

FLOW OF  
INTRA - COMMONWEALTH AID  
1971

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 1972.

December, 1972

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\*It has not been possible to obtain information in relation to Bangladesh and this country has, therefore, had to be omitted from this report.

# CHAPTER I

## FRAMEWORK AND ASSESSMENT

This report giving a comprehensive statement of official aid flows within the Commonwealth concentrates on the year 1971 but carries some data on trends during the most recent five-year period. As in the past, data have been collected and compiled on a programme basis in order to make available aggregate information for individual programmes. This information is not elsewhere available on a Commonwealth basis as the Colombo Plan is the only programme for which an annual report is prepared. Since 1968 the Secretariat has also been collecting information on reverse financial flows insofar as they relate to official assistance and flows are shown on both a gross and net basis in many of the tables.

While there are special Commonwealth programmes, such as the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, the Commonwealth is not an exclusive aid grouping and individual Commonwealth countries receive substantial amounts of assistance from non-Commonwealth donors and the international development agencies. It is therefore appropriate to review the flows of development assistance and co-operation within the Commonwealth against the background of international developments.

### General World Situation

Although 1971 was overshadowed by the international monetary crisis, world production expanded at a slightly higher rate than in the preceding twelve months but well below the average rate for the previous decade. Most of the developed countries continued to be troubled by a combination of inflation and high unemployment, while for some countries there were also problems arising from external monetary imbalance. Preliminary estimates suggest that the growth rate for developed countries was 3.4 per cent which, although higher than that in 1970, was substantially below the long-term growth average of 5 per cent.

Developing countries were undoubtedly affected to some extent by the sluggish conditions in the developed countries, but their rate of growth last year was 5.4 per cent, constituting an encouraging performance considering the international economic climate. The rate was also above the target set for the 1960's but short of the 6 per cent target set for the Second Development Decade. Even though, for the fifth year in succession, the rate of growth in the total output of developing countries was higher than that of developed countries, the task of narrowing the gap between the rich and poor countries is bound to take a long time, notwithstanding attempts to moderate the size of population increases in the developing countries.

Although the uncertainties in the international monetary scene and the general sluggishness in economic activity in the developed countries meant that 1971 was a less favourable year for world trade, it increased by 11 per cent in value terms (6 per cent in volume). For the second year in succession, there was a decline in the growth rate in the value of exports from developing countries; the principal reason last year was the slackening in their trade with centrally planned economies. The trade deficit of developing countries as a group nearly doubled in 1971. If the very large surpluses of the oil-producing countries are excluded, the deficit was of the order of US \$11,500 million as compared with US \$7,700 million for the same countries in 1970. The magnitude of trade deficits generally of developing countries is understandable to some extent in view of the heavy import of capital goods involved in the process of development, but the deficit for the year 1971 is particularly unwelcome since it arose from the higher prices of such imports.

Since many developing countries rely heavily on the agricultural sector and as the rate of increase in agricultural production slackened in 1971, the overall increase in the growth rate was all the more noteworthy as indicating the growing and potential importance of their industrial sectors. Although world trade continued to grow, it has become increasingly clear that developing countries cannot continue to rely on their traditional exports, mainly primary commodities, to provide the finance necessary to accelerate, or even sustain, the tempo of development as demand for these products is growing too slowly. The developing countries have perforce been turning to the manufacturing sector, but their domestic markets are small. In order to maintain the momentum of development it is important, and will become increasingly important, to assist them to export their manufactures and semi-manufactures, for example through technical assistance on export marketing and financing, and to reduce or remove obstacles in the way of such trade.

### Aid and Aid Prospects

The actual flows of assistance for a particular year reflect to a large degree policy decisions and commitments made in earlier years and the rate of drawing against these commitments. In recent years several of the major donors have experienced economic difficulties and there has been a tendency for them to be preoccupied with their domestic problems. This has meant that the progress towards development aid targets has been slower than was expected or hoped. However, according to data prepared by DAC, the flow of financial resources (including private capital) net of amortization from its member countries to developing countries amounted to US \$18,285 million in 1971, at current prices and exchange rates, around 15 per cent more than in the previous year. In an inflationary situation some part of any increase in the flow is eroded by the rise in prices in the donor countries, and in 1971 there was the added effect of changes in exchange parities. After making the necessary adjustments, the real increase in volume is estimated to have been about 8 per cent last year. Expressed as a percentage of GNP, the total flow of resources from the DAC members rose from 0.80 per cent in 1970 to 0.83 per cent in 1971; however, if the United States is excluded, the proportion for the other countries was 0.97 per cent in 1971. To have met the 1 per cent target in 1971 DAC members would have had to provide a further US \$4,000 million of finance to developing countries. Looking at the total from another



viewpoint, the flows amounted to US \$9.60 per head of population of developing countries as against US \$6.30 per head ten years earlier. While in dollar terms this was an increase of 50 per cent, in real terms the rise was only about a quarter. Within the DAC members' total, official development assistance went up by 13 per cent at 1971 values (6 per cent in real terms) but, expressed as a percentage of their combined GNP, there was only a marginal increase to 0.35 per cent. Even so this represented a reversal of the downward trend for the first time since the early sixties. Nearly two-thirds of the commitments of official development assistance made in 1971 were in grant form but DAC reports that, as the volume of loan commitments rose much more rapidly than that of grants, there was an overall hardening of terms.

Developing countries have repeatedly asserted that the primary responsibility for their development rests with themselves, but they obviously cannot meet the targets accepted by the international community in terms of the International Development Strategy by relying on themselves. Past experience shows that many developing countries could make effective use of more assistance. For external assistance to play its full part in the development process, there needs to be a continuing net transfer of resources which is adequate in terms of development goals. The ideal would be for donor countries to establish rolling programmes for aid commitments but, unfortunately, for some countries legislative budgeting comes in the way of such action. This is particularly the case for the United States which is so important in the total aid picture and where aid budgeting is an annual phenomenon.

The uncertainties surrounding the aid programme of the United States, which has a dominant position in the world aid situation, cast some gloom on the general aid picture. In 1971 that country accounted for almost 40 per cent of the total net flow of resources from DAC members to the developing countries and multilateral agencies. One of the difficulties in the United States has been interconnection between economic and security assistance and very often the former has been considered by Congress as an adjunct to the latter so that political differences over military assistance have held up the authorization of funds for economic assistance. The attitude of the US Government and of Congress towards aid is crucial. The President originally requested some US \$3,500 million for foreign military and economic aid during the twelve months ending 30 June 1972, but, owing to difficulties in Congress, the programme was not finalised until February 1972 when a compromise Appropriations Bill was approved providing US \$2,700 million for direct foreign assistance. In addition some US \$500 million was provided for related and multilateral programmes. The President has asked for US \$3,560 million for foreign assistance during the 1973 fiscal year, of which US \$2,150 million is for military aid, but no Bill has yet passed through Congress and past experience indicates that Congress usually appropriates less than requested.

As regards funds for the International Development Agency, it will be recalled that the Second Replenishment was delayed by over a year owing to difficulties in obtaining ratification by the United States. A Third Replenishment of US \$2,440 million was agreed covering the three-year period July 1971 to June 1974, but, under IDA rules, it could not become effective until countries providing not less than US \$1,900 million of additional resources, which must include the United States because of the

size of its contribution, and including at least 12 of the 19 richer countries, have given formal notice that they will be able to pay. The replenishment eventually came into effect on 22 September 1972. From July 1971 onward the activities of IDA were hampered by the delay in congressional authorisation of the US contribution but IDA was able to continue to operate, albeit in a more limited way, than had been hoped, partly because 15 governments, which included Australia, Britain and Canada, made advance payments of their contributions.

The policy intentions of other donor countries would seem to indicate a somewhat brighter outlook. The picture for flows from Commonwealth donor countries is encouraging as they are planning to increase their assistance significantly. Many non-Commonwealth countries also expect to raise their programmes. However, DAC reported in July 1972 that "on the basis of current budgetary appropriations for aid and the normal time lag between appropriations and disbursements, there is little prospect of a significant increase in net official development assistance as a share of the GNP of (DAC) member countries combined over the next few years". The general outlook for development assistance therefore remains somewhat gloomy. In recent years there has been declining public support in several countries for aid and the enthusiasm and confidence of the first half of the Sixties have declined. More recently, however, the international community spirit seems to have been encouraged to an extent by the Report of the Pearson Commission and the adoption of the International Development Strategy.

### UNCTAD III

The 1972 session of UNCTAD was the first to be held by the Conference after the adoption of the International Strategy for the Second Development Decade by the UN and it was felt - at least by the developing countries - that it would be a good test of the attitude of governments towards the Strategy. There is no doubt that, because of the international monetary situation and the prospects of multilateral and comprehensive trade negotiations within the GATT framework in 1973, the developed countries were not very ready to respond favourably to the proposals put forward by the developing countries. Consequently, the results of the Conference as a whole were most disappointing to the developing countries. However, the Conference agreed on the principle of full and effective participation by, or representation for, all developing countries in the decision-making process on international monetary and trade questions and, in the future, this may well be seen as one of the main achievements of UNCTAD III, although some advance was also made in the field of providing assistance to the least developed among developing countries.

On the aid side, action in the field of development finance fell far short of what had been hoped. No significant advance was made in obtaining a greater commitment from the developed countries on the volume of assistance goals set out in the Strategy. The Conference passed a resolution urging the developed countries to reach an international agreement on the general untying of aid at the earliest possible date and it also recommended an expansion of funds through IDA. Some countries, including both developed and developing, abstained on the UNCTAD resolution which invites the International Monetary Fund to present as soon as possible the studies required for decisions that are necessary on the implementation of a viable scheme to link Special Drawing Rights and additional development finance because they felt, inter alia, that the link should not precede other

elements of a prospective international monetary reform. Nevertheless, the text of the resolution represents a significant step forward.

