

AID AND THE COMMONWEALTH

1973

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 judgments expressed therein.

A preliminary draft of this report was presented to Commonwealth Finance Ministers at their meeting in September 1974.

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AID AND THE COMMONWEALTH

INTRODUCTION

Observations by the Commonwealth Secretary-General

The Commonwealth relationship in aid

The Commonwealth relationship remains highly significant in relation to aid. Seventy per cent of bilateral disbursements of official development assistance in 1973 (net of repayments) from the major Commonwealth providers of such assistance - Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand - went to Commonwealth recipients.

Commonwealth developing countries receive 36 per cent of their net inflow of official development assistance bilaterally from the four Commonwealth members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development listed in the preceding paragraph. They receive a further 20 per cent from multilateral agencies, which in turn obtain from the four Commonwealth DAC members about 15 per cent of the resources provided to them on concessionary terms by all DAC countries. The remaining 44 per cent of the net inflow of official development assistance into Commonwealth developing countries comes bilaterally from non-Commonwealth sources.¹

In 1973 Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, with about 12 per cent of the total GNP of DAC members, contributed 15.2 per cent of the net flow of official development assistance from DAC countries.

Multilateral aid, the CFTC and the Commonwealth Investment Bank proposal

About 75 per cent of net Commonwealth aid in 1973 was bilateral and some 25 per cent went through multilateral agencies such as the World Bank

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1. The figures for the distribution by sources of the net inflow of official development assistance into Commonwealth developing countries relate to assistance from DAC bilateral sources and through multilateral agencies in 1971-72. Bilateral aid from the centrally planned economies has remained a rather small part of the overall picture, and aid to Commonwealth countries from petroleum-exporting countries was not a major element during the period covered by this report.

Group and UNDP. These agencies, although they are important sources of assistance for Commonwealth developing countries, are of course outside the Commonwealth framework. The Commonwealth's own multilateral aid agency, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC), remains relatively small but has been growing rapidly. At their meeting in Ottawa in August 1973, Commonwealth Heads of Government stated their intention "...to make maximum use of the Commonwealth machinery to put the principles of the Commonwealth Declaration into practice and to accelerate the pace of social and economic development among the less affluent members."¹ In this spirit, contributions to the CFTC have been greatly increased, and the Fund's total expenditures are expected to increase from £615,000 in 1972-73 to £1,375,000 in 1973-74. One of the objects of Commonwealth assistance activities is to get away from a division of the world into "donors" and "recipients". Developing Commonwealth countries contribute to the resources of the CFTC and, perhaps more important, almost half of the long-term experts provided by the Fund have come from Commonwealth developing countries.

At the Commonwealth meetings of Heads of Government and Finance Ministers in 1973, the Governments of Kenya and Jamaica made proposals for the establishment of a Commonwealth Development Bank or Finance Corporation. A group of experts from six Commonwealth countries, convened to consider these proposals, agreed in July 1974 on an outline for a Commonwealth Investment Bank to help Commonwealth countries to mobilize finance from various sources for directly productive enterprises, especially public enterprises and public-private joint ventures. The Bank would need to take a financial participation in the investments, but its own contribution would typically be fairly small and the emphasis would be on putting together financial packages drawing, possibly, on a number of sources. The Bank's own funds would come from initial paid-up capital, supplemented by borrowing from a variety of sources, private as well as public. The experts considered that the initial paid-up capital could be kept quite small, thus allowing the contribution from public authorities in developing countries to outweigh that from public authorities in the industrialized Commonwealth countries and, here again, eliminating any sharp distinction between "developing" and "developed" countries. The 1974 Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting requested the Secretary-General to organize further investigations of the desirability and feasibility of a Commonwealth Investment Bank along these lines. These investigations have been pressed ahead as urgently as possible, and I hope that the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in April-May 1975 may be able to take a decision in principle on the establishment of such a Bank.

Aid volume trends

Thirty years after the end of the Second World War, official development assistance - \$9,408 million from the DAC countries, net of repayments, in 1973 - still remains an important element in the international economic scene. However, the more affluent countries have shown rather little

1. Final Communique of the meeting, paragraph 5.

disposition to increase their aid in real terms as they themselves have grown richer. According to the DAC figures, the total net flow of official development assistance from all DAC countries increased by less than four per cent in real terms between 1963-65 (average) and 1971-73 (average). That is, less than four per cent over the entire period, not per annum. Thus real net aid per head of population of the developing countries has actually declined. During the same period, the more affluent countries of the Commonwealth increased their net aid by 40 per cent; but this was made up by a somewhat more rapid increase of Australian aid and a very much more rapid increase of Canadian aid (though from a relatively low proportion of Canadian GNP in 1963-65), while British aid has decreased in real terms over the period considered. As a proportion of the GNP of the DAC countries, the net flow of official development assistance has progressively declined, from 0.51 per cent in 1963 to 0.30 per cent in 1973. By contrast, the total net flow to developing countries of private loans and investments has tended to increase in relation to the aggregate GNP of the DAC countries, so that the total flow, official and private combined, has remained relatively constant in relation to total DAC GNP, at a little below 0.8 per cent in most years.

In real terms - that is to say, after allowance for the rapid price increases - the total net flow of official development assistance from the DAC countries as a group appears actually to have decreased by some 15 per cent in 1973 by comparison with the previous year. There appears to have been a similar, or somewhat larger, year-to-year decrease in the volume of net bilateral intra-Commonwealth aid. This was, however, somewhat offset by an increase in real terms of Commonwealth contributions to multilateral agencies which, as has been seen, are an important source of aid for Commonwealth countries.

The decrease in the real net flow of aid in 1973 was no doubt due in large part to failure to allow, in setting aid programmes in money terms, for the rapid increase of inflation. According to the estimates by the DAC Secretariat, prices of aid-financed goods and services rose by 10 per cent from 1971 to 1972, but by 27 per cent from 1972 to 1973. The price increase was particularly great - 80 per cent from 1972 to 1973 - for the food aid component. However, while failure to make sufficient allowance for the erosion of aid purchasing power by accelerating inflation was part of the story, it also appears that, at any rate in some countries, provision of aid may have been restricted as part of the effort to reduce inflationary pressures.

The governments of the affluent, industrialized countries have been wrestling with major problems of inflation, onset of recession, large increases of the prices of major imported goods and widespread unprecedented current account deficits as the inescapable counterpart of huge current account surpluses in several petroleum-exporting countries. In these circumstances, there is a danger that other industrialized countries may follow the United States into a state of aid-weariness. Aid is in any case an easy target for governments which feel the need to curtail government expenditures or foreign exchange costs.

Increased aid needs

On the other side of the account, many developing countries are in acute need of increased assistance. In 1973 and part of 1974, many developing countries, though by no means all, enjoyed relatively favourable

terms of trade as a result of the major price rises for a wide range of primary commodities. More recently, the prices of imported petroleum, food, fertilizers, plant and machinery and other manufactured goods have remained high or have continued to rise, while prices of a wide range of primary products have fallen back. It must be a subject of particular concern that seven Commonwealth countries - Bangladesh, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Tanzania, with total population of 700 million, were included in the original United Nations list of the countries most severely affected by these developments. It was stated at the time that this list was probably incomplete, due to shortage of data on other countries.¹

The pressing need of many developing countries for capital inflow on suitable terms and conditions has thus increased at a time when the latest available figures indicate a sharp fall in real terms of the flow of aid from the DAC countries, which have hitherto been the main source of aid on concessionary terms. Available information indicates that several of the surplus-earning, petroleum-exporting countries are now making commitments of aid which are very much larger in relation to their GNP than the flows of aid from the DAC countries. However, it is not clear how quickly the new commitments will be translated into an actual flow of resources, or the extent to which aid from the petroleum-exporting countries will be available to some of the countries which most need increased external resources.

There has been growing disillusion with aid in many of the developing countries which receive it as well as in many of the more affluent countries which provide it. Spokesmen of developing countries emphasize a strong preference for measures which would increase their export earnings and make them more secure, thus reducing or even eliminating the need for aid provided at the discretion of the "donor" countries, and on terms and conditions decided by them. There is undoubtedly much which could be done to improve the trading situation of developing countries. In the meantime, the need for concessionary aid, and for an increase in the provision of such aid, is acute.

Prospects for Commonwealth aid

In these circumstances, it is encouraging that the more affluent Commonwealth countries have set themselves targets for increase of their aid programmes. In 1974, Britain accepted in principle the target, advocated in the UN, of increasing net official development assistance to 0.7 per cent of GNP, though no time limit was set for attainment of this target. Canada also accepts the 0.7 per cent target, but with no date specified. Australia is committed to reach this target by the end of the 1970s. New Zealand will seek to reach it by the 1975-76 financial year. I hope that Commonwealth governments will see their way, in spite of all present economic difficulties, to sustain these increased commitments to international co-operation for development.

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1. Of these most seriously affected countries, two - Lesotho and Tanzania - had figured on the earlier UN list of the least developed countries. This also included Botswana, Malawi, Uganda and Western Samoa - six Commonwealth countries in all with a total population of 29 million. If Bangladesh had been a separate country at the time, it might well have been included according to the criteria used in drawing up the list of the least developed.

CHAPTER 1

THE COMMONWEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AID

The general picture

1973 was a bad year for development aid. The net flow of official development assistance from the developed, market-economy countries which are members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development increased in terms of United States dollars from \$8,672 million in 1972 to \$9,408 million in 1973, a nominal increase of 8.5 per cent. However, the prices of the goods and services financed by this aid are estimated to have increased by 27 per cent, with a particularly rapid increase of prices for food aid, so that in real terms the net flow appears to have decreased by about 15 per cent. A considerable part of this contraction was presumably due to failure to make sufficient allowance for inflation when fixing aid programmes in nominal terms, so that it is to be hoped that 1973 will prove to have been untypical.

Net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) from Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand combined followed a course rather similar to the total for all Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members. In terms of current United States dollars, net disbursements from the Commonwealth DAC countries increased by 3 per cent from 1972, reaching \$1,430 million in 1973. After allowance for price increases, however, there was here again a decrease in real terms of the order of 15 per cent between 1972 and 1973.¹ Little information is available on aid provided in 1973 by other Commonwealth countries.

Net disbursements of bilateral ODA from Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand to the rest of the Commonwealth fell from \$787 million in 1972 to \$757 million in 1973 at current prices and may have decreased by some 20 per cent in real terms. This decrease in the bilateral flows to Commonwealth recipients was offset to some extent by an increase from \$299 million in 1972 to \$356 million in 1973, at current prices, in the net flow from the four Commonwealth DAC members to multilateral agencies, which are important sources of aid for Commonwealth recipients.

On a longer-term view, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand together increased their total net provision of ODA by about 40 per cent in real terms between 1963-65 (average) and 1971-73 (average) - that is, by a little more than 4 per cent per year. This increase was made

1. In accordance with the generally accepted usage, net disbursements in this report mean disbursements net of amortization - that is to say, repayments on account of similar transactions in the past and repatriation of capital. If transactions are recorded net of interest, profits and royalties as well as net of amortization, the term "net transfer" is used.

up of a somewhat more rapid increase of Australian aid and a very much more rapid increase of Canadian aid (though from a relatively low percentage of Canadian GNP in 1963-65), somewhat off set by a decrease in real terms of British aid. Leaving aside the United States, the non-Commonwealth members of the Development Assistance Committee combined increased the net provision of ODA at an average annual rate of 6.5 per cent in real terms over the same period. However, there was a major contraction in real terms of United States aid, so that there has been little increase over the period of total real net ODA from the DAC countries combined. As a percentage of the total GNP of the DAC countries, net disbursements of ODA have progressively decreased from 0.49 per cent in 1962-65 (unweighted average) to 0.30 per cent in 1973 (see Tables 1 and 2).¹

The net flow of private capital from DAC members to developing countries made a considerable jump from 1967 to 1968, and subsequently has increased about as fast as the DAC countries' GNP, remaining around 0.36 per cent of their GNP and reaching \$11,072 million in 1973.² As a result, public and private flows (net) combined have remained remarkably constant from 1963 to 1973 as a share of the DAC countries' GNP, at around 0.75 per cent³ (see again Tables 1 and 2).

Lay-out of report

The present chapter situates the flow of intra-Commonwealth aid in relation to the broader, global aid picture, and comments on the current aid needs and external debt service situation of Commonwealth developing countries. Chapter II describes recent developments in the provision of aid by Commonwealth countries, and considerable detail on the distribution and composition of capital aid and technical assistance from these countries is shown in the related statistical tables. Chapter III reviews contributions by Commonwealth countries to multilateral agencies and the activities of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. Finally, Chapter IV reviews available data on how Commonwealth developing countries have fared as recipients of aid. The Annexes review recent developments in the United Nations Special Programme on behalf of the developing countries most seriously affected by recent developments in world trade, the International Monetary Fund's "Oil Facility" and the Extended Fund Facility. They also present material by the authorities in Kenya and Cyprus on problems encountered in making effective use of aid for development.

The Commonwealth and the World Aid Picture

Up to the present, the developed, market economy countries which are members of the DAC have been the main source of aid, bilateral and

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1. Numbered tables are at the back of this report.
 2. Excluding grants from voluntary agencies, which are recorded for the later but not for the earlier years.
 3. Again excluding grants from voluntary agencies.

through multilateral agencies, for developing countries. By comparison with flows from DAC countries, aid from the centrally planned economies has been relatively small in total, though important for certain recipient countries. The surplus-earning, petroleum-exporting countries are now emerging as major providers of aid, though it is not yet clear how quickly their commitments will be translated into disbursements.

In the period 1970 to 1973, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, with 12 per cent of the total GNP of DAC countries, provided 15 per cent of total net disbursements by DAC countries of official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries and multilateral agencies.¹ The contribution of the four Commonwealth DAC countries to total net disbursements of all DAC countries as a group in 1972 and 1973, by category, is shown in Table 3. Table 4 shows the percentage breakdown of net ODA disbursements from the four Commonwealth countries and all DAC countries as a group in 1971-73, distinguishing technical assistance, subscriptions and grants to multilateral agencies, other grants and grant-like flows and concessionary loans. The proportion of ODA provided in the form of food aid - bilateral and multilateral, grants and concessionary loans - is also shown. Table 5, with the same coverage, shows these various components of ODA expressed as percentage of GNP of the countries of origin. These figures bring out, for example, the above DAC average provision of technical assistance by Britain and provision of aid through multilateral agencies by Canada.

Bilateral aid from the Commonwealth DAC countries is quite highly concentrated on Commonwealth recipients - 79 per cent of bilateral net disbursements of ODA from Britain in 1973, 53 per cent from Canada, 81 per cent from Australia and 66 per cent from New Zealand. Current value figures for official flows from the four Commonwealth countries (gross, net, net transfer and commitments), their division between bilateral and multilateral, and the distribution of bilateral flows between Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth recipients, are shown in Tables 6-10.

While ODA from the four Commonwealth DAC countries is highly concentrated on Commonwealth recipients, this relates, as has been seen, to 15 per cent of total net ODA disbursements from all DAC countries. By contrast, other Commonwealth countries account for 45 per cent of the total

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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 objectives, and which are concessional in character, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent. (Grant element is defined as the face value of a financial commitment less the discounted present value of the contractual amortization plus interest payments, using a 10 per cent discount rate, which was selected as a rough approximation of the value of the resources to the donors in alternative uses. By way of illustration, the grant element of standard IDA terms is 86 per cent, while IBRD loans carrying an interest rate of $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent have grant elements of around 25 per cent depending on their maturity and grace periods).

population of the countries classified by the UN as "developing", and for 67 per cent of the population of countries with per capita GNP of less than \$200.¹ Commonwealth developing countries as a group receive 36 per cent of their net inflow of ODA bilaterally from the four Commonwealth DAC members, 44 per cent bilaterally from the non-Commonwealth DAC countries, and 20 per cent through multilateral agencies - to which Commonwealth countries are, of course, important contributors.² (The amounts and sources of aid received by Commonwealth countries are reviewed in more detail in Chapter IV).

Official and private flows from DAC countries

Table 3 shows net disbursements in 1972 and 1973, official and private, by category, from the DAC countries as a group and from the four Commonwealth DAC countries combined to developing countries and multilateral agencies.

Total official flows, net, from all DAC countries increased at current prices from \$10,253 million in 1972 to \$11,995 million in 1973. The proportion of these flows qualifying as ODA (cf. footnote on p.3) decreased from 85 per cent in 1972 to 78 per cent in 1973. Part of this decrease in the percentage of official flows qualifying as ODA, and of the apparent decrease of ODA flows in real terms, may be spurious, resulting from the adoption by the DAC in its 1972 Recommendation on Terms and Conditions of Aid of an explicit concessionality criterion for ODA (see again footnote on p.3). Subject to this qualification, net disbursements of ODA from all DAC countries increased by 8.5 per cent at current prices, from \$8,672 million in 1972 to \$9,408 million in 1973. As has been seen above, this amounted to a decrease of about 15 per cent in real terms when allowance is made for price increases for aid-financed goods and services.

As a percentage of the collective GNP of the countries of origin, net disbursements of ODA from all DAC countries decreased from 0.35 per cent in 1971 to 0.34 per cent in 1972 and 0.30 per cent in 1973. Comparing 1973 with the average of the percentages for 1970-72, only Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Japan and Austria among the DAC countries made significant increases of net ODA as percentage of GNP (the last still to a comparatively low level), while Canada, New Zealand, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Italy held their percentages more or less unchanged (see Table 11). In terms of rankings of net ODA as percentage of GNP over the three years 1971-73, Australia came fourth equal out of the seventeen DAC countries, Canada eighth, Britain tenth and New Zealand thirteenth (see again Table 11). New Zealand, however, plans to raise its ODA to 0.7 per cent of GNP in the 1975-76 financial year, and its ranking may be expected to rise rapidly.

Net other official flows from all DAC countries to developing countries and multilateral institutions rose rapidly from 1972 to 1973 - by 64 per cent

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1. Mainland China is excluded from these totals.
 2. These figures relate to assistance from DAC bilateral sources and through multilateral agencies in 1971-72 and omit, notably, aid from centrally planned economies.

at current prices. The largest increases in absolute terms were in equities and other bilateral assets, non-concessionary contributions to multilateral institutions, and official export credits. The four Commonwealth DAC countries make a relatively small contribution to these other official flows - 8.4 per cent in 1972 and 4.7 per cent in 1973 (Table 3). Of these countries, only Canada makes use of official export credits. The Commonwealth share in other types of non-ODA official flows was even smaller.

Turning to net private flows to developing countries, these also increased rapidly from 1972 to 1973 - by 29 per cent at current prices, from \$9,655 million to \$12,434 million. However, net private flows from Britain and Australia fell, even in nominal terms, and so the share of the four Commonwealth countries combined in the DAC total declined from 15.2 per cent in 1972 to 8.1 per cent in 1973 (Table 3).

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, amounted in 1973 to 0.79 per cent of GNP, the same as the average of the three preceding years. Britain exceeded the UN target level of 1 per cent for total flows in the three years 1969 to 1971, but registered 0.97 per cent in 1972 and 0.61 per cent in 1973. Canada reached a peak of 1.0 per cent in 1971, but declined to 0.98 per cent in 1972 and 0.93 per cent in 1973. Australia handsomely exceeded the 1 per cent target in 1970 and 1971, but registered 0.98 per cent in 1972 and only 0.55 per cent in 1973. Total net flows from New Zealand remained close to 0.37 per cent of GNP in the four years 1970 -73.

Terms

From DAC members as a group, the terms of ODA softened further, from a grant element of 84 per cent in 1972 to one of 87 per cent in 1973.¹ These terms applied to total commitments which were, at \$13.0 billion, over 10 per cent higher in current prices and exchange rates than in the previous year. Grant commitments rose by 16 per cent from \$7.4 billion to \$8.6 billion while loan commitments showed only a 2 per cent increase from \$4.3 billion to \$4.4 billion. The share of grants thus rose from 63.1 per cent in 1972 to 65.5 per cent in 1973. There was a marked softening of the grant element of loans from 57 per cent to 61 per cent and the average interest rate fell from 2.7 per cent in 1972 to 2.4 per cent in 1973, maturity was raised from 29.5 years to 31.5 years while the grace period fell slightly from the 1972 level of 7.8 years to 7.6 years.

The 1972 Terms Target of an average grant element of at least 84 per cent in their ODA programmes was met in 1973 by 13 out of 17 DAC countries (see Table 12), and of the 13, seven increased the degree of concessionality from the levels attained in their 1972 ODA programmes. Of

1. The definition of grant element is given in the footnote to p. 3.

the remaining 4 countries Italy, despite the special problems of its economic structure, softened the terms of its (relatively small) programme from a grant element of 59 per cent to 69 per cent, while Japan raised its grant element from 61 per cent to 68 per cent.

The ODA programmes of the Commonwealth members of DAC remain among the most concessional, though the grant element of the Australian official aid fell slightly from 100 per cent to 99.4 per cent and Canada also recorded a fall in its grant element from 96.8 per cent to 94.1 per cent. Britain showed some improvement in the overall concessionality of its ODA with an increase in the grant element from 85.7 per cent in 1972 to 87.1 per cent in 1973. For New Zealand, the grant element was about 99 per cent in 1973. At the same time, it may be noted that for Australia and Britain there was a sharp fall in ODA commitments as a percentage of GNP, with Australia declining from 0.75 per cent to 0.56 per cent in 1973 and Britain from 0.59 per cent in 1972 to 0.45 per cent in 1973. However, ODA commitment from Canada increased sharply from 0.54 per cent of GNP in 1972 to 0.75 per cent in 1973, while for New Zealand the corresponding figures were 0.30 per cent in 1972 and 0.34 per cent in 1973.

Inflation and terms of trade developments

While total aid flows have decreased, at any rate in 1973, there has been a marked increase in recent months in the needs for aid of many developing countries. Global economic relations have undergone very significant changes, and the prospects for the economic and social progress of many developing countries have been seriously jeopardised. Changes which have taken place in the international scene include the re-alignment and floating of exchange rates, accelerated inflation accompanied by rapid rises in the prices of industrial exports, dramatic increases in petroleum prices, and shortages of foodgrain and fertilizer. In 1974, high prices for imports were offset, in many developing countries, by the sharp rises which had occurred in the prices of the primary commodities which they export. However, with gathering recession in the industrialized countries, there are indications that prices of many of the stable exports of developing countries will fall back, while prices of manufactured goods, petroleum and certain other imports into developing countries will remain high, leading to a renewed deterioration of many of these countries' terms of trade.

The impact of these developments is far-reaching. According to World Bank estimates, it is likely that GNP growth in many developing countries will fall below 6 per cent per year over this decade, while for the poorest and most populous countries the rate of growth will either stagnate or rise very little between now and 1980. These estimates suggest that, if even moderately acceptable rates of growth are to be achieved, there will have to be a substantial increase in the flow of external resources to developing countries. These countries are estimated to require \$2,600 million of additional long-term external capital in 1974 and about \$6,800 million in 1975 (World Bank Annual Report, 1974) after drawing on their own reserves and on the IMF Oil Facility.

Various moves have been made to stimulate the flow of funds, both concessional and otherwise. Following the UN General Assembly's Sixth Special Session in April-May 1974, a "special programme" was established by the UN, which consists of the UN Emergency Operation and a "special fund" for emergency relief and development assistance. The Emergency

Operation has tried to mobilize additional bilateral funds as well as provide assistance from resources specially made available to it by a number of industrialized and oil exporting countries. The most severely affected countries, eligible for assistance from the Emergency Operation, include nine Commonwealth countries, namely Bangladesh, Ghana, Guyana, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Tanzania. Under the second part of the UN Special Programme, a number of international organisations, including the IMF, UNDP, UNCTAD and FAO, have assisted a UN Committee in formulating recommendations for setting up a "special fund" for emergency relief and development assistance.

Summary details of the United Nations Special Programme (UNSP) and the IMF Oil Facility set up to provide emergency financial relief to the most severely affected countries can be found in Annexes I and II.

The European Economic Community, which has signed a new agreement (not yet ratified) with 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries¹, providing for financial assistance from a European Development Fund over the five years of the Convention of 3,000 million units of account,² has also been considering proposals for increased assistance to other developing countries. As regards the UN Emergency Operation, the Community has offered to provide up to \$500 million of the United Nations target sum of \$3,000 million on condition that other developed and oil-producing donors contribute commensurate amounts. In October 1974, the Council of Development Ministers agreed in Luxembourg to make a first contribution of \$150 million to this Fund, and early this year the Community agreed to contribute another \$100 million out of the EEC budget, bringing the total so far to \$250 million. The balance of \$250 million is expected to be provided by the Community members through bilateral and other channels.

Food Crisis

The difficulties faced by most developing countries as a result of energy price increases and general inflationary trends in the world economy were further compounded by a serious deterioration in the world food situation in 1972-73. Rising demand in both the developed and developing

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1. Including 22 Commonwealth countries: The Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tonga, Uganda, Western Samoa and Zambia.
 2. This will include 375 million units of account under the new scheme for export earnings stabilisation. In addition, a further 390 million units of account will be available in the form of loans at concessional terms from the European Investment Bank.

countries and poor harvests due to drought over vast areas brought the world's cereal stocks to the lowest level in 20 years and resulted in fiercely rising food prices in 1973 and 1974. While many developing countries suffered from food shortages, the cost of food imports by developing countries is estimated by FAO to have risen to \$11,000 million in 1974 from \$4,000 million in 1971. Some developing countries were also faced with additional difficulties because of the shortages and high prices of fertilizers.

With food scarce and costly, the volume of food aid was drastically reduced in 1973. Food aid as a percentage of total ODA has been declining for some years. Between 1963 and 1972, DAC countries' bilateral and multilateral contributions in the form of food aid amounted, on average, to \$1.3 billion a year, representing about 19 per cent of total ODA; the comparable figure for 1971 - 73 was only 15 per cent. While the nominal value of food aid in 1973 declined only marginally to \$1.1 billion, its real value fell by 51 per cent as compared with 1972 due to sharp rises in food prices which had remained relatively stable in earlier years. The volume of cereals - the principal commodities supplied under food aid - dropped to 6 million metric tons from 11 million metric tons in the previous year.

The biggest decline was in the food aid supplied by the United States whose share fell to 55 per cent of the total in 1973, compared with the average of over 85 per cent during 1963-72. The remainder of the food aid in 1973 was provided by the EFC countries (23 per cent), Canada (9 per cent), Japan (9 per cent) and other countries (4 per cent). Most food aid in recent years has gone to low and middle-income countries in Asia, with Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Republic of Korea and Vietnam as the principal recipients, though the geographic distribution is being considerably extended.

Although food aid has been criticised as distorting trade in food and adversely affecting production in recipient countries, it does make a positive contribution to the development efforts of poorer countries, for example, by releasing foreign exchange for other purposes. There have been advances in production in many deficit countries with some major importing developing countries becoming self-sufficient but the scope for food aid is not expected to diminish in the course of the present decade. According to FAO projections, the excess of effective demand for food which cannot be met from domestic production or imports in developing countries, is expected to be about \$2,200 million in 1980. Even if this projected demand were fully met, some 42 countries with 1,440 million inhabitants would have average calorie intakes below requirements which means that supplies of protein foods must also be increased for the improvement of nutrition.

Apart from the exceptional difficulties of 1972-73, the long term trends of agricultural production in the developing countries are giving rise to considerable concern. The strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade calls for a 4 per cent average annual increase in the agricultural output of the developing countries. In 1971, however, there was only a 1 per cent gain and a stagnant position in 1972. Per caput food production in the developing countries as a whole is now below the average level of 1961-65 with a particularly sharp fall in the heavily populated Far East region (including Southeast Asia). Many developing countries continue to be extremely vulnerable to shortages as for example the Sahelian

zone of Africa, where as a result of the prolonged drought, famine continues to threaten more than 6 million people. In spite of the growing burden of food imports for the developing countries, currently estimated at about 14 per cent of their total imports, as well as significant advances in production in some countries, practically nowhere in the developing world are the minimum calorie requirements satisfied, the deficiency being greatest in Asia, the Far East and Africa.

The recent crisis has sharply underlined the need for giving greater attention to increasing agricultural production in developing countries as well as the necessity, for all countries, of having a sufficient margin of security to deal with unexpected shortages. The report of the World Food Conference, held in November 1974, concluded that if developing countries were not to increase beyond present levels their dependence for food on a small number of developed countries, "they must aim to raise their food production growth rates on a sustained basis above the recent trends, by over 50 per cent in Africa, over 40 per cent in Asia and the Far East, 30 per cent in the Near East and nearly 25 per cent in Latin America". Even if these efforts were successful, the 4 per cent target for annual increase in agricultural production in the second Development Decade would not be fully realized.

The World Food Conference also considered an action programme including measures for increased food production in the developing countries, policies and programmes for improving consumption patterns in all countries, the strengthening of world food security, specific objectives and measures in the area of international trade and adjustment to the food problem, and arrangements for follow-up action. The four principal recommendations of the Conference were as follows:

- (i) the establishment of a world food council which would co-ordinate the activities of various international agencies for policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security and food aid;
- (ii) the creation of an international fund for agricultural development to channel investment towards the improvement of agriculture in the developing world, with contributions to come on a voluntary basis from developed and developing countries;
- (iii) agreement on an International Undertaking on world food security based on a co-ordinated system of nationally held cereal reserves supported by a world wide food information and food shortage detection service;
- (iv) the commitment to use their "best endeavours" to provide on a 3 year forward planning basis, commodities and financing for food aid to a minimum level of 10 million tons cereals each year plus certain other food commodities.

There remains doubt as to whether the new fund for agricultural development and commitment to provide commodities and financing for food aid will get off the ground as the US and other developed countries, including

the EEC, have indicated that they would prefer to channel their resources through existing institutions such as the World Bank. And yet, in the words of the DAC Chairman, "Somehow developing countries must find the means to obtain the food they need, or they must be helped to achieve their food producing potential. The answer to this basic problem will determine the evolution of relations among the rich countries and the Third World Countries".¹

The importance of practical measures, both by the developed and developing countries, to increase agricultural production and improve the related sectors in developing countries was further stressed in Commonwealth consultations during the World Food Conference. This led to a meeting in March 1975 of Commonwealth Ministers concerned with agricultural and rural development in the developing countries and those responsible for aid in the developed countries of the Commonwealth. The meeting considered ways and means of utilising more effectively the experience and resources of Commonwealth countries, particularly in agricultural and management skills and in research and training, for supporting development priorities in the agricultural and rural sectors. It recommended that developing Commonwealth countries should strengthen and adapt their institutions for rural development with particular attention to be paid to land reforms, to inputs such as fertilizers and water, to the pricing of farm products and to helping farmers to improve their techniques. The meeting also stressed the need for increased international assistance for rural development and adopted a proposal that the Commonwealth Secretariat should set up a new division concerned with agricultural and rural development to intensify the Secretariat's existing involvement with technical assistance in this area.

1. Development Co-operation, 1974 Review, Report by M.J. Williams, Chairman of the DAC, OECD, November 1974.

CHAPTER II

POLICIES OF COUNTRIES SUPPLYING ASSISTANCE

Commonwealth countries supply over three quarters of their total assistance through bilateral programmes, though they are providing increasing support to both Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth aid institutions. Their roles have varied between donors or recipients or both, and the institutions and programmes in which they participate include such global organisations as the World Bank and the various UN agencies as well as exclusively Commonwealth programmes such as the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme (SCAAP). In addition, Commonwealth countries participate in various regional bodies and programmes e.g. the Colombo Plan and the regional banks. Smaller Commonwealth donors, which are generally net aid recipients, mainly concentrate on multilateral channels for providing aid, particularly technical assistance, to other developing countries.

Gross disbursements of intra-Commonwealth ODA¹ were lower in 1973 when they amounted to \$858.6 million than in 1972 when the corresponding figure was \$942.5 million. In gross terms, all types of assistance (except technical assistance for which comparative figures in 1972 are not available) suffered a decline in the value of disbursements, the most significant fall being in non-technical assistance grants, which decreased from \$435.6 million in 1972 to \$290.0 million in 1973, a drop of 33 per cent.

This decline in disbursements must be viewed even more seriously than the stated figures indicated as allied to this fall in nominal values the abnormally high rate of inflation in 1973 must have further reduced the real value of these flows. There are nine Commonwealth countries listed by the UN as among the 33 countries hardest hit by the oil crisis and recent international economic events and this makes the situation even graver.

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1. Provided by Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand only. It should be noted that the 1973 figures for India, Singapore and Cyprus, which were among donor countries in 1972, are not yet available. The four major donors, however, account for about 90 per cent of intra-Commonwealth ODA.

The various types of ODA disbursed by the four major donors are shown below:

	<u>US \$Million</u>			
	<u>1972</u>		<u>1973</u>	
	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Net^a</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Net^a</u>
Grants (excl. technical assistance)	435.6	435.6	290.0	290.0
Loans	323.2)	286.9)
		167.9)		210.2)
CDC Investments	35.3)	24.5)
Technical Assistance ^b	<u>148.4</u>	<u>148.4</u>	<u>257.2</u>	<u>257.2</u>
Total	<u>942.5</u>	<u>741.9</u>	<u>858.6</u>	<u>757.4</u>

- a. Gross disbursements less repayments of principal.
- b. Figures in the 2 years are not strictly comparable due to different coverage.

The intra-Commonwealth flows of non-technical assistance grants have shown a declining trend in recent years, though in 1972 there was a sudden increase of 54 per cent over the 1971 amount, which was largely due to an increased amount of funds provided for international emergency relief, especially to Bangladesh and Papua New Guinea. The most significant reductions in the flow of grants in 1973 occurred in Britain and Australia when flows declined from \$168.4 million to \$96.2 million and from \$207.7 million to \$115.3 million respectively.

Gross loan disbursements from Commonwealth donors to the other Commonwealth countries declined from \$323.2 million in 1972 to \$286.9 million in 1973. As a percentage of total intra-Commonwealth flows from the four major donors, gross loans accounted for 33.4 per cent in 1973, only marginally lower than in 1972. There were significant loan disbursements (\$36.9 million) in 1972 by India but the figures for 1973 are not yet available.

Disbursements on technical assistance in 1973 as shown above, are not directly comparable with the corresponding figure for 1972 as the substantial increase shown for 1973 is due to the inclusion for the first time of Australians employed in the public sector of Papua New Guinea and some 600 students studying under the Australian correspondence Scholarship Scheme.

The following sections give brief surveys of the assistance programmes of the Commonwealth supplying countries.

