35	0.15	3.35
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	0.04	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	0.05
Papua New Guinea	0.46	0.52	-	0.28	0.01	0.06	1.33	1.33	-	1.33
New Hebrides	0.01	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	0.04
Tonga	0.37	0.75	0.02	-	0.01	0.02	1.17	1.17	-	1.17
Western Samoa	0.12	2.28	-	0.02	-	0.88	3.30	3.30	-	3.30
Cook Is.	0.21	0.30	-	-	-	0.01	0.52	0.52	-	0.52
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.03	4.03
Tokelau Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.13	2.13
Br. Solomon Is.	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.14
Oceania-unallocated	0.11	0.27	0.28	-	-	1.19	1.85	1.85	-	1.85
TOTAL	7.82	4.48	0.58	0.43	0.04	2.17	15.52	25.28	9.76	25.28

TABLE 28

New Zealand: Country-Sector breakdown of Bilateral Aid to Commonwealth Countries, 1975
 Gross ODA Disbursements (excluding Technical Assistance)

	Percentage of total for each country										NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL
	PROJECT AID											
	Agriculture	Development of Public Utilities	Education	Health	Housing & Community Development	Other Project Aid	Total Project Aid					
Africa	93.1	-	-	2.0	-	-	95.1	-	-	4.9	100.0	
Tanzania	95.0	-	-	-	-	-	95.0	-	-	5.0	100.0	
Other Africa	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	
America	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	
Jamaica	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	
Asia	43.1	-	3.7	1.2	-	-	48.0	-	-	52.0	100.0	
Bangladesh	49.1	-	-	-	-	-	49.1	-	-	50.9	100.0	
India	87.1	-	-	12.9	-	-	100.0	-	-	96.4	100.0	
Sri Lanka	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	100.0	
Malaysia	73.5	-	26.5	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	
Singapore	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	
Oceania	23.2	25.0	1.9	1.7	0.2	12.1	64.1	-	-	35.9	100.0	
Fiji	84.2	9.2	1.2	-	0.6	0.3	95.5	-	-	4.5	100.0	
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	80.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	
Papua New Guinea	34.6	39.1	-	21.1	0.7	4.5	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	
New Hebrides	25.0	75.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	
Tonga	31.6	64.1	1.7	-	0.9	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	
Western Samoa	3.6	69.1	-	0.6	-	26.7	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	
Cook Is.	4.6	6.6	-	-	-	0.2	11.4	-	-	88.6	100.0	
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	
Tokelau Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	
Br. Solomon Is.	50.0	25.0	25.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	
Oceania-unallocated	6.0	14.6	15.1	-	-	64.3	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	
TOTAL	30.9	17.7	2.3	1.7	0.2	8.6	61.4	-	-	38.6	100.0	

TABLE 29

Intra-Commonwealth Technical Assistance-Experts,^a
by supplying and receiving countries