There was no evident progress in achieving a better understanding of the debt problems of developing countries. This represents a serious failure, for it is generally agreed that the debt question is likely to be one of the most important problems of the Seventies. The President of the World Bank has stated that "if official development assistance flows level off at substantially less than the target for the Decade, mounting debt problems for the developing world are inevitable". This statement has been supported by projections by the UNCTAD Secretariat which show that, whereas in 1970 only 5 out of 60 developing countries for which data were available had ratios of debt service payments to exports of goods and services exceeding 20 per cent (this level is normally taken as potentially dangerous), the number is likely to rise to 17 by 1980 and, of these, 7 might have ratios exceeding 30 per cent. Unfortunately it proved impossible for the developed and developing countries to agree at the Conference on the kind of remedial measures needed to deal with the debt problems and the Trade and Development Board was invited to set up a special body to find practical solutions.

#### The Commonwealth, EEC, and multilateral aid

Among the problems which have been exercising the minds of developing Commonwealth countries, and particularly those offered association under Protocol 22 of the Treaty of Enlargement, is what effect the admission of Britain will have on intra-Commonwealth aid, what assistance those countries which associate with the EEC can expect from the European Development Fund, and what is likely to be the attitude of the enlarged Community to the whole question of aid and development. In many respects, the answers to these questions cannot be found at present and may not be clear for some time. While some countries maintain that access to the EDF can go only with the Yaoundé type of association and other aspects of the possible forms of relationship with the enlarged Community will presumably be open to negotiation among the various countries taking part in the negotiations due to start in 1973.

The EDF, however, is a part, and only a relatively small part, of the total aid effort of the member countries of the EEC. The bulk of aid is still bilateral and is channelled to the various countries and regions in the light of the individual decisions of the member governments. Thus, while the EDF is the community aid instrument and is related to bilateral operations, it is separate from them. In 1970, the latest year for which details are available, 80 per cent of the total net official disbursements from the present six members combined were on a bilateral basis. The bulk of French bilateral aid continues to go to the overseas territories and departments and those independent countries which were formerly linked to France, while that of Belgium is largely concentrated in Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire (former Belgian possessions), and Italian assistance goes mainly to Somalia. The bilateral assistance of Germany is spread over a wide range of countries. Out of the total official contributions of the EEC countries to multilateral institutions in 1970, about 30 per cent went to the EDF. This meant that the EDF accounted for only 6 per cent of the total official disbursements of the combined Six. It is noteworthy that the

existing Yaounde associates received about a quarter of the total official disbursements under bilateral programmes, EDF and EIB. The six members of the EEC already give assistance to Commonwealth countries, the total approached US \$60 million in 1970 when over three-quarters was provided by Germany.

The EEC has yet to define in depth its future aid policy. In July 1971 the Commission produced a memorandum on this subject (elaborated in February 1972) in which it advocated a policy of co-operation among member states and with the Community, without making a unified policy of full agreement an objective. It also suggested that the Community's development activities be financed more liberally and, although emphasising the special relations with Yaounde and Mediterranean countries, considered that the Community should spread them more widely. The proposals gave rise to controversy especially over how great a role the Commission should play in this field. The European Parliament, which has no executive functions, discussed the memorandum in July 1972 and gave it a favourable reception. However, it indicated that extension of co-operation with other regions of the Third World should not affect the privileged relationship which has been established with certain states, in particular those in Africa. The October 1972 Summit Meeting of the Enlarged Community considered development policy and its wider ramifications. The Declaration which was issued after the meeting affirmed the determination of the Community "within the framework of a world-wide policy towards the developing countries, to increase its effort in aid and technical assistance to the least favoured people. It will take particular account of the concerns of those countries towards which, through geography, history and the commitments entered into by the Community it has specific responsibilities". The communique stated that the institutions of the Community and member states are invited progressively to adopt an overall policy of development co-operation on the world-wide scale, comprising, in particular, the following elements: the promotion in appropriate cases of agreements concerning the basic products of the developing countries, the improvement in generalised preferences, an increase in the volume of official financial aid taking account of the growth of national income, and an improvement in the financial conditions of such aid. These questions will be the subject of studies and decisions during 1973.

The Commonwealth donor countries have tended to concentrate their assistance to Commonwealth developing countries directly through bilateral programmes. At the same time, they make significant contributions to international and regional agencies and have taken a number of multi-national initiatives over the years. The latest of these initiatives is the setting up of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, which forms the subject of a separate chapter in this Report. The Fund was established in a form and with functions which were calculated to enable a maximum number of Commonwealth governments to make contributions to the Fund and to the activities financed by it so as to provide maximum benefit to the recipients of assistance.

It is clear from earlier paragraphs that membership of the EEC has not greatly changed the old geographic pattern of the aid given by individual members nor has it led to a major move away from bilateral assistance towards Community aid. Although the enlarged Community may well establish, at least in principle, a common European development policy, there is no reason to suppose that the existing patterns will change greatly in the near future. This suggests that the present Commonwealth activities in the development field, both bilateral and multilateral, should not be affected by Britain's joining the EEC and that, if Commonwealth governments so wish, their present activities can be expanded and new initiatives taken.

## Conclusion

In the past few years, the debate on international co-operation for development has reached a critical stage. Last year the whole issue of development, especially as reflected in UNCTAD III, met with difficulties because the developed countries were pre-occupied with matters like the international monetary crisis, environmental pollution, the Vietnam war, and the enlargement of the EEC. The debates in various international forums made it abundantly clear that, notwithstanding these problems, those relating to development cannot take a subsidiary place. For failure to deal promptly and effectively with issues in the development field only stores up even greater problems for the future.

## 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 or the U.N. and its agencies. The purely intra-Commonwealth programmes include the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP), the Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Programme, the various schemes for Commonwealth Education Co-operation, the Overseas Service Aid and similar schemes, and the Australian South Pacific Aid Programme. Certain Commonwealth countries are associated with non-Commonwealth countries in such programmes as the Colombo Plan, the economic parts of SEATO, and the Indian General Cultural Scholarship Scheme; the Commonwealth aspects of these programmes are covered in this report. As far as international multilateral assistance is concerned, the Commonwealth supports such bodies and programmes as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the United Nations Development Programme and a number of regional development banks.

According to information received in answer to a questionnaire sent to all Commonwealth countries, the flow of intra-Commonwealth official assistance in 1971 was appreciably higher than in the previous year. The gross financial flows plus technical assistance expenditure rose by 15 per cent but, as the amounts received from recipients as amortization and interest payments on earlier loans and investments went up considerably, the rise for net flows plus technical assistance was only 12 per cent, which compares with an increase of 20 per cent between 1969 and 1970. Looking at the component parts, there was a slight reduction in the amount of financial grants in 1971 after the sharp increase in the previous year but a further marked rise in the amount of money disbursed from loans. Expenditure on technical assistance continued to grow and accounted for 19 per cent of the total net assistance in 1971. Estimates of official sector assistance, in summary form, are given below.

	1969		1970		1971	
			£ million			
	Gross	Net <u>a</u>	Gross	Net <u>a</u>	Gross	Net <u>a</u>
Grants	119.7	119.7	130.6	130.6	128.1	128.1
Loans	91.1	49.0	115.7	82.2	146.6	99.3
Investments	13.1	1.0	13.2	- 1.4	22.2	4.6
T.A. Expenditure	44.5	44.5	44.9	44.9	54.0	54.0
Total	268.3	214.1	304.4	256.2	350.9	286.0

a Gross disbursements less repayments of principal and interest payments.

Considering the technical assistance aspects in more detail, the figures indicate that the number of advisers and experts, both non-educational and educational declined in 1971 and, whereas non-educational personnel, on average, spent about the same time in the field as in 1970, educational personnel averaged somewhat shorter periods. The downward trend in the number of trainees financed by donor countries, which had been interrupted in 1970, was resumed in 1971 but the upward trend in the number of students continued. Summary figures for the past two years are given below.

	1970		1971	
	Numbers <u>a</u>	Man-months	Numbers <u>a</u>	Man-months
Advisers and experts				
non-educational	8,789	85,287	7,969	74,658
educational	6,486	61,530	6,386	57,637
Trainees	3,767	17,454	3,680	17,974
Students	7,227	50,261	8,314	60,687

a Financed by donor countries in year.

The table below, which gives figures for the five years 1967 to 1971, shows that over this period there was a continuous decline in the total number of non-educational advisers and operational experts, the figure for 1971 being 28 per cent below that for five years earlier. This fall was wholly in operational experts and was mainly the result of a reduction in personnel provided under OSAS. Looking at fields of activity, the decline was most apparent in public administration since only 1,475 experts and advisers were provided in 1971, over 1,100 fewer than five years earlier and there were reductions of almost 600 and 500 in the numbers working in agriculture and the power, transport and communications sector respectively. The total of educational advisers and experts reached a peak in 1969 but since then has fallen back to the 1967 level. The pattern of work has changed over the five years, the increase of some 660 teachers at university and higher technical level being offset by a fall in all other teacher categories but most noticeably in the number employed in primary and secondary schools. The total of trainees financed bilaterally in 1971 was 12 per cent less than that for 1967 but over the same period the number of students rose by 34 per cent as many more were studying engineering, natural sciences, social sciences and medicine.

	Advisers and experts		Trainees	Students
	Non-educational	Educational		
1967	11,117	6,399	4,192	6,221
1968	10,344	6,357	4,032	7,371
1969	9,658	6,926	3,793	7,228
1970	8,789	6,486	3,767	7,227
1971	7,969	6,386	3,680	8,314

According to provisional estimates by DAC, the total net resource flows (i.e. official development assistance, other official flows, private flows at market terms and grants by private voluntary agencies less amortization payments on earlier lending) from its member countries to

developing countries and multilateral agencies totalled \$US18,285 million in 1971, some 15 per cent more than in the previous year. After making adjustments for the effect of changed exchange parities and price increases, the real increase in volume is estimated to have been about 8 per cent. Within this overall total, official development assistance increased by 13 per cent at current exchange rates and prices but on a comparable basis to 1970, the rise was around 6 per cent. All the main components of official development assistance, with the exception of food aid, rose at roughly the same rate as the total with bilateral development loans, technical assistance and flows to multilateral agencies reaching record levels in terms of dollars. In particular, expenditure on technical assistance, which had stagnated between 1968 and 1970, went up considerably but, because salaries has risen, the higher dollar expenditure financed the same number of experts, advisers, students and volunteers in 1971 as in 1970, and fewer than in 1968. Expressed as per capita of the population of developing countries, official development assistance from DAC countries represented \$4.05 in 1971 as against \$3.70 in the previous year but in real terms there was little change. DAC estimates that, since 1961, the real volume of aid receipts per capita has fallen by at least 15 per cent. On the other hand, total net flows to developing countries had increased by about 50 per cent in dollar terms since 1961 and roughly 25 per cent in real terms.