BRITAIN

Gross disbursements of ODA ¹ amounted to \$704.4 million in 1973 compared with \$764.1 million in 1972, but the fall was partly due to the inflation of the 1972 figures by the statistical treatment of debt forgiveness. Net disbursements declined by only \$5.6 million to \$603.1 million in 1973², as amortization received also fell sharply from \$155.4 million in 1972 to \$101.3 million in 1973. As a proportion of GNP, net ODA disbursements declined from 0.39 per cent in 1972 to 0.35 per cent in 1973. Britain officially recognised in 1974 the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for net ODA to developing countries and will seek in the years ahead to move towards it. No time limit has been set for the attainment of this target as the pace of movement towards it will be subject to the rate of economic recovery in Britain and to the other calls on its resources. It should be noted that the ODA target is in addition to the long standing target of 1 per cent of GNP for all (net) official and private flows. These flows from Britain exceeded the 1 per cent level in 1970 and 1971, but have since declined to 0.97 per cent in 1972 and 0.61 per cent in 1973.

Although Britain became a member of the European Economic Community in 1973 there were no major new developments in the British aid programme as a result of this during the year. Since then, Britain has participated in the EEC's contributions of \$150 million, released in October 1974, and \$100 million released in January 1975, to the UN emergency measures to assist developing countries hardest hit by rises in the prices of oil and other commodities, as well as made available additional aid to these countries through bilateral and other channels³. It has been announced that in planning future aid disbursements, Britain will take account of the differential effect of the rise in oil and other commodity prices in developing countries⁴.

Commonwealth countries in 1973 continued to receive the greater portion of gross British bilateral ODA flows, which declined from a total of \$636.2 million in 1972 to \$543.4 million⁵ in 1973. Commonwealth countries received \$449.6 million in 1973 (77 per cent) as against \$529.2 million (80 per cent) in 1972.

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1. ODA includes certain small official flows not covered by the British "Aid Programme". But some of the Commonwealth Development Corporation's investment in 1973 were taken out side the ODA category due to a change of definition, though all exchequer advances to CDC in 1972, as in the previous years, are included in the ODA.
 2. In terms of £ Sterling, there was a marginal increase from £243 million to £246 million.
 3. Britain's total assistance under the UN measures would amount to some \$200 million which includes \$31 million as Britain's contribution to the payments made from the Community budget.
 4. Cmnd. 5920.
 5. Including \$53 million for dependencies and \$24 million for the West Indian Associated States.

A sector breakdown of bilateral ODA disbursements (gross) by Britain in 1973 shows that \$247.9 million (46 per cent) was provided in the form of project aid (excluding technical assistance), \$108.2 million (20 per cent) as non-project aid and \$178.1 million (33 per cent) as technical assistance. Of the financial ODA (excluding technical assistance), 30 per cent was "unallocated" among sectors, while multi-sector projects (19 per cent), social and community services (17 per cent), transport and communication (11 per cent), energy (9 per cent), renewable natural resources (7 per cent) and manufacturing (4 per cent) were the main recipient sectors. Most of the non-project aid was for general import financing and budgetary support.

Agriculture is one of the sectors which are receiving increasing attention in Britain's aid programme as the British Government feels that the improvement of food situation in developing countries depends mainly on increased food production in those countries. While it is not possible to give an exact figure for the amount spent on agriculture because of the problems of definition, aid able to be identified in this sector amounted to \$16 million in 1972 and \$21 million in 1973. There were 1,227 experts serving in the developing countries under the aid programme in posts relating to agriculture and natural resources in 1973, compared with 1,263 in 1972. The number of students and trainees from developing countries studying agriculture and natural resources in Britain under the aid programme was 882 in 1972 and 792 in 1973. Bilateral assistance for agricultural research is concentrated on specific problem-solving projects carried out both overseas and in Britain. Support in the form of grants is also given to several international agricultural research institutes whose programmes are co-ordinated by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research of which Britain is a member. It should be noted that project assistance in such related sectors as transport, water resources and social services, as well as non-project assistance for essential imports, also contribute significantly to agricultural development.

While Britain recognizes that it is essential to meet shortfalls in emergencies and has provided considerable financial support to rescue programmes, as well as to the World Food Programme and recently to the EEC food aid programme, food aid is not considered additional but an alternative to other, and in the British opinion, inherently preferable forms of aid. As a net importer of food, Britain feels that a better use of aid funds is to spend them to stimulate agricultural production in developing countries through the provision of capital aid or technical assistance. Moreover, food aid could have adverse effects on food production and on the distribution of income as most bilateral food aid is sold on the domestic market of the recipient country where it tends to depress prices and hence transfer income from food producers to food purchasers and weaken the incentive to produce food. Food aid could also restrict the range of choice open to the recipient and lead to adverse effects on government policy if governments begin to rely on the availability of food aid and lower the priority accorded to increasing domestic output.

Another type of aid to which Britain continues to attach great importance is technical assistance. As a percentage of gross ODA disbursements to all recipients (including contributions to multilateral institutions), the value of technical assistance increased from 21 per cent in recent years to 24 per cent in 1973. British technical assistance aims to help developing countries overcome their shortages of skilled manpower.

It includes the provision of people to do jobs for which there are insufficient trained personnel locally, and support for the training of local people. British bilateral technical assistance in 1973 included the support of almost 12,000 advisers, experts and teachers and 2,705 volunteers in developing countries, and the training in the United Kingdom of 9,258 students and 5,744 trainees.

In terms of Commonwealth geographical distribution, Africa continued to receive the greatest share of technical assistance expenditure with \$68.68 million in 1973, and \$63.88 million in 1972. Asia was next with expenditure of \$12.04 million and Oceania and America received \$11.19 million and \$8.36 million respectively. Expenditure on experts rose by \$16.4 million in 1973 and accounted for 63 per cent of total disbursements on technical assistance as against some 50 per cent in 1972. The share going to students and trainees fell, however, from about 17 per cent in 1972 to 14 per cent in 1973.

As for commitments for assistance to be disbursed in future years, the total value of new commitments of ODA in 1973 was \$774 million of which \$476 million or 61.5 per cent was in grant form (including technical assistance and contributions to multilateral agencies), and \$298 million was in loans. 69 per cent of the new loan commitments entered into during the year was interest-free and 93 per cent carried a grace period for capital repayments. Where loans bear interest it is at fixed concessionary rates ranging from 2 per cent to 6 per cent. The combined weighted grant element of ODA loans was 65 per cent and when combined with grant commitments, the grant element of the total was \$667 million or 86 per cent of commitments.

In attaining an average grant element of 86 per cent in its total official development assistance commitments in 1973, Britain complied with the main objective of the revised Terms Recommendation of the DAC which came into force on 1 January 1973 and which set an average grant element target of 84 per cent. Britain also continued making efforts to attain the special target set in the Recommendation for an average grant element of at least 86 per cent of all ODA commitments to each least developed country over a period of 3 years. Britain achieved an average grant element of at least 86 per cent in all but three of the twenty-one least developed countries to which it committed aid in 1973.

The proportion of British bilateral aid fully tied to British goods and services in 1973 was 50 per cent¹. Further procurement in the United Kingdom occurred from the considerable amount of bilateral financial aid tied to British or local goods and services the proportions of which are not stated in advance in specific terms. The estimated percentage of procurement from such aid was 20 per cent, making an estimated total of tied bilateral aid of 70 per cent.

The British Government also sets aside funds each year under the

1. This does not include re-financing and the cost of technical assistance and aid for compensation and pensions where expenditure as between sterling and local currencies cannot be clearly identified.

technical assistance programme for research and other scientific work in, or on behalf of, developing countries. This fund amounted to \$6.9 million in 1972 and \$7.4 million in 1973. The research aid programme also provides budgetary support of certain research bodies in developing countries such as the agricultural research institutions of the British Solomon Islands and Malawi.

Outside the research provision, funds were provided in 1973 to maintain a number of scientific and technical organisations specializing exclusively in the problems of developing countries. These institutions include the Tropical Products Institute, the Centre for Overseas Pest Research, the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, the Land Resources Division, the Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine and the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering (Overseas Department).

Apart from financial and technical assistance provided bilaterally, Britain is making available increasing amounts of resources through multilateral channels. Gross disbursements of multilateral flows amounted to \$161 million in 1973 as compared with \$128 million in 1972. Britain's third and final annual contribution to the Third Replenishment of IDA was made in November 1973 and agreement on proposals for a Fourth Replenishment to be committed over the three-year period beginning 1 July 1974 was reached in September 1973.

In addition to ODA, other official flows and private flows are counted for the purpose of the 1 per cent of GNP target mentioned above. Other official flows increased sharply in 1973 due to a change in definition which removed some of the CDC's investment outside the ODA category to give a net aggregate of \$41.6 million in 1973 compared with \$10.0 million in 1972. Net official flows, including ODA, increased from \$247 million to \$263 million, but this increase did not match the growth of British GNP in current market prices so that in GNP percentage terms there was a fall from 0.40 per cent to 0.37 per cent.

The net contribution of private flows at market terms to the total flow of resources from Britain to developing countries fell in absolute terms between 1972 and 1973 from \$833.1 million to \$360.4 million. Private flows in 1973 were affected by a number of special factors. Net export credits with maturities of one year or more provided to developing countries fell from \$535.4 million to \$282.0 million between 1972 and 1973. While in 1972, the first downturn to have occurred for many years reflected a high volume of maturities rather than any diminution in the scale of current exports to developing countries financed in this way, a continued increase in maturities combined in 1973 with a small fall in the amount of new export credits.

There was a relatively small change in the net overseas investment in developing countries. Direct investment (other than in the oil industry) is estimated to have increased from \$350.3 million in 1972 to the record figure of \$637.6 million in 1973, largely due to the re-investment of the high earnings from the boom in commodity prices. Other investments, including direct investment in the oil industry, was more strongly negative at \$559.1 million in 1973 than it was in 1972 at \$52.5 million. This further reduction was due to exceptional factors including disinvestment and reverse flows by the oil companies. Finally, there was a reduction in portfolio investment which can fluctuate widely from year to year.

Eurocurrency transactions have not been included in the above discussion of private flows although they were an important source of finance for developing countries in 1973. London has been a major centre for the channelling of Eurocurrency loans to such borrowers but in the British balance-of-payments accounts euro-lending is treated effectively as short-term. The increases in lending by British resident banks to developing countries other than to 'offshore' banking centres was about \$2,452 million in 1973. Eurocurrency borrowing by developing countries can be regarded to some extent as an alternative to the use of credit facilities offered by suppliers of capital goods and could partly account for the fall in export credits described above.

CANADA

Gross disbursements of ODA from Canada to developing countries increased slightly from \$492.1 million in 1972 to \$514.9 million in 1973, but as a percentage of GNP fell to 0.43 per cent as compared with 0.47 per cent in 1972. The relatively small increase in disbursements was partly due to the timing of aid flows, as when calculated on a financial year basis the increase from FY 1972/73 to FY 1973/74 in ODA disbursements was 15.2 per cent as against the 4.6 per cent increase in the calendar year 1973. No amortization payments have been received from any of the developing countries since 1971. Total net flows of Canadian financial resources to developing countries, including other official flows and private flows, increased from \$1,015.4 million in 1972 to \$1,104.6 million in 1973. Despite this increase there was a fall, when expressed as a percentage of GNP to 0.93 per cent in 1973 as against 0.98 per cent in 1972.

In the 1970 Foreign Policy Review the Canadian Government outlined its criteria for the allocation of bilateral ODA and these criteria are presently being reviewed as well as the question of the number of recipients. Although 52 per cent of disbursements went to only 8 countries, there were 88 recipients in all, and it is felt that this wide dispersion of funds can lead to administrative difficulties and reduce the developmental impact of the Canadian programme. A Cabinet decision was therefore taken in 1972 to reduce both the number of countries in which major programmes are undertaken and the total number of recipients. Because of previous commitments, the results of this decision are not expected to show up in the statistics before 1974.

Total bilateral disbursements increased slightly from \$338.3 million in 1972 to \$349.4 million in 1973. Grant disbursements, including grant-like contributions, amounted to 57 per cent and development loans to 43 per cent of bilateral disbursements in 1973, about the same ratios as in the previous year.

Canada's ODA disbursements to Commonwealth countries rose from the 1972 figure of \$178.4 million to \$184.2 million in 1973, although they remained the same proportion of total disbursements, i.e. 52.7 per cent. As for the total ODA from Canada, the largest portion went in 1973 to Asia, as in previous years, with both commitments and disbursements comprising almost half of the bilateral totals. Commitments to Francophone Africa formed 24.3 per cent of the bilateral total, the principal rise being loan commitments although there were increased grants and a special food

programme for the Sahel. Both commitments and disbursements to Commonwealth Africa fell in terms of percentages of the total programme, but this decrease is primarily a matter of timing of commitment negotiations and the phasing of project disbursements. The Commonwealth Caribbean programme showed a slight drop in disbursements but a large increase in commitments, with Barbados and Guyana as the principal recipients of new loan commitments.

Disbursements of bilateral project aid from Canada to all developing countries almost doubled from \$34.8 million in 1972 to \$68.7 million in 1973, while there were slight decreases in technical assistance and food aid disbursements. There was a fall in emergency relief payments from \$20.2 million to \$4.9 million as the Canadian relief efforts to the Sahel were channelled primarily through project and food aid.

Technical assistance disbursements to all recipients decreased from \$65.6 million in 1972 to \$58.6 million in 1973. This was due to a marked decline in the number of advisers and educational experts sent abroad from 1,599 in 1972 to 1,369 in 1973. There was a slight increase from 2,203 to 2,245 in the number of students and trainees from developing countries educated in Canada. Fewer students are receiving general education in Canada, but there has been a compensating increase in the number of students and trainees undertaking specialised courses as part of an integrated project. These specialised courses, directly related to the requirements of the recipient country, are considered to be more useful than generalised training, especially when the student or trainee will return home to replace an expatriate adviser. This principle is also being applied in the case of advisers and experts, where in the past few years increasing emphasis has been placed on the provision of more specialised personnel in education and other fields. In these cases, the aim is for Canadian instructors to be replaced eventually by local personnel.

Where food aid is concerned, Canada, as a substantial wheat producer, has placed a great deal of emphasis on its food aid programme, which amounted to \$95.9 million¹ in 1973. In view of the recent developments in the world price and supply situation for commodities in general, and wheat in particular, Canada is, however, in the process of reconsidering its overall attitude towards food aid. Increased emphasis is also being placed on food production in developing countries and on population programmes to help control the increases in food consumption from the demand side. The three aspects of present agricultural policy are financial support for the FAO and UNDP which are engaged in sectoral country studies and in execution of agricultural development projects, support for the International Agricultural Research Centres of the IBRD/FAO/UNDP Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and agricultural projects within the CIDA's bilateral capital and technical assistance programmes and within their non-Governmental Organization programme.

1. Food aid disbursements under bilateral and multilateral programmes.

In 1973 there were about 100 on-going bilateral projects¹ in the agricultural and fisheries sectors varying in size from a \$6 million grant to Bangladesh over a period of 5 years, to short-term assignments involving Canadian advisers being sent overseas for a few weeks to deal with a specific problem. Bilateral projects range over a variety of sub-sectors including crop production, animal husbandry, food processing, storage and marketing and provision of agricultural infra-structure such as irrigation.

The increasing importance of Canadian multilateral assistance was evident in 1973 when disbursements rose to 32.1 per cent of the Canadian programme as against 22.7 per cent in 1970. The largest recipient of multilateral funds has been the IDA but Canada is also giving increasing support to regional and sub-regional institutions. In addition to \$61.6 million provided to IDA, capital subscription payments, totalling \$20.1 million, were made to the Asian Development Bank (\$4.7 million), the Inter-American Development Bank (\$14.5 million) and the Caribbean Development Bank (\$0.9 million). Canada was one of the major participants in the creation of the African Development Fund in July, 1973 and contributed \$5.6 million as the first installment of a three-year pledge.

Canada's programme of grant contributions to international organizations has been growing both in volume and complexity with the main UN development assistance funds being the major recipients. However, there has been an effort to diversify the type of institutions supported through the programme. Among the institutions receiving increased contributions under this programme is the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation which in 1973 received \$1.2 million as against \$200,000 in 1970.

Canada continued to make special contributions to technical assistance funds of regional banks. In 1973 \$60,000 was disbursed to the Caribbean Development Bank for a technical assistance programme for agronomy and engineering, and \$10,000 to the Asian Development Bank Technical Assistance Fund. Commitments of \$1.5 million and \$0.7 million were made to the Inter-American Development Bank and the African Development Bank respectively for technical assistance but no disbursements were made in 1973.

During 1973, Canada participated in multilateral debt re-negotiations for India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. However, no new bilateral agreements were signed. Disbursements under existing bilateral agreements with India and Pakistan, amounting to \$869,134 and \$378,790 respectively, were made to reduce the interest rate on credits owing to the Export Development Corporation to the level stipulated in the multilateral agreements reached between the country concerned and its creditors.

1. Excluding those consisting only of training, but including projects involving Canadian advisers and capital projects with training components.

ODA commitments increased substantially by 54.1 per cent from \$559.7 million in 1972 to \$887.7 million in 1973. Bilateral grant and loan commitments increased by 77.3 per cent and 161.5 per cent respectively, this increase being the result of a major effort within the bilateral programme to commit funds within the pipeline. Commitments to Commonwealth countries amounted to \$304.5 million in 1973, a 43 per cent increase over 1972 commitments of \$213.2 million. Multilateral commitments totalled \$201.7 million, an increase of 16.7 per cent.

Projects for the development of public utilities, power, water supply, communications and transportation comprised almost half of all project commitments in 1973. Projects for the development of water systems totalled \$30.4 million in commitments including a loan of \$20 million to Tanzania for the construction of a major water supply system for Dar-es-Salaam. The major commitments in the field of telecommunications were a loan of \$36.0 million to Zaire, \$8.0 million to Bangladesh for the construction of an earth satellite station and \$5.0 million to Turkey for telephone equipment. Commitments for transportation projects were more numerous and included a loan of \$10.0 million to construct the Seawell International Airport in Barbados and two loans totalling \$6.0 million to Zambia for the purchase of railway cars. Commitments to Industry, Mining and Construction including forestry totalled \$15.3 million in 1973. The principal project commitments in the education sector were a loan of \$4.2 million for a Technical Training College in Kenya and \$13.0 million to supply textbook paper to Indonesia over five years as part of an IBRD project.

The terms of Canadian loan commitments hardened slightly in 1973. The average grant element of total ODA commitments fell slightly from 96.7 per cent in 1972 to 94.1 per cent but this was still above the 84 per cent average grant element called for by the DAC in the new Terms Recommendation adopted in October 1972. As a result of the large number of loan commitments made in 1973 the proportion of the programme committed in the form of grants fell from 66.7 per cent in 1972 to 47.1 per cent in 1973. However, grants still comprised the largest portion (70.9 per cent) of total disbursements in 1973.

In accordance with the DAC recommendations, Canada relates the financial terms of development assistance to the circumstances of individual recipient and the appropriateness of the terms for each individual country is kept under review, in particular with the advent of the energy crisis. During 1973, the majority of Canadian loans were extended on the soft terms of nil rate of interest, ten years grace and fifty years maturity, but 4 per cent of total loan commitments, including those to Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Turkey, were at 3 per cent interest, seven years grace and thirty years maturity.

Canadian policy on the tying of bilateral assistance remained unchanged in 1973 with up to 20 per cent of the total bilateral programme allowed to be untied. This is in addition to shipping and insurance costs which are also untied. The Canadian Content Policy which requires that the goods purchased under the tied portion of the bilateral programme contain 66.66 per cent Canadian content remained also unaltered.

Apart from ODA, net disbursements of other official flows decreased by 33.3 per cent from \$114.1 million to \$76.1 million because of lags in the drawdown from commitments of official export credits. Commitments of other

official flows increased from \$283.5 million to \$412.2 million, with the majority of the commitments being made to Central and South American countries.

AUSTRALIA

Australia's net disbursements of ODA in 1973 amounted to \$285.9 million, an increase of 5.1 per cent over 1972, when the comparable figure was \$271.9 million. This apparent increase, however, was due to upward exchange rate movements of the Australian dollar against the U.S. dollar. In terms of Australian dollars, total ODA declined by 11.4 per cent in 1973 and when expressed as a percentage of GNP, Australia's ODA fell from 0.59 per cent in 1972 to 0.44 per cent in 1973. The Australian Government, however, remains committed to work towards the achievement of the 0.7 per cent target of GNP for aid flows in the current decade. It should also be noted that the Australian data is recorded on a financial year (FY) basis of 1 July to 30 June rather than on the calendar year basis. Aid disbursements may therefore be bunched in the early or late part of a financial year and while the total disbursement pattern may even out over the financial year, it can lead to a distortion of the picture on a calendar year basis. This, in fact, is what has occurred in FY 1972/73 and FY 1973/74 when the bulk of the FY 1972/73 disbursements took place in the first half of the period i.e. July/December 1972 and only 41 per cent in calendar year 1973. A reverse of 1972/73 pattern of disbursement followed in the first part of FY 1973/74 when only 43 per cent of the expected disbursement had taken place up to December 1973. If disbursements for the two financial years had been distributed evenly, Australia's ODA performance would have been approximately 0.53 per cent of GNP in 1973.

This uneven disbursement pattern has been due partly to heavy payments being made to Papua New Guinea in the first half of FY 1972/73 and partly to the shortage of supplies of Food Aid Convention wheat for shipment in the period July-December 1973. Australia's substantial payments on wheat will very largely show up in 1974 flows.

The Australian Government is concerned to participate in concerted international efforts to alleviate the position of developing countries which have been dis-advantaged by recent international economic developments. Consideration is being given to international proposals to alleviate the balance of payments and the other problems of the developing countries and the government has supported the conclusions of the recent Special Session of the General Assembly. It has also participated in discussions aimed at recycling the oil producers' surpluses, and has also supported the IMF oil facility. Australia is already providing assistance to most of the countries in the Asian/Pacific region which are, or are likely to be, severely affected by recent international developments. In addition to the obligations of the Food Aid Convention, consideration is being given to the reallocation of food aid shipments on the basis of relative need of recipients.

Bilateral disbursements in 1973 were \$262.8 million as against \$258.7 million in 1972, although in terms of Australian dollars, there was a decrease of 14.4 per cent compared with 1972 disbursements. This decrease largely occurred because of the uneven pattern referred to above. Moreover, there was a substantial shortfall in bilateral expenditures (other

than Papua New Guinea) on projects, experts and equipment in the period July/December 1973 because of shortages of materials in Australia and problems of project management both in Australia and in recipient countries.

The geographical distribution of Australian bilateral aid in 1973 followed the pattern of previous years with the greatest share, 73.3 per cent going to Papua New Guinea, followed by Indonesia with 10.1 per cent and 5.1 per cent going to other Commonwealth countries.

Although ODA disbursements in 1973 continued to reflect the concentration of Australian aid in the Asian/Pacific region, decisions were taken in 1973 which will lead to increases in assistance in future years to African developing countries, with the Asian/Pacific countries, however, still having priority. In February 1973, the Australian Prime Minister assured the Chief Minister of Papua New Guinea that his country would continue, after independence, to have first call on Australian development assistance. Papua New Guinea, which attained self-government on 1 December 1973, can expect to receive at least \$A500 million in ODA in the three-year period commencing 1974/75.

The distribution of Australian bilateral aid in 1973 reflected a number of continuing trends in the type of assistance provided. With the exception of budgetary support assistance, food aid and training, the principal sectors of Australian support were public utilities development and agricultural development, and the first full year payments to the international population programmes were made. Commitments for assistance to agricultural projects were expanded and work continued on a number of regional development studies involving an examination of the agricultural potential of the region under study.

The Australian Government regards the provision of food aid as an interim measure and feels that the answer to the problem of food shortages in the developing countries is the stimulation of domestic production or improvement in the capacity of these countries to purchase food. Australian food aid has therefore been a direct response to cereals deficits among Australian aid recipients in the Asian/Pacific region.

Under the first and second Food Aid Convention Australia agreed to provide a minimum of 225,000 tons of wheat or its flour equivalent as food aid per annum. There was a shortage of supplies in 1973, however, and only 130,000 tons were shipped with a consequent carryover into 1974. The largest recipient of Australian food aid has been India, followed by Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Practically all Australian food aid is provided under the framework of Food Aid Conventions of 1967 and 1971 and the World Food Programme. In exceptional circumstances, however, food grants have been made outside the framework of these agreements. All Australian food aid is provided in grant form and all bilateral food gifts are made on the understanding that counterpart funds generated from the sale of the food will be applied to development activities.

Technical assistance data for 1973 cannot be compared with data for 1972 as the 1972 students and trainees statistics did not include some 600 students studying under the Australian Correspondence Scholarships Scheme and the 1973 figures also include for the first time Australians employed in the public sector in Papua New Guinea who are partly or wholly financed by the Australian government.

There have been a number of changes of varying degree in Australian technical assistance policy towards students and trainees. There is an increasing tendency towards training courses of shorter duration which increases the throughput of trainees in the year while under the Private Student Programme the requirement that private students undertake courses that are relevant to demand in home countries was dropped. Students under this programme were also released from the obligation to return home at the completion of their courses. These changes were adopted as a consequence of a new Australian view that the Private Student Programme be considered primarily from now on as a cultural and educational exchange rather than just as an aid programme.

In keeping with government policy to expand contributions to multilateral agencies, Australian disbursements to multilateral aid organisations increased from \$13.5 million in 1972 to \$23.3 million in 1973. As a percentage of ODA, multilateral assistance amounted to 8.1 per cent in 1973 as against 4.9 per cent in 1972. Further developments regarding multilateral aid included a decision to contribute approximately \$A18 million to the proposed Asian Development Fund of the ADB, becoming a party to the Nairobi agreement for the fourth replenishment of IDA, and also a decision to take up a special increase of \$41.14 million in Australia's subscription to the capital stock of the IBRD. Finally, there was a decision to participate in an increased range of regional multilateral development programmes in the Asian region.

Australia's total ODA commitments in 1973 increased to \$357.8 million from \$333.9 million in 1972. Australia continues to provide almost all of its ODA in grant form and satisfied all the criteria of the DAC Recommendations on Terms and conditions. Less than 20 per cent of Australia's ODA was formally tied to the purchase of Australian goods and services. Since 1973, multilateral contributions are untied with the exception of certain existing obligations to the Asian Development Bank. Australia has also participated in the renewed discussions in the DAC on the untying of bilateral development loans in favour of developing country suppliers.

While ODA disbursements and commitments showed, at least nominally, significant increases in 1973, there were sharp declines in other official flows and in private flows at market terms. Australia's total net flows, which had increased from \$394.5 million in 1970 to \$530.2 million in 1971, amounted to only \$354.1 million in 1973. This decline was largely accounted for by large negative figures for private export credits. As a percentage of GNP, total net flows have fallen to 0.55 per cent in 1973 from 0.98 per cent in 1972 and 1.38 per cent in 1971.

NEW ZEALAND

In 1973, net disbursements of official development assistance by New Zealand rose to \$26.5 million as compared with \$20.6 million in 1972. As a percentage of GNP, net ODA disbursement increased to 0.24 per cent from the 0.23 per cent level reached in each of the previous three years. Total flows rose from \$31.5 million in 1972 to \$38.52 million, though, as a percentage of GNP, they declined to 0.35 per cent from 0.38 per cent in 1972, which was attributable to a falling-off in other official

and private flows.

In March 1973, the Government of New Zealand announced certain major changes in its aid policy to developing countries. The main elements of the new policy were that New Zealand would seek to attain the 0.7 per cent of GNP target for official development assistance by FY 1975/76 and that the ratio of New Zealand bilateral to multilateral aid in 1973/74 would be shifted to approximately 70:30. In addition, New Zealand bilateral assistance would be concentrated to an increased degree on the South Pacific area and a programme of bilateral development co-operation with Latin American countries would be instituted.

New Zealand's adherence, despite balance of payments problems, to the 0.7 per cent of GNP aid target for ODA is reflected in their FY 1974/75 aid appropriation which is 75 per cent greater than the amount for the 1973/74 FY. Much of the increased bilateral assistance will be channelled to the developing countries most seriously affected by recent events in the world economy. No major geographic re-orientation of bilateral aid is expected to emerge in the near future as the South Pacific and Asian countries are among those seriously affected by rapid increases in the prices of essential imports such as oil and fertilizer. New Zealand has undertaken to contribute \$5 million to the fertilizer pool, set up after the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Net bilateral ODA disbursements amounted to \$19.3 million in 1973 compared with \$16.2 million in 1972. Commonwealth recipients accounted for two-thirds of these flows, though their share in 1972 was higher at 71 per cent of net bilateral ODA. Commonwealth Oceania remained the principal recipient area for New Zealand's aid in both the years. The New Zealand bilateral aid programme also emphasizes a policy of providing aid to those developing countries in greatest need of assistance. Among the least developed countries who received assistance from New Zealand in 1973 were Malawi, Tanzania, Bangladesh and Western Samoa.

Agriculture, public utilities and education continued to receive the major emphasis of the New Zealand aid programme and only a limited amount of aid was provided in the form of direct budgetary support to the Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands. Emergency aid, including food, accounted for \$1.03 million and a substantial portion of this was a response to hurricane and cyclone relief in Fiji, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Tonga. Flood relief in Pakistan and the Philippines, famine relief in Ethiopia and assistance in the repatriation of Bangalees and Pakistanis accounted for most of the remainder of disbursements under this heading in 1973.

Food aid is regarded by New Zealand as a valid form of development as well as relief assistance. New Zealand, however, has given highest priority to development programmes designed to increase developing countries' food production capacities. As New Zealand is not a significant grain producer, food aid extended on a bilateral basis has generally been limited to emergency and disaster relief situations and has usually taken the form of canned meat, dairy products and fish.

New Zealand's contribution in this field has been largely through the World Food Programme and for the current financial year their contribution is \$880,000 and \$950,000 has been pledged for each of the following 2 years.

In addition to the World Food Programme, New Zealand has given support to UNICEF programmes, \$610,000 being contributed in 1974/75 largely in the form of dairy products.

Technical assistance disbursements in 1973 accounted for 38 per cent of the New Zealand bilateral programme, as against 30 per cent in 1972. Training of students from developing countries in 1973 increasingly took the form of arranged group and individual courses particularly in agriculture, forestry and education. Disbursements on advisers and educational experts rose significantly in 1973 although this was partly due to a rise in wage and salary levels in New Zealand and the increased use of private sector consultants. Assistance in education declined in 1973 in terms of man-months but this nevertheless remained the principal field, the other areas being public utilities, agriculture, health and public administration.

Multilateral disbursements of net ODA amounted to \$7.1 million or 27 per cent of total official development assistance. Among the major recipients were the UNDP, the World Food Programme and UNICEF. In 1973 New Zealand decided to become a member of the IDA and also to participate in the Asian Development Bank's new fund for concessional lending, the Asian Development Fund. Membership of the IDA has brought the obligation to contribute towards the Fourth Replenishment of the Association's funds, though New Zealand made its third voluntary contribution of \$1.4 million to the IDA in 1973.

Commitments of ODA at \$37.2 million in 1973, showed an increase of 10 per cent over the 1972 level. Approximately 90 per cent of New Zealand bilateral development assistance has been in the form of grant aid. While this aid has not been tied to the purchase of New Zealand goods and services, there has been nevertheless an expectation that expertise and materials used in bilateral programmes funded by New Zealand should be drawn from New Zealand sources, whenever feasible. Approximately 40 per cent of New Zealand's multilateral ODA in 1973 was tied to the purchase of New Zealand goods and services. Consideration, however, is being given to subscribing to the DAC decision on the untying of multilateral aid reached in October 1973 before New Zealand became a member.

OTHERS

In 1972, India became one of the major aid supplying countries; providing nearly 11 per cent of total intra-Commonwealth net flows. This was, however, largely in response to the needs of the newly independent Bangladesh which accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the \$90 million disbursed by India. The remainder of the Indian aid (net) went to Sri Lanka (\$7.1 million), Mauritius (\$4.2 million) and Tanzania (\$6.6 million). Grants to Bangladesh amounted to \$52.7 million and loans to \$18.9 million, while disbursements to the other three countries were all in the form of loans. Technical assistance expenditure, estimated at \$525 thousand, financed 29 experts, 175 trainees and 380 students for 15 Asian and African Commonwealth countries. Singapore also financed 7 trainees and 8 students, and Cyprus provided assistance to 9 students from Commonwealth countries.

While no comparable figures are yet available for 1973, outstanding commitments by India to Commonwealth countries, as at 1 January 1973, were reported to be \$232.1 million (\$175.2 million as grants and \$56.9

million as loans). It has been reported that 235 experts, 200 places for trainees and 38 scholarships were provided to developing countries, including those in Commonwealth, in 1973-74 under the programme of Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation (ITEC). Certain gifts of goods and equipment and financial assistance for feasibility studies and techno-economic surveys were also covered under this programme. India has continued to support other programmes such as the Colombo Plan.

It is also reported that Singapore awarded in 1972-73, under the Colombo Plan, 2 scholarships and fellowships to Malaysia and 8 to Sri Lanka. Under the Commonwealth Scholarship Plan, Malta provided in 1973 one scholarship to a student from Hong Kong.

CHAPTER III

THE COMMONWEALTH AND MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

Multilateral assistance, as a distinct category of aid which competes with bilateral programmes within given aid ceilings of donor countries, has shown considerable dynamism in recent years. About 24 per cent of net ODA from all DAC countries was channelled in 1973 through multilateral agencies. The comparable figures were only 16 per cent in 1970 and 6 per cent in 1965. As most of the ODA flows to multilateral agencies, compared with a little over 62 per cent of bilateral flows, consist of grants (including capital subscriptions), this shift towards the multilateral sector could have, depending upon the policies of multilateral agencies regarding their disbursements, a softening influence on the overall terms of ODA received by the developing countries. Also disbursements by multilateral agencies are generally untied. On the other hand, experience has shown that major increases in contributions to multilateral agencies often introduce an additional element of time-lag between appropriations and eventual disbursements to the recipients.

Net contributions to the United Nations technical assistance and relief agencies accounted for 7 per cent of total ODA in 1973. Many developing countries, including those in the Commonwealth, which are themselves net recipients of aid, attach considerable importance to these agencies and make significant contributions to them in terms of financial and human resources. However, it is the increased contributions to IDA, and to a lesser extent to the Asian Development Bank, that have been mainly responsible in recent years for the substantially higher flows of ODA to the multilateral institutions. Following the establishment of the African Development Fund in July 1973, which includes donor countries from outside Africa, the DAC members also contributed \$24 million in 1973 to that Fund.