		Number of persons					
		Britain		Canada		Australia	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Africa	Total	7,892	6,715	468	285	10	26
	Botswana	427	452	73	16	1	1
	Gambia	71	69	-	-	-	-
	Ghana	226	229	34	26	-	4
	Kenya	1,323	1,168	61	44	4	4
	Lesotho	140	126	6	17	1	2
	Malawi	873	830	8	13	-	-
	Mauritius	88	66	5	4	-	-
	Nigeria	1,237	809	85	60	1	1
	St. Helena	43	42	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	119	145	-	-	-	-
	Sierra Leone	168	136	-	-	-	-
	Swaziland	229	214	17	11	-	-
	Uganda	266	100	2	-	-	-
	Tanzania	68	129	79	35	-	11
	Zambia	2,073	1,754	52	32	3	3
	General -						
	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	481	367	28	7	-	-
	General -						
	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	60	79	18	20	-	-
America	Total	651	522	81	51	1	1
	Bahamas	3	2	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	50	20	7	-	-	-
	Belize	50	49	2	1	-	-
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	79	58	26	19	-	-
	Trinidad and Tobago	11	11	2	1	-	-
	Antigua	33	20	4	-	-	-
	Dominica	23	11	1	2	-	-
	Grenada	8	3	1	-	-	-
	Montserrat	24	16	-	-	-	-
	St. Kitts Nevis & Anguilla	40	16	10	4	-	-
	St. Lucia	36	15	14	13	-	-
	St. Vincent	15	10	2	-	-	-
	Cayman Is.	64	15	-	-	-	-
	Turks and Caicos Is.	36	11	-	-	-	-
	Br. Virgin Is.	30	9	-	-	-	-
	Falkland Is.	57	37	-	-	-	-
	Guyana	29	12	7	5	1	1
	General - West Indies	63	207	5	6	-	-
Asia	Total	363	354	37	25	109	164
	Bangladesh	9	10	4	9	15	24
	India	43	42	6	4	25	33
	Sri Lanka	23	20	-	1	3	6
	Brunei	10	17	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	11	17	-	-	-	-
	Malaysia	209	215	16	11	60	92
	Singapore	58	33	11	-	6	9
Oceania	Total	1,001	924	1	1	5,481	3,412
	Fiji	328	250	1	-	37	60
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	146	144	-	-	3	7
	New Hebrides	154	148	-	-	1	1
	Papua New Guinea	10	9	-	1	5,410	3,304
	Br. Solomon Is.	336	348	-	-	12	16
	Tonga	27	25	-	-	6	3
	Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	12	20
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	1
Europe	Total	100	83	-	-	-	-
	Cyprus	30	11	-	-	-	-
	Gibraltar	51	56	-	-	-	-
	Malta	19	16	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		10,007	8,598	587	362	5,601	3,603

^a Technical Co-operation Personnel (excluding volunteers).

TABLE 30

Intra-Commonwealth Technical Assistance - Volunteers
by supplying and receiving countries

		Number of persons					
		Britain		Canada		Australia	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Africa	Total	1,239	1,038	384	456	7	12
	Botswana	60	49	-	69	2	3
	Gambia	24	14	-	-	-	-
	Ghana	47	45	50	57	-	-
	Kenya	173	131	-	-	-	-
	Lesotho	28	26	-	-	-	2
	Malawi	61	32	40	44	-	-
	Mauritius	4	-	-	-	-	-
	Nigeria	446	395	163	180	-	-
	St. Helena	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	12	10	-	-	-	-
	Sierra Leone	88	83	33	40	-	-
	Swaziland	42	29	-	-	-	-
	Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tanzania	92	118	30	33	5	7
	Zambia	160	106	65	33	-	-
	General -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-
	General -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	3	-	-	-
America	Total	182	133	159	135	-	-
	Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	-	1	48	29	-	-
	Belize	4	-	4	5	-	-
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	64	36	42	54	-	-
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	18	5	-	-
	Antigua	11	13	8	6	-	-
	Dominica	10	7	-	12	-	-
	Grenada	15	9	-	5	-	-
	Montserrat	7	9	-	2	-	-
	St. Kitts Nevis & Anguilla	24	20	-	4	-	-
	St. Lucia	2	4	36	7	-	-
	St. Vincent	12	9	3	6	-	-
	Cayman Is.	4	1	-	-	-	-
	Turks and Caicos Is.	13	10	-	-	-	-
	Br. Virgin Is.	10	6	-	-	-	-
	Falkland Is.	6	8	-	-	-	-
	Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-
	General - West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	Total	163	100	155	64	70	56
	Bangladesh	23	28	7	3	11	8
	India	33	14	39	9	5	6
	Sri Lanka	35	17	-	1	-	-
	Brunei	13	2	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malaysia	53	39	109	51	54	42
	Singapore	6	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	Total	284	231	92	114	64	77
	Fiji	23	23	5	2	6	7
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	20	12	-	-	-	-
	New Hebrides	15	14	-	-	1	1
	Papua New Guinea	209	169	82	109	51	53
	Br. Solomon Is.	17	13	-	-	1	1
	Tonga	-	-	5	3	1	6
	Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	4	9
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	Total	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malta	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL		1,868	1,502	790	770	141	145

TABLE 31

Intra-Commonwealth Technical Assistance - Personnel in Education^a
by supplying and receiving country