In looking at the aid-giving performance of the Commonwealth it has to be borne in mind that around 90 per cent of the total population of Commonwealth countries live in developing countries. The scale on which the three principal Commonwealth donors and all the DAC members combined gave assistance in 1970 and 1971 and their aid in relation to population and gross national product are shown in the following table. According to DAC figures, net disbursements of official development assistance from Australia, which had shown a continuous upward trend in earlier years, were unchanged in 1971 while those from Canada which had shown a similar movement, apart from an interruption in 1968, went down slightly last year and those from Britain, which had fallen to a comparatively low level in 1968, have subsequently risen sharply with a particularly large increase in 1971. Compared with ten years earlier, Australian and Canadian disbursements in 1971 were nearly three times and about five times as great respectively while those from Britain, which had started from a higher base level, were up by about 23 per cent.

In some respects, the aid-giving performance of Commonwealth donor countries has been better than, or as good as, the average for all DAC members which is strongly influenced by the large proportion of the total assistance provided by the United States. The table shows that, taking official development assistance as a percentage of GNP, the proportions for the three Commonwealth donors, which are members of DAC, were above the DAC average. The International Development Strategy for DD2 proposed that developed countries should make available a minimum net amount of 0.7 per cent of their GNP at market prices by the middle of the decade in the form of official development assistance; some DAC members have not committed themselves to a specific target date or have not yet accepted the specific target figure. The table shows that the DAC average for 1971 was slightly higher than that for the previous year and this represented a reversal of the downward trend for the first time since the early sixties. For Commonwealth countries, however, there was a fall in the proportions for Australia and Canada compared with 1970 but an increase for Britain. For total flows the target recommended by UNCTAD II, and endorsed by UNCTAD III, was that developed countries should provide 1 per cent of their GNP as net financing



for developing countries. In 1971 the flow of resources for DAC as a whole amounted to 0.83 per cent of GNP but, if the United States is excluded, the average goes up to 0.97 per cent. Seven countries, which include Australia and Britain, reached the 1 per cent target while Canada raised its proportion significantly in 1971 although it was still some way from the target. For most DAC members, higher private direct investment or export credits accounted for the bulk of the rise in the proportions.

Resource flows from certain Commonwealth countries  
and DAC members <sup>a</sup>

	Australia		Britain		Canada		DAC members combined	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Net flow of official and private resources <sup>b</sup> \$US million	420	493	1,279	1,587	626	758	15,858	18,285
Net flow of official development assistance <sup>c</sup> \$US million	202	202	447	561	346	340	6,840	7,718
Net flow of official and private resources \$US per head	33.47	38.73	22.92	28.34	29.24	35.10	25.30	28.90
Net flow of official development assistance \$US per head	16.10	15.87	8.01	10.02	16.16	15.74	10.91	12.20
Official develop- ment assistance as % of GNP at market prices	0.59	0.52	0.37	0.41	0.42	0.37	0.34	0.35
Total flows as % of GNP	1.22	1.27	1.06	1.15	0.76	0.82	0.80	0.83

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

<sup>b</sup> Bilateral and to multilateral agencies.

<sup>c</sup> Flows intended primarily to promote economic development and welfare of developing countries and which are intended to be concessional in character.

The terms on which the assistance is provided is of great importance; the terms vary widely from one donor country to another. In 1969 DAC adopted a Supplementary Recommendation on Terms, specifically relating to official development assistance, under which there are three alternative ways for a country to comply with the Recommendation. These are if grants represent 70 per cent or more of commitments, or if not less than 85 per cent consists of commitments none of which has a concessional element below 61 per cent, or if commitments with an average grant element of at least 85 per cent constitute 85 per cent of total commitments in a country's programme.

Commonwealth donor countries are among the leaders in providing assistance on concessional terms and all three Commonwealth members of DAC meet the terms of the 1969 Recommendation. The Australian programme, which apart from 1970 when it included a small amount of lending, is wholly on a grant basis. In 1971, about 63 per cent of Canadian commitments of official development assistance were in grant form as were 48 per cent of those of Britain, in each case the figures were slightly lower than those for 1970. The average figure for all DAC members is estimated at 60 per cent for 1971. If the concessional element of loans is added to grants, the proportions rise to 92 per cent for Canada, to 83 per cent for Britain, and to an estimated 82 per cent for all DAC members. The average interest rate on loan commitments in 1971 was 1.1 per cent for Britain and 0.4 for Canada compared with 2.8 per cent for all DAC while the average grace period for Canadian loans was about 9 years and for British about 6 years while the DAC average was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  years. The average maturity of loans committed by Canada was 43 years, by Britain 24 years and the total DAC about  $28\frac{1}{2}$  years. Compared with 1970 the average maturity and average grace period for loans committed by both Canada and Britain declined in 1971. According to the provisional figures, for the DAC members collectively there was an overall hardening of terms (as measured by grant element) in 1971 but there was a substantial increase in total commitments, within which the volume of loans rose much more sharply than that of grants.

### Intra-Commonwealth Aid by Type and Sector

#### Grants

The total value of grants provided by Commonwealth donors to other Commonwealth countries, at £128 million, declined slightly in 1971 so the proportion of grants in the total flow of intra-Commonwealth aid continued to fall, from 43 per cent in 1970 to 37 per cent in 1971. Commitments (excluding Australian grant commitments to Papua-New Guinea) rose from £69 million at the beginning of 1971 to £78 million at the beginning of 1972.

There was a fall in Canadian grants to Asia and America and in Australian grants to Oceania, but these were largely offset by increased Canadian grants to Africa and an overall rise in British flows. Consequently the share of Oceania in the total grant flow to Commonwealth countries fell from about 51 per cent in 1970 to 47 per cent in 1971, and the share of the other regions increased, except for Europe where the proportion was virtually unchanged.

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. The larger part of grants consists of non-project

aid. However, there was a fall of 7 per cent in this form of aid in 1971, because of lower Australian grants to Papua-New Guinea, and consequently non-project grants accounted for under three-quarters of total grants, compared to almost four-fifths in the previous year. Excluding Australian grants to Papua-New Guinea (for which a breakdown is not available), the largest item of non-project assistance was food aid, which amounted to around £24 million. This was due largely to very high Canadian grants to India. Disbursements in the forms of project grants rose by 16 per cent in 1971. The largest increase was in grants to social infrastructure, which rose to one-third of the total and represented the largest single item. Grants to transport also increased, although its share of the total remained about the same. Increases were recorded in most other sectors apart from multi-projects, where a large fall decreased its share in project grants from 28 per cent in 1970 to 5 per cent in 1971.

### Loans

The total amount of assistance disbursed as gross loans by Commonwealth donor countries to other Commonwealth countries, principally in Asia and Africa, rose by £31 million, or 27 per cent, in 1971. The proportion of loans in total gross intra-Commonwealth assistance has been increasing in recent years, amounting to 34 per cent of the total in 1969, 38 per cent in 1970 and 42 per cent in 1971. During 1971, payments of interest and repayments of principal by the recipient countries rose from £34 million to £47 million, so that net disbursements from loans amounted to £99 million, or 21 per cent above the 1970 level. Loan commitments outstanding at the beginning of 1972 are estimated at £195 million compared to £218 million at the beginning of 1971.

Non-project aid was 15 per cent higher than the 1970 level, but its share of gross loans fell from 69 per cent in 1970 to 62 per cent in 1971, with the greater part again for financing current imports. The disbursement of loans for project aid increased more substantially, by 54 per cent. The largest increase, approaching £7 million, went to industry but a considerable rise was also recorded in the transport and communications sector, which increased by £3½ million. Agriculture and the social infrastructure sectors showed decreases. However, as loans to the other and unallocated sector rose by over £9 million, increases in particular sectors could have been higher than recorded figures would indicate.

### Investments

Disbursements by Britain through the Commonwealth Development Corporation reached £22 million in 1971, a substantial increase of 68 per cent over the level in 1970. Repayments of principal and interest payments on earlier investments amounted to about £17½ million, so that net investment was £4½ million compared to a net disinvestment of £1½ million during the previous year. Outstanding investment commitments at the beginning of 1972 totalled £17½ million, some £3 million higher than commitments at the beginning of 1971.

The geographical distribution of investment was roughly similar to the 1970 pattern, although disbursements to Commonwealth countries in Africa rose by more than 90 per cent, and accounted for 40 per cent of the total, compared to 34 per cent in the previous year. The shares of Asia and America fell to 18 per cent and 41 per cent of total respectively, although disbursements to both areas increased by over 50 per cent during the year.

Higher investment disbursements were spread over all sectors. The largest increase was in the agricultural sector, which raised this industry's share of the total from 12 per cent in 1970 to 18 per cent in 1971. As in the previous year, the two largest investment sectors were social infrastructure and industry, which accounted for 28 per cent and 26 per cent of the total respectively.

### Project Aid

Taking grants, loans and investments together, project assistance amounted to about 37 per cent of total gross intra-Commonwealth aid in 1971, compared to a 30 per cent in the previous year.

As mentioned above, 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. The data for Britain and Canada, which are shown below, show no consistent pattern. In the six-year period 1966-71, the proportionate share of the transport and communications sector increased, and industry showed a consistent upward trend. Agriculture and multi-projects both received increasing shares up to 1969, but have since declined. The social infrastructure sector, which receives the highest proportion of project aid, increased steadily between 1966 and 1970, but fell in 1971 due to a smaller share for all sub-sectors other than housing.