The four major Commonwealth donors, which provide about 16 per cent of ODA going to multilateral institutions, have participated fully in the growth of this sector. In fact, there seems to have been an above-average shift by the Commonwealth donors from bilateral ODA to contributions to multilateral agencies. While Canada has continued to allocate an above-average percentage of its ODA to multilateral channels, Australia, with its rather special relationship with Papua New Guinea, is the only Commonwealth donor which has not so far matched the general trend in this respect. In 1973, the share of multilateral contributions in total ODA provided by Britain, Canada and New Zealand, ranging between 27-32 per cent, was above the 24 per cent average for all DAC countries. The relative increase by the United Kingdom, from 15 per cent of its ODA in 1969 - 1970 to 27 per cent in 1973 going to multilateral agencies, is particularly noticeable.

The geographical pattern of disbursements by multilateral institutions is significantly different from that of bilateral ODA (Tables 21-22). This may or may not have been fully intended by the donors which provide funds to these agencies in the first instance. Moreover, with the relatively more rapid growth in contributions to the multilateral sector, these institutions

would be increasingly important in determining the total size and type of ODA receipts of the individual, or groups of, developing countries. For example, if the average 1971 - 1972 disbursements by the multilateral institutions, irrespective of their terms, were made in the same proportions as the total bilateral ODA, the Commonwealth countries as a group would have received about \$95 million more than they actually did. The increased pledges for the exclusively Commonwealth agencies are as yet too small to affect significantly this situation.

THE COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (CFTC)

This report will concentrate on the new developments and activities relating to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) since the last annual report. It will not deal with matters concerning the establishment, organisation and machinery of the Fund, which were fully covered in the reports for 1971 and 1972.

It may be recalled that the CFTC, which is a multilateral development fund, was established within the Commonwealth Secretariat in 1971. Through support obtained from all Commonwealth governments, the Fund functions as a co-operative Commonwealth endeavour. It is engaged in providing a variety of forms of technical assistance, aimed at meeting the developmental priorities of Commonwealth developing countries. In addition to responding to the needs of member developing governments of the Commonwealth, it also offers assistance to states associated with them, governments of dependent territories, and Commonwealth inter-governmental organisations and agencies. These activities complement and supplement aid received through other channels.

The Fund's activities are carried out under three programmes: General Technical Assistance, Export Market Development and Education and Training. The range and extent of assistance given under these programmes continue to expand. The growth of project assistance on an inter and intra-regional basis has also been a marked feature of the Fund's activities throughout the Commonwealth. The continuing demand shown by Commonwealth governments for the expanding services of the Fund; and the corresponding increase in the financial resources being made available by Commonwealth governments, augurs well for the future development of the CFTC.

The Fund recruits its expertise for technical assistance assignments, be they of an advisory or operational nature, from all Commonwealth countries. Considerable emphasis has been placed on securing expertise from developing countries, and by the end of 1973 almost 50 per cent of the long-term experts provided by the Fund came from these countries. A majority of the often more specialised expertise required for short-term assignments still comes from developed Commonwealth countries.

The CFTC has continued to avoid being encumbered in its operations by a large bureaucratic organisation. This makes for more effective and expeditious administration and keeps overhead costs to a minimum. Headquarters expenditure for 1973/74 is reduced to 13.7 per cent of the total Plan of Expenditure, which compares favourably with many other international aid organisations. Moreover, this percentage should decline further in 1974/75 as the total expenditures of the Fund increase. At their meeting in

Ottawa in August 1973, the Heads of Government of Commonwealth countries declared their intention to make maximum use of Commonwealth machinery to accelerate the pace of social and economic development among the less affluent members. The CFTC plays an important role in striving towards this objective, and the Commonwealth leaders recognised this by expressing their appreciation at the way in which the CFTC was developing, and by calling for an intensification of activities through the CFTC. In addition they expressed the hope that further financial contributions would be provided by participant countries.

Resources

Understandably, it is the developed country members of the Fund who are still the major contributors to its resources.

It was at the Heads of Government meeting in Ottawa, that the Canadian Government announced an expanded and revised pledge for the three year financial period beginning July 1973. This pledge makes available £2 to the CFTC for every £1 contributed by the developing countries within an annual ceiling of C\$3 million. The Canadian Government has also undertaken to consider sympathetically an upward revision of this ceiling when the annual rate of contributions from developing countries is due to exceed C\$1.5 million.

In the case of Britain, the pledge operates through an undertaking to meet thirty per cent of the Fund's total expenditure. For the first three financial years, i.e. 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74, the pledge has been for £1 million with an annual ceiling of £400,000. The British Government has indicated that this pledge will be significantly increased to a total of £2.4 million for the next three year period, with ceilings of £700,000, £800,000 and £900,000 respectively.

The pledges for the remaining two developed country members of the Fund, namely Australia and New Zealand, have so far been made on an annual basis. The New Zealand Government's pledge is now to rise more than four-fold from its present (1973-74) level of NZ\$100,000, and the Australian Government has also indicated that similarly, its pledge will be significantly increased from £100,000 to A\$600,000.

The Nigerian Government is to become a major contributor to the Fund in 1974/75, through its decision to pledge 2 million Naira (approx. £1,378,000) over the next three years.

All member governments of the Fund contribute on a voluntary basis to its resources, in convertible or non-convertible currency, or a mixture of the two. The resources available have continued to more than double from year to year, and reached £1½ million during 1973. They are expected to approach £4 million in the new financial year beginning July 1974.

Extension of Terms of Reference

When the activities of the CFTC were reviewed at the meeting of Heads of Government in Ottawa in 1973, the Secretary-General outlined a number of areas which offered possibilities of fruitful co-operation through the Fund.

After due consideration, the Committee of the Whole, whose views were endorsed by the Heads of Government, referred certain of these proposals to the next meeting of the CFTC's Board of Representatives. These proposals concerned the extension of the CFTC's activities into the provision of operational personnel on a selective basis, the provision of equipment to support the role of experts while on field assignments, and support for development assistance of general concern to Commonwealth members. These proposals, which the Heads of Government Meeting regarded as meriting favourable consideration, were subsequently approved at the Sixth Meeting of the Board of Representatives held in Dar-es-Salaam in September 1973.

The Fund therefore can now provide operational experts in addition to the experts and consultants filling largely advisory positions. This meets the increasing demand shown by developing countries for "doers", as well as advisers, to carry out executive and technical functions. There had also been limitations in the eyes of governments, to the usefulness of advisers where follow-up action of an operational nature was required for the implementation of recommendations made. The provision of operational experts thus now complements the no less important facility under the CFTC of expertise which is basically orientated towards advisory responsibilities.

Personnel under the operational experts scheme are provided in accordance with certain guidelines. Preference is shown to the filling of new positions, except where managerial or organisational responsibilities are involved. Projects are expected of course to have a clearly developmental priority, and should contain a training element. Counterparts are requested where appropriate. Also of importance, is the financial condition for requests made under this scheme. The government making the request contributes to the Fund the equivalent of the local salary for the position being filled as an additional pledge to the CFTC, so enabling the Fund to use these resources to activate the matching formula pledge of Canada. The Fund meets all salaries, allowances, travel and other official items of expenditure relating to these assignments.

With equipment, the Fund can now spend up to £2,000 on small items of readily obtainable equipment in support of an expert undertaking a field assignment. Such expenditure in the past had not normally exceeded a few hundred pounds against any project. The new rule meets such needs as office and communications equipment for public administration experts, and audio-visual aids for educational advisers. Experience over the previous two years suggested that the effectiveness of many projects could be enhanced with this kind of equipment becoming available. In line with the practice followed by many bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, equipment purchased is left behind in the recipient country after the departure of the expert. This should prove particularly useful in the case of operational experts, where counterparts would be assuming the functions of the expert and might also be continuing with training programmes.

The Fund's activities arising under the broad category of developmental assistance of general concern to the Commonwealth were endorsed. These include projects of a carefully selected and well-defined nature undertaken in response to needs identified by Heads of Government or Ministers at Commonwealth meetings. The planned target for expenditure on such technical assistance activities is 4 per cent of programme expenditure. As this report will indicate under the programme sections, the Fund is continuing

to place considerable importance on regional and Commonwealth project activities, often working through Commonwealth organisations, or in conjunction with other international bodies.

Programmes

The balance of this report covers the activities of the Fund in 1973, which comprises the latter half of the financial year 1972-73, and the first half of the 1973-74 year. The Fund's total expenditure in the financial year ending 30 June 1973 was £615,000 of which £494,000 was for programme activities. Of this expenditure, £313,000 was on General Technical Assistance, £95,000 on Education and Training, £46,000 on Export Market Development and £39,000 for the Technical Assistance Group of experts. It is expected that expenditure for 1973-74 will be in the region of £1.375 million, of which £1.2 million, more than double the 1972-73 figure, will be accounted for by programme activities.

General Technical Assistance Programme

Of the Fund's three programmes, this remains the largest and most comprehensive in scope. The assistance given so far under this programme has covered most fields relating to economic and social development.

An essential aim of the Fund, and one which received favourable comment at the Heads of Government Meeting in 1973, is to meet requests for assistance with speed and flexibility. Just as the Fund responded quickly with large scale technical assistance to Bangladesh in 1972 following the cessation of hostilities there, a similar operation was launched in Zambia following the closure of that country's border with Rhodesia in early 1973, to complement, as in the case of Bangladesh, the assistance provided from other sources. This assistance from the Fund concentrated on meeting Zambia's urgent transport needs. A transport programme co-ordinator was assigned to assist in the overall transport programming and in organising large scale movement of freight by overland routes into and out of Zambia through ports in neighbouring countries. Assistance was also given to the Government in planning and operating the emergency airlift to bring in essential imports. This assistance was followed by the provision of Canadian teams on a longer term basis to advise on the logistics of airlift operations, and to assist in the establishment of a management nucleus for the National Transport Corporation. Advice has continued to be given on the general development of import and export routes for Zambia. A number of requests for other forms of technical assistance to Zambia have also been met.

Another instance of the CFTC responding with significant assistance to a special situation, followed a visit by the Commonwealth Secretary-General and the Managing Director of the Fund to Papua New Guinea during 1973. Note was taken of the special needs of Papua New Guinea as it approached independence, and the value of providing technical assistance on a multilateral basis from a wide range of Commonwealth countries, to supplement extensive assistance the territory has been continuing to receive from Australia. It was agreed that Papua New Guinea deserved priority attention from the Fund. The assistance urgently requested was mainly in the educational field, for the filling of key positions, but has extended to

many other fields. These have included advice on forestry manpower planning requirements, the involvement of young people in community service, the establishment of a school of animal husbandry, and constitutional requirements. The relatively small programme initially implemented is expected to develop into a much larger programme during the course of 1974.

Education is one of the fields in which the General Technical Assistance programme is becoming particularly active. Teams of experts from Britain, Canada and the Caribbean are to advise on the development of educational programmes in The Bahamas, and the co-ordination of teacher training programmes in Guyana. In Malta, experts have been provided to advise on teacher education, including in-service courses for teachers on remedial work for slow learners. An expert has also advised the Government of Sri Lanka on training teachers for mentally retarded children, and a team of experts from East Africa and the Caribbean is to give advice on the progress of a national education review for Sierra Leone.

Public administration is another field in which considerable assistance has been requested of the Fund, mainly in Africa. British experts have been assigned at the request of the East African Community to advise at the East African Staff College on curriculum development, and financial management and control. Other British experts have advised on fiscal and monetary policy in Botswana, and in St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla. Projects involving Sri Lankan experts include advice and assistance to Zambia's National Institute of Public Administration on management skills, to Tanzania's Institute of Finance Management on the organisation and setting up of a training course in accountancy, and to the Institute of Administration at the University of Ife in Nigeria on the curriculum development of management accounting. In Kenya, a number of experts from India and New Zealand have been appointed as advisers and trainers to assist with the implementation and administration of Kenya's new national income-tax legislation.

Other projects of an advisory or operational nature include a consultant for Botswana to advise on all matters relating to the production and sale of diamonds; the legal advice requested by Mauritius for a revision and consolidation of its legislation; the provision of a traffic engineer to assist in the planning and organisation of traffic management in Singapore; the appointment of a team of experts to advise on the preparation and implementation of a five year development plan for the Western Samoa Trust Estates Corporation; large-scale assistance being provided for the establishment of a management nucleus for the Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation; an expert for the Government of The Bahamas on port administration and the technical aspects of harbour operations; and assistance to the East Caribbean Common Market on the organisation of an economic planning unit.

Feasibility studies have also continued to feature prominently under this programme in Africa, the Caribbean and the South Pacific. In Africa, for example, a team of Kenyan experts has been undertaking a survey on the tourism potential of Lesotho.

An important recent regional development is the decision to establish a Regional Health Bureau in Arusha for East, Central and Southern Africa. This resulted from a meeting of Ministers of Health of Commonwealth countries in the region. The role of this new body will parallel that of the West African Regional Health Bureau established in Lagos in 1972, by

promoting co-operation in the medical and public health fields between the Commonwealth countries of the region. As in the case of the West African body, the Secretary and the Administrative Assistant for the bureau are appointed under the Fund, while the work programme of the bureau will likewise receive Fund support. The new bureau will also of course receive financial support from the Commonwealth governments of the region.

The Technical Assistance Group (TAG)

Recent international developments with regard to the energy crisis have underlined the importance, and intensified the activities of, the CFTC's Technical Assistance Group (TAG) of experts. The group's particular fields of expertise hitherto available to governments, namely fiscal, legal and economic, have now been expanded to include the scientific and technological field.

The main area of activities of this small group has continued to be that of resource development. In Cyprus for example, the TAG's resources team is providing the Government with draft continental shelf and petroleum production legislation, draft petroleum exploration and exploitation licences, as well as economic and fiscal advice relating to the structure of the petroleum industry. Similar work has been undertaken by the team for the Government of Sierra Leone. Both countries have also received advice on general mineral exploitation. With the assistance of a consultant, an analysis of the fiscal aspects of mineral legislation and mineral concession agreements of all Commonwealth African countries is being undertaken which is expected to form a basis of recommendations to the Sierra Leone Government for changes in their legislation. For Cyprus, a consultant has also been retained to provide reports on oil pollution and its prevention, and the different techniques of oil exploration and exploitation that might be utilised. Other countries to be given advice from the Fund on questions relating to the law of the sea, and the development of oil resources, are The Bahamas, Bangladesh, the British Solomon Islands, Mauritius and the New Hebrides.

The British Solomon Islands have also been advised on the exploitation of geothermal-energy, while Papua New Guinea is to receive advice and assistance in the negotiating of its mining contracts. In addition to these activities, the Technical Assistance Group has continued to help in the provision of advice to governments on matters relating to the EEC.

The Fund has become involved in furthering the transfer of appropriate technology where this is likely to contribute to national development. In Tanzania, advice has been provided through the Technical Assistance Group and in the form of British experts, with regard to the expansion of small scale industries. Further activities in the field of scientific and technological development are expected to unfold during the course of 1974.

Export Market Development Programme

This programme concerns itself with the provision of technical assistance and market research studies aimed at increasing the range and volume of exports of the Commonwealth developing countries. The potential

of the programme is indicated by the scope of the projects now being initiated under its auspices. These projects encompass advice on increasing exports of existing commodities, the identification of new exports, the development of infrastructure to help in the export effort, and assistance in negotiations with the European Economic Community.

Since the outset of the programme, continued support has been given to governments seeking advice and assistance on matters relating to the EEC. The range of Commonwealth expertise sought for these assignments includes Canadian, Ghanaian and Grenadian advisers, who have been utilised by The Bahamas, the East African Community and the East Caribbean Common Market respectively.

Of considerable significance also has been the appointment of an Indian expert based in Geneva to advise and assist Commonwealth developing countries on multilateral trade negotiations. Through this appointment, governments lacking the necessary representation in Europe, have been kept informed of developments. This expert has also been able to give assistance to the governments of Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa on aspects of their negotiations with the EEC.

Several large-scale market research studies have been undertaken. These include studies for Bangladesh (in tea, leather and fish), Cyprus (footwear and clothing) and Malaysia (timber products, pineapple and palm oil). Studies are also being initiated in a very wide range of products including non-traditional items for Kenya in the United Kingdom market, and for India in both that and several other markets.

Besides the financing of market studies, technical assistance is provided for such aspects of export market development as packaging and labelling, quality control, the development of standards, export documentation, participation in trade fairs, and the establishment of export credit and insurance schemes. Examples of such assistance are the advice being given to The Gambia for the establishment and organisation of a National Trading Corporation, and to Cyprus for the setting up of an export credit and insurance scheme.

Further to the first regional seminar on export promotion techniques which was held in the Caribbean in 1972, a seminar on export promotion and international marketing is to be held in Nairobi in 1974 for Commonwealth African countries. This seminar is expected to lead to the expansion of the activities of the Export Market Development programme in the region, as was the case in the Caribbean following the first regional seminar. Assistance under the programme is of course provided for regional activities, such as a forthcoming project for the Windward Islands aimed at improving the quality of bananas for export.

Activities on a Commonwealth-wide basis include the symposium being arranged in London in 1974 on international tea market expansion. This is being organised in conjunction with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT and with the co-operation of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The symposium will bring together representatives of Commonwealth and other tea exporting countries, and of the trade in importing countries, with specialists in marketing and publicity, to discuss all aspects of tea promotion. The symposium will study methods of widening the frontier of tea promotion, aimed at raising levels of consumption, and securing equitable

and remunerative prices for increasing quantities of tea. Cost benefit studies being undertaken in certain markets at the same time will also help exporting countries determine the areas with the greatest potential for tea consumption.

Education and Training Programme

The Education and Training programme provides support for the training in Commonwealth developing countries of personnel from other Commonwealth developing countries, often for training which is not readily available under other aid programmes. The programme is used to promote new schemes of co-operation, and to expand existing programmes, both in formal education, and in the extensive area of non-institutional training. Its activities have covered a wide range of fields relating to development, and reflect the ability to respond, often at short notice, to the needs of the Commonwealth developing countries. Wherever possible, awards are made for study and training within the same region or sub-region, under conditions broadly similar to those to which the trainees are accustomed.

Of some importance in the future growth of the programme's activities is the first directory, of university and other post-secondary education and training institutions in the developing Commonwealth, which is due for publication early in 1974. This publication will enable government agencies, through whom requests for assistance under the programme are directed, to be more fully aware of the facilities available in universities, and more especially perhaps, in polytechnics, technical colleges, colleges of education and other specialised professional and training institutions, in other Commonwealth developing countries.

Many of the requests for assistance under the programme involve institutional training of a technical, professional or vocational nature. Wherever feasible, such courses are followed by a period of on-the-job training. During the course of the year, support has been given for the training of meteorological technicians from Guyana at the Caribbean Meteorological Institute in Barbados, a certificate course at the Cyprus Forestry College for a trainee from Dominica, the attendance at an air traffic control course in Nigeria of two trainees from Lesotho, a diploma course in wild life management in Tanzania for a Malawi trainee, and a nautical training course in the British Solomon Islands for mates and engineers from Papua New Guinea. Other fields in which awards have been made include animal management, community development, co-operatives, fisheries, local government administration, public administration, radiology, statistics and telecommunications.

Although awards for university degrees of a general nature are usually given less priority, support for attendance at university courses which cannot be obtained locally, and where a definite vocational element is involved, form an important section of the programme's activities. Like all other awards granted, these relate to the developmental requirements of governments. An example of this is the training in Papua New Guinea, for a degree in law, of the first lawyer for the New Hebrides. Other examples of support given, are for bachelor degree courses in veterinary science at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria, and in mining at the University of Zambia, for personnel from Botswana. Degree courses have also been supported in subjects like agricultural and mechanical engineering, environmental engineering, geology, pharmacology and science.

Considerable emphasis is placed on non-institutional forms of training, especially where these are designed to provide essential manpower skills and to assist in reducing unemployment. These include study visits, and periods of attachment to the public or private sector. In-service courses have been arranged, for example, at the University Hospital in Jamaica for a trainee in operating theatre techniques from St. Lucia, and in Ghana, for officials from The Gambia Commercial and Development Bank. An official from Western Samoa is to receive training in modern techniques at the office of the Auditor-General in Malaysia, and an official from India is to be sent to South East Asia and the South Pacific to observe multi-lingual publishing operations.

Regional activities have included support for attendance at training courses, such as the in-service training course for customs officers in the Caribbean, and the courses in planning and control in farm management at the Managa Agricultural Management Centre in Swaziland, to which various Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean and African regions have sent personnel. Support has also been given for developmentally orientated seminars and workshop where a substantial training element is involved, such as the seminar for teachers of the deaf held in the Caribbean region, and the seminars being arranged for Commonwealth Africa in Kenya and Tanzania by the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association.

The range of assistance provided for regional activities under this programme is further illustrated in the Pacific, where the Fund has supported the attendance of personnel at a seminar on the co-ordination of off-shore prospecting, a training seminar in hospital administration, a regional working party on telecommunications arranged by the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation, a symposium for inspectors of schools for the South Pacific and South East Asia, an in-service training course held in Tonga for the teaching of English as a foreign language, and a seminar on the future development of the University of the South Pacific.

Initiatives for CFTC project assistance have increasingly emanated from Commonwealth meetings, often of a ministerial nature. One such initiative has resulted from the Commonwealth Law Ministers Meeting held in London in 1973, which focused on the shortage of legal draftsmen in Commonwealth developing countries. Regional studies undertaken on a Commonwealth-wide basis with CFTC support have since identified the full nature and scope of the problem, following which the training requirements and facilities in the respective regions have been assessed. Regional courses for the training of legal draftsmen in the Caribbean, Asia, West Africa, and East, Central and Southern Africa, are now being arranged with assistance from the Fund.

Another form of regional activity sponsored under the Education and Training programme is a scheme which will enable tutors at twenty-four teacher training colleges in the Commonwealth Caribbean to attend three-month attachments at the University of the West Indies. These courses are aimed at improving the standards of teacher training in the region.

In order to review the activities of the Education and Training programme on a regional basis, and to consider the future orientation and the expansion of the programme, a series of regional seminars is to be arranged. The first of these will be for Commonwealth Africa, and is to be held in Nairobi in early 1974. These meetings should provide a basis

for sound development of the Education and Training programme along the lines best suited to the national and regional requirements of the governments of the Commonwealth developing countries.

Special Commonwealth Programme for Rhodesians

The Commonwealth Secretariat has continued to act as a clearing-house for the Special Commonwealth Programme for Rhodesians, under which more than 900 Rhodesians have been offered study places, scholarships and employment opportunities in more than twenty-five Commonwealth countries. This Commonwealth initiative has contributed significantly to the development of a stock of high-level and middle-level manpower for the development, in due course, of an independent Zimbabwe with a government representative of all its peoples.

The Secretariat, through the CFTC's Education and Training programme, also administers the Commonwealth Rhodesia Scholarship Programme, which was established as a part of the Special Commonwealth Programme in 1972 following a Canadian pledge to provide up to C\$75,000 annually for Rhodesians, resident outside Rhodesia, who had offers of study places in Commonwealth developing countries. In September 1973, Australia undertook to provide up to A\$45,000 for the Programme, to enable Rhodesians to pursue courses in Commonwealth developing countries and in Australia. The Australian and Canadian contributions have already made it possible for 67 Rhodesians to pursue courses of study and training. The New Zealand Government has now indicated that it will be contributing to the Programme.

The CFTC also has responsibility for the general co-ordination of the Special Commonwealth Programme. The Fund's administrative duties in this regard involve close liaison with Commonwealth governments, with the Organisation of African Unity, with a number of United Nations agencies, and with voluntary bodies active in the field of assistance to Rhodesian students.

CHAPTER IV

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE TO RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

Net receipts of ODA by Commonwealth countries in 1973 from the four major Commonwealth donors are shown in Table 15. It would appear that a large number of Commonwealth countries, particularly in Asia and Africa, suffered significant declines in their ODA receipts from Commonwealth donors. The significance of these reductions for individual countries will, however, depend upon the size and pattern of the total aid received by them from all sources, and particularly upon the degree of their dependence on aid from Commonwealth donors. It should also be noted that, because of major price rises, increases in aid in real terms are less than they appear, and decreases more.

Per Capita Receipts

Table 21 shows receipts by Commonwealth developing countries in 1971 and 1972 (average) of bilateral ODA from Britain, Canada, Australia and other DAC countries, together with the receipts of loans and grants from multilateral agencies.

The countries are ranked in descending order of population size. The figures show the familiar phenomenon that the largest per capita amounts tend to go to the smaller countries, many of which are political dependencies. India, with its large population, received only \$ 1.5 per head (net disbursements) from all sources. Countries with population between 2 million and 15 million typically received around \$ 6 per head. Papua New Guinea is a notable exception, receiving \$ 70 per head, most of it from Australia. Countries between one-third of a million and 2 million typically received between \$ 10 and \$ 20 per head. For some of the smaller countries, per capita receipts were very much larger. In assessing the figures, it has to be remembered that a single large capital project may yield a very high per capita figure for a very small country.

Sources of Aid

For the Commonwealth countries as a group, 36 per cent of net disbursements in 1971-1972 were bilateral flows from Commonwealth countries, 44 per cent were bilateral flows from other DAC countries and 20 per cent came through multilateral agencies. For new commitments, the figures were 29 per cent Commonwealth bilateral, 40 per cent other DAC bilateral and 31 per cent multilateral. As might be expected, the larger Commonwealth countries tend to receive assistance from a diversified range of sources, while several of the smaller countries receive the whole or the greatest part of their assistance bilaterally from Commonwealth countries, and often from a single country (Table 21, columns (ix)-(xii)).

About 75 per cent of Commonwealth bilateral ODA (disbursements and commitments) went to Commonwealth recipients. About 17 per cent of bilateral aid from non-Commonwealth DAC countries went to Commonwealth recipients. But, because of the greater total weight of non-Commonwealth DAC countries (in terms of GNP and total size of aid programmes), Commonwealth countries received, as a group, rather more bilateral aid from

non-Commonwealth DAC members as from Commonwealth countries (Table 22). On average, Commonwealth countries (excluding India) received about as much bilateral aid per head of population as did non-Commonwealth countries.

On the other hand, on average, Commonwealth countries received less per head of population from multilateral agencies than did non-Commonwealth countries. If India is left out of the reckoning, because of its huge size and relatively small per capita receipts of aid, Commonwealth countries account for 19 per cent of the total population of countries classified by DAC as "developing", and for 33 per cent of population of countries with per capita GNP of less than \$ 200. By comparison, the percentages of net disbursements and new commitments from various multilateral agencies going to Commonwealth countries (other than India) in 1971-72 (average) were:

	<u>Disbursements (net)</u> ^a		<u>Commitments</u> ^a	
	Average Annual Amount (\$ million)	Of which to Commonwealth (per cent)	Average Annual Amount (\$ million)	Of which to Commonwealth (per cent)
IBRD	704.5	18	1,831.5	14
IDA	166.4	22	413.2	26
IFC	43.8	8	114.3	3.5
UNDP	285.3	16	540.2	15 ^b
Inter-American Development Bank ^c	134.7	1.9	698.6	2.4
Asian Development Bank ^c	45.0	20	297.6	27
African Development Bank ^c	d	e	26.3	33
European Development Fund ^c	217.0	4.6	273.7	3.4
European Investment Bank ^c	29.4	-	23.2	-

^a As stated in the text, India, with its large population and small per capita receipts, is omitted from all figures.

^b All UN programmes.

^c The pattern for these agencies is, of course, influenced by the number of Commonwealth countries (if any) eligible to borrow from them.

^d Negative.

^e Net disbursements positive to Commonwealth countries, negative to all other borrowers as a group.

Source: OECD (DAC)

Net ODA Receipts from Commonwealth Donors

Commonwealth developing countries received net disbursements totalling \$ 757.5 million from the Commonwealth DAC countries ¹ in 1973, as against \$ 787.2 million in 1972. In geographical terms, this sum was distributed as follows:

Area	U.S. \$ Million					
	Grants ^a		Loans ^b		Total ^b	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Africa	170.5	118.5	-1.2	40.4	169.3	158.9
America	43.5	44.5	18.6	12.8	52.1	57.3
Asia	95.9	94.5	202.4	166.1	298.3	260.6
Oceania	216.9	234.7	13.3	4.7	230.2	239.4
Europe	11.3	16.7	1.9	1.1	13.2	17.8
Unspecified	45.8	38.3	-31.8	-14.8	14.0	23.5
Total	584.2	547.2	203.0	210.3	787.2	757.5

a Including technical assistance expenditure.

b Net of amortization.

The fall in net disbursements to Commonwealth countries in Africa, America, and Asia was not fully offset by the increase in flow to Oceania and Europe. Virtually the entire decline in grants was accounted for by Africa, with Kenya and Uganda receiving respectively 65.7 per cent and 79.7 per cent less grants than in 1972. With the exception of Bangladesh, Mauritius, Tanzania and Zambia, reductions in gross loan disbursements were fairly widespread and, with amortization amounting to \$ 101.3 million, total net loan disbursements increased by 3.6 per cent.

Among the African countries, the most significant decreases in net disbursements by Commonwealth donors were in Botswana where receipts fell from \$ 23.4 million to \$ 16.2 million or 30.7 per cent, in Ghana, from \$ 15.6 million to \$ 11.0 million or 29.5 per cent; in Malawi, from \$ 19.5 million to \$ 15.8 million or 18.9 per cent; and in Uganda, from \$ 9.8 million to \$ 2.8 million or 71.3 per cent. These reductions were largely accounted by smaller loan disbursements (net). For Uganda, however, both grants and loans were substantially reduced. Those African countries to which net disbursements increased significantly were Swaziland from \$ 2.4 million to \$ 4.9 million, 104 per cent; Mauritius from \$ 2.7 million to \$ 4.3 million, an increase of 59.2 per cent; Tanzania from \$ 9.0 million to \$ 13.3 million or 47.8 per cent and Zambia, from \$ 11.6 million to \$ 16.2 million or 39.6 per cent. Apart from Zambia

1. Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

where grant disbursements rose from \$ 11.8 million to \$ 22.3 million, other increases were largely due to higher loan disbursements.

Among the American countries, the decline in net disbursements was sharp in Jamaica, where the amount received was \$ 7.6 million in 1973 as against \$ 9.3 million in 1972, and in Trinidad and Tobago where net disbursements fell from \$ 1.6 million in 1972 to \$ 0.9 million in 1973. For Jamaica, the reduction in gross loan disbursements was accompanied by a substantial increase in amortization payments. The Associated States received \$ 23.7 million in 1973 as against \$ 25.1 million in 1972, a decline of 5.6 per cent. Disbursements to Belize, on the other hand, increased from \$ 3.0 million to \$ 4.1 million, 36.6 per cent. Disbursements to Guyana also fell sharply from \$ 5.3 million in 1972 to \$ 2.3 million in 1973, mainly as a result of smaller loan disbursements.

Where the Commonwealth Asian developing countries are concerned, significant decreases were recorded in India, from \$ 181.9 million in 1972 to \$ 145.9 million in 1973 (19.8 per cent), Sri Lanka from \$ 17.2 million to \$ 11.0 million (36.0 per cent) and Malaysia from \$ 20.8 million to \$ 15.9 million (23.5 per cent). These three countries all suffered substantial reductions in loan disbursements from Commonwealth donors. In the case of India this was accompanied by a decline in grant disbursements also, while in Sri Lanka and Malaysia, the reductions were partially offset by increases in grant receipts. The only sharp increase in net disbursements was to Bangladesh, where they rose from \$ 43.4 million to \$ 66.3 million, an increase of 53.1 per cent. Grants to Bangladesh increased from \$ 37.9 million in 1972 to \$ 51.8 million in 1973 and net loan disbursements more than doubled to \$ 14.4 million.

Most of the Commonwealth assistance going to Commonwealth countries in Oceania is provided in the form of grants, with the Australian grants to Papua New Guinea accounting for 80.7 per cent of total Commonwealth disbursements (net) in that region. Nearly all countries in Oceania received larger grant disbursements in 1973 than in 1972. This was especially so in the case of Fiji, from \$ 5.8 million in 1972 to \$ 11.6 million (200 per cent) in 1973, New Hebrides from \$ 5.0 million to \$ 7.0 million (40.0 per cent) and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands from \$ 4.0 million to \$ 5.9 million (47.5 per cent). There was, however, a sharp decrease in loans to Papua New Guinea from \$ 10.7 million in 1972 to \$ 3.1 million in 1973. Grants to the Commonwealth countries in Europe, which account for nearly 94 per cent of total Commonwealth net disbursements in those countries, also increased significantly, with the increase being distributed almost entirely between Gibraltar, from \$ 3.8 million in 1972 to \$ 5.4 million (42.1 per cent) in 1973, and Malta, from \$ 7.1 million in 1972 to \$ 10.9 million (53.5 per cent) in 1973.

ODA Commitments for Commonwealth Developing Countries

ODA commitments from Commonwealth donors amounted to \$ 1,007.3 million in 1973 as compared with \$ 1,003.3 million in 1972.

This was allocated between the Commonwealth developing countries in different regions as follows:

<u>Area</u>	<u>US \$ million</u>	
	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Africa	279.9	288.1
America	67.7	83.0
Asia	339.4	295.4
Oceania	226.6	298.5
Europe	88.2	2.1
Unspecified	1.6	40.3
	<u>1,003.3</u>	<u>1,007.3</u>

Commonwealth commitments for the developing countries in the Commonwealth are shown in Table 20. In considering the year to year changes for individual countries, it should be borne in mind that the commencement or termination of exceptionally large projects, particularly in small countries, could result in marked changes in commitments, as well as in disbursements, without necessarily reflecting any basic policy changes in either donor or recipient countries. A number of countries which had received larger net disbursements in 1973 than in 1972 also obtained marked increases in commitments. These included Mauritius, Tanzania and Zambia. At the same time, significant increases in commitments were recorded for certain other countries e.g. Botswana, Ghana, Guyana, Lesotho and Sri Lanka, where the disbursements had fallen in 1973 compared with the previous year. On the other hand, the decreases in net disbursements in 1973 were accompanied by reduced commitments for India, Jamaica, Kenya and Malawi. Commitments by the Commonwealth donors as a group to Bangladesh in 1973 fell by nearly 20 per cent, although it had received substantially increased disbursements in that year. Other developments in 1973 included sharp reductions in British aid commitments to Malta and Gibraltar. Canada accounted for most of the increase in commitments to Barbados which rose overall from \$ 1.1 million in 1972 to \$ 16.2 million in 1973. Australian commitments to Papua New Guinea also increased significantly from \$ 183.7 million in 1972 to \$ 254.4 million in 1973.

