

FLOW OF
INTRA - COMMONWEALTH AID
1969

Report by the
Commonwealth Secretary-General

PUBLISHED 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 Secretary-General 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 1970.

DECEMBER, 1970

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CHAPTER 1

FRAMEWORK AND ASSESSMENT

This report on the Flow of Intra-Commonwealth Aid for 1969 is the fourth of the series giving a comprehensive statement of official aid flows within the Commonwealth. From the inception of this new series of reports on the flow of official aid, the Secretariat has continued to collect and compile the data on a programme basis thus making available aggregate information for individual programmes, such as the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan. This information is not elsewhere available on a Commonwealth basis, the Colombo Plan is the only programme for which an annual report is presented.

In view of the importance of reverse financial flows from developing countries and their growing burden of debt some Commonwealth governments suggested that information on interest and capital repayments made to donor countries on official loans and investments should be included in the report. Such data were first collected for 1968, and in the report for that year and in this report the flows are shown on both a gross and net basis.

General World Situation

While there are special Commonwealth programmes the Commonwealth is in no sense an exclusive aid group and substantial amounts of assistance from non-Commonwealth donors and international development agencies are received by Commonwealth developing countries. It is therefore relevant to review Commonwealth co-operation for development against the background of the wider international scene.

World production expanded in 1969 but at a slightly lower rate than in the preceding twelve months. Preliminary estimates put the rate of growth at just over 5 per cent, about the average for the decade. As the rate of growth in several of the larger developing countries was higher than in 1968, the growth rate for the developing countries as a whole increased to about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This meant that for the third year in succession the rate of growth of total output of developing countries was higher than that of the developed countries. However, there was no closing of the gap in levels of per capita income between the two groups of countries as population continued to grow at a much higher rate in the developing world than in the developed countries. In the former, population grew by nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, whereas in the latter the rate was only 1 per cent.

When the Sixties were designated "A Development Decade" the target of a 5 per cent annual rate of increase in total production of developing countries by the end of the decade appeared to many people overly ambitious. However, largely because of the effort of developing countries in gathering together and effectively employing domestic resources, the target appears to have been broadly attained. According to United Nations figures, by the end of 1968 over two-fifths of the developing countries for which data were available had exceeded the 5 per cent target and a further one-quarter of these countries were achieving growth rates within the range of 4 to 5 per cent. This rate of growth was achieved in spite of the levelling off of the transfer of resources from the developed to the developing world although it must be borne in mind that there were

extremely favourable factors operating during this period. For example world trade has been expanding rapidly: the average growth rate of international trade during the past two decades has probably exceeded 6 per cent per annum. During 1969 however, the rate of increase in value terms approximated 14 per cent and exports from developing countries went up by about 9 per cent.

In spite of the rapidly increasing level of world trade it has become increasingly clear to developing countries that they cannot continue to rely on their traditional exports, mainly primary commodities, to provide the foreign exchange necessary to sustain development as demand for these products by developed countries has been growing too slowly. In addition they have found that increased production of their traditional products does not provide employment for a rapidly growing labour force. Accordingly developing countries have diversified their exports into manufactured and semi-manufactured goods. In most developing countries the manufacturing sector has been growing at a much higher rate than the economy as a whole; indeed the success of developing countries in establishing industrial activities has been a feature of the past two decades. But the continued success of the developing world in industrialisation, and their hope thereby to earn additional foreign exchange to sustain development, is coming to depend to a greater and greater extent on the willingness of developed countries to open their markets to manufactured products from the developing world. Over the past decade the export of manufacturers from developing countries has grown substantially, but much of the industrialisation has resulted from import substitution. It is now being increasingly realised that industrialisation needs to be based on export markets, as import substitution may otherwise prove a developmental cul-de-sac.

Although the bulk of the development which has taken place over the past decade has resulted from the efforts of the developing countries themselves there are areas, apart from programmes to expand trade, where international action and co-operation continues to be needed if the gap in per capita incomes between the rich and the poor is to be closed. Developing countries continue to require capital from developed countries on conditions they can afford, and a number will require assistance to meet the repayment of past capital inflows. In addition many developing countries require accelerated additions to their skills not only through technical assistance but also through a rapid increase in the rate at which the fruits of science and technology are transferred to them and more widely utilised in their productive processes.

Another area in which international co-operation and assistance is needed is in meeting population problems. A number of developing countries have seen much of the results of their substantial efforts to raise average income levels nullified by increases in population. A number of countries with high rates of population growth are placing more and more emphasis on programmes to limit such growth and in some cases results of such programmes are beginning to emerge.

Aid and Aid Prospects

In examining the actual flows of assistance for a particular year it must be borne in mind that the disbursements reflect to a large extent policy decisions and commitments made in preceding years and the rate of drawing against these commitments. Notwithstanding the economic difficulties experienced by several major donors in recent years and the

growing dissatisfaction and disenchantment with the international development effort in both donor and recipient countries over the same period, the net resource flows (i.e. net of amortization) to developing countries from all sources increased slightly in 1969 to reach, according to preliminary estimates by DAC, about \$US 13,600 million. This figure is estimated to be equivalent to about a quarter of the gross fixed asset formation in the developing countries, or over a quarter of the value of their imports on a f.o.b. basis. Virtually all of the additional flow in 1969 was due to higher disbursements by the multilateral agencies. Even so, these disbursements were lower than the official and private capital provided to these agencies.

Many developing countries have clearly demonstrated that they could make effective use of more assistance if it were available. The short-term outlook for assistance is not clear but the longer-term prospects are more favourable than they have been for some time. In 1969 and so far in 1970 inflationary pressures have been general and powerful in the developed countries. In many countries there was acceleration in the rate of price rises in 1969 and a quickening in the rate of increase in wages. Thus, restraints on demand became common, interest rates rose, credit was restricted and fiscal policy became more disinflationary. Those countries which were also experiencing balance of payments difficulties at the same time gave even greater attention to policies of restraint. Such factors tend to affect the short-term outlook for aid and, because of its dominant position in the provision of assistance, the attitude of the United States is crucial. The attitude in that country has been that federal expenditures must be curtailed, wherever reasonably possible, as part of the moves to control budget and balance of payments deficits and inflation. Even with the present arguments for more expansionary policies on the domestic front it seems certain that appropriations by the United States for foreign economic assistance during 1970-71 will be the lowest since World War II. The President originally requested some \$ US 2,200 million to cover that year but the House of Representatives have voted for a total of around \$ US 1,645 million, of which about \$ US 1,276 million would be for economic assistance. However, this figure still has to be agreed by the Senate which may impose further cuts. In 1969 when the President requested some \$ US 2,700 million for economic and military assistance, the amount ultimately appropriated was only \$ US 1,812 million. The immediate picture is not quite so black as it would appear since the pipeline in the U.S. development account (i.e. commitments authorised but not yet disbursed) at the end of June 1970 is put at over \$ US 1,200 million. Similarly the outstanding commitments of the main Commonwealth donors at the beginning of 1970 totalled around £400 million, about £75 million more than a year earlier, and commitments entered into by the multilateral agencies in 1969, some \$ US 2,800 million, were more than double the actual disbursements in that year.

The activities with regard to the replenishment of IDA are to be greatly welcomed. The IDA programme of providing finance, on very soft terms, for development projects in the developing countries is one of the most important and valuable aspects of international development co-operation. The Second Replenishment of IDA, amounting to \$ US 1,200 million over a three-year period, after considerable delays due to the hold-up in passing legislation in the United States, came into effect in July 1969. The Pearson Commission report, which is considered in some detail in a later section of this chapter, recommended that contributions to IDA should be of the order of \$ US 1,000 million annually in 1972 and \$ US 1,500 million by 1975. During the recent negotiations on the Third Replenishment several of the

major donors, among them Britain and the United States, suggested that the figure should be \$ US 1,000 million annually but agreement was reached for a \$ 2,439 million replenishment from the 21 member countries over the three-year period, i.e. about \$ 813 million per annum. In addition, Switzerland, a non-member, will make a loan to IDA. Thus IDA's funds will be more than doubled compared with the current three-year period. Also on the multilateral side, the President of the World Bank has stated that it is planned during the five years 1969-73 to increase the Bank's lending by 100 per cent over the previous five years. However, World Bank loans, the money for which is largely raised through the issue of bonds on the world's capital markets, carry relatively high rates of interest.

The policy intentions of the individual donor countries would also seem to indicate a better outlook for assistance. The picture for official flows from Commonwealth countries is encouraging. Both Canada and Australia are planning to increase their assistance significantly while New Zealand is also anticipating expanding its aid programme. Britain has announced an annual increase in its economic aid programme up to 1974-75.

As far as non-Commonwealth countries are concerned, Germany, now the world's second largest donor, has announced a planned rate of increase in its aid programme of about 11 per cent per annum while the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries, although comparatively small donors, are advocates of increased aid. Japan has also committed itself to increase its assistance substantially, but it is to be hoped that Japan will find it possible to soften the terms of its assistance. On the other hand, the attitude of France towards aid is not clear but it seems unlikely there will be any major change in its programme in the near future. The two major areas of uncertainty, however, relate to the size of the United States programme and the activities of the centrally planned economies, particularly the U.S.S.R. Because of the overwhelming contribution to international financial flows from the United States, a comparatively small reduction in its programme could offset increases from other donors. And there is little evidence available on the potential level of assistance from the centrally planned economies.

One disquietening feature during the last decade from the developing countries point of view is the declining proportion of the total flows of assistance provided by the developed countries as grants and grant-like flows. Such official flows from the DAC countries, together with their contribution to multilateral institutions, accounted for almost 55 per cent of the total flows (official plus private) in 1960 but by 1969 the proportion had dropped to under 33 per cent (although in absolute terms this meant little change). But, more importantly, this has meant that developing countries have had to borrow considerable amounts, either through official loans or from the overseas private sector, to meet their requirements for sustained development. Over the years official loans have tended to become more concessional in terms, but private export credits are mainly at market rates.

Thus, as the years have passed the debt burden on developing countries has grown heavier and the indebtedness of many countries has given rise to concern. By the end of 1968 the external public debt of 81 developing countries reporting to the IBRD had reached \$ US 53,400 million. However, it is not the size of the total debt which matters as much as the amount of foreign exchange which has to be obtained to service the debt. The United Nations has calculated that in 1967 payments on account of investment income and amortization of debt by developing countries

amounted to about \$ US 8,000 million (of which debt servicing payments accounted for \$ US 4,200 million) while the gross capital inflow in that year was probably of the order of \$ US 13,000 million. The position has undoubtedly worsened since then; in fact the figure projected by the World Bank for servicing payments on the external public debt alone is \$ US 5,260 million for 1970. Looking at the problem in a slightly different way, service payments on external official debt are equivalent to a high proportion of the value of exports of goods for many developing countries; for example, World Bank estimates for 1968 put the proportion at over a fifth for India, even when suppliers' credits are excluded, and just under a fifth for Pakistan.

It seems likely that the debt servicing problems of the developing countries could become even more serious in the years immediately ahead. It is to be hoped that the developed countries will continue to find it possible to soften the terms of their loan assistance and that multilateral assistance, on concessional terms, will play a greater role in international assistance. This would, at least, help to contain the situation but would not solve the problem arising from debts incurred in the past. Some developed countries have already helped to ease the problem through debt rescheduling and the provision of refinancing loans on softer terms. The Pearson Commission supported such actions since it considered that debt relief is a legitimate form of assistance and that there is a case for allowing developing countries to use new loans for refinancing debt payments.

The "Aid Debate" and the Second Development Decade

The discussion of the position of the developing countries and of the attitude of the developed countries towards aid and development has intensified in the last year. This discussion took place in an atmosphere which is described in the following terms by the Pearson Commission: "However, international support for development is now flagging. In some of the rich countries its feasibility, even its very purpose, is in question. The climate surrounding foreign aid programs is heavy with disillusion and distrust. This is not true everywhere. Indeed, there are countries in which the opposite is true. Nevertheless, we have reached a point of crisis". Apart from the need to reconsider attitudes towards development, it was necessary for the international community to plan the development strategy for the next development decade since the first development decade was drawing to a close. The debate on these two inter-related topics was intensified by the publication, within a short space of time, of a number of important documents - the Pearson Commission Report on International Development, the Study of the Capacity of the UN Development System by Sir Robert Jackson, the Report dealing with the Second Development Decade by the UN Committee for Development Planning under Professor Tinbergen, and the Draft Strategy for the Second Development Decade submitted by a Preparatory Committee to the ECOSOC. Apart from these international reports, another important document was published in March by a Task Force on International Development (under the chairmanship of Rudolph Peterson) which had been commissioned by President Nixon to consider a new approach for United States foreign assistance in the 1970's.

1. The Pearson Report

The Commission on International Development, under the Chairmanship of Lester Pearson, a former Prime Minister of Canada, was established by the World Bank to study the effects of development assistance over the

past twenty years, and to "propose the policies which will work better in the future". The Report points out that development assistance has played a substantial role in the considerable economic progress achieved over the past two decades by the developing countries, and that their rate of growth which reached 5 per cent per annum in the 1960s, is far better than generally realised. However, there is at present an atmosphere of disillusionment with aid performance in several developed and developing countries, and international support for development is waning. The Commission attributes this dissatisfaction in part to unrealistic assumptions that aid would lead to "instant development", in part to a lack of understanding of the problems involved, and in part to a failure to maximise the contribution which assistance could make.

In its view, aid should continue to be extended, both for reasons of social justice in closing the gap between rich and poor, and for constructive self-interest in bringing about the fullest utilisation of the world's resources, to the benefit of all. Accordingly, the Commission makes a number of major proposals for revitalising the development effort by integrating aid, trade and investment policies in a single strategy. The Commission's views and recommendations are summarised below.

Trade

A continued vigorous expansion of world trade is a first requirement for development and in order that the developing countries may take advantage of this expansion, trade policies of the advanced countries should be less restrictive. The Commission recommends that import duties and excise taxes on non-competing agricultural products from developing countries, which discourage the growth of consumption, should be abolished, and an increasing share of the market for competing agricultural products should be supplied by imports from developing countries. Quantitative restrictions against manufactures from developing countries should be abolished during the 1970's, and a system of general non-reciprocal preferences should be implemented before the end of 1970.

The developing countries themselves should become more competitive and outward-looking, and should greatly expand trade among themselves by agreements for mutual tariff concessions. Regional development banks should help the financing of exports by granting credits to developing countries. In general, these banks, and other institutions designed to promote regional trade and integration, deserve greater financial support.

Foreign investment

Many developing countries would welcome a larger flow of private foreign investment, and should therefore improve their investment climate. They could do this by removing disincentives to private activity, where this is consistent with national goals, and by improving administrative procedures for dealing with foreign investment. Programmes to offset the special risks of investment, such as tax credits and guarantees, should be strengthened, and policies should be pursued which maximise the contribution of such investment to manpower training, local industry and national growth. At the same time excessive protection and tax concessions should be avoided. Acute debt crises have arisen in some developing countries as a result of too great an extension of export credits, and the Commission recommends a strengthening of the "early warning system" based on external debt reporting which is being evolved by the OECD and

the World Bank.

Aid

A primary objective of aid is to help the developing countries reach a path of self-sustained growth at reasonable levels. An annual target of 6 per cent growth in national product is recommended for the 1970's, as countries growing at this rate will be able gradually to raise their rate of capital formation. Such a rate should allow developing countries to be free of the need for foreign capital on concessional terms before the end of this century, if adequate attention is also given to export growth. This objective cannot be achieved unless there is considerable effort by the developing countries and a steady commitment of resources by the developed countries. Increases in development aid should in future be closely linked to the economic objectives and development performance of the aid-receivers. Multilateral groupings should provide for annual reviews of the development performance of recipients and the discharge of aid and related commitments by donors, and the World Bank and regional development banks should institute discussions aimed at establishing such groups.

Studies of development requirements indicate that 1 per cent of the GNP of the wealthy countries is consistent with the external resource requirements of the developing countries if they are to achieve an annual growth rate of 6 per cent, and is in line with the absorptive capacity of the developing world. The Report therefore endorses the 1 per cent target established by UNCTAD II and recommends that it be met by 1975 at the latest. It also recommends a substantial increase in official aid flows (i.e. grants or loans on soft terms), which should be raised to 0.7 per cent of donor GNP by 1975, and in no case later than 1980.

Debt servicing difficulties have arisen because loans became a much higher proportion of total aid during the 1960's, the increased cost of money on private capital markets forced up the interest on World Bank loans and other borrowings, and there was an expansion in the use of export credits. Apart from these factors, the accumulation of excessive debt is usually the combined result of errors of borrowing governments and of their foreign creditors. Debt relief operations should try to avoid the need for repeated reschedulings, by taking a longer term view and seeking a better balance between growth and stability. Where it is necessary to limit new export credits, attention should be given to the need for concessional external assistance, so that the pace of development is sustained. Debt relief should be recognised as a legitimate form of aid. In future, development assistance loans should be on softer and more uniform terms, and the Report recommends interest of no more than 2 per cent with a maturity of 25-40 years and a grace period of 7-10 years.

An increase in the volume of aid should be accompanied by an increase in its effectiveness. More flexibility is needed in both the administration of aid and in the type of aid given. The plethora of regulations and administrative procedures which exist at present in both donor and recipient countries is hindering the effective implementation of aid, and DAC should sponsor a meeting of the parties concerned in 1970 to find ways of simplifying procedures. In order to give the developing countries continuity of aid to allow them to adopt longer-term plans and programmes, aid appropriation periods should be extended to at least three years.

The most serious limitation on aid flexibility is the system of tying, which spread during the 1960's. This system places a strain on administrative resources and harms competitive buying and pricing. A sequence of actions is recommended to reduce this problem. Firstly, tying procedures should not be intensified; secondly, a study should be made of the principal balance of payments effects of untying; and finally a conference of major donors should be called to consider the progressive untying of aid. It is of particular importance that aid givers should permit aid-financed procurements in other developing countries. In the meantime, multilateral agencies can mitigate the effects of tying by extending the practice of joint or parallel financing of projects, since they have the opportunity to combine funds to buy in the most favourable markets. Provisions in aid agreements which limit the right of recipients to invite competitive tenders should also be suspended immediately. Where tying takes the form of food aid, export markets are being pre-empted from those developing countries which are beginning to produce exportable surpluses of foodgrains. Concessional food sales programmes should be redesigned so that they do not hamper trade between low-income countries, but any decrease in food aid should be compensated by an increase in general development assistance.

Most aid covers only the foreign exchange costs of projects, but this often encourages an uneconomic bias towards capital intensive projects with a large import content. Meeting local costs can create budgetary problems in recipient countries. Inflexible regulations which limit aid contributions to local costs should be removed, and a greater effort should be made to encourage local procurement.

As recipient countries develop, the need for programme rather than project aid increases, since growth is more dependent on imported raw materials, spare parts etc. and lack of foreign exchange can be a major constraint. The forms of aid should be adapted to the needs and level of development of receiving countries, and the value of more programme aid should be recognised. IDA should seek statutory change, if necessary, to undertake more programme aid, and development banks and similar institutions in developing countries should be given more help to finance smaller investment projects, modernisation schemes etc.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance is often an integral part of a project, and can be necessary on a continuous basis before project selection, throughout the construction stage and well beyond, in order to ensure the effectiveness of an investment. It should therefore be more closely integrated with capital assistance, and the technical component should be included in all negotiations of investment programmes. This process would be assisted if developing countries spell out their technical assistance needs as part of their overall requirements. Continuity would also be ensured if donors were to extend budgetary commitments for technical assistance programmes to at least three years.

In low income countries, technical assistance can represent a considerable cost to the recipient, and the Report recommends that aid should be given for local recurring costs and for equipment, transport and other supplies connected with technical assistance programmes. Alternatively, it may in some cases be more economic for developing countries to pay for the capital and technical assistance involved in a

particular project by borrowing on concessional terms, and loans for projects should therefore include a larger share for technical assistance.

The scarcity of competent people in donor countries available for this type of work has led to some deterioration in the quality of personnel recruited. In addition to better selection and training of technical assistance personnel, donor countries should also give them institutional support, and prospects of career continuity. International technical assistance could be strengthened by the creation of national or international corps of technical assistance personnel with adequate career opportunities, and further study should also be made of ways of making better use of the private sector by establishing an international volunteer corps.

Population

Rapid population growth has slowed down economic and social advance in many developing countries. Assistance to bring down birth rates could come particularly from international organisations, which should extend their training of population and family planning specialists. The report endorses the proposal to appoint a Commissioner of Population in the UN. At the same time the World Bank and WHO should launch an international programme for the mobilisation of research resources in the field of fertility control.

Education and Research

Traditional teaching methods are not necessarily suited or adapted to the needs of developing countries, and greater resources should be made available for educational research and experimentation. On the basis of this research, educational institutes should be established in developing countries. The "brain-drain" which so often results from foreign training could be avoided to some extent if local institutions were strengthened and scholarships given for attendance at them.

More emphasis in research programmes should be given to problems of direct relevance to developing countries. Donors could assist by giving additional aid to appropriate research and development bodies in the developing countries themselves, by allocating a larger share of their own research resources to the study of such problems, and by helping to establish international and regional centres for research and development in fields of general relevance, such as tropical agriculture.

Multilateral Aid

Aid distribution by international organisations is free of many of the tensions inherent in the bilateral aid relationship. International bodies can take the initiative in assessing country performance and co-ordinating aid strategy, they can ensure better geographical distribution to offset any distortions caused by bilateral allocation criteria, and are in a position to facilitate regional integration. The Report sees a strong case for shifting the balance of international aid in favour of a larger multilateral component, and recommends that the share of multilateral aid should be raised from its present level of 10 per cent of total official development assistance to a minimum of 20 per cent by 1975.

An increased multilateral component of aid, combined with greater demand for concessional finance, will place IDA in a key position.

Contributions to IDA should be increased to \$ 1.0 billion annually in 1972 and to \$ 1.5 billion by 1975, and a more regular system of funding than the present triennial replenishment would be helpful. Measures should also be taken to subsidise the interest on some World Bank loans, and the Report recommends a fund for this purpose, financed by donor countries allocating 50 per cent of the interest due to them on official bilateral loans from developing countries.

If multilateral aid is to be increased, the international organisations must be capable of assuming expanded functions. The World Bank should undertake a review of the need for organisational changes in IDA to assist it in expanding its operations, and IDA needs to formulate explicit principles and criteria for allocating aid, and seek to offset the larger inequalities in aid distribution.

A serious effort is needed to co-ordinate the activities of the profusion of multilateral and bilateral aid agencies as well as those of aid receivers. There should be consistent reviews of performance and assessments of requirements. The Report recommends that, during 1970, the President of the World Bank should organise a conference of representatives from multilateral agencies, bilateral aid-givers and developing countries, to consider creating machinery essential to the efficiency and co-ordination of the international aid system.

2. The Tinbergen Report

The UN Committee for Development Planning under Professor Tinbergen, which was set up in 1965 to advise the UN Secretary-General, ECOSOC, and the General Assembly on matters of development plan formulation and implementation, was asked to consider strategy during the next development decade. The Tinbergen Report laid considerable emphasis on the social side of development and considered that any policy of development is not only a question of physical investment and money but also of training, and of co-operation between many types of people and between governments.

The Planning Committee and the Pearson Commission came to almost identical recommendations. Both emphasised the need for a resumption of an active policy of development co-operation with the central theme of adherence, some time in the near future, to the transfer of 1 per cent of GNP (of which 0.7 per cent should be the transfer of official resources), with easier conditions and fewer ties on aid.

The Committee accepted a general development target of between 6 and 7 per cent average annual increase in the net output of developing countries for the second development decade. To meet this it suggested agricultural production would need to rise by almost 4 per cent and the non-agricultural sectors by 8-9 per cent per annum. Among other things, the Committee advocated an increase in expenditure on health in the developing countries and put forward a target for enrolment figures for secondary education of some 30 per cent of the age group of 15 to 19 years.

Both the Pearson Commission and the Tinbergen Committee stressed the need for a regular evaluation of development policies and a link between evaluation and future assistance. The Committee suggested a hierarchy of evaluation processes: first, at national level internally, second, in consortium or other similar groups of donor countries together

with the recipient country, third at regional level and fourth at world level. To make this practicable, it considered the number of consortia, consultative groups or similar bodies should be increased and that they should cover groupings of smaller countries, preferably neighbouring ones, considering sub-regional co-operation among themselves.

3. Draft Development Strategy for the 1970's - UN Preparatory Committee

The Preparatory Committee, comprising representatives of 49 countries, was set up in December 1968 to draw up a draft strategy for the 1970's to carry forward the aims of the first Development Decade. While the Committee made a wide range of recommendations in its Report to ECOSOC, there was no agreement on some and representatives had reservations to this effect written into the introduction to the report itself and in footnotes to the text.

In recommending at least 6 per cent as the target for the overall growth rate of the gross product of the developing countries, the Committee proposed that provision be made for efforts to attain, in the second half of the decade, a higher rate of growth to be specified on the basis of a review in 1975. The Committee also set $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as the proposed objective for the annual growth of per capita gross product of the developing countries on the assumption that the population of these countries would increase at no more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent annually; again it was suggested a higher per capita growth rate should be aimed at in the second half of the Decade. Sectoral growth rates to meet the 6 per cent overall growth rate were established.

An attempt was made in the report to recommend specific measures to which governments would commit themselves in the fields of financial resources for development, international trade, trade expansion among developing countries, invisibles, science and technology, human development, expansion and diversification of production, plan formulation and implementation. An attempt was made also to set target dates for the implementation of some of these measures but again some governments had reservations about the measures involved and the target dates. The government of each economically advanced country was asked to provide the developing countries annually with financial aid amounting, by December 1972, to 1 per cent of its GNP, and 0.75 of this amount should be net official aid, (the target date was earlier and the official share higher than the goals suggested by the Pearson Commission). Agreement was not reached within the Committee on a proposal that developed countries consider measures to soften the terms and conditions of their aid and that they should implement, by 1980, specific suggestions made at UNCTAD II in this field.

Governments of developed countries were expected to help developing countries increase their share of international trade in a number of ways, including the opening up of markets to the primary and manufactured commodities of developing countries.

As far as science and technology was concerned, the Committee proposed that developing countries devote 0.5 per cent of their GNP to scientific and technological research and development by 1980. Consideration was given, without full agreement, to a recommendation that developed countries devote the equivalent of 0.05 per cent of their GNP to aid in direct support of science and technology in developing countries during the

1970's. Under another proposal, on which agreement was not reached in the Committee, developed countries would be asked to devote, by 1980, 5 per cent of their research and development expenditure to specific problems of the developing countries.

The Committee proposed that the goals and objectives of the Decade should be reviewed and appraised regularly. These reviews which would recommend positive measures to meet any shortfalls that might occur would be carried out at various levels and involve both developed and developing countries. An overall appraisal of progress and performance should be undertaken by ECOSOC every two years.

4. Forty-ninth session of ECOSOC, July 1970

Notwithstanding all the reservations on particular recommendations the report of the Preparatory Committee, which is summarised above, was presented to the 49th session of ECOSOC. Many days were spent discussing the report but little agreement could be reached on the contents of the report. The lack of progress was apparent from the terms of the resolution which was adopted. The Council noted that a draft strategy for the Second Development Decade "has not yet been completed" and that "there are still certain difficulties in the choice of an agreed basis to ensure the participation of all member countries in the preparation of such a strategy". In transmitting the report of the Preparatory Committee to the General Assembly, the Council stated that completion of a draft strategy required solutions to disagreements arising from proposals on the following items, among others: target dates for the transfer of resources from developed to developing countries; the target for the official component of such transfers; target dates concerning terms and conditions of assistance; the question of a link between the allocation of SDRs and the provision of additional development finance to developing countries; target dates in the field of international trade; assistance by developed countries to developing countries in the field of science and technology; and the contribution of the centrally planned economies to the decade. The Council urged governments to give consideration to the issues mentioned and recommended that the General Assembly Second Committee (Economic and Financial) at the twenty-fifth session should take up the question of a draft strategy as the only priority item. Further, the Council urged governments to consider representation at a high political level during the final phase of the Assembly's work on a draft strategy so the Second Development Decade could be launched on 24 October, 1970.

5. Twenty-fifth session of the UN General Assembly, October 1970

As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, ECOSOC transmitted its report on a draft strategy for the Second Development Decade to the General Assembly together with a list of problems which remained to be solved. Following considerable discussions in its Second Committee, the Assembly was able to adopt a Declaration on 24th October, as part of the ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the U.N.

In summary, the Declaration stated that the average annual rate of growth in the GNP of developing countries as a whole during the decade should be at least 6 per cent with the possibility of attaining a higher rate in the second half of the decade and that the average annual rate of growth in GNP per head in developing countries as a whole should be about

3½ per cent with a possible acceleration in the second half of the decade. These targets imply that the average increase in population would be at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, that agricultural output and manufacturing production would rise, on average, by 4 per cent and 8 per cent per annum respectively, and that the increase in imports would be somewhat less than 7 per cent per annum while exports rise by somewhat more than 7 per cent. The Declaration also enumerated a number of objectives aimed at improving social conditions.

With these goals and objectives in mind, governments, individually and jointly, resolved to adopt a number of policy measures. The cornerstone of these measures is that each developed country should endeavour to provide by 1972 annually to developing countries financial resource transfers of a minimum net amount of 1 per cent of its GNP at market prices in terms of actual disbursements, having regard to the special position of those countries which are net importers of capital; countries unable to meet the target by 1972 will endeavour to attain it not later than 1975. It was also declared that each developed country would exert its best efforts to transfer a minimum net amount of 0.7 per cent of its GNP at market prices in the form of official development assistance by the middle of the decade. Developed countries will consider measures aimed at the further softening of the terms and conditions of assistance to developing countries and will rapidly and progressively take what measures they can to reduce the extent of aid-tying and to mitigate any harmful effects of tying. The volume of resources made available through multilateral institutions will be increased to the fullest extent possible.

There were many other proposals in the 84-paragraph Declaration covering such topics as international trade, trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration, invisibles, least developed among the developing countries, land-locked developing countries, science and technology, human development, expansion and diversification of production, plan formulation and mechanism, and mobilization of published information.

It was agreed that an overall appraisal of the progress in implementing the International Development Strategy will be made biennially, the second biennial appraisal being in the nature of a mid-term review.

6. Jackson Capacity Study

Much of the effort leading towards the attainment of the targets agreed for the Second Development Decade will fall upon the UN system itself. Sir Robert Jackson was asked by the Governing Council of the UN Development Programme to assess the capacity of the UN system to provide an effective programme of technical co-operation for developing countries, firstly, at the present level of resources and secondly, on the assumption that those resources might be doubled within five years. His report must be considered as complementary to that of the Pearson Commission.

Sir Robert found that difficulties had developed because the structure had not been designed for development co-operation on its present scale, because of the excessive autonomy and proliferation of agencies, and because of the reluctance of governments to endow the system with capital for the developing countries. The study found the system was too slow and that programming procedures did not reflect the real needs of the developing countries nor was there an integrated approach

to the problems of each country. Many specific recommendations are made in the study to meet the identified weaknesses but the central theme is the proposal for centralising the planning and all major policy decisions while decentralising as much operational authority as possible to the country level, based on a Resident Director.

The Governing Council of UNDP, after considering the Jackson Study, adopted a wide-ranging series of principles and guidelines for strengthening the UNDP system. They centre on the introduction of "country programming" of UN development co-operation, linking UN activity more closely with the objectives of each developing country; more fully co-ordinating UN development efforts in regard to each country; increasing responsibilities for UNDP field offices; and streamlining project procedures to avoid 'pipeline' delays. At its 49th session, ECOSOC endorsed this country-oriented approach to UN development co-operation activities and the new procedures will come into effect in January 1971.

It may be of interest to note in this context that the World Bank plans a new and expanded programme of Country Economic Missions whose mandate will be to assist governments to draw up an overall development strategy which will include every major sector of the economy and every relevant aspect of a nation's social framework. The teams will include representatives of UNDP and, where appropriate, representatives of the UN specialised agencies. For the larger developing countries the mission will be annual, for other countries every 2 - 3 years and an economic report will be prepared for every country visited. In this way the Bank hopes to provide a solid foundation for consultation and action by both developed and developing countries in the whole field of development strategy and administration of aid.