### Distribution of project aid provided by Britain and Canada

#### Canada by economic sectors

	Per cent					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.9	11.7	13.8	20.9	10.7	10.8
Transport and communications	14.5	18.6	19.6	16.3	20.9	22.6
Energy	12.5	10.3	11.9	9.6	7.6	7.2
Multi-projects	13.9	7.6	10.2	12.0	11.2	6.2
Industry (including services)	4.8	9.5	13.5	13.6	14.3	16.9
Health	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.7	1.6
Education	5.3	7.4	7.8	8.9	7.7	6.1
Housing	5.3	3.6	6.5	9.4	5.8	8.1
Other community projects	0.1	2.7	3.5	3.4	15.7	11.4
Other projects and unallocated aid	34.3	26.6	11.4	4.1	3.4	9.1

### Technical Assistance

The value of technical assistance given to developing countries in the Commonwealth increased by 20 per cent as compared with 1970 as expenditure on all the main categories rose. Although there was an increase of 3 per cent in expenditure on students and trainees in 1971, the figure for this category accounted for only 21 per cent of the total as against 24 per cent in the previous year. Similarly, expenditure on advisers and experts went up by 14 per cent but the share of the total dropped from 66 per cent to 62 per cent. African countries are the main recipients of intra-Commonwealth

technical assistance, accounting for about half of the total, while Asian countries receive around 11 per cent and those in America some 10 per cent.

There were 613 non-educational advisers from Commonwealth countries serving in other Commonwealth countries in 1971, some 8 per cent more than in the previous year. Of the total, 348, or 57 per cent, served in African countries, a slightly higher proportion than in 1970 while 21 per cent were in American countries and 14 per cent in Asia. The greatest number of advisers, representing 23 per cent of the total in 1971, continued to be in the agricultural field. The next largest group (20 per cent) were in the power, transport and communications sector while those in public administration and economic planning (which had been the second largest group in 1970) accounted for 15 per cent and 14 per cent of the total respectively.

The number of operational personnel serving in Commonwealth countries fell by 11 per cent to around 7,350 in 1971. Falls were recorded for all sectors, except the trade and banking sector. The most pronounced reduction was for public administration, where there was a decline of 240, but there were falls of 160 and 140 in the health and power, transport and communications sectors. Nevertheless, these three sectors still received the largest numbers and accounted for over 70 per cent of the total for operational personnel.

There were approximately 100 fewer serving in education during 1971, the decrease of around 260 in primary and secondary school teachers being only partly offset by increase in number in universities and higher technical institutes and in administration.

The total of all intra-Commonwealth advisers, experts and operational personnel has fallen sharply in the past two years. After a decline of about 1,300 in 1970, there was one of 920 in 1971.

The number of trainees financed under technical assistance arrangements fell by 2 per cent in 1971, mainly because of fewer numbers coming from Commonwealth Asian countries. Thus Asian trainees continued to decline as a proportion of total, representing 31 per cent in 1971 compared to 33 per cent in the previous year (and 41 per cent in 1968). The share of trainees from Africa and America rose to 45 per cent and 16 per cent respectively, and there was little change in the proportion of the small number from Europe and Oceania. As in previous years, the largest number of trainees attended courses in public administration, the 1971 proportion being almost a quarter. Courses in power, transport and communications, and industry and mining were also popular, each accounting for almost one-sixth of trainees. The largest decreases between 1970 and 1971 were in those going on courses in agriculture, health and the social services.

The total number of Commonwealth students financed by Commonwealth donors increased by nearly 1,100 or 15 per cent in 1971, with higher numbers from all areas other than Oceania. The main areas of study were engineering, medical sciences and education, which together accounted for 53 per cent of the total, but considerable numbers were studying social sciences.

### Volunteers

Apart from the flow of intra-Commonwealth technical assistance discussed above, 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. About 1,400 British volunteers were assisted in 1971; two-thirds were teachers, and most of the remainder served in health, agriculture, social services and power, transport and communications sectors. Three-fifths of the volunteers served in African countries, large numbers being employed in Nigeria, Kenya and Zambia, while some 17 per cent were in countries in Oceania, in particular Papua-New Guinea. Australia and New Zealand supplied more than 100 volunteers each, of whom two-thirds were in the educational field, and most of whom served in Oceania. Over 1,200 Canadian volunteers were assisted in 1971, of which nearly 70 per cent were teachers and a large number worked in the health sector. Around 70 per cent of the volunteers from Canada were in Africa but substantial numbers worked in the Caribbean and Asia.

# CHAPTER III

## THE COMMONWEALTH AND MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

### General

The major Commonwealth donor countries continue to supply most of their assistance through bilateral programmes but they place strong, and increasing, emphasis on multilateral programmes. On the other hand, the developing countries of the Commonwealth, which require most of their domestic resources for their own development but do provide small amounts of assistance to other developing countries, place more emphasis on multilateral than on bilateral assistance. Commonwealth countries contribute to a number of specific Commonwealth programmes such as Commonwealth Education Co-operation schemes and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, which is described in a later section of this chapter.

According to figures compiled by DAC, which cover three of the four major Commonwealth donors, the share of flows to multilateral agencies in total gross official development assistance in 1970 ranged from 6 per cent for Australia, to 9 per cent for Britain, and to 23 per cent for Canada. The proportion for Britain reached 11 per cent in 1971. Canada has indicated that it reached its target of allocating 25 per cent of its aid appropriations through multilateral channels in 1971. While the proportions may appear low in some cases, the four major Commonwealth donors had by 30 June 1971 subscribed some \$US4,000 million to the World Bank and \$US602 million to IDA. Equally, they have supported UNDP. Their pledges for 1971 totalled almost \$US33 million and this figure was raised to over \$US40 million for 1972.

As mentioned above, the developing countries of the Commonwealth place considerable emphasis on multilateral assistance. Up to 30 June 1971 they had subscribed some \$US1,988 million out of the Commonwealth total of \$US6,679 million to the IBRD and IDA. Their pledges to UNDP which totalled a little under \$US5 million for 1971, increased to \$US5.3 million for 1972.

Apart from the financial contributions to the technical assistance activities of the UN, many Commonwealth nationals, many of whom come from developing countries, work under its programmes. The Commonwealth supplied almost 3,300 experts who were working in the field under UNDP and the UN Regular Programme out of a total for all nationalities of about 12,100 in 1971, i.e. some 27 per cent. Developing Commonwealth countries accounted for over 710, the greater part coming from India but 20 other countries also provided experts. In 1971 the UNDP and the UN Regular Programme awarded over 16,200 fellowships and for about 3,900 the host country of study was a Commonwealth country.

On the receiving side, multilateral assistance is very important to developing Commonwealth countries. Up to the end of June 1971 nearly four-fifths, or some \$US1,560 million, of the development credits disbursed by IDA and a quarter, or \$US1,707 million, of the loan disbursements by the World Bank went to Commonwealth countries. Similarly, a large proportion of the experts employed under UNDP and the UN Regular Programme serve in Commonwealth countries.

## The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC)

The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation was formally established on 1 April 1971, when a majority of Commonwealth governments had agreed to participate, and when financial contributions amounting to £250,000 had been pledged. The concept of the Fund and the conditions leading to its establishment, which had been worked out by senior officials at a meeting in Cyprus in 1970, were approved by Commonwealth Heads of Governments at Singapore in January 1971. The creation of the Fund represented a further development of the role of the Commonwealth Secretariat in the field of technical assistance envisaged when it was set up in 1965. It also took account of the experience gained in the Secretariat from the operation during the period 1967-71 of a small Commonwealth Programme for Technical Co-operation which depended largely on technical assistance grants being met through bilateral aid programmes.

The CFTC is a development fund administered by the Commonwealth Secretariat, and financed by voluntary contributions from Commonwealth governments. It is intended to assist the developing countries of the Commonwealth by complementing the many bilateral aid programmes which operate within the Commonwealth and by responding to technical assistance needs which are not at present being met by existing multilateral or bilateral arrangements. It is a co-operative Commonwealth undertaking in which this international body of nations helps its individual members. Its three programmes, which cover general technical assistance, education and training, and, since September 1971, export market development, are designed to meet developmental priorities of governments in developing Commonwealth countries. Through the Fund technical assistance is provided for projects concerned with the broad and inter-related fields of economic and social development. The Fund's operations are also aimed at improving the developmental foundations of Commonwealth developing countries and meeting their physical and social needs within the framework of their resources and potentials, and the resources available through other channels.

The Fund is truly multilateral in character with, in the first year of operations, a total of thirty two governments participating in its operations. Assistance from the Fund is available to any member of the Commonwealth, and any Commonwealth inter-governmental organization or agency. While the majority of requests for assistance arise from individual governments, some have arisen from discussions at international gatherings of Commonwealth nations, and others from the activities of inter-Commonwealth organizations and regional Commonwealth groupings.

A Board of Representatives, consisting of one representative of each participating country, formulates the general policies of the Fund. Between Board meetings, policy guidance is given by a Committee of Management of ten representatives, with the Commonwealth Secretary-General serving as chairman.

The Secretary-General is responsible for the overall policy direction and operation of the Fund in accordance with guidelines laid down by the Board of Representatives and the Committee of Management. The day-to-day management and operation of the Fund is carried out by a Managing Director. Under him are directors of the CFTC's five divisions, concerned with: technical assistance (Africa); technical assistance (Asia, Caribbean and Pacific); education and training; export market development; and project co-ordination and execution; together with supporting staff.

During its first year of operations the Fund experienced a very active growth, with rapid expansion in the number, type and geographic range



of assignments undertaken. The bulk of the Fund's activities, however, fell within the General Technical Assistance programme, which provides assistance primarily in the following fields:

- (a) planning (including manpower and educational planning and sectoral analysis) and plan implementation;
- (b) the preparation, appraisal, execution and evaluation of developmental projects;
- (c) statistics, finance, tourism, transport, and public administration;
- (d) the taxation and development of resource-based industries;
- (e) regional and sub-regional co-operation in a variety of fields; and
- (f) activities related to the foregoing.