Purposes of assistance

While the distribution of aid between recipient countries is likely to be affected by policy changes in both the aid-providing and aid-receiving countries, the distribution of aid between sectors and purposes within a recipient country is, perhaps, more likely to be influenced by policies and circumstances of that recipient. Figures for aid flows by sectors to Commonwealth developing countries are available only for Britain and New Zealand, and these are given in Tables 25-34. But, it is difficult to assess how far aid provided to a particular country is in line with the priorities of that country on the basis of aid figures for only one or two donor countries, as recipient countries might be obtaining assistance for different purposes from alternative sources or domestic financing might be concentrated in some sectors rather than others. It may be noted however, that for some countries, e.g. Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka,

which were facing serious foreign exchange difficulties, non-project financing for essential imports figured prominently in British aid to these countries, while budgetary support was important in a number of dependencies and Associated States.

Technical assistance

Commonwealth expenditure on technical assistance¹ (excluding Australian technical assistance to Papua New Guinea) rose from \$ 148.4 million in 1972 to \$ 169.6 million in 1973. As the value of technical assistance from Australia to Papua New Guinea was identified as such for the first time in 1973, the recorded total for 1973 was \$ 257.2 million.

The geographical distribution was as follows:

<u>Area</u>	<u>\$ million</u>	
	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Africa	71.9	84.9
America	13.0	11.9
Asia	14.4	19.1
Oceania ^a	11.0	13.6
Europe	0.7	0.8
Unspecified	<u>37.4</u>	<u>39.5</u>
Total excluding Papua New Guinea	<u>148.4</u>	<u>169.6</u>
Total including Papua New Guinea		<u>257.2</u>

a. Excluding Australian figure for Papua New Guinea.

While the rate of increase in technical assistance expenditure² (at current prices) was somewhat bigger than in total net disbursements, the distribution of technical assistance between recipient countries was not markedly different from that in 1972. A large part of the increase in technical assistance expenditure was accounted for by only two countries - Nigeria, from \$ 8.4 million in 1972 to \$ 15.0 million in 1973 and Malaysia, from \$ 5.5 million to \$ 8.2 million - with the rest going in small amounts to a number of other countries.

1. Bilateral technical assistance from Australia, Canada, Britain and New Zealand.

2. Excluding Papua New Guinea.

The nominal increase in intra-Commonwealth technical assistance expenditure (excluding that in Papua New Guinea) seemed to have been more than offset by the increase in prices as the number (and the estimated man-months) of experts and advisers, including educational personnel, showed a considerable decrease which would not have been compensated by modest increases in students and trainees. The declining trend in recent years in the number of advisers and experts was particularly noticeable in Africa which received 1,695 persons fewer in 1973 than in the previous year.

In 1973, teachers accounted for 32 per cent of the total number of experts (44 per cent in Africa) financed bilaterally by the four major aid-providing Commonwealth countries in the developing countries of the Commonwealth (including Papua New Guinea). Primary and secondary school teachers were more than half the number of educational personnel, though the relative share of those at the university and higher technical educational levels has been growing in recent years. Operational personnel which constitutes the largest single category in most areas, were largely concentrated in public administration and public utilities, followed by agriculture and health services. Economic planning and trade were also prominent in operational personnel in Africa, while those in social services and industry were mainly accounted for by Oceania. Health services constituted the single largest field of work for operational personnel in Commonwealth America. The distribution of operational personnel by their field of work in the recipient countries is shown in Table 42, while the number of trainees and students by fields of study are given in Tables 44 and 46.

The United Nations Special Programme (U.N.S.P.)

Background

The Special Programme was established by Resolution 3202 (S - VI) of 1 May, 1974, adopted by the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly which met at the U.N. Headquarters in New York between 9 April and 2 May 1974 to discuss 'The Problems of Raw Materials and Development.'

The Special Programme has two basic components:

- (i) "An emergency operation to provide timely relief to the most seriously affected developing countries... with the aim of maintaining unimpaired essential imports for the duration of the coming twelve months." This part of the Programme is called the United Nations Emergency Operation (UNEO).
- (ii) A Special Fund to be established under the U.N. auspices by 1 January 1975, for emergency relief and development assistance. The Special Fund will "provide an alternative channel for normal development assistance after the emergency period."

An intergovernmental committee of 36 (the Ad Hoc Committee)¹ was set up to make recommendations on the scope, machinery and modes of operation of the Special Fund. The Committee was to monitor the bilateral and multilateral assistance measures for the most seriously affected countries.

United Nations Emergency Operation (UNEO)

On 10 May the UN Secretary-General designated Dr. Raul Prebisch, former Secretary-General of UNCTAD, to be in charge of the Emergency Operation. At the request of the Secretary-General, the UNDP seconded Mr. Sidney Dell, Assistant Administrator (Programme) to act as Dr. Prebisch's Deputy. The UNEO is based at the UN Headquarters in New York and maintains close ties with other agencies in the UN system which deal with economic matters.

¹The Commonwealth members of the Ad Hoc Committee were: Australia, Britain, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Swaziland. Other members were Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chad, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, France, (West) Germany, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Malagasy Republic, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, USSR, USA, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

On 9 May, 1974 the UN Secretary-General sent an appeal to 45 countries¹ to contribute to the Emergency Operation, and invited them to announce their contributions by 15 June. Unfortunately, many countries failed to meet this deadline. It appears that by the end of October, 26 countries (including the nine of the EEC) had indicated that they have been providing a variety of assistance to the developing countries most seriously affected or that they intend to do so. In these replies some governments referred to their total development assistance efforts while others indicated their intentions regarding emergency assistance. In order to make it possible to assemble comparable information on emergency assistance a questionnaire designed to obtain information on emergency assistance expected to be disbursed during the year ending 30 June, 1975 was circulated to industrial countries and other potential contributors in late August 1974.

In a letter dated 24 October, 1974, the UN Secretary-General renewed his appeal of 9 May 1974 to 43 countries for emergency aid. In the text of his letter the Secretary-General gave an indication of the size to date of emergency assistance:

It appears that as a result of the meeting of contributing countries held on 27 September, a somewhat more hopeful position has emerged than had previously been anticipated. The meeting stimulated a number of decisions by Governments, and we are able to report that \$2.7 billion have been committed for emergency assistance by 18 countries, the European Community and three international agencies, and that of this amount \$223 million are to be channelled through the United Nations. Although it is quite natural that the bulk of the efforts should be bilateral, it is gratifying that a growing number of governments see advantages in contributing through the United Nations Special Account.²

Out of the \$223 million committed to the Special Account, \$163 million have been promised by non-industrial countries and \$60 million by industrial countries. Given equitable participation by both groups of countries, the Special Account could be a means of obtaining resources for emergency assistance that might not be available in any other way. Such funds could be used for meeting urgent needs as well as for balancing any deficiencies in the overall distribution of resources among recipient countries that

¹The 45 countries include the following Commonwealth countries: Australia, Britain, Canada, New Zealand and Nigeria. The remaining countries are: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, East Germany, West Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rumania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, USA and Venezuela. Yugoslavia subsequently offered to contribute to the Emergency Operation.

²It is important to distinguish between the Special Account established by the Secretary-General for channelling emergency assistance in accordance with paragraph 2 of Section X of General Assembly Resolution 3202 (S - VI) and the Special Fund referred to in paragraph 5 of that Section which has yet to be created.

might result from the separate decisions of the many bilateral donors.

The Secretary-General's Special Representative, Dr. Prebisch, initiated studies of the needs of the most severely affected countries, with the assistance of the technical services of FAO, IMF, UNCTAD, UNDP and IBRD. On 31 July 1974, the Secretary-General put out a provisional list of 28 most severely affected countries, which may be revised by additions or deletions.¹ The list is intended to guide donors as to the direction of assistance, whether bilaterally or multilaterally. The list also provides the basis on which the UNEO provides assistance out of its own resources.

All UN member states with per capita incomes under \$400 in 1971, for which projection showed an overall balance of payments deficit in 1974 equivalent to 5 per cent or more of imports, were included on the list of most severely affected countries. The list is a provisional one: additional countries may be added if new information indicates that they qualify.

It was estimated by the UN Secretariat that US \$2,257 million will be needed in 1974 and US \$2,293 million in 1975 to cover the projected overall deficits in balance of payments of the most severely affected countries, excluding Ethiopia, Khmer Republic, Lesotho and Laos for which adequate data were not available. Four countries - Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Tanzania - account for 65 per cent of the needs of the countries for both 1974 and 1975.²

At its present level of resources the Special Account can only be used for a limited number of high priority requirements such as the provision of transport of wheat for Bangladesh (the Secretary-General has approved the disbursement of \$7 million to finance the cost of transporting 115,000 tons of wheat made available by the EEC to Bangladesh, as no other means of finance was available), and the supply of fertilizer to the most seriously affected countries under the FAO. The fertilizer supply scheme was established in response to council Resolution 1836 (LVI) of 14 May, 1974. For this latter purpose the Secretary-General announced disbursements totalling \$21 million on 30 October, 1974 to 9 countries: India (\$7.0 million), Tanzania (\$4.5 million), Sri Lanka (\$2.0 million), Kenya (\$1.75 million), Sierra Leone (\$0.75 million), Mali (\$2.5 million), Central African Republic (\$1.0 million), Chad (\$0.5 million) and Malagasy (\$1.0 million). In a message to recipient governments the Secretary-General has suggested that the funds should be used for acquiring fertilizers and assistance of FAO be enlisted for this purpose. In the case of Tanzania, the Secretary-General has suggested that funds be used for acquiring feedstock for her fertilizer factory.

For the time being the list stands as follows:

¹Commonwealth - Bangladesh, Ghana, Guyana, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania; Non-Commonwealth - Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Khmer Republic, Laos, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Upper Volta, Senegal, Arab Republic of Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

²See accompanying Table.

The Special Fund

The Ad Hoc Committee completed its work and submitted its report to the Economic and Social Council which met on 14 October, 1974. The Council recommended to the General Assembly that the Report be adopted and on 19 December, 1974 it was decided by the Assembly that the Special Fund should operate as an organ of the General Assembly.

The Committee recommended that the Special Fund should serve as a central monitoring body for bilateral and multilateral assistance and in general as a focal point for emergency relief and development assistance to the countries most affected by the economic crisis. The resources of the Special Fund would consist of voluntary contributions of governments, non-governmental organisations and other sources. Further, the Special Fund would be empowered to make grants and loans on concessionary terms, participate in investments and allocate assistance to countries most seriously affected by economic crisis. The eligibility of potential beneficiaries would be periodically reviewed by the Board of Governors.

The Committee has recommended that the Board of Governors which would formulate the policies and procedures of the Special Fund should be composed of the representatives of 36 states keeping in view the need for balance between the representatives of potential donors and recipients. They would normally serve for three years with the first election taking place during the current session of the Assembly. The Board of Governors would report to the Economic and Social Council and would have the authority to establish an executive committee to supervise the operations of the Special Fund, on a continuous basis.

Most Severely Affected Countries: Balance of Payments Projections, 1974 and 1975, as of 1 September 1974
(Millions of dollars except Per Capita GNP)

Country ^a	Projected Overall Deficit *		Projected Deficit * as percent of Imports (c.i.f.) <u>1974</u> <u>1975</u>	Per Capita GNP (1971) (\$)
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>		
<u>Commonwealth</u>				
India	820	880	16.8	110
Bangladesh	375	407	28.3	70
Kenya	84	137	8.9	160
Tanzania	120	124	16.4	110
Sri Lanka	69	100	9.7	100
Ghana	23	82	3.6	250
Sierra Leone	31	20	14.8	210
Guyana	16	16	5.9	300
Others				
Pakistan	155	78	8.6	130
Ivory Coast	57	77	5.7	330
Senegal	69	67	13.0	250
Honduras	33	44	8.9	300
Cameroon	25	42	5.6	200
Mali	42	32	30.9	70
Sudan	46	30	8.5	120
Chad	16	30	10.1	80
Somalia	27	29	18.6	70
Malagasy	32	25	10.3	140
Central African Republic	19	25	21.6	150
Niger	30	22	21.1	100
Upper Volta	10	17	7.4	70
Mauritania	17	16	9.6	170
Dahomey	9	14	5.5	100
El Salvador	48	...	10.0	320
Yemen Arab Republic	11	...	5.0	..
Yemen Peoples Democratic Republic	45	...	12.2	120
Haiti	8	-8	7.4	120
Guinea	21	-10	13.9	90
TOTAL	^b 2,257	^b 2,293		

^a Countries ranked according to the sized deficit in 1975.

^b Not including Ethiopia, Khmer Republic, Lesotho and Laos.

Source: United Nations Emergency Operation, based on data and analysis supplied by the staff of the FAO, UNCTAD, IMF and World Bank.

* Minus sign indicates surplus.

The IMF Oil FacilityBrief history and agreements with lenders

The oil facility was proposed originally by the IMF Managing Director in a paper prepared for the fifth meeting, held in Rome on January 17-18, 1974, of the Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues (Committee of Twenty or C20). At the conclusion of the meeting, the C20's Communique indicated that the proposal should be urgently explored.

Following the C20 meeting in Rome, the Executive Directors began their exploration of the proposed oil facility with intensive discussions examining the legal and operational aspects involved, which resulted in a decision on June 13 to establish an oil facility to assist members to meet the impact of the increases in prices of petroleum and petroleum products on their balance of payments. By the end of 1974, the Fund had concluded agreements with the following nine lenders to borrow from them a total sum of SDR 3,051 million¹ in a period up to 31 December 1975:

	<u>SDR million</u>
Abu Dhabi	100.0
Canada	250.9
Iran	580.0
Kuwait	400.0
Oman	20.0
Saudi Arabia	1,000.0
Venezuela	450.1
Nigeria	100.0
Netherlands	<u>150.0</u>
Total	<u>3,051.0</u>

The lenders concerned have agreed to lend in their national currencies or in some cases in US dollars. Interest on these borrowings will be at an annual rate of 7 per cent. Repayments of the loans will be made in eight equal semi-annual instalments to commence after three years to be completed not later than seven years after the transfer of currency to the Fund. However, provision is also made for earlier repayment in certain circumstances. In the case of Canada, repayment will be made in a lump sum five years after the transfer.

1. The facility was inaugurated on August 22, 1974 with SDR 2.8 billion when agreements were signed with the first seven lenders on the list.

The Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the Fund in their meeting of 15-16 January, 1975 decided to continue the Fund's oil facility for 1975 and enlarge it to more than SDR 5 billion (\$ 6 billion). According to Press Reports as on February 25, the countries who have agreed to lend to the enlarged facility are: Saudi Arabia (\$ 1.2 billion), Iran (\$ 1 billion), Qatar (\$ 120 million), West Germany (\$ 360 million) and Switzerland (\$ 240 million). Since the borrowing agreements concluded by the end of 1974 permit borrowing up to 31 December, 1975, whatever is left from the 1974 facility can be used in 1975.

Terms and conditions of the facility

Requests for drawings under the facility are met by the Fund, subject to the limitations on the amount of access set out below, if the Fund is satisfied that the member needs assistance because of increases in the cost of its imports of petroleum products in the year in question and because it has a balance of payments need. In making this assessment the Fund takes into account the ability of the member to reduce this need, particularly through an inflow of capital, including an increase in aid on concessionary terms, or by increased exports to oil-exporting countries, or to meet this need by some use of its reserves.

A further condition for access to the facility is that the member is following policies not inconsistent with the understandings set forth in Paragraph 2 of the Rome Communique of the C20., and the Executive Board Decision No.4134(74)3. These understandings stress the importance of avoiding competitive depreciation and the escalation of restrictions on trade and payments, and of pursuing policies that would sustain appropriate levels of economic activity and employment while minimising inflation.

A member that has made a drawing is expected to co-operate with the Fund in order to find appropriate solutions for its balance of payments need during the year and subsequently during the period in which it has drawings outstanding. A member is also expected to make a repurchase corresponding to a purchase as soon as the balance of payments problem has been overcome and in any event in sixteen quarterly instalments to be completed not later than seven years after the purchase and in the media specified by the Fund at the time of repurchase. A member is required to pay charges at an annual rate of $6\frac{7}{8}$ per cent for the first three years, rising to 7 per cent per annum at the beginning of the fourth year and $7\frac{1}{8}$ per cent per annum at the beginning of the fifth year.

Limitations on the amount of access

Under the 1974 oil facility, the "maximum access" by a deficit country was initially determined by a formula under the Executive Board Decision of June 13, 1974, subject to the total drawings by the

1. The formula required that the total of a member's purchases outstanding could not exceed the smaller of (i) SDR sum equal to its estimated increase in the import cost of petroleum and petroleum products over the cost of its imports of these commodities in 1972 minus an amount equivalent to 10 per cent of the members reserves at the end of 1973 adjusted for variability of exports; and (ii) 75 per cent of the member's IMF quota.

member country not exceeding 35 per cent of the amount calculated according to this formula. In mid-September 1974, the amounts of drawings permitted were revised upwards, reflecting a more recent assessment of prices and imports of oil.¹ The figures for each country's maximum amount of access resulting directly from the formula, as revised, added to a total well above the figure of SDR 2.8 billion, the amount with which the facility was inaugurated, and the results of the revised formula were scaled down by a uniform factor (0.87) to adjust the expected use of the facility in 1974 to the available funds.

Use of the Facility

Upto 31 December, 1974, oil facility drawings amounted to SDR 1,715.9 million of which SDR 951.4 million were by developed countries and SDR 764.5 million by developing countries. Commonwealth countries which made the drawings and the amounts they drew were:

	<u>SDR million</u>
New Zealand	85.7
Cyprus	6.4
Bangladesh	40.4
Fiji	0.3
India	200.0
Kenya	32.0
Sierra Leone	4.3
Sri Lanka	34.0
Tanzania	28.4
Uganda	5.0

As at 31 December, 1974, the amount still unused under the oil facility was SDR 1,335.2 million. It would appear that, while the willingness of some countries to use the facility may have been affected by the rate of interest charged, the balance of payments needs of a number of countries, which could be attributed to oil price rises and could not be met or reduced in 1974 by increased export earnings, use of reserves and through other sources of finance, were lower than earlier expected. It may well be that in 1975, particularly due to the changing economic situation, more countries would be making a greater use of the facility under the conditions laid down by the Fund.

¹. Initially the increase in the members net imports of petroleum products was deemed to be equal to the SDR equivalent of U.S. \$ 5.50 (at SDR equals US \$ 1.20635) multiplied by the volume in barrels of the members net imports (i.e. imports less exports) of these commodities in 1972. As a result of the review, the oil price increase used in the formula was modified to reflect an up-to-date assessment of the global price of oil from 1973 to 1974. Also the base period volumes of net oil imports (imports less exports of crude oil and refined oil products) which previously were those for 1972, were adjusted upwards for each country whose rate of increase in net oil imports from 1972 to 1973 exceeded the medium rate of increase.

In the context of the needs of the most seriously affected countries, it might be mentioned that the Interim Committee has recommended that a Special Account should be established, with appropriate contributions by oil exporting and industrial countries and possibly by other members capable of contributing, in order to reduce the burden of interest payable under the oil facility by the most seriously affected countries.

The Extended Fund Facility

The IMF on September 15, 1974 announced the establishment of an extended fund facility to provide medium-term assistance for members in certain special circumstances of balance of payments difficulty. Whereas the usual duration of a standby arrangement does not exceed 12 months, an extended arrangement will provide assurance of support by the Fund for a period of up to three years. Moreover in its formulation and objectives the extended facility is likely to be beneficial to developing countries in particular.

Certain situations in which the extended facility could apply are "those in which the economy is suffering serious payments imbalances relating to structural maladjustments in production and trade and where prices and cost distortions have been widespread; or in which an economy is characterized by slow growth and an inherently weak balance of payments position which prevents pursuit of an active development policy." (Fund Press Release No. 74/43, issued in Washington on September 15, 1974).

Under the extended facility the Fund is prepared to give special assistance to members to enable them to meet balance of payments deficits for longer periods and in amounts larger in relation to quotas than has been the practice under existing tranche arrangements. Extended arrangements will be limited to periods of not more than three years. Purchases outstanding will not exceed 140 per cent of the members quota, or be allowed to raise Fund's holdings of a member's currency above 265 percent of a member's quota (excluding holdings obtained by the Fund as a result of purchases relating to compensatory financing, buffer stock financing and the impact of the increased cost of imports of petroleum and petroleum products).

A request from a member will be met if (i) the Fund is satisfied that the solution of the member's balance of payments will require a longer period than the period for which the resources of the Fund are available under existing tranche policies; and (ii) the member has presented a programme setting forth the objectives and policies for the whole period of the extended arrangement, and a detailed statement of policies and measures for the first twelve months, with the understanding that for each subsequent 12 month period, the member will present to the Fund a detailed statement of the progress made and the policies and measures that would be followed, to further the realization of the programme.

Assistance under the extended facility will be given "in support of comprehensive programmes that include policies of the scope and character required to correct structural imbalances in production, trade, and prices when it is expected that the needed improvement in the member's balance of payments can be achieved without policies inconsistent with the purpose of the Fund only over an extended period. The Fund will pay particular attention to the policy measures that the member intends to implement in order to mobilize resources and improve their utilization and reduce reliance on external restrictions."

Amounts made available under the extended facility will be repaid by the member as soon as its balance of payments problems have been overcome and in any event, within an outside range of four to eight years after each purchase normally in sixteen equal quarterly instalments. Members will pay charges at an annual rate of 4 per cent for the first year that a purchase is outstanding and this rate would rise by one half per cent for each succeeding year, up to a level of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

Memorandum on the Official Flow of Resources Received in 1973 -
Government of Kenya

I. Volume and Sources of the Official Flows received

a. In 1973/74 foreign aid from all sources amounted to K£26.87 million corresponding to 38% of total development expenditure and to 12% of the Government's total expenditure.

b. In the first few years after independence the bulk of foreign aid to Kenya came from only a few sources, notably U.K. This pattern has changed considerably over the last years, as it will appear from the distribution of total official debt outstanding at the end of 1968 compared to 1972:

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
	%	%
Multilateral aid	18	43
Bilateral aid	82	57
- of which U.K.	(65)	(33)
- other Common- wealth countries	(-)	(1)
- other countries	<u>(17)</u>	<u>(23)</u>
TOTAL	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Multilateral borrowing has, thus, increased its share from 18 to 43% while U.K.'s share has fallen from two-thirds to one-third.

As far as development grants are concerned, multilateral aid plays a much smaller role but within the category of bilateral aid a corresponding diversification has taken place: the U.K. has declined in importance compared to new donors, notably Scandinavia, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada.

Details on aid received from Commonwealth countries are given below in section VI.

c. The speed of disbursement of funds, after they have been committed is, of course, affected by a number of factors both on donors' and on Kenya's side. An important factor on the donors' side is the extent to which aid is tied. The more narrowly the purpose of aid is defined and, particularly, the higher the share of aid which must be spent in the donor country, the slower will be the rhythm of disbursement. The latter is particularly true when the donor's market is relatively small (and the choice offered therefore restricted) and/or when the donor's commercial connections with Kenya are not well developed.

On the Kenya side, the speed of disbursement depends largely on the nature of the development activity in question. Well established

(e.g. roads) and capital intensive activities (e.g. factories) have a high disbursement rate whereas relatively new activities and particularly mass programmes involving a high number of technical assistance as well as local personnel (e.g. family planning) can be expected to disburse relatively slowly.

The extent to which the aid activity has been prepared and planned at the time of commitment is an important factor. Nevertheless, there is increasing incidence of delays resulting from donor preference and selection of areas of interest especially where such preferences do not accord with the development priorities of the Kenya Government or are ill-defined. A good example is the insistence of donors that they wish to assist in rural development when in fact they do not appear to have a clear idea of what this implies and of the fact that their aid may not, by its terms, be suitable for rural development.

II. Types and Uses of the Official Flows

Kenya has, in general, not experienced particular problems in attracting suitable official aid for development activities which recently have been given a higher priority in her development policy. In the recently launched development plan, covering the period 1974 - 78, increased emphasis has been put on rural development, the creation of remunerative employment, and family planning. Most donors have reacted positively to this adjustment of emphasis. The major problem in this context has been mentioned above. There is a pressing need to secure increased aid on terms which can be used to finance the increased local cost component of new projects as well as of the development programme in general.

III. Terms and conditions of the Official Flows received

a. In the last few years Kenya has had to rely to an increasing extent on harder-term sources of assistance - primarily IBRD (responsible for most of the strong increase in the share of multilateral borrowing mentioned above), but more recently a growing amount of commercial borrowing. This trend is likely to grow rather than diminish due to the upsurge in oil prices, which has hit Kenya especially hard, creating an extremely difficult balance of payments situation. Although no serious debt servicing problems have been experienced as yet, the harder terms, of course, mean a loss in national income and a possible decline in the rate of growth.

b. In addition to those adverse effects of tying which are already mentioned, it should be kept in mind that tying almost always means less value for each aid Shilling in view of loss of competitiveness. It is assumed that, on average, goods procured under tied aid carry an overprice of about 20%, which constitutes a burden of no small magnitude to a developing country such as Kenya.

IV. Technical Assistance

a. There has been a desirable trend in the direction of a better integration of technical and financial aid received. It is envisaged that this trend will be strengthened as a result of Kenya encouraging donors to embark on fewer and larger aid activities, which will lead to a more pronounced donor specialization, in accordance with donors' comparative advantages, and hopefully, to a rationalization of aid administration on both sides.

This desirable development may, however, in some cases, be hampered by the fact that many donors wish to finance technical assistance on a grant basis, and financial assistance on a loan basis only. The two forms of aid are, therefore, too often seen in isolation for reasons of accountancy which, in themselves, are of very questionable benefit as the total of grants and loans from one donor should be seen as a whole.

b. Considering that the number of technical assistance personnel (TAP) in Kenya exceeds 3,000, it is hardly possible to make any general comments on their quality or the quality of TAP from Commonwealth countries as compared to other sources. Although no data is available, it can be estimated that the average period of service in Kenya of Commonwealth TAP is longer than for other TAP, and this, together with Commonwealth TAP's full command of Kenya's working language, English, does give them an advantage.

As a consequence of the policy of Kenyanization, which is intended to gain a higher momentum in the next few years through a rapidly increasing output of trained Kenyans, the need for TAP will become selective, and the average quality of TAP may, therefore, tend to rise and necessarily a decrease in quantity will take place.

V. Aid Programming

a. In recent years most major donors have become able and willing to give some indication of the levels of official aid to be given in following years. In some cases this is done by way of rolling or fixed five year programmes involving financial frames for all aid, both technical and financial, to be given in the period in question. The Kenya authorities consider this a most desirable framework for development co-operation as it permits a higher quality of the medium term development and financial planning, and thereby, a more efficient and speedy use of aid funds. A word of caution, however, should be sounded, in that where these frames are rigidly adhered to, they can easily lack in responsiveness to changes which must be expected to seem frequently in a rapidly growing economy.

b. As a member of the Commonwealth, Kenya welcomes aid from other Commonwealth countries particularly the old developed as well as younger developed Commonwealth countries. However, Kenya does not set aside projects or programmes for which official flows from these Commonwealth countries are preferred to those from other

sources. The choice of projects for which aid is needed is a matter for mutual understanding between Kenya and the donor countries.

c. Several changes undertaken or foreseen in the framework for development co-operation have been mentioned above. As far as the machinery of aid administration as such is concerned, a strengthening and restructuring of the aid division of the Ministry of Finance and Planning has recently taken place, resulting in the establishment of a full directorate manned by a Director and eight (8) professional s.

Since 1972, work within the division has been split up according to aid source, each officer having the responsibility for a number of donor countries or organizations. Possible measures to secure the best co-ordination of aid at the sector level are presently under consideration.

VI. Aid from Commonwealth countries

Personnel Assistance

U.K. as in the past remained the largest single donor (even in comparison to non-Commonwealth donors) to Kenya in terms of T.A. personnel including volunteers. Canada ranked second, followed by Australia, India and CFTC.

As at the date under Review, the total T.A. programme from all donor agencies was 2,791. There were 1,567 British T.A. personnel serving in different capacities. Of these, 1,377 were operational, 78 advisers and 112 volunteers. This was 453 less than the previous year. Canada supplied 60 personnel, all advisers. This was less by 15 from the previous year. Australia provided 5 advisers which was an increase by 4 from the previous year. India provided one adviser, a decrease by one. The CFTC provided one adviser.

Like most non-Commonwealth donors, Britain, Canada and Australia placed emphasis on education especially technical education. Village polytechnic are on the increase and so are Harambee Schools. Agriculture received the second priority. Assistance in the field of Health increased slightly over the period compared to 1972.

The following table shows the number of T.A. personnel by Sector as at 30th September, 1973:

<u>SECTOR</u>	<u>COUNTRIES</u>				
	<u>Australia</u>	<u>Britain</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>CFTC</u>
Education	4	4	21	-	-
Agriculture, Land Settlement & Water Dev.	1	35	10	1	1
Labour	-	-	8	-	-
Tourism & Wildlife	-	8	-	-	-
Ministry of Finance & Planning	-	7	9	-	-

	<u>Australia</u>	<u>Britain</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>CFTC</u>
Natural Resources & Power & Communication	-	2	1	-	-
Health & Social Services	-	3	7	-	-
Public Works (MOW)	-	-	2	-	-
Other (VPMHA, Pres. Office, Community)	-	19	2	-	-
	5	78	60	1	1

The above figures for British personnel are for advisers only. In addition to them there were 831 OSAS personnel serving in operational capacity in various Ministries with the Ministry of Education taking the biggest share. There were also about 160 BESS personnel working with Statutory bodies or institutions which qualify under that scheme. Also not included in the above figures are British officers working with the following organizations:

- British Road Research Laboratories (3)
- Tuberculosis Research Project (7)
(Medical Research Council)
- Cancer Research Scheme (1)
- E.A. Community based in Kenya/OSAS (386)
- * Plus 9 officers working with Kano Plains (see under Agriculture).

Capital Aid

From all sources, Loans and Grants committed in 1973 for capital investment totalled \$88,959,000 (K£31,771,000). The largest total investment went to Works 42%, Agriculture 13%, Industrial Development 13%, Tourist Development 5%, and Water Development 1.5%. The following table shows loans committed to Kenya by the two major Commonwealth donor countries.

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>AMOUNT COMMITTED IN 1973 IN US \$ AND UNDISBURSED</u>	<u>DURATION TYPE OF LOAN AGREEMENT</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>
Britain (a)	450,450.45 (K£160,875)	Under terms of UK/Kenya loan Agreement 2% Interest 7 years grace period	To develop Cyprus Beans (Maize storages sites at Kitale & Nakuru)
(b)	630,630.63 (K£225,225)	"	To develop Livestock Transport and Purchasing centre.

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>COMMITTED AND DISBURSED</u>	<u>DURATION TYPE OF LOAN AGREEMENT</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>
Britain (a)	B£ 63,000	Under terms of UK/Kenya loan Agreement 2% Interest 7 years grace period	Special Rural Development Programme (Kwale)
(b)	B£ 495,000	"	Land Consolidation
(c)	B£ 245,000	"	Land Transfer AFC/ADC
(d)	B£ 1,889,000	"	Mumias Sugar Project
(e)	B£ 1.1 million	Interest free payment over 25 years	General Development

GRANTS

B£ 1.3 million

Lands and Settlement

COMMITTED AND DISBURSED

Canada	C\$4,200,000	Interest free loan repayable over 40 years with 10 years grace period	For construction of KTTC
	C\$5.2 million	Grant	
	C\$3,750,000	1972 but disbursement started in 1973. Interest free loan repayable over a period of 40 years with 10 years grace period.	To cover the provision of highway maintenance equipment for Ministry of Works

Memorandum on the Official Flow of Resources Received in 1973 -
Government of Cyprus¹

Volume and Sources of the Official Flows Received

No substantial diversification has taken place in the sources of official flows . In fact with the exception of the Commonwealth Fund there was no substantial increase in the assistance received from other sources .

Technical Assistance

- a. We believe 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 .
- b. 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. Based on the advice and assistance of the Expert on Metrication, Government has already approved the change-over to the Metric System and in this respect a law has already been enacted by the House. On the other hand experts whose services have been secured under the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation are advising and helping us in various fields e.g. O & M, Oil Exploration, Export Credit finance etc. In so far as the latter area is concerned Government has already accepted in general the recommendations of this expert.

Aid Programming

- a. Advance indications of the level of official flows were⁷ not really available . In fact we do not normally seek such advance indications .
- b. No changes foreseen in the administrative set up for more effective utilisation of aid .

1. Words in square brackets added by the Secretariat for clarification.

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TABLE 1

Evolution of Net Flow of Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries
1963-73

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
<u>ODA - \$ billion</u>	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.8	8.7	9.4
- as percentage of DAC GNP	0.51	0.48	0.44	0.41	0.42	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.30
<u>Total Flow - \$ billion^a</u>	8.6	9.6	10.3	10.4	11.5	13.4	13.8	14.9	17.1	18.9	23.1
- as percentage of DAC GNP ^b	0.76	0.79	0.77	0.71	0.73	0.79	0.74	0.74 (0.78)	0.77 (0.81)	0.74 (0.78)	0.74 (0.79)
<u>Percentage composition of ODA</u>											
Technical Assistance	15	16	18	21	20	23	23	22	21	21	24
Other grants	53	48	45	41	35	30	26	26	26	29	23
Bilateral loans	25	29	31	32	34	36	35	35	36	28	29
Contributions to multilateral institutions	6	7	6	6	11	11	16	16	17	22	24
<u>Percentage composition of total flows^a</u>											
ODA	67	62	57	58	57	47	48	46	45	46	41
Other official	3	-	3	4	5	5	4	8	7	8	11
Private investment ^c	22	30	33	27	29	36	33	32	31	38	43
Private export credits	8	9	9	11	9	12	16	15	16	8	5

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

b Figures in brackets include grants by private voluntary agencies in 1970-73.

c Direct and portfolio, including loans to multilateral institutions.

Source: DAC Chairman's Report, 1974.

TABLE 2

DAC Members, Net Flow of Financial Resources (and ODA) as Percentage of GNP, 1962-73

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.