The multilateral assistance effort

The lending by multilateral agencies has been of a growing importance in the last decade. In the period 1960-64 the proportion of the total net inflows reaching developing countries consisting of disbursements by these agencies was about 5½ per cent but in the period 1965-69 it rose to 8 per cent. In 1969 alone it was almost 9 per cent and as mentioned in earlier sections it seems probable that disbursements by the multilateral agencies will continue to increase in the immediate future. The importance which governments place on this method of giving assistance is instanced by the increased annual contributions to IDA under the Third Replenishment and the higher pledges to UNDP.

The Pearson Commission specifically recommended that an increasing proportion of development assistance should be channelled through the multilateral agencies rather than through bilateral programmes and the terms of reference of the Jackson Study indicated a similar sentiment. President Nixon's Task Force on International Development recommended that the international lending institutions should become the main channel for assistance and that US bilateral aid should be provided largely within a framework set by the international organisations; this view has been accepted by the President. As far as individual governments are concerned, the Canadian Government's review of foreign policy recommends that 25 per cent of Canada's total aid be in the form of multilateral grants to international agencies and advances to development banks; this compares with the Pearson recommendation of 20 per cent. Successive British Governments too have consistently placed strong

emphasis on increasing aid through international agencies and many European governments have adopted similar positions.

Commonwealth Co-operation for Development

Although Commonwealth donor countries have tended to concentrate their assistance to Commonwealth developing countries directly through their bilateral programmes, they make significant contributions to international agencies and regional development banks. Also, Commonwealth countries have taken a number of multinational initiatives in the assistance field in the past twenty years. The most widely known of such initiatives was the establishment of the Colombo Plan followed by special programmes for Africa and the Caribbean. But while, at least in the first instance, these programmes were largely made up of Commonwealth donors and Commonwealth recipients, there have been no specifically multilateral Commonwealth programmes. There has been, for example, no common fund to which all or some contribute and which is jointly controlled by Commonwealth countries. But in 1967 a beginning was made on a Commonwealth Programme following a meeting of Commonwealth officials in Nairobi. The scheme worked out in Nairobi built on the clearing house functions of the Commonwealth Secretariat, set out in the Agreed Memorandum, by selecting areas in which it was believed the Commonwealth, because of similarity in administrative procedures and shared traditions, appeared to have a special competence. Briefly the scheme involved utilising the Commonwealth Secretariat to assist in formulating technical assistance requests in the broad areas of planning, public administration, sectoral analysis and project appraisal, and to find under bilateral programmes the experts to meet the needs so established. The availability of personnel under the bilateral programmes of Commonwealth donors was to be enlarged by the principle of third country financing under which personnel from developing Commonwealth countries could serve in other developing Commonwealth countries with one of the Commonwealth donor countries being responsible for all or part of the costs. In addition, to allow the Secretariat to carry out these functions, a headquarters group of experts was to be established, financed in the same way, who would be available to assist Commonwealth Governments in determining their technical assistance requirements and to carry out short-term assignments in their special fields. The programme was established by the end of 1968 with a headquarters group made up of four experts, and was reviewed at a meeting of Commonwealth officials in Barbados in September 1969.

The officials meeting in Barbados agreed that the Commonwealth Programme had demonstrated that it met a real need and should be expanded. However, administrative difficulties which were not foreseen in Nairobi had arisen, particularly in providing personnel under third country financing arrangements, and officials recommended that the scheme be centrally funded and enlarged on the basis of voluntary contributions by Commonwealth countries. There is thus a proposal before Commonwealth Governments which could lead to a multilateral Commonwealth Programme for Technical Co-operation. This proposal, and the machinery necessary to give it effect, is still the subject of discussion but the establishment of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation is expected in the near future.

Conclusion

Looking back over the last decade, one is struck by the sub

stantial progress made by developing countries. Apart from increasing their stock of physical assets and educated manpower, they have shown a capacity to adapt and use modern technology, to make innovations in the political and administrative fields to more closely match their needs, to organise new industrial activities, and to establish many new institutions, national and regional, in such fields as industrial promotion and marketing, development banks and trading areas. While international assistance has played an important, and sometimes vital, role in this progress, by far the greater part of the effort has been made by the developing countries themselves.

Nevertheless, there is no room for complacency. Indeed the present time may well be critical for the international development effort. Notwithstanding the increase in production in the developing countries, there still remains an alarmingly wide gap between developed and developing countries in terms of opportunities and of standards of living. To some extent the intensive debate on developmental issues in the past two years has resulted from the success of past efforts. Most observers feel that the underdeveloped world is in a better position to utilise greater amounts of assistance than they were ten years ago. In most of the developing countries the basic sub-structure for future economic and social development has now been laid down, and there is a prospect of substantial improvements if international efforts are made to ensure that this sub-structure is utilised to make its maximum contribution.

The success of the developing world in increasing total output over the past two decades has not been without cost. Many countries had to give the highest priority to increasing investment, and other worthwhile objectives have had to be delayed. This was emphasised by the President of the World Bank when dealing with the second development decade and the prospects for developing countries. He said "to limit our intention to expanding GNP, even though it be from 5 per cent per year to 6 or 7 per cent, can only lead to greater political, social and economic disequilibrium." The qualitative goals of development are as important as the quantitative goals and they are equally difficult to achieve. But many authorities are stressing the importance of directing more attention and more effort to these other aspects of development.

For many years, and particularly since the publication of the Pearson Commission Report and the approach of the Second Development Decade, developmental questions have been discussed in depth. Although more questions than answers have been found, the time is ripe for action and this means, basically, that the political will must be found. Thus, it is gratifying to note that, after the disagreements which arose in ECOSOC over the strategy for the Second Development Decade, disagreements which resulted in the President of the Council speaking of "the atmosphere of crisis which prevails in international co-operation," it was possible for the differing attitudes of the developing and developed countries to be reconciled at the recent session of the UN General Assembly and that the Second Development Decade can start on 1 January 1971 in an atmosphere of goodwill.

CHAPTER II

SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH FLOWS OF AID

Commonwealth countries take part either as suppliers or recipients in many assistance programmes, some of which are intra-Commonwealth while others involve co-operation with non-Commonwealth countries or the UN and its agencies. The purely intra-Commonwealth programmes include the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP), the Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Programme, the various schemes for Commonwealth Education Co-operation, the Colonial Development and Welfare programmes, the Overseas Service Aid and similar schemes, and the Australia South Pacific Aid Programme. The Commonwealth is associated with non-Commonwealth countries in such programmes as the Colombo Plan, the Indus Basin and Tarbela Development Funds, the economic parts of the South East Asia Treaty Organisation, and the Indian General Cultural Scholarship Scheme. Multilaterally, the Commonwealth gives support to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as to a number of regional development banks.

The information received in answer to a questionnaire sent to all Commonwealth countries suggests that the flow of intra-Commonwealth official assistance was very slightly less than in 1968. The financial flows, net of amortization and interest payments, plus technical assistance expenditure, at some £214 million in 1969, showed a decrease of about £4 million on the previous year's level although the gross figure fell by only £3 million. Looking at the component parts, the amount of assistance provided by way of grants fell slightly as compared with 1968 and disbursements of loans were also lower on both a gross and net basis. However, the upward trend in expenditure on technical assistance continued. The total of advisers and experts financed by Commonwealth countries and serving in Commonwealth countries appears to have declined for the second year in succession although there was a substantial rise in the number serving in the educational field. The total of students and trainees financed by and studying in other Commonwealth countries was a little below the 1968 figure, with the decline reflected in the numbers of both students and trainees. Estimates of official sector assistance, in summary form, are given below.

	1968		1969	
	Gross	Net <u>a</u>	Gross	Net <u>a</u>
	£ million			
Grants	121.8	121.8	119.7	119.7
Loans	94.3	53.5	91.1	49.0
Investments	11.7	-0.3	13.1	1.0
Technical assistance expenditure	43.4	43.4	44.5	44.5
Total	271.3	218.4	268.3	214.2

a Gross disbursements less repayments of principal and interest payments.

	1968		1969	
	Numbers ^b	Man-months	Numbers ^b	Man-months
Advisers and experts -				
non-educational	10,344	92,410	9,658	92,765
educational	6,357	60,661	6,926	61,695
Trainees	4,051	20,886	3,797	17,426
Students	7,388	56,449	7,238	55,878

^b Financed by donor countries in year.

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of OECD provisionally estimates that the net resource flows (i.e. gross flows minus amortization payments) reaching developing countries from all sources (i.e. official and private flows from DAC members together with flows from other industrial countries, centrally planned countries, and multilateral agencies) totalled about \$ US 13,571 million (equivalent to some £5,650 million) in 1969, around 3½ per cent more than in the previous year. In 1969 the outflow from multilateral agencies went up by 42 per cent to a record level of nearly \$ US 1,200 million. DAC figures also show that the total net official bilateral aid provided by its member countries to developing countries reached only \$ US 6,293 million in 1969, 3 per cent below the 1968 level; if the interest payments received by DAC members on earlier official lending are deducted, the 1969 figure falls to about \$ US 5,660 million, also some 3 per cent less than in the previous year. The DAC member countries, which include Australia, Britain and Canada, make substantial official contributions to the multilateral institutions while the private sector provides a considerable financial flow to the developing countries. Bilateral technical assistance expenditure by the DAC member countries is provisionally estimated to have risen by about 3 per cent.

In comparing the overall aid-giving performance of Commonwealth countries, and especially that towards other Commonwealth countries, with the world in general and DAC members in particular, it must be borne in mind that the Commonwealth consists mainly of developing countries - about nine-tenths of the total Commonwealth population live in developing countries whereas for the rest of the non-communist world the proportion is around three-fifths. In fact, the Commonwealth covers nearly half the population of the developing countries of the world while the developed countries of the Commonwealth account for under 15 per cent of the total population of the developed countries of the world.

The scale on which the three principal Commonwealth donors and all DAC members combined gave assistance in 1968 and 1969 and aid in relation to population and gross national product are shown in the following table. It is apparent from the table that the flow of official resources, with which this report is concerned, as opposed to private resources, is relatively much less important for Britain than for Australia and Canada. According to the DAC figures, net disbursements of official assistance from Canada to less-developed countries and multilateral agencies, which had been static between 1966 and 1968, rose steeply in 1969 while the upward trend in those by Australia, which had been temporarily interrupted in 1968, was resumed in the following year. On the other hand, official disbursements by Britain showed no change in 1969.

Resource flows from certain Commonwealth countries and
DAC members a

	Australia		Britain		Canada		DAC members combined	
	1968	1969 _b	1968	1969 _b	1968	1969 _b	1968	1969 _b
Net flow of official and private resources <u>c</u> \$ US million	206	232	760	1,069	308	364	13,113	13,571
Net flow of official resources <u>c</u> \$ US million	157	175	429	429	214	295	7,150	7,291
Net flow of official development assistance <u>c d</u> \$ US million	160	175	413	431	175	245	6,400	6,707
Net flow of official and private resources \$ US per head	17.11	18.90	13.72	19.20	14.83	17.26	21.29	21.81
Net flow of official resources \$ US per head	13.04	14.26	7.75	7.71	10.30	13.99	11.61	11.72
Net flow of official development assistance, \$ US per head	13.29	14.26	7.46	7.74	8.43	11.62	10.39	10.78
Official flow as % of gross national product	0.56	0.56	0.42	0.39	0.32	0.41	0.42	0.40
Private flow as % of g.n.p.	0.17	0.18	0.32	0.58	0.14	0.09	0.35	0.34
Total flow as % of g.n.p.	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.97	0.46	0.50	0.78	0.74

a DAC calculations or based on DAC figures. Net flow equals gross disbursements minus amortization receipts on earlier lending.

b Provisional.

c Bilateral and to multilateral agencies.

d Flows which are intended primarily to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries, and which are intended to be concessional in character.

From certain viewpoints, the aid-giving performance of Commonwealth donors has been as good as or better than the average for all DAC members which is heavily influenced by the performance of the United States. As the table shows, taking net official disbursements as a percentage of gross national product, the proportions for Australia and Canada were above the average for all DAC members while that for Britain was at the average figure. If the private flow is taken into account, flows from Britain were above the DAC average and from Australia at the average but the Canadian proportion falls appreciably below. UNCTAD II recommended that the developed countries devote 1 per cent of their g.n.p. to the net financing (official plus private) going to developing countries. It is clear from the table that there was a setback in 1969 in the progress towards this target largely because of the poor performance by the United States and the shortfall in financial terms was just under \$ US 5,000 million. However, if the United States is excluded, the proportion of total flows to g.n.p. for the other DAC members works out on average to 1.00 per cent. Whereas the proportions for Australia and Canada were still well below the 1 per cent target that for Britain was almost up to it, and those for seven countries (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal and the Netherlands) were above it.

While the size of the flows is vital, the terms on which the assistance is provided are also of major importance. The terms on which official flows are made by the individual developed countries to the developing countries vary considerably. In 1969 DAC adopted a Supplementary Recommendation on Terms, specifically relating to official development assistance, i.e. assistance intended to promote development as its primary aim and to be concessional in nature. Under the Recommendation, a country's programme complies with its terms if the share of grants in total commitments is 70 per cent or more, or if not less than 85 per cent of the overall programme (grants and loans combined) consists of commitments none of which has a concessional element below 61 per cent, or if the programme is so structured that the commitments with an average grant element of 85 per cent constitute at least 85 per cent of the total programme.

Commonwealth donor countries are among the leaders in providing assistance on easier terms and all three Commonwealth donors met the terms of the Recommendation in 1969. Australia occupied an outstanding place in that it was the only DAC member to provide 100 per cent of its commitments in grant form. In that year, 48 per cent of British commitments to developing countries were in the form of grants while the proportion for Canada covering official commitments was 55 per cent (this figure rises to 60 per cent if official development assistance alone is considered); the average for all DAC members was 59 per cent for total official commitments and 66 per cent for official development assistance alone. If the concessional element of loans is added to the grants the proportions for Britain and Canada on the total basis were 82 per cent and 91 per cent as compared with the DAC average of 79 per cent; taking official development assistance the Canadian proportion reaches 95 per cent and the DAC average 85 per cent. Using the figures for official development assistance, the average interest rate on commitments in 1969 was 1.2 per cent for Britain, 0.3 per cent for Canada and 2.8 per cent for all DAC members while the average grace periods were nearly 6 years, 10 years and 7 years respectively. The average maturity of loans committed by Britain was about 24 years, by Canada 48½ years, and all DAC members combined almost 28 years. According to the provisional estimates by DAC, there was, overall, a slight improvement in the concessional content of new commitments of official

development assistance in 1969. But, as there was a reduction in the volume of these commitments by the most concessional lenders and an increase in those by countries having harder terms, the effect was to raise the average interest rate on loans slightly and to lower the maturity and grace periods.

Intra-Commonwealth aid by type and sector

Grants

As shown earlier, the amount of finance in the form of grants provided by Commonwealth donor countries to other Commonwealth countries showed a further decline in 1969, when the total was almost 2 per cent lower than in the preceding year. Grants made up about 45 per cent of the total flow of intra-Commonwealth aid in 1969, about the same proportion as in 1968. There was, however, an increase in outstanding commitments for grants at the beginning of 1970, which totalled £154 million compared with £138 million at the beginning of the previous year.

The geographical distribution of grants confirmed the trend of previous years. Largely because of increasing Australian contributions to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, the share of Oceania in the total grant flow to Commonwealth developing countries continued to rise. On the other hand, the proportion of grants going to Asia, which had amounted to nearly 40 per cent in 1966, fell to about 27 per cent in 1969, while the share of Africa also fell slightly to 16 per cent.

In looking at figures covering only one or two years, it is necessary to bear in mind that different kinds of aid are committed for different periods. In some cases, disbursements follow quickly on commitments; in others, for example much project aid, disbursements may be spread over a number of years. As Britain made substantial grants to an appreciable number of countries for budgetary support and as Australia made a considerable contribution to the budget of Papua and New Guinea, this item accounted for the largest proportion of the assistance given as financial grants. On the other hand, the amount of money provided to finance current imports or as bilateral food aid declined in 1969. If other non-project aid is added, just over three-quarters of total grants were for non-project aid in 1969, about the same proportion as in the previous year. Disbursements in the form of project grants fell by about 10 per cent from the 1968 level. A large increase in grants to agriculture lifted this sector's share of the project total from 6 per cent to 22 per cent, whereas money made available for the Indus Basin Development Scheme, at less than half the level of the previous year, represented 10 per cent of the total as against 22 per cent in 1968. Social infrastructure, which receives the largest proportion of project grants, increased slightly to account for 26 per cent of the total and there was also a proportionately large increase in the amount made available for multi-projects. On the other hand, disbursements for transport, energy and industrial projects declined.

Loans

The total amount of assistance disbursed as gross loans by Commonwealth donor countries to other Commonwealth countries, principally in Asia and Africa, fell to £91 million in 1969. This was 3½ per cent lower than in the previous year, and the share of loans in total gross intra-Commonwealth assistance fell to under 34 per cent as compared with 35 per cent in 1968.

During 1969, payments of interest and repayments of principal by the recipient countries rose to £42 million, so that the disbursement of net loans was only £49 million, a decline of over 8 per cent compared with 1968. Loan commitments outstanding at the beginning of 1970 totalled almost £218 million, an increase of one-third on commitments at the beginning of 1969.

The share of non-project aid in gross loans fell from 69 per cent in 1968 to 65 per cent in 1969. The greater part of non-project aid was again for financing current imports. However, the disbursement of loans for project aid showed a further increase, largely because of substantial rises in loans for agriculture, multi-projects and social infrastructure which more than offset a 60 per cent fall in loans for the communications sector. As a result, the share of the agricultural sector in the total of project aid loans rose to 20 per cent, and that of multi-projects and social infrastructure to over 10 per cent each. On the other hand the share of the communications sector fell from 16 per cent to 9 per cent, and transport and industry both received a slightly smaller proportion of the total than in 1968.

Investments

Disbursements by Britain as investments through the Commonwealth Development Corporation rose by 12 per cent to £13 million in 1969. However, repayments of principal and interest payments on earlier investments amounted to about £12 million, so that net investment was less than £1 million. Outstanding investment commitments at the beginning of 1970 totalled over £28 million, which was slightly lower than the figure for the previous year.

The geographical distribution of investments varies widely from year to year. In 1969 disbursements to Commonwealth countries in America continued to increase more rapidly than investments in other areas, and accounted for 46 per cent of total gross disbursements. Investments in African countries showed a smaller increase of about 14 per cent, but received much the same proportion of the total as in 1968. On the other hand, investment in Asian countries fell by over 20 per cent, and their share of the total dropped from 23 per cent to 16 per cent.

The pattern of distribution of the investments by economic sectors also changed considerably in 1969. Over the past few years housing and other community projects within the social infrastructure sector have taken an increasing proportion of the total gross investments; in 1969 these items accounted for over 43 per cent of the total. Investments in multi-projects and in the industrial sector also showed proportionately large increases, but declines on the 1968 levels were recorded for agriculture and the energy sector.

Project Aid

Taking grants, loans and investments together, project assistance accounted for almost one-third of total gross intra-Commonwealth aid in 1969, about the same proportion as in the previous year.

As mentioned earlier, annual disbursement levels may depend on the type of aid provided, for example project or programme aid. Furthermore, in the case of much project aid, disbursements of a specific commitment may be spread over a number of years with considerable year-to-year fluctuations. However, judging from the data for Britain and Canada, which are shown

below, certain changes of emphasis in development can be discerned. Over the four year period 1966-69 the proportionate share of agriculture has shown a strong upward movement, and by 1969 received over a fifth of total project aid. Industry (including services) and social infrastructure also took an increasing share during this period. However, as the proportion of "other projects and unallocated aid" has decreased rapidly, it is difficult to assess how far these figures represent a genuine shift in aid distribution rather than more detailed reporting by donor countries.

Distribution of project aid provided by Britain and
Canada by economic sectors

	Per cent			
	1966	1967	1968	1969
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.9	11.7	13.8	20.9
Transport and communications	14.5	18.6	19.6	16.3
Energy	12.5	10.3	11.9	9.6
Multi-projects	13.9	7.6	10.2	12.0
Industry (including services)	4.8	9.5	13.5	13.6
Health	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.8
Education	5.3	7.4	7.8	8.9
Housing	5.3	3.6	6.5	9.4
Other community projects	0.1	2.7	3.5	3.4
Other projects and unallocated aid	34.3	26.6	11.4	4.1

Technical assistance

The value of technical assistance given to developing countries of the Commonwealth increased by 2 per cent in 1969, a smaller increase than has been apparent in recent years, and represented one-sixth of total intra-Commonwealth aid. A 10 per cent increase in expenditure on students and trainees raised their share of the total to almost a quarter, whereas the share of advisers and experts fell from 69 per cent to 66 per cent. African countries are the main recipients of intra-Commonwealth technical assistance, accounting for more than half the total, while Asian countries receive about 16 per cent and those in America around 8 per cent.

There were 619 advisers from Commonwealth countries serving in other Commonwealth countries, roughly the same number as in 1968. About 52 per cent of advisers were serving in African countries, a smaller proportion than in the previous year, while the shares of Asian and American countries increased to 22 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. The greatest proportion of advisers, just under 24 per cent, were serving in the agricultural field in 1969. The second largest number were in power, transport and communications, where the proportion of the total increased from 15½ per cent to 18½ per cent. The number of advisers engaged in the above two sectors and in economic planning and industry increased 1969, but those in other fields decreased.

The number of operational experts serving in Commonwealth countries fell by 7 per cent in 1969, although the average man-months per expert increased slightly. Just over 80 per cent of the operational personnel

served in Commonwealth countries in Africa in 1969, the same proportion as in earlier years. While the number in countries in Oceania was about the same as in 1968, the total for countries in Africa, Asia and America declined. Although the number assisting in the power, transport and communications sector declined by about 20 in 1969, their proportion of the total increased to about 36 per cent. The largest falls, in actual numbers, were in public administration and agriculture, with a smaller decrease in the numbers engaged in the health sector. The distribution of operational personnel between sectors, however, did not alter greatly from the 1968 pattern.

There was an increase of about 9 per cent in the number of advisers and experts in education in 1969. As in earlier years, nearly 90 per cent of the total were serving in African countries, but the increased number in 1969 affected all regions.

Taking all advisers, experts and operational personnel together, over four-fifths serve in African countries, although the number fell by over 100 in 1969. The numbers in Asian and American countries also declined, but those serving in Europe and Oceania continued to increase. As far as the field of activity is concerned, the proportion assisting in education has shown an upward trend and in 1969 accounted for over two-fifths of all experts. The other main fields are power, transport and communications accounting for one-fifth and public administration for 12 per cent.

The number of trainees financed under technical assistance arrangements declined by about 6 per cent in 1969, mainly because of the fall in numbers from Asian countries. This has changed the pattern of distribution based on the nationality of trainees; those from Asian countries made up 38 per cent of the total as against 41 per cent in 1968, whereas trainees from African countries rose to 41 per cent compared with 38 per cent. There was little change in the number of trainees from Commonwealth countries in America and Europe. The largest number of trainees have gone on courses in public administration in the past two years, the 1969 proportion being over one-fifth, while the next largest number, about 15 per cent, have attended courses dealing with power, transport and communications. The numbers attending courses in education, agriculture, and trade and banking declined in 1969, but more have gone on courses in economic planning and social services.

The total number of Commonwealth students financed by Commonwealth donors showed a decrease in 1969, with countries in Asia and Africa still accounting for about four-fifths. The upward trend in student numbers from American and European countries also continued. The largest number of students are studying education, although there were about 160 fewer than in 1968. Those studying medicine, economics and the natural sciences also declined, but the numbers on other courses increased.

Overall assistance to certain economic sectors

Food production and rural development is of major importance in the development process. While initiatives for increased development in agriculture will originate in the developing countries themselves, capital and technical assistance by the developed countries can make an important contribution. This is reflected in the distribution of intra-Commonwealth aid between sectors; agricultural aid increased by more than 50 per cent

between 1968 and 1969, and received more than a fifth of the total flow of project aid. This increase was caused mainly by higher British grants, particularly to India, Ceylon, Mauritius and Kenya. Loans to the agricultural sector also increased substantially. However, the number of advisers and operational personnel in agriculture financed by donor countries under technical assistance arrangements fell to around 1,410 about 140 less than in the previous year. As the number of advisers increased slightly, the decline was accounted for by fewer operational personnel. The number of trainees on agricultural courses fell by 11 to 278 in 1969, but the number of students increased by 6 per cent to more than 640.

Financial assistance to the sector covering industry, trade and tourism, which had shown a marked increase between 1966 and 1968, rose by less than 2 per cent in 1969 with the increase in investment more than offset lower grants and loans. The total of advisers and operational personnel serving in industry, and in trade, banking and tourism increased sharply in 1969, largely because of a rise of almost 100 in the operational personnel engaged in industry and mining. Trainees on industrial courses showed little change, but those on courses in trade, banking and tourism fell by more than 30 per cent.

The amount of financial assistance to the power, transport and communications sector, which was over £22 million in 1968, fell back to less than £19 million the following year. About 3,350 experts and operational personnel assisted in these fields in both years, but the number of trainees financed on courses in these subjects fell by nearly 130 in 1969.

Volunteers

Apart from the flow of intra-Commonwealth official technical assistance, which has been dealt with in earlier paragraphs, another important and substantial form of assistance to developing countries is the supply of volunteers. The donor governments have different methods of supporting these people and the degree of official assistance given to them varies. Over 1,700 British volunteers were assisted in 1969; about two-thirds were teachers while the bulk of the remainder assisted in the agriculture and health fields. About three-fifths of the volunteers served in African countries, large numbers being employed in Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, while some 15 per cent were in Asian countries, in particular India. Australia officially supported 148 volunteers, of which nearly two-thirds served in Pacific countries, particularly in Papua and New Guinea, and more than a quarter went to Asian countries, mostly Malaysia. Three-quarters of the 99 volunteers from New Zealand were in the teaching field and most of the volunteers from that country served in the Pacific region. Canadian volunteers in education amounted to almost 700, 70 per cent of whom worked in Africa.

CHAPTER III

COUNTRIES SUPPLYING ASSISTANCE - POLICIES

General

For a number of reasons, Britain is the most important source of assistance among Commonwealth countries. Nevertheless, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand also provide appreciable amounts of help to other countries, both within the Commonwealth and outside the Commonwealth. Although the major supplying countries continue to place most emphasis on bilateral arrangements, they also make substantial contributions to multilateral programmes. All the main Commonwealth donors contribute to the Colombo Plan for Asian countries and to SCAAP for African countries while Canada and Britain are associated in the Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Programme. Australia has assumed an obligation to contribute to the economic and social development of Papua and New Guinea and a large part of Australia's total aid effort is directed towards this Territory. Similarly, New Zealand has taken responsibility for assisting certain islands in the Pacific. Consequently, over 95 per cent of the assistance given by Australia and New Zealand to other Commonwealth countries goes to countries in the Asian and Pacific regions while Asian and Caribbean countries receive around 90 per cent of the Canadian assistance to Commonwealth countries. In the case of Britain, historical reasons account, in part, for a much wider geographical spread of countries receiving assistance but, even so, African countries account for about 40 per cent of the total British assistance to Commonwealth countries and a similar proportion goes to Commonwealth countries in Asia.

While developing countries of the Commonwealth lack sufficient surplus resources to be major providers of assistance, a number of them, and in particular India, supply experts to other developing countries and provide scholarships and training facilities.

The Commonwealth and multilateral assistance

Bilateral programmes remain the more important part of the assistance given by the major donor countries of the Commonwealth. According to provisional figures compiled by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of OECD, 68 per cent of the total net financial flow from Australia in 1969 consisted of bilateral assistance under official development assistance programmes while the corresponding proportions for Canada and Britain were 44 per cent and 33 per cent respectively. If the bilateral assistance is related to flows from the official sector only, the proportions rise to 90 per cent for Australia, 54 per cent for Canada and 83 per cent for Britain. Thus, the shares of official assistance to multilateral agencies in the total flows are relatively small, being 7 per cent for Australia and Britain and 23 per cent for Canada. In monetary terms, this means that out of a total net flow, official and private, from these three countries of \$ US 1,664 million in 1969, the amount provided as official development assistance (i.e. flows which are intended primarily to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries, and which are intended to be concessional in character) was about \$ US 851 million, and of this latter figure only some \$ US 175 million were contributions to multilateral agencies and the remainder, about \$ US 675 million, was bilateral assistance.

On the other hand, more emphasis is placed by the developing countries of the Commonwealth on multilateral than on bilateral assistance. Up to 30 June 1970 subscriptions by Commonwealth countries to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development amounted to \$ US 5,863 million, of which the developing members provided \$ US 1,771 million. By the same date subscriptions by Commonwealth countries to the International Development Association totalled \$ US 676 million, of which the developing countries provided \$ US 74 million. Up to the middle of 1970 Commonwealth countries had paid some \$ US 319 million to UNDP. Taking IBRD, IDA and UNDP together, the Commonwealth had provided about \$ US 6,858 million (some 30 per cent coming from developing countries) out of the world contributions of about \$ US 28,000 million, that is equivalent to almost a quarter of the total; if the contributions of the United States are excluded from the calculation, the Commonwealth share was some 35 per cent.

Apart from their financial contributions to the UN technical co-operation activities, Commonwealth countries also provide a considerable number of experts, many of whom come from developing countries, to work under these programmes. In 1969 India provided 141 experts while Ceylon, Cyprus, Ghana, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia also supplied experts, i.e. experts from seventeen Commonwealth developing countries were working for UN technical co-operation programmes. In total, the Commonwealth as a whole accounted for over a quarter of the experts working under the programmes and of the Commonwealth figure about two-fifths came from developing countries.

On the receiving side, multilateral assistance is very important to developing Commonwealth countries. Of the development credits disbursed by IDA to member governments up to the end of June 1970 about four-fifths, or some \$ US 1,400 million, went to Commonwealth countries with both India and Pakistan taking large amounts. Similarly, over a quarter, or some \$ US 1,623 million, of the disbursements of loans by the World Bank have been to Commonwealth countries. On the technical assistance side, out of the 1,300 UN experts working in individual countries (as opposed to regional schemes), about 350 were in Commonwealth countries in 1969.

Policies

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

Britain

Although the British aid programme operates on a global basis, by far the greatest part of it goes to developing countries in the Commonwealth. It was announced in 1968 that the gross basic aid programme for the next three financial years (i.e. up to 1970-71) would be maintained at £205 million but that certain items, such as the economic element of the special assistance to Malaysia and Singapore, the annual contribution for three years under the Rome Food Aid Convention, and some part of the increased contribution to IDA, would be additional to the basic programme. The normal aid programme, on a gross basis, for 1970-71 will therefore be £212 million since £7 million earmarked as part of the British contribution to the second IDA replenishment is not now required in that financial year and will accordingly be used for general aid expenditure. This, together with the £17 million for expenditure additional to the normal programme, makes a

grand total of £229 million. This total is expected to lead to official disbursements of at least £224 million in 1970 which, after allowance for capital repayments and interest payments, gives a likely net disbursement figure of around £175 million, about the same level as in 1968 and 1969.

In November 1969 the then Minister of Overseas Development announced an increased aid programme in cash terms for each of the years from 1971-72 to 1973-74. Thus, aid, on a gross basis, is expected to rise from £229 million in 1970-71 to £245 million in 1971-72, £265 million 1972-73 and £300 million in 1973-74. The Minister, noting that the level of private flows was difficult to predict, said that taking a high estimate for private flows Britain could expect to reach the 1 per cent target not much after 1975, the date recommended by the Pearson Commission, and in any case the Government intended, unless the balance of payments position should preclude it, to reach the target not later than the end of the Second Development Decade. The publication of the Pearson Commission's Report in October 1969 was welcomed by the Government and, while the overall strategy set out in the Report has been broadly endorsed by Britain, not all the detailed recommendations are acceptable. In October 1970 the new British Government announced that, the forward projections for aid, on a gross basis, given above, would be maintained and that there would be a further increase to £340 million in 1974-75. The Prime Minister, at the special session of the UN General Assembly on 23 October 1970, reaffirmed Britain's acceptance of the 1 per cent target and stated that Britain would do its best to reach this target by 1975.

The basis of the British aid programme remained unchanged during 1969. Commonwealth countries continued to account for over four-fifths of total British bilateral disbursements and to benefit from the activities of the Commonwealth Development Corporation. Priority continued to be given to the reasonable needs of the dependencies, to the provision of technical assistance and to multilateral aid.