A particularly noteworthy feature of the Fund's operations under this programme, is its ability to respond promptly and effectively to urgent requests for short-term assistance through the use of experts maintained on the headquarters staff. Experts experienced in legal and taxation matters, particularly in relation to the development of resources, and in statistics have been available to undertake such technical assistance missions.

The activities carried out directly by this Technical Assistance Group have included advice in the negotiation of agreements, the drafting of legislation relating to the exploitation of off-shore areas, and in re-structuring of primary resources industries, such as sugar and phosphate. Team members have also assisted individually in many areas relating to their particular fields of competence, including fiscal reviews, double taxation agreements, the pricing of certain mineral exports, civil aviation policies, the negotiation of financing agreements with international lending institutions, as well as the integration of such agreements in the legal structure of those countries. The team is being increased in size and scope, and more widely engaged as a "fire brigade unit" in order to meet the increasing number of requests from governments for urgent short-term technical assistance assignments under the General Technical Assistance programmes.

The majority of projects under the General Technical Assistance programme, however, were carried out by specially recruited experts, advisers, and consultants engaged under contract to the CFTC for short or long term periods as required. Among the projects covered in the first year of activities have been the following:

- (a) the provision of consultants for the preparation of national development plans, e.g. relating to tourism, transport systems and fiscal reviews;
- (b) advice on such varied subjects as the introduction of the metric system; the drawing up of architectural standards; the co-ordination of transport services; agricultural research; bridges and highway designing; ports development and national accounts;

- (c) advice on the development of resources, e.g. hydro-power and diamonds;
- (d) advice on the setting up of new industries;
- (e) assistance with the development of national statistical services;
- (f) the provision of expertise in various disciplines of public administration;
- (g) reports on reform requirements of local government and civil service.

Advisers and consultants employed by the CFTC are, of course, drawn from Commonwealth countries and increasing attention has been given to the recruitment of these experts from as wide a number of countries as possible. A roster of available experts is gradually being built up, and Commonwealth governments are being asked to release qualified personnel from time to time and to help in identifying the expertise required.

Special mention should be made of the Fund's activities in Bangladesh. Following the visit to the newly created nation by the Secretary-General, who was accompanied by the CFTC's Managing Director, requests were received from the Bangladesh Government for assistance under the General Technical Assistance and the Export Market Development programmes. In the legal field, transport programming, socio-economic fields and manpower re-training, several projects were quickly initiated in answer to these requests. Bangladesh is expected to become an even more important recipient of Fund assistance in the second financial year.

Another important development in this early period stemmed from the Commonwealth Medical Conference held in Mauritius during 1971. This was the decision to assist in the organisation and establishment of a Regional Health Secretariat in West Africa. Under the General Technical Assistance programme, the Fund also helps towards the financing of certain regional meetings, such as the Regional Planners' Conference for Central and Southern Africa, held in Swaziland in 1971, which discussed planning activities in the fields of tourism, transport, communications, and trade, as well as vocational and technical education and training.

The field of education and training is another new field of Fund activities which extends the scope of technical assistance that can be offered. A special Education and Training programme is concerned with - to quote from the Memorandum of Understanding which established the Fund - the "education and training of personnel from one developing Commonwealth country in another developing Commonwealth country". This programme was launched in the spring of 1972 following consideration of the policies under which it would function as well as the administrative arrangements for its modus operandi by the Committee of Management and the Board of Representatives. While it is still in its infancy, it is expected to develop into an important medium for third country training within the Commonwealth, and will enable the developing countries more easily to share their education and training facilities and thus to assist in each others' development. It is aimed at supplementing existing Commonwealth schemes of co-operation in education and training in the following professional, vocational and technical fields:

- i. Agricultural development including forestry and fisheries.
- ii. Education: teacher training, teaching/learning techniques, educational planning and administration.
- iii. Industrial development: including the construction industry and small scale industries.
- iv. Monetary and fiscal development.
- v. Natural resources: exploitation and assessment.
- vi. Public and business administration.
- vii. Social development: health and social welfare.
- viii. Trade development.
- ix. Transport and communications.
- x. Youth services and activities.
- xi. Others: development planning, statistics.

Preference is given to proposals for non-institutional forms of training, particularly where these are designed to provide essential manpower skills or to assist in reducing unemployment. In-service or upgrading training may take a variety of forms and may include experience-exchange visits and temporary attachments, both in the public and private sectors, designed to enable trainees to familiarise themselves with valuable innovations, research and experience in other developing countries. Particularly favourable attention is directed to education or training proposals which have a built-in multiplier effect (for example, the training of trainers).

Assistance is also extended to certain types of seminars/workshops in developing countries where the programme includes a substantial training element which is highly likely to enhance the professional competence or technical skills of the participants, and where the seminar is so designed as to lead directly to increased and practical Commonwealth co-operation in education and training fields. Such assistance can be given in co-operation with various Commonwealth organisations as has already been the case with the Commonwealth Broadcasting Secretariat.

Education and training projects already entered into, sometimes on a regional basis, including training in adult education, national statistics, public administration, librarianship, customs and excise, orthopaedic technology, fiscal fields, broadcasting techniques and agricultural research management.

As early as 1965 Commonwealth Heads of Government had agreed on the desirability of exploring means of encouraging and expanding Commonwealth trade. Then in 1967 Senior Planning Officials recommended that this question should be studied in depth. A Study Team, composed of experts provided by several Commonwealth governments, prepared the groundwork for the subsequent Report of the Secretary-General in 1970, entitled "Study on Commonwealth Export Market Development".

This Study was discussed at the Heads of Government Meeting in Singapore at the beginning of 1971 and agreement reached that the major proposals put forward in it for the establishment of a Commonwealth Market Development Fund, an Export-Import Bank and an Export Development Corporation should be considered at a meeting of Trade and Finance Officials. These Officials met in London in June 1971. As a result of their examination of the proposal for a Commonwealth Market Development Fund they recommended the inclusion of an Export Market Development programme within the CFTC. They further recommended that in view of the wider functions of the CFTC its financial resources should be suitably enlarged. The proposals made at both the Singapore and London meetings envisaged an eventual Fund of £2 million annually.

The CFTC's Board of Representatives meeting in Nassau in September 1971 agreed that the scope of the Fund should be expanded to include the wide field of technical assistance and market research aspects of export market development. The question of including other aspects of export market development, such as financial assistance, recommended by the London meeting of Officials was left open for subsequent review at a future date in the light of experience gained by the CFTC in operating in the export market development field and the extent of resources available.

The Fund's entry into the export market development field is a response to the recognition of the importance that trade plays in national development and the widespread feeling that the need for export promotion is particularly relevant in the light of the new challenges Commonwealth developing countries face in their commercial relations on the accession of Britain to the European Economic Community. Advice could also assist Commonwealth developing countries to the advantage of the new opportunities which would arise under the Generalized Preference scheme. It also reflects an appreciation that trade between developing countries had been hitherto thought of chiefly in regional terms, and that the opportunities for inter-regional trade between developing countries had not been sufficiently recognised.

Although at the end of the first year of CFTC operations, the Export Market Development programme was still in its early stages, and had not been fully staffed at Headquarters, a number of important projects had already been undertaken or were being planned under this programme. These included several important country studies designed to examine the implications for individual Commonwealth "associable" members of the enlargement of the E.E.C. Other projects included a projected trade promotion seminar in the Commonwealth Caribbean, and a series of studies of Bangladesh's export market requirements. It is envisaged that the Export Market Development programme will rapidly develop into an extremely active and important part of the Fund's activities.

During the first year of CFTC operations, over £400,000 was pledged to the Fund, while for the second financial year, this amount is expected to be in excess of £1 million. The eventual target, as envisaged at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Singapore in 1971, is £2 million annually. The bulk of the finance for the Fund comes from the pledges of the British and Canadian Governments, the conditional and multiplier nature of which provides up to 70 per cent of the total resources. The next largest contributor is now Australia. All developing countries of the Commonwealth also contribute to the Fund. Contributions to the Fund are voluntary, and are made in convertible and/or non-convertible currency.

At the end of the first year of its existence, the Fund was engaged in, or examining requests for, over 100 projects, dispersed throughout Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the South Pacific. Thus, a promising start has been made in this co-operative Commonwealth endeavour in development assistance, and this is very largely due to the encouraging degree of support received from Commonwealth governments and organizations. The value to Commonwealth developing countries of this multilateral Fund with its wide-ranging programmes, should become increasingly evident during the second year of operations as all the programmes are fully activated.

## CHAPTER IV

### COUNTRIES SUPPLYING ASSISTANCE - POLICIES

This chapter, which is based on memoranda provided by governments, gives brief surveys of the assistance policies of the main Commonwealth donor countries.

#### Britain

Although the British aid programme operates on a global basis, some 88 per cent of the total bilateral programme went to Commonwealth countries in 1971. Of the Commonwealth total, 14 per cent went to dependencies and 12 per cent to the least developed countries.

The size of the aid programme is determined by the Government in its annual review of public expenditure which sets out the proposed levels of expenditure for the next few financial years. Detailed proposals to implement the aid programme thus determined are prepared and funds are obtained by annual provision by Parliament. The most recent White Paper covered public expenditure for the period to 1975-76 and the figures given for total public expenditure on overseas aid (at constant 1971 prices and net of amortization receipts from past aid loans) were £215.8 million for 1971-72, £234.5 million for 1972-73, £245.2 million for 1973-74, £266.0 million for 1974-75 and £290.0 million for 1975-76. The average annual rate of increase of the aid programme was estimated at 7.6 per cent which compares with 3.1 per cent for all expenditure. Gross disbursements of official development assistance and other official flows in 1971 totalled £277 million, which after allowance for amortization payments on earlier loans, gives a net disbursement figure of £235 million; the corresponding 1970 figures were £219 million and £189 million. On the basis of an estimate of £278 million (at current prices) for the gross aid programme in 1972-73, gross disbursements in the calendar year 1972 are likely to produce a net official disbursement figure of about £240 million.