		Number of persons					
		Britain		Canada		Australia	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Africa	Total	4,538	3,828	452	433	13	15
		122	111	33	31	2	2
		29	25	-	-	-	-
		195	220	60	48	-	1
		941	834	41	31	1	1
		61	52	1	5	1	1
		273	271	21	29	-	-
		35	27	-	-	-	-
		1,206	803	152	175	1	1
		10	5	-	-	-	-
		28	24	-	-	-	-
		184	152	22	30	-	-
		99	103	5	4	-	-
		205	77	1	-	-	-
		132	212	35	28	5	7
		957	835	67	41	3	2
		2	1	1	1	-	-
		59	76	13	10	-	-
America	Total	343	257	67	99	-	-
		1	-	-	-	-	-
		10	5	18	15	-	-
		2	2	-	2	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		59	32	12	45	-	-
		-	1	1	2	-	-
		33	17	4	2	-	-
		18	6	-	3	-	-
		15	7	-	3	-	-
		10	7	-	-	-	-
		30	18	8	6	-	-
		23	8	16	14	-	-
		17	10	4	2	-	-
		27	4	-	-	-	-
		15	6	-	-	-	-
		4	3	-	-	-	-
		33	24	-	-	-	-
		13	9	1	1	-	-
		33	98	3	4	-	-
Asia	Total	340	278	29	13	53	50
		9	8	2	2	1	1
		36	32	-	-	3	3
		45	27	-	-	-	-
		22	17	-	-	-	-
		11	17	-	-	-	-
		164	149	18	11	44	43
		53	28	9	-	5	3
Oceania	Total	450	350	38	67	1,226	936
		121	74	2	1	13	22
		52	56	-	-	2	6
		45	32	-	-	1	-
		149	105	36	63	1,201	883
		82	73	-	-	4	4
		1	1	-	3	1	7
		-	-	-	-	4	14
		-	9	-	-	-	-
Europe	Total	33	26	-	-	-	-
		17	9	-	-	-	-
		1	3	-	-	-	-
		15	14	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		5,704	4,739	586	612	1,292	1,001

^a Including volunteers.

TABLE 32

Britain: Country-type of work breakdown of Educational Personnel^a provided
bilaterally to Commonwealth Countries

Number of persons in 1975

		Teachers						Other	Total	
		Primary	Secondary	Technical and vocational	Teacher training	University and higher technical	Other and unspecified			Total Teachers
Africa	Total	204	1,697	615	231	889	66	3,702	126	3,828
	Botswana	8	56	25	12	4	6	111	-	111
	Gambia	2	12	3	1	-	2	20	5	25
	Ghana	11	57	7	11	119	6	211	9	220
	Kenya	46	486	115	15	128	15	805	29	834
	Lesotho	4	19	10	4	12	-	49	3	52
	Malawi	15	99	29	25	87	-	255	16	271
	Mauritius	-	-	3	1	18	4	26	1	27
	Nigeria	28	249	234	77	175	18	781	22	803
	St. Helena	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	2	5
	Seychelles	3	11	5	3	-	-	22	2	24
	Sierra Leone	4	41	10	17	68	11	151	1	152
	Swaziland	7	47	27	9	2	-	92	11	103
	Uganda	7	38	3	5	19	-	72	5	77
	Tanzania	12	58	17	1	115	3	206	6	212
	Zambia	57	523	124	49	70	1	824	11	835
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	1	1	72	-	74	2	76
America	Total	21	103	64	6	44	4	242	15	257
	Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	1	5
	Belize	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	6	16	6	1	-	1	30	2	32
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Antigua	2	11	2	-	1	1	17	-	17
	Dominica	-	3	1	1	-	-	5	1	6
	Grenada	-	4	2	-	-	1	7	-	7
	Montserrat	-	5	1	-	-	-	6	1	7
	St. Kitts Nevis & Anguilla	2	14	1	-	-	-	17	1	18
	St. Lucia	-	2	4	2	-	-	8	-	8
	St. Vincent	1	7	-	1	-	-	9	1	10
	Cayman Is.	1	1	1	-	-	1	4	-	4
	Turks and Caicos Is.	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
	Br. Virgin Is.	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
	Falkland Is.	6	10	6	-	-	-	22	2	24
	Guyana	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	9
	General - West Indies	3	20	34	1	34	-	92	6	98
Asia	Total	21	82	30	8	74	52	267	11	278
	Bangladesh	-	-	4	-	4	-	8	-	8
	India	-	1	15	1	4	4	25	7	32
	Sri Lanka	-	7	4	2	12	2	27	-	27
	Brunei	3	4	-	-	-	10	17	-	17
	Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	17	-	17	-	17
	Malaysia	18	70	3	3	23	30	147	2	149
	Singapore	-	-	4	2	14	6	26	2	28
Oceania	Total	43	125	89	38	28	4	327	23	350
	Fiji	2	17	37	4	11	-	71	3	74
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	17	15	8	8	-	2	50	6	56
	New Hebrides	5	10	2	9	-	-	26	6	32
	Papua New Guinea	9	60	22	5	7	2	105	-	105
	Br. Solomon Is.	10	23	20	12	1	-	66	7	73
	Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	9
Europe	Total	-	5	5	1	13	-	24	2	26
	Cyprus	-	4	4	-	1	-	9	-	9
	Gibraltar	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
	Malta	-	-	1	1	12	-	14	-	14
TOTAL		289	2,012	803	284	1,048	126	4,562	177	4,739