Of the total gross official disbursements in 1969, 56 per cent were in grant or grant-like form, 30 per cent in interest-free loans and 14 per cent in loans at market rates of interest (with nearly two-fifths of the government to government interest-bearing loans carrying a waiver on interest for varying periods thereby reducing the nominal rate of interest). The great majority of loans concluded in 1969 were interest-free including all the largest loans. In answer to a Parliamentary Question, the Minister of Overseas Development announced in July 1970 that, in cases where interest was appropriate, he had for convenience decided to adopt fixed concessionary rates, ranging from 2 per cent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, instead of using the government lending rate with various waivers of interest in the early years.

In its memorandum, the British Government states that "it is the intention that in consultation with recipient governments about the use of UK aid, special emphasis shall be laid on the agricultural sector in so far as this is appropriate within the development plans and policies of the recipient. Emphasis continued to be laid on assistance to technical education including teacher training and to manpower planning". Britain expects Regional Development Banks to become increasingly important in the international aid effort and is anxious to play its part in supporting them in appropriate cases; in cases where non-regional governments are eligible to participate, e.g. the Asian Development Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank, Britain has made financial contributions. Britain also attaches high importance to aid co-ordination through DAC, consortia and consultative groups.

The British Government gives high priority to technical assistance and in the past two years the value of this kind of aid has risen substantially to account for 21 per cent of gross flows in 1969; this higher level is expected to be maintained in 1970. The functional pattern changed slightly compared with 1968 as there was an appreciable increase in expenditure on students and trainees but slightly less was spent on experts. However, the geographical pattern remained much the same with the concentration on Africa continuing.

As a result of a review of the question of payment of pensions and compensation by the governments of developing countries which were formerly British dependent territories to expatriate officers who were in government service in these territories before independence, Britain announced in March 1970 that it was willing at the request of any overseas government concerned to consider meeting that government's responsibility for the cost of pensions in respect of pre-independence government service. However, the cost of such payments will be borne on the aid programme and the assumption by Britain of such a responsibility would be taken into account in determining the total amount of aid a country might receive for all purposes. About 12,000 British people working overseas at the end of 1969 were employed by overseas governments or public bodies under agreements whereby Britain contributed towards their pay and terms of service. All existing supplementation arrangements end on 31 March 1971 and the British Government has offered to negotiate new agreements, where these are desired and the need exists, to cover the period to March 1976. During discussions, the Ministry of Overseas Development have proposed that supplementation schemes should in future be managed by way of an annual examination by Britain and overseas governments of the technical assistance provided by the operational personnel covered by these schemes so that it will be possible, against the background of the total manpower needs in the developing country and total technical assistance available from all donors, to identify categories and numbers in which staff might be provided.

The recruitment of experts declined further in 1969. There was a continuing decrease in the number of appointments under OSAS to operational posts in the service of overseas governments. The greatest number of appointments were made in the field of education but in the past few years the composition of the figure has changed, with appointments of primary and secondary school teachers declining and those of technical and vocational teachers increasing. In the course of a speech to ECOSOC in July 1970, the Minister said that it had been decided that Britain can render the greatest service to education in developing countries by concentration on a few key areas and, in particular, on teacher training, curriculum development, and the exploitation of modern media and integrated educational planning. A Centre for Educational Development Overseas, comprising the former Centre for Educational Television Overseas, the former Centre for Curriculum Renewal and Educational Development Overseas, and the Overseas Visual Aids Centre, has been established.

The contribution of home base departments, universities and the Corps of Specialists in meeting overseas demands for staff has been maintained but the British memorandum states "One limiting factor in the development of these home base arrangements is the continuing lack of reliable information about future overseas government demand". The Natural Resources Postgraduate Studentships Scheme continues to attract many applications but the shrinking demand from overseas governments for officers without some years of professional experience limits the number of awards

which can be made. On the other hand, the Young Doctors Scheme, under which, in return for agreeing to serve as General Medical Officers overseas for a minimum of two years, newly registered doctors are subsidised while they do training in hospital appointments in Britain and a short course in tropical medicine, continues to be limited by a shortage of suitable candidates.

The British Government continues to attach great importance to assisting developing countries to deal with population problems. The main scope for effectively increasing the British contribution probably lies in supporting multilateral efforts and a grant of £400,000 is to be made to the UN Fund for Population Activities, of which £150,000 might be spent in 1970-71 and the remainder in the following year. The British grant to the International Planned Parenthood Federation, which was doubled in 1969-70, is being doubled again in 1970-71 to £200,000 a year.

In 1969 increasing use was again made of the services of firms of consultants and other organisations to provide technical assistance to developing countries in the form of feasibility and pre-investment studies, and advice on management and other problems.

At the beginning of November 1970 the Government announced that overseas aid would be brought under the ultimate responsibility of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. However, as the management of overseas aid is a function distinct from the general conduct of foreign affairs and as it is important to maintain the valuable body of expertise and skill in aid administration which has been developed in the Ministry of Overseas Development, the development work of the unified department will be in the charge of a Minister for Overseas Development who will have, by delegation from the Secretary of State, full charge of his functional wing of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Australia

Australia's aid programme increased rapidly during the 1960's and the rise in recent years has been of the order of 10 to 12 per cent per annum. In the calendar year 1969 official development assistance amounted to some \$A 156 million, equivalent to 0.56 per cent of the gross national product, and, when private flows of over \$A 51 million are added, the total flows amounted to 0.74 per cent of g.n.p. In the statements attached to the Australian budget, (presented in August, 1970), it is stated that official economic assistance to developing countries, including Papua and New Guinea, is estimated to total about \$A 184 million in 1970-71, over \$A 18 million or 11 per cent more than the actual expenditure in 1969-70. If Papua and New Guinea is excluded, the 1970-71 estimates provide for an increase of over \$A 7 million, or nearly 14 per cent, in the expenditure on multilateral and bilateral programmes as compared with 1969-70.

There was no change in 1969 in Australia's basic policy of providing aid in grant form. However, an exception to this policy was made early in 1970 when the Government decided to make a loan of \$A 20 million to Papua and New Guinea. This loan, of which \$A 2 million was drawn in 1969-70, will assist the Territory in its capital expenditure on the Bougainville Copper project; a loan rather than a grant was made in view of the special nature of this particular project. It is expected that drawings from the loan will amount to \$A 8 million in 1970-71.

Official aid disbursements to Commonwealth countries during 1969 totalled \$A 13.1 million, representing nearly 40 per cent of total bilateral assistance to developing countries other than Papua and New Guinea. All expenditures under SCAAP, the Commonwealth Education Scheme and most of those under the South Pacific Aid Programme were directed to member countries of the Commonwealth. Australia's policy of concentrating external bilateral assistance (excluding Papua and New Guinea) in the Asian area continued in 1969. However, recent developments in the Pacific area suggest that there will be increasing aid requirements in this region.

Australia has assumed a special obligation to contribute to the economic and social development of Papua and New Guinea and the bulk of its assistance effort is directed towards the Territory. In 1969 assistance to Papua and New Guinea amounted to \$A 107.13 million. The estimates in the 1970-71 Budget envisage that such assistance will be about \$A 184 million in that year as compared with an actual expenditure of \$A 165.7 million in 1969-70.

Australia is a member of the major multilateral aid agencies. A most important recent development in its multilateral aid policy was the announcement at the 1970 Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank that, subject to Parliamentary approval, Australia would make a contribution of \$US 10 million to the Bank's special funds over the three-year period 1970-71 to 1972-73. Although the precise terms and conditions of the contribution have still to be determined, it is intended that all but \$US 225,000 (which is to be paid to the Technical Assistance Special Fund) will be contributed to the Multi-Purpose Special Fund.

Under the three-year Food Aid Convention, Australia has a commitment to provide 225,000 metric tons of wheat or wheat equivalent each year. The bulk of this wheat and flour is distributed to traditional recipients of aid from Australia in the Asian and Pacific regions and in 1969-70 it went to India, Ceylon, Pakistan and Fiji.

Australian project aid has been expanding in scope and diversity as well as in volume. Project aid has often been directed to basic infrastructure projects, such as roads where Australia has particular experience and expertise which is applicable to developing countries. However, expansion of the industrial base in recent years has facilitated a broadening of the scope of Australian projects and technical assistance.

Technical assistance continues to absorb a relatively high proportion of total assistance to Commonwealth recipients, mainly because of the expertise developed by Australia in providing this sort of aid. In training assistance, Australia has placed increasing emphasis on the programme of group courses. Up till 1968, an average of five courses were conducted each year. Twenty-one courses were conducted in each of the 1968-69 and 1969-70 fiscal years. These courses cover a wide range of professional activity, with emphasis on agriculture, animal husbandry and food production. In 1970-71 further courses are envisaged covering several new fields such as crop production, dairy husbandry, minerals exploitation, and rural youth programmes. Australia Government departments, educational institutions and private enterprise co-operate in the conduct of these courses. Australia is also introducing a number of high level seminars which will not only provide the opportunity for senior executives to see a particular Australian industry and to discuss the relevance of it to their own conditions but will also give Australia the benefit of the advice of the participants on future training

programmes.

A new scheme has been introduced to give Papuans and New Guineans practical on the job training and experience in Australia; in June 1970 there were about 15 trainees studying under this scheme. In the first full year of operation (1970-71) it is proposed that some 50 trainees will go to Australia and that the number will rise to about 250 per year after three or four years. Although a wide range of educational and training institutions has been developed within the Territory, there is a lack of practical training opportunities in a number of occupational groups. The courses cover fields from the skilled trades and technician level through to professional and senior administrative levels.

New Zealand

In its memorandum the New Zealand Government points out that in the past a factor limiting New Zealand's official aid to developing countries was a severe shortage of foreign exchange. However, during 1969 there was a marked improvement in the New Zealand economy and, for the first time in many years, New Zealand had a credit balance in its current account.

In May 1969 the National Development Conference adopted a scheme of indicative planning, which enabled the country to have a clearer idea of the resources and measures required to achieve a series of growth targets. In making a number of recommendations on aid, the Conference reflected an increased public awareness of questions relating to development assistance.

It was in these circumstances that the New Zealand Government doubled its annual contribution to the Colombo Plan and officially accepted the target of one per cent of gross national product as the objective for New Zealand's long term aid programme. The memorandum states that "the timing of future increases in New Zealand's official aid will to an important degree depend on the continuing strength of the economy which in turn will be largely influenced by future prices of its major export products. As in the case of many developing countries, the prices and markets of New Zealand's agricultural products are subject to uncertainties. Of particular concern to New Zealand at present is Britain's renewed application for membership of the EEC, since it is the largest and only substantial market for New Zealand's butter, cheese and lamb".

During 1969 greater attention was given to the organisation of New Zealand's resources for an increased aid effort. A policy of combining the resources of the private and public sectors will play an important part in the expansion. A number of projects initiated by the private sector have been discussed with recipient governments and are now being implemented.

More than three-quarters of New Zealand's official aid is provided in the form of bilateral assistance. Most of this bilateral aid goes to countries in the Pacific with which New Zealand has a special association (Western Samoa, Cook, Niue and Tokelau Islands) and to members of the Colombo Plan. New Zealand will continue to concentrate its bilateral aid resources in the area of the Pacific basin.

While there has been a levelling off in New Zealand's contributions to the exclusively Commonwealth programmes of SCAAP and the Commonwealth Education Scheme, New Zealand will maintain the links afforded by these programmes. There is, however, a changing emphasis in the SCAAP

programme and attention is now being focussed on the granting of student/trainee awards rather than on the assignment of experts. Because New Zealand has no diplomatic missions in Africa it has found it difficult to administer effective technical assistance or capital aid projects there. New Zealand contributes to the Commonwealth Technical Co-operation Scheme and the Commonwealth Medical Scheme.

In the technical assistance field, New Zealand gives emphasis to linking the supply of experts with the training of local counterparts and the provision of capital equipment. The value of third country training is recognised and New Zealand has played an important part in the development of the South Pacific University in Fiji. Although New Zealand continues to respond to requests for undergraduate training awards, which are still sought by some Commonwealth countries, greater attention is being paid to ad hoc courses for trainees and to increasing the range of group courses. These will relate as far as possible to fields in which New Zealand has traditionally been able to provide experts and capital aid - in agriculture, forestry and certain administrative fields.

Canada

In late 1968, as part of its overall review of foreign policy, the Government initiated a comprehensive review of Canadian policies in international development assistance. The results of the review and the policies which the Government intends to adopt in the assistance field were published in a paper entitled "International Development" and the chief items are outlined below.

The Canadian Government believes that a firm commitment to the support of international development is one of the most constructive ways in which Canada can participate in the international community in the coming decades. To meet this commitment, it is intended to increase the allocation of funds, to maintain the concessional financial terms of Canadian assistance, to make a significant move towards untying assistance as to procurement, to increase the proportion of total aid going to multilateral programmes, to continue to allocate most bilateral aid to countries of concentration, to increase support of the private sector's participation in the programme, and to confirm as the primary objective of the programme the economic and social development of the developing countries.

With regard to the primary objective, mentioned above, the paper points out that "this objective does not lessen the necessity of relating the development assistance programme to other Canadian national objectives. It will be clear, for instance, that development assistance will tend to be concentrated in countries whose governments pursue external and internal policies that are broadly consistent with Canadian values and attitudes". The amount of resources which Canada can afford to make available as development assistance is a budgetary question and not a question of the basic availability of resources in Canada. The progress of development depends not only on developing countries making the maximum contribution they can but also on a dependable flow of external resources. The development process must therefore be insulated against fluctuations in the allocation of assistance that might arise from budgetary or financial considerations and to meet this, as well as in recognition of the priority of the development assistance programme, the Canadian Government will endeavour to increase each year the percentage of national income allocated to official development assistance. In 1971-72 the level of official development assistance will be increased by \$C 60 million

from the level of \$ 364 million allocated for 1970-71.

The Canadian assistance programme has historically placed considerable emphasis on the provision of technical assistance. As the basic industrial systems of some of the developing countries have become better established, an increasing proportion of the programme has been provided in the form of industrial raw materials. While composition of this form of aid as between the different products may change, it is anticipated that it will continue to account for an important part of Canada's bilateral programme. Although food aid has also been a very important element of Canadian assistance, the aim must be to help the developing countries to become more self-sufficient. However, when conditions warrant, Canada will continue to provide substantial quantities of food aid.

The official component of Canada's assistance is provided on very soft financial terms and the Government undertakes to continue to provide the major portion of Canadian bilateral assistance on the basis of either grants or 50-year interest-free loans with ten years' grace on repayment. The Government intends to make available up to 20 per cent of total bilateral allocations (about 15 per cent of the total programme) on a completely untied basis for projects and programmes of particularly high development priority. Further, it will be possible for shipping and associated costs arising from Canadian assistance to be financed under the aid programme. It is estimated that, as Canada has no merchant fleet, this could untie as much as a further 10 per cent of the programme. Taken together, the provisions for untying 20 per cent of the bilateral programme, for meeting shipping costs and for increased multilateralisation (see next paragraph) mean that as much as 50 per cent of the total programme can be untied. Canada will also work with other donor countries towards agreement on general measures which might be taken to untie development assistance on a multilateral basis.

Canadian contributions to multilateral institutions have been between 15-20 per cent of the total official programme in recent years. The Government intends to increase the proportion within the next five years to about 25 per cent of the total. It is also stated that additional contributions to IDA deserve a special priority and that the Government proposes to increase its support to UNDP on evidence that its effectiveness is being improved. Support will also be given to regional and other specialized development institutions. Apart from increasing support of multilateral institutions, the Government intends to place greater emphasis on co-ordinating its bilateral programmes with programmes of other bilateral and multilateral donors.

As far as bilateral assistance is concerned, Canada intends to provide the major proportion of its bilateral allocations to selected "countries of concentration" and to specialize in assisting particular sectors within those countries in which it has special competence. It is intended that some 20 per cent of the total bilateral funds available over the next 3 to 5 years will be allocated to countries other than countries of concentration primarily for education and technical assistance and for occasional capital projects of high development priority.

Recognition has also been given to the importance of research in the development process and CIDA is currently exploring the possible scope and nature of future activity in this area. Two major initiatives have been taken in the research sector: the Government has established an International Development Research Centre and has approved a sizeable grant (\$C 3½ million to be disbursed over five years and equal to one-third of the total budget of

the Institute over that period) to the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria. The International Development Research Centre will be funded from development assistance allocations and will involve active co-operation with Canadian universities and other Canadian and international institutions; the Government is prepared to allocate a minimum of \$C 30 million over the next five years for the administration and programmes of the Centre.

The Government intends to place greater emphasis on support for the activities of the private sector which contribute to international development. In 1968 a special programme was initiated to support and encourage such activities and in 1969-70 \$C 6½ million was allocated to this programme to provide grants on a "matching fund" basis for specific projects and programmes. The Government intends to increase support for these non-profit organisations over the next five years. The Government also intends to initiate further measures to encourage Canadian business and industry to establish or expand operations in the developing countries.

CHAPTER IV

THE REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF AID

Nearly half of the total amount of intra-Commonwealth net financial assistance is destined for Asian countries while about one-fifth goes to African countries. The position is reversed for technical assistance expenditure in that more than half is accounted for by African countries while Asia receives less than a sixth. This chapter concentrates on the distribution of aid on a regional basis while Chapter V looks in more detail at the assistance received by individual countries.

Asia

The total gross official financial flow (i.e. grants, loans and investments) from Commonwealth supplying countries to Commonwealth countries in the Asian region fell by almost 4 per cent between 1968 and 1969, and technical assistance expenditure also declined by 8 per cent. The decrease in the financial flow was accounted for by a fall of over £5 million in the amount made available as grants, which was partially offset by a £2 million rise in loans. Gross investments, which comprise only a small proportion of the total flow, fell sharply by over 20 per cent. Although repayments of principal and interest payments on loans and investments remained considerable, they were slightly less than in 1968. Consequently, net financial assistance, at £73.8 million, declined by only 3 per cent in 1969. Commitments outstanding at the beginning of 1970 totalled almost £221 million, which was £55 million more than a year earlier. Although there was a further fall in the actual amount going for non-project assistance, over two-thirds of the gross financial flow in 1969 came into this category as India, Pakistan and Ceylon received large sums for the purchase of current imports. On the other hand, there was a small increase in project aid. Funds available for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased to £4.8 million as a result of large grants made to India and Ceylon by Britain, and British loans to Pakistan and Singapore provided over £3 million for multi-projects. Resources available for electricity generation and distribution and for transport increased, with higher loans offsetting a fall in grants in both sectors. The largest decline was in grants for the Indus Basin Development Fund, which were almost £4 million less than grants available in 1968. The decrease in technical assistance expenditure in 1969 was due to lower expenditure on all categories other than students and trainees.

The countries receiving the largest flows of assistance from Commonwealth suppliers are India and Pakistan but, because of the size of their population and the scope of their development plans, financial aid provides only a small part of the total funds needed for development. According to figures compiled by DAC, the net official flow of resources under DAC members' official bilateral programmes and from multilateral agencies during the period 1966-68 averaged \$ U.S. 2.3 per head of the population for India, \$ U.S. 4.0 for Pakistan, \$ U.S. 3.5 for Ceylon and \$ U.S. 4.9 for Malaysia.

Colombo Plan. The Colombo Plan, which was set up as a result of an initiative taken at the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Meeting in early 1950 and which subsequently was joined by non-Commonwealth countries both as donors and recipients, is the main channel of intra-Commonwealth assistance in Asia. Apart from the financial flow, the greater part of the

technical assistance is given under the Plan. The number of experts made available by Commonwealth countries to other Commonwealth countries under the Plan declined to 296 in 1969, 14 fewer than in 1968, with a reduction of almost 30 in other operational personnel more than offsetting increases in advisers and educational personnel. The advisers were spread over a wide range of fields of work. The numbers engaged in power, transport and communications increased sharply from 17 to 32, and there were smaller increases in agriculture, industry and public administration. On the other hand, the numbers engaged in the health sector and in economic planning declined. The number of operational personnel engaged fell from 90 in 1968 to 61 in 1969. This decline was evident in all sectors except power, transport and communications, which increased by 19. The sharpest fall, from 27 in 1968 to 2 in 1969, was in economic planning. Taking the advisers and operational personnel together, 19 were engaged in economic planning as compared with 46 in 1968, 75 in power, transport and communications as against 41, 15 in industry and mining as against 11, 10 in trade, banking and tourism as against 13, 7 in health as against 17 and 7 in social services as against 13. The total of educational personnel rose from 104 to 108, due to an increase in the number of teachers. Substantial increases in the number of university teachers and in those engaged in technical and vocational training resulted in these two categories each representing one-third of total teachers. The number of primary and secondary school teachers was less than half the number engaged in 1968.

The number of trainees financed by the Commonwealth donor countries under Colombo Plan arrangements was 1,092 in 1969, a fall of 11 per cent compared with the preceding year. The trainees went on courses covering a wide variety of subjects but the greatest number, nearly a fifth, went on courses to do with power, transport and communications; however in absolute numbers the total for this sector in 1969, at 216, was 83 less than in the previous year. The next largest number, also accounting for just under a fifth of the total, went on industrial courses. There were substantial reductions in trainees in the above two fields and in health and education. The major increases were in public administration, trade, banking and tourism and agriculture. There was little change in the number of students financed under Colombo Plan arrangements in 1969, although more students took courses in the natural and social sciences and engineering and fewer studied education, economics and medicine.

Other programmes in Asia. Commonwealth countries provide technical assistance to Commonwealth countries in Asia under a number of other programmes, including O.S.A.S., British Council, Commonwealth Education Co-operation Schemes, the Indian General Scholarship Scheme and to Pakistan, in particular, under the economic parts of SEATO and CENTO.

The number of advisers provided under these various programmes is small, totalling only 9 in 1969, although they were engaged in several fields of activity. On the other hand, 340 operational personnel were supplied in 1969, 82 fewer than in 1968. The decrease was reflected in all fields of activity, but mainly in public administration, power, transport and communications, agriculture and health. The total of educational personnel financed under O.S.A.S., British Council and Commonwealth Education Co-operation arrangements was about 18 per cent higher than in 1968. Of this number, 29 were education advisers and the remainder were teachers.

The number of trainees financed under programmes other than the Colombo Plan decreased by 16 per cent to 361 in 1969. The principal

courses taken by trainees in 1969 dealt with education and public administration. The number of trainees in the industrial field increased in 1969, but those in all other sectors decreased. The number of students financed was about the same as in 1968. Most of the students were financed under the Commonwealth Education Co-operation Programmes and the main subjects of study were education, medicine, natural sciences and engineering. The number of students in education and the natural sciences was approximately the same as in 1968, but there was a decrease of almost 40 in the number studying medicine.

All programmes in Asia. The total of assistance given by Commonwealth countries to Commonwealth countries in Asia is summarised below in tabular form.

	1968		1969	
	Gross	Net <u>a</u>	Gross	Net <u>a</u>
	£ thousand			
Financial flow				
Disbursements				
Grants	37,396	37,396	32,228	32,228
Loans	66,450	39,131	68,312	41,373
Investments	2,649	-357	2,038	173
Total	<u>106,495</u>	<u>76,170</u>	<u>102,578</u>	<u>73,774</u>
Outstanding commitments at end-year	165,648		(220,960)	
Technical assistance expenditure	7,576		6,945	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Advisers: Colombo Plan	116	730	127	822
Other programmes	13	(20)	9	16
Educational personnel:				
Colombo Plan	104	841	108	763
Other programmes	152	1,205	179	1,298
Other operational personnel:				
Colombo Plan	90	659	61	538
O.S.A.S.	417	4,223	336	3,220
Other programmes	5	31	4	20
Trainees: Colombo Plan	1,222	(7,050)	1,092	(5,709)
Other programmes	432	(894)	361	(703)
Students: Colombo Plan	2,137	18,189	2,111	18,908
Other programmes	1,023	6,963	1,019	7,482

a Net of amortization and interest payments.

Africa

The total gross amount of official financial aid provided by Commonwealth donor countries to Commonwealth countries in Africa declined by £6 million in 1969 to approximately £43 million, and technical assistance expenditure showed little change. Disbursements of loans fell by 20 per cent to less than £19 million and there was a smaller fall of £2 million in grants. Investments showed a slight increase. Repayments of principal and interest payments on official loans and investments rose by about £3 million compared with 1968 so that the net financial flow amounted to only £23 million in 1969, a reduction of almost 30 per cent on the previous year's level. Commitments outstanding at the beginning of 1970 amounted to £57 million, about £3 million higher than the year before. The share of non-project assistance in the total financial flow has declined in recent years, falling from 60 per cent in 1966 to less than 50 per cent in 1969. Of the non-project aid, about half has been made available by Britain as grants for budgetary support to the dependent territories and to a few independent countries; much of the remainder has been loans for the purchase of imports. On the project side, the largest amount has been for the agricultural sector, which increased by about 50 per cent in 1969 and accounted for 40 per cent of total project aid. Most other forms of project aid were less than in 1968, the sharpest decrease being in the industrial sector, which fell from a level of £2.3 million in 1968 to £0.9 million in 1969 because of a drop in both loans and investments. Other proportionately large decreases were recorded in the transport sector (£3.3 million in 1968 to £2.6 million in 1969), the communications sector (£3.6 million to £2.0 million), and in education (£2.5 million to £1.7 million). Expenditure on technical assistance showed little change in total, because an increase in expenditure on students and trainees was more than offset by a fall in the sum financing experts.

While many African countries receive substantial amounts of assistance from other Commonwealth countries, those receiving the largest flows in 1969 were Kenya, Malawi, Ghana and Nigeria. Many of the countries also receive assistance from non-Commonwealth countries and multilateral agencies and, according to figures compiled by D.A.C., the net flow of resources under D.A.C. official bilateral programmes and from multilateral agencies worked out on average for the period 1966-68 at \$ U.S. 5.8 per head of the population for Kenya, \$ U.S. 8.8 for Ghana, \$ U.S. 11.4 for Zambia and \$ U.S. 2.3 for Nigeria, the low figure for Nigeria being due to its much larger population.

SCAAP. The Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan was initiated at a meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council in September 1960 with a view to expanding the assistance given by Commonwealth countries to developing Commonwealth countries in Africa. The assistance supplied under the Plan, which is given on a bilateral basis, consists of both capital aid (discussed in the preceding paragraphs) and technical assistance.

The number of experts made available under SCAAP arrangements showed a further decline in 1969 when the increase in educational personnel was less than the decrease in advisers and operational personnel. Compared with 1968, the fall for advisers was reflected in all fields of work with the exception of economic planning, and was most marked for agriculture. Agricultural advisers accounted for almost 30 per cent of the total number of advisers in 1969, and the next largest number worked in the power, transport and communications sector. Only a small proportion of the total operational

personnel working in African countries are made available under SCAAP arrangements and the number has declined in recent years. The decline of 11 to 144 in 1969 was mainly apparent in the number working in power, transport and communications and public administration, while at the same time those working in the health sector again showed the largest increase, rising by 9 compared with 1968. Taking the advisers and operational personnel (other than education) together, the numbers fell by 43 to 455 in 1969 and out of this total 104 assisted in the agricultural sector, 90 in power, transport and communications, 76 in public administration, 64 in health and 51 in economic planning. The number of educational advisers was 371, a small increase on the number supplied under SCAAP arrangements in 1968; the increase of 15 teachers was due to greater numbers of university and teacher training personnel.

The number of trainees financed under SCAAP arrangements decreased slightly to 1,345 in 1969 and the average length of the courses also seems to have been shorter than in 1968. Students financed bilaterally by Commonwealth countries under the Plan were 106 fewer than in 1968. The largest decreases were in numbers studying education and economics, whereas those engaged in agricultural studies showed the greatest increase.

Other programmes in Africa. Apart from SCAAP, technical assistance is provided to Commonwealth countries in Africa under many other programmes, including O.S.A.S, the British Expatriates Supplementation Scheme (B.E.S.S.), the Public Services Supplementation Scheme (P.S.S.S.), British Council, Commonwealth Education Co-operation schemes, and the Indian Scholarship Scheme.

Very few advisers are provided under these various schemes but the number of non-educational operational personnel, although about 480 less than in 1968, was still more than 7,300 in 1969. Most of these personnel are supplied under O.S.A.S., but there are also a substantial number under B.E.S.S. and P.S.S.S. arrangements. About 37 per cent of the operational personnel in 1969 were employed in the power, transport and communications sector, a slightly higher proportion than in the previous year, and although the actual number in public administration fell by over 140, the proportion in this sector remained over a fifth. There was a decline of 135 in the number working in agriculture, but this sector still accounted for almost 14 per cent of the total. The number of educational personnel increased by over 400 in 1969, reflecting increases in O.S.A.S. arrangements and other schemes. This rise was due to large increases in the number of school and university teachers, offset in part by a reduction in those engaged in teacher, technical and vocational training.

The number of trainees financed under programmes other than SCAAP rose by 21 in 1969 as the large rises in those attending courses in education and public administration more than offset the reductions in the numbers going on courses in other subjects. There was an increase of about 70 in the number of students financed under these programmes, reflecting increases in those studying all courses except medicine, agriculture and the social sciences.

All programmes in Africa. The total of Commonwealth assistance provided to Commonwealth countries in Africa is summarised below:

	1968		1969	
	Gross	Net <u>a</u>	Gross	Net <u>a</u>
£ thousand				
Financial flow				
Disbursements (net)				
Grants	21,315	21,315	19,340	19,340
Loans	23,555	12,416	18,889	6,349
Investments	4,315	-2,128	4,905	-2,910
Total	<u>49,185</u>	<u>31,603</u>	<u>43,134</u>	<u>22,779</u>
Outstanding commitments at end-year	54,272		57,400	
Technical assistance expenditure	24,902		24,723	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Advisers: SCAAP	343	(2,423)	311	2,428
Other programmes	15	87	11	78
Educational personnel:				
SCAAP	366	3,118	371	3,155
Other programmes	5,198	50,950	5,632	51,355
Other operational personnel:				
SCAAP	155	1,320	144	1,174
O.S.A.S.	6,836	64,729	6,606	63,575
Other programmes	963	4,748	709	7,716
Trainees: SCAAP	1,374	(7,653)	1,345	(6,079)
Other programmes	183	(435)	204	676
Students: SCAAP	1,707	12,386	1,601	11,729
Other programmes	1,026	6,954	1,094	7,695

a Net of amortization and interest payments.

America

The total of intra-Commonwealth gross financial assistance going to Commonwealth countries in the Americas rose by almost 11 per cent in 1969 to £16½ million, but as these countries made substantial servicing payments on earlier official loans and investments, the net figure was around £12½ million. Outstanding gross commitments at the end of 1969 totalled approximately £28 million, a rise of over £8 million on commitments at the beginning of the year. The amount made available as grants increased slightly by 4½ per cent in 1969 while investments increased sharply by almost 30 per cent. Disbursements of loans showed a small decrease. Non-project assistance continued to decline as a proportion of the total flow, from 20 per cent in 1968 to 14 per cent in 1969, mainly because of a fall in both grants and loans to finance purchases of current imports. Project assistance

rose by more than 20 per cent in 1969, as higher investments brought the total for the industrial sector to £2 million, while increased grants accounted for the rise to £2.5 million for education, and to £2.1 million for multi-projects. The largest decline was in the assistance available for electricity generation and distribution.

Technical assistance expenditure rose by about 14 per cent in 1969, with increases in all categories, the largest being in the amount spent on experts.

Caribbean Technical Assistance Programme. Most of the assistance to Commonwealth countries, which largely comes from Canada and Britain, is provided under this programme. The number of experts made available increased slightly by about 3 per cent, largely because of an increase in advisers. The number of advisers assisting in the agricultural sector more than doubled, whereas there was a sharp decline in those engaged in economic planning. The distribution of operational personnel between sectors did not vary appreciably from the 1968 pattern. Educational personnel showed little change in 1969, although the number of school and university teachers declined. This was offset by increases in other forms of teaching and in educational advisers.

The number of trainees financed under the Caribbean Technical Assistance Programme was similar to that for 1968, although the average duration of the courses seems to have been shorter in 1969. There were large increases in the number of trainees on industrial and economic planning courses, offset by decreases in those attending courses in public administration and power, transport and communications. The number of students financed increased by over 27 per cent, although the average length of courses is estimated to have declined somewhat.

Other programmes in America. Technical assistance is also provided under O.S.A.S., British Council, Commonwealth Education Co-operation arrangements and through the Indian Scholarship Scheme. The total of educational personnel went up by almost a quarter in 1969, reflecting a large increase in the number of university teachers and a somewhat smaller rise in primary and secondary schools. Over half the educational personnel financed by Commonwealth donor countries in both 1968 and 1969 were for schools, but the proportion for universities rose from a third in 1968 to over 40 per cent in 1969. The number of operational personnel made available under other programmes (mainly O.S.A.S.) fell by 67 to 318 in 1969. The largest decreases were in health and the power, transport and communications sector, but fewer personnel were supplied in all sectors.