	1962-65 av. ^a					1966-69 av. ^a					1970-73					Percentage share in DAC total	
	1962-65 av. ^a	1966-69 av. ^a	1970	1971	1972	1973	ODA, 1970-73	Total net flow, 1970-73	Total GNP of DAC countries - 1973	ODA, 1970-73	Total net flow, 1970-73	Total GNP of DAC countries - 1973	ODA, 1970-73	Total net flow, 1970-73	Total GNP of DAC countries - 1973	ODA, 1970-73	Total net flow, 1970-73
Commonwealth Countries																	
Britain	0.94(0.50)	0.85(0.42)	1.01(0.37)	1.05(0.41)	0.97(0.39)	0.61(0.35)	6.8	6.7	5.6	6.8	6.7	5.6	6.8	6.7	5.6	6.8	6.7
Canada	0.30(0.15)	0.47(0.31)	0.77(0.42)	1.00(0.42)	0.98(0.47)	0.93(0.43)	5.3	4.7	3.8	5.3	4.7	3.8	5.3	4.7	3.8	5.3	4.7
Australia	0.54(0.49)	0.71(0.57)	1.15(0.59)	1.38(0.53)	0.98(0.59)	0.55(0.44)	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.2
New Zealand	-	0.28(0.21)	0.38(0.23)	0.36(0.23)	0.38(0.25)	0.35(0.24)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Other DAC countries																	
United States	0.78(0.55)	0.64(0.39)	0.63(0.31)	0.66(0.32)	0.66(0.29)	0.64(0.23)	38.8	37.1	41.8	38.8	37.1	41.8	38.8	37.1	41.8	38.8	37.1
Japan	0.45(0.19)	0.69(0.28)	0.92(0.23)	0.95(0.23)	0.93(0.21)	1.42(0.25)	7.9	16.0	13.3	7.9	16.0	13.3	7.9	16.0	13.3	7.9	16.0
Germany	0.66(0.43)	1.03(0.39)	0.79(0.32)	0.88(0.34)	0.68(0.31)	0.51(0.32)	9.9	8.9	11.2	9.9	8.9	11.2	9.9	8.9	11.2	9.9	8.9
France	1.54(0.98)	1.23(0.69)	1.24(0.66)	1.00(0.66)	1.06(0.67)	1.10(0.58)	14.8	10.7	8.2	14.8	10.7	8.2	14.8	10.7	8.2	14.8	10.7
Italy	0.60(0.13)	0.79(0.17)	0.73(0.16)	0.86(0.18)	0.58(0.09)	0.46(0.14)	1.9	3.7	4.5	1.9	3.7	4.5	1.9	3.7	4.5	1.9	3.7
Netherlands	0.93(0.35)	1.17(0.48)	1.34(0.61)	1.18(0.58)	1.59(0.67)	1.03(0.54)	3.2	2.8	1.9	3.2	2.8	1.9	3.2	2.8	1.9	3.2	2.8
Sweden	0.32(0.16)	0.56(0.30)	0.74(0.38)	0.67(0.44)	0.66(0.48)	0.73(0.56)	2.3	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.4
Belgium	1.13(0.54)	1.02(0.45)	1.19(0.46)	1.09(0.50)	1.16(0.55)	1.10(0.51)	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.0
Switzerland	1.37(0.07)	0.90(0.12)	0.67(0.15)	1.00(0.12)	0.58(0.21)	0.72(0.16)	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.1
Denmark	0.21(0.11)	0.53(0.25)	0.54(0.38)	0.79(0.43)	0.57(0.45)	0.70(0.47)	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7
Austria	0.31(0.07)	0.55(0.13)	0.67(0.07)	0.56(0.07)	0.55(0.09)	0.52(0.14)	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.6
Norway	0.35(0.16)	0.50(0.24)	0.59(0.32)	0.50(0.33)	0.38(0.43)	0.50(0.46)	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4
Portugal	1.44(1.20)	1.37(0.73)	1.16(0.67)	2.11(1.42)	2.59(1.79)	2.25(0.59)	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.9
Total DAC	0.78(0.49)	0.75(0.39)	0.78(0.34)	0.81(0.35)	0.78(0.34)	0.79(0.30)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	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 1970-72, so that they do not greatly influence the comparison between these and earlier years.

Source: DAC Chairman's Report, 1974.

TABLE 3
Net Disbursements, Official and Private, from all DAC Countries and Commonwealth DAC Countries
to Developing Countries and Multilateral Agencies, 1972 and 1973

Category	Million US Dollars				Percentages	
	From all DAC countries		From Commonwealth DAC countries		Commonwealth as percentage of total	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
<u>Official development assistance</u>						
Technical assistance	1,847.8	2,280.3	235.6	346.2	12.8	15.2
Subscriptions and grants to multilateral agencies	1,854.1	2,166.2	297.0	353.7	16.0	16.3
Other grants and grant-like	2,521.9	2,201.0	542.7	413.5	21.5	18.8
<u>Total, grants and grant-like</u>	<u>6,223.8</u>	<u>6,647.5</u>	<u>1,075.3</u>	<u>1,113.4</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>16.7</u>
Other official development assistance (concessionary loans)	2,447.5	2,760.4	313.0	316.9	12.8	11.5
<u>Total, official development assistance</u>	<u>8,671.5</u>	<u>9,408.0</u>	<u>1,388.2</u>	<u>1,430.4</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>15.2</u>
<u>Other official flows</u>						
Official export credits	724.0	1,121.7	109.3	67.8	15.1	6.0
Other	857.5	1,465.3	23.5	54.7	2.7	3.7
<u>Total, other official flows</u>	<u>1,581.5</u>	<u>2,587.0</u>	<u>132.8</u>	<u>122.5</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>4.7</u>
<u>Total, official flows</u>	<u>10,253.0</u>	<u>11,995.0</u>	<u>1,521.0</u>	<u>1,552.9</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>12.9</u>
<u>Private flows</u>						
Direct investment	4,443.1	6,654.6	626.1	867.4	14.1	13.0
Portfolio investment ^a	2,096.0	3,007.2	152.8	-224.1	7.3	b
Guaranteed private export credits ^c	1,412.0	1,152.2	567.1	199.8	40.2	17.3
Multilateral portfolio investment	667.3	257.5	-	-	-	-
Grants by private voluntary agencies	1,035.9	1,362.2	126.2	159.4	12.2	11.7
<u>Total, private flows</u>	<u>9,654.7</u>	<u>12,433.8</u>	<u>1,472.3</u>	<u>1,002.5</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>8.1</u>
<u>Total, official and private</u>	<u>19,907.8</u>	<u>24,429.0</u>	<u>2,993.3</u>	<u>2,555.4</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>10.5</u>
<u>Memorandum Item:</u>						
Food aid	1,350.0	1,127.5 ^d	109.3	131.0	8.1	11.6

Source: DAC

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

^b Commonwealth flow negative (excess of repatriation over disbursements).

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

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

TABLE 4
Components of ODA Flows from Commonwealth DAC Countries and
Total DAC, as Percentage of Countries' Total Net Disbursements
of ODA, 1971-73

<u>Category</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
<u>Technical assistance</u>			
Britain	23.1	25.0	29.5
Canada	12.5	13.3	11.4
Australia	5.8	4.9	35.7
New Zealand	-	23.8	27.9
Total DAC	21.3	21.3	24.2
<u>Subscriptions and grants to multilateral agencies</u>			
Britain	13.1	20.7	26.2
Canada	24.7	31.2	32.1
Australia	5.5	5.1	8.0
New Zealand	-	21.4	26.8
Total DAC	16.9	21.4	23.0
<u>Other grants and grant-like</u>			
Britain	21.0	28.7	17.3
Canada	27.4	26.2	27.4
Australia	81.9	86.0	55.1
New Zealand	-	45.1	40.4
Total DAC	25.5	29.1	23.4
<u>Total grants and grant-like</u>			
Britain	57.1	74.4	73.0
Canada	64.5	70.7	70.9
Australia	93.3	96.0	98.9
New Zealand	-	90.3	95.1
Total DAC	63.7	71.8	70.7
<u>Other ODA (concessionary loans)</u>			
Britain	42.9	25.6	27.0
Canada	35.5	29.3	29.1
Australia	6.7	4.0	1.1
New Zealand	-	9.7	4.5
Total DAC	36.3	28.2	29.3
<u>Total ODA</u>			
Britain	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0
New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total DAC	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Of which, food aid</u>			
Britain	<u>3.1</u>	0.4	2.4
Canada	22.6	17.8	18.6
Australia	6.2	6.9	6.9
New Zealand	-	1.5	<u>4.5</u> ^a
Total DAC	16.7	15.6	<u>12.0</u> ^a

Source: DAC

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

TABLE 5

Components of Net ODA Flows from Commonwealth DAC Countries and
Total DAC, as Percentage of GNP of Countries of Origin, 1971-73

<u>Category</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
<u>Technical assistance</u>			
Britain	0.10	0.10	0.10
Canada	0.05	0.06	0.05
Australia	0.03	0.03	0.16
New Zealand	-	0.06	0.07
Total DAC	0.07	0.07	0.07
<u>Subscriptions and grants to multilateral agencies</u>			
Britain	0.05	0.08	0.09
Canada	0.10	0.15	0.14
Australia	0.03	0.03	0.04
New Zealand	-	0.05	0.06
Total DAC	0.06	0.07	0.07
<u>Other grants and grant-like</u>			
Britain	0.09	0.11	0.06
Canada	0.12	0.12	0.12
Australia	0.43	0.51	0.24
New Zealand	-	0.11	0.10
Total DAC	0.09	0.10	0.07
<u>Total grants and grant-like</u>			
Britain	0.24	0.29	0.25
Canada	0.27	0.33	0.31
Australia	0.49	0.56	0.44
New Zealand	-	0.23	0.23
Total DAC	0.22	0.24	0.21
<u>Other ODA (concessionary loans)</u>			
Britain	0.18	0.10	0.09
Canada	0.15	0.14	0.13
Australia	0.04	0.02	0.00
New Zealand	-	0.02	0.01
Total DAC	0.13	0.10	0.09
<u>Total ODA</u>			
Britain	0.41	0.39	0.35
Canada	0.42	0.47	0.43
Australia	0.53	0.59	0.44
New Zealand	0.23	0.25	0.24
Total DAC	0.35	0.34	0.30
<u>Of which, food aid</u>			
Britain	0.01	0.00	0.01
Canada	0.10	0.08	0.08
Australia	0.03	0.04	0.03
New Zealand	-	0.00	0.01
Total DAC	0.06	0.05	0.04 ^a

Source: DAC

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

TABLE 6

Commonwealth Countries:
ODA Disbursements (Gross), 1972 and 1973

	Million US Dollars									
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
All bilateral recipients	636.2	543.4	338.3	349.4	253.5	262.8	16.2	19.5	1,244.2	1,175.1
Commonwealth recipients	529.2 ^a	449.6 ^b	178.4	184.2	223.5	212.0	11.4	12.8	942.5	858.6
Multilateral	127.9	161.0	153.7	165.5	13.5	23.0	4.4	7.1	299.5	356.6
Total ODA (Gross)	764.1	704.4	492.0	514.9	266.9	285.9	20.6	26.6	1,543.6	1,531.8
Bilateral to Commonwealth as % of total bilateral	83.2	82.7	52.7	52.7	88.2	80.7	70.4	65.6	75.8	73.1
Increase: all bilateral recipients 1972-73(%)	-14.6		3.3		3.7		20.4		-5.6	
Increase: Commonwealth bilateral recipients 1972-73(%)	-15.0		3.3		-5.2		12.3		-8.9	
Increase of prices, 1972-73(%)	5.5		39.0		35.3		..			

^a Includes exchequer advances to CDC.

^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)^a, 1972 and 1973

	Million US Dollars									
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
All bilateral recipients	480.9	442.3	338.3	349.4	253.5	262.8	16.2	19.3	1,088.9	1,073.8
Commonwealth recipients	373.9 ^b	348.5 ^c	178.4	184.2	223.5	212.0	11.4	12.7	787.2	757.4
Multilateral	127.8	160.8	153.7	165.5	13.5	23.0	4.4	7.1	299.4	356.4
Total ODA (Net)	608.7	603.1	492.0	514.9	266.9	285.9	20.6	26.5	1,388.2	1,430.4
Bilateral to Commonwealth as % of total bilateral	77.8	78.8	52.7	52.7	88.2	80.7	70.4	65.8	72.3	70.5
Increase: all bilateral recipients 1972-73(%)	-8.0		3.3		3.7		19.1		-1.4	
Increase: Commonwealth bilateral recipients 1972-73(%)	-6.8		3.3		-5.2		11.4		-3.8	
Increase of prices, 1972-73(%)	5.5		39.0		35.3		..			

^a Net of amortization.

^b Includes exchequer advances to CDC.

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

Source: DAC and country returns to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

TABLE 8

Commonwealth Countries:

ODA Disbursements (Net Transfer)^a, 1972 and 1973

	Million US Dollars									
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
All bilateral recipients	411.2	356.8	337.1	349.4	253.5	262.8	16.2	19.2	1,018.0	988.2
Commonwealth recipients	304.2 ^b	263.1 ^c	177.7	184.2	223.5	212.0	11.3	12.6	716.7	671.9
Multilateral	127.8	160.8	153.7	165.5	13.5	23.0	4.4	7.1	299.4	356.4
Total ODA (Net transfer)	539.0	517.6	490.8	514.9	266.9	285.9	20.6	26.3	1,317.3	1,344.7
Bilateral to Commonwealth as % of total bilateral	74.0	73.7	52.7	52.7	88.2	80.7	69.8	65.6	70.4	68.0
Increase: all bilateral recipients 1972-73(%)	-13.2		3.6		3.7		18.5		-2.9	
Increase: Commonwealth bilateral recipients 1972-73(%)	-13.5		3.7		-5.2		11.5		-6.3	
Increases of prices, 1972-73(%)	5.5		39.0		35.3		..			

^a Net of amortization and interest.

^b Includes exchequer advances to CDC.

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

Source: DAC and country returns to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

TABLE 9

Commonwealth Countries:Total Official Flows Disbursements (Net)^a, 1972 and 1973

	Million US Dollars									
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
All bilateral recipients	490.1	483.0	452.4	425.5	253.5	262.8	18.9	22.1	1,214.9	1,193.4
Commonwealth recipients	390.3 ^b	366.5 ^c	180.1	199.1	223.5	212.0	14.1	15.5	808.0	793.1
Multilateral	127.8	160.8	153.7	165.5	17.9	24.9	6.8	8.2	306.2	359.4
Total Official Flows (Net)	617.9	643.8	606.2	591.0	271.3	287.8	25.7	30.3	1,521.1	1,552.9
Bilateral to Commonwealth as % of total bilateral	79.6	75.9	39.8	46.8	88.2	80.7	74.6	70.1	66.5	66.5
Increase: all bilateral recipients 1972-73(%)	-1.4		-5.9		3.7		16.9		-1.8	
Increase: Commonwealth bilateral recipients 1972-73 (%)	-6.1		10.5		-5.2		9.9		-1.8	
Increase of prices, 1972-73 (%)	5.5		39.0		35.3		..			

^a Net of amortization. Includes flows from official sources which do not qualify as ODA under the DAC definition - cf. note to P.3.

^b Includes exchequer advances to CDC.

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

Source: DAC and country returns to Commonwealth Secretariat.

TABLE 10
Commonwealth Countries:
Bilateral ODA Commitments, 1972 and 1973

	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Million US Dollars	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
All recipients	750.0	630.8	386.9	687.1	318.7	329.7	19.9	27.8	1,475.5	1,675.4
Commonwealth recipients	583.0	399.3	213.2	304.5	195.0	286.6	12.1	16.9	1,003.3	1,007.3
Commonwealth as % of total	77.7	63.3	55.1	44.3	61.2	86.9	60.8	60.8	68.0	60.1
Increase: all recipients 1972-73 (%)	-15.9		77.6		3.5		39.7		13.5	
Increase: Commonwealth recipients 1972-73 (%)	-31.5		42.8		47.0		39.7		0.4	
Increase of prices, 1972-73 (%)	5.5		39.0		35.3		..			

Source: DAC and country returns to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

TABLE 11

DAC Countries, Net Disbursements of ODA as
Percentage of GNP, 1971-73

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1970-72</u> <u>average ^a</u>	<u>1971-73</u> <u>average ^a</u>	<u>Per capita</u> <u>GNP, 1973^b</u> <u>\$</u>
Portugal	1.42	1.79	0.59	1.29	1.27	1,200
France	0.66	0.67	0.58	0.66	0.64	4,900
Netherlands	0.58	0.67	0.54	0.62	0.60	4,400
AUSTRALIA	0.53	0.59	0.44	0.57	0.52	4,900
Belgium	0.50	0.55	0.51	0.50	0.52	4,700
Sweden	0.44	0.48	0.56	0.43	0.49	6,100
Denmark	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.42	0.45	5,600
CANADA	0.42	0.47	0.43	0.44	0.44	5,400
Norway	0.33	0.43	0.46	0.36	0.41	4,800
BRITAIN	0.41	0.39	0.35	0.39	0.38	3,100
Germany	0.34	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	5,600
United States	0.32	0.29	0.23	0.31	0.28	6,200
NEW ZEALAND	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.24	3,700
Japan	0.23	0.21	0.25	0.22	0.23	3,800
Switzerland	0.12	0.21	0.16	0.16	0.16	6,400
Italy	0.18	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.14	2,500
Austria	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.08	0.10	3,700
Total DAC	0.35	0.34	0.30	0.34	0.33	4,800

Source: OECD, DAC

- ^a Unweighted average of annual percentages shown in preceding columns.
^b At current prices and exchange rates.

TABLE 13
SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC AND
PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBTS AS PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS
OF GOODS AND NON-FACTOR SERVICES, 1965 AND 1972

	<u>Commonwealth</u> <u>Countries</u>		<u>Other Developing</u> <u>Countries</u>		
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1972</u>	
Bangladesh (with Pakistan)	11.0	34.0 ^b	Uruguay	6.9	37.3
India ^a	15.0	24.1	Egypt	15.3	31.5
			Mexico	24.8	23.5
			Argentina	20.2	22.2
			Peru	6.8	19.1
			Turkey	28.5	18.8
			Bolivia	4.8	18.1
			Iran ^a	5.4	17.0
			Israel	22.5	16.6
			Tunisia	7.7	16.2
Sri Lanka	2.0	14.3	S. Korea	2.8	14.2
			Brazil	12.4	13.4
			Chile	12.4	13.1 ^c
			Colombia	14.4	12.8
			Paraguay	4.2	12.6
			Sudan	5.5	12.3
			Ecuador	6.5	10.6
			Syria	5.5	10.5
Zambia	2.7	10.3	Guatemala	5.2	10.5
Tanzania ^d	4.5	9.6	Ethiopia	5.0	8.7
Sierra Leone	5.7	8.7	Congo Peoples Republic	6.5	8.5
			Morocco	4.8	8.5
Malawi	6.4	7.8	Indonesia	10.3	8.0
			Ivory Coast	4.5	7.4
			Burundi	2.2 ^e	7.1
			Jordan	1.2	7.0
Uganda ^d	4.7 ^e	6.0	Philippines	5.4	6.8
Kenya ^d	5.9	5.6	Togo	2.2	5.0
Jamaica	1.9	5.3	Zaire	n.a.	4.7 ^b
Guyana	4.1	4.9	Venezuela	1.8	4.5
Ghana	19.0	3.0	China Republic of	3.0	4.4
Malaysia	1.3	3.0	Somalia	1.3	3.0
Trinidad & Tobago	3.7	3.0	Thailand	3.7	2.8
Nigeria	3.2	2.5	Rwanda	n.a.	2.3
Cyprus	1.5	2.4	Iraq	1.2	1.7
Mauritius	2.3	2.1	Mali	8.4	1.3
Singapore	0.1	1.3			

^a Data for fiscal years. ^b 1971. ^c Service payments declined due to arrears.

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

^e 1966. Source: World Bank/IDA, Annual Report 1974.

TABLE 14 (PART 1)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY MAJOR COMMONWEALTH DONORS
TO OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1972 and 1973

	<u>Disbursements</u>		Million US Dollars					
			Britain	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Total	
	1972	1973					1972	1973
Grants (excl. technical assistance)	1972		168.4	51.7	207.7	7.8	435.6	
	1973		96.2	69.6	115.3	8.9		290.0
Loans	1972		204.3	107.2	10.7	1.0	323.2	
	1973		188.6	94.7	3.1	0.5		286.9
CDC investments	1972		35.3 ^a	-	-	-	35.3	
	1973		24.5 ^b	-	-	-		24.5
Expenditure on technical assistance.	1972		121.2	19.5	5.1 ^c	2.6	148.4	
	1973		140.3	19.9	93.6 ^c	3.4		257.2
<u>Total gross</u>	1972		529.2	178.4	223.5	11.4	942.5	
	1973		449.6	184.2	212.0	12.8		858.6
Amortization received	1972		155.3	-	-	-	155.3	
	1973		101.1	-	-	0.1		101.2
<u>Total net</u>	1972		373.9	178.4	223.5	11.4	787.2	
	1973		348.5	184.2	212.0	12.7		757.4
Interest received	1972		69.7	0.7	-	0.1	70.5	
	1973		85.4	-	-	0.1		85.5
<u>Total net transfer</u>	1972		304.2	177.7	223.5	11.3	716.7	
	1973		263.1	184.2	212.0	12.6		671.9

^a Exchequer advances to CDC.

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

^c Australian figures for the two years not comparable due to the inclusion in 1973 for the first time of (i) Australians employed in the Public Sector in Papua New Guinea and (ii) 600 students under the Australian Correspondence Scholarship Scheme.

TABLE 14 (PART 2)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY MAJOR COMMONWEALTH DONORS
TO OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1972 and 1973

		Technical Assistance		Number and man - months					
				Britain	Canada	Australia ^b	New Zealand	Total	
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Advisers ^a (non-educational)	Number	289		202		5		29	525
	Man-months	2,042		1,632		6		254	3,934
	Number	187		234		44		92	557
	Man-months	1,230		1,915		88		332	3,565
Operational personnel ^a	Number	6,723		-		97		-	6,820
	Man-months	64,765		-		424		-	65,189
	Number	5,907		-		7,281		-	13,188
	Man-months	29,443		-		76,539		-	105,982
Educational experts ^a	Number	5,595		496		28		6	6,125
	Man-months	49,906		4,326		261		63	54,556
	Number	4,866		391		2,284		27	7,568
	Man-months	48,292		3,156		21,631		50	73,129
Trainees	Number	2,376		653		665		320	4,014
	Man-months	8,497		4,883		2,683		2,367	18,430
	Number	2,955		617		1,139		242	4,953
	Man-months	10,398		4,578		5,449		1,687	22,112
Students	Number	5,871		946		704		395	7,916
	Man-months	29,931		8,512		6,997		4,354	49,794
	Number	5,514		667		1,546		531	8,258
	Man-months	30,835		5,768		15,550		5,715	57,868

^a Excluding volunteers.

^b Australian figures for the two years not comparable due to the inclusion in 1973 for the first time of

- (i) Australians employed in the Public Sector in Papua New Guinea and
- (ii) 600 students under the Australia Correspondence Scholarship Scheme.

TABLE 15

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES: NET ODA RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH DONORS, 1972 and 1973

		Disbursements								Million US Dollars	
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Africa	Total	111.52	104.78	56.38	52.10	1.35	1.92	0.10	0.07	169.35	158.87
	Botswana	8.26	4.78	15.16	11.42	0.03	0.04	-	-	23.45	16.24
	Gambia	2.13	2.01	-	-	0.04	0.05	-	-	2.17	2.06
	Ghana	3.78	4.06	11.63	6.71	0.16	0.20	0.01	0.01	15.58	10.98
	Kenya	23.94	21.14	2.34	4.44	0.12	0.17	0.02	0.01	26.42	25.76
	Lesotho	5.96	4.50	0.08	0.15	0.04	0.07	-	-	6.08	4.72
	Malawi	18.96	14.80	0.41	0.91	0.11	0.10	-	0.01	19.48	15.82
	Mauritius	2.40	3.63	0.03	0.16	0.30	0.49	0.01	0.01	2.74	4.29
	Nigeria	8.61	11.96	11.98	10.34	0.16	0.26	0.01	0.01	20.76	22.57
	St. Helena	1.75	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.75	1.77
	Seychelles	8.70	7.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.70	7.88
	Sierra Leone	1.18	0.99	-	0.13	0.02	0.06	-	0.01	1.20	1.19
	Swaziland	2.29	4.78	0.06	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	-	2.39	4.93
	Uganda	7.87	1.39	1.77	1.36	0.11	0.05	0.01	-	9.76	2.80
	Tanzania	2.78	2.06	6.12	11.08	0.08	0.15	0.01	-	8.99	13.29
	Zambia	9.77	13.33	1.70	2.59	0.13	0.22	0.02	0.01	11.62	16.15
	General-										
	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	3.02	5.34	4.32	2.02	0.02	0.03	-	-	7.36	7.39
	General-										
	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	0.51	0.77	0.78	0.67	-	-	-	-	1.29	1.44
America	Total	47.97	42.50	14.13	14.70	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.02	62.17	57.28
	Bahamas	0.89	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.89	0.01
	Barbados	2.93	1.67	1.28	2.58	-	0.01	-	-	4.21	4.26
	Belize	2.99	3.66	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	2.99	4.11
	Bermuda	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
	Jamaica	5.61	3.29	3.63	4.25	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	9.27	7.58
	Trinidad and Tobago	1.03	-0.06	0.56	0.93	0.01	0.01	-	-	1.60	0.88
	Associated States	20.55	20.29	4.56	3.41	-	-	0.01	-	25.12	23.70
	Dependencies	8.07	8.48	0.85	0.50	-	-	-	-	8.92	8.98
	Falkland Is.	0.13	0.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.54
	Guyana	3.13	-0.10	2.13	2.36	0.01	0.01	-	-	5.27	2.27
	General-West Indies	2.63	4.72	1.12	0.21	0.01	0.01	-	-	3.76	4.94
Asia	Total	169.96	126.78	107.91	117.36	17.12	14.01	3.27	2.43	298.26	260.58
	Bangladesh	6.33	6.54	26.42	54.90	9.84	4.06	0.80	0.76	43.39	66.26
	India	110.77	88.94	70.41	54.77	0.31	1.96	0.45	0.22	181.94	145.89
	Maldivé Is.	0.31	0.24	-	-	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.41	0.34
	Sri Lanka	8.30	3.95	7.63	4.76	1.28	2.25	0.03	0.04	17.24	11.00
	Brunei	0.01	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.12
	Hong Kong	1.99	-0.53	0.01	0.79	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	2.02	0.31
	Malaysia	12.68	8.72	2.94	1.65	3.41	4.54	1.75	1.00	20.78	15.91
	Singapore	17.73	16.73	0.50	0.49	0.65	0.77	0.21	0.35	19.09	18.34
	Others	11.84	2.07	-	-	1.54	0.34	-	-	13.38	2.41
Oceania	Total	27.00	33.33	0.03	0.05	195.83	196.36	7.34	9.63	230.20	239.37
	Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.03	3.72	4.22	3.76	4.25
	Fiji	4.71	8.25	-	0.03	0.66	2.36	0.60	1.39	5.97	12.03
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	3.87	5.38	-	-	0.10	0.47	0.07	0.04	4.04	5.89
	New Hebrides	5.61	6.91	-	-	0.12	0.08	-	0.01	5.73	7.00
	Papua New Guinea	0.01	0.02	-	-	194.42	192.64	0.06	-	194.49	192.66
	Br. Solomon Is.	12.05	11.14	-	-	0.10	0.16	0.02	0.03	12.17	11.33
	Tonga	0.73	0.49	-	-	0.17	0.29	0.18	0.45	1.08	1.23
	Western Samoa	0.02	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.22	0.33	0.93	1.40	1.20	1.89
	Other Oceania	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.76	2.09	1.76	3.09
Europe	Total	13.19	17.78	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.01	13.20	17.80
	Cyprus	1.89	0.66	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	1.90	0.67
	Gibraltar	4.18	6.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.18	6.25
	Malta	7.13	10.87	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	7.13	10.88
Unspecified		4.28	23.37	-	-	9.11	-	0.62	0.54	14.00	23.56
Total		373.92	348.54	178.44	184.22	223.46	212.00	11.36	12.70	787.18	757.46

TABLE 16

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES: GRANTS ^a FROM COMMONWEALTH DONORS, 1972 and 1973

		Disbursements								Million US Dollars	
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Africa	Total	148.11	95.54	20.97	20.98	1.35	1.92	0.10	0.07	170.53	118.51
	Botswana	0.96	4.45	0.08	0.19	0.03	0.04	-	-	1.07	4.68
	Gambia	1.77	1.08	-	-	0.04	0.05	-	-	1.81	1.13
	Ghana	2.62	3.10	6.43	4.62	0.16	0.20	0.01	0.01	9.22	7.93
	Kenya	49.44	14.26	2.27	3.31	0.12	0.17	0.02	0.01	51.85	17.75
	Lesotho	7.28	4.55	0.08	0.15	0.04	0.07	-	-	7.40	4.77
	Malawi	8.16	4.95	0.04	0.12	0.11	0.10	-	0.01	8.31	5.17
	Mauritius	1.37	1.39	0.03	0.16	0.30	0.49	0.01	0.01	1.71	2.05
	Nigeria	7.13	12.46	3.43	4.42	0.16	0.26	0.01	0.01	10.73	17.15
	St. Helena	1.75	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.75	1.77
	Seychelles	8.76	7.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.76	7.78
	Sierra Leone	0.99	1.68	-	0.13	0.02	0.06	-	0.01	1.01	1.88
	Swaziland	2.16	2.12	0.06	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	-	2.26	2.27
	Uganda	21.77	3.99	1.69	0.74	0.11	0.05	0.01	-	23.58	4.78
	Tanzania	3.45	3.40	3.91	3.49	0.08	0.15	0.01	-	7.45	7.04
	Zambia	10.53	20.50	1.11	1.54	0.13	0.22	0.02	0.01	11.79	22.27
	General -										
	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	19.46	7.29	1.06	1.32	0.02	0.03	-	-	20.54	8.64
	General -										
	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	0.51	0.77	0.78	0.67	-	-	-	-	1.29	1.44
America	Total	32.97	37.09	10.50	7.34	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.02	43.54	44.51
	Bahamas	0.89	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.89	0.01
	Barbados	0.54	0.47	0.66	0.58	-	0.01	-	-	1.20	1.06
	Belize	3.06	4.01	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	3.06	4.46
	Bermuda	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
	Jamaica	1.10	1.84	1.64	0.96	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.77	2.84
	Trinidad and Tobago	0.66	0.37	0.28	0.27	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.95	0.65
	Associated States	15.95	17.15	4.56	3.41	-	-	0.01	-	20.52	20.56
	Dependencies	7.94	8.38	0.85	0.50	-	-	-	-	8.79	8.88
	Falkland Is.	0.13	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.30
	Guyana	0.48	0.22	1.39	0.96	0.01	0.01	-	-	1.88	1.19
	General-West Indies	2.21	4.34	1.12	0.21	0.01	0.01	-	-	3.34	4.56
Asia	Total	35.78	16.96	39.74	61.13	17.12	14.01	3.27	2.43	95.91	94.53
	Bangladesh	0.92	3.12	26.42	43.90	9.84	4.06	0.80	0.76	37.98	51.84
	India	13.63	2.66	8.51	11.54	0.31	1.96	0.45	0.22	22.90	16.38
	Maldivé Is.	0.31	0.24	-	-	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.41	0.34
	Sri Lanka	1.08	1.54	2.97	3.55	1.28	2.25	0.03	0.04	5.36	7.38
	Brunei	0.01	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.12
	Hong Kong	0.49	0.26	0.01	-	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.52	0.31
	Malaysia	2.99	4.85	1.33	1.65	3.41	4.54	1.75	1.00	9.48	12.04
	Singapore	4.51	2.10	0.50	0.49	0.65	0.77	0.21	0.35	5.87	3.71
	Others	11.84	2.07	-	-	1.54	0.34	-	-	13.38	2.41
Oceania	Total	25.32	32.22	0.03	0.05	185.11	193.25	6.41	9.22	216.87	234.74
	Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.03	2.79	3.81	2.83	3.84
	Fiji	4.54	7.85	-	0.03	0.66	2.36	0.60	1.39	5.80	11.63
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	3.87	5.38	-	-	0.10	0.47	0.07	0.04	4.04	5.89
	New Hebrides	4.86	6.91	-	-	0.12	0.08	-	0.01	4.98	7.00
	Papua New Guinea	0.01	0.02	-	-	183.70	189.53	0.06	-	183.77	189.55
	Br. Solomon Is.	11.32	10.79	-	-	0.10	0.16	0.02	0.03	11.44	10.98
	Tonga	0.70	0.25	-	-	0.17	0.29	0.18	0.45	1.05	0.99
	Western Samoa	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.22	0.33	0.93	1.40	1.20	1.77
	Other Oceania	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.76	2.09	1.76	3.09
Europe	Total	11.33	16.64	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.01	11.34	16.66
	Cyprus	0.37	0.41	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.38	0.42
	Gibraltar	3.83	5.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.83	5.36
	Malta	7.13	10.87	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	7.13	10.88
Unspecified		36.13	38.11	-	-	9.11	-	0.59	0.54	45.83	38.28
Total		289.64	236.56	71.24	89.51	212.74	208.87	10.40	12.29	584.02	547.23

^a Including Technical Assistance, details of which are shown in Table 17.