^a Including volunteers.

TABLE 33

Australia: Country-type of work breakdown of Educational Personnel^a provided
bilaterally to Commonwealth countries

Number of persons in 1975

		Teachers						Other	Total	
		Primary	Secondary	Technical and vocational	Teacher training	University and higher technical	Other and unspecified			Total Teachers
Africa	Total	-	7	-	-	5	-	12	3	15
	Botswana	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2
	Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ghana	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Lesotho	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tanzania	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
	Zambia	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
	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 & Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cayman Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Turks and Caicos Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Br. Virgin Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Falkland Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	General - West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	Total	-	11	2	-	36	-	49	1	50
	Bangladesh	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	India	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malaysia	-	7	-	-	35	-	42	1	43
	Singapore	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	3
Oceania	Total	2	602	177	8	71	5	865	71	936
	Fiji	-	5	2	-	10	-	17	5	22
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	6
	New Hebrides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Papua New Guinea	2	583	168	8	61	5	827	56	883
	Br. Solomon Is.	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	4
	Tonga	-	6	1	-	-	-	7	-	7
	Western Samoa	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	7	14
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		2	620	179	8	112	5	926	75	1,001

^a Including volunteers.

TABLE 34

Intra-Commonwealth Technical Assistance - Trainees Financed Bilaterally
by country of origin and donor country

		Number of persons					
		Britain		Canada		Australia	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Africa	Total	1,339	1,144	269	279	137	114
	Botswana	36	44	14	9	2	2
	Gambia	42	41	-	-	1	3
	Ghana	159	170	43	72	21	21
	Kenya	178	152	27	8	13	15
	Lesotho	42	55	9	9	7	3
	Malawi	106	78	-	1	8	5
	Mauritius	29	31	-	-	6	6
	Nigeria	342	207	30	27	21	17
	St. Helena	5	10	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	54	45	-	-	1	1
	Sierra Leone	70	55	-	2	6	5
	Swaziland	52	46	11	15	4	3
	Uganda	52	25	14	9	11	12
	Tanzania	93	102	48	57	21	10
	Zambia	79	83	47	38	11	10
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	-	-	26	32	4	1
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-
America	Total	360	274	224	361	-	2
	Bahamas	2	7	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	41	27	23	9	-	-
	Belize	37	22	6	7	-	-
	Bermuda	6	-	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	63	57	17	15	-	1
	Trinidad and Tobago	67	29	21	19	-	-
	Antigua	13	13	19	49	-	-
	Dominica	29	27	13	38	-	-
	Grenada	3	2	17	22	-	-
	Montserrat	10	12	7	16	-	-
	St. Kitts Nevis & Anguilla	8	9	10	39	-	-
	St. Lucia	18	16	44	69	-	-
	St. Vincent	10	6	22	48	-	-
	Cayman Island	7	9	-	-	-	-
	Turks and Caicos Islands	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Br. Virgin Island	5	6	-	1	-	-
	Falkland Island	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Cuyana	37	28	22	29	-	1
	General - West Indies	1	3	3	-	-	-
Asia	Total	794	813	45	30	271	242
	Bangladesh	73	84	8	5	27	21
	India	262	365	5	2	61	58
	Sri Lanka	103	100	7	7	28	32
	Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	41	52	-	-	2	-
	Malaysia	249	178	9	8	97	64
	Singapore	46	34	16	8	56	67
Oceania	Total	88	61	-	-	672	612
	Fiji	52	21	-	-	34	29
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	12	9	-	-	3	8
	New Hebrides	4	7	-	-	2	6
	Papua New Guinea	5	6	-	-	551	480
	Br. Solomon Is.	10	14	-	-	27	21
	Tonga	3	2	-	-	28	31
	Western Samoa	2	2	-	-	18	23
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	9	14
Europe	Total	70	90	-	-	-	-
	Cyprus	45	36	-	-	-	-
	Gibraltar	13	35	-	-	-	-
	Malta	12	19	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		2,651	2,382	538	670	1,080	970