The number of trainees financed under arrangements other than the Caribbean Technical Assistance Programme increased from 17 to 24 in 1969, but the number of students decreased. As in the previous year, the majority of students took courses in education.

All programmes in America. x The total of intra-Commonwealth assistance is summarised below.

	1968		1969	
	Gross	Net <u>a</u>	Gross	Net <u>a</u>
	£ thousand			
Financial flow				
Disbursements				
Grants	7,801	7,801	8,147	8,147
Loans	2,513	865	2,451	782
Investments	4,713	2,265	6,029	3,666
Total	<u>15,027</u>	<u>10,931</u>	<u>16,627</u>	<u>12,595</u>
Outstanding commitments at end-year	19,490		27,867	
Technical assistance expenditure	3,161		3,596	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Advisers: C.T.A.	97	591	106	677
Other programmes	-	-	4	16
Educational personnel:				
C.T.A.	158	1,249	159	1,389
Other programmes	120	851	147	1,132
Other operational personnel:				
C.T.A.	35	320	33	263
Other programmes	385	3,319	318	2,934
Trainees: C.T.A.	481	2,421	480	2,245
Other programmes	17	38	24	67
Students: C.T.A.	458	4,004	584	4,402
Other programmes	365	2,393	335	2,143

a Net of amortization and interest payments.

Europe

Total disbursements of financial assistance to Malta, Cyprus and Gibraltar fell from £7.0 million in 1968 to £4.4 million in 1969, a decrease of almost 40 per cent. The falling trend was reflected in both grants and loans. Repayments of principal and interest payments on earlier loans and investments amounted to £750,000. At the end of 1969 outstanding commitments for future disbursements totalled £33.3 million, some £1.4 million less than a year earlier. Out of the total flow of grants and gross loans in 1969 £1.3 million went to the industrial sector (other than mining and manufacturing), an increase of £350,000 on the 1968 flow, and education, the second largest sectoral flow, fell by over £350,000 to about £760,000.

The amount provided by way of technical assistance, although still comparatively small, showed a further increase to £335,000 in 1969 with all the main categories of expenditure higher than in 1968. The number of experts, of whom over 70 per cent were in the educational field, rose from 137 to 174 in 1969; among the other experts 23 helped in the health sector and 10 in public administration. The number of trainees financed by donor countries in 1969 was the same as in the previous year, but the number of students increased by 26. There were more students in most fields of study, but the largest increases were in education, engineering, agriculture and medicine.

Oceania

The greater part of the assistance going to Commonwealth countries in this region consists of grant aid by Australia to Papua and New Guinea which in 1969 amounted to £49 million. Australia also provides assistance to other countries in Oceania as do New Zealand and Britain. Thus the intra-Commonwealth flow of net financial aid rose to £57 million from £51 million in 1968. Excluding Australian assistance to Papua and New Guinea, about 64 per cent of the total gross aid in 1969 was project aid which went mainly to the agriculture, transport, health and education sectors. Compared with 1968, project aid to all sectors other than agriculture increased, with the largest rises in education and health. Expenditure on technical assistance, other than that provided by Australia to Papua and New Guinea, was approximately the same in 1969 as in the previous year. The total of experts rose to 1,035, largely because of greater numbers of advisers and educational personnel. In particular, the number of primary and secondary school teachers increased by 60 per cent to 120. Advisers and other operational personnel showed a small increase over 1968, and of the total of 829, about 270 helped in public administration, 204 in power, transport and communications, 137 in agriculture and 93 in health.

CHAPTER V

COUNTRIES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE

The previous chapter dealt with the flow of intra-Commonwealth aid on a regional basis and by programme. This chapter deals briefly with the assistance received by most of the individual Commonwealth countries and gives a short summary of development objectives and policies for each. The statistical table in each country study is based on information provided by the supplying country, supplemented in some instances by data from the receiving country.

ASIA

CEYLON

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	-	1,000	3,740	3,155	3,250	2,821	290	387
Canada	968	77	301	961	(276)	954	129	119
Australia	367	356	-	-	-	-	78	102
New Zealand	36	29	-	-	-	-	10	14
India	-	-	-	1,451	-393	990	42	35
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	1
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Total	1,371	1,462	4,041	5,567	(3,133)	4,765	555	662

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	28	165	45	240	94	340	127	455	184	1,179	203	1,321
Canada	12	105	10	65	29	147	27	172	35	305	31	306
Australia	3	13	4	30	45	234	44	298	23	189	27	200
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	4	30	4	17	8	79	14	135
India	7	17	11	22	53	(85)	59	(100)	37	410	37	429
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	7	54	4	32
Singapore	-	-	-	-	7	18	16	57	1	4	-	-
Total	50	300	70	357	232	(854)	278	(1,123)	295	2,220	316	2,423

Government policy over the years, on the agricultural side, has been designed to enable Ceylon to become more self-sufficient in food thereby saving foreign exchange by reducing dependence on food imports, and to provide a more stable base for the domestic economy through strengthening and diversifying the export basis. On the industrial side, there has been emphasis on import substitution of basic commodities.

It is expected that the agricultural sector will grow at an average rate of about 5 per cent per annum and the industrial sector will show an 8 to 10 per cent growth rate. In order to achieve a lower level of unemployment, job creation is an objective of the Plan especially in rural areas. It is anticipated that the population will increase at a rate of 2.5 per cent during the Plan period.

To achieve these goals it is planned that investment will rise from the current level of 11.2 per cent of Net National Product to 14.5 per cent by 1973-74. In terms of total planned outlay (investment and current expenditure), the category industry and minerals will absorb 21 per cent, the highest proportion of all the sectors, with the private investment component providing more than a third of the total outlay in that category. Agriculture, absorbing slightly over 17 per cent of the total planned outlay, is the second largest recipient sector.

In comparing the final version of the Plan with the 1969 draft the planned outlay of the public sector has been increased by over 10 per cent and as the estimated private sector outlay has been reduced only 10 per cent, the overall planned outlay has been increased somewhat. The public sector is responsible for the allocation of some 64 per cent of the total outlay and, of the increased public sector expenditure, agriculture and power are the main beneficiaries.

Important proposals contained in the Plan are the introduction of safeguards against fluctuations of agricultural production and the uncertainties of foreign aid. Together with the objective of increasing the level of agricultural production, the Plan proposes that sizable buffer stocks of food-stuffs be built up in order to level out fluctuations in supply. With regard to the financing of the Plan, emphasis is placed on mobilising internal resources so that foreign aid, net of debt charges and interest payments, will be reduced to about half by the end of the Fourth Plan compared with the current level. This continues a declining trend in the acquisition of net foreign aid so that the share of external assistance, as opposed to domestic resources, in the public sector planned outlay of the Fourth Plan is forecast to be 16.5 per cent as compared with 28 per cent in the Third Plan. This forecast requires, in order for the investment targets to be achieved, a 7 per cent annual export growth and a rise in the average rate of savings. Over the Plan period, the proportion of additional savings realised from the additional income generated is anticipated to be 28 per cent. In the final Plan the role of domestic credit in financing developmental outlays has been increased but it is expected that aid requirements in the first years of the plan period will continue to be high which means that early commitments of aid are required if programmes and projects are to progress in accordance with the Plan.

In the Central Government sector, the highest expenditures, apart from industry and minerals, are devoted to transport and communications but sizable sums are also devoted to power, health and family planning, education and research. Much of the expenditure will be devoted to building up the industrial structure necessary for continued economic growth such as the metallurgical and engineering industry, the oil and chemicals industry, atomic energy and fertilisers. In the States, public outlays are concentrated on the provision of economic infrastructure with the largest expenditures on power followed by agriculture, and irrigation and flood control. Other major heads of expenditure are transport and communications, education, water supply and sanitation, health, and urban and regional development.

Gross financial aid from other Commonwealth countries to Ceylon amounted to £7 million in 1969, compared with £5.4 million in 1968. Net financial aid, after deducting amortization and interest payments on loans, was about £6.2 million in 1969. The rise of some £1.6 million in gross aid compared with the preceding year was brought about by increased grants as well as loans. Whereas in 1968 no grants were received from Britain, £1 million for agriculture was received in 1969 but this was largely offset by a heavy fall in those from Canada for financing current imports. Loan disbursements increased further as higher receipts from Canada and India for financing current imports more than offset the reduced flows from Britain. Small amounts of grant aid were used for the transport sector while some loan money went to the communications sector and for electricity generation and distribution.

Expenditure by other Commonwealth countries in providing technical assistance to Ceylon rose substantially in 1969 with about two-thirds going to support students and trainees; the bulk of the remainder was used to provide experts and other advisers. The total of experts went up by 20 compared with 1968 mainly because more were supplied by Britain but the average number of man-months per expert went down. Out of the total, some 41 were advisers, 10 being in public administration and 17 in the power, transport and communications sector; the figure for the former category was double that for 1968 while there was an increase for the latter also. More experts also worked in the trade and banking field. The number of educational personnel doubled in 1969 to reach 22 as more were in primary and secondary education and in university and higher technical education. The number of trainees also showed a substantial increase. They went mainly on courses in power, transport and communications (60 as against 41 in 1968), public administration (44 compared with 32), agriculture (39 compared with 20), and industry, mining and handicraft (48 compared with 27). On the other hand, the number of trainees attending courses in the health field fell sharply from 48 in 1968 to only 25 while there was a marked fall in those on courses dealing with the social services. The upward trend in the number of students continued in 1969; they were mainly studying medicine (59), engineering (60), social sciences (40), and agriculture (46). While there was a large increase in the number for social sciences as compared with 1968, the figures for the other categories showed little change except for agriculture which declined by a fifth.

INDIA

In 1969-70, the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is likely that an overall real growth rate of 5 per cent to 5½ per cent was achieved. Industrial production rose satisfactorily and it appears that agricultural production also did well, providing evidence that the programme of agricultural modernisation is continuing to make progress. The average price level rose by only 2 per cent compared with 1968-69 and there was an increase in foreign exchange reserves.

The final version of the Fourth Plan (1969-74) was published one year after implementation of the early draft of the Plan but the economic strategy and the sectoral allocations of the planned outlay were unchanged from the Draft. The stated aim of the Plan is to raise per capita income while ensuring an equal distribution of the benefits of development and an avoidance of the social tensions which might damage the fabric of a democratic society. On the basis of production targets for the various sectors, an annual growth rate of 5.5 per cent is forecast throughout the Plan period.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	-	2,725	39,370	30,361	18,292	8,644	698	871
Canada	19,899	16,991	9,839	11,843	(9,814)	11,837	322	236
Australia	1,805	1,914	-	-	-	-	111	149
New Zealand	50	140	-	-	-	-	19	19
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21,754	21,770	49,209	42,204	(28,106)	20,481	1,150	1,275

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	63	404	61	461	272	783	257	821	449	2,690	428	2,840
Canada	2	14	10	34	145	920	84	546	50	511	58	606
Australia	1	1	3	11	47	149	87	575	15	144	18	142
New Zealand	1	12	2	12	10	36	13	53	3	36	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	67	431	76	518	474	1,888	452	1,996	517	3,381	504	3,588

Gross financial aid from other Commonwealth countries totalled £64 million in 1969 as against £71 million in the previous year and net financial aid fell from £50 million in 1968 to £42 million in 1969. The reduction was due to lower disbursements of loan money from Britain and a decrease in Canadian grants. As in 1968, most of the loans were non-project principally for financing current imports but Canada also provided £1.5 million for general development and some money from both Canada and Britain was used for the manufacturing industry. Almost all the grant money provided by Canada and Australia was for financing current imports but that provided by Britain was for the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector.

There was recovery in the expenditure on technical assistance provided to India by other Commonwealth countries as more money was spent on students and trainees and on equipment. The total of advisers and other experts, which had been sharply reduced in 1968, increased somewhat in the following year as the number serving in power, transport and communications (8), industry (8) and agriculture (6) increased. On the other hand, there was little change in the total for educational advisers since the increase of those dealing with university and technical education was offset by the decline for administrators and those in teacher training. There was a further fall in 1969 in the number of trainees financed, particularly by Canada, and this was especially noticeable for those going on courses in the power, transport and communications sector which declined from 134 in 1968 to only 71 in 1969. In fact, the greatest number (103) went on courses in industry, mining and

handicraft, the 1968 figure for which was 75. The number of trainees going on courses in agriculture fell to 35 in 1969 which compares with 46 in the previous year while those on courses in education (39), and public administration (33) showed little change; on the other hand, the number on health courses (74) was greater. Because Britain financed fewer, there was also an appreciable reduction in the number of students as compared with 1968. The number studying medicine dropped from 132 to 103 in 1969 and the number of agricultural students fell by 10 to 40. On the other hand, there were 32 more students in education (92) and 5 more in social sciences (42).

MALAYSIA

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	2,821	166	63	1,554	-829	675	2,286	964	-623	-679	1,895	1,318
Canada	213	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	534	495
Australia	1,070	511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	733	653
New Zealand	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	210
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	38
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	2
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9
Total	4,172	800	63	1,554	-829	675	2,286	964	-623	-679	3,474	2,725

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	485	4,810	405	3,775	98	264	97	287	221	1,134	179	1,114
Canada	45	382	35	329	42	359	-	-	211	1,839	178	1,757
Australia	41	292	52	377	127	802	82	634	532	5,392	475	4,912
New Zealand	13	124	12	133	79	637	27	189	129	1,384	193	1,970
India	5	60	3	18	171	..	122	195	42	455	53	573
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	4	10	2	16	4	24	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	5	42	-	-	21	248	23	208
Total	599	5,668	507	4,632	526	(2,387)	330	(1,321)	1,160	10,476	1,101	10,534

The First Malaysia Plan (1966-70), which is now ending, had four primary objectives: to promote the integration of the peoples and states of Malaysia, to provide steady increases in levels of income and consumption, to generate more employment opportunities, and to stimulate new kinds of economic activity, both agricultural and industrial, so as to reduce dependence on rubber and tin and to provide substitutes from domestic production for imports. A new economic policy which has been evolved to deal with the unemployment problem, which is particularly severe among youth, proposes a closer government interest in industrialisation, a field previously left to private initiative. The government is to identify feasible projects, assist in the search for capital backing, provide suitable industrial incentives and even participate in industrial projects. A crash training programme for youth will be instituted and more land will be opened up for agricultural development. By these measures the government hopes to attain a position in which it can influence the racial mix and geographic location of employment.

Under the new policy, greater emphasis is also given to agricultural development, regarded as still the mainstay of the country's economy. In addition an effort is being made to speed up the rate of private investment in manufacturing, tourism and the oil industry.

In 1970 it is planned that total federal government developmental expenditure should grow by 17.5 per cent and, although some £20 million will be required from external sources, this is only a small proportion of the total budget.

It is estimated that in 1969 g.n.p. at current prices rose by 8.5 per cent and as there was a 20 per cent growth in export receipts while imports grew by about 8 per cent, the export surplus increased further. The fast growth of primary production and favourable prices for the main export commodities explain this outcome. Although gross capital formation as a proportion of g.n.p. fell from 17.8 per cent in 1968 to 16.1 per cent in 1969, gross national savings rose sharply.

Gross financial aid from other Commonwealth countries to Malaysia, which had reached over £6.5 million in 1968, fell sharply to £3.3 million in the following year. During the same period net financial flows fell from £2.7 million to less than £800,000. Most of this decline was due to the reduction in grants by Britain and Australia which had provided over £2.8 million and £1 million respectively in 1968. Loan disbursements in 1969 were made entirely by Britain and nearly two-thirds of the gross figure was non-project while the project part was spread between the agriculture, communications and manufacturing sectors. Although gross investment by the Commonwealth Development Corporation exceeded £960,000, of which some £408,000 was for housing and £356,000 for agriculture, net investment showed a substantial negative figure as Malaysia paid over £1.6 million as principal and interest on past investments.

Although Malaysia continues to receive a considerable amount of help from other Commonwealth countries in the form of technical assistance, the total was sharply reduced in 1969 to about four-fifths of the previous year's figure. This reduction was mainly reflected in the expenditure on advisers and other experts who numbered about 80 less than in 1968 and who, on average, were in the field for slightly shorter periods. The fall was chiefly in operational experts supplied by Britain under OSAS. In total the number of educational personnel was little different from the 1968 level but the composition changed somewhat in that fewer were provided for primary and secondary education and for teacher training while more were required for university and technical teaching and for administration and advisory activities. In fact, teachers in primary and secondary education accounted for little more than a quarter of the total for all educational personnel in 1969 as against just over two-fifths of the previous year's figure. As far as other experts and operational personnel are concerned, the main fields of activity in 1969 were power, transport, and communications (166), agriculture (88), health (84) and public administration (40). For the three last-named categories, numbers were much lower than in 1968 but for power, transport and communications there was an appreciable rise; for public administration this was the third successive reduction.

After the very marked increase in 1968, there was a decline of nearly 200 in the number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries in the following year. Apart from agriculture, this fall was common to all the main categories of courses but was most noticeable for the industry, mining and handicrafts group where there was a reduction of 86 from 118 to 32

The next largest fall, only 32, was in the number going on courses in public administration. There was a much smaller fall in the number of students financed which had declined quite sharply in 1968. In contrast to the preceding year, when the greatest number of students were studying education, in 1969 the largest number were in medicine. This change was caused by a fall of 69 to 149 in educational students and a drop of only 2 to 214 for medical students. Increased numbers were recorded for social sciences and agriculture in 1969.

PAKISTAN

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
	1968	1969	Gross		Net		1968	1969
			1968	1969	1968	1969		
Britain	-	-	8,601	10,313	4,624	7,409	939	835
Canada	2,430	3,513	4,252	5,620	(4,202)	5,553	219	196
Australia	593	646	-	-	-	-	227	175
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	3,023	4,159	12,853	15,933	(8,826)	12,962	1,398	1,214

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	83	603	63	418	81	370	93	286	520	3,401	527	3,878
Canada	3	15	2	15	77	665	40	256	81	706	75	824
Australia	10	48	5	35	37	168	29	141	68	706	60	561
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	8	48	1	1	7	46	8	68
Singapore	-	-	-	-	2	8	1	9	-	-	-	-
Total	96	666	70	468	205	1,259	164	693	676	4,859	670	5,331

The long term perspective plan covering the years from 1965 - 85 has as its objectives the quadrupling of G.N.P., the achievement of parity in income per head between East and West Pakistan, the provision of full employment by the middle of the period and the elimination of dependence on external assistance. While particular difficulty was encountered in the Third Plan (1965-70) with the objectives concerning employment and regional equality, the Fourth Five-Year Plan, while planning for an annual growth rate in G.N.P. of 6 per cent, recognises that the maximum possible growth rate must be foregone to achieve the objectives of greater social justice and increasing self-reliance. The strategy for economic growth of the previous plans will be continued; a significant proportion of additional income will be invested and the export orientation of growth will ensure additional foreign exchange earnings. Top priority will be given in allocating resources to the programmes in agriculture (where the most important project is a system of flood control for East Pakistan), basic industry, manpower development and family planning.

In the Annual Plan for 1970-71 the aim is to correct imbalances in the economic situation which have developed in the last few years. The determination of specific (increased) consumption targets, the increase in the allocation of funds to social sectors such as education, health, transport and housing and the increase in the proportion of available resources designated for East Pakistan should, with the achievement of sectoral employment targets, rectify such imbalances.

A policy of developing self-reliance is being pursued in an international climate regarded as ever less favourable to aid. Thus, it is planned that the contribution of foreign aid to the development effort should fall to 15 per cent by 1974-75, the last year of the Fourth Plan Period, as compared with an average of 26 per cent during the Third Five Year Plan. Currently Pakistan pays some 19 per cent of total export earnings in the form of foreign debt repayment and it is feared that this proportion may increase. This greater reliance on domestic resources means that one-fifth of additional income generated throughout the Fourth Five Year Plan has to be saved and reinvested as compared with only one-tenth in the early stages of the Third Plan. Furthermore, it is hoped that exports will increase at an annual rate of at least 8.5 per cent.

The flow of Commonwealth gross financial aid to Pakistan increased by more than 25 per cent to £20 million in 1969, and net flows by over £5 million to £17 million. The increase was reflected in both grants and loans from all sources. Whereas in 1968 about four-fifths of the Canadian grant aid was non-project and used principally for financing current imports, in 1969 the non-project proportion, again mainly for current imports, was only about two-thirds as almost £900,000 went as project aid for industry and, as in 1968, small amounts were used for the electricity sector. The loan money from Canada in 1969 was used for the electricity sector and for current imports while of that from Britain substantial amounts were for manufacturing, multi-projects, transport and for current imports; in both cases the uses were similar to those in 1968.

There was an appreciable decline in technical assistance provided to Pakistan by other Commonwealth countries in 1969. The number of advisers and other experts fell as compared with 1968, the reduction being mainly in non-educational personnel and more particularly in those working in the power, transport and communications and the agriculture sectors which together accounted for over half of this group of experts. The number of educational personnel, at 44, was 10 less than in 1968 as the increase in teachers in technical schools was not sufficient to offset the reductions in those in primary and secondary schools and teaching at university level. The number of trainees financed declined further in 1969 when many fewer went on courses in power, transport and communications, agriculture and health. Nevertheless, the number going on power, transport and communications courses, at 48, was by far the largest single category. On the other hand, the number of students financed showed little change. The greatest number of students were studying natural sciences (178) and this figure showed an increase of 12 on the 1968 level but the total for the next largest group, some 127 in engineering fell by 13 while the figure for students in education at 98 remained much the same.

SINGAPORE

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	169	1,130	284	3,054	95	2,690	211	1,053	211	931	267	255
Canada	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	220
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	284
New Zealand	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	63
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	225	1,130	284	3,054	95	2,690	211	1,053	211	931	804	835

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	48	353	60	482	23	149	28	78	147	946	149	959
Canada	14	125	10	84	26	187	31	205	90	917	88	856
Australia	8	36	11	82	78	694	102	775	126	1,384	128	1,362
New Zealand	8	77	8	50	18	130	5	19	37	282	53	542
India	7	(1)	-	-	5	..	14	23	13	134	21	214
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Total	85	(582)	89	698	150	(1,168)	180	1,107	414	3,665	439	3,933

The Second Development Plan 1966-70 has sought to turn a trading economy into one based primarily on industry. At the same time, the Plan was aimed at expanding employment opportunities and providing a satisfactory level of services in education, health and housing. According to preliminary estimates, industrial output - manufacturing, construction and utilities - grew at a compound rate of 16 per cent per annum from 1959-69 so that by the latter year it accounted for almost a quarter of g.n.p. as compared with an eighth ten years earlier. The attraction of foreign capital has been of continued importance and in the future it is intended that the "open door" policy towards foreign enterprise will continue with a view to benefitting from the technical expertise thus imported. As it is thought likely that a shortage of skilled personnel will develop, the Government has given high priority to building up the institutions of higher learning so as to provide an indigenous base for scientific and technical knowledge.

The total amount of financial aid provided by other Commonwealth countries to Singapore, which had been heavily reduced in 1968, recovered in the succeeding year when Britain provided all the assistance. Most of the grants in 1969 were for project aid and in line with the development policy were for manufacturing, education, transport and multi-projects. Drawings on loans reached more than £3 million and, even though debt payments were substantial, net disbursements amounted to almost £2.7 million as against only £95,000 in 1968. The sectors for which this money was required were the same as for grants. About seven-tenths of the gross investments by CDC were in housing and the remainder in industry whereas the relatively small investment in 1968 was wholly in the industrial sector.

After increasing substantially in 1968, expenditure on technical assistance for Singapore by other Commonwealth countries showed only a slight rise in the following year when the outlay for students and trainees again accounted for about three-fifths of the total. The number of experts and advisers was much the same as the increase for educational personnel offset the reduction for experts in other fields. The total number serving in education rose to 58, an increase of 20 on 1968, as those helping in university and higher technical education doubled to reach 26 and there was a substantial rise in technical teachers. The reduction of 16 in the number of other experts was largely brought about by the fall in those working in social services but smaller numbers were recorded in public administration and in the power, transport and communications sector. The increase in the number of trainees financed was mainly reflected in public administration which went up by 32 to 42 while the number on trade courses rose by 10 to 17. On the other hand, the number going on courses in education which had increased by 20 to reach 55 in 1968 declined by 19 in the succeeding year. The number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries also rose in 1969 and the emphasis continued to be on engineering students who totalled 223. The next most important subject was medicine with 83 students followed by education 52 and agriculture 22. Compared with 1968, the number of education and engineering students increased but there was some reduction for those studying medicine.

AFRICA

£ thousand

BOTSWANA

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	5,239	4,284	138	143	-6	-1	-	-	-186	-168	419	548
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	6
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	5,239	4,184	138	143	-6	-1	-	-	-186	-168	444	562

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	270	2,548	324	2,882	9	22	8	26	10	64	16	50
Canada	2	16	-	-	3	15	5	19	-	-	1	9
Australia	-	-	-	-	4	14	4	16	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	23	-	-	-	-
Total	272	2,564	324	2,882	19	57	23	84	10	64	17	59

At present Botswana is heavily dependent on agriculture, and particularly on beef production which provides about 90 per cent of exports. The importance of the livestock industry is recognised and there will be a continuous effort to increase its efficiency and output. Over the next five years roughly one-half of the planned Public Expenditure programme is earmarked for the Shashi Complex, a project involving the development of several copper and diamond mines, salt and soda ash deposits, associated industrial complexes, one or more dams, a major power station, roads and four mining townships. This development, which is proceeding with the backing and involvement of the World Bank, is expected to double Botswana's national income by 1975. One-seventh of the non-Shashi complex funds is to be used for the expansion of secondary schools in line with the twenty-year manpower self-sufficiency target of 35,000 persons educated to secondary school level. Although part of the finance required for developmental purposes will be obtained from a Government Bond issue, most of the money is expected to come from external sources and it is hoped that private investment will occur on an increasing scale. However, according to current projections, Botswana will cease to require budgetary support from British aid in 1973.

The flow of official finance from Britain, on a gross basis, declined substantially in 1969 and, as repayments of principal and interest payments were again substantial, the net flow was only £4 million, £1 million lower than

in the previous year. Although most of the flow in grant form was again required for budgetary support, this item at £2.6 million accounted for about 62 per cent of the total as compared with nearly £3.8 million and 72 per cent in 1968. Small amounts of money in both years were used in the fields of education, agriculture, transport, community projects, health, transport and electricity. In addition, an appreciable amount was allocated for multi-projects in 1969.

Expenditure on technical assistance by Commonwealth countries, which had shown little change in 1968, rose sharply in 1969 when over 70 per cent of the total was for experts, with the bulk under OSAS arrangements. For the second year in succession, the number of experts provided went up appreciably as more were working in economic planning, agriculture, power, transport and communications, industry and health. However, less were required in public administration and trade than in 1968. In terms of actual numbers, public administration with 93 was the largest category followed by agriculture with 69. The total of educational personnel increased by 18 to reach 43 and most of the rise was reflected in the number of teachers in primary and secondary education. There was little change in the number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries but more with on courses in power, transport and communications in 1969. There was a further marked rise in the number of students financed and whereas in 1968 the subjects covered were social science, economics and agriculture, there was a wider spread as 3 commenced studying education and 2 engineering.

£ thousand

EAST AFRICA

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	7	5	639	-	-675	-1,391	2,355	2,390
Total	7	5	639	-	-675	-1,391	2,355	2,390

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,594	16,252	1,430	12,242	82	553	75	577	47	354	49	367
Canada	-	-	13	107	-	-	12	22	-	-	2	6
Australia	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,594	16,252	1,443	12,349	84	560	87	599	47	354	51	373

Some of the assistance provided by Commonwealth countries is to East Africa in general and cannot be apportioned to individual countries. In 1969 repayments of capital and interest payments on earlier loans were very high and in fact, there was a reverse flow of nearly £1.4 million. On the other hand, technical assistance, principally for experts, increased further. Most of the experts were operational personnel but the total of non-educational

experts, in all 1,046, was 71 lower than in 1968. However, the bulk, some 825 in 1969, were serving in the power, transport and communications sector and, in fact, this figure was almost 50 higher than in the previous year and the overall decline was largely reflected in the numbers in public administration, agriculture and health. Some 370 out of the 397 educational personnel were in university or higher education; in 1968 the corresponding figures were 390 and 477 and in that year also 42 teachers were serving in technical schools. The number of trainees and students financed showed slight rises with the bulk of the trainees again going on courses in power, transport and communications (57) while engineering (20), economics (9), medicine (8) and agriculture (8) were the main subjects for students.

£ thousand

THE GAMBIA

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	11	Cr. 133	1,007	780	1,004	761	162	267
Canada	3	1	-	-	-	-	17	19
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Total	14	Cr. 132	1,007	780	1,004	761	195	300

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	80	739	78	727	23	112	23	99	55	344	58	372
Canada	2	8	-	-	3	8	3	6	7	60	5	54
Australia	-	-	-	-	5	34	4	26	6	67	7	79
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	36	3	36
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Total	82	747	78	727	31	154	32	136	72	507	73	541

Most of the population of the Gambia are engaged in agriculture, and the production of groundnuts is the mainstay of the economy accounting for some 95 per cent of Gambia's exports and over a third of the GDP. On account of the problems associated with a mono-crop economy, diversification of agricultural production is being encouraged which includes increasing production of rice, the staple food crop, so as to achieve an exportable surplus. Experiments are being carried out with cotton growing, the planting of cassava and the growing and processing of limes in an attempt to find additional products to help diversification. Satisfactory progress is being made with the 1967-71 Development Plan which has as its main emphasis agriculture and communications. Government efforts outside agriculture centre on infrastructure improvements in anticipation of private involvement in other development projects. Currently, the Government is engaged in preparing a

new Five Year Development Plan to come into operation in 1971 which is aimed at eliminating the deficit in international trade. An approved project which will assist in this aim is the improvement of the facilities at the port of Bathurst to be completed in mid-1973. Other projects include the continued development of Yundum airport and the reconstruction of several roads. The whole development effort is heavily dependent on external assistance, mainly from Britain, though the recurrent budget is financed internally.

In 1969 financial assistance from other Commonwealth countries amounted to £648,000 as compared with over £1 million in the previous year. Most of the loan disbursements continued to be for transport while in the case of grants there was a repayment to offset overpayments for budgetary support in earlier years. Technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries, which had been sharply reduced in 1968, recovered almost to the 1967 level as much more was spent on advisers. However, the number of advisers and other experts, most of whom were operational personnel, was slightly lower in 1969 since the increase in educational personnel, mainly primary and secondary school teachers, was not sufficient to offset the decline for other experts, which was specially noticeable in the public administration field. The number of trainees and students financed showed little change on the 1968 level; for the former category the chief variations were an increase in the number going on courses in power, transport and communications, and health, and a reduction in those doing educational courses but for students the number studying education went up.

£ thousand

GHANA

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	-	-	5,083	4,824	4,639	4,458	600	-	579	-69	646	909
Canada	820	769	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	872	926
Australia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	47
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
Total	823	769	5,083	4,824	4,639	4,458	600	-	579	-69	1,577	1,891

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	457	4,636	487	4,862	158	675	165	580	203	1,146	245	1,427
Canada	86	890	113	902	22	168	34	160	114	1,091	124	1,253
Australia	1	5	-	-	22	154	15	46	22	190	20	175
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	7	43	3	16	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	11	..	16	30	5	33	3	30
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	544	5,531	600	5,764	223	(1,068)	233	(832)	344	2,460	392	2,885

The Ghana economy is operating under the constraint of an adverse balance of external payments in part due to a large foreign debt redemption and servicing component so that success in rescheduling a proportion of the debt is regarded as essential before 1972. Other problems given prominence by government spokesmen are a shortage of high level manpower, a high

unemployment level and low agricultural productivity. The low annual growth of g.n.p. at about 1 per cent has led to a decline in G.N.P. per capita since 1964 as the population has been increasing annually at a rate of 2.6 per cent.

A new National Development Plan is being drawn up to deal with these problems and with the aim of attaining a growth rate of 4 to 5½ per cent. At the present time the highest priority in the government's economic policy is the promotion of rural and agricultural development. Since the industrial structure is mainly directed towards the production of consumer goods and construction, the agricultural sector is expected to provide an increased demand for manufactured articles as well as raw materials for processing. Improvement of the road system and education also have priority in the allocation of developmental resources.