TABLE 17

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM COMMONWEALTH DONORS, 1972 and 1973

Disbursements

Million US Dollars

	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Africa										
Total	57.81	68.68	12.86	14.61	1.09	1.52	0.09	0.07	71.85	84.88
Botswana	1.60	2.38	0.08	0.19	0.03	0.04	-	-	1.71	2.61
Gambia	1.01	1.08	-	-	0.04	0.05	-	-	1.05	1.13
Ghana	2.62	3.10	1.74	1.84	0.16	0.20	0.01	0.01	4.53	5.15
Kenya	11.26	11.63	2.26	3.26	0.12	0.17	0.02	0.01	13.66	15.07
Lesotho	1.02	1.38	0.08	0.15	0.04	0.07	-	-	1.14	1.60
Malawi	7.06	5.30	0.04	0.10	0.11	0.10	-	0.01	7.21	5.51
Mauritius	1.13	1.40	0.03	0.13	0.04	0.10	0.01	0.01	1.21	1.64
Nigeria	6.26	12.26	1.92	2.51	0.16	0.26	0.01	0.01	8.35	15.04
St. Helena	0.18	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.23
Seychelles	1.03	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.03	1.59
Sierra Leone	0.99	1.68	-	-	0.02	0.06	-	0.01	1.01	1.75
Swaziland	1.29	2.03	0.06	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	-	1.39	2.18
Uganda	4.93	3.99	1.23	0.58	0.11	0.05	0.01	-	6.28	4.62
Tanzania	3.45	3.40	3.14	2.70	0.08	0.14	-	-	6.67	6.24
Zambia	8.99	9.82	1.05	1.41	0.13	0.22	0.02	0.01	10.19	11.46
General -										
Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	4.93	7.29	0.98	1.31	0.02	0.03	-	-	5.93	8.63
General -										
Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.31	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.43
America										
Total	8.49	8.36	4.42	3.41	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	12.98	11.84
Bahamas	0.07	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.01
Barbados	0.49	0.47	0.31	0.30	-	0.01	-	-	0.80	0.78
Belize	0.69	0.69	0.13	0.15	-	-	-	-	0.82	0.84
Bermuda	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
Jamaica	1.10	1.84	1.42	0.91	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	2.55	2.78
Trinidad and Tobago	0.66	0.37	0.26	0.26	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.93	0.64
Antigua	0.25	0.32	0.19	0.15	-	-	-	-	0.44	0.47
Dominica	0.38	0.38	0.09	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.47	0.46
Grenada	0.22	0.12	0.23	0.16	-	-	0.01	-	0.46	0.28
Montserrat	0.35	0.24	0.06	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.41	0.27
St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	0.41	0.30	0.22	0.19	-	-	-	-	0.63	0.49
St. Lucia	0.29	0.37	0.30	0.22	-	-	-	-	0.59	0.59
St. Vincent	0.56	0.29	0.22	0.13	-	-	-	-	0.78	0.42
Cayman Is.	0.19	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.19
Turks and Caicos Is.	0.18	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.20
Br. Virgin Is.	0.20	0.14	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.14
Falkland Is.	0.11	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.13
Guyana	0.48	0.22	0.55	0.41	0.01	0.01	-	-	1.04	0.64
General - West Indies	1.85	2.08	0.43	0.42	0.01	0.01	-	-	2.29	2.51
Asia										
Total	7.60	12.04	2.31	2.12	2.63	3.24	1.81	1.70	14.35	19.10
Bangladesh	0.42	1.51	0.04	0.26	0.05	0.29	0.21	0.21	0.72	2.27
India	2.88	2.66	0.71	0.28	0.32	0.36	0.08	0.10	3.99	3.40
Maldives Is.	0.09	0.01	-	-	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.19	0.11
Sri Lanka	1.08	1.54	0.08	0.06	0.23	0.27	0.03	0.04	1.42	1.91
Brunei	0.01	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.12
Hong Kong	0.21	0.24	0.01	-	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.24	0.29
Malaysia	1.94	4.71	0.99	1.03	1.29	1.46	1.27	0.98	5.49	8.18
Singapore	0.97	1.25	0.48	0.49	0.65	0.77	0.19	0.31	2.29	2.82
Oceania										
Total	9.47	11.21	0.03	0.05	0.93	88.75	0.60	1.10	11.03	101.11
Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.14	0.08	0.14
Fiji	3.52	4.65	-	0.03	0.29	0.57	0.13	0.37	3.94	5.62
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	1.62	1.83	-	-	0.10	0.13	0.01	0.02	1.73	1.98
New Hebrides	1.00	1.06	-	-	0.12	0.04	-	0.01	1.12	1.11
Papua New Guinea	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	87.53	-	-	0.01	87.55
Br. Solomon Is.	3.11	3.44	-	-	0.10	0.13	0.02	0.03	3.23	3.60
Tonga	0.19	0.19	-	-	0.17	0.16	0.06	0.13	0.42	0.48
Western Samoa	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.30	0.36	0.53
Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.10
Europe										
Total	0.72	0.74	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.73	0.75
Cyprus	0.37	0.41	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.38	0.42
Gibraltar	0.20	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.19
Malta	0.15	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.14
Unspecified										
Total	37.10	39.28	-0.15	-0.29	0.39	-	0.08	0.51	37.42	39.50
Total	121.19	140.31	19.47	19.90	5.09	93.56	2.61	3.41	148.36	257.18

TABLE 18

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES: GROSS LOANS FROM COMMONWEALTH DONORS, 1972 and 1973

		Disbursements								Million US Dollars	
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Africa	Total	59.57	50.05	35.41	31.13	-	-	-	-	94.98	81.18
	Botswana	7.43	2.57	15.08	11.23	-	-	-	-	22.51	13.80
	Gambia	1.36	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.36	1.23
	Ghana	1.80	1.32	5.20	2.09	-	-	-	-	7.00	3.41
	Kenya	11.69	13.93	0.07	1.13	-	-	-	-	11.76	15.06
	Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malawi	12.34	11.97	0.37	0.80	-	-	-	-	12.71	12.77
	Mauritius	1.79	3.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.79	3.15
	Nigeria	9.23	6.69	8.55	5.92	-	-	-	-	17.78	12.61
	St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	-	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25
	Sierra Leone	1.05	0.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.05	0.81
	Swaziland	8.76	6.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.76	6.30
	Uganda	3.22	0.45	0.08	0.62	-	-	-	-	3.30	1.07
	Tanzania	0.87	0.27	2.21	7.59	-	-	-	-	3.08	7.86
	Zambia	-	1.10	0.59	1.05	-	-	-	-	0.59	2.15
	General -										
	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	0.03	0.01	3.26	0.70	-	-	-	-	3.29	0.71
	General -										
	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
America	Total	20.86	11.87	3.63	7.34	-	-	-	-	24.49	19.21
	Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	2.51	1.20	0.62	2.00	-	-	-	-	3.13	3.20
	Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	6.46	4.45	1.99	3.28	-	-	-	-	8.45	7.73
	Trinidad and Tobago	0.77	-	0.28	0.66	-	-	-	-	1.05	0.66
	Associated States	5.09	3.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.09	3.83
	Dependencies	0.15	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.13
	Falkland Is.	-	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25
	Guyana	5.33	1.63	0.74	1.40	-	-	-	-	6.07	3.03
	General-West Indies	0.55	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	0.38
Asia	Total	168.59	148.34	68.17	56.26	-	-	-	-	236.76	204.60
	Bangladesh	5.41	3.42	-	11.01	-	-	-	-	5.41	14.43
	India	125.92	118.39	61.90	43.24	-	-	-	-	187.82	161.63
	Maldive Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sri Lanka	8.12	3.59	4.66	1.22	-	-	-	-	12.78	4.81
	Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	2.50	-	-	0.79	-	-	-	-	2.50	0.79
	Malaysia	12.32	6.98	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	13.93	6.98
	Singapore	14.32	15.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.32	15.96
Oceania	Total	1.87	1.35	-	-	10.72	3.11	0.96	0.54	13.55	5.00
	Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.96	0.54	0.96	0.54
	Fiji	0.34	0.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.59
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	New Hebrides	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-
	Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	10.72	3.11	-	-	10.72	3.11
	Br. Solomon Is.	0.73	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.73	0.37
	Tonga	0.05	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.27
	Western Samoa	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	Total	2.44	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.44	1.29
	Cyprus	1.63	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.63	0.37
	Gibraltar	0.81	0.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.81	0.92
	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified		-13.77	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-13.77	0.22
Total		239.56	213.12	107.20	94.73	10.72	3.11	0.96	0.54	358.45	311.50

TABLE 19

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES: AMORTIZATION RECEIVED BY COMMONWEALTH DONORS, 1972 and 1973

Million US Dollars

	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Africa										
Total	96.16	40.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.16	40.79
Botswana	0.14	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	2.25
Gambia	1.00	0.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.29
Ghana	0.65	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.65	0.36
Kenya	37.19	7.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.19	7.05
Lesotho	1.32	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.32	0.05
Malawi	1.55	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.55	2.12
Mauritius	0.76	0.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.76	0.91
Nigeria	7.75	7.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.75	7.18
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	0.06	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.14
Sierra Leone	0.86	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.86	1.50
Swaziland	8.62	3.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.62	3.64
Uganda	17.11	3.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.11	3.05
Tanzania	1.54	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.54	1.61
Zambia	0.76	8.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.76	8.27
General- Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	16.46	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.46	1.96
General- Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
America										
Total	5.86	6.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.86	6.44
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	-
Belize	0.07	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.35
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1.95	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.95	3.00
Trinidad and Tobago	0.40	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.43
Associated States	0.49	0.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.49	0.68
Dependencies	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.03
Falkland Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	2.67	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.67	1.95
General-West Indies	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	-
Asia										
Total	34.40	38.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.40	38.53
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	28.78	32.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.78	32.11
Maldives Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	0.90	1.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90	1.18
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	1.00	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.80
Malaysia	2.62	3.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.62	3.11
Singapore	1.10	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.10	1.33
Oceania										
Total	0.19	0.22	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.13	0.22	0.35
Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.13	0.03	0.13
Fiji	0.17	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	0.18
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hebrides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Br. Solomon Is.	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Tonga	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe										
Total	0.56	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56	0.15
Cyprus	0.11	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.12
Gibraltar	0.45	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.03
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	18.12	15.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.12	15.01
Total	155.29	101.14	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.13	155.32	101.27

TABLE 20

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES: BILATERAL ODA COMMITMENTS FROM COMMONWEALTH DONORS, 1972 and 1973

		Million US Dollars									
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Africa	Total	199.36	200.01	79.82	86.09	0.65	1.68	0.03	0.28	279.86	288.06
	Botswana	8.80	24.41	10.18	0.20	0.02	0.04	-	-	19.00	24.65
	Gambia	2.20	4.84	-	-	0.02	0.04	0.01	-	2.23	4.88
	Ghana	2.62	3.10	7.59	16.59	0.02	0.16	-	-	10.23	19.85
	Kenya	59.48	12.63	6.10	7.50	0.05	0.16	-	0.19	65.63	20.48
	Lesotho	3.54	18.65	0.08	0.21	0.03	0.08	-	-	3.65	18.94
	Malawi	37.84	12.68	0.04	2.48	0.04	0.05	-	-	37.92	15.21
	Mauritius	2.57	13.66	0.04	0.13	0.27	0.43	-	-	2.88	14.22
	Nigeria	9.58	14.76	13.56	4.18	0.07	0.27	-	-	23.21	19.21
	St. Helena	1.78	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.78	0.31
	Seychelles	7.40	14.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.40	14.13
	Sierra Leone	0.99	1.68	-	0.65	0.01	0.04	-	-	1.00	2.37
	Swaziland	7.58	7.39	0.06	0.27	0.01	0.03	-	-	7.65	7.69
	Uganda	21.77	3.99	2.64	0.58	0.01	0.08	0.01	-	24.43	4.65
	Tanzania	4.70	4.93	11.19	44.54	0.06	0.17	0.01	0.02	15.96	49.66
	Zambia	8.99	55.43	1.06	7.44	0.01	0.12	-	0.07	10.06	63.06
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	19.46	7.29	27.28	1.32	0.03	0.01	-	-	46.77	8.62
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	0.06	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.07
America	Total	55.86	48.17	11.79	34.79	-	0.01	0.01	-	67.66	82.97
	Bahamas	0.14	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.01
	Barbados	0.49	3.23	0.60	12.97	-	-	-	-	1.09	16.20
	Belize	4.32	4.25	0.66	0.52	-	-	-	-	4.98	4.77
	Bermuda	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
	Jamaica	10.40	1.97	2.42	3.70	-	-	0.01	-	12.83	5.67
	Trinidad & Tobago	0.97	0.37	0.55	2.58	-	-	-	-	1.52	2.95
	Associated States Dependencies	31.08	19.04	6.81	4.13	-	-	-	-	37.89	23.17
	Falkland Is.	4.50	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.50	0.38
	Guyana	1.79	7.82	0.75	4.78	-	-	-	-	2.54	12.60
	General - West Indies	2.16	3.77	-	5.12	-	0.01	-	-	2.16	8.90
Asia	Total	208.39	79.77	121.26	184.79	8.34	27.54	1.37	3.33	339.36	295.43
	Bangladesh	35.03	6.41	44.15	41.54	2.12	16.38	0.95	1.83	82.25	66.16
	India	155.50	57.83	69.41	132.42	1.10	6.64	-	0.36	226.01	197.25
	Maldives Is.	0.09	0.02	-	-	0.04	0.02	-	-	0.13	0.04
	Sri Lanka	1.08	6.10	5.37	9.27	1.14	0.61	0.01	0.03	7.60	16.01
	Brunei	0.01	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.12
	Hong Kong	0.21	0.24	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.22	0.26
	Malaysia	4.61	5.39	1.84	1.07	2.87	1.97	0.36	1.04	9.68	9.47
	Singapore	10.22	3.27	0.48	0.49	0.41	1.27	0.05	0.07	11.16	5.10
	Others	1.64	0.39	-	-	0.66	0.63	-	-	2.30	1.02
Oceania	Total	31.19	28.81	0.05	0.05	185.98	258.03	9.41	11.59	226.63	298.48
	Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	4.00	4.15	4.00	4.17
	Fiji	6.08	4.51	0.01	0.03	1.51	2.08	1.70	2.05	9.30	8.67
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	4.98	7.63	-	-	0.14	0.70	-	0.05	5.12	8.38
	New Hebrides	7.92	2.12	-	-	0.13	0.05	-	-	8.05	2.17
	Papua New Guinea	0.01	0.02	-	-	183.70	254.39	0.06	0.08	183.77	254.49
	Br. Solomon Is.	11.13	13.48	-	-	0.13	0.11	-	0.01	11.26	13.60
	Tonga	0.92	0.19	-	-	0.14	0.18	0.52	1.56	1.58	1.93
	Western Samoa	0.15	0.63	0.04	0.02	0.23	0.50	1.19	0.98	1.61	2.13
	Other Oceania	-	0.23	-	-	-	-	1.94	2.71	1.94	2.94
Europe	Total	88.24	2.08	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	88.24	2.09
	Cyprus	0.37	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	0.41
	Gibraltar	14.54	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.54	1.53
	Malta	73.33	0.14	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	73.33	0.15
Unspecified		-	40.50	0.29	-1.21	-	-0.65	1.26	1.66	1.55	40.30
Total		583.04	399.34	213.21	304.51	194.97	286.62	12.08	16.86	1,003.30	1,007.33

TABLE 21

Commonwealth Countries - Amounts and Sources of ODA, 1971/72 Average

Sums not in brackets are disbursements, net of amortization
Sums in brackets are commitments in the same period

Country	Popu- lation 1971 (million)	Per capita GNP (\$ US)	Average annual amount (\$ US million) from:							Percentage of total from:				Common- wealth as percentage of total bilateral (xii)	Amount per head of recipient country population (\$) (xiii)
			Britain (iii)	Canada (iv)	Australia (v)	Other DAC bilateral (vi)	Multilateral ^a (vii)	Total (viii)	Common- wealth bilateral (ix)	Other bilateral (x)	Multi- lateral ^a (xi)				
India	551.1	110	118.39(157.90)	87.62(83.54)	2.97(4.64)	437.24(557.83)	151.23(399.13)	797.43(1,203.03)	26.2(20.5)	54.8(46.4)	19.0(33.2)	32.3(30.6)	1.5(2.2)		
Bangladesh ^b	72.4	70	6.33(35.03)	26.42(44.15)	9.84(2.12)	156.07(352.57)	6.52(14.4, 19)	205.18(578.06)	20.8(14.1)	76.1(61.0)	3.2(24.9)	21.4(18.7)	2.8(8.0)		
Nigeria	56.5	140	9.36(26.72)	12.70(18.91)	0.15(0.04)	56.96(50.56)	61.59(119.34)	140.75(215.56)	15.8(21.2)	40.5(23.5)	43.8(55.4)	28.0(47.5)	2.5(3.8)		
Tanzania ^c	13.2	110	4.98(9.99)	7.76(13.12)	0.09(0.05)	41.78(58.19)	21.54(18.22)	76.14(99.56)	16.9(23.3)	54.9(58.4)	28.3(18.3)	23.5(28.5)	5.7(7.5)		
Sri Lanka	12.8	100	11.07(6.89)	6.65(7.53)	1.26(1.01)	28.91(35.46)	11.78(2.72)	59.55(53.60)	31.9(28.8)	48.4(66.2)	19.8(5.1)	39.7(30.3)	4.6(4.2)		
Kenya	11.7	160	23.20(54.49)	4.59(9.18)	0.13(0.04)	36.11(44.41)	36.50(65.20)	100.52(173.31)	27.8(36.8)	35.9(25.6)	36.3(37.6)	43.6(58.9)	8.6(14.8)		
Malaysia	11.2	400	11.32(4.19)	3.13(26.22)	3.52(1.81)	22.92(19.53)	23.73(68.25)	64.61(119.99)	27.8(26.8)	35.5(16.3)	36.7(56.9)	44.0(62.3)	5.8(10.8)		
Uganda ^c	10.1	130	9.53(18.86)	3.84(6.95)	0.13(0.02)	12.06(15.89)	9.31(6.66)	34.86(48.37)	38.7(53.4)	34.6(32.9)	26.7(13.8)	52.8(61.9)	3.4(4.8)		
Ghana	8.9	250	9.87(9.09)	9.66(7.45)	0.16(0.01)	30.08(31.24)	8.12(6.55)	57.88(54.34)	34.0(30.5)	52.0(57.5)	14.0(12.1)	39.6(34.6)	6.5(6.1)		
Malawi	4.6	90	16.25(32.73)	0.38(0.83)	0.12(0.02)	8.05(7.57)	10.20(8.79)	35.00(49.93)	47.9(67.3)	23.0(15.2)	29.1(17.6)	67.5(81.6)	7.7(11.0)		
Zambia	4.3	380	11.22(9.38)	1.55(0.85)	1.15(0.01)	4.05(8.33)	10.83(5.07)	27.79(23.62)	46.5(43.3)	14.6(35.3)	39.0(21.5)	76.1(55.1)	6.5(5.6)		
Hong Kong	4.1	900	2.34(3.30)	0.02(0.02)	0.02(-)	0.78(0.63)	-1.06(10.88)	2.09(14.82)	113.4(22.4)	37.3(4.3)	-50.7(73.4)	75.2(84.1)	0.5(3.7)		
Sierra Leone	2.7	200	1.41(0.95)	- (-)	0.03(0.01)	6.78(6.48)	2.86(3.92)	11.07(11.35)	13.0(8.5)	61.3(57.1)	25.8(34.5)	17.5(12.9)	4.2(4.3)		
Papua	2.5	320	0.01(0.01)	- (-)	167.16(155.01)	0.09(1.10)	9.29(29.14)	176.54(185.26)	94.7(83.7)	0.1(0.6)	5.3(15.7)	100.0(99.3)	70.1(73.5)		
New Guinea	2.1	1,200	17.96(10.24)	0.45(0.45)	0.70(0.21)	8.35(6.36)	16.03(29.56)	43.48(46.81)	44.0(23.3)	19.2(13.6)	36.9(63.2)	69.6(63.1)	20.6(22.2)		
Singapore	1.9	720	5.19(7.23)	3.90(3.82)	0.01(-)	6.46(15.39)	5.39(13.36)	20.95(39.80)	43.4(27.8)	30.8(38.7)	25.7(33.6)	58.5(41.8)	11.0(20.9)		
Jamaica	1.0	940	1.34(0.66)	0.84(0.47)	0.01(-)	0.41(0.30)	3.75(17.97)	6.34(19.39)	34.5(5.8)	6.5(1.6)	59.2(92.6)	84.6(79.0)	6.2(18.8)		
Trinidad & Tobago	0.94	100	6.68(6.49)	0.04(0.04)	0.04(0.02)	4.06(2.77)	4.60(4.04)	15.40(13.35)	43.8(49.1)	26.4(20.8)	29.9(30.3)	62.4(70.4)	16.4(14.2)		
Lesotho	0.85	280	3.06(1.54)	0.03(0.04)	0.25(0.23)	3.09(2.44)	3.34(7.16)	9.77(11.40)	34.2(15.9)	31.6(21.4)	34.2(62.8)	51.9(42.7)	11.5(13.4)		
Mauritius	0.73	390	3.75(2.39)	2.10(1.98)	0.01(-)	7.72(9.34)	2.63(5.61)	16.20(19.31)	36.2(22.6)	47.7(48.4)	16.2(29.1)	43.2(31.9)	22.1(26.4)		
Guyana	0.64	1,100	1.18(1.44)	- (-)	0.01(-)	2.03(3.75)	6.90(13.31)	10.11(18.50)	11.7(7.8)	20.1(20.3)	68.3(72.0)	36.8(27.7)	15.8(28.9)		
Cyprus	0.62	160	9.35(6.32)	7.60(5.11)	0.03(0.01)	4.43(13.77)	9.06(21.43)	30.46(46.63)	55.7(24.5)	14.5(29.5)	29.7(46.0)	79.3(45.4)	49.3(75.45)		
Botswana	0.60	320	34.39(35.76)	5.80(6.49)	0.01(-)	1.00(0.80)	0.68(0.78)	41.87(43.83)	96.0(96.4)	2.4(1.8)	1.6(1.8)	97.6(98.0)	69.8(73.1)		
Commonwealth Caribbean	0.53	470	6.24(13.78)	- (0.01)	0.93(1.38)	1.08(0.82)	0.71(10.21)	8.97(26.19)	79.9(57.9)	12.0(3.1)	7.9(39.0)	86.9(94.9)	16.9(49.4)		
Fiji	0.43	190	0.75(4.95)	0.05(0.05)	0.02(0.01)	2.76(3.54)	1.71(1.57)	5.29(10.11)	15.5(49.6)	52.2(35.0)	32.3(15.5)	22.9(58.7)	12.2(23.4)		
Swaziland	0.37	140	1.70(2.76)	- (-)	0.04(0.01)	1.07(0.80)	1.46(1.77)	4.25(5.34)	40.7(51.9)	25.2(15.0)	35.4(33.2)	61.8(77.6)	11.5(14.4)		
Gambia	0.33	860	8.14(37.19)	- (-)	- (-)	3.94(9.28)	0.10(0.47)	12.2(46.93)	66.8(79.3)	32.4(19.8)	0.8(1.0)	67.4(80.0)	36.9(42.2)		
Malta															

^a All flows from multilateral agencies, irrespective of their terms.

^b ODA figures are for 1972 alone.

^c Including one third of flow to East African Common Services.

^d Estimate.

TABLE 21
Commonwealth Countries - Amounts and Sources of ODA, 1971/72 Average (Contd.)

Sums not in brackets are disbursements, net of amortization
Sums in brackets are commitments in the same period

Country	Population 1971 (million) ⁽ⁱ⁾	Per capita GNP (\$US) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	Average annual amount (\$ US million) from:						Percentage of total from:			Common-wealth as percentage of total bilateral ^(xii)	Amount per head of recipient country (\$) ^(xiii)
			Britain (iii)	Canada (iv)	Australia (v)	Other DAC bilateral (vi)	Multilateral ^a (vii)	Total (viii)	Common-wealth bilateral (ix)	Other bilateral (x)	Multi-lateral ^a (xi)		
Barbados	0.24	670	3.01(1.68)	1.20(0.64)	- (-)	0.10(0.45)	0.22(2.21)	4.52(4.98)	2.2(9.0)	4.9(44.3)	97.9(83.8)	18.5(20.4)	
Bahamas	0.18	2,400	0.52(0.50)	- (-)	- (-)	0.01(0.01)	0.21(0.28)	0.74(0.79)	1.4(1.3)	28.4(35.4)	98.1(98.0)	4.2(4.4)	
Br. Solomon Islands	0.17	200	9.38(14.67)	- (-)	0.10(0.08)	0.04(0.07)	0.29(0.29)	9.81(15.10)	0.4(0.5)	3.0(1.9)	99.6(99.5)	58.4(89.9)	
W. Samoa	0.15	140	0.02(0.09)	0.03(0.03)	0.23(0.12)	0.09(0.53)	1.76(2.41)	2.12(3.77)	4.2(16.7)	83.6(76.0)	77.8(30.3)	14.5(21.7)	
Brunei	0.12	1,370	0.01(0.01)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	0.03(0.03)	0.04(0.04)	- (-)	75.0(75.0)	100.0(100.0)	0.3(0.3)	
Belize	0.12	n.a.	3.69(4.49)	0.70(0.69)	- (-)	0.01(0.39)	2.58(6.30)	6.97(11.86)	0.1(3.3)	37.0(53.1)	99.8(93.2)	56.7(96.4)	
Maldives Is.	1.11	n.a.	0.47(0.66)	- (-)	0.07(0.02)	0.04(2.88)	0.15(0.15)	0.73(3.70)	5.5(7.8)	20.6(4.1)	93.1(19.2)	6.6(33.6)	
Tonga	0.09	300	0.60(0.90)	- (-)	0.18(0.07)	0.01(0.42)	0.04(0.04)	0.82(1.42)	1.2(29.6)	4.9(2.8)	98.7(70.3)	9.1(15.8)	
New Hebrides	0.09	460	4.42(5.97)	- (-)	0.08(0.07)	0.83(0.79)	0.15(0.15)	5.48(6.97)	15.2(11.3)	2.7(2.2)	84.4(88.4)	63.7(81.1)	
Bermuda	0.05	3,800	0.01(0.01)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	0.01(0.01)	- (-)	- (-)	100.0(100.0)	0.18(0.18)	
Seychelles	0.05	70	8.21(7.82)	- (-)	- (-)	- (0.07)	0.01(0.01)	8.22(7.90)	- (0.9)	0.1(0.1)	100.0(99.1)	55.1(149.1)	
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	0.03	470	3.09(4.03)	- (-)	0.11(0.07)	- (-)	0.15(0.15)	3.35(4.25)	- (-)	4.5(3.5)	100.0(100.0)	55.8(70.8)	
Gibraltar	0.03	1,200	4.01(8.99)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	4.01(8.99)	- (-)	- (-)	100.0(100.0)	148.5(333.0)	
St. Helena	0.01	n.a.	1.49(1.60)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1.49(1.60)	- (-)	- (-)	100.0(100.0)	212.9 ^e (228.6) ^e	
Falkland Is.	0.01	n.a.	0.17(2.49)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	0.17(2.49)	- (-)	- (-)	100.0(100.0)	85.0 ^e (1245.0) ^e	

^a All flows from multilateral agencies, irrespective of their terms.

^b Less than 5,000

^c Estimate.

Source: OECD (DAC), Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Less Developed Countries, DD-353 and DD-377. Columns (i) and (ii): World Bank Atlas, 1973.

TABLE 22
Commonwealth and The World Pattern of ODA Flows, 1971/1972 Average

	By sources (\$ million)				Population of recipient countries (million)	\$ per head of recipient country populations, by sources.			
	Commonwealth bilateral	Other DAC bilateral	Multi-lateral	Total		Commonwealth bilateral	Other DAC bilateral	Multi-lateral	Total
<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Disbursements, net</u>								
India	209.0	437.2	151.2	797.4	551.1	0.38	0.79	0.27	1.45
Other Commonwealth	553.9	485.1	273.1	1,312.1	227.3	2.44	2.13	1.20	5.77
<u>Total Commonwealth</u>	<u>762.9</u>	<u>922.3</u>	<u>424.3</u>	<u>2,109.5</u>	<u>778.4</u>				
Other developing Countries	262.7	4,637.7	1,597.5	6,497.9	986.0	0.27	4.70	1.62	6.59
<u>Total, all developing countries</u>	<u>1,025.6</u>	<u>5,560.0</u>	<u>2,021.8</u>	<u>8,607.4</u>	<u>1,764.4</u>				
	<u>Commitments</u>								
India	246.1	557.8	399.1	1,203.0	551.1	0.45	1.01	0.72	2.18
Other Commonwealth	717.4	739.0	628.1	2,084.5	227.3	3.16	3.25	2.76	9.17
<u>Total Commonwealth</u>	<u>963.5</u>	<u>1,296.8</u>	<u>1,027.2</u>	<u>3,287.5</u>	<u>778.4</u>				
Other developing Countries	314.3	6,113.7	3,590.5	10,018.5	986.0	0.32	6.20	3.64	10.16
<u>Total, all developing countries</u>	<u>1,277.8</u>	<u>7,410.5</u>	<u>4,617.7</u>	<u>13,306.0</u>	<u>1,764.4</u>				

Sources: OECD (DAC), Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Less Developed Countries

DD-353 and DD-377

World Bank Atlas, 1973.

TABLE 23

Bilateral ODA Commitments from Commonwealth Donors
to all Developing Countries
By Sector and Purpose, 1973

Million US Dollars

	Australia	Britain	Canada	New Zealand
<u>Project Assistance</u>				
Agriculture	6.93	24.47 ^a	23.2	3.23
Water Supply	15.39	<u>b</u>	30.4	0.08
Communications and Transport	13.60	49.89	162.8	1.82
Education	0.28	5.32	26.5	0.55
Health	0.24	13.98	7.9	0.85
Housing and Community Development	1.21	13.74	<u>b</u>	0.19
Multi-Sector	0.67	17.63	<u>b</u>	-
Other ^c	26.46	184.86	55.1	0.91
<u>Technical Assistance</u>	116.12	178.11	62.4	13.13
of which Agriculture	13.65	22.70	..	3.20
<u>Non-Project Aid</u>				
Food Aid	23.74	0.77	92.4	1.30
Other	125.05	142.00	226.6	5.77
Total	329.69	630.77	687.3	27.83

a Renewable natural resources.

b Included in "Other".

c Including unallocated.

TABLE 24

Bilateral ODA Commitments from Commonwealth Donors
to all Developing Countries
By Sector and Purpose, 1973

	Australia	Britain	Canada	Percentage of total commitments New Zealand
<u>Project Assistance</u>				
Agriculture	2.10	3.88 ^a	3.37	11.61
Water Supply	4.66	<u>b</u>	4.42	0.29
Communications and Transport	4.12	7.91	23.69	6.54
Education	0.08	0.84	3.85	1.98
Health	0.07	2.22	1.15	3.05
Housing & Community Development	0.36	2.18	<u>b</u>	0.68
Multi-Sector	0.20	2.79	<u>b</u>	-
Other ^c	8.02	29.31	8.01	3.27
<u>Technical Assistance</u>	35.22	28.24	9.08	47.18
of which Agriculture	4.14	3.60	..	11.50
<u>Non-Project Aid</u>				
Food Aid	7.20	0.12	13.44	4.67
Other	37.93	22.51	32.96	20.73

^a Renewable natural resources.

^b Included in "Other".

^c Including unallocated.