Of the total disbursements of official development assistance and other official flows in 1971, 48 per cent were in grant or grant-like form, 38 per cent in interest-free loans, 2 per cent in loans provided on fixed concessionary rates of interest (i.e. ranging from 2 per cent to 7½ per cent), 3 per cent from earlier loans at market rates of interest (including loans with interest waivers) and 8 per cent as overseas investment by CDC. Of the total value of new government to government loan commitments entered into during the year 69 per cent was interest-free and 98 per cent carried a grace period for capital repayments. Most of the interest-bearing loans committed in 1971 bore 2 per cent interest.

The proportion of British bilateral aid tied to British goods and services was 47 per cent in 1971 (48 per cent in 1970); these figures leave out of account the cost of technical assistance, aid for compensation and pensions, re-financing and other compensatory payments. In addition to the procurement from the fully tied aid, further procurement in Britain arises from the considerable amount of bilateral financial aid tied to British or local goods and services, the proportions of which are not always laid down in advance in specific terms. It is estimated that this further procurement amounted to 17 per cent in 1971 and 16 per cent in 1970 so the overall total of effective tying and procurement was 64 per cent for both years. While

British bilateral aid is normally tied, Britain is ready in the case of independent countries to untie a limited part of its financial aid for meeting local costs of projects in exceptional cases where this is judged appropriate. Furthermore, for a number of countries, particularly the dependencies, associated states and independent countries in Southern Africa waivers of procurement restrictions have been granted to allow procurement of specified categories of goods from third countries when the price differential is favourable in comparison with procurement from Britain. For all countries, the permitted foreign content limit in goods financed from tied aid is 20 per cent.

The British Government considers technical assistance of great importance and the value of this type of aid has accounted for 21 per cent of gross disbursements in recent years. The functional distribution has remained much the same with expenditure on experts accounting for about half the total and that on students and trainees a little under a fifth. The geographical pattern has also shown little variation with the concentration on Africa.

Bilateral appointments under various technical assistance arrangements to operational and advisory posts declined further in 1971. There was a continued reduction in the number of appointments under OSAS to operational posts in the service of overseas governments but an increase was recorded in appointments made under regional programmes of technical assistance. More people were also recruited for multilateral appointments. A policy of greater selectivity in the recruitment of primary and secondary school teachers led to a reduction in appointments in the educational field but the number of teacher trainers and education administrators more than doubled compared with 1970 and it is expected that this trend will continue.

In 1971 the number of new arrivals for training in Britain, who are normally drawn from the public sector, reached a record level. During the year closer attention was given to the need to ensure that, as far as possible, requests for training in Britain corresponded reasonably with agreed manpower requirements and priorities of the developing countries and that the training was likely to make the most effective contribution towards meeting those requirements.

In its memorandum the British Government states that it "continues to put emphasis on the agricultural sector generally, subject in individual cases to the development plans and policies of recipient countries. Financial aid and technical assistance in this and related fields constitute a major element in the aid programme in terms of quantity, range of countries assisted and variety of assistance".

Britain also placed emphasis on technical assistance in the field of technical education and family planning. In the case of education it is stated that "it is expected that the UK will continue to be asked to supply high level support for education in developing countries in the foreseeable future". Among the new ways of meeting this demand, a scheme of Educational Development Awards was introduced on an experimental basis in the academic year 1971-72. Under this scheme it is intended to increase the number and enlarge the experience of people from Britain who are or wish to be employed in developing countries in such fields as educational planning, education administration, teacher training, curriculum renewal and the use of new media, non-formal education and communication in social education, and technical education including industrial training. It is hoped to offer 5-10 of these awards each year.

During the past four years the amount of assistance provided by Britain for population activities has risen rapidly. Britain pledged £600,000 to the UN Fund for Population Activities in 1971-72 and for 1972-73 the grant has been raised to £850,000. Britain's contribution to the International Planned Parenthood Federation will be raised to £500,000 for 1972-73 from £425,000 in 1971-72. A contribution is made to the OECD Development Centre for its work in the population field and a grant was made to the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population as a contribution towards the cost of the African Population Conference held in Accra in December 1971.

Britain believes that regional and sub-regional development banks can play an important part in world economic development, and is ready to encourage their role as effective aid donors. Finance has been committed on grant terms to the Special Funds of the Asian Development Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank and a loan with a grant element of 49.7 per cent has been provided for the UK Trust Fund with Inter-American Development Bank. Britain is also taking part in discussions on the establishment of the proposed African Development Fund.

Britain believes private investment has an important role to play in development, complementary to that of official aid, and it expects that a substantial part of British flows for development will be in this form. The Government announced measures in April 1971 designed to encourage British private investment in developing countries. The measures proposed include a scheme of investment insurance comparable to those of other developing countries, a scheme of financial support for pre-investment studies by British private investors in developing countries, the extended use of capital aid (especially for basic infrastructure projects) in association with private investment, and the extension of the provision of capital aid through recipient governments to local development institutions for use in joint ventures with British private capital.

### Canada

When speaking to the House of Commons Sub-Committee on Development Assistance in February 1971 the President of CIDA enumerated five new guidelines which CIDA would attempt to implement in the future. These priorities were:

1. to take fuller account of the local and social impact of Canadian assistance;
2. to emphasise multilateral assistance and to co-operate in international moves to untie aid;
3. to expand the programmes for Francophone Africa and Latin America;
4. to speed up the realisation of projects; and
5. to increase the interest and involvement of the Canadian people.

Regarding priority 1 above, Canada draws attention in its memorandum to the weaknesses that arise in supporting in an individual country numerous specific and unrelated projects and to the need for integration. Each individual project should be fitted into the general pattern of development



of a country. For example, a scheme for agricultural extension has to include rural education and community development while investment in some new industry must include housing facilities. Furthermore, a project is not complete until people in the recipient country have been trained to manage the project successfully. In the health field, Canada is moving away from the construction and staffing of large hospitals to out-patient clinics and public health training. Canada is also endeavouring to hold back the "brain drain" and to provide well adapted courses by an increase in scholarships for "third country training" in the same or similar areas.

Canada is also paying more attention to the social impact in its approach to country programming and country analysis but optimising this impact implies a better evaluation system. It is noted that, while the evaluation system has been improved in respect of rural development, it is more difficult to estimate the social impact which a relatively vast new undertaking has on the surrounding population. Equally, lack of information makes it difficult to judge the impact that the students and trainees who have been provided with scholarships in Canada have on the social development of their countries on their return. As far as teachers are concerned, Canada is moving towards integrated programmes in which it can provide a group of teachers as well as equipment when it offers assistance to an institution.

To help meet the large unemployment problem among the youth in developing countries, Canada endeavours through its assistance programme to create as many productive jobs as possible and, with this aim in view, has agreed to pay the local cost of a project and to grant more untied aid. These two methods permit Canada to finance labour intensive projects, e.g. in agriculture, and to collaborate on local projects with the least developed countries.

With regard to multilateral assistance, Canada met its target of providing 25 per cent of its total foreign development aid through multilateral organisations in 1971.

As a result of its policy of expanding programmes to Francophone Africa, Canada had comprehensive programmes towards 21 countries in 1971 and has moved from technical assistance, particularly by education, to more balanced aid, including development loan funds for capital assistance and public health.

Under priority 4 above, the disbursement rate for Canadian assistance accelerated further in 1971 and the spending capacity of CIDA has now reached the credit allowed. The assistance given by way of loans is increasing but the terms remain soft.

In order to involve the Canadian people and to receive more active support, CIDA has established a Communications Branch. Furthermore, it has chosen to support the private groups actively involved in the development of education rather than attempt to centralise such activities.

### Australia

The assistance given to developing countries by Australia continued to rise sharply in 1971, when the net flow of official and private resources went up by over 17 per cent to reach \$US493 million. The increase of a third in total private flows to \$US281 million was mainly due to a substantial rise in export credits. On the other hand, official development assistance was about the same as in 1970 due in part to a temporary reduction

in aid in mid-1971 as part of a general cut-back in government expenditures and in part to the fact that Australia's aid programme is based on financial year appropriations resulting in some distortion when aid expenditures are expressed on a calendar year basis. Thus, flows of official development assistance were equivalent to 0.59 per cent of the gross national product in the calendar year 1970, 0.52 per cent in the calendar year 1971, and 0.56 per cent in the financial year 1971-72 (when official aid disbursements were about  $13\frac{1}{2}$  per cent above the 1970-71 level). The total net flows of official and private resources in 1971 were equivalent to 1.27 per cent of GNP as compared with 1.22 per cent in the previous year.

Bilateral aid provided by Australia increased in 1971 when some 85 per cent was in the form of grants but disbursements of multilateral aid declined mainly as a result of the completion in 1970 of payments in respect of the convertible currency portion of Australia's original capital subscription to the Asian Development Bank. Increased calls by IDA and increased payments to the ADB should ensure a sharp rise in multilateral aid in 1972. Australia's official development assistance to Commonwealth countries in 1971 amounted to about \$US159 million or nearly four-fifths of total ODA to all countries; of this figure aid to Papua New Guinea accounted for some \$US140 million. Most of the Australian aid to Commonwealth countries continues to be technical assistance. Out of the 2,822 awards made by Australia under international training programmes in 1971, 1,341 were for trainees from Commonwealth countries. The Australian Government in its memorandum notes "the gradual decline in new under-graduate awards continued; this was more than offset by a considerable growth in awards for special courses and for ad hoc training. This reflected an increasing demand for training for higher levels of management." Australia again granted third country awards to regional institutions and universities including the University of the South Pacific in Fiji.

Nearly a third of the Australian experts in the field were serving in Commonwealth countries and they were engaged in agriculture, sheep breeding, sugar growing, road and bridge construction, civil aviation, timber treatment, and various educational fields.

Australian project aid to Commonwealth countries in 1971 included assistance for road construction in Malaysia, support for a vocational training institute in Singapore, sheep raising and cattle breeding in India, and rice growing in Fiji.

Research related to development will be an increasingly important feature of Australian aid to Commonwealth countries. Already assistance has been given to certain institutes in India and other Commonwealth countries.