The flow of official intra-Commonwealth financial aid to Ghana, which had risen sharply in 1968 when very heavy drawings were made on loans from Britain, fell to about £5.6 million on a gross basis and to £5.2 million after allowing for repayments of principal and interest payments on earlier loans and investments by Britain. The grant money from Canada and the loans from Britain in both 1968 and 1969 were mainly for financing current imports.

The value of technical assistance supplied by Commonwealth countries showed a further sharp rise in 1969 as over £1.2 million was needed to meet the costs of experts and other advisers and nearly £500,000 for students and trainees. The number of experts increased again and out of the total 490 were in the educational field with half of this figure teachers in primary and secondary schools. However, the most marked feature in education was the rise of almost 50 to about 160 in the number employed in university and higher education. The increase in non-educational experts was comparatively small and was mainly reflected in the power, transport and communications sector where 44 persons served and in agriculture where the number was 26. The number of Ghanaian trainees and students financed by other Commonwealth countries showed a further marked increase in 1969. As far as trainees were concerned, many more went on courses in public administration and, at 71, this was the leading subject. There was also an increased number of trainees on courses in power, transport and communications and in industry but fewer attended courses on agriculture, health and education. Over a quarter of the students were studying education in 1969, an increase of 22 on the 1968 level, while appreciable increases were also recorded for economics, medicine and agriculture.

KENYA

Overall the achievements of the Development Plan for 1966-70 were satisfactory. From 1964-68 the average growth of real G.D.P. was 6.3 per cent per annum, a rate of growth corresponding closely to the target growth rate though considerable annual variations occurred around this mean average. However, the rate of capital formation achieved throughout the Plan, though rising, was less than projected. Among the sectors, the transport, storage and communications industry with a growth rate of 11.3 per cent per annum, exceeded any other industry's growth rate. Mainly owing to the setback caused to agricultural production by inadequate rainfall, the overall rate of growth of the economy in 1969 is estimated to have fallen below 6 per cent.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	320	759	5,321	4,798	2,609	1,931	1,248	2,465	11	1,061	4,075	2,733
Canada	23	15	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	548	694
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	41
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	26
India	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	55
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-
Total	343	782	5,321	4,818	2,609	1,951	1,248	2,465	11	1,061	(4,753)	3,549

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,763	17,945	1,795	17,660	107	426	90	336	173	975	171	1,084
Canada	86	666	74	698	25	157	36	184	31	298	40	291
Australia	3	31	4	34	26	154	10	53	7	58	5	44
New Zealand	6	67	5	47	7	55	-	-	9	85	9	89
India	-	-	1	12	8	..	8	21	35	390	32	377
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	2	24	2	24
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Total	1,858	18,709	1,879	18,451	176	(813)	144	594	257	1,830	259	1,909

Under the second Development Plan covering the period 1970-1974 an annual rate of growth of G.D.P. of 6.7 per cent is envisaged and one of the main objectives of the Plan is to raise per capita income to over £64 in 1974 from a level of just over £55 in 1967. A key strategy of the new Plan is to direct an increasing share of the total resources available to rural areas since agriculture is the most important source of income and is expected to contribute most to the growth of the domestic product during the Plan period. However, there has been a wide and increasing gap between the remuneration of agricultural workers and those employed in non-agricultural activities whose earnings are very much higher. Rapid industrialisation is expected to double manufacturing output in 8 years while it is anticipated that tourism will double its contribution to the economy by 1974.

In the preface to the 1970-74 Plan where Kenya's aid requirements are discussed it is stated that "without foreign exchange we shall not be able to purchase the necessary machinery and equipment we need for development but which are not yet produced in Kenya. Indeed we shall still need to look to friendly countries and international organisations to help us achieve the investment targets set out in this plan " and that "Foreign assistance should supplement, not replace, our aim effort. With this in mind we shall meet seven-eighths of the total planned central government expenditure from our own resources". Though Kenya does not yet have a serious debt servicing problem the predicted rising deficit on the balance of trade means that it has a preference for low interest rates and long repayment periods on foreign loans. In addition it is emphasised that the need is for flexible aid so that foreign exchange requirements created by local cost expenditure on such items as education and rural development are not tied to "the identifiable procurement of goods from particular countries". In the past some of this type

of this type of aid has proved unusable because of the stringent conditions imposed.

The total of gross financial aid provided to Kenya by other Commonwealth countries, almost wholly from Britain, rose substantially in 1969 to reach almost £8.1 million. However, as repayments of principal and interest payments approached £4.3 million, the net figure was under £3.8 million; this compared with about £3 million in 1968 when payments to the donors totalled around £3.9 million. Grant disbursements, although still relatively small, doubled in 1969 when almost all was for agriculture. A similar proportionate increase was recorded for gross investments which were in the energy sector, agriculture, housing, industry and multi-projects, much the same fields of activity as in 1968. On the other hand, loan disbursements, which were of the project type and went to a wide range of sectors but again principally agriculture, transport and health, declined appreciably in 1969.

The upward trend in technical assistance expenditure by Commonwealth countries was checked in 1969 when the total fell by some £1.2 million. Although the number of advisers and other experts rose, the average number of man-months provided per expert declined appreciably so that expenditure on this category fell very markedly. The total of educational personnel, at nearly 1,100, was slightly lower than in 1968 and the composition changed somewhat as more were employed at primary and secondary level and fewer at other levels. Thus, there were more experts in non-educational fields in 1969. This rise was chiefly reflected in public administration where the number increased by 22 to 238 and in health up by 38 to 125 but more were also in economic planning and in the trade and banking sector. On the other hand, for two of the sectors employing large numbers of experts, namely power, transport and communications, and agriculture, declines of 27 to 144 and 13 to 172 respectively were recorded. There was a fall in the number of trainees financed as compared with 1968 but little change for students. The subjects of the courses attended by trainees were widespread but the largest number, as in 1968, went to those concerned with public administration and power, transport and communications. Medicine, accounting for about 60, was the subject studied by most students while a considerable number were studying engineering (40), agriculture (35), and social sciences (31).

LESOTHO

The final draft of the Provisional First Five-Year Development Plan (1970-75) is to be completed in 1970. In attaining the long term objectives of raising the nutritional, health and cultural standards of the people, specific targets are outlined in the Provisional Plan. The highest priority during the Plan period, is accorded to increasing substantially the level of agricultural productivity in both the crop and livestock sectors. At the same time it is also intended to promote non-agricultural productive activities, putting special emphasis on small scale industries with a view to reducing the current high level of imports. Import substitution is also expected to arise from higher output of maize and sorghum while exports of wheat are expected to increase. Satisfactory investigation and preparation for the future exploitation of mineral and water resources, advances in education and training, development of the country's infrastructure and the improvement of health services are other important current aims. A special emphasis is to be placed on reshaping the structure of investment expenditure towards the

most productive ends, a policy compatible with the proposed tapering away of the dependence on external aid to finance the recurrent budget. On the basis of sectoral projections a minimum annual growth rate of 5 per cent is expected while the estimated rate of population increase is put at 2 per cent per annum.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	3,914	3,337	119	91	78	50	288	289
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	71
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
Total	3,914	3,337	119	91	78	50	349	365

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	133	1,152	123	1,059	26	131	24	82	53	343	51	322
Canada	7	53	7	56	7	27	15	58	11	100	5	41
Australia	-	-	-	-	3	17	5	23	1	10	2	23
Total	140	1,205	130	1,115	36	175	44	163	65	453	58	386

Lesotho continues to receive appreciable financial assistance from Britain, mainly in grant form, but the total for 1969 was well below that for the preceding year. About 70 per cent of the grant money was for budgetary support while the project grants were mainly for agriculture and transport. Expenditure on technical assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries rose further and as usual most of the money was spent on experts and advisers. The total of experts, which had increased in 1968, fell in the succeeding year although the number of educational personnel rose slightly. The reduction was almost entirely in public administration where the number serving declined from 53 to 36 in 1969. There was a small rise in the number of trainees financed despite a reduction in those attending courses in power, transport and communications; about half of the total went on courses connected with public administration. The number of students financed was lower than in 1968 as the increase in those studying law to 16 was not sufficient to offset the decline of 8 to 18 in those studying education.

£ thousand

MALAWI

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	3,131	2,729	2,814	2,455	2,387	2,025	202	234	-237	-388	1,677	1,734
Canada	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	58
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	26
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	3,159	2,730	2,814	2,455	2,387	2,025	202	234	-237	-388	1,802	1,825

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,092	10,838	1,091	10,830	64	296	73	352	125	728	140	1,022
Canada	13	131	8	92	3	26	1	5	22	230	17	161
Australia	1	2	1	11	10	89	4	25	4	33	5	46
New Zealand	1	12	1	6	1	12	-	-	1	12	1	12
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	112	8	72
Other countries	8	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-
Total	1,115	11,042	1,101	10,939	78	423	78	382	163	1,127	171	1,313

Although Malawi continues to require substantial amounts of external assistance, for current financing as well as for development purposes the Government policy is aimed at eliminating budgetary support from Britain as rapidly as possible. As far as external development finance is concerned, Malawi has no external debt servicing problem since it has conducted its foreign borrowing in a circumspect manner and ensured that loans are not taken except on terms it can afford. Malawi in its memoranda has pointed out that there are a number of major restraints on its absorption of external development resources namely hard terms, the requirements that Malawi should meet a high percentage of counterpart costs, restriction of external development resources to projects which appeal to the donor or lender, tied aid, shortages of local cash resources to meet costs of expert personnel over and above established posts, and skills. Malawi has also listed several factors which inhibit its development programming including uncertainty about future level of external development resources.

The gross total of financial assistance provided to Malawi by other Commonwealth countries declined by about £750,000 in 1969 when both grant and loan disbursements fell. After allowing for capital repayments and interest payments on loans and investments, the net flow, at some £4.4 million, was over £940,000 less than in 1968. All the grant money from Britain in both 1968 and 1969 was required for budgetary support. The loan disbursements in 1969 were used for a wide range of sectors but nearly half went for agriculture and substantial amounts for education and housing. The gross investments by CDC, which were a little higher, were in agriculture and industry in 1969 whereas in the previous year social infrastructure accounted

for most of the total.

Expenditure on technical assistance to Malawi by other Commonwealth countries continued to rise in 1969 and most of it went as payments for expert services. The number of experts and advisers fell slightly and of the total, some 840, were operational personnel working mainly in public administration (219), power, transport and communications (268), and agriculture (137). The total of non-educational advisers was also a little lower with nearly half in the agricultural sector. On the other hand, the number of educational personnel increased with many more employed at primary and secondary level and fewer at university level and in technical schools. But the major reduction was in educational administrators which fell by 60 to only 16. The number of trainees financed, which had declined in 1968, showed some recovery as more attended courses in public administration and health. The upward trend in students financed continued mainly because more were studying education and medicine.

£ thousand

MAURITIUS

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	2,166	1,110	1,535	353	1,211	15	-	233	-50	184	228	211
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	26
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	48
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	..
Total	2,166	1,110	1,535	353	1,211	15	-	233	-50	184	(297)	293

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	81	714	65	570	26	158	31	144	47	302	54	396
Canada	2	16	1	12	-	-	4	10	19	181	12	98
Australia	-	-	-	-	2	13	2	6	6	57	5	50
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	65	-	-
India	2	24	2	12	6	..	5	10	36	375	44	489
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	4	32
Total	85	754	68	594	34	(181)	42	(170)	116	1,004	119	1,065

The main objectives of the 1966-70 Public Sector Development Plan, which has not yet been replaced, were to promote additional employment opportunities for the growing labour force and to improve the infrastructure and social services to meet the requirements of the directly productive sectors and also to keep pace with the growing population. Diversification of the economy, which is largely based on sugar, was emphasised throughout the Plan and during the last decade dependence on external sources of food has declined. On the other hand, industrialisation has resulted in increased imports of raw materials and equipment.

Following lower disbursements of grants and loans by Britain, the gross flow of financial aid to Mauritius, which had more than doubled in 1968, fell back to the 1967 level. In 1968 most of the grant money was required for

budgetary support but in 1969 all the finance in this category was project aid with about half for agriculture. Gross loans were sharply reduced and, after deducting servicing payments, they were very small. On the other hand, CDC made appreciable new investment in housing in 1969.

Technical assistance expenditure for Mauritius showed little change. The total of advisers and other experts fell further as fewer were employed in almost all the main sectors with the major exception of education and in particular teachers at university level. There was little change in the number of students financed as the rise in those studying medicine offset the decline for education and social sciences. The number of trainees financed increased mainly because more went on courses in public administration.

£ thousand

NIGERIA

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	973	1,877	3,582	1,809	737	-1,821	32	24	-538	-785	1,571	1,897
Canada	309	742	592	574	592	570	-	-	-	-	592	805
Australia	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	39
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	70
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-
Total	1,384	2,619	4,174	2,383	1,329	-1,251	31	24	-538	-785	(2,222)	2,820

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,459	9,784	1,342	12,225	223	1,048	230	795	377	2,370	408	2,328
Canada	86	627	92	871	57	297	47	284	63	414	75	624
Australia	-	-	-	-	18	142	36	184	13	94	12	87
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	12	1	12	14	152	11	132
India	1	12	-	-	23	..	34	(65)	24	244	26	279
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	1	12	-	-
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	12	-	-
Total	1,546	10,423	1,434	13,096	324	(1,549)	349	(1,343)	493	3,298	532	3,450

The policy of the Federal Government in the immediate future is to concentrate on the restoration of essential services disrupted by the disorders and to re-establish normal economic and social conditions. A Post-War National Reconstruction and Development Plan for the 1970-74 period is expected to be published soon which will have as its overriding objective the establishment of a united egalitarian society. In the economic sphere, top priority will be given to the development of agriculture, industry and transportation. In the agricultural sphere, appropriate credit facilities will be instituted and farming co-operatives will be established while on the industrial side, the new national industrial policy aims at ensuring more effective co-ordination of industrial development within a national framework. Lagos, Warri, Port Harcourt and Calabar will be developed as the four major ports with access assured by a new system of modern trunk roads. The new road system will be co-ordinated with the development of river

transportation and improvements to the railways. On the social side, an extension of educational facilities is also planned. Overall the Plan, it is reported, envisages a minimum annual growth rate of 5 per cent.

To achieve these objectives set out in the Plan heavy investment involving both foreign exchange and local currency will be necessary. In connection with foreign aid, the Head of the Federal Military Government has stated "We shall welcome external financial assistance for the National Reconstruction and Development Plan as a whole. But we would like to serve notice to all those who can assist our development effort that we shall welcome only the external assistance that can be promptly utilised in the appropriate phases of the reconstruction programme. Assistance in the form of programme support or general commodity loan will be more valuable than protracted and endless negotiations over industrial projects as in the past".

The amount of financial aid provided by other Commonwealth countries to Nigeria was more than £5 million, but because of very heavy repayments of principal and interest payments, the net flow was only £583,000 in 1969, a decline of about £1.6 million as compared with the previous year. Grant disbursements were almost doubled and over four-fifths was non-project aid; the comparatively small amount of project aid was used solely for education. On the other hand, after allowing for servicing payments of over £3.6 million, net disbursements of loans showed a large negative figure; the new loan money was drawn to help finance current imports and for the communications and electricity sectors. New investment by CDC in Nigeria during 1969 was quite low and, as there were large interest payments as well as repayments of principal, the net figure showed a large negative balance.

Expenditure on technical assistance to Nigeria by other Commonwealth countries rose substantially in 1969. However, the number of advisers and other experts fell but, as they spent, on average, much longer in Nigeria, the total of man-months went up sharply. In 1968 the number of educational personnel was greatly reduced but in the following year a rise of over 100, most of which was in teachers at university and higher level, brought the figure up to almost 830. This increase means that the total of non-educational experts declined by almost 220 compared with 1968 with the number in the power, transport and communications sector falling by over 60 to just under 300, those in health by nearly 40 to 93 and those in agriculture by 54 to about 60. The number of students financed showed a further rise as the increase in those studying education, social sciences and agriculture more than offset the reduction for those studying medicine and economics. The downward trend in the number of trainees financed was checked in 1969 as many more attended courses on power, transport and communications, and public administration.

£ thousand

SIERRA LEONE

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	-	-	383	544	-211	-42	-	-	-187	-217	371	408
Canada	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	14
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	13
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Total	4	-	383	544	-211	-42	-	-	-187	-217	440	442

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	257	2,470	230	2,120	49	213	59	234	141	816	161	953
Canada	4	30	-	-	3	12	2	15	16	166	12	124
Australia	-	-	-	-	9	69	2	10	10	99	10	93
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	2	24	2	20	4	37	-	-
India	3	1	-	-	7	..	2	(3)	1	12	1	12
Total	264	2,501	230	2,120	70	(329)	67	(282)	172	1,130	184	1,182

A number of objectives are pursued in the development strategy of Sierra Leone which, in general terms, is to narrow the gap between rich and poor. Specific developmental priorities exist to encourage economic development including for industry preference for capital goods rather than consumer goods and the encouragement of the agricultural sector. Among the aims is a reduction of the reliance which has to be put on foreign capital for development through increasing domestic savings.

Financial aid to Sierra Leone from other Commonwealth countries was very small on a gross basis in 1969 and, as a result of capital repayments and interest payments amounting to over £800,000, it paid out more than it received. Technical assistance expenditure for Sierra Leone showed little change. The total of advisers and other experts declined appreciably although more were required in education; in fact, educational personnel accounted for over 70 per cent of the total in 1969. As far as other experts are concerned, reductions were recorded for almost all sectors, the most marked being from 56 to 29 in the power, transport and communications sector. There was only a small fall in the number of trainees financed as the decline in those going on courses in education, trade and industry was largely offset by rises for public administration and health. The rise for students occurred mainly in education and economics with declines being recorded for social sciences, medicine and engineering.

£ thousand

SWAZILAND

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	2,231	2,881	501	380	272	134	625	742	-664	-728	325	356
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	27
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	2,231	2,881	501	380	272	134	625	742	-664	-728	339	391

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	216	1,953	208	2,025	18	121	23	85	49	229	38	271
Canada	-	-	-	-	14	106	25	101	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	2	7	4	12	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	60	5	60
Total	216	1,953	208	2,025	34	234	52	198	54	289	43	331

In Swaziland around four-fifths of the population derive their livelihood from agriculture which is mainly subsistence, though a transition is in progress to a monetized economy. The main objective of the post-Independence Development Plan for 1969-72 is to raise the standard of living as quickly as possible taking into account an annual rate of population increase estimated to be almost 3 per cent per annum. The improvement and expansion of education and training are emphasised in the development strategy as is the raising of productivity in agriculture and its related industries. Public funds are largely allocated in the Plan to infrastructure projects, such as communications and housing, while private enterprise is expected to act as the spearhead of economic development in the industrial and commercial sectors.

For the first time, in 1970/71, it is expected that the recurrent budget will require no external assistance; this is partly a result of the successful negotiations on the terms of the South African Customs Union. However, the Plan indicates a very high degree of dependence on external finance for the execution of development projects. Nevertheless, it is intended to reduce dependence on such external resources as far as possible.

All the financial aid provided by Commonwealth countries comes from Britain and in 1969, on a gross basis, this amounted to £4 million as compared with under £3.4 million in the previous year. However, after allowing for higher servicing payments, the net flow, at less than £2.3 million, was only about £450,000 more than in 1968. In both years, most of the grant aid was for budgetary support, the remainder going to a wide

range of sectors. More than half of the money drawn against loans was for non-project purposes in 1969. The whole of the new investment by CDC went into agriculture in both years.

Expenditure on technical assistance for Swaziland by other Commonwealth countries, which had declined in 1968, showed some recovery in the following year when more was required to cover the cost of expert services. The number of experts, in fact, declined but the total of man-months provided by them increased appreciably. Of the total, two-fifths were educational personnel and, as the absolute number in this category rose by 16 because more were needed in teacher training and administration, the number of experts and advisers in other fields was 24 lower than in 1968. This decline was most apparent for public administration. The number of trainees financed rose substantially as more went on courses in public administration and social services but the upward trend for students was checked with smaller numbers in most subjects and particularly in education.

£ thousand

TANZANIA

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	Cr.8	38	-	-	-470	-674	66	43	-555	-1,055	1,774	1,681
Canada	107	16	458	..	458	174	-	-	-	-	593	603
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	42
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	45
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
Total	99	54	458	..	-12	-500	66	43	-555	-1,055	2,438	2,377

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	735	6,426	543	4,715	27	226	14	77	133	880	47	346
Canada	96	800	84	796	64	460	51	283	15	119	21	169
Australia	-	-	1	11	24	176	32	175	13	113	-	-
New Zealand	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	149	9	85
India	1	12	-	-	5	..	12	80	23	256	22	255
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	5	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	833	7,244	628	5,522	125	(915)	109	615	198	1,517	99	855

The First Five Year Plan, while aiming at an expansion of agricultural output, proposed an even faster rate of growth of the industrial and commercial sectors. Government directed investment was concentrated mainly on infrastructure projects with transport, urban development and education being given priority. During the Plan period the average growth of G.D.P. per annum was around 5 per cent in real terms as against a target figure of 6.7 per cent. Among the factors contributing to the shortfall were changes in international trading conditions, especially detrimental being the

substantial fall in the world price of sisal which is a staple export crop for Tanzania. The industrial growth rate though high at over 10 per cent per annum, after allowing for price increases, did not reach the very high rates suggested in the Plan. Gross investment in relation to G.D.P. rose sharply but, although the actual volume did not reach the planned investment target, it is significant that some 70 per cent of the investment funds were generated from domestic sources, a much higher proportion than envisaged in the Plan. While the rise in population at an average rate of 2.7 per cent per annum was higher than expected, the achievement of ambitious targets for secondary, university and technical education will bring future benefits.

The Arusha Declaration of 1967, in which a new development philosophy was enunciated, is basic to the Second Five Year Plan which covers 1969-74. The objectives, as well as economic and social transformation, include social equality, self reliance, African economic integration and the development of co-operative forms of economic activity. It is planned that the achievement of a 6.5 per cent per annum growth of real G.D.P. should be accomplished in harmony with the pursuit of the other objectives. In particular, the prime criterion of economic success will be the provision of a healthy diet for all Tanzanians; and an underlying goal of the Plan is the creation of an adequate and growing domestic market. The investment objective of the Second Plan is to raise progressively the ratio of gross capital formation to G.D.P. to an eventual 25 per cent.

Throughout the Plan the need for choice in using scarce resources is emphasised. The rural sector receives top priority for the achievement of the growth target both because it is the largest productive sector and because it is to this sector that co-operative development is best suited. It is predicted that marketable agricultural output will be responsible for over a quarter of the expansion of total output during the Second Five Year Plan period.

In the long run it is recognised that successful economic development requires an industrial base and it is foreseen that the succeeding Plan will concentrate on the development of a capital goods industry. Meanwhile, during the Second Five Year Plan manufacturing, which has to grow from a low base, is expected to account for one-seventh of the total growth of the economy. Urban expenditure will be concentrated on ten towns which should become growth centres benefitting their rural hinterlands. In the field of communications, priority has been given to the improvement of the Tanzania/Zambia highway, the construction of Kilimanjaro International Airport and the Tanzania/Zambia railway. With regard to tourism the aim is to treble the 1968 number of visitors by 1973-1974 thereby raising net foreign exchange earnings from this source to the equivalent of some £5 million.

Over the period of the Plan the estimated budget for the parastatal organisations' development programme is 2,300 million Tanzanian shillings (£135 million) and total government spending will be 3,055 million Tanzanian shillings (£180 million). It is hoped that external sources will account for some 35 per cent to 40 per cent of the parastatal organisations' investment and some 12 per cent of total government spending.

Financial aid provided by Commonwealth countries to Tanzania fell from over £600,000 to less than £300,000 in 1969, and, after allowing for repayment of principal and payment of interest, Tanzania paid over £1½ million more to other Commonwealth countries than it received; in the previous year the negative balance was about £470,000. After rising substantially in 1968, the amount of

technical assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries declined in 1969 as far less was received from Britain. The total number of experts and other advisers fell by over 200 with educational personnel declining by 82 largely because fewer were employed in teacher training and in technical schools. For non-educational experts, the reduction of 123 as compared with 1968 was mainly reflected in the number of personnel in agriculture (down 75 to 131) and in power, transport and communications (down 22 to 85).

There was a large fall for the second year in succession in the number of students financed and this latest reduction was common to all subjects but was especially noticeable for education, social sciences and agriculture. Similarly, there was a decline as compared with 1968 in the number of trainees financed as the falls for trade, industry and education were only partly offset by an increase in those going on courses dealing with public administration.

£ thousand

UGANDA

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	-	-	990	1,617	-185	137	495	272	37	-198	2,386	2,154
Canada	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	363
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	44
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	11
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	29
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
Total	25	5	990	1,617	-185	137	495	272	37	-198	2,792	2,601

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,329	13,496	1,469	14,274	122	598	117	511	236	1,402	234	1,490
Canada	47	470	55	478	37	165	34	166	35	328	37	337
Australia	5	32	4	48	13	76	18	114	7	65	4	38
New Zealand	1	12	1	12	1	10	2	14	9	106	6	67
India	-	-	-	-	16	..	11	22	43	490	34	377
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,382	14,010	1,529	14,812	191	(879)	182	827	330	2,391	315	2,309

The economy of Uganda is heavily dependent upon agriculture which accounts for about 60 per cent of total production and employs 90 per cent of the labour force. With output of the subsistence sector amounting to a half of total agricultural production, economic growth requires a sustained increase in the income derived from agriculture. Growth in foreign trade is also essential since the economy is limited by the small domestic market.

The Second Five Year Plan (1966-71) is the first phase of a fifteen year programme which aims at doubling the monetary income per head by 1981.

The Plan looks for substantial increases in agricultural output as well as diversification within and outside the agricultural sector; currently two commodities, coffee and cotton, account on average for about three-quarters of Uganda's exports outside East Africa. Along with agricultural development, priority is given to industrialisation and to the expansion and improvement of the health and education facilities in pursuit of the goal of a structurally diversified economy.

The average growth rate of the monetary economy in real terms over the period 1966-69 was 7 per cent per annum which is very close to the Plan's projected annual growth rate of 7.2 per cent per annum. A third Five Year Plan to commence in 1971 is now being prepared. In it will be incorporated the principles of the recently announced Common Man's Charter which designates as objectives equality for all citizens, national unity, equitable sharing of the nation's wealth and equitable development of all parts of the country. Manufacturing industry in Uganda is now controlled by the State's 60 per cent holding of firms in this sector and all import and export trade will be conducted by state corporations.

The amount of gross financial aid provided by other Commonwealth countries to Uganda in 1969, at almost £1.9 million, was somewhat higher than in the previous year. However, after taking into account servicing payments on loans and investments, Uganda in both years paid out more than it received. The increase in the gross figure in 1969 was wholly due to much higher drawings against loans by Britain for transport, agriculture and education. Over half of the new investment was in multi-projects and the remainder in agriculture and housing.

Technical assistance expenditure by Commonwealth countries for Uganda, which had increased quite sharply in 1968, declined somewhat in the following year as less was spent on experts. However, the number of experts and other advisers recovered appreciably in 1969 from the previous year's decline because educational personnel increased by 207 to 967. This increase was chiefly reflected in the number of primary and secondary school teachers (up 203 to 862) and of university teachers which reached 56; on the other hand, the number in technical schools dropped by 43 to only 9. The total of non-educational advisers and experts in 1969, at 562, was 60 less than in the preceding year as reductions of 41 to 104 in the power, transport and communications sector and of 39 to 88 in agriculture were only partly offset by increases to 89 and 27 in public administration and industry respectively. The number of trainees financed was lower in 1969 when those attending public administration courses fell by 15 to 47 and those going to courses on industry and trade by 6 each to 20 and 2 respectively. On the other hand, the number of trainees in social services went up by 13 to 34 and appreciable rises were recorded for agriculture, health and education. The reduction for students was chiefly in economics, engineering, education and medicine but these falls were offset in part by increased numbers studying agriculture and law.

£ thousand

ZAMBIA

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	714	219	17	268	-376	-35	1,048	892	703	541	4,306	4,289
Canada	70	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	147
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	39
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15
Total	784	301	17	268	-376	-35	1,048	892	703	541	4,565	4,497

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	3,821	33,414	3,994	37,950	60	244	50	196	121	466	105	577
Canada	28	253	24	175	24	151	18	86	15	170	11	114
Australia	4	48	3	34	14	99	9	62	8	62	7	71
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	2	23	1	12	11	130	11	13
India	1	..	-	-	7	..	5	8	18	194	19	198
Total	3,854	33,715	4,021	38,159	107	(528)	83	364	173	1,022	153	973

The largest sector of the Zambian economy is mining and quarrying, primarily of copper which accounts for around 40 per cent of G.D.P. and for 90 per cent of foreign exchange receipts. However, agriculture provides the means of livelihood for the majority of Zambians and the rural/urban imbalance which has emerged as a result of this uneven distribution of income has inspired a rural development programme for the 1970's. This programme sets out to overhaul the co-operative structure, create increasingly self-financing credit and savings co-operatives and to site suitable new industries, such as the processing of food and wood, in rural areas. However, the immediate overall policy is to be directed less to new investment than towards increasing the efficiency of existing investment and it is anticipated that food imports will fall with the success of the new rural development policy.

In 1969 the buoyant world price for copper was the main contributing factor to a 31 per cent increase in the value of Zambian exports and, as imports fell as a result of the government's measures to curb the import of luxury goods, a balance of trade surplus served to increase foreign revenues by some 80 per cent.

In 1968, the total of gross financial assistance supplied to Zambia by other Commonwealth countries, most of which comes from Britain, was

about £1.8 million as against over £11 million in the previous year. In 1969, when grant disbursements fell even further and investment was reduced, the total was under £1.5 million. However, as Zambia made substantial servicing payments on earlier loans and investments, the net total dropped from £1.1 million in 1968 to little more than £800,000 in 1969. The grant disbursements by Britain were for education while those by Canada were for general development. In 1968 the whole of the new CDC investment was in the industrial sector but in the following year the greater part was in agriculture with industry taking the remainder.

After the large increase in 1968 in the value of technical assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries, there was a comparatively small decline in 1969. The total of advisers and other experts increased further to exceed 4,000. Of these experts, operational personnel totalled about 2,640, roughly the same number as in 1968 but many more were employed in the power, transport and communications sector which accounted for 893 but the next largest group, some 500, who were in public administration declined substantially. Agriculture and health which also use large numbers of operational personnel showed appreciable increases in 1969. Over 1,350 educational personnel were made available, a rise of 165 on the 1968 level, as many more were required for primary and secondary education as well as for university teaching while fewer were employed in technical schools.

The downward trend in the number of trainees financed continued in 1969 largely because fewer went on courses in power, transport and communications and in public administration. The number of students financed, which had risen substantially in 1968, dropped back in the following year when fewer were studying education and economics; on the other hand, the number studying engineering and medicine continued to rise.

EUROPE

CYPRUS

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	-	-	-	-	-238	-199	134 _a	167 _a
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
Total	-	-	-	-	-238	-199	139	171

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain _a	53	374	72	340	26	87	45	117	90	479	117	691
Canada	-	-	-	-	2	23	1	8	3	23	2	24
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Total	53	374	72	340	28	110	46	125	94	503	119	715

_a May include some assistance not passing through official bilateral channels.

The Second Five-Year Development Plan (1967-71) rests on a philosophy of privately generated economic growth assisted by the government where necessary. Over the plan period total investment expenditure is expected to rise to about £200 million, of which the public sector will provide £66.6 million. However, it is anticipated that most development expenditure will be met out of domestic resources with only 9 per cent coming from external borrowing whereas in the First Five-Year Plan period foreign financing amounting to 23 per cent of the total was required. While the Plan envisages a rise in G.D.P. of 7 per cent, during the first three years of the Plan period G.D.P. at constant prices rose by an average of 9 per cent per annum. At constant prices, per capita income had reached by 1969 £293.6 as compared with £240.8 in 1966. Although higher output from both agriculture and industry played a large part in the growth of G.D.P. in 1969, there was a striking increase of 35 per cent in tourist traffic in that year which far exceeded the Plan's target of 25 per cent annual rise and the 29 per cent increase achieved in 1968.

Faced with a widening trade gap which, currently, is more than compensated by invisible earnings, a fundamental objective of development policy is, therefore, to increase exports, reduce dependence on imports through import substitution, and expand the domestic sector of the economy. To achieve these objectives the Second Five-Year Plan has placed special emphasis on the development of agriculture, manufacturing and tourism.