TABLE 25
BRITAIN: COUNTRY-SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1973
ODA COMMITMENTS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)

		PROJECT AID						NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL
		Renewable natural resources	Transport & communication	Social & community services	Multi-sector projects	Other project aid	Total project aid		
Africa	Total	15.37	9.10	4.62	12.70	32.81	74.59	58.29	132.88
	Botswana	-	-	-	-	20.24	20.24	1.79	22.03
	Gambia	0.41	2.62	0.69	-	0.04	3.76	-	3.76
	Kenya	0.98	-	-	-	0.02	1.00	-	1.00
	Lesotho	0.35	1.13	2.00	12.70	0.99	17.17	0.10	17.27
	Malawi	6.13	-	-	-	1.25	7.38	-	7.38
	Mauritius	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.31	11.95	12.26
	Nigeria	1.70	-	-	-	0.80	2.49	-	2.50
	St. Helena	0.15	0.01	0.15	-	0.03	0.34	1.22	1.56
	Seychelles	0.27	2.89	1.77	-	7.61	12.55	-	12.55
	Swaziland	5.37	-	-	-	-	5.37	-	5.37
	Tanzania	-	-	-	-	1.53	1.53	-	1.53
	Zambia	-	2.45	-	-	-	2.45	43.16	45.61
	General - Unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.06
America	Total	3.21	11.26	10.89	-	9.99	35.35	4.47	39.82
	Barbados	-	-	2.76	-	-	2.76	-	2.76
	Belize	0.33	0.94	2.01	-	0.28	3.56	-	3.56
	Jamaica	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.13	-	0.13
	Antigua	0.47	0.07	0.27	-	1.15	1.95	-	1.95
	Dominica	0.13	1.01	0.94	-	0.01	2.09	-	2.09
	Grenada	0.27	1.08	0.41	-	0.16	1.92	-	1.92
	Montserrat	0.07	0.59	0.63	-	0.01	1.30	0.62	1.92
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	0.19	1.03	0.92	-	0.17	2.32	1.44	3.76
	St. Lucia	0.29	1.09	0.86	-	0.14	2.38	-	2.38
	St. Vincent	-	4.28	0.17	-	0.10	4.55	0.61	5.16
	Cayman Is.	-	0.36	0.55	-	-	0.91	-	0.91
	Turks and Caicos Is.	-	0.14	0.84	-	0.11	1.10	0.83	1.93
	Br. Virgin Is.	-	0.67	0.12	-	0.05	0.84	0.96	1.80
	Falkland Is.	0.15	0.01	0.01	-	0.08	0.25	-	0.25
	Guyana	-	-	-	-	7.60	7.60	-	7.60
	General-West Indies	1.30	-	0.39	-	-	1.69	-	1.69
Asia	Total	-	-	2.01	-	35.89	37.90	29.44	67.34
	Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.90	4.90
	India	-	-	-	-	34.33	34.33	20.84	55.17
	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	0.88	0.88	3.68	4.56
	Malaysia	-	-	-	-	0.68	0.68	-	0.68
	Singapore	-	-	2.01	-	-	2.01	0.01	2.02
Oceania	Total	4.27	2.85	7.11	0.03	1.19	15.44	2.15	17.59
	Fiji	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	0.44	1.44	3.30	0.03	0.59	5.79	-	5.79
	New Hebrides	-	0.23	0.80	-	0.03	1.07	-	1.07
	Br. Solomon Is.	3.83	1.18	2.36	-	0.57	7.94	2.10	10.04
	Western Samoa	-	-	0.61	-	-	0.61	-	0.61
	General-Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05
Europe	Total	-	-	1.33	-	-	1.33	-	1.33
	Gibraltar	-	-	1.33	-	-	1.33	-	1.33
Unspecified		-	-	-	-	0.12	0.12	-	0.12
Total		22.83	23.21	25.96	12.73	80.01	164.73	94.35	259.08

TABLE 26
BRITAIN: COUNTRY-SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1973
ODA COMMITMENTS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)

		PROJECT AID						NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL	
		Renewable natural resources	Transport & communication	Social & community services	Multi-sector projects	Other project aid	Total project aid			
		Percentage of total for each country								
Africa	Total	11.6	6.8	3.5	9.6	24.7	56.1	43.9	100.0	
	Botswana	-	-	-	-	91.9	91.9	8.1	100.0	
	Gambia	11.0	69.5	18.4	-	1.0	100.0	-	100.0	
	Kenya	97.3	-	-	-	2.2	100.0	-	100.0	
	Lesotho	2.0	6.5	11.6	73.5	5.8	99.4	0.6	100.0	
	Malawi	83.1	-	-	-	16.9	100.0	-	100.0	
	Mauritius	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	97.5	100.0	
	Nigeria	67.9	-	-	-	31.9	99.8	0.2	100.0	
	St. Helena	9.9	0.6	9.5	-	1.7	21.7	78.3	100.0	
	Seychelles	2.2	23.0	14.1	-	60.7	100.0	-	100.0	
	Swaziland	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	
	Tanzania	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	
	Zambia	-	5.4	-	-	-	5.4	94.6	100.0	
	General-unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	
America	Total	8.1	28.3	27.4	-	25.1	88.8	11.2	100.0	
	Barbados	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	
	Belize	9.2	26.5	56.5	-	7.8	100.0	-	100.0	
	Jamaica	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	
	Antigua	23.8	3.6	13.7	-	58.9	100.0	-	100.0	
	Dominica	6.2	48.1	45.1	-	0.6	100.0	-	100.0	
	Grenada	14.1	56.2	21.6	-	8.2	100.0	-	100.0	
	Montserrat	3.3	30.4	32.8	-	0.6	67.7	32.3	100.0	
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	5.2	27.4	24.5	-	4.6	61.6	38.4	100.0	
	St. Lucia	12.2	45.8	36.0	-	6.0	100.0	-	100.0	
	St. Vincent	0.1	32.9	3.2	-	1.9	88.1	11.9	100.0	
	Cayman Is.	-	39.2	60.5	-	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	
	Turks and Caicos Is.	-	7.5	43.6	-	5.8	56.9	43.1	100.0	
	Br. Virgin Is.	-	37.1	6.7	-	2.7	46.5	53.5	100.0	
	Falkland Is.	61.2	4.9	3.9	-	30.1	100.0	-	100.0	
	Guyana	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	
	General-West Indies	76.9	-	23.1	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	
Asia	Total	-	-	3.0	-	53.3	56.3	43.7	100.0	
	Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	
	India	-	-	-	-	62.2	62.2	37.8	100.0	
	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	19.4	19.4	80.6	100.0	
	Malaysia	-	-	0.4	-	99.6	100.0	-	100.0	
	Singapore	-	-	99.3	-	-	99.3	0.7	100.0	
Oceania	Total	24.3	16.2	40.4	0.2	6.8	87.8	12.2	100.0	
	Fiji	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	7.6	24.8	56.9	0.5	10.2	100.0	-	100.0	
	New Hebrides	-	21.8	75.4	-	2.8	100.0	-	100.0	
	Br. Solomon Is.	38.1	11.7	23.6	-	5.7	79.1	20.9	100.0	
	Western Samoa	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	
	General-Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	
Europe	Total	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	
	Gibraltar	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	
	Unspecified	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	
Total		8.8	9.0	10.0	4.9	30.9	63.6	36.4	100.0	

TABLE 27

BRITAIN: COUNTRY-SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1973
ODA DISBURSEMENTS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)

		PROJECT AID						NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL
		Renewable natural resources	Transport & communication	Social and community services	Multi-sector projects	Other project aid	Total project aid		
Africa	Total	7.93	6.62	15.18	17.36	10.23	57.32	19.72	77.04
Botswana		-	-	-	-	2.85	2.85	1.80	4.65
Gambia		-	0.01	-	1.22	-	1.23	-	1.23
Ghana		-	-	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.32
Kenya		4.06	-	7.10	2.68	0.06	13.90	2.66	16.56
Lesotho		-	-	3.17	-	-0.10	3.07	0.10	3.17
Malawi		0.51	-	1.95	8.60	0.57	11.63	-	11.63
Mauritius		-	-	0.49	2.66	-0.01	3.14	-	3.14
Nigeria		-	1.06	-	2.12	1.82	5.00	1.89	6.89
St. Helena		0.18	0.02	0.12	-	0.01	0.33	1.22	1.55
Seychelles		0.53	3.15	1.64	-	1.10	6.43	-	6.43
Sierra Leone		-	0.81	-	-	-	0.81	-	0.81
Swaziland		2.58	-	-	0.09	3.72	6.40	-	6.40
Uganda		-	0.45	-	-	-	0.45	-	0.45
Tanzania		0.06	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	0.27
Zambia		-	1.10	-	-	-	1.10	10.67	11.77
General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania		-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland		-	-	0.70	-	-	0.70	-	0.70
General - Unallocated		-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.06
America	Total	1.59	11.02	12.90	0.69	9.41	35.61	4.98	40.59
Barbados		-	-	1.20	-	-	1.20	-	1.20
Belize		0.20	1.28	1.54	0.33	-0.04	3.31	-	3.31
Jamaica		-	-	1.65	-	2.80	4.45	-	4.45
Antigua		0.42	0.26	0.35	-	1.51	2.54	-	2.54
Dominica		0.24	1.10	1.44	-	0.16	2.93	-	2.93
Grenada		-	1.54	0.58	-	0.20	2.31	-	2.31
Montserrat		0.14	0.43	0.58	0.21	-0.10	1.27	0.62	1.89
St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla		0.14	2.31	0.83	0.02	0.31	3.62	1.57	5.19
St. Lucia		0.28	1.14	0.98	-	0.83	3.22	-	3.22
St. Vincent		-	1.58	0.67	-	0.13	2.38	0.61	2.99
Cayman Is.		-	0.12	0.88	-	-	1.00	-	1.00
Furks and Caicos Is.		0.03	0.41	0.84	0.03	0.15	1.47	1.21	2.68
Br. Virgin Is.		-	0.73	0.32	0.10	0.06	1.21	0.97	2.18
Falkland Is.		0.04	0.12	-	-	0.25	0.41	-	0.41
Guyana		-	-	0.90	-	0.73	1.63	-	1.63
General - West Indies		0.09	-	0.14	-	2.41	2.64	-	2.64
Asia	Total	1.18	-	0.16	13.71	67.73	82.77	68.32	151.09
Bangladesh		-	-	-	-	-	-	5.03	5.03
India		-	-	-	3.40	54.59	57.99	60.40	118.39
Sri Lanka		-	-	-	-	0.72	0.72	2.87	3.59
Hong Kong		-	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Malaysia		1.18	-	0.02	5.11	0.81	7.12	-	7.12
Singapore		-	-	-	5.20	11.60	16.80	0.01	16.81
General - Asia		-	-	0.12	-	-	0.12	-	0.12
Oceania	Total	2.29	1.91	6.68	4.33	1.17	16.38	5.99	22.37
Fiji		-	-	0.37	3.46	0.13	3.96	-	3.96
Hilbert and Ellice Is.		0.45	0.72	1.85	0.03	0.49	3.55	-	3.55
New Hebrides		-	0.18	1.84	0.82	-	2.84	3.02	5.86
Br. Solomon Is.		1.84	1.00	2.40	0.02	0.24	5.49	2.23	7.72
Tonga		-	-	-	-	0.32	0.32	-	0.32
Western Samoa		-	-	0.12	-	-	0.12	-	0.12
General - Oceania		-	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.74	0.84
Europe	Total	-	-	6.07	-	11.11	17.18	-	17.18
Cyprus		-	-	-	-	0.37	0.37	-	0.37
Gibraltar		-	-	6.07	-	0.02	6.09	-	6.09
Malta		-	-	-	-	10.72	10.72	-	10.72
SPECIFIED		-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20	-	0.20
Total		12.99	19.54	40.99	36.09	99.85	209.46	99.01	308.47

TABLE 28

BRITAIN: COUNTRY-SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1973
ODA DISBURSEMENTS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)

		PROJECT AID						NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL
		Renewable natural resources	Transport & communication	Social and community services	Multi-sector projects	Other project aid	Total project aid		
Africa	Total	10.3	8.6	19.7	22.5	13.3	74.4	25.6	100.0
	Botswana	-	-	-	-	61.4	61.4	38.6	100.0
	Gambia	-	0.6	-	99.4	-	100.0	-	100.0
	Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
	Kenya	24.5	-	42.9	16.2	0.4	83.9	16.1	100.0
	Lesotho	-	-	100.0	-	-3.2	96.8	3.2	100.0
	Malawi	4.4	-	16.7	74.0	4.9	100.0	-	100.0
	Mauritius	-	-	15.6	84.6	-0.2	100.0	-	100.0
	Nigeria	-	15.5	-	30.8	26.4	72.6	27.4	100.0
	St. Helena	11.9	1.1	7.9	-	0.3	21.2	78.8	100.0
	Seychelles	8.3	49.0	25.5	-	17.2	100.0	-	100.0
	Sierra Leone	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
	Swaziland	40.4	-	-	1.4	58.2	100.0	-	100.0
	Uganda	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
	Tanzania	20.7	-	-	-	79.3	100.0	-	100.0
	Zambia	-	9.3	-	-	-	9.3	90.7	100.0
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
	General - Unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
America	Total	3.9	27.1	31.8	1.7	23.2	87.7	12.3	100.0
	Barbados	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
	Belize	6.1	38.6	46.6	9.8	-1.1	100.0	-	100.0
	Jamaica	-	-	37.0	-	63.0	100.0	-	100.0
	Antigua	16.6	10.0	13.8	-	59.6	100.0	-	100.0
	Dominica	8.2	37.4	49.1	-	5.3	100.0	-	100.0
	Grenada	-	66.5	25.0	-	8.5	100.0	-	100.0
	Montserrat	7.5	23.0	30.8	11.2	-5.5	67.0	33.0	100.0
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	2.8	44.4	15.9	0.5	6.0	69.7	30.3	100.0
	St. Lucia	8.6	35.3	30.4	-	25.7	100.0	-	100.0
	St. Vincent	-0.2	52.8	22.4	-	4.5	79.5	20.5	100.0
	Cayman Is.	-	11.8	87.7	-	0.5	100.0	-	100.0
	Turks and Caicos Is.	1.2	15.5	31.4	1.0	5.8	54.9	45.1	100.0
	Br. Virgin Is.	-	33.5	14.8	4.5	2.9	55.7	44.3	100.0
	Falkland Is.	9.6	30.5	-	-	59.9	100.0	-	100.0
	Guyana	-	-	54.9	-	45.1	100.0	-	100.0
	General - West Indies	3.5	-	5.5	-	91.0	100.0	-	100.0
Asia	Total	0.8	-	0.1	9.1	44.8	54.8	45.2	100.0
	Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
	India	-	-	-	2.9	46.1	49.0	51.0	100.0
	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	20.1	20.1	79.9	100.0
	Hong Kong	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
	Malaysia	16.5	-	0.3	71.8	11.4	100.0	-	100.0
	Singapore	-	-	-	30.9	69.0	99.9	0.1	100.0
	General - Asia	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Oceania	Total	10.2	8.5	29.9	19.4	5.2	73.2	26.8	100.0
	Fiji	-	-	9.3	87.5	3.2	100.0	-	100.0
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	12.7	20.4	52.2	0.8	13.9	100.0	-	100.0
	New Hebrides	-	3.1	31.4	14.0	-0.1	48.5	51.5	100.0
	Br. Solomon Is.	23.8	13.0	31.0	0.3	3.0	71.1	28.9	100.0
	Tonga	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
	Western Samoa	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
	General - Oceania	-	-	11.7	-	-	11.7	88.3	100.0
Europe	Total	-	-	35.3	-	64.7	100.0	-	100.0
	Cyprus	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
	Gibraltar	-	-	99.7	-	0.3	100.0	-	100.0
	Malta	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Unspecified		-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
	Total	4.2	6.3	13.3	11.7	32.4	67.9	32.1	100.0

TABLE 29

BRITAIN: COUNTRY-SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1973
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

		Million US Dollars				
		Renewable natural resources	Transport and communication	Social and community services	Other technical assistance	Total technical assistance
Africa	Total	5.95	3.78	41.47	28.36	79.56
	Botswana	0.45	0.13	1.25	0.61	2.44
	Gambia	0.15	0.03	0.62	0.34	1.14
	Ghana	0.22	0.08	3.05	0.98	4.33
	Kenya	1.31	0.45	7.06	3.90	12.73
	Lesotho	0.13	0.07	0.88	0.68	1.76
	Malawi	0.86	0.53	3.03	1.46	5.88
	Mauritius	0.04	0.03	0.86	0.80	1.73
	Nigeria	0.84	0.26	7.08	7.94	16.12
	St. Helena	0.02	0.01	0.17	0.03	0.23
	Seychelles	0.13	0.13	1.05	0.32	1.63
	Sierra Leone	0.14	0.04	1.19	0.82	2.19
	Swaziland	0.20	0.07	0.70	1.10	2.07
	Uganda	0.20	0.04	4.15	0.23	4.62
	Tanzania	-	0.01	1.01	3.15	4.17
	Zambia	0.88	1.05	6.89	1.62	10.44
	General- Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	0.34	0.85	1.62	4.49	7.29
	General- Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	0.17	-	0.17
	Unallocated-Africa	0.04	-	0.70	-0.13	0.61
America	Total	1.80	0.26	6.57	1.38	10.01
	Bahamas	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
	Barbados	0.02	0.01	0.37	0.08	0.48
	Belize	0.11	0.02	0.57	0.04	0.74
	Jamaica	0.46	0.06	0.94	0.50	1.97
	Trinidad and Tobago	0.03	0.03	0.25	0.08	0.38
	Antigua	0.04	0.01	0.13	0.15	0.33
	Dominica	0.03	0.01	0.26	0.09	0.39
	Grenada	-	-	0.11	0.02	0.13
	Montserrat	0.04	0.02	0.17	0.02	0.25
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	-	0.01	0.24	0.07	0.32
	St. Lucia	0.04	0.01	0.31	0.01	0.37
	St. Vincent	0.01	-	0.26	0.03	0.30
	Cayman Is.	0.03	0.01	0.13	0.03	0.19
	Turks and Caicos Is.	0.01	-	0.19	0.01	0.21
	Br. Virgin Is.	-	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.14
	Falkland Is.	0.02	-	0.08	0.03	0.14
	Guyana	0.02	0.01	0.30	0.04	0.38
	General - West Indies	0.54	-	1.78	-	2.32
	Unallocated-America	0.40	0.06	0.39	0.12	0.97
Asia	Total	0.55	0.43	12.01	5.22	18.21
	Bangladesh	0.01	0.01	1.03	0.89	1.94
	India	0.15	0.05	5.34	0.57	6.11
	Sri Lanka	0.07	0.02	1.41	0.44	1.95
	Brunei	-	-	0.04	0.10	0.14
	Hong Kong	-	-	0.48	0.01	0.49
	Malaysia	0.32	0.29	2.26	2.79	5.65
	Singapore	-	0.06	1.30	0.41	1.77
	Unallocated-Asia	-	-	0.15	0.01	0.16
Oceania	Total	0.98	0.80	5.92	3.90	11.60
	Fiji	0.26	0.33	1.42	2.60	4.61
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	0.16	0.17	1.25	0.27	1.86
	New Hebrides	0.03	0.03	0.81	0.20	1.07
	Papua New Guinea	0.01	-	0.23	-	0.24
	Br. Solomon Is.	0.49	0.23	1.91	0.83	3.46
	Tonga	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.19
	Western Samoa	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
	Other Oceania	-	-	0.19	-0.04	0.15
Europe	Total	0.12	0.02	0.86	0.03	1.03
	Cyprus	0.08	0.01	0.41	0.05	0.54
	Gibraltar	-	0.01	0.19	0.02	0.22
	Malta	0.04	-	0.26	-	0.30
	Unallocated-Europe	-	-	-	-0.04	-0.04
Unspecified		5.69	0.76	7.84	2.79	17.08
Total		15.10	6.04	74.68	41.68	137.50

TABLE 30

BRITAIN: COUNTRY - SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1973

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Percentage of total
for each country

		Renewable natural resources	Transport and communication	Social and community services	Other technical assistance	Total technical assistance
Africa	Total	7.5	4.8	52.1	35.6	100.0
	Botswana	18.6	5.2	51.2	25.0	100.0
	Gambia	13.1	2.4	54.0	30.5	100.0
	Ghana	5.2	1.9	70.3	22.6	100.0
	Kenya	10.3	3.5	55.5	30.6	100.0
	Lesotho	7.3	3.8	50.2	38.8	100.0
	Malawi	14.7	9.1	51.5	24.7	100.0
	Mauritius	2.4	1.6	49.5	46.5	100.0
	Nigeria	5.2	1.6	43.9	49.2	100.0
	St. Helena	7.4	5.3	74.7	12.6	100.0
	Seychelles	7.7	8.0	64.1	20.2	100.0
	Sierra Leone	6.5	2.0	54.1	37.4	100.0
	Swaziland	9.7	3.3	33.6	53.4	100.0
	Uganda	4.2	1.0	89.8	5.0	100.0
	Tanzania	0.1	0.3	24.1	75.5	100.0
	Zambia	8.4	10.1	66.0	15.5	100.0
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	4.6	11.6	22.2	61.6	100.0
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
	Unallocated - Africa	6.0	0.4	114.8	-21.2	100.0
America	Total	17.9	2.6	65.6	13.8	100.0
	Bahamas	-	-	66.7	33.3	100.0
	Barbados	3.6	1.0	77.4	18.0	100.0
	Belize	15.2	2.6	76.8	5.3	100.0
	Jamaica	23.4	3.1	48.0	25.4	100.0
	Trinidad and Tobago	7.6	7.0	64.3	21.1	100.0
	Antigua	11.3	1.5	41.4	45.9	100.0
	Dominica	8.2	2.5	67.3	22.0	100.0
	Grenada	1.9	1.9	85.2	11.1	100.0
	Montserrat	14.9	6.9	68.3	9.9	100.0
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	0.8	3.8	73.5	21.9	100.0
	St. Lucia	9.9	2.6	82.2	5.3	100.0
	St. Vincent	4.1	0.8	86.0	9.1	100.0
	Cayman Is.	14.1	3.8	66.7	15.4	100.0
	Turks and Caicos Is.	3.5	2.4	89.4	4.7	100.0
	Br. Virgin Is.	-	5.1	61.0	33.9	100.0
	Falkland Is.	12.5	1.8	60.7	25.0	100.0
	Guyana	5.9	2.6	79.7	11.8	100.0
	General - West Indies	23.3	-	76.7	-	100.0
	Unallocated - America	41.6	5.8	40.6	11.9	100.0
Asia	Total	3.0	2.3	66.0	28.7	100.0
	Bangladesh	0.3	0.5	53.2	46.1	100.0
	India	2.4	0.8	87.4	9.3	100.0
	Sri Lanka	3.8	1.1	72.3	22.8	100.0
	Brunei	-	-	28.1	71.9	100.0
	Hong Kong	0.5	-	97.5	2.0	100.0
	Malaysia	5.6	5.1	40.0	49.4	100.0
	Singapore	-	3.2	73.9	22.9	100.0
	Unallocated - Asia	-	-	92.4	7.6	100.0
Oceania	Total	8.5	6.9	51.0	33.6	100.0
	Fiji	5.6	7.2	30.8	56.4	100.0
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	8.9	9.2	67.1	14.8	100.0
	New Hebrides	3.2	3.0	75.3	18.5	100.0
	Papua New Guinea	2.0	-	96.9	1.0	100.0
	Br. Solomon Is.	14.2	6.7	55.2	23.9	100.0
	Tonga	15.2	16.5	53.2	15.2	100.0
	Western Samoa	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
	Other Oceania	-	-	120.6	-20.6	100.0
Europe	Total	11.7	1.7	84.0	2.6	100.0
	Cyprus	14.0	0.9	75.1	10.0	100.0
	Gibraltar	-	5.6	85.6	8.9	100.0
	Malta	14.5	-	85.5	-	100.0
Unspecified		33.3	4.4	45.9	16.3	100.0
Total		11.0	4.4	54.3	30.3	100.0

TABLE 31

NEW ZEALAND: COUNTRY-SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1973
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS^a

	PROJECT AID										NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL		
	Million US Dollars													
	Agriculture	Water Supply	Communi- cations & Transport	Education	Health	Housing and Community Development	Multi- Sector	Other Project Aid	Total Project Aid					
Africa	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10
Ghana	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Kenya	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Malawi	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Mauritius	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Nigeria	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Zambia	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Africa-unallocated	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
America	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Asia	0.70	-	0.31	0.95	0.32	0.01	-	0.03	0.32	0.01	-	2.32	0.11	2.43
Bangladesh	0.28	-	-	0.08	0.30	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	0.66	0.10	0.76
India	0.20	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	0.22
Maldives Is.	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	0.03	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.04
Hong Kong	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
Malaysia	0.14	-	0.31	0.52	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.99	0.01	1.00
Singapore	0.08	-	-	0.24	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.02	0.35	-	0.35
Oceania	0.64	0.25	1.30	1.39	0.10	0.03	0.02	0.30	0.10	0.03	-	4.03	6.24	10.17
Fiji	0.48	0.05	0.01	0.61	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	1.35	0.04	1.39
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.04
New Hebrides	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Cook Is.	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	0.15
Br. Solomon Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
Tonga	0.16	-	0.11	0.10	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	0.01	0.45
Western Samoa	-	0.20	1.07	-	0.05	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	1.39	0.01	1.40
Niue	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.07	1.58	1.65
Tokelau Is.	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.37 ^b	0.44
Oceania-unallocated	-	-	0.07	0.40	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48	0.03 ^b	0.51
Europe	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Cyprus	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Total	1.34	0.25	1.61	2.45	0.43	0.04	0.02	0.34	6.48	0.04	-	6.48	6.35	12.83

^a Including technical assistance.^b Includes food aid of \$0.01 million.

TABLE 32

NEW ZEALAND: COUNTRY-SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
 TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1973
 GROSS DISBURSEMENTS^a

	PROJECT AID										NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL
	Agriculture	Water Supply	Communication & transport	Education	Health	Housing & Community development	Multi-Sector	Other project aid	Total project aid			
Africa												
Total	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Ghana	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Kenya	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Malawi	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Mauritius	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Nigeria	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Zambia	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Africa-unallocated	-	-	-	-100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
America												
Total	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	50.0	100.0	-	-	100.0
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	50.0	100.0	-	-	100.0
Asia												
Total	28.0	-	12.8	39.1	13.2	0.4	-	1.2	95.5	4.5	100.0	
Bangladesh	36.8	-	-	10.5	39.5	-	-	-	86.8	13.2	100.0	
India	90.9	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	
Maldives Is.	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	75.0	25.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	
Hong Kong	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	
Malaysia	14.0	-	31.0	52.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	
Singapore	22.9	-	-	68.6	2.9	-	-	5.7	100.0	-	100.0	
Oceania												
Total	6.2	2.4	12.7	13.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	2.9	39.2	60.8	100.0	
Fiji	34.5	3.6	0.7	43.9	-	-	-	14.4	97.1	2.9	100.0	
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	
New Hebrides	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	
Cook Is.	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	0.2	-	3.4	96.6	100.0	
Br. Solomon Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	
Tonga	-	-	-	22.2	8.9	6.7	-	-	97.8	2.2	100.0	
Western Samoa	35.6	14.3	76.4	-	3.6	-	-	5.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	
Niue	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	0.6	-	4.2	95.8	100.0	
Tokelau Is.	-	-	-	15.9	-	-	-	-	15.9	84.1	100.0	
Oceania-unallocated	-	-	13.7	78.4	2.0	-	-	-	94.1	5.9	100.0	
Europe												
Total	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Cyprus	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Total	10.4	1.9	12.5	19.1	3.4	0.3	0.2	2.7	50.5	49.5	100.0	

^a Including technical assistance.

TABLE 33
NEW ZEALAND: COUNTRY-SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1973
GROSS COMMITMENTS ^a

		PROJECT AID							NON-PROJECT AID		GRAND TOTAL
		Agriculture	Water supply	Communi- cations & transport	Education	Health	Housing and commu- nity develop- ment	Other project aid	Total project aid		
Million US Dollars											
Africa	Total	0.02	-	0.07	0.20	-	-	0.19	0.48	-	0.48
	Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.19	-	0.19
	Tanzania	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
	Zambia	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.07
	Africa-unallocated	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.20
Asia	Total	2.86	-	0.15	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	3.13	0.40	3.53
	Bangladesh	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.63	0.20	1.83
	India	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	-	0.36
	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
	Malaysia	0.85	-	0.14	-	-	0.05	-	1.04	-	1.04
	Singapore	0.02	-	0.01	0.02	0.01	-	0.01	0.07	-	0.07
	Asia--unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
Oceania	Total	2.08	0.06	1.79	0.94	0.60	0.17	1.93	7.57	4.93	12.50
	Fiji	1.56	0.02	0.03	0.31	0.11	-	0.01	2.04	0.01	2.05
	Gilbert & Ellice Is.	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.05
	Papua New Guinea	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08
	Br. Solomon Is.	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
	Tonga	0.13	-	0.19	0.12	0.03	-	0.95	1.42	0.14	1.56
	Western Samoa	0.05	-	0.74	-	0.07	-	0.12	0.98	-	0.98
	Cook Is.	0.25	0.04	0.03	0.27	0.25	0.17	0.34	1.35	2.80	4.15
	Niue	-	-	0.02	0.06	-	-	0.46	0.54	1.55	2.09
	Tokelau Is.	-	-	-	0.08	0.10	-	0.04	0.22	0.40	0.62
	Oceania - unallocated	-	-	0.76	0.10	0.04	-	0.01	0.91	-	0.91
Unspecified		-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	0.35	-	0.35
Total		4.96	0.06	2.01	1.51	0.64	0.22	2.13	11.53	5.33	16.86

a. Including technical assistance.

TABLE 34

NEW ZEALAND: COUNTRY-SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL AID
TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, 1973
GROSS COMMITMENTS^a

	PROJECT AID										NON-PROJECT AID	GRAND TOTAL	
	Agriculture	Water Supply	Communications and Transport	Education	Health	Housing and Community Development	Other Project Aid	Total Project Aid					
Africa													
Total	4.2	-	14.6	41.7	-	-	39.5	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Tanzania	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Zambia	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Africa-unallocated	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Asia													
Total	81.0	-	4.2	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.3	88.7	11.3	100.0	100.0	11.3	100.0
Bangladesh	89.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.1	10.9	100.0	100.0	10.9	100.0
India	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Malaysia	81.7	-	13.5	-	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Singapore	28.6	-	14.3	28.6	14.3	-	14.3	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Asia-unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Oceania													
Total	16.6	0.5	14.3	7.5	4.8	1.4	15.4	60.6	39.4	100.0	100.0	39.4	100.0
Fiji	76.1	1.0	1.5	15.1	5.4	-	0.5	99.5	0.5	100.0	100.0	0.5	100.0
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	-	-	40.0	-	-	-	-	40.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Papua New Guinea	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Br. Solomon Is.	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Tonga	8.3	-	12.2	7.7	1.9	-	60.9	91.0	9.0	100.0	100.0	9.0	100.0
Western Samoa	5.1	-	75.5	-	7.1	-	12.2	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Cook Is.	6.0	1.0	0.7	6.5	6.0	4.1	8.2	32.5	67.5	100.0	100.0	67.5	100.0
Niue	-	-	1.0	2.9	-	-	22.0	25.8	74.2	100.0	100.0	74.2	100.0
Tokelau Is.	-	-	-	12.9	16.1	-	6.5	35.5	64.5	100.0	100.0	64.5	100.0
Oceania-unallocated	-	-	83.5	11.0	4.4	-	1.1	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Unspecified	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Total	29.4	0.4	11.9	9.0	3.8	1.3	12.6	68.4	31.6	100.0	100.0	31.6	100.0

^a Including technical assistance.

TABLE 35

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE^aBy type^b and recipient

Number of persons

		Advisers and Experts								Students		Trainees	
		Educational		Operational		Advisers		Total		1972	1973	1972	1973
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973				
Africa	Total	5,289	4,483	5,415	4,532	286	280	10,990	9,295	3,415	3,173	1,810	1,903
	Botswana	64	99	315	302	9	12	388	413	43	56	44	56
	Gambia	23	28	41	44	7	7	71	79	96	95	38	64
	Ghana	372	274	48	47	19	17	439	338	488	456	241	222
	Kenya	1,094	896	543	522	47	38	1,684	1,456	367	377	247	355
	Lesotho	34	39	81	94	4	7	119	140	53	79	51	47
	Malawi	250	223	757	678	16	10	1,023	911	155	152	81	115
	Mauritius	38	32	26	23	11	16	75	71	202	241	43	41
	Nigeria	914	900	379	365	22	21	1,315	1,286	770	752	406	415
	St. Helena	8	5	21	30	3	1	32	36	7	6	5	8
	Seychelles	24	32	77	93	15	14	116	139	74	83	44	58
	Sierra Leone	167	122	64	58	2	1	233	181	220	208	70	59
	Swaziland	95	84	125	131	4	6	224	221	45	50	54	61
	Uganda	885	384	312	173	36	11	1,233	568	376	216	157	97
	Tanzania	111	49	5	2	65	64	181	115	158	239	125	160
	Zambia	1,134	1,004	1,944	1,374	19	22	3,097	2,400	115	141	150	120
	General-Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	1	246	673	595	7	32	681	873	39	19	45	24
	General-Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	67	66	4	1	-	1	71	68	-	3	-	1
America	Total	310	247	377	406	131	100	818	753	717	595	554	633
	Bahamas	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	8	2	1	1
	Barbados	9	13	40	41	9	7	58	61	109	77	69	84
	Belize	3	-	35	46	11	9	49	55	84	82	19	31
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
	Jamaica	55	25	87	81	42	27	184	133	124	129	99	107
	Trinidad and Tobago	6	1	10	11	6	4	22	16	73	54	82	89
	Antigua	18	21	5	5	6	3	29	29	15	9	27	21
	Dominica	10	13	10	9	5	3	25	25	18	11	41	47
	Grenada	11	5	3	5	4	2	18	12	28	23	32	28
	Montserrat	7	3	13	16	3	2	23	21	14	8	15	13
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	20	20	23	20	7	2	50	42	20	15	22	15
	St. Lucia	35	22	18	20	2	1	55	43	37	25	46	49
	St. Vincent	20	17	7	5	4	2	31	24	26	19	34	26
	Cayman Is.	23	35	27	30	1	-	51	65	7	2	8	9
	Turks and Caicos Is.	9	7	23	29	1	2	33	38	4	3	-	4
	Br. Virgin Is.	1	1	23	27	2	1	26	29	15	9	6	12
	Falkland Is.	18	9	20	15	1	-	39	24	-	-	-	-
	Guyana	31	16	18	22	9	7	58	45	103	100	52	44
	General-West Indies	34	39	15	22	18	28	67	89	31	26	1	51
Asia	Total	201	270	228	226	80	81	509	577	3,151	3,533	1,130	1,308
	Bangladesh	14	5	8	15	6	8	28	28	302	371	45	84
	India	37	30	15	21	12	13	64	64	849	791	468	519
	Maldivo Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	32	3	5
	Sri Lanka	16	18	3	6	9	7	28	31	509	490	154	144
	Brunei	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	2	2	-
	Hong Kong	2	17	-	-	-	-	2	17	128	109	40	57
	Malaysia	71	106	183	177	38	46	292	329	911	1,328	238	340
	Singapore	61	82	19	7	15	7	95	96	423	410	180	159
Oceania	Total	260	2,523	760	7,976	22	88	1,042	10,587	355	672	471	980
	Fiji	91	84	261	281	4	35	356	400	116	180	52	69
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	45	41	110	109	5	5	160	155	19	63	25	19
	New Hebrides	35	43	72	89	2	2	109	134	9	56	8	8
	Papua New Guinea	3	2,239	-	7,182	-	-	3	9,421	9	27	132	651
	Br. Solomon Is.	76	71	293	286	3	4	372	361	25	40	28	44
	Tonga	4	4	22	26	8	6	34	36	31	60	35	26
	Western Samoa	6	4	2	3	-	10	8	17	74	138	105	79
	Other Oceania	-	37	-	-	-	26	-	63	72	108	86	84
Europe	Total	65	45	40	48	6	8	111	101	278	285	49	129
	Cyprus	21	27	-	7	2	1	23	35	189	187	27	55
	Gibraltar	7	2	38	38	2	6	47	46	56	70	7	53
	Malta	37	16	2	3	2	1	41	20	33	28	15	21
Total		6,125	7,568	6,820	13,188	525	557	13,470	21,313	7,916	8,258	4,014	4,953

^a Provided by Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand only.^b Excluding volunteers.