### New Zealand

The aid given by New Zealand to Commonwealth countries is administered under two regional programmes and three Commonwealth programmes: (1) Bilateral Aid for Asia and the Pacific (BAAP, which incorporates the Colombo Plan), (2) South Pacific Assistance, (3) the Special Commonwealth Aid to Africa Plan, (4) Commonwealth Education Scheme, and (5) the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation.

During 1971, the policies established in recent years for the programmes were maintained in the context of the Government's commitment to move steadily towards the international aid targets of 0.7 per cent of GNP for official development assistance and 1 per cent for total resource flows. Under the aegis of the Government's annual three-year Forward Aid Programme, new projects are phased into the bilateral programme as existing projects reach the final stages of implementation. In this way, it is possible to combine an element of project-continuity in the programme with a constant review of the political priorities that are reflected in the overall aid programme.

In this respect, 1972-73 represents a new period of New Zealand official aid expenditure in Commonwealth countries. It is the Government's intention to devote considerably more resources within its BAAP programme to the independent islands in the Pacific. Whereas Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa received only \$NZ275,000 from BAAP for the year ended March 1972, it is intended that expenditure in these countries in the year to March 1973 will total \$NZ1,675,000. This marked increase in aid to these three Commonwealth countries in the Pacific more accurately reflects New Zealand's changing geographic and political priorities within its aid activities.

The annual allocation of \$NZ120,000 to SCAAP has not in recent years been fully utilised in the form of study awards for African students in New Zealand. It is therefore proposed, as a new measure for 1972-73, to earmark a portion of the unspent accumulated funds, as well as the annual appropriation for the year, for the purpose of establishing projects involving technical assistance in African countries. The purpose of this measure will be to act as a stimulus for increasing the aid expenditure for Africa from funds that have been set aside and hitherto unspent.

## CHAPTER V

### REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF AID

Nearly half of the total amount of intra-Commonwealth financial assistance goes to Asian countries, and about one-fifth to Oceania, while African countries receive a little over one-sixth. For technical assistance expenditure, however, the situation is reversed; over three-fifths is accounted for by African countries while those in Asia receive under a fifth. This chapter concentrates on the distribution of aid on a regional basis while Chapter VI 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 rose by 20 per cent between 1970 and 1971. There was also a further rise in technical assistance expenditure; the increase in 1971 being of the order of 4 per cent. The financial flow in 1971 was characterised by a modest increase in grants and a substantial rise in loan disbursements. Grants reached almost £33 million last year when they were 7 per cent higher than in 1970. Loans, which rose by 23 per cent in 1971, have become an increasingly important source of official Commonwealth funds for Asia. They represented almost three-quarters of total gross official financial flows during the year, compared to just over half in 1966. Gross investment increased by more than 50 per cent in 1971, mainly because of higher British flows to Hong Kong. Repayments of principal and interest payments on loans and investments were over £25 million, a slight rise on the previous year's level, and net official assistance, at £110 million, was up by 19 per cent on 1970, about the same rise as recorded in the level of gross assistance. Commitments outstanding at the beginning of 1972 stood at nearly £169 million, or £26 million more than at the beginning of 1971. There was a small increase in disbursements for non-project assistance last year and they represented 75 per cent of the gross financial flow. This aid is made up largely of grants and loans for current imports, including food aid. On the other hand, project aid increased by more than 90 per cent during the year due mainly to increased grants and loans to multi-projects and higher loans to industry and transport and communications, although the increase was reflected in all sectors. The technical assistance expenditure for students and trainees, and for experts was lower than in 1970 but the outlays on equipment increased slightly and the other forms of technical assistance, including the special aid to Malaysia and Singapore, increased substantially.

The country which receives the largest flow of assistance from Commonwealth suppliers is India but, because of the size of its population and the scope of its development plan, 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' bilateral official development assistance programmes and from multilateral agencies during 1970 was US\$1.54 per head of the population for India, US\$3.95 for Ceylon and US\$23.86 for Singapore.

## 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 in 1971 was somewhat lower than in the previous year. Although there was an appreciable increase in the number of educational personnel, especially for advisers, this was more than offset by a decrease of over 30 per cent in other operational personnel.

There were fewer trainees and students financed by Commonwealth donor countries under Colombo Plan arrangements in 1971. In the case of trainees there was a decrease of 74 or 7 per cent, while the number of students was 92 fewer than in 1970, a fall of 6 per cent. For students there has been a continuous decline since 1968.

## 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, and the Indian General Scholarships Scheme.

Only 10 advisers were provided under these various programmes in 1971. Educational personnel fell further from the peak level reached in 1969 being 19 per cent fewer than in 1970, while the total of other operational personnel fell by 69 or 30 per cent, due to a decline in the number provided under OSAS. The number of trainees was reduced by 14 per cent, but there was a further substantial increase in student numbers as many more went on British Council scholarships.

## All programmes in Asia

The number of experts financed under all programmes in Asia has been consistently falling in recent years and in 1971 it was little more than four-fifths of the 1970 level. There was little change in the total of advisers serving in Asia, while the number of educational personnel declined moderately, but there was a marked reduction for operational personnel. The number of teachers fell by 9 per cent because of a large decrease in aid personnel in universities and higher technical institutes and in teacher training; there was, however, a small increase in educational advisers. Other operational personnel fell by 30 per cent, and represented only about 44 per cent of all experts in Asia in 1971, compared to 60 per cent in 1966. Personnel in power, transport and communications again showed the largest decrease, but this remains the biggest sector, accounting for two-fifths of non-educational operational personnel. The falling trend in those serving in agriculture, health and public administration also continued in 1971.

Since 1968 the number of trainees has declined, and in 1971 there were some 110 fewer than in the previous year, a fall of 9 per cent. The largest decreases were in agriculture, health, and trade and banking, but the fall was reflected in all sectors. In contrast to trainees, the number of

students financed increased further and approached 3,200. The rise was mainly reflected in the numbers studying natural sciences and engineering, the latter group totalled 900 in 1971.

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

	1970		1971	
	Gross	Net <u>a</u>	Gross	Net <u>a</u>
	£ thousand			
Financial flow				
Disbursements				
Grants	30,549	30,549	32,686	32,686
Loans	80,574	63,067	99,355	77,777
Investments	2,576	-420	3,947	32
Total	<u>113,699</u>	<u>93,196</u>	<u>135,988</u>	<u>110,495</u>
Outstanding commitments at end-year	142,439		168,701	
Technical assistance expenditure	5,800		6,009	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Advisers: Colombo Plan	76	563	78	513
Other programmes	7	53	10	100
Educational personnel:				
Colombo Plan	85	685	102	766
Other programmes	134	734	108	706
Other operational personnel:				
Colombo Plan	94	558	65	442
O.S.A.S.	234	2,256	164	1,608
Other programmes	-	-	1	12
Trainees: Colombo Plan	989	4,763	915	4,748
Other programmes	260	535	223	525
Students: Colombo Plan	1,658	14,074	1,566	13,684
Other programmes	1,253	6,679	1,593	11,161

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 in 1971 showed a considerable increase of 25 per cent above the previous year's level, while technical assistance expenditure rose by almost 10 per cent grants and loans increased by almost 20 per cent, and investments were nearly double the previous year's level. Repayments of principal and interest payments on official loans and investments rose by over £5½ million compared with 1970, but the net financial flow, at £28 million, showed approximately the same percentage increase as gross flows. Commitments outstanding at

the beginning of 1972 amounted to £77 million, or £9 million higher than the year before. The share of non-project assistance in the total financial flow continued to fall, and amounted to 39 per cent of total in 1971. About a third of the non-project aid consisted of British grants and loans and Canadian grants for the purchase of current imports, including food aid and emergency and disaster relief, and of the remainder the largest item was Canadian loans for general development. The increase of 27 per cent in project aid was reflected in all sectors except multi-projects. The largest amounts went to the transport and communications and social infrastructure sectors, which each received about a quarter of the total project aid. The highest increase was in aid to industry, which grew from £2½ million, or 9 per cent of total, in 1970 to £5 million, or 15 per cent, in 1971 because of substantial rises in British loans and investments. Increases of over £1 million were also recorded by the agricultural and social infrastructure sectors. The greater expenditure on experts accounted for most of the rise in the value of technical assistance provided to African countries.

According to figures compiled by DAC, the net official flow of resources under DAC members' bilateral official development assistance programme and from multilateral agencies during 1970 to some African countries were \$US1.63 per head of the population for Nigeria, \$US6.13 for Kenya, \$US6.81 for Ghana and \$US4.12 for Tanzania.

### SCAAP

The Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan was initiated at a meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council in 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 advisers, experts, and operational personnel made available under SCAAP arrangements rose by 11 per cent to reach 790 in 1971, increases being recorded for all categories. For advisers the increase was mainly evident in the numbers in the power, transport and communications sector. As far as educational personnel are concerned the rise was due mainly to greater numbers of advisers and technical and vocational training teachers. The higher numbers employed in the agricultural sector accounted for most of the increase for operational personnel.

The number of trainees financed bilaterally under SCAAP arrangements showed a small decline between 1970 and 1971, but an increase of 7 per cent was recorded in the number of students.

### 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.

Most Commonwealth advisers to Africa are provided under SCAAP arrangements and very few under these various schemes. The number of operational personnel, both in education and other fields, has been declining in recent years, and this trend was continued in 1971. The most pronounced

decrease was in the number of non-educational operational personnel, which fell by 12 per cent because of fewer personnel under O.S.A.S. The number of educational personnel also declined, by about 3 per cent, as the reduction for teachers in primary and secondary schools was only partially offset by an increase in those teaching in universities and higher technical institutes.

The small number of trainees who are financed under arrangements other than SCAAP fell by 10 per cent during the year. The number of students, on the other hand, showed a very substantial increase of 45 per cent.

### All programmes in Africa

The total number of experts supplied by Commonwealth donors to Africa has been falling steadily since 1967, mainly because of a rundown in non-educational operational personnel. In 1971 the total number of experts was 7 per cent less than in the previous year. Advisers make up a very small percentage of experts in Africa, where most technical assistance personnel hold operational posts. The number of university and higher technical teachers continued to increase, but all other categories of teachers were lower than in 1970. Other operational personnel showed the largest decrease, both absolutely and in percentage terms, and in 1971 represented half of all experts, compared to two-thirds in 1966. The number of personnel in public administration has been falling consistently during the last four years, and showed the largest decrease during the year. Fewer personnel served in almost all sectors in 1971 compared to 1970.