According to the memorandum supplied by the Cyprus Government, a factor likely to restrain future development programmes is shortage of certain categories of skilled and semi-skilled labour. In 1969 this shortage affected almost all branches of the economy, but particularly the services and construction industries, which led to the cancellation or postponement of a number of projects. In an attempt to overcome this bottleneck the Government has initiated a number of training schemes, including accelerated training courses, an Apprenticeship Training Scheme giving training in twelve trades, and a Retraining of Redundant Employees and High School Graduates Schemes. The Cyprus Government notes that "in this respect the technical assistance offered from Commonwealth countries is expected to play a vital part in minimising the difficulties encountered". Furthermore it is stated that currently "There is also a need for utilizing all underemployed manpower resources in the economy and the provision of trained experts as well as scholarships for training and studying under the Commonwealth technical assistance programmes is expected to play an important part in increasing the technical know-how and introducing modern techniques in production".

For the past three years Cyprus has not received any financial assistance from other Commonwealth countries and, in fact, has been making quite substantial servicing payments to Britain on earlier loans. Expenditure on technical assistance by Commonwealth countries showed a further increase in 1969. The number of advisers and other experts rose by 19 to total 72, the majority of whom were educational personnel working in primary and secondary education and technical and vocational training. The number of trainees financed, which had fallen heavily in 1968, increased to 46 mainly in the areas of public administration (12), industry and mining (5), education (6), social services (7) and power, transport and communications (7). A further 25 students were financed bringing the total to 119, almost half of whom were studying education while the remainder were widely spread over such subjects as engineering, medicine, agriculture, economics and social services.

MALTA

At the conclusion of the Second Five Year Development Plan (1964-69) its achievement appears to be substantial. Within the long term development aim of creating an alternative economic structure to meet the challenge set by the withdrawal of British defence establishments, targets were greatly exceeded. Income rose by 40 per cent between 1964 and 1968 though the maintenance of the status quo had been the limited objective, unemployment fell by almost one-half while emigration was less than expected, and the balance of payments position was one of continuing surplus. While the government played an important part by financing infrastructure developments and by providing fiscal and financial inducements to private investment, the extent and rapidity of the involvement by private enterprise resulted in the outcome exceeding the planners' expectations.

The Third Plan is to be a larger effort, but it will retain the emphasis on a build-up of manufacturing industry, tourism and agriculture. The main objective will be to attain a rate of economic growth sufficient to absorb the new entrants into the labour market, and thereafter to attain a position of self-sufficient economic growth. The development philosophy will continue to rely on private enterprise supplemented by state aid.

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	4,954	2,697	1,750	1,200	1,422	713	64	90
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,954	2,697	1,750	1,200	1,422	713	73	95

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	41	361	62	379	39	112	29	85	51	325	46	237
Canada	-	-	-	-	4	10	2	5	6	54	3	36
Australia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	41	361	62	379	44	123	29	90	57	379	49	273

In 1969 the flow of grants and loans to Malta fell by about 60 per cent to £4 million and the net flow declined to little more than half the previous year's level. About four-fifths of grants went for projects in the fields of education, industry, transport, agriculture and social infrastructure development. Loan disbursements were all project, with industry the main recipient sector and agriculture, electricity generation and distribution, transport and social infrastructure taking the remainder.

Technical assistance expenditure by Commonwealth countries increased somewhat in 1969. There was a pronounced increase in the number of advisers and other experts supplied although fewer man-months on average were spent in the field. Education accounted for the great majority of the expert personnel with technical and vocational training the single largest group. The number of trainees and students financed declined with education receiving most traineeships and studentships.

AMERICA

GUYANA

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	957	170	452	1,103	-684	-37	689	1,015	523	860	205	184
Canada	340	438	463	241	463	241	-	-	-	-	140	177
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Total	1,297	608	915	1,344	-221	204	689	1,015	523	860	352	364

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	60	518	54	402	80	337	40	107	39	284	47	304
Canada	16	116	14	127	31	164	57	315	32	327	34	271
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	31	1	2
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	78	7	84
Total	76	634	68	529	111	501	97	422	82	720	89	661

In Guyana the agricultural sector now produces roughly a quarter of the G.D.P. while industry produces a third and the service sector of the economy, including Government, accounts for the remainder. Some 40 per cent of output is exported. In the five years 1965-70 the main impetus for economic growth came from industry and mining - chiefly bauxite and alumina - while there was a more moderate growth in the service sector. The real rate of growth was probably nearly 5 per cent per annum, significantly higher than the 2.9 per cent per annum rate of population growth. The Development Programme for 1966-72 adopted a growth rate target of 5 to 6 per cent per annum which is being largely achieved. The Programme's policies emphasise diversification of output, development of managerial talent and skills, opening up new land, improvement of infrastructure and the creation of employment for the fast growing population and labour force. Recently the emphasis has been to an increasing extent on the directly productive sectors. Agriculture, including land development and modernization of the rice industry, primary industries like forestry and secondary industries based on agricultural materials are given high priorities, while considerable funds continue to be allocated for the infrastructure projects. Feasibility studies have been completed on a major project for a dam on the Mazaruni river for hydro-electricity. This would provide power for aluminium smelters and open up a large area for settlement.

Guyana's development programme has been financed to a very large extent by external funds. But it has been stated by the Government that the absorption of financial assistance faces certain problems arising from the high rates of interest on some loans with their implications for the debt burden, shortage of counterpart funds and tying of aid to goods and services of the donor countries and/or to specific projects. Guyana also suffers from a shortage of trained and skilled personnel. This, along with the deficiencies in the administrative machinery and shortage of local funds constitute some of the major constraints on the size and nature of the development effort.

The flow of external finance to Guyana increased slightly in 1969 with a rise in loans and investment more than offsetting the fall in grants. All the grant aid was of the project kind with education being the largest recipient. The bulk of the loan disbursements were also for financing projects, mainly in the fields of agriculture, transport and education whereas in 1968, apart from some money for agriculture, the loans were mainly for financing current imports. Investments in 1969 were mainly directed towards the building of social infrastructure, especially the provision of housing facilities.

The value of technical assistance supplied by Commonwealth countries, showed a further slight increase in 1969. However, the total number of experts and other advisers was reduced slightly though those assisting in the educational field (30) increased while those in power, transport and communications (11), health (10) and economic planning (5) fell. The number of trainees financed decreased significantly especially in the main areas of public administration where there was a drop of 16 to 31 and power, transport and communications where the number was halved to 12; on the other hand trainees in industry and mining rose to reach 21. Students financed increased in number with education (20), engineering (15) and economics (17) the main subjects studied.

BRITISH HONDURAS

For many years the major economic activity in British Honduras was logging, which paid for necessary imports of food. Now timber has been replaced by sugar and citrus exports, and the country is approaching self-sufficiency in the production of basic crops such as rice and maize. The major untapped resource is cultivable land, and expansion in the agricultural sector is the basic theme of the development effort while in the medium term it is anticipated that tourism will grow substantially. The need for improvement of the infrastructure, especially communications and transport, is recognised. The objectives of the Seven Year Development Plan (1964-70) are to increase the national income, to expand employment opportunities, to balance the recurrent budget and provide a surplus for capital formation, and to raise the level of exports. It is hoped that private investment from abroad will assist in the achievement of these goals.

In 1969 the amount of financial assistance from Commonwealth countries to British Honduras increased by £459,000 or about 24 per cent, as a result of a large increase in grant disbursements. The bulk of the grant money was project aid though the public sector did receive a small amount of non-project assistance. Multi-projects, transport and education were the main areas receiving assistance.

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	1,651	2,288	213	-	143	-71	-	-	-16	-16	148	280
Canada	82	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	65
Total	1,733	2,405	213	-	143	-71	-	-	-16	-16	209	345

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	62	574	54	488	17	62	12	33	34	208	38	258
Canada	4	41	4	32	23	103	23	120	28	256	25	253
Total	66	615	58	520	40	165	35	153	62	464	63	511

Technical assistance expenditure rose substantially in 1969. The total of advisers and other experts declined slightly with none supplied in the educational field. As in 1968, the main sectors receiving assistance were health and public administration; the number in the first named sector was lower in 1969 but there was an increase in public administration.

The number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries fell slightly to 35 with most trainees going on courses in public administration (11) and industry and mining (13); however, compared with 1968 the number for public administration courses was about halved but many more attended industrial courses. The number of students financed showed little change with education (28), engineering (7) and economics (9) the main subjects studied.

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	-	-	-	-	-183	-144	3,320	2,872	1,911	1,080	260	329
Canada	186	5	738	697	738	678	-	-	-	-	275	304
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	186	5	738	697	555	534	3,320	2,872	1,911	1,080	536	639

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	105	879	81	751	53	181	37	115	82	505	88	423
Canada	40	377	54	440	42	328	45	267	55	501	44	424
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	19	2	14
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Total	145	1,256	135	1,191	95	509	84	388	139	1,025	134	861

The economy is based on agriculture, the mining of bauxite and alumina, manufacturing and tourism. In recent years a high growth rate has been marred only by a high level of unemployment. This problem has led to a new emphasis on the training and development of manpower resources - expenditure is to be increased on vocational, technical, academic and professional training. The 1970-71 budget also tackles the problems of poverty, tax avoidance and the degree of Jamaican involvement in business enterprise. Substantial amounts of foreign aid are required but a cautious policy is adopted with regard to loans and investment on commercial terms.

In 1969 the flow of external finance to Jamaica fell by 16 per cent to £3.6 million but because of higher repayments, especially for earlier investments by the CDC, the net flow declined by almost 40 per cent to £1.6 million. Loan disbursements, which declined only slightly, were in the form of project aid mainly to develop social infrastructure in education and other fields although transport and communications also received some loan funds. Investment finance went mostly to industry but some was used for housing, multi-projects and transport.

Technical assistance expenditure supplied by other Commonwealth countries, which had fallen slightly in 1968, rose sharply in the following year. The total of advisers and other experts was lower and this was reflected mainly in reductions of 8 to 13 in health and of 3 to 27 in power, transport and communications; the number working in agriculture (14) increased slightly but educational personnel rose by 7 to reach 43 as more were employed in technical schools. The decline for trainees financed was

most pronounced in public administration and power, transport and communications as the number going on courses in social services and industry and mining, the next largest groups, remained constant. There was a slight decrease in the number of students financed thereby continuing the downward trend. The fall was spread over most subjects but was most pronounced for medicine (down 6 to 11); the largest number (40) were studying education and this figure was unchanged from 1968 while the second largest group, in social sciences, went up by 6 to 34.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Britain	-	-	275	13	211	-67	280	1,646	-435	1,480	164	228
Canada	59	1	323	279	323	265	-	-	-	-	244	257
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Total	59	1	598	292	534	198	280	1,646	-435	1,480	416	497

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	19	139	14	89	15	73	27	68	63	452	43	256
Canada	43	339	36	327	25	134	41	185	46	342	34	292
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24	4	37
New Zealand	1	12	1	4	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	74	10	102
Total	63	490	51	420	41	210	69	257	119	892	91	687

The Third Five Year Plan covering the period 1969-73 projects a 4.2 per cent rate of growth in real G.D.P. The long run strategy set out in the Plan is to develop by the early 1980's a more diversified economy with full employment and to have considerably more local decision-making in economic affairs. Currently agriculture provides nearly 22 per cent of the employment for the working population, and sugar is especially important in this respect, but it is the mineral-based industries, oil and asphalt, which are the prime contributors to the G.D.P. Tourism is the third largest industry after oil and sugar.

Diversification is planned through an increase in the output of traditional export crops such as cocoa and citrus fruits as well as sugar, through the production and export of manufactured goods and by further expansion of the tourist industry. Local sources are expected to provide 62 per cent of the total funds required, the rest to come from foreign loans and aid. In a revision of the Third Five-Year Plan announced in June 1970, which leaves the principles and policies of the Plan intact, the main proposal is to

accelerate the creation of jobs by means of an increased building programme, a reorganisation of rural development and increased vocational training.

External finance to Trinidad and Tobago in 1969 more than doubled to over £1.9 million as a result of a very large rise in new investment by CDC. Grants and loans, together, fell by almost three-fifths to about £300,000. Loan disbursements, all of which were used for projects, went mainly to agriculture and electricity generation and distribution. Almost two-thirds of the new investment went for housing in 1969 and the remainder for mining and quarrying. A rise occurred in technical assistance expenditure supplied in 1969. The total of advisers and experts was 12 less than in 1968, most of this drop being reflected in the lower total for education (26). The other main fields receiving experts were agriculture (8), health (9) and power, transport and communications (6). The number of trainees financed increased substantially with a large increase in numbers on courses relating to health services (20). Other main subjects were public administration (15), social services (13) and industry and mining (7). Students financed fell sharply especially in the main subjects of education (15) and social sciences (15) though economics (11) and medical sciences (13) remained at the same level.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Receiving country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Antigua	384	293	21	11	-39	-51	40	-	2	-22	140	125
Dominica	664	678	1	-	-	-1	-	91	-36	40	63	62
Grenada	614	543	2	2	-106	-105	-	-	-16	-54	120	128
St. Lucia	307	489	-	-	-4	-4	301	321	279	240	159	150
St. Kitts	354	262	-	14	-11	5	-	-	-	-	82	106
St. Vincent	743	787	-	-	-1	-1	-	20	-26	-2	134	197

Number and man-months financed in year

Receiving country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1968		1969		1968		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Antigua	31	224	24	243	36	213	28	137	44	390	36	296
Dominica	15	125	13	82	23	105	25	142	24	175	30	181
Grenada	20	133	9	108	16	82	18	75	44	378	37	288
St. Lucia	27	209	33	280	21	84	24	116	35	299	28	196
St. Kitts	24	179	20	153	8	33	7	12	28	231	29	208
St. Vincent	33	245	37	278	35	170	46	228	46	343	37	286

All six countries, which together form the Associated States of the Eastern Caribbean, are heavily dependent on agriculture and their export incomes depend on a single crop-sugar in the Leeward Islands of St. Kitts

and Antigua and bananas in the Windward Islands of Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica. Consequently their development aims include agricultural diversification as well as improvements to health facilities, water and electricity supplies, and educational standards. As the islands also hope to increase their income from tourism, another aim is to improve the infrastructure, in particular roads, harbours and airports. All the countries are heavily dependent on financial and technical assistance from outside sources.

In 1969 there was a considerable increase in grant disbursements to St. Lucia and small increases to St. Vincent and Dominica while grants received by Antigua, Grenada and St. Kitts fell. The non-project grant aid was mostly budgetary support and the project aid was used for the building of social infrastructure, especially education and transport. Net loans remained at the same negative level. New investment was made by CDC in St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica; for St. Lucia all the money went into housing while for St. Vincent it was solely in the energy sector and in Dominica a combination of the two fields. Technical assistance expenditure for all the islands, except Antigua and St. Lucia, was higher than in 1968. The number of advisers and experts provided in 1969 fell by almost 10 per cent to 136 with Antigua and Grenada experiencing the largest declines while St. Lucia and St. Vincent received more. Over a third of the total were educational experts, mostly in primary and secondary education and in teacher training though a number of administrators and advisers were also included. Public administration, health and power, transport and communications were the largest recipients of assistance from operational personnel while public administration employed most of the advisers. Overall, trainees financed increased somewhat with only Antigua and St. Kitts experiencing a decline. The main subject area for the trainees was public administration though power, transport and communications and industry, mining and handicrafts were also represented strongly. Students financed fell. The largest number of students was in education (58) with engineering and economics as other main subjects studied.

OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES IN AMERICA

For all the Caribbean islands, apart from the Turks and Caicos Islands, tourism is the major sector in the development plans. All the countries also aim to improve educational standards, health and housing while several place emphasis on better roads and harbours. Intra-Commonwealth aid to these islands comes mainly from Britain.

Grant disbursements to Barbados, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands increased in 1969 but those to the Cayman Islands and the Falkland Islands declined. Most of the project grants were for transport and education while Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and the Virgin Islands received appreciable sums for budgetary purposes.

Apart from small loans to Barbados and the Virgin Islands, there were no drawings on loans by the islands but a number of them made servicing payments on earlier loans. Barbados also received a small amount of investment in housing and agriculture.

Technical assistance provided to several of the islands, and especially to Barbados and the Virgin Islands, rose in 1969. However, the number of experts provided to Barbados and the Falkland Islands, the two main recipients was lower than in the previous year but more went to most of the other islands

The bulk of the experts were operational personnel and were employed mainly in health, agriculture, public administration and power, transport and communications. There were also a substantial number of educational personnel, principally at primary and secondary school level, with by far the largest number serving in the Falkland Islands although for that country the figure dropped from 38 in 1968 to 29 in 1969.

OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES IN AMERICA

£ thousand

Receiving country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	24
Barbados	80	106	25	32	25	32	4	64	4	64	181	249
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8
Cayman Is.	100	37	-	-	-8	-10	-	-	-4	-4	40	33
Falkland Is.	34	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	18
Montserrat	306	383	-	-1	-	-1	-	-	-	-	65	74
Turks & Caicos Is.	347	382	-	-	-2	-7	-	-	-	-	35	36
Virgin Is.	348	330	-	60	-	60	-	-	-	-	37	67

Number and man-months financed in year

Receiving country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Bahamas	1	3	-	-	37	215	-	-	21	107	22	120
Barbados	61	487	46	465	19	78	52	286	99	701	105	676
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	2	24
Cayman Is.	20	125	25	172	2	14	2	9	7	56	7	51
Falkland Is.	72	612	63	573	-	-	-	-	3	26	3	27
Montserrat	19	133	20	162	12	71	8	45	20	176	16	123
Turks & Caicos Is.	24	167	25	224	-	-	4	13	5	45	4	33
Virgin Is.	21	161	23	195	2	9	1	2	14	99	14	117

The number of students and trainees financed remained more or less unchanged for most countries, the principal exceptions being Bahamas which received no traineeships in 1969 as against 37 in the previous year, the reversal of the 1968 decline for trainees from Barbados and the further rise in students from that country. As in previous years most students were in education while a small number were studying economics and social sciences. The trainees went mainly on courses in public administration, industry, social services and power, transport and communications.

OCEANIA

£ thousand

Receiving country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Fiji	1,205	2,366	-	-	-166	-166	-	86	-10	64	1,199	1,185
Solomon Is.	1,707	2,266	23	-	23	-	14	9	14	9	758	800
New Hebrides	728	1,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	205
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	268	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	391
Tonga	272	147	-	-	-11	-11	-	-	-	-	116	87
W. Samoa	23	61	-	70	-	70	-	-	-	-	148	105
Papua-N. Guinea	44,799	49,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..

Number and man-months financed in year

Receiving country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Fiji	446	4,854	451	4,823	44	322	58	(407)	96	634	105	648
Solomon Is.	315	3,319	314	3,389	11	77	13	79	18	89	15	59
New Hebrides	79	816	90	910	6	28	2	13	9	43	11	48
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	105	1,107	121	1,232	17	148	17	90	8	42	10	46
Tonga	36	311	36	340	32	257	32	286	24	165	17	139
W. Samoa	9	58	10	91	88	699	82	818	48	518	50	536
Papua-N. Guinea	2	16	..	..	57	570	..	..	95	942	..	..

Because of its special relationship with Australia, Papua-New Guinea receives a considerable amount of financial and technical assistance from that country and in recent years such aid has been rising rapidly. Most of the other countries in Oceania rely on Britain for assistance but some receive substantial amounts of technical assistance from New Zealand, Australia and India.

Australian grants to Papua-New Guinea increased from £45 million to £49 million in 1969. The flow of financial assistance to Fiji amounted to almost £2½ million in 1969, more than twice as much as in the previous year while the Solomon Islands received over £2½ million as against £1.7 million in 1968 and the amount going to the New Hebrides also rose sharply. Among the other recipients, less went to Tonga and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The money, in the case of Fiji, was used mainly for transport, health and education while about half of that provided to the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides was for budgetary support and the remainder went to a wide range of sectors. The amount of technical assistance received by countries in Oceania showed divergent trends, the totals for Fiji and New Hebrides showed little change, those for the Gilbert and Ellice and Solomon Islands rose, and those for Tonga and Western Samoa declined.

Apart from New Hebrides and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, where the numbers increased appreciably, the number of advisers and other experts showed only small changes in 1969. Out of the total of some 450 for Fiji,

63 were in the educational field, and over 375 were operational personnel mainly working in public administration, power, transport and communications, agriculture and health. These sectors also accounted for most of the non-educational personnel in the other countries. Many of the trainees financed went on educational courses but appreciable numbers went on courses in public administration, transport, health and agriculture. The number of students from Fiji financed by other Commonwealth countries showed a further rise in 1969 while those originating in the other countries showed little change in number except for Tonga where there was an appreciable decline. As far as Fijian students were concerned the main subjects were education, social sciences, medicine, engineering and agriculture while a large number of those from Western Samoa were in secondary education. Education was also the main subject for the majority of the students from the other countries.

APPENDIX

NOTES ON STATISTICS AND STATISTICAL STATEMENTS

1. General. - The statistical tables in this Report may be incomplete and subject to revision. The information has been primarily derived from replies by the aid supplying countries to a questionnaire sent to all governments; in all, fourteen countries sent statistical replies but only three provided memoranda covering development policies. Where statistical data provided by recipient countries differ from those given by supplying countries, the latter have been used as there has not been time to reconcile discrepancies.
2. Area coverage. - The Commonwealth has been defined as self-governing members of the Commonwealth and associated and dependent territories as at December 1969. Where necessary, adjustments have been made to the figures for earlier years to ensure comparability.
3. Rounding. - The addition of individual items in columns does not necessarily add to the totals given owing to rounding.
4. Conventional signs. - The following symbols have been used:
 - nil or negligible
 - .. not available
 - () figures in brackets are either incomplete or Secretariat estimates.

STATEMENT I (PART 1)

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY SUPPLYING COUNTRIES

f thousand

		Britain	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	India	Pakistan	Singapore	Total	
									1968	1969
Grants	1968 1969	42,667 39,503	27,073 24,095	50,215 (54,031)	1,878 2,021	- 8	- -	- -	121,833 (119,658)	
Loans	1968 1969	77,354 69,106	16,991 20,441	- -	70 -	1,451 -	- -	- -	94,345 91,068	
Investments	1968 1969	11,691 13,084	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,691 13,084	
Expenditure on technical assistance	1968 1969	34,008 34,778	6,329 6,905	2,237 ^a 1,949 ^a	567 449	246 380	(12) 6	17 17	(43,416) 44,484	
<u>Total gross</u>	1968 1969	165,720 156,471	50,393 51,441	52,452 (55,980)	2,445 2,540	246 1,839	(12) 6	17 17	(271,285) (268,294)	
Amortization and interest received on loans	1968 1969	40,386 41,480	(100) 117	- -	- -	393 461	- -	- -	(40,879) 42,058	
Amortization and interest received on investments	1968 1969	11,963 12,103	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,963 12,103	
<u>Total Net</u>	1968 1969	113,371 102,888	(50,293) 51,324	52,452 (55,980)	2,445 2,540	-147 1,378	(12) 6	17 17	(218,443) (214,133)	

^a Excluding expenditure for Papua and New Guinea.

STATEMENT I (PART 2)

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY SUPPLYING COUNTRIES

£ thousand

			Britain	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	India	Pakistan	Singapore	Other countries ^b	Total	
	1968	1969									1968	1969
Advisers and other experts (non-educational) ^a	Number	10,023	211	51	21	30	-	-	-	8	10,344	
	Man-months	89,993	1,700	274	203	(181)	-	-	-	59	92,410	
	Number	9,341	218	66	15	18	-	-	-	-		9,658
	Man-months	90,314	1,771	483	131	66	-	-	-	-	-	92,765
Educational experts ^a	Number	5,791	514	51	11	-	-	-	-	-	6,357	
	Man-months	55,692	4,416	434	119	-	-	-	-	-	60,661	
	Number	6,351	512	48	15	-	-	-	-	-		6,926
	Man-months	56,534	4,593	435	133	-	-	-	-	-		61,695
Trainees	Number	1,974	852	633	244	312	19	17	17	-	4,051	
	Man-months	8,530	5,482	4,294	1,916	500	90	74	74	-	(20,886)	
	Number	1,982	773	568	150	291	4	27	27	2		3,797
	Man-months	7,391	4,334	3,726	1,268	(563)	40	98	98	6		(17,426)
Students	Number	4,283	1,219	1,003	(500)	342	17	21	21	3	7,388	
	Man-months	26,026	11,093	10,058	(5,152)	3,691	153	248	248	28	56,449	
	Number	4,319	1,269	821	442	354	10	23	23	-		7,238
	Man-months	27,377	11,689	8,226	(4,424)	3,866	88	208	208	-		55,878

^a Excluding volunteers.

^b Incomplete figures.

STATEMENT II (PART 1)
CAPITAL FLOW - SUMMARY BY REGIONS

£ thousand

Regions	Supplying country	Grants		Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.70.	Investments						Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.70.
		1968	1969		Gross	Amortization and interest		Net			
						1968	1969	1968	1969	1968		1969
America	Britain Canada	6,927 874	6,387 1,760	4,605 4,696	4,713 -	6,029 -	2,448 -	2,363 -	2,265 -	3,666 -	11,506 -
	Total	7,801	8,147	9,301	4,713	6,029	2,448	2,363	2,265	3,666	11,506
Europe	Britain	5,223	3,082	24,532	-	-	54	37	-54	-37	-
Africa	Britain Canada Australia India	19,815 1,395 105 -	17,701 1,631 - 8	4,681 1,614 - -	4,315 - - -	4,905 - - -	6,443 - - -	7,815 - - -	-2,128 - - -	-2,910 - - -	13,103 - - -
	Total	21,315	19,340	6,295	4,315	4,905	6,443	7,815	-2,128	-2,910	13,103
Asia	Britain Canada Australia New Zealand	7,275 24,804 4,980 337	7,148 20,704 4,036 340	21,236 25,125 (6,200) 819	2,649 - - -	2,038 - - -	3,006 - - -	1,865 - - -	-357 - - -	173 - - -	3,718 - - -
	Total	37,396	32,228	(53,380)	2,649	2,038	3,006	1,865	-357	173	3,718
Oceania	Britain Australia New Zealand	3,849 45,130 1,541	5,189 49,995 1,681	4,006 (56,500) -	14 - -	95 - -	10 - -	22 - -	4 - -	73 - -	24 - -
	Total	50,520	56,865	(60,506)	14	95	10	22	4	73	24
Unallocated	Britain	CR 422	-	472	-	17	1	2	-1	15	-
Totals	Britain Canada Australia New Zealand India	42,667 27,073 50,215 1,878 -	39,503 24,095 54,031 2,021 8	59,532 31,435 (62,700) 819 -	11,691 - - -	13,084 - - -	11,963 - - -	12,103 - - -	-272 - - -	981 - - -	28,351 - - -
Grand Total		121,833	119,658	(154,486)	11,691	13,084	11,963	12,103	-272	981	28,351

STATEMENT II (PART 2)

CAPITAL FLOW - SUMMARY BY REGIONS

£ thousand

Region	Supplying country	Loans								Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.1970
		Gross		Amortization and interest		Net		1969		
		1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969			
America	Britain Canada	964 1,549	1,202 1,249	1,648 -	1,636 33	-684 1,549	-434 1,216		5,750 1,310	
	Total	2,513	2,451	1,648	1,669	865	782		7,060	
Europe	Britain	1,804	1,347	596	716	1,208	631		8,811	
Africa	Britain Canada	22,505 1,050	18,121 768	11,139 -	12,536 4	11,366 1,050	5,585 764		34,291 3,711	
	Total	23,555	18,889	11,139	12,540	12,416	6,349		38,002	
Asia	Britain Canada India	52,058 14,392 -	48,437 18,424 1,451	26,826 (100) 393	26,398 80 461	25,232 (14,292) -393	22,039 18,344 990		120,422 40,662 2,778	
	Total	66,450	68,312	27,319	26,939	39,131	41,373		163,862	
Oceania	Britain New Zealand	23 -	- 70	177 -	177 -	-154 -	-177 70		- -	
	Total	23	70	177	177	-154	-107		-	
Unallocated	Britain	-	-	-	20	-	-20		-	
Totals	Britain Canada New Zealand India	77,354 16,991 - -	69,106 20,441 70 1,451	40,386 (100) 393	41,480 117 461	36,968 (16,891) -393	27,626 20,324 70 990		169,274 45,683 - 2,778	
Grand Total		94,345	91,068	40,879	42,058	53,466	49,010		217,735	

STATEMENT III

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

£ thousand

	Grants			Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.70	Loans				Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.70	Investments				Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.70		
	1968	1969	1969		1968	Gross		Net		1968	Gross		Net			
						1968	1969	1968			1969	1968	1969		1968	1969
<u>AMERICA</u>																
Antigua	384	293	11	21	-39	-51	4	40	-	2	-22	10				
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Barbados	80	106	32	25	25	32	-	4	64	4	64	887				
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-8	-10	-	-	-	-4	-4	-	-			
Cayman Is.	100	37	-	-	-106	-105	9	-	91	-36	40	5				
Dominica	664	678	2	1	-	-1	1	-	-	-16	-54	63				
Grenada	614	543	2	2	-	-143	65	-	-	-16	-16	-				
Honduras (Br.)	1,733	2,405	697	738	555	534	482	3,320	2,872	1,911	1,080	4,604				
Jamaica	186	5	CR 1	-	-	-1	5	-	-	-	-	-				
Montserrat	306	383	14	-	-11	5	14	-	-	-	-	-				
St. Kitts	354	262	14	-	-4	-4	-	301	321	279	240	283				
St. Lucia	307	489	-	-	-1	-1	-	-	20	-26	-2	-				
St. Vincent	743	787	292	598	534	193	273	80	1,646	-435	1,480	513				
Trinidad and Tobago	59	1	-	-	-2	-7	3	-	-	-	-	-				
Turks and Caicos Is.	347	382	60	-	-	60	29	79	-	79	-	-				
Virgin Is.	348	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
General W. Indies (Br.)	245	828	1,344	915	-221	204	6,154	689	1,015	523	860	1,763				
Guyana	1,297	608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,378				
Falkland Is.	34	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total America	7,801	8,147	2,451	2,513	365	732	7,000	5,713	6,729	2,265	3,666	11,506				
<u>EUROPE</u>																
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-238	-199	1,773	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Gibraltar	269	385	147	54	24	117	341	-	-	-54	-37	-				
Malta	4,954	2,697	1,200	1,750	1,422	713	6,197	-	-	-	-	-				
Total Europe	5,223	3,082	1,347	1,804	1,208	631	8,311	-	-	-54	-37	-				
<u>AFRICA</u>																
The Gambia	14	CR 132	780	1,007	1,004	761	1,879	-	-	-	-	-				
Ghana	823	769	4,824	5,083	4,639	4,458	7,058	600	24	579	-69	-				
Nigeria	1,384	2,619	2,383	4,174	1,329	-1,251	9,859	31	-	-538	-785	2,559				
Sierra Leone	4	-	544	383	-211	-42	133	-	-	-187	-217	185				
General W. Africa	343	782	4,818	5,321	2,609	1,951	4,163	1,248	2,465	11	1,061	4,385				
Kenya	99	54	1,174	458	-12	-500	1,079	66	43	-555	-1,055	650				
Tanzania	25	5	1,617	990	-185	137	6,550	495	272	37	-198	3,108				
General-Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	7	5	-	639	-675	-1,391	195	-	-	-	-	1,550				

Contd.....