TABLE 35

Intra-Commonwealth Technical Assistance - Students Financed Bilaterally
by origin and donor country

		Number of persons					
		Britain		Canada		Australia	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Africa	Total	2,445	2,398	417	457	150	145
	Botswana	63	68	-	-	4	1
	Gambia	79	90	-	-	3	4
	Ghana	312	308	69	54	25	20
	Kenya	311	330	34	42	8	15
	Lesotho	48	64	23	43	9	9
	Malawi	175	196	17	35	14	12
	Mauritius	215	195	1	-	11	5
	Nigeria	578	420	72	60	19	20
	St. Helena	5	6	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	91	97	-	-	-	-
	Sierra Leone	157	161	1	1	6	5
	Swaziland	41	38	7	13	1	3
	Uganda	89	37	30	53	15	18
	Tanzania	182	269	108	102	16	22
	Zambia	99	119	40	40	16	9
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	-	-	15	14	3	2
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-
America	Total	471	391	101	348	7	10
	Bahamas	4	5	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	57	55	6	2	-	1
	Belize	42	49	35	35	-	-
	Bermuda	1	2	-	-	-	1
	Jamaica	105	81	8	11	2	3
	Trinidad and Tobago	40	40	1	2	2	2
	Antigua	9	11	4	26	-	-
	Dominica	18	15	1	6	-	-
	Grenada	16	7	1	12	-	-
	Montserrat	7	7	-	14	-	-
	St. Kitts Nevis & Anguilla	11	12	3	13	-	-
	St. Lucia	26	17	3	39	1	1
	St. Vincent	18	15	1	18	1	-
	Cayman Island	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Turks and Caicos Island	32	4	-	-	-	-
	Br. Virgin Island	7	4	-	-	-	-
	Falkland Island	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Guyana	76	64	30	26	1	2
	General - West Indies	-	-	8	144	-	-
Asia	Total	2,274	2,251	89	59	725	779
	Bangladesh	443	401	2	-	20	33
	India	839	814	-	-	26	16
	Sri Lanka	340	348	6	5	62	72
	Brunei	3	1	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	100	118	-	-	2	1
	Malaysia	376	386	44	29	464	501
	Singapore	173	183	37	25	151	156
Oceania	Total	105	131	-	-	222	275
	Fiji	40	51	-	-	60	62
	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	13	19	-	-	18	19
	New Hebrides	9	12	-	-	40	53
	Papua New Guinea	6	13	-	-	17	21
	Br. Solomon Is.	23	22	-	-	7	16
	Tonga	6	7	-	-	46	58
	Western Samoa	8	7	-	-	33	43
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	1	3
Europe	Total	232	265	-	-	3	4
	Cyprus	165	175	-	-	1	1
	Gibraltar	48	74	-	-	-	-
	Malta	19	16	-	-	2	3
TOTAL		5,527	5,436	607	864	1,107	1,213

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