TABLE 36

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE^aBy type^b and recipient

Man-months

		Advisers and Experts								Students		Trainees	
		Educational		Operational		Advisers		Total					
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973				
Africa	Total	47,610	44,592	51,870	18,356	2,124	2,034	101,604	64,982	19,768	19,414	7,912	8,06
	Botswana	622	912	3,237	297	42	101	3,901	1,310	202	276	177	23
	Gambia	181	291	402	495	82	45	665	831	513	583	144	24
	Ghana	2,589	2,809	341	452	137	109	3,067	3,370	3,155	3,195	910	82
	Kenya	11,673	8,892	5,838	497	426	237	17,937	9,626	1,940	2,151	1,315	1,45
	Lesotho	151	376	729	910	24	23	904	1,309	307	522	198	22
	Malawi	2,007	2,329	6,813	594	75	67	8,895	2,990	792	937	311	45
	Mauritius	290	323	271	210	92	123	653	656	1,234	1,380	167	17
	Nigeria	6,861	8,831	3,411	3,592	115	128	10,387	12,551	4,469	4,335	1,710	1,71
	St. Helena	60	56	157	280	15	7	232	343	37	48	20	3
	Seychelles	199	327	693	556	121	90	1,013	973	225	385	176	22
	Sierra Leone	1,503	1,208	552	536	1	8	2,056	1,752	1,220	1,211	259	22
	Swaziland	810	853	1,215	1,125	21	27	2,046	2,005	237	302	253	24
	Uganda	7,960	3,820	3,120	1,625	205	76	11,285	5,521	2,339	1,446	606	41
	Tanzania	800	492	29	16	556	470	1,385	978	1,024	1,535	862	91
	Zambia	11,232	10,052	18,296	1,270	161	190	29,689	11,512	560	891	596	51
	General-Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	10	2,385	6,744	5,890	51	330	6,805	8,605	271	189	176	15
	General-Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	662	636	22	11	-	3	684	650	-	19	-	-
America	Total	2,508	2,530	3,331	3,774	1,036	831	6,875	7,135	4,180	3,918	3,189	3,39
	Bahamas	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	58	11	3	-
	Barbados	45	128	329	370	95	70	469	568	540	474	392	49
	Belize	34	-	295	440	114	54	443	494	543	575	74	14
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	-	-
	Jamaica	407	256	831	736	412	252	1,650	1,244	688	796	617	49
	Trinidad and Tobago	50	3	98	102	30	33	178	138	373	304	463	50
	Antigua	178	218	41	46	28	20	247	284	114	65	209	11
	Dominica	91	132	83	86	45	27	219	245	115	64	234	24
	Grenada	86	48	29	46	33	21	148	115	167	152	199	23
	Montserrat	47	30	116	150	18	18	181	198	86	50	93	9
	St. Kitts Nevis & Anguilla	195	212	210	188	44	18	449	418	117	86	106	7
	St. Lucia	334	205	175	190	15	2	524	397	176	203	220	27
	St. Vincent	169	178	68	50	15	14	252	242	147	119	230	19
	Cayman Is.	210	372	236	280	6	-	452	652	19	10	32	3
	Turks and Caicos Is.	77	74	181	270	6	16	264	360	24	14	-	1
	Br. Virgin Is.	10	11	171	258	9	6	190	275	73	67	24	4
	Falkland Is.	126	98	201	142	1	-	328	240	-	-	-	-
	Guyana	271	160	162	198	89	70	522	428	668	710	281	20
	General-West Indies	178	405	105	202	76	210	359	817	260	215	12	22
Asia	Total	1,436	1,476	1,768	1,436	583	371	3,787	3,283	21,150	26,466	4,411	5,01
	Bangladesh	98	28	43	47	31	12	172	87	1,488	2,100	125	328
	India	173	150	49	142	48	61	270	353	4,916	4,551	1,526	1,567
	Maldives Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	339	10	27
	Sri Lanka	104	97	13	58	49	17	166	172	2,913	3,272	463	524
	Brunei	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	48	33	6	7	-
	Hong Kong	14	150	-	-	-	-	14	150	763	611	182	186
	Malaysia	478	480	1,588	1,128	356	229	2,422	1,837	7,575	12,088	1,115	1,404
	Singapore	569	523	75	61	99	52	743	636	3,226	3,500	983	984
Oceania	Total	2,382	24,081	7,862	81,982	136	281	10,380	106,344	3,162	6,416	2,772	5,295
	Fiji	770	715	2,454	1,785	26	121	3,250	2,621	843	1,535	220	291
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	431	406	1,142	993	23	12	1,596	1,411	129	530	109	94
	New Hebrides	318	430	782	800	5	7	1,105	1,237	50	488	55	35
	Papua New Guinea	20	21,517	-	76,027	-	-	20	97,544	59	206	471	3,155
	Br. Solomon Is.	766	701	3,226	2,107	18	26	4,010	2,834	124	309	134	176
	Tonga	35	11	252	248	64	58	351	317	276	624	161	139
	Western Samoa	42	15	6	22	-	25	48	62	817	1,473	728	602
	Other Oceania	-	287	-	-	-	32	-	319	864	1,252	894	804
Europe	Total	620	450	358	434	55	48	1,033	932	1,534	1,654	146	336
	Cyprus	242	270	-	65	20	6	262	341	998	1,061	73	182
	Gibraltar	21	20	348	342	16	36	385	398	356	438	28	130
	Malta	357	160	10	27	19	6	386	193	180	155	45	24
	Total	54,556	73,129	65,189	105,982	3,934	3,565	123,679	182,676	49,794	57,868	18,430	22,112

^a Provided by Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand only.^b Excluding volunteers.

TABLE 37

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE- ADVISERS^a

By supplying and receiving countries

Number of persons

		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Africa	Total	154	108	132	162	-	9	-	1
	Botswana	6	5	3	6	-	1	-	-
	Gambia	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ghana	15	11	4	5	-	1	-	-
	Kenya	35	25	12	11	-	2	-	-
	Lesotho	4	2	-	5	-	-	-	-
	Malawi	16	8	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Mauritius	9	11	2	5	-	-	-	-
	Nigeria	18	14	4	6	-	1	-	-
	St. Helena	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sierra Leone	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Swaziland	4	1	-	5	-	-	-	-
	Uganda	7	4	29	6	-	-	-	1
	Tanzania	-	-	65	61	-	3	-	-
	Zambia	6	4	13	17	-	1	-	-
	General- Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	7	-	-	32	-	-	-	-
	General Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
America	Total	68	44	60	54	-	-	3	2
	Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	4	2	5	5	-	-	-	-
	Belize	9	7	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	9	4	30	21	-	-	3	2
	Trinidad and Tobago	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-
	Antigua	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Dominica	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Grenada	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
	Montserrat	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	St. Lucia	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
	St. Vincent	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Cayman Is.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Turks and Caicos Is.	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Br. Virgin Is.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Falkland Is.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guyana	3	1	6	6	-	-	-	-
	General-West Indies	18	16	-	12	-	-	-	-
Asia	Total	43	18	10	17	4	21	23	25
	Bangladesh	5	-	-	-	1	5	-	3
	India	9	3	2	3	-	6	1	1
	Maldives Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sri Lanka	9	2	-	1	-	4	-	-
	Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malaysia	14	8	7	13	1	6	16	19
	Singapore	6	5	1	-	2	-	6	2
Oceania	Total	18	9	-	1	1	14	3	64
	Fiji	4	3	-	1	-	8	-	23
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	5	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
	New Hebrides	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Br. Solomon Is.	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
	Tonga	4	3	-	-	1	-	3	3
	Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Europe	Total	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cyprus	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gibraltar	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malta	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		289	187	202	234	5	44	29	92

^a Excluding educational advisers.

TABLE 38
INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - ADVISERS ^a

		By field of work									Number of persons in 1973
		Economic planning	Public administra- tion	Public utilities	Industry	Trade	Agriculture	Health services	Social services	Other & unspec- ified	Total
DONORS											
Australia		3	1	5	4	-	28	1	2	-	44
Britain		22	42	34	-	15	48	9	12	5	187
Canada		45	56	55	26	5	39	4	3	1	234
New Zealand		-	14	62	-	-	14	1	-	1	92
Total		70	113	156	30	20	129	15	17	7	557
RECIPIENTS											
Africa	Total	53	62	56	15	11	64	8	7	4	280
Botswana		3	4	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	12
Gambia		1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	7
Ghana		5	5	2	-	-	4	-	-	1	17
Kenya		7	7	3	2	1	16	1	1	-	38
Lesotho		-	1	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	7
Malawi		2	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	1	10
Mauritius		6	5	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	16
Nigeria		2	6	6	-	1	5	-	1	-	21
St. Helena		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Seychelles		2	2	2	-	1	5	1	1	-	14
Sierra Leone		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Swaziland		4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Uganda		-	2	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	11
Tanzania		12	20	17	2	-	12	-	1	-	64
Zambia		3	6	-	3	-	6	3	1	-	22
General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania		5	-	20	2	4	1	-	-	-	32
General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
America	Total	8	31	17	8	4	26	2	4	-	100
Bahamas		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados		2	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	7
Belize		2	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	9
Bermuda		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica		1	11	3	6	-	5	1	-	-	27
Trinidad and Tobago		-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Antigua		-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Dominica		-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Grenada		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Montserrat		-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
St. Lucia		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Vincent		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Cayman Is.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turks and Caicos Is.		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Br. Virgin Is.		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Falkland Is.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana		-	1	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	7
General - West Indies		2	11	2	-	3	9	-	1	-	28
Asia	Total	3	7	34	6	2	25	3	1	-	81
Bangladesh		-	-	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	8
India		-	-	2	2	-	7	1	1	-	13
Maldivo Is.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka		1	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	7
Brunei		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia		2	6	25	1	1	9	2	-	-	46
Singapore		-	1	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	7
Oceania	Total	4	12	49	1	1	14	2	3	2	88
Fiji		2	-	19	1	1	8	-	3	1	35
Gilbert and Ellice Is.		1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
New Hebrides		-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Papua New Guinea		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Br. Solomon Is.		1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
Tonga		-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Western Samoa		-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Other Oceania		-	10	13	-	-	1	1	-	1	26
Europe	Total	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	8
Cyprus		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Gibraltar		2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Malta		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total		70	113	156	30	20	129	15	17	7	557

^a Excluding educational advisers.

TABLE 39
INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE-PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION ^a
By supplying and receiving country

		Number of persons							
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Africa	Total	4,946	4,189	333	294	9	-	1	-
	Botswana	62	86	2	13	-	-	-	-
	Gambia	23	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ghana	311	233	61	41	-	-	-	-
	Kenya	1,035	847	59	49	-	-	-	-
	Lesotho	25	34	9	5	-	-	-	-
	Malawi	246	222	1	1	3	-	-	-
	Mauritius	36	32	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Nigeria	837	810	77	90	-	-	-	-
	St. Helena	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	24	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sierra Leone	167	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Swaziland	95	80	-	4	-	-	-	-
	Uganda	855	374	29	10	-	-	1	-
	Tanzania	54	22	57	27	-	-	-	-
	Zambia	1,092	973	38	31	4	-	-	-
	General- Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	1	234	-	12	-	-	-	-
	General- Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	67	55	-	11	-	-	-	-
America	Total	182	179	128	67	-	-	-	1
	Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	4	8	5	5	-	-	-	-
	Belize	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	14	6	41	18	-	-	-	1
	Trinidad and Tobago	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
	Antigua	10	15	8	6	-	-	-	-
	Dominica	9	12	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Grenada	5	3	6	2	-	-	-	-
	Montserrat	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	11	11	9	9	-	-	-	-
	St. Lucia	21	13	14	9	-	-	-	-
	St. Vincent	9	13	11	4	-	-	-	-
	Cayman Is.	23	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Turks and Caicos Is.	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Br. Virgin Is.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Falkland Is.	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guyana	16	9	15	7	-	-	-	-
	General-West Indies	23	34	11	5	-	-	-	-
Asia	Total	157	209	35	28	4	33	5	-
	Bangladesh	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	India	36	30	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Maldive Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sri Lanka	16	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Brunei	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malaysia	44	73	21	13	1	20	5	-
	Singapore	45	54	13	15	3	13	-	-
Oceania	Total	245	244	-	2	15	2,251	-	26
	Fiji	87	63	-	-	4	14	-	7
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	43	39	-	-	2	2	-	-
	New Hebrides	34	41	-	-	1	-	-	2
	Papua New Guinea	3	4	-	-	-	2,235	-	-
	Br. Solomon Is.	73	69	-	-	3	-	-	2
	Tonga	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
	Western Samoa	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	2
	Other Oceania	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	10
Europe	Total	65	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cyprus	21	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gibraltar	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malta	37	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		5,595	4,866	496	391	28	2,284	6	27

^a Excluding volunteers.

TABLE 40

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION^a

By type of work

Number of persons in 1973

	Teachers						Adminis- trators	Advisers	Total	
	Primary and secondary	University and higher technical	Teacher training	Technical and vocational	Other and unspecified	Total Teachers				
DONORS										
Australia	1,448	24	111	437	80	2,100	159	25	2,284	
Britain	2,732	1,211	198	327	-	4,468	324	74	4,866	
Canada	62	60	63	102	-	287	51	53	391	
New Zealand	-	-	2	1	-	3	5	19	27	
Total	4,242	1,295	374	867	80	6,858	539	171	7,568	
RECIPIENTS										
Africa	Total	2,548	1,096	181	275	-	4,100	287	96	4,483
Botswana		42	12	17	11	-	82	5	12	99
Gambia		19	1	2	-	-	22	3	3	28
Ghana		87	136	25	13	-	261	10	3	274
Kenya		673	59	45	67	-	844	7	45	896
Lesotho		26	3	2	3	-	34	1	4	39
Malawi		84	97	8	24	-	213	9	1	223
Mauritius		7	20	1	-	-	28	4	-	32
Nigeria		371	355	28	37	-	791	98	11	900
St. Helena		2	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	5
Seychelles		16	-	4	6	-	26	4	2	32
Sierra Leone		63	57	-	1	-	121	1	-	122
Swaziland		44	-	7	17	-	68	16	-	84
Uganda		339	2	18	4	-	363	20	1	384
Tanzania		24	16	4	3	-	47	2	-	49
Zambia		749	70	19	87	-	925	77	2	1,004
General- Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania		-	215	1	1	-	217	18	11	246
General- Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland		2	53	-	-	-	55	11	-	66
America	Total	66	48	26	73	-	213	20	14	247
Bahamas		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados		3	3	-	6	-	12	-	1	13
Belize		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica		1	4	7	9	-	21	3	1	25
Trinidad and Tobago		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Antigua		8	1	1	10	-	20	1	-	21
Dominica		4	-	1	6	-	11	1	1	13
Grenada		1	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	5
Montserrat		1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	3
St. Kitts Nevis & Anguilla		6	-	2	8	-	16	2	2	20
St. Lucia		-	-	4	11	-	15	4	3	22
St. Vincent		1	-	5	9	-	15	1	1	17
Cayman Is.		30	-	-	3	-	33	2	-	35
Turks and Caicos Is.		1	-	3	1	-	5	1	1	7
Br. Virgin Is.		1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Falkland Is.		9	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9
Guyana		-	10	1	5	-	16	-	-	16
General-West Indies		-	30	2	1	-	33	3	3	39
Asia	Total	60	102	22	37	-	221	29	20	270
Bangladesh		-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	5
India		8	6	7	-	-	21	-	9	30
Maldives Is.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka		-	14	1	-	-	15	3	-	18
Brunei		12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12
Hong Kong		-	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	17
Malaysia		39	39	3	8	-	89	9	8	106
Singapore		1	24	11	29	-	65	17	-	82
Oceania	Total	1,545	36	145	479	80	2,285	199	39	2,523
Fiji		23	6	4	24	-	57	9	18	84
Gilbert and Ellice Is.		20	1	8	5	-	34	7	-	41
New Hebrides		21	-	9	-	-	30	11	2	43
Papua New Guinea		1,448	4	111	434	80	2,077	156	6	2,239
Br. Solomon Is.		31	-	13	16	-	60	9	2	71
Tonga		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Western Samoa		2	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
Other Oceania		-	25	-	-	-	25	4	8	37
Europe	Total	23	13	-	3	-	39	4	2	45
Cyprus		23	-	-	3	-	26	1	-	27
Gibraltar		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Malta		-	13	-	-	-	13	2	1	16
Total		4,242	1,295	374	867	80	6,858	539	171	7,568

^a Excluding volunteers.

TABLE 41
INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE-OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL (NON-EDUCATIONAL)
By supplying and receiving countries

		Number of persons									
		Britain		Australia		Britain		Australia			
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973		
Africa	Total	5,412	4,532	3	-						
	Botswana	314	302	1	-	St. Vincent	7	5	-	-	
	Gambia	41	44	-	-	Cayman Is.	27	30	-	-	
	Ghana	47	47	1	-	Turks and Caicos Is.	23	29	-	-	
	Kenya	542	522	1	-	Br. Virgin Is.	23	27	-	-	
	Lesotho	81	94	-	-	Falkland Is.	20	15	-	-	
	Malawi	757	678	-	-	Guyana	18	22	-	-	
	Mauritius	26	23	-	-	General-West Indies	15	22	-	-	
	Nigeria	379	365	-	-	Asia	Total	152	142	76	84
	St. Helena	21	30	-	-	Bangladesh	4	4	4	11	
	Seychelles	77	93	-	-	India	5	10	10	11	
	Sierra Leone	64	58	-	-	Maldive Is.	-	-	-	-	
	Swaziland	125	131	-	-	Sri Lanka	2	6	1	-	
	Uganda	312	173	-	-	Brunei	-	-	-	-	
	Tanzania	5	2	-	-	Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	
	Zambia	1,944	1,374	-	-	Malaysia	135	116	48	61	
	General- Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	673	595	-	-	Singapore	6	6	13	1	
	General- Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	4	1	-	-	Oceania	Total	742	779	18	7,197
America	Total	377	406	-	-	Fiji	256	275	5	6	
	Bahamas	-	2	-	-	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	109	107	1	2	
	Barbados	40	41	-	-	New Hebrides	71	89	1	-	
	Belize	35	46	-	-	Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	7,182	
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	Br. Solomon Is.	284	282	9	4	
	Jamaica	87	81	-	-	Tonga	22	26	-	-	
	Trinidad and Tobago	10	11	-	-	Western Samoa	-	-	2	3	
	Antigua	5	5	-	-	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	
	Dominica	10	9	-	-	Europe	Total	40	48	-	-
	Grenada	3	5	-	-	Cyprus	-	7	-	-	
	Montserrat	13	16	-	-	Gibraltar	38	38	-	-	
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	23	20	-	-	Malta	2	3	-	-	
	St. Lucia	18	20	-	-	Total	6,723	5,907	97	7,231	

TABLE 42

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE-OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL (NON-EDUCATIONAL)

By field of work

		Number of persons in 1973									
		Econo- mic planning	Public adminis- tration	Public utilities	Industry	Trade	Agricul- ture	Health Services	Social Services	Other and un- specified	Total
DONORS											
Australia		44	3,244	2,249	161	81	834	489	154	25	7,281
Britain		218	1,157	2,117	-	194	1,044	614	112	451	5,907
Canada		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		262	4,401	4,366	161	275	1,878	1,103	266	476	13,188
RECIPIENTS											
Africa Total		158	828	1,763	-	146	777	376	85	399	4,532
Botswana		24	83	59	-	20	81	4	1	30	302
Gambia		3	5	9	-	1	18	7	-	1	44
Ghana		1	4	23	-	2	9	4	1	3	47
Kenya		13	104	162	-	7	118	82	11	25	522
Lesotho		1	32	28	-	4	12	6	1	10	94
Malawi		23	116	236	-	30	141	29	13	90	678
Mauritius		1	6	3	-	1	3	3	3	3	23
Nigeria		2	59	156	-	7	74	50	5	12	365
St. Helena		2	7	4	-	2	3	6	-	6	30
Seychelles		3	32	28	-	-	7	17	5	1	93
Sierra Leone		4	10	24	-	-	12	6	-	2	58
Swaziland		8	24	31	-	3	38	8	3	16	131
Uganda		11	45	8	-	26	22	31	27	3	173
Tanzania		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Zambia		58	237	541	-	38	214	120	15	151	1,374
General- Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania		4	64	451	-	5	25	3	-	43	595
General- Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
America Total		17	91	68	-	9	97	107	10	7	406
Bahamas		-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Barbados		1	4	11	-	1	6	13	5	-	41
Belize		2	13	3	-	-	11	17	-	-	46
Bermuda		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica		2	22	17	-	3	24	10	1	2	81
Trinidad and Tobago		1	-	3	-	-	5	1	-	1	11
Antigua		-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	5
Dominica		-	1	-	-	2	4	2	-	-	9
Grenada		-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	5
Montserrat		2	4	3	-	-	2	5	-	-	16
St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla		-	5	3	-	-	2	10	-	-	20
St. Lucia		-	1	1	-	-	3	13	2	-	20
St. Vincent		-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Cayman Is.		-	10	5	-	-	7	6	2	-	30
Turks and Caicos Is.		1	12	4	-	-	1	7	-	4	29
Br. Virgin Is.		4	8	6	-	1	3	5	-	-	27
Falkland Is.		-	3	1	-	1	5	5	-	-	15
Guyana		4	1	4	-	1	5	7	-	-	22
General-West Indies		-	2	4	-	-	16	-	-	-	22
Asia Total		8	13	104	10	8	56	27	-	-	226
Bangladesh		-	1	2	-	1	-	11	-	-	15
India		-	-	2	-	3	13	3	-	-	21
Maldives		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka		1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	6
Brunei		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia		7	9	98	10	1	39	13	-	-	177
Singapore		-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	7
Oceania Total		75	3,451	2,422	151	111	942	583	171	70	7,976
Fiji		15	51	108	-	16	48	31	11	1	281
Gilbert and Ellice Is.		2	34	35	-	2	16	7	4	9	109
New Hebrides		10	37	9	-	2	5	18	1	7	89
Papua New Guinea		38	3,244	2,201	151	81	812	476	154	25	7,182
Br. Solomon Is.		8	78	58	-	10	56	50	1	25	286
Tonga		2	7	8	-	-	5	1	-	3	26
Western Samoa		-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Europe Total		4	18	9	-	1	6	10	-	-	48
Cyprus		1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	7
Gibraltar		3	17	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	38
Malta		-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
Total		262	4,401	4,366	161	275	1,878	1,103	266	476	13,188

TABLE 43

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE-TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By country of origin and donor country

Number of persons

	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	
Africa	Total	1,360	1,455	288	287	149	141	13	20
	Botswana	34	44	7	9	3	3	-	-
	Gambia	35	57	-	-	3	7	-	-
	Ghana	192	174	30	24	17	22	2	2
	Kenya	162	299	65	41	16	14	4	1
	Lesotho	31	27	13	12	7	6	-	2
	Malawi	72	108	-	1	8	4	1	2
	Mauritius	39	26	-	6	4	7	-	2
	Nigeria	335	330	43	49	27	29	1	7
	St. Helena	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	44	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sierra Leone	65	54	-	-	5	4	-	1
	Swaziland	34	47	12	10	6	4	2	-
	Uganda	115	74	18	12	24	11	-	-
	Tanzania	36	63	78	77	11	18	-	2
	Zambia	114	85	21	25	12	9	3	1
	General- Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	39	1	-	20	6	3	-	-
	General- Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
America	Total	274	363	275	269	5	1	-	-
	Bahamas	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	37	51	32	33	-	-	-	-
	Belize	16	24	3	7	-	-	-	-
	Bermuda	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	51	69	46	38	2	-	-	-
	Trinidad & Tobago	35	52	46	37	1	-	-	-
	Antigua	10	9	17	12	-	-	-	-
	Dominica	27	35	14	12	-	-	-	-
	Grenada	6	8	26	20	-	-	-	-
	Montserrat	3	5	12	8	-	-	-	-
	St. Kitts Nevis & Anguilla	9	11	13	4	-	-	-	-
	St. Lucia	29	28	16	21	1	-	-	-
	St. Vincent	11	9	23	17	-	-	-	-
	Cayman Is.	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Turks and Caicos Is.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Br. Virgin Is.	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Falkland Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guyana	25	34	26	9	1	1	-	-
	General-West Indies	-	-	1	51	-	-	-	-
Asia	Total	633	932	90	61	297	256	110	59
	Bangladesh	18	46	-	-	16	29	11	9
	India	327	425	32	4	96	73	13	17
	Maldives Is.	-	1	-	-	3	4	-	-
	Sri Lanka	77	107	7	1	65	32	5	4
	Brunei	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	36	52	4	2	-	3	-	-
	Malaysia	115	244	16	26	60	57	47	13
	Singapore	58	57	31	28	57	58	34	16
Oceania	Total	60	76	-	-	214	741	197	163
	Fiji	23	40	-	-	22	24	7	5
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	9	12	-	-	14	7	2	-
	New Hebrides	3	3	-	-	2	1	3	4
	Papua New Guinea	-	3	-	-	132	648	-	-
	Br. Solomon Is.	15	14	-	-	11	23	2	7
	Tonga	8	4	-	-	16	19	11	3
	Western Samoa	2	-	-	-	17	19	86	60
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	84
Europe	Total	49	129	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cyprus	27	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gibraltar	7	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malta	15	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2,376	2,955	653	617	665	1,139	320	242

TABLE 44

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE- TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By Subject

Number of persons in 1973

		Economic planning	Public adminis- tration	Public utili- ties	Indus- try	Trade	Agricul- ture	Health Services	Edu- cation	Social Services	Other and un- specified	Total
DONORS												
Australia		19	353	110	155	63	58	54	134	104	89	1,139
Britain		198	570	546	216	149	135	291	228	338	284	2,955
Canada		34	21	71	176	12	43	30	213	10	7	617
New Zealand		12	15	30	26	13	43	29	24	1	49	242
Total		263	959	757	573	237	279	404	599	453	429	4,953
RECIPIENTS												
Africa	Total	85	317	409	179	103	130	195	230	98	157	1,903
Botswana		4	24	9	3	3	4	2	3	4	-	56
Gambia		5	10	18	6	9	4	2	2	2	3	64
Ghana		8	29	42	18	5	12	12	50	15	31	222
Kenya		8	37	71	17	13	17	49	53	17	73	355
Lesotho		4	16	1	3	5	5	2	7	3	1	47
Malawi		3	19	46	8	3	8	13	1	9	5	115
Mauritius		3	6	7	7	3	2	4	4	3	2	41
Nigeria		25	68	67	40	27	43	49	47	22	27	415
St. Helena		-	5	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	8
Seychelles		1	12	16	3	5	2	12	1	4	2	58
Sierra Leone		4	13	9	7	5	1	7	4	6	3	59
Swaziland		2	23	9	4	5	1	9	5	2	1	61
Uganda		4	4	30	14	5	4	20	13	1	2	97
Tanzania		5	18	44	39	8	12	7	16	7	4	160
Zambia		8	30	23	7	7	13	3	24	3	2	120
General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania		1	3	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	24
General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
America	Total	40	135	69	113	25	26	42	106	47	30	633
Bahamas		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Barbados		8	19	7	12	5	2	5	17	5	4	84
Belize		3	6	4	8	2	3	-	-	5	-	31
Bermuda		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Jamaica		5	15	14	6	4	3	12	13	15	20	107
Trinidad and Tobago		5	17	11	29	6	6	5	4	6	-	89
Antigua		-	3	3	6	-	1	1	2	3	2	21
Dominica		3	15	13	7	2	2	3	-	1	1	47
Grenada		-	6	-	11	-	2	3	6	-	-	28
Montserrat		2	2	2	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	13
St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla		-	4	2	4	1	-	2	-	2	-	15
St. Lucia		4	15	4	7	-	3	2	12	2	-	49
St. Vincent		1	7	1	8	-	-	-	6	3	-	26
Cayman Is.		-	3	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	9
Turks and Caicos Is.		-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Br. Virgin Is.		-	8	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	12
Falkland Is.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana		2	12	6	5	1	3	2	8	4	1	44
General - West Indies		7	-	-	5	-	1	-	38	-	-	51
Asia	Total	105	169	188	134	66	107	120	132	149	138	1,308
Bangladesh		14	10	8	8	8	9	12	3	8	4	84
India		45	49	37	57	26	53	35	39	115	63	519
Maldives Is.		-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Sri Lanka		14	12	14	15	8	21	27	6	8	19	144
Brunei		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong		-	17	-	6	-	3	2	5	3	21	57
Malaysia		30	68	59	28	20	15	25	55	14	26	340
Singapore		2	12	69	19	4	6	19	24	1	3	159
Oceania	Total	28	320	84	145	38	12	40	106	112	95	980
Fiji		3	15	19	9	6	2	3	2	7	3	69
Gilbert and Ellice Is.		-	6	2	5	5	-	-	-	1	-	19
New Hebrides		-	1	1	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	8
Papua New Guinea		9	275	28	110	22	7	14	50	98	38	651
Br. Solomon Is.		5	3	3	10	1	-	1	17	4	-	44
Tonga		4	6	3	-	-	1	2	7	-	3	26
Western Samoa		4	6	28	9	3	-	10	15	2	2	79
Other Oceania		3	8	-	-	-	2	10	12	-	49	84
Europe	Total	5	18	7	2	5	4	7	25	47	9	129
Cyprus		4	11	5	1	5	4	2	20	1	2	55
Gibraltar		1	7	2	1	-	-	1	-	34	7	53
Malta		-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	12	-	21
Total		263	959	757	573	237	279	404	599	453	429	4,953

TABLE 45

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY

By country of origin and donor country

Number of persons

		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Africa	Total	2,887	2,588	432	432	67	130	29	23
	Botswana	42	52	-	-	1	4	-	-
	Gambia	89	91	1	-	5	4	1	-
	Ghana	358	357	112	78	14	17	4	4
	Kenya	319	321	43	44	2	9	3	3
	Lesotho	43	53	7	17	3	9	-	-
	Malawi	130	123	8	12	14	15	3	2
	Mauritius	186	226	6	1	4	11	6	3
	Nigeria	660	636	103	95	3	17	4	4
	St. Helena	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Seychelles	71	83	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Sierra Leone	215	202	2	-	2	5	1	1
	Swaziland	41	45	3	3	1	2	-	-
	Uganda	316	175	53	38	5	3	2	-
	Tanzania	94	132	61	94	3	13	-	-
	Zambia	77	86	26	34	7	15	5	6
	General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	37	-	-	13	2	6	-	-
	General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
America	Total	504	457	207	126	2	10	4	2
	Bahamas	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	93	66	15	8	-	2	1	1
	Belize	51	50	33	32	-	-	-	-
	Bermuda	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Jamaica	91	110	31	15	-	3	2	1
	Trinidad and Tobago	54	48	17	3	2	3	-	-
	Antigua	9	6	6	3	-	-	-	-
	Dominica	14	10	4	1	-	-	-	-
	Grenada	23	22	4	1	-	-	1	-
	Montserrat	12	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
	St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla	14	12	6	3	-	-	-	-
	St. Lucia	30	22	7	3	-	-	-	-
	St. Vincent	21	17	5	2	-	-	-	-
	Cayman Is.	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Turks and Caicos Is.	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Br. Virgin Is.	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Falkland Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guyana	67	69	36	31	-	-	-	-
	General - West Indies	-	-	31	24	-	2	-	-
Asia	Total	2,087	2,078	290	109	593	1,126	181	220
	Bangladesh	263	353	31	7	5	8	3	3
	India	768	758	60	1	13	24	8	8
	Maldives	-	1	-	-	25	18	-	13
	Sri Lanka	434	363	32	12	36	106	7	9
	Brunei	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	113	103	11	-	3	2	1	4
	Malaysia	310	336	98	53	378	818	125	121
	Singapore	196	162	57	36	133	150	37	62
Oceania	Total	125	110	10	-	40	280	180	282
	Fiji	71	51	3	-	22	94	20	35
	Gilbert and Ellice Is.	12	13	2	-	4	48	1	2
	New Hebrides	8	7	-	-	1	42	-	7
	Papua New Guinea	6	8	3	-	-	19	-	-
	Br. Solomon Is.	20	22	-	-	1	14	4	4
	Tonga	5	4	2	-	9	34	15	22
	Western Samoa	3	5	-	-	3	29	68	104
	Other Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	108
Europe	Total	268	281	7	-	2	-	1	4
	Cyprus	185	183	2	-	1	-	1	4
	Gibraltar	56	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malta	27	28	5	-	1	-	-	-
Total		5,871	5,514	946	667	704	1,546	395	531

TABLE 46

INTRACOMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE- STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY
By subject

Number of persons in 1973

		Sec- ondary educa- tion	Human- ities	Educa- tion	Fine Arts	Law	Social sciences	Econ- omics	Natural sciences	Engineer- ing	Medical sciences	Agricul- ture	Other and unspecified	Total
DONORS														
Australia		65	172	158	7	3	42	261	111	360	88	133	146	1,546
Britain		-	274	1,287	86	77	461	254	594	834	669	264	714	5,514
Canada		-	21	150	9	3	25	99	59	130	65	105	1	667
New Zealand		70	29	79	14	16	16	39	60	99	55	36	18	531
Total		135	496	1,674	116	99	544	653	824	1,423	877	538	879	8,258
RECIPIENTS														
Africa	Total	1	148	837	57	52	270	180	231	407	433	225	332	3,173
Botswana		-	6	14	1	5	8	3	7	1	1	1	9	56
Gambia		-	8	36	1	1	13	5	3	11	6	6	5	95
Ghana	1	-	14	93	7	1	32	23	38	64	95	50	38	456
Kenya		-	9	84	3	4	24	22	18	50	63	42	58	377
Lesotho		-	-	27	1	12	3	8	8	8	3	7	2	79
Malawi		-	5	26	7	1	12	18	11	30	24	10	8	152
Mauritius		-	9	28	-	1	10	9	34	26	57	6	61	241
Nigeria		-	48	266	14	4	47	45	54	94	85	50	45	752
St. Helena		-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Seychelles		-	5	33	-	6	6	4	5	9	13	2	-	83
Sierra Leone		-	12	35	4	2	44	11	9	28	21	4	38	208
Swaziland		-	1	18	-	5	7	-	1	4	3	3	8	50
Uganda		-	10	39	9	5	29	11	21	20	36	9	27	216
Tanzania		-	15	79	3	2	25	12	11	27	15	18	32	239
Zambia		-	3	52	7	3	10	9	10	19	11	16	1	141
General- Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	1	-	19
General- Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland		-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
America	Total	-	19	206	9	13	40	73	43	61	40	38	53	595
Bahamas		-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Barbados		-	1	34	3	2	4	10	2	7	7	2	5	77
Belize		-	1	35	-	3	6	11	7	8	1	8	2	82
Bermuda		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Jamaica		-	7	32	3	2	8	6	4	24	14	6	23	129
Trinidad and Tobago		-	5	6	2	1	7	3	6	5	9	2	8	54
Antigua		-	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	1	-	9
Dominica		-	-	3	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	2	-	11
Grenada		-	-	14	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	3	-	23
Montserrat		-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	8
St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla		-	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	15
St. Lucia		-	-	20	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	25
St. Vincent		-	1	10	-	-	1	4	1	1	-	1	-	19
Cayman Is.		-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Turks and Caicos Is.		-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Br. Virgin Is.		-	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
Falkland Is.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana		-	2	18	1	2	9	17	15	9	5	7	15	100
General-West Indies		-	2	8	-	-	2	9	2	1	1	1	-	26
Asia	Total	38	239	370	37	18	204	326	490	837	343	234	397	3,533
Bangladesh		-	15	18	3	2	32	27	79	98	21	14	62	371
India	1	-	50	110	5	2	61	20	148	147	108	37	102	791
Maldive Is.	7	-	2	9	1	-	3	4	2	3	1	-	-	32
Sri Lanka		-	53	37	9	5	26	40	81	123	49	31	36	490
Brunei		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Hong Kong		-	5	31	-	-	10	3	16	15	15	3	11	109
Malaysia	30	-	103	128	9	8	59	210	143	227	119	134	158	1,328
Singapore		-	11	37	10	1	13	22	21	224	30	15	26	410
Oceania	Total	96	76	181	11	11	19	65	38	62	40	34	39	672
Fiji		20	20	44	1	2	8	16	5	32	9	14	9	180
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	1	-	5	20	-	-	1	19	2	1	1	2	11	63
New Hebrides	3	-	20	16	-	1	2	6	4	3	1	-	-	56
Papua New Guinea		-	3	17	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	27
Br. Solomon Is.	2	-	6	17	1	-	2	4	2	3	1	2	-	40
Tonga	1	-	8	27	1	-	-	4	7	1	4	6	1	60
Western Samoa	11	-	14	29	2	7	5	15	14	20	14	7	-	138
Other Oceania	58	-	-	11	6	1	-	-	3	1	7	3	18	108
Europe	Total	-	14	80	2	5	11	9	22	56	21	7	58	285
Cyprus		-	5	43	2	4	7	7	16	51	5	7	40	187
Gibraltar		-	6	20	-	-	4	1	4	5	12	-	18	70
Malta		-	3	17	-	1	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	28
Total		135	496	1,674	116	99	544	653	824	1,423	877	538	879	8,258

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