STATEMENT III - (Continued)
ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

£ thousand

	Grants			Loans				Investments				Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.70	Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.70	
	1968	1969	Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.70	Gross		Net		Gross		Net				
				1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969			
AFRICA - continued														
Botswana	5,239	4,184	870	138	143	-6	-1	-	-	-186	-168	-	-	
Lesotho	3,914	3,337	77	119	91	78	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swaziland	2,231	2,881	521	501	380	272	134	-	742	-664	-728	-	-	
General-Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malawi	3,159	2,730	1,000	2,814	2,455	2,387	2,025	-	234	-237	-388	566	-	
Rhodesia	-	-	-	17	268	-376	-35	-	892	-1	-2	-	-	
Zambia	784	301	212	-	-	-	-	-	1,048	703	541	-	-	
General-Malawi, Rhodesia, Zambia	CR 3	3	-	-	-	-18	-	-	-	-1,040	-1,086	-	-	
Mauritius	2,166	1,110	583	1,535	353	1,211	15	-	233	-50	184	100	-	
St. Helena	320	358	60	4	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Seychelles	539	334	285	372	54	367	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	
General Africa	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Africa	21,315	19,340	6,295	23,555	18,889	12,416	6,349	38,002	4,315	4,905	-2,910	13,103	-	
ASIA														
Ceylon	1,371	1,462	(1,390)	4,041	5,567	(3,133)	4,765	8,380	-	-	-	-	-	
Hong Kong	-	-	156	-	-	-200	-200	-	152	21	-79	-	-	
India	21,754	21,770	(19,832)	49,209	42,204	(28,106)	20,481	85,472	-	-	-	-	-	
Pakistan	3,023	4,159	(5,460)	12,853	15,933	(8,826)	12,962	27,563	-	-	-	-	-	
Indus Basin Project	6,851	2,907	(12,442)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malaysia	4,172	800	(5,152)	63	1,554	-829	675	14,193	2,286	-623	-679	3,556	-	
Singapore	225	1,130	8,948	284	3,054	95	2,690	28,254	211	211	931	162	-	
Total Asia	37,396	32,228	(53,380)	66,450	68,312	(39,131)	41,373	163,862	2,649	2,038	173	3,718	-	
OCEANIA														
Fiji	1,205	2,366	1,327	-	-	-166	-166	-	-	86	64	24	-	
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	268	172	459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Hebrides	728	1,001	318	23	-	23	-	-	14	14	9	-	-	
Solomon Is.	1,707	2,266	1,687	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tonga	272	147	215	-	-	-11	-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Samoa	23	61	-	-	70	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Pacific Is.	1,519	1,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Papua & New Guinea	44,799	49,232	(56,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Oceania	50,520	56,865	(60,506)	23	70	-154	-107	-	14	95	73	24	-	
GENERAL	CR 422	-	472	-	-	-	-20	-	-	17	15	-	-	
Grand Total	121,833	119,658	(154,486)	94,345	91,068	(53,466)	49,010	217,735	11,691	13,084	981	28,351	-	

STATEMENT V

GRANIS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	Asia												
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total				
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969			
<u>Project Aid</u>													
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26	3,725	115	156	101	47	86	169	302	4,097			
Transport	-	156	306	24	854	565	-	-	1,186	745			
Communications	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1			
Energy:													
Electricity generation and distribution	-	8	1,079	702	61	-	-	-	1,140	710			
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Indus Basin project	4,285	2,127	1,250	-	1,145	609	171	171	6,851	2,907			
Other multi-projects	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142			
Industry:													
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing	27	299	470	177	91	-	12	-	600	416			
Other (incl. services)	28	8	829	845	-	-	-	-	857	853			
Social infrastructure:													
Health	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	27	151			
Education	1	150	6	1	-	-	68	-	75	-			
Housing	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	49	-			
Other community projects	-	-	33	2	-	-	-	-	33	2			
Other and unallocated	2,545	304	448	-	155	291	-	-	3,148	595			
Total project	6,913	6,919	4,613	1,847	2,407	1,512	337	340	14,270	10,618			
<u>Non-project Aid</u>													
General development	-	-	1,566	764	-	-	-	-	1,566	764			
Balance of payments stabilisation and budgetary support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
For current imports	-	-	18,625	18,093	2,568	2,524	-	-	21,193	20,617			
Other	362	229	-	-	5	-	-	-	367	229			
Total non-project	362	229	20,191	18,857	2,573	2,524	-	-	23,126	21,610			
<u>Grand Total</u>	7,275	7,148	24,804	20,704	4,980	4,036	337	340	37,396	32,228			

STATEMENT V - continued

GRANTS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region £	All Regions											
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Grand Total	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Supplying Country												
<u>Project Aid</u>												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,406	5,983	260	250	101	47	86	169	-	-	1,853	6,449
Transport	2,987	2,794	416	396	854	565	-	-	-	-	4,257	3,755
Communications	171	321	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	322
Energy:												
Electricity generation and distribution	128	98	1,099	726	61	-	-	-	-	-	1,288	824
Other energy resources	71	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	129
Indus Basin Project	4,285	2,127	1,250	-	1,145	609	171	171	-	-	6,851	2,907
Other multi-projects	804	2,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	804	2,256
Industry:												
Mining and quarrying	9	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	65
Manufacturing	440	299	470	117	91	-	12	-	-	-	1,013	416
Other (inc. services)	791	483	829	845	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,620	1,328
Social infrastructure:												
Health	970	837	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	997	837
Education	4,478	3,794	210	1,105	-	-	68	-	-	-	4,756	4,899
Housing	294	733	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	733
Other community projects	1,394	1,067	124	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,518	1,213
Other and unallocated	4,642	956	518	47	155	291	1,541	1,620	-	8	6,856	2,922
Total project	28,870	21,943	5,253	3,631	2,407	1,512	1,878	1,960	-	8	32,408	29,054
<u>Non-project aid</u>												
General development	-	-	1,724	934	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,724	934
Balance of payments stabilisation and budgetary support	16,474	13,673	-	-	44,799	49,232	-	61	-	-	61,273	62,966
For current imports	-	-	20,028	19,530	2,992	3,287	-	-	-	-	23,020	22,817
Other	3,323	3,887	68	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	3,408	3,887
Total non-project	19,797	17,560	21,820	20,464	47,808	52,519	-	61	-	-	89,425	90,604
<u>Grand Total</u>	42,667	39,503	27,073	24,095	50,215	54,031	1,878	2,021	-	8	121,833	119,658

STATEMENT V - continued

GRANTS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	Europe						General-Unallocated				Oceania				Total		
	Britain		1969		1968		Britain		1969		1968		Australia			New Zealand	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969		1968	1969
<u>Project Aid</u>																	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	230	104	-	-	381	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	381	-	-
Transport	429	162	-	-	699	981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	699	-	-
Communications	-	-	-	-	82	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-
Energy:																	
Electricity generation and distribution	29	11	-	-	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	12
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indus Basin Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multi-projects	34	41	-	-	139	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	-	107
Industry:																	
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (incl. services)	702	326	-	-	10	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	23
Social infrastructure:																	
Health	197	22	-	-	203	522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	-	522
Education	1,111	756	-	-	463	823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	463	-	823
Housing	105	349	-	-	162	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	-	248
Other community projects	1,017	616	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21
Other and unallocated	1	-	-	-	52	CR 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,541	1,620	1,602
Total project	4,214	2,386	-	-	2,219	3,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,760	1,620	4,870
<u>Non-project Aid</u>																	
General development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance of payments stabilization and budgetary support	-	-	-	-	1,548	1,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,347	61	51,034
For current imports	1,009	696	-	-	82	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	-	763
Other	1,009	696	-	-	1,630	1,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	198
Total non-project	1,009	696	-	-	1,630	1,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,760	61	51,995
<u>Grand Total</u>	5,223	3,082	-	-	3,849	5,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,520	1,681	56,865

STATEMENT V - continued

GRANTS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	America						Africa										
	Britain		Canada		Total		Britain		Canada		Australia		India		Total		
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	
<u>Project Aid</u>																	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	179	79	29	77	208	156	-	-	616	1,723	17	-	-	732	1,740		
Transport	1,368	920	36	371	1,404	1,291	-	-	465	575	1	-	-	539	576		
Communications	37	163	-	-	37	163	-	-	52	10	-	-	-	52	10		
Energy:																	
Electricity generation and distribution	15	6	-	-	15	6	-	-	77	62	24	-	-	97	86		
Other energy resources	71	129	-	-	71	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Indus Basin Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other multi-projects	616	1,606	-	-	616	1,606	-	-	15	359	-	-	-	15	359		
Industry:																	
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	65	-	-	-	9	65		
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	127	-	-	-	54	127		
Other (incl. services)	8	CR 2	-	-	8	CR 2	-	-	43	43	-	-	-	43	43		
Social infrastructure:																	
Health	120	122	-	-	120	122	-	-	450	171	-	-	-	450	171		
Education	1,057	1,025	177	1,102	1,234	2,127	-	-	1,846	1,038	2	-	-	1,873	1,040		
Housing	-	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	27	104	-	-	-	27	104		
Other community projects	97	128	91	144	188	272	-	-	259	269	-	-	-	259	269		
Other and unallocated	1,282	20	-	37	1,282	57	-	-	1,184	654	10	-	-	1,254	672		
Total project	4,851	4,234	333	1,730	5,184	5,964	-	-	5,095	5,159	54	-	-	5,402	5,221		
<u>Non-project Aid</u>																	
General development	-	-	67	28	67	28	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	91	142		
Balance of payments stabilization and budgetary support	1,896	1,840	-	-	1,896	1,840	-	-	13,030	10,092	-	-	-	13,030	10,092		
For current imports	180	313	68	2	406	2	-	-	-	-	1,435	-	-	1,099	1,435		
Other	-	-	-	-	248	313	-	-	1,690	2,450	-	-	-	1,693	2,450		
Total	2,076	2,153	541	30	2,617	2,183	-	-	14,720	12,542	1,088	-	-	15,913	14,119		
<u>Grand Total</u>	6,927	6,387	874	1,760	7,801	8,147	-	-	19,815	17,701	1,395	-	-	21,315	19,340		

STATEMENT VI

GROSS LOANS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	America						Africa					
	Britain		Canada		Total		Britain		Canada		Total	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
<u>Project Aid</u>												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13	230	594	437	607	667	4,202	5,217	-	154	4,202	5,371
Transport	496	367	104	87	600	454	2,782	2,004	-	-	2,782	2,004
Communications	-	117	194	45	194	162	2,598	1,416	982	574	3,580	1,990
<u>Energy:</u>												
Electricity generation and distribution	-	-	-	74	-	74	1,162	531	-	38	1,162	569
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-projects	-	37	-	-	-	37	430	15	-	-	430	15
<u>Industry:</u>												
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	56	-	-	51	56
Manufacturing	-	-	30	-	30	-	639	1	-	-	639	1
Other (incl. services)	-	-	-	1	-	1	210	54	-	-	210	54
<u>Social infrastructure:</u>												
Health	1	118	-	-	1	118	243	290	-	-	243	290
Education	-	183	108	174	108	357	584	603	-	-	584	603
Housing	-	5	79	1	79	6	138	370	-	-	138	370
Other community projects	-	21	270	426	270	447	384	549	68	2	452	551
Other and unallocated	2	CR 2	-	-	2	CR 2	94	49	-	-	94	49
Total project	511	1,076	1,379	1,245	1,890	2,321	13,518	11,157	1,050	768	14,568	11,925
<u>Non-project Aid</u>												
Budgetary support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General development	-	-	170	4	170	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
For current imports	430	-	-	-	430	-	5,407	5,622	-	-	5,407	5,622
Other	23	126	-	-	23	126	3,580	1,342	-	-	3,580	1,342
Total non-project	453	126	170	4	623	130	8,987	6,964	-	-	8,987	6,964
<u>Grand Total</u>	964	1,202	1,549	1,249	2,513	2,451	22,505	18,121	1,050	768	23,555	18,889

STATEMENT VI - (continued)

GROSS LOANS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region Supplying Country	Europe				Asia				Total	
	Britain		Britain		Canada		India		1968	1969
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
<u>Project Aid</u>										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	85	61	-	324	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	76	53	1,885	2,553	17	-	-	-	1,902	324
Communications	-	-	100	165	709	437	-	-	809	2,653
Energy:										
Electricity generation and distribution	19	175	1,244	240	1,560	3,440	-	-	2,804	3,680
Other energy resources	-	-	279	-	-	-	-	-	279	-
Multi-projects	-	-	-	3,195	-	-	-	-	-	3,195
Industry:										
Mining and quarrying	-	-	136	34	-	-	-	-	136	34
Manufacturing	264	-	3,429	3,460	-	229	-	-	3,429	3,689
Other (incl. services)	247	975	84	25	-	-	-	-	84	25
Social infrastructure:										
Health	-	-	-	448	-	-	-	-	-	448
Education	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Housing	28	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other community projects	84	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unallocated	1,000	-	1,664	1,885	-	-	-	-	1,664	1,885
Total project	1,804	1,347	8,823	12,429	2,286	4,106	-	-	11,109	16,535
<u>Non-project Aid</u>										
Budgetary support	-	-	-	-	2,114	1,545	-	-	-	2,114
General development	-	-	35,697	27,556	9,992	12,773	-	-	45,689	41,780
For current imports	-	-	7,538	8,452	-	-	-	-	7,538	8,452
Other	-	-	43,235	36,008	12,106	14,318	-	-	55,341	51,777
Total non-project	-	-	86,470	72,016	34,212	27,601	-	-	98,570	102,009
<u>Grand Total</u>	1,804	1,347	52,058	48,437	14,392	18,424	-	-	66,450	68,312

STATEMENT VI - (continued)

GROSS LOANS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	All Regions												
	Oceania					All Regions					Grand Total		
	Britain		New Zealand		Total	Britain		Canada		India			
1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	
<u>Project Aid</u>													
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23	-	-	-	23	4,323	5,832	594	591	-	-	4,917	6,423
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	5,239	5,079	121	87	-	-	5,360	5,166
Communications	-	-	-	-	-	2,698	1,698	1,885	1,056	-	-	4,583	2,754
Energy:													
Electricity generation and distribution	-	-	-	-	-	2,425	945	1,560	3,552	-	-	3,985	4,497
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	279	-	-	-	-	-	279	-
Multi-projects	-	-	-	-	-	430	3,246	-	-	-	-	430	3,246
Industry:													
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	187	90	-	-	-	-	187	90
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	4,332	3,462	30	229	-	-	4,362	3,691
Other (incl. services)	-	-	-	-	-	541	1,054	-	1	-	-	541	1,055
Social infrastructure:													
Health	-	-	-	-	-	244	408	-	-	-	-	244	408
Education	-	-	-	-	-	585	1,234	108	174	-	-	693	1,408
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	166	384	79	1	-	-	245	385
Other community projects	-	-	-	-	-	468	644	338	428	-	-	806	1,072
Other and unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	2,760	1,933	-	-	-	-	2,760	1,933
Total project	23	-	-	-	23	24,679	26,009	4,715	6,119	-	-	29,394	32,128
<u>Non-project Aid</u>													
Budgetary support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,284	1,549	-	-	2,284	1,549
General development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,992	12,773	-	-	51,526	47,402
For current imports	-	-	-	-	-	41,534	33,178	-	-	-	-	11,411	9,989
Other	-	-	-	-	-	11,141	9,919	-	-	-	-	11,141	9,989
Total non-project	-	-	-	-	-	52,675	43,097	12,276	14,322	-	-	64,951	58,940
<u>Grand Total</u>	23	-	-	-	23	77,354	69,106	16,991	20,441	-	-	94,345	91,068

STATEMENT VII

GROSS INVESTMENTS BY BRITAIN

By Regions and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

	America		Europe		Africa		Asia		Oceania		All Regions	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
	<u>Project Aid</u>											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4	115	-	-	897	1,689	2,010	356	14	9	2,925	2,169
Transport	70	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	80
Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy:												
Electricity generation and distribution	((((((((((((
	1,485	49	-	-	1,050	1,227	120	100	-	-	2,655	1,376
Other energy resources	((((((((((((
Multi-projects	90	490	-	-	201	277	-	-	-	86	291	853
Industry:												
Mining and quarrying	((((((((((((
Manufacturing	215	1,953	-	-	(	(	217	350	-	-	1,716	2,947 ^a
Other (incl. services)	((((((((((((
Social Infrastructure:												
Health	((((((((((((
Education	((((((((((((
Housing	2,849	-	-	-	883	-	302	-	-	-	4,034	5,557 ^b
Other community projects	(	3,342	(	(	(	(	(	1,132	-	-	((
	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	100	-	-	((
TOTAL	4,713	6,029	-	-	4,315	4,905	2,649	2,038	14	95	11,691	13,084

(a) Includes £15,000 unallocated by region.

(b) Includes £2,000 unallocated by region.

STATEMENT VIII

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - EXPENDITURE

By Region, Supplying Country and Type

£ thousand

Region	Supplying Country	1968					1969				
		Experts	Students and trainees	Equipment	Other	Total	Experts	Students and trainees	Equipment	Other	Total
America	Britain	887	513	18	293	1,711	1,011	588	78	371	2,048
	Canada	829	597	-	-	1,426	916	595	-	7	1,518
	New Zealand	3	2	-	-	5	3	2	-	-	5
	Australia	-	17	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	17
	India	-	3	-	-	3	-	8	-	-	8
	<u>Total</u>	1,719	1,131	18	293	3,161	1,930	1,210	78	378	3,596
Europe	Britain	95	123	-	33	250	110	167	-	49	326
	Canada	-	14	-	-	14	-	9	-	-	9
	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Total</u>	95	137	-	33	264	110	176	-	49	335
Africa	Britain	17,941	1,741	108	1,062	20,850	16,925	2,114	212	985	20,236
	Canada	2,748	694	-	-	3,442	3,017	781	-	8	3,806
	Australia	8	358	5	-	372	62	258	3	6	329
	New Zealand	35	76	-	-	111	27	44	-	-	71
	India	29	69	19	-	117	18	261	-	-	279
	Pakistan	-	(8)	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	-
	Singapore	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2
	<u>Total</u>	20,761	2,948	132	1,062	24,902	20,049	3,460	215	999	24,723
Asia	Britain	1,995	1,353	386	508	4,243	1,478	1,686	304	405	3,873
	Canada	459	975	-	-	1,433	395	887	-	-	1,282
	New Zealand	106	237	-	-	343	94	218	-	-	313
	Australia	237	991	193	-	1,421	233	979	163	-	1,375
	India	33	79	5	-	117	22	58	-	2	81
	Pakistan	-	(4)	-	-	(4)	-	6	-	-	6
	Singapore	-	15	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15
<u>Total</u>	2,830	3,654	584	508	7,576	2,222	3,849	467	407	6,945	
Oceania	Britain	1,816	209	-	150	2,177	2,125	163	2	206	2,493
	Canada	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	New Zealand	42	62	-	4	108	-	58	-	3	60
	Australia	39	100	290	-	427	58	76	94	-	228
	India	-	3	-	-	3	3	8	-	-	10
<u>Total</u>	1,897	376	290	154	2,718	2,186	305	96	209	2,791	
General	Britain	2,448	1,560	-	770	4,777	3,046	1,500	-	1,252	5,799
	Canada	-	12	-	-	12	-	294	-	-	294
	India	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	2,454	1,572	-	770	4,795	3,046	1,794	-	1,252	6,093	
All Regions	Britain	25,182	5,499	512	2,816	34,008	24,695	6,218	596	3,268	34,778
	Canada	4,036	2,294	-	-	6,329	4,328	2,566	-	15	6,905
	New Zealand	186	377	4	4	567	124	322	-	3	449
	Australia	284	1,466	488	-	2,237	353	1,330	260	6	1,949
	India	68	154	24	-	246	43	335	-	2	380
	Pakistan	-	(12)	-	-	(12)	-	6	-	-	6
Singapore	-	17	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	17	
<u>Grand Total</u>	29,756	9,819	1,024	2,820	43,416	29,543	10,789	856	3,295	44,484	

STATEMENT IX

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - EXPENDITURE

By Programme, Supplying Country and Type

£ thousand

Programme	Supplying country	1968					1969				
		Experts	Students and trainees	Equipment	Other	Total	Experts	Students and trainees	Equipment	Other	Total
Colombo Plan	Britain	489	725	211	474	1,899	515	949	202	236	1,903
	Canada	459	811	-	-	1,269	395	774	-	-	1,169
	New Zealand	106	227	-	-	333	94	218	-	-	313
	Australia	237	951	125	-	1,314	231	926	138	-	1,295
	India	30	46	-	-	76	22	23	-	2	46
	Pakistan	-	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	6	-	-	6
Singapore	-	7	-	-	7	-	12	-	-	12	
	<u>Total</u>	1,321	2,770	336	474	4,901	1,257	2,908	340	238	4,744
S.C.A.A.P.	Britain	1,101	1,234	108	1,059	3,502	1,014	1,464	145	970	3,595
	Canada	2,748	606	-	-	3,354	3,017	724	-	8	3,749
	New Zealand	29	71	-	-	100	22	44	-	-	66
	Australia	8	151	5	-	165	12	148	3	-	163
	India	24	29	-	-	53	17	212	-	-	229
	Pakistan	-	(6)	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Total</u>	3,910	2,097	113	1,059	7,180	4,082	2,592	148	978	7,802
Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	740	1,227	-	-	1,966	692	1,449	-	6	2,147
	Canada	-	328	-	-	328	-	494	-	-	494
	New Zealand	9	30	-	-	39	8	13	-	-	21
	Australia	-	309	-	-	309	73	227	-	6	306
	India	-	4	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	6
	Pakistan	-	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Total</u>	749	1,901	-	-	2,649	773	2,189	-	12	2,974
O.S.A.S.	Britain and <u>Total</u>	17,119	-	-	-	17,119	14,438	-	-	-	14,438
C.D. & W.	Britain and <u>Total</u>	-	155	-	-	155	-	146	-	-	146
Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance	Britain	222	252	17	263	756	288	271	71	354	985
	Canada	829	530	-	-	1,359	916	555	-	7	1,478
	<u>Total</u>	1,051	782	17	263	2,115	1,204	826	71	361	2,463
	Britain	5,513	1,903	177	1,018	8,610	7,747	1,938	181	1,699	11,565
	Canada	-	19	-	-	19	-	15	-	-	15
	Australia	39	449	358	-	449	37	29	119	-	185
New Zealand	42	49	-	4	95	-	47	-	3	49	
India	14	75	24	-	113	4	94	-	-	97	
Singapore	-	10	-	-	10	-	5	-	-	5	
	<u>Total</u>	5,608	2,111	559	1,022	9,296	7,788	2,128	300	1,702	11,916
All Programmes	Britain	25,182	5,499	512	2,816	34,008	24,695	6,217	596	3,269	34,778
	Canada	4,036	2,294	-	-	6,329	4,328	2,562	-	15	6,905
	New Zealand	186	377	-	4	567	124	322	-	3	449
	Australia	284	1,466	488	-	2,237	353	1,325	260	6	1,944
	India	68	154	24	-	246	43	335	-	2	380
	Pakistan	-	(12)	-	-	(12)	-	6	-	-	6
Singapore	-	17	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	17	
	<u>Total</u>	29,756	9,819	1,024	2,820	(43,416)	29,543	10,789	856	3,295	44,484
Grand Total											

STATEMENT X

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - SUPPLY OF EXPERTS ^a

By Region, Supplying Country and Type

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Region	Supplying country	1968						1969					
		Advisers (non-educational)		Educational personnel	Other operational	Number	Total Man-months	Advisers (non-educational)		Educational personnel	Other operational	Number	Total Man-months
America	Britain	58	126	420	604	4,803	66	159	351	576	4,781		
	Canada	39	151	-	190	1,515	44	146	-	190	1,626		
	New Zealand	-	1	-	1	12	-	1	-	1	4		
	<u>Total</u>	97	278	420	795	6,327	110	306	351	767	6,411		
Europe	Britain and <u>Total</u>	16	81	40	137	1,112	18	124	32	174	1,044		
Africa	Britain	185	5,240	7,953	13,378	123,092	166	5,665	7,457	13,288	125,043		
	Canada	150	309	-	459	3,960	147	326	-	473	4,211		
	New Zealand	7	2	-	9	97	5	2	-	7	65		
	Australia	-	13	1	14	18	1	10	2	13	138		
India	8	-	-	8	(49)	3	-	-	3	24			
<u>Total</u>	350	5,564	7,954	13,868	127,316	322	6,003	7,459	13,784	129,481			
Asia	Britain	73	173	471	717	6,387	67	213	366	646	5,380		
	Canada	22	54	-	76	641	27	40	-	67	527		
	New Zealand	14	8	-	22	213	10	12	-	22	195		
	Australia	1	21	41	63	390	18	22	35	75	535		
India	19	-	-	19	78	14	-	-	14	40			
<u>Total</u>	129	256	512	897	7,709	136	287	401	824	6,677			
Oceania	Britain	21	161	786	968	10,291	24	190	794	1,008	10,600		
	Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Australia	2	17	6	25	200	8	16	2	26	245		
	India	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2		
<u>Total</u>	23	178	792	993	10,491	33	206	796	1,035	10,847			
All Regions	Britain	353	5,781	9,670	15,804	145,685	341	6,351	9,000	15,692	146,848		
	Canada	211	514	-	725	6,116	218	512	-	730	6,364		
	New Zealand	21	11	-	32	322	15	15	-	30	264		
	Australia	3 ^b	51	48	102 ^b	708	27	48	39	114	918		
India	30 ^b	-	-	30 ^b	(181)	18	-	-	18	66			
Grand Total		618	6,357	9,718	16,693	153,012	619	6,926	9,039	16,584	154,460		

^a Excluding volunteers.

^b Includes 3 advisers supplied by India but not specified by region.

STATEMENT XI

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - ADVISERS ^a

By supplying and receiving countries

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Total	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	Man-months	
											1968	1969
Receiving country	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
<u>America</u>												
Antigua	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Bahamas	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Barbados	2	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	40
Cayman Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Dominica	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Grenada	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
Honduras (Br.)	4	6	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3
Jamaica	12	9	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	52
Montserrat	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	153
St. Kitts	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
St. Lucia	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18
St. Vincent	5	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Trinidad and Tobago	6	5	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12
Turks and Caicos Is.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16
Virgin Is.	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
General - W. Indies	11	14	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	81
Guyana	7	6	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	67
Falkland Is.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
<u>Total America</u>	58	66	39	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	591
<u>Europe</u>												
Cyprus	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	40
Gibraltar	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	36
Malta	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
<u>Total Europe</u>	16	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	83
<u>Africa</u>												
Gambia	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16
Ghana	21	26	20	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	344
Nigeria	25	26	28	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	404
Sierra Leone	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	23
Kenya	50	37	36	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	681
Tanzania	4	3	28	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	257
Uganda	12	6	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	102
General - Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania	8	7	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	41
Botswana	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	15
Lesotho	7	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	31
Swaziland	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	35

STATEMENT XI - continued

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - ADVISERS ^a

By supplying and receiving countries

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Total			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	Number		Man-months	
											1968	1969		
Receiving country	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
<u>Africa - continued</u>														
Malawi	16	15	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 ^b	22	219	149
Zambia	5	6	23	17	-	-	-	-	1	-	29	23	(229)	182
Mauritius	7	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	9	85	68
St. Helena	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Seychelles	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	27	77
General	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	24
<u>Total Africa</u>	185	166	150	147	-	1	7	5	8	3	358	322	2,510	2,506
<u>Asia</u>														
Ceylon	14	20	8	6	-	4	-	-	7	11	29	41	146	204
India	16	12	1	10	-	1	1	2	-	-	18	24	76	81
Pakistan	18	14	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	22	17	102	86
Malaysia	19	17	10	8	-	9	6	3	5	3	40	40	330	361
Singapore	4	3	-	1	-	4	7	5	7	-	18	13	90	94
General	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	12
<u>Total Asia</u>	73	67	22	27	1	18	14	10	19	14	129	136	750	838
<u>Oceania</u>														
Fiji	8	6	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	9	9	43	41
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	20	-
New Hebrides	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	35
Solomon Is.	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	24	22
Tonga	4	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	10	23	55
Western Samoa	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	22	36
<u>Total Oceania</u>	21	24	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	1	23	33	132	189
<u>Grand Total</u>	353	341	211	218	3	27	21	15	30 ^c	18	626	619	4,120 ^d	4,317

^a Excluding educational advisers.^b Including 8 from other countries.^c Includes 3 unspecified by region.^d Includes 54 man-months financed by India not specified by region.

STATEMENT XII
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - ADVISERS ^a
By Programme, Supplying Country and Field of Work

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Programme	Supplying country	Colombo Plan										Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance									
		Britain		Canada		New Zealand		Australia		India		Total		Britain		Canada		Total			
		1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969		
	Field of work	11	8	5	3	3	4	-	-	6	-	1	6	19	17	14	5	7	21	12	
	Economic planning	10	9	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	19	19	21	4	1	23	22
	Public administration	10	15	5	8	1	-	-	7	-	1	1	17	32	8	9	4	5	12	14	
	Power, transport, communications	5	4	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	7	3	3	7	3	7	
	Industry, mining	6	6	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	4	7	4	3	8	10	
	Trade, banking and tourism	12	12	4	4	2	3	-	-	4	1	1	19	24	5	12	6	11	11	23	
	Agriculture	10	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	5	1	2	9	8	10	10	
	Health services	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	7	5	2	2	8	7	
	Social services	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	
	Other and unspecified	66	59	22	27	14	10	13	18	13	13	78	40	116	127	58	39	44	97	106	
	Total number man-months	360	400	160	167	130	84	130	2131	78	40	730	822	279	377	312	(300)	591	(677)		
		Other programmes																			
Programme	Supplying country	SCAAP										Other programmes									
		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Total		Australia		India		Total			
		1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969		
	Field of work	25	23	15	22	-	1	1	1	-	-	40	45	9	16	-	-	3	2	12	
	Economic planning	47	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	41	11	11	-	-	-	-	11	
	Public administration	19	12	43	47	-	-	-	-	-	62	59	5	8	-	-	1	-	5	9	
	Power, transport, communications	2	2	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	21	18	1	1	4	2	-	-	1	2	
	Industry, mining	10	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	4	4	2	-	-	-	4	4	
	Trade, banking and tourism	42	48	57	38	-	-	-	-	-	101	86	8	12	-	-	3	-	10	15	
	Agriculture	17	17	14	13	-	-	-	-	-	31	30	3	5	-	-	-	-	3	5	
	Health services	13	10	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	20	19	7	4	-	-	6	-	13	4	
	Social services	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	
	Other and unspecified	178	156	150	147	1	7	5	8	2	343	311	51	64	2	8	9	3	62	75	
	Total number man-months	1,073	1,042	1,228	1,304	11	73	47	(49)	24	(2,423)	2,428	247	326	16	62	(54)	2	(301)	390	
		All programmes																			
Programme	Supplying country	Colombo Plan										Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance									
		Britain		Canada		New Zealand		Australia		India		Total		Britain		Canada		Total			
		1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969		
	Field of work	59	52	27	32	3	5	-	-	9	9	3	2	92	92	95	93	95	93		
	Economic planning	87	80	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	98	98	93		
	Public administration	42	44	52	60	1	1	1	1	8	1	4	2	1	96	114	114	114	114		
	Power, transport, communications	8	7	16	26	4	4	4	2	1	4	2	33	40	33	40	28	28	28		
	Industry, mining	24	19	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	139	148	148	148	148		
	Trade, banking and tourism	67	84	67	53	4	3	-	-	7	1	1	1	56	50	50	37	37	37		
	Agriculture	31	28	25	21	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	5	45	45	45	37	37	37		
	Health services	28	19	8	11	2	2	-	-	-	7	5	1	21	21	14	14	14	14		
	Social services	7	8	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Other and unspecified	353	341	211	218	21	15	15	3	27	30	18	618	618	618	618	618	618	618		
	Total number man-months	1,959	2,145	1,703	1,771	203	131	131	18	204	(181)	66	4,061	4,317	4,317	4,317	4,317	4,317	4,317		

^a Excluding education advisers.

STATEMENT XIII - continued

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION ^a

By supplying and receiving countries

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Total			
	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1969		Man-months	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969		
<u>Receiving country</u>														
<u>AFRICA - continued</u>														
Malawi	225	236	4	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	231	239	2,000	2,248
Rhodesia	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	7
Zambia	1,182	1,346	5	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	1,191	1,356	11,556	12,024
Mauritius	12	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	18	99	119
St. Helena	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	30	31
Seychelles	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	100	123
<u>Total Africa</u>	5,240	5,665	309	326	13	10	2	2	-	-	5,564	6,003	54,068	54,510
<u>ASIA</u>														
Ceylon	7	18	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	22	67	85
Hong Kong	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	28	48
India	44	46	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	45	48	339	338
Pakistan	49	43	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	54	44	439	313
Malaysia	49	57	35	27	13	12	7	9	-	-	104	105	931	871
Singapore	20	39	14	9	3	7	1	3	-	-	38	58	242	406
<u>Total Asia</u>	173	213	54	40	21	22	8	12	-	-	256	287	2,046	2,061
<u>OCEANIA</u>														
Fiji	60	53	-	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	70	62	674	642
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	28	34	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	30	36	269	304
New Hebrides	22	31	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	23	32	258	302
Solomon Is.	42	53	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	43	53	504	578
Tonga	2	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	4	17	21
Western Samoa	4	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	7	29	55
Other Pacific Islands	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	39
Papua and New Guinea	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	16	11
<u>Total Oceania</u>	161	190	-	-	17	16	-	-	-	-	178	206	1,777	1,952
<u>Grand Total</u>	5,781	6,351	514	512	51	48	11	15	-	-	6,357	6,926	60,661	61,695

^a Excluding volunteers.

STATEMENT XIV

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION

By Programme, Supplying Country and Type of Work

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Programme	Supplying Country	Colombo Plan										Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance								
		Britain		Canada		New Zealand		Australia		Total		Britain		Canada		Total				
		1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969			
Teachers:																				
Primary and secondary																				
University and higher technical																				
Teacher training																				
Technical and vocational training																				
Other and unspecified																				
Total teachers																				
Administrators																				
Advisers																				
Total number man-months																				
Programme		SCAAP										British Council								
Type of work	Supplying country	Britain		Canada		New Zealand		Australia		Total		Britain		Canada		Total				
		1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969			
Teachers:																				
Primary and secondary																				
University and higher technical																				
Teacher training																				
Technical and vocational training																				
Other and unspecified																				
Total teachers																				
Administrators																				
Advisers																				
Total number man-months																				

STATEMENT XV

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL (NON-EDUCATIONAL)

By Supplying and receiving countries

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Britain		Australia		Total		Supplying country	Britain		Australia		Total	
	1968		1969		1968			1969		1968		1969	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Receiving country	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	Receiving country	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
AMERICA							ASIA (continued)						
Antigua	15	12	-	-	15	12	Pakistan	16	6	4	3	20	9
Barbados	46	34	-	-	46	34	Malaysia	417	331	28	31	445	362
Cayman Is.	19	14	-	-	19	14	Singapore	24	18	5	-	29	18
Dominica	8	8	-	-	8	8	Indian Ocean Terrs.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	10	3	-	-	10	3	General	2	-	-	-	2	-
Honduras (Br.)	54	48	-	-	54	48	Total Asia	471	366	41	35	512	401
Jamaica	87	69	-	-	87	69	OCEANIA						
Montserrat	10	9	-	-	10	9	Fiji	366	380	1	-	367	380
St. Kitts	18	11	-	-	18	11	Gilbert & Ellice Is.	-	85	70	-	70	85
St. Lucia	17	19	-	-	17	19	New Hebrides	55	53	1	-	56	53
St. Vincent	12	18	-	-	12	18	Solomon Is.	268	253	1	2	269	255
Trinidad and Tobago	11	8	-	-	11	8	Tonga	27	22	2	-	28	22
Turks and Caicos Is.	21	18	-	-	21	18	Western Samoa	-	-	2	-	2	7
Virgin Is.	12	19	-	-	12	19	General/Oceania	-	1	-	-	-	1
General - West Indies	1	4	-	-	1	4	Total Oceania	786	794	6	2	792	796
Cuyana	45	27	-	-	45	27	Grand Total	9,670	9,000	48	39	9,718	9,039
Falkland Is.	34	30	-	-	34	30							
Total America	420	351	-	-	420	351							
EUROPE													
Cyprus	3	-	-	-	3	-							
Gibraltar	35	29	-	-	35	29							
Malta	2	3	-	-	2	3							
Total Europe	40	32	-	-	40	32							
AFRICA													
Gambia	68	60	-	-	68	60							
Ghana	58	66	-	-	58	66							
Nigeria	769	551	-	-	769	551							
Sierra Leone	108	65	-	-	108	65							
Kenya	685	738	1	2	686	740							
Tanzania	445	326	-	-	445	326							
Uganda	606	548	-	-	606	548							
General - Kenya, Uganda & Tanzania	1,109	1,026	-	-	1,109	1,026							
Botswana	240	278	-	-	240	278							
Lesotho	108	97	-	-	108	97							
Swaziland	144	116	-	-	144	116							
Malawi	851	840	-	-	851	840							
Zambia	2,634	2,642	-	-	2,634	2,642							
Mauritius	62	41	-	-	62	41							
St. Helena	24	22	-	-	24	22							
Seychelles	42	41	-	-	42	41							
Total Africa	7,953	7,457	1	2	7,954	7,459							
ASIA													
Ceylon	7	7	3	-	10	7							
Hong Kong	2	1	-	-	2	1							
India	3	3	1	1	4	4							

STATEMENT XVI

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL (NON-EDUCATIONAL) ^a

By Programme, Supplying Country and Field of Work
Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Programme	Colombo Plan						SCAAP											
	Britain			Australia			Britain			Australia			Total					
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969				
Field of work																		
Economic planning	5	2	22	-	27	2	10	6	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	10	6
Public administration	5	3	-	-	5	3	42	35	-	-	42	35	-	-	-	-	42	35
Power, transport, communications	21	12	3	31	24	43	42	31	-	-	42	31	-	-	-	-	42	31
Industry, mining	2	1	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, banking, tourism	3	1	6	3	10	7	5	4	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	5	4
Agriculture	4	4	1	3	5	2	12	16	1	2	12	16	1	2	1	2	12	16
Health services	4	2	1	-	5	2	24	34	1	1	25	34	1	1	1	1	25	34
Social services	2	-	7	-	9	-	11	9	-	-	11	9	-	-	-	-	11	9
Other and unspecified	3	1	1	-	4	1	8	7	-	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	8	7
Total number man-months	49	26	41	35	90	61	154	142	1	2	155	144	1	2	1	2	155	144
	442	293	217	245	659	538	1,308	1,164	12	10	1,320	1,174	12	10	12	10	1,320	1,174
Programme	All programmes																	
	Caribbean T.A.						Other programmes						All programmes					
Field of work																		
Economic planning	16	-	212	276	2	-	227	254	24 ^a	-	254	254	24 ^a	-	251	-	254	254
Public administration	1	18	2,028	1,842	1	-	2,091	1,898	1	-	1,898	1,898	1	-	2,092	-	1,898	1,898
Power, transport, communications	9	7	3,184	3,157	-	-	3,256	3,207	3	31	3,259	3,238	3	31	3,259	31	3,238	3,238
Industry, mining	1	1	57	154	-	-	60	156	1	1	61	157	1	1	61	1	157	157
Trade, banking, tourism	1	1	42	49	-	-	51	55	-	-	51	55	-	-	51	-	55	55
Agriculture	4	4	1,385	1,233	2	2	1,405	1,257	8	7	1,413	1,264	8	7	1,413	7	1,264	1,264
Health services	1	-	1,257	1,181	-	-	1,286	1,217	2	-	1,288	1,217	2	-	1,288	-	1,217	1,217
Social services	3	2	142	132	1	-	158	143	8	-	166	143	8	-	166	-	143	143
Other and unspecified	-	-	1,125	805	-	-	1,136	813	1	-	1,137	813	1	-	1,137	-	813	813
Total number man-months	35	33	9,432	8,799	6	2	9,670	9,000	48	39	9,718	9,039	48	39	9,718	39	9,039	9,039
	320	263	85,964	86,449	27	24	88,034	88,169	256	279	88,290	88,448	256	279	88,290	279	88,448	88,448

^a Excluding volunteers.^b Includes O.S.A.S., British Expatriates Supplementation Scheme and Public Services Supplementation Scheme.

STATEMENT XVII
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By country of origin and donor country

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country Country of origin of trainee	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Pakistan		Singapore		Other countries		Total	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	Number		Man-months	
															1968	1969	1968	1969
<u>America</u>																		
Antigua	10	12	26	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	28	213	137
Bahamas	5	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	215	-
Barbados	19	23	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	52	78	286
Cayman Is.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	14	9
Dominica	12	11	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	25	105	142
Grenada	6	9	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	18	82	75
Honduras (Br.)	17	12	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	35	165	153
Jamaica	53	37	42	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	84	509	388
Montserrat	5	2	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	71	45
St. Kitts	5	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	33	12
St. Lucia	10	10	11	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	24	84	116
St. Vincent	9	14	26	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	46	170	228
Trinidad & Tobago	15	27	25	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	69	210	257
Turks & Caicos Is.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	13
Virgin Is.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	9	2
Guyana	80	39	31	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	97	501	422
General - U.W.I.	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	27
<u>Total America</u>	250	209	247	288	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	498	504	2,459	2,312
<u>Europe</u>																		
Cyprus	26	45	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	46	110	125
Gibraltar	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	63	39
Malta	39	29	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	31	123	90
<u>Total Europe</u>	80	84	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	87	296	254
<u>Africa</u>																		
Gambia	23	23	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	32	154	(136)
Ghana	158	165	22	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	233	(1,068)	(832)
Nigeria	223	230	57	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	349	(1,549)	(1,343)
Sierra Leone	49	59	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	70	(329)	(282)
Kenya	107	90	25	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	144	(813)	(594)
Tanzania	27	14	64	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	109	(915)	(615)
Uganda	122	117	37	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	182	(879)	(827)
General - Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania	82	75	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	87	560	(599)
Botswana	9	8	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	23	57	(84)
Lesotho	26	24	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	44	175	(163)

STATEMENT XVII - continued

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By country of origin and donor country

Supplying country Country of origin of trainee	Number of persons and man-months financed in year																			
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Pakistan		Singapore		Other countries		Total			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969		
Africa - continued																				
Swaziland	18	23	14	25	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	52	234	(198)
Malawi	64	73	3	1	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	78	423	(382)
Rhodesia	1	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	42	(28)
Zambia	60	50	24	18	14	9	1	1	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	83	(528)	(364)
Mauritius	26	31	-	4	2	2	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	42	(181)	(170)
St. Helena	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	34	(4)
Seychelles	16	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	17	146	(134)
Total Africa	1,016	1,004	265	289	154	145	21	9	83	94	15	6	3	21	-	-	1,557	1,549	(8,088)	(6,755)
Asia																				
Brunei	-	-	2	1	45	-	4	4	53	59	-	-	7	16	-	-	2	232	279	(854)
Ceylon	94	127	29	27	5	44	2	2	4	4	-	-	7	7	-	-	49	41	219	(123)
Hong Kong	33	34	9	7	47	87	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	474	452	1,888	1,996
India	272	267	145	84	37	29	8	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	205	164	1,259	693
Pakistan	81	93	77	40	127	82	79	27	171	122	4	2	5	-	-	-	526	330	(2,387)	(1,321)
Malaysia	98	97	42	-	78	102	18	5	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	180	(1,168)	(1,100)
Singapore	23	28	26	31	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	6	162	37
Indian Ocean Terrs.	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Asia	601	646	334	193	351	344	121	50	229	195	4	4	14	21	-	-	1,654	1,453	(7,944)	(6,412)
Oceania																				
Fiji	17	27	-	-	22	26	5	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	58	322	(407)
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	1	3	-	-	12	12	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	148	90
New Hebrides	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	28	13
Solomon Is.	4	3	-	-	6	7	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	77	79
Tonga	5	6	-	-	16	18	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	257	286
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	8	10	80	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	82	699	818
Other Pacific Is.	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua & New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	570	-
Total Oceania	27	39	-	-	127	75	101	88	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	255	204	2,101	1,693
Grand Total	1,974	1,982	852	773	633	568	244	150	312	291	19	4	17	27	-	-	4,051	3,797	(20,866)	(7,426)

STATEMENT XVIII

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By Region, Programme and Subject

Number of persons financed in 1968

Region	Programme	Supplying country	Field or subject of course													Total	
			Economic planning	Public admin.	Power, transport, communications	Industry, mining	Trade, banking, tourism	Agri-culture	Health services	Education	Social services	Other and unspecified	Number	Man-months			
America	Caribbean T.A. British Council Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	-	134	47	2	-	3	7	3	37	1	234	970			
		Canada	9	67	33	60	23	14	9	17	15	-	247	1,451			
		Britain	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	16	34			
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3			
Europe	Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Australia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			
		Britain	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	3	30	49			
		Britain	5	23	6	4	1	-	-	6	1	3	50	213			
		Canada	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	33			
Africa	SCAAP	Britain	30	286	230	60	6	38	107	13	62	5	837	4,597			
		Canada	4	50	20	72	31	38	13	29	7	-	264	1,612			
		New Zealand	2	1	-	2	8	3	13	3	-	-	21	179			
		Australia	-	15	6	9	8	31	11	70	4	-	154	1,051			
		India	-	-	4	16	9	8	-	-	8	9	83	80			
		Pakistan	-	-	4	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	15	-			
		Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2		
		Britain	2	12	-	6	20	5	13	13	41	38	21	158	246		
		Britain	-	3	2	2	-	-	12	12	-	2	-	21	180		
		Singapore	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	7		
Asia	Colombo Plan	Britain	1	48	80	73	4	7	40	1	12	5	271	1,435			
		Canada	2	19	157	49	4	34	49	6	3	-	321	2,315			
		New Zealand	13	12	5	18	4	18	9	27	9	9	117	869			
		Australia	8	46	51	45	40	43	52	51	10	-	346	2,165			
		India	-	8	2	67	1	3	21	5	15	32	154	-			
		Pakistan	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	10			
		Singapore	-	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	26			
		Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	14		
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	18		
		Britain	3	32	19	7	21	17	30	65	24	64	282	401			
		Britain	-	23	9	5	1	1	3	7	7	-	48	196			
		Canada	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	9	55			
		Australia	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	5	32			
		India	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	75	-		
Singapore	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	42				
Oceania	Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	21	194			
		Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1			
		Britain	-	14	1	-	1	1	3	2	4	-	26	208			
		Australia	-	9	8	1	1	1	1	2	2	57	127	1,045			
New Zealand	3	7	15	2	-	-	18	35	-	-	-	80	653				
Total		Britain	42	581	394	159	59	72	222	146	191	108	1,974	8,530			
		Canada	15	142	210	183	57	90	71	47	37	2	572	5,282			
		New Zealand	18	20	28	22	4	21	40	9	88	2	244	1,916			
		Australia	8	71	67	55	50	93	64	16	152	57	633	4,294			
		India	-	8	6	83	10	11	21	24	13	136	312	-			
		Pakistan	-	-	5	2	14	1	2	-	-	-	19	90			
		Singapore	-	-	9	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	17	75			

STATEMENT XVIII - Continued

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By Region, Programme and Subject Number of persons financed in 1969

Region	Programme	Supplying country	Field or subject of course													Total	
			Economic planning	Public admin.	Power, transport, communications	Industry, mining	Trade, banking, tourism	Agri-culture	Health services	Education	Social services	Other and unspecified	Number		Man-months		
													Number	Man-months			
America	Caribbean T.A.	Britain	2	105	23	6	2	5	7	4	38	-	192	596			
	British Council Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Canada	25	44	29	112	6	19	27	6	20	-	288	1,649			
		Britain	-	3	-	-	3	-	5	5	3	-	17	22			
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10			
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	35				
Europe	British Council Other	Britain	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	17	1	7	29	56			
		Britain	2	23	10	6	1	3	1	1	7	2	55	185			
		Canada	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	13			
Africa	SCAAP	Britain	25	316	202	49	7	25	127	11	78	8	848	3,865			
		Canada	23	59	25	68	15	36	14	43	6	-	289	1,423			
	New Zealand	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	5	1	1	-	9	74			
		Australia	1	36	7	9	5	25	10	10	1	1	105	476			
	India	-	2	37	11	2	12	-	-	1	19	10	94	(241)			
	Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	276		
		Britain	-	23	-	5	9	1	10	10	59	12	17	136	233		
		Britain	-	3	1	3	-	2	12	12	-	1	-	20	138		
		Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6		
		Singapore	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	23		
India		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Asia	Colombo Plan	Britain	2	69	100	98	7	13	36	5	23	8	361	1,466			
		Canada	7	16	70	20	5	26	35	7	-	-	186	1,213			
	New Zealand	2	2	3	7	-	10	3	14	3	14	1	50	279			
		Australia (a)	7	67	28	39	52	46	51	14	36	4	344	2,423			
	India	-	2	2	29	4	27	11	3	3	9	39	126	(213)			
	Pakistan	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	4			
	Singapore	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	21	75			
	British Council Other	Britain	3	22	1	24	10	1	1	25	69	9	71	235	422		
		Britain	-	27	7	3	-	1	1	-	3	9	-	50	140		
		Canada	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	36		
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	68	69	(105)		
	Oceania	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	122		
			Australia	-	-	-	6	1	4	2	18	-	-	18	160		
Other		Britain	3	20	5	3	3	20	2	4	4	4	39	268			
		Australia	-	14	13	7	2	3	17	2	3	6	57	356			
New Zealand		-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	72	783			
India		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	(4)			
Total	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	35	613	345	200	39	51	228	173	182	116	1,982	7,391			
		Canada	55	123	124	204	26	82	76	12	71	71	773	4,334			
	New Zealand	8	7	16	14	3	13	25	53	5	4	7	150	1,268			
		Australia	11	117	40	51	60	91	63	103	27	27	568	3,726			
	India	-	5	39	40	6	39	12	4	4	28	118	291				
	Pakistan	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	40			
	Singapore	1	-	17	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	7	27	98			
	Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6			

(a) Includes trainees from Pakistan under SEATO.

STATEMENT XIX

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY

By country of origin of student and donor country

Supplying country	Number of persons and man-months financed in year																
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Pakistan		Other countries		Total		
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	Number	Man-months	
<u>America</u>																	
Antigua	9	12	35	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	36	390
Bahamas	19	19	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	22	107
Barbados	64	72	29	29	1	-	4	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	99	105	701
Bermuda	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	22
Cayman Is.	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	56
Dominica	17	25	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	30	175
Grenada	24	20	19	17	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	37	378
Honduras (Br.)	34	38	28	25	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	63	464
Jamaica	82	88	55	44	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	134	1,025
Montserrat	8	8	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	16	176
St. Kitts	16	17	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	29	231
St. Lucia	31	22	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	28	208
St. Vincent	19	20	27	17	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	37	243
Trinidad & Tobago	63	43	46	34	3	-	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	91	892
Turks & Caicos Is.	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	45
Virgin Is.	8	7	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	99
General - W. Indies	-	7	24	167	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	172	248
Guyana	39	47	32	34	4	1	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	89	720
Falkland Is.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	26
<u>Total America</u>	450	453	339	432	10	8	1	22	26	26	-	-	1	-	823	919	6,397
<u>Europe</u>																	
Cyprus	90	117	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	94	119	503
Gibraltar	37	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	46	296
Malta	51	46	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	49	379
<u>Total Europe</u>	178	209	9	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	214	1,178
<u>Africa</u>																	
The Gambia	55	58	7	5	6	7	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	72	73	507
Ghana	203	245	114	124	22	20	-	24	5	26	-	-	-	-	344	392	2,460
Nigeria	377	408	63	75	13	12	11	11	24	26	1	-	1	-	493	532	3,298
Sierra Leone	141	161	16	12	10	10	4	9	1	1	2	2	-	-	172	184	1,130
Kenya	173	171	31	40	7	5	9	9	35	32	-	-	-	-	257	259	1,830
Tanzania	133	47	15	21	13	-	14	9	23	22	-	-	-	-	198	99	1,517
Uganda	236	234	35	37	7	4	9	6	43	34	-	-	-	-	330	315	2,391
General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	47	49	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	51	354
Botswana	10	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	64
Lesotho	53	51	11	5	1	2	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	65	58	453
Swaziland	49	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	43	289
Malawi	125	140	22	17	4	5	1	10	8	8	-	-	1	-	163	171	1,127
Rhodesia	119	133	39	26	5	7	7	5	10	10	-	-	-	-	180	164	1,495
Zambia	121	105	15	11	8	7	11	11	18	19	-	-	-	-	170	153	1,022
Mauritius	47	54	19	12	6	5	6	-	36	44	2	4	-	-	116	119	1,004
St. Helena	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	63
Seychelles	43	52	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	56	336
<u>Total Africa</u>	1,942	1,971	392	392	102	77	79	55	210	194	5	6	2	-	2,731	2,695	19,328
<u>Total</u>																	

STATEMENT XIX - continued

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY

By country of origin of student and donor country

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Pakistan		Other countries		Total			
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	Number		Man-months			
													1968	1969	1968	1969		
Country of origin of student																		
<u>Asia</u>																		
Brunei	12	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	70	57	
Ceylon	184	203	35	31	23	27	8	14	37	37	7	4	1	295	316	2,220	2,423	
Hong Kong	73	75	8	9	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	89	481	524	
India	449	428	50	58	15	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	517	504	3,381	3,588	
Pakistan	520	527	81	75	68	60	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	676	670	4,859	5,331	
Malaysia	221	179	211	178	532	475	129	193	42	53	4	-	21	1,160	1,101	10,476	10,534	
Singapore	147	149	90	88	126	128	37	53	13	21	1	-	-	414	439	3,665	3,933	
<u>Total Asia</u>	1,606	1,571	476	440	767	713	185	268	92	111	12	4	22	3,160	3,130	25,152	26,390	
<u>Oceania</u>																		
Fiji	60	70	1	-	17	12	1	-	17	23	-	-	-	96	105	634	648	
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	7	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	42	46	
New Hebrides	8	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	43	48	
Solomon Is.	17	15	-	-	9	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	89	59	
Tonga	13	9	2	-	9	3	45	47	-	-	-	-	-	24	17	165	139	
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	48	50	518	536	
Other Pacific Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	720	-
Papua & New Guinea	2	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95 ^a	-	942 ^a	-	
<u>Total Oceania</u>	107	115	3	-	124	23	47	119	17	23	-	-	-	298	280	2,433	2,196	
Grand Total	4,283	4,319	1,219	1,269	1,003	821	312 ^a	442	342	354	17	10	24	7,200 ^a	7,238	54,488	55,878	

^a Incomplete figure.

STATEMENT XX

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY

By Region, Programme and Subject

Number of persons and man-months financed in 1968

Region	Programme	Supplying country	Undergraduate and post-graduate education											Totals			
			Humanities	Education	Fine arts	Law	Social sciences	Economics and related subjects	Natural sciences	Engineering	Medical sciences	Agriculture	Other	Number	Man-months		
America	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	6	211	2	4	4	5	4	4	4	25	3	-	-	268	1,544
		Canada	5	13	-	-	6	6	6	8	12	-	7	-	-	59	404
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	10	86
		Australia	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	30
		India	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	20	16	12	2	2	3	21
		British Council	1	15	3	8	55	34	48	40	19	16	19	16	-	280	1,385
		Caribbean T.A.	15	65	21	-	22	34	-	-	1	1	9	-	-	1	2,619
		Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
		Canada	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	1	-	19	200
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	5	3	-	115	600
Europe	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	1	94	-	-	2	-	4	4	2	5	-	-	-	115	600
		Canada	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	35
		India	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
		British Council	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	8	6	1	-	17	19
		Other	1	2	9	-	11	3	3	2	-	-	-	8	1	56	451
Africa	SCAAP	Britain	-	86	31	59	234	193	4	207	237	143	10	-	1,204	7,673	
		Canada	11	43	5	2	31	23	61	74	42	74	42	-	318	2,916	
		New Zealand	13	34	-	6	7	5	23	16	16	22	8	1	73	784	
		Australia	6	19	1	3	7	6	13	9	9	9	17	1	102	899	
		India	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	5	5	1	-	1	9	102	
		Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	1	-	-	-	668	12
		Britain	25	459	1	10	16	18	47	4	10	4	4	-	74	3,742	
		Canada	15	6	1	-	4	4	9	4	10	4	19	-	6	603	
		New Zealand	2	1	-	-	4	2	4	1	4	1	1	-	4	157	
		Australia	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	6	128	
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	18	
		Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	4	
		Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	12	
		Britain	1	40	1	1	1	4	2	2	3	7	2	-	45	78	
		British Council	-	3	3	2	1	4	7	2	25	218	2	-	25	218	
		Other	24	3	4	-	3	16	11	183	95	10	8	-	8	183	2,019
		Asia	Colombo Plan	Britain	-	23	34	14	122	77	80	226	124	96	16	-	812	5,090
Canada	-			45	3	-	2	32	49	61	91	59	-	-	362	3,330	
New Zealand	41			9	9	4	4	11	31	10	10	110	1	-	177	1,758	
Australia	60			139	9	7	7	21	10	133	189	110	10	-	766	7,815	
Pakistan	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	12	58	
Singapore	-			-	1	2	2	-	-	-	10	9	-	-	12	140	
India	39			235	5	2	13	16	100	78	165	8	-	-	661	4,209	
Canada	4			1	-	3	8	8	28	43	3	19	-	-	112	1,024	
New Zealand	1			1	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	-	-	2	79	
Pakistan	2			-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	
India	2			-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	62	
Ceylon	-			-	-	-	1	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	4	
Britain	7			51	1	1	7	14	5	5	4	1	4	-	76	120	
British Council	-	2	-	1	22	14	8	5	6	4	1	-	57	368			
Other	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	3	12			
Canada	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	2	3			
Australia	4	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	9	72	-	-	86	937			
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	9	108			
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Oceania	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	-	50	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	52	235	
		Canada	10	2	2	4	2	2	8	5	14	-	-	-	47	514	
		New Zealand	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	18	
		Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	
		India	-	4	1	3	13	7	6	7	8	9	-	-	4	231	
		British Council	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	-	-	17	142	
		Australia	1	98	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	11	1	-	12	1,242	
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All regions and programmes	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	83	1,284	92	103	511	372	249	607	659	293	30	4,283	26,026		
		Canada	61	176	34	2	72	107	172	247	196	162	10	1,219	11,093		
		New Zealand	67	15	2	7	15	29	64	94	28	10	1	1,003	10,058		
		Australia	72	255	18	8	15	29	154	207	99	129	17	1,342	3,691		
		India	37	4	6	-	8	20	17	29	193	12	16	17	153		
		Pakistan	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	4	11	-	-	-	21	17	
		Singapore	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	248	248	
		Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	
		Other	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	
		Ceylon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

† All secondary education.
 ‡ Includes 8 in secondary education.
 § Includes 30 in secondary education.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY

By Region, Programme and Subject.

Number of persons and man-months financed in 1969

Region	Programme	Supplying country	Undergraduate and post-graduate education												Total	
			Humanities	Education	Fine arts	Law	Social sciences	Economic and related subjects	Natural sciences	Engineering	Medical sciences	Agriculture	Other	Number	Man-months	
																Number	Man-months
America	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	3	199	1	1	2	6	4	10	14	3	-	243	1,246	
		Canada	8	10	1	9	3	7	8	2	2	3	-	49	501	
		Australia	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	-	8	65	
		India	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	22	
		Other	1	11	5	11	69	44	2	24	16	13	5	201	1,259	
	British Council Caribbean T.A. Other	Canada	29	26	9	37	40	26	47	17	16	16	-	383	3,143	
		Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	
		India	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	14	-	-	-	23	241	
		Britain	1	102	1	3	-	4	9	6	2	2	-	127	754	
		Canada	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	36	
Europe	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	1	7	6	1	8	3	1	18	15	16	-	9	39	
		Britain	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	470	
		Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	
		Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	British Council	Britain	10	75	45	71	239	162	6	186	222	161	9	1,176	8,008	
		Canada	7	29	2	1	33	20	27	74	71	52	1	319	2,782	
		New Zealand	3	1	4	2	2	3	14	14	5	6	1	35	479	
		Australia	39	1 ^b	2	13	17	17	32	33	14	15	-	51	460	
		Other	12	483	3	2	6	3	2	12	12	14	-	718	4,004	
Africa	SCAAP	Britain	-	75	45	71	239	162	6	186	222	161	9	1,176	8,008	
		Canada	10	29	2	1	33	20	27	74	71	52	1	319	2,782	
		New Zealand	3	1	4	2	2	3	14	14	5	6	1	35	479	
		Australia	39	1 ^b	2	13	17	17	32	33	14	15	-	51	460	
		Other	12	483	3	2	6	3	2	12	12	14	-	718	4,004	
	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	India	2	11	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	-	26	170	
		Australia	2	11	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	-	26	170	
		Britain	4	38	2	2	4	7	5	5	5	3	-	46	344	
		India	2	3	6	2	1	7	2	2	2	3	-	31	228	
		Other	19	2	2	2	1	18	9	18	6	8	17	183	2,027	
Asia	Colombo Plan	Britain	7	45	31	13	125	38	92	209	128	103	21	825	5,912	
		Canada	44	22	2	-	16	21	30	71	76	53	-	372	3,173	
		New Zealand	52	85 ^c	16	5	3	27	13	194	72	20	96	1	684	2,715
		Singapore	39	227	6	2	14	13	89	64	119	9	12	12	585	6,964
		Other	6	4	-	1	2	4	4	32	38	16	2	116	3,874	
	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	2	62	7	1	18	23	4	10	2	2	3	89	439	
		Canada	6	2	2	1	6	1	3	4	4	1	1	2	72	344
		Australia	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	11	84	1	1	103	1,150	
		India	3	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	32	
		Other	8	18 ^a	-	2	-	4	4	-	-	11	-	11	64	
Oceania	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	2	49	-	-	1	1	1	7	1	1	-	52	240	
		New Zealand	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	236	
		India	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	720	
		Britain	3	3	8	4	20	5	4	4	6	9	-	3	60	
		Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	60	237	
	British Council	Australia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	
		India	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
		Other	8	18 ^a	-	2	-	4	4	-	-	11	-	17	178	
		Britain	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	510	
		Singapore	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	64	
All regions and programmes	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	95	1,321	115	121	724	338	259	575	592	342	37	4,319	27,377	
		Canada	79	94	20	1	115	94	151	253	172	154	73	1,269	11,689	
		New Zealand	59	49	2	4	16	22	48	107	36	26	4	442	4,424	
		Australia	61	101	20	9	5	34	50	223	96	116	6	821	8,226	
		Other	34	3	7	2	3	19	16	36	207	116	21	354	3,868	
	British Council	India	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	10	68	
		Other	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	208	
		Britain	1	102	1	3	-	4	9	6	2	2	-	127	754	
		Canada	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	3	36	
		Other	1	7	6	1	8	3	1	18	15	16	-	9	39	

a. All secondary education.

b. Secondary education.

c. Includes 25 in secondary education.

VOLUNTEERS

Receiving country	Number financed in year																
	Education						Other than education						Total				
	Britain		Canada		New Zealand		Australia		New Zealand		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand
1968-69	1969-70	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Brunei	5	8		5						1	2						
Ceylon	15	19				2	4			2	4						
Hong Kong	12	17				3	7			4	1						
India	72	65				37	10			37	9						
Malaysia	29	19			10	10				5	5						
Pakistan	24	32				11	11			26	9						
Singapore	9	21			1	1				2	2						
Botswana	17	31				15				15							
Gambia	7	6				3				3							
Ghana	89	93				139				7							
Kenya	86	105				44				46							
Lesotho	7	17				11				9							
Malawi	50	66				32				35							
Nigeria	75	182				21				29							
Rhodesia	1					2				1							
Sierra Leone	49	52				14				14							
Swaziland	10	14				11				10							
Tanzania	73	51				70				71							
Uganda	64	73				35				37							
Kenya-Uganda-Tanzania																	
Zambia	25	28															
Mauritius										76							
Antigua	13	8				1				1							
Barbados	3	3				2				1							
Cayman Is.	1					3				3							
Guyana	20	21				5				16							
Dr. Honduras	26	20				7				8							
Jamaica	49	38				7				5							
Montserrat		2				7				4							
St. Vincent	5	5				1				2							
St. Kitts	7	7				1				1							
St. Lucia	6	7				4				3							
Trinidad & Tobago	3	7				4				2							
Turks & Caicos	6	7				1				3							
Virgin Is.	4	6				5				4							
Dominica	4	6															
Grenada	4	5															
Falkland Is.	3	3															
Gen - W. I.	4	4															
Fiji	4	4															
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	10	4				6				10							
New Hebrides	5	5				1				7							
Western Samoa	4	5				3				10							
St. Helena	4	5								1							
Seychelles	2	2				7				2							
Solomon Is.	21	14				8				16							
Solomon Is.	21	14				8				16							
Tonga																	
Papua-New Guinea	31	79				21				24							
Malta	4	3				6				4							
Cyprus						1											
Total number	957	1,156				480	561			561							
man-months	9,636	10,756				4,762	5,070			1,831							
						165	51			165							
						1,831	139			1,831							
						697	25			697							
						532	205			532							
						97	25			97							
						50	74			50							
						525	905			525							
						697	905			697							
						148	14,398			148							
						671	15,826			671							
						1,831	15,826			1,831							
						697	25			697							
						72	99			72							
						762	1,100			762							

a. Included in other volunteers.

b. Includes Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent.

c. Incomplete figure.

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