The number of trainees was slightly lower than in the previous year. There were large decreases in those taking courses in health and the social services, but there were greater numbers in education, public administration and power, transport and communications, and these sectors now account for more than half of all trainees. There was, however, an increase of around 750 in the number of students financed. This was reflected in the much larger numbers studying education, social sciences, engineering and medicine. Smaller, but still significant, rises were recorded for natural sciences and agriculture.

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

	1970		1971	
	Gross	Net <u>a</u>	Gross	Net <u>a</u>
	£ thousand			
Financial flow				
Disbursements				
Grants	12,988	12,988	15,314	15,314
Loans	27,504	14,118	32,199	14,927
Investments	4,543	-4,191	8,712	-1,854
Total	<u>45,035</u>	<u>22,915</u>	<u>56,225</u>	<u>28,387</u>
Outstanding commitments at end-year	67,959		76,904	
Technical assistance expenditure	23,918		26,221	

a Net of amortization and interest payments.



	Number	Man- months	Number	Man- months
Advisers: SCAAP	296	2,177	325	2,517
Other programmes	17	79	23	216
Educational personnel:				
SCAAP	354	3,190	381	3,572
Other programmes	5,265	51,277	5,104	46,689
Other operational personnel:				
SCAAP	137	983	164	1,310
O.S.A.S.	5,838	58,443	5,049	50,062
Other programmes	704	6,820	719	6,441
Trainees: SCAAP	1,439	6,661	1,423	6,773
Other programmes	237	790	221	806
Students: SCAAP	1,587	12,022	1,702	12,623
Other programmes	1,411	8,182	2,051	13,137

### America

The total of intra-Commonwealth gross financial assistance going to Commonwealth countries in the Americas rose by 23 per cent in 1971 to £27½ million. After servicing payments on earlier official loans and investments are deducted, the net figure was slightly under £23 million. Outstanding gross commitments at the end of 1971 totalled £23 million, somewhat below the level at the beginning of the year. Only a minor increase was shown in grants, which fell from 52 per cent of total gross financial flows in 1970 to 44 per cent in 1971. Much higher increases were recorded in disbursements of loans and investments, which rose above the 1970 levels by 34 per cent and 51 per cent respectively. Non-project assistance, which had been declining as a proportion of the total flow in earlier years, increased by 85 per cent in 1971 and accounted for 18 per cent of the total, compared to 12 per cent in the previous year. Project assistance, at £22½ million, showed a much smaller rise of 15 per cent. Increases were recorded in all sectors other than multi-projects, with the largest rise in grants to the transport and communications sector. Technical assistance expenditure rose by more than a quarter in 1971 with the increase spread between the outlays on experts and those on students and trainees.

### Caribbean Technical Assistance Programme

Much of the assistance to Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean is provided under this programme. The number of experts made available in 1971 was about the same as in the previous year, although the amount of time each spent in the field is estimated to have risen, especially for advisers and other operational personnel. Operational personnel in education still represented the largest category of experts, although they made up a smaller proportion than in 1970.

The number of trainees financed under the Caribbean Technical Assistance Programme rose by 8 per cent between 1970 and 1971, and the number of students also increased, although by a smaller percentage. For students the duration of courses is estimated to be shorter than in previous years.

## Other programmes in America

Technical assistance is also provided under OSAS, British Council, Commonwealth Education Co-operation arrangements and through the Indian Scholarship Scheme. The total number of experts under these programmes showed little change between 1970 and 1971, the small increase in educational personnel being almost offset by fewer experts in other categories.

The number of trainees from the Caribbean under other programmes is very small but the total of students continues to grow.

## All programmes in America

The number of advisers and operational personnel in education serving in Commonwealth Caribbean countries have been increasing in recent years, whereas other operational personnel have steadily declined since 1966. Half the advisers work in the public administration and power, transport and communications sectors. Of the educational personnel, the most noticeable rise for the second year in succession was in the number of school teachers, while teachers in universities and higher technical institutions continued to decline. The downward trend in other operational personnel serving in the power, transport and communications and health sectors continued, but there were increases in personnel in public administration and in agriculture in 1971.

Since 1966 increasing numbers of trainees have been financed by Commonwealth donors and in 1971 over 600 took courses. More than half the trainees were in public administration and industry and mining, both of which took increased numbers in 1971. There was also a large increase in those taking courses in power, transport and communications, but there were fewer trainees in education. The upward trend in the number of students, which had been temporarily checked in 1970, was resumed in 1971 when more were studying social science, medicine and agriculture.

The total of intra-Commonwealth assistance to countries in America is summarised below:

	1970		1971	
	Gross	Net <u>a</u>	Gross	Net <u>a</u>
Financial flow				
Disbursements				
Grants	11,661	11,661	12,213	12,213
Loans	4,776	3,045	6,382	4,602
Investments	5,931	3,116	8,981	5,988
Total	<u>22,368</u>	<u>17,822</u>	<u>27,576</u>	<u>22,803</u>

a Net of amortization and interest payments.

Outstanding commitments at end-year	24,149		22,967	
Technical assistance expenditure	4,276		5,450	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Advisers: C.T.A.	117	719	127	1,052
Other programmes	4	28	1	1
Educational personnel:				
C.T.A.	160	1,418	156	1,392
Other programmes	189	1,420	197	1,351
Other operational personnel:				
C.T.A.	59	351	56	470
Other programmes	283	2,664	273	2,401
Trainees: C.T.A.	530	3,031	572	3,402
Other programmes	29	56	35	79
Students: C.T.A.	413	3,278	431	3,176
Other programmes	347	1,902	411	2,648

### Europe

Total disbursements of financial assistance to Malta, Cyprus and Gibraltar rose by more than 30 per cent to £10.9 million in 1971, as the small decrease in grants was more than offset by loans of almost £3 million to Malta. However, Malta also made a large repayment of principal on a previous loan, so that the net flow of assistance to Commonwealth countries in Europe amounted to £4.3 million, compared to £7.5 million in 1970. Commitments fell from £24.2 million at the beginning of 1971 to £4.6 million at the beginning of 1972.

Technical assistance receipts remained small in 1971. The number of experts fell to 119 compared from 157 in the previous year, largely because of a substantial decrease in educational personnel. Among the other experts, 14 helped in the health sector, 13 in public administration and 9 in power, transport and communications. The number of trainees financed by donor countries in 1971 increased slightly to 67, and the number of students also increased, from 243 in 1970 to 262 in 1971. The largest number of students took courses in education and there was also a considerable number studying engineering.

### Oceania

The greater part of the assistance going to Commonwealth countries in this region consists of grant aid from Australia to Papua-New Guinea, which in 1971 amounted to over £52½ million. In addition Australia has also begun to give loans to Papua-New Guinea, which amounted to £2.6 million in 1970 and rose to £5.6 million in 1971. Australia also provides assistance to other countries in Oceania, as do Britain, New Zealand and India. The intra-Commonwealth flow of financial aid fell from £70 million to £66 million in 1971. Excluding Australian grants and loans to Papua-New Guinea, almost half of the total gross aid in 1971 was project aid, of which about two-fifths went to the social infrastructure sector, and over a quarter was for multi-projects. Most non-project assistance was given for budgetary

support. Expenditure on technical assistance, other than that provided by Australia to Papua-New Guinea, increased by about 13 per cent, the largest rise being in the expenditure on experts. The total number of experts rose to 1,133 because of increases in all categories of teachers. The numbers of advisers and other operational personnel were about the same as in 1970. Trainees also showed little change but student numbers fell by 5 per cent.

## CHAPTER VI

### COUNTRIES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE

The previous chapter dealt with the flow of intra-Commonwealth assistance on a regional basis and by programme. This chapter deals with the assistance received by individual Commonwealth countries and gives a short summary of recent economic progress, development objectives and policies for each. The statistical tables included in the country studies are based on information provided by the supplying country, supplemented in some instances by data from the receiving country. The countries are dealt with in alphabetical order within regions.

#### INDIA

The mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74), published by the Indian Planning Commission, reveals that the national income at constant prices increased by 5.3 per cent in 1969-70 and 4.8 per cent in 1970-71 as against 5.6 per cent average annual growth rate envisaged in the Plan. The rate of growth is estimated to have further slowed down in 1971-72 as resources were greatly strained by the influx of refugees, natural calamities afflicting several parts of the country and the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan in December. In addition to the failure to maintain the Fourth Plan overall growth target, sectoral contributions to the growth of the national income are not proceeding as envisaged in the Plan. While the output of food grains increased sharply in the earlier years of the Plan period, it is not expected that the Plan targets will be achieved. Commercial crops have shown an uneven performance and the manufacturing sector has fallen considerably behind the Plan targets.

The appraisal has led to a significant scaling down of investment and output targets. It is now estimated that only about half the Plan investment of Rs159,000 million would actually have taken place by the end of March 1972, which was the end of the Plan's third year. Moreover, the United States and Japan suspended distribution of direct financial aid to India on the outbreak of war with Pakistan and all economic ministries were instructed in January 1972 to reformulate their economic development planning on the assumptions that a resumption of aid from the United States will not be sought; that this will accelerate the decline in trade with the United States and the increase in trade with the USSR and Eastern Europe; and that India will have a continuing commitment to help restore the economy of Bangladesh. However, when the Plan was first formulated, emphasis was placed on mobilising internal resources so that dependence on foreign aid could be reduced significantly and it was recognised that high rates of export growth and savings along with reasonable price stability were prerequisites for the success of the plan.

Although the trade deficit widened in 1971 due to a slowdown in the growth of exports and a very large increase in imports, which had been held in strict check for three years, the reserves remained at an all-time peak approximating six months of imports. The nominal increase in the dollar value was, however, partly accounted for by the revaluation of gold and

IMF drawing rights following December's alteration of the American exchange rate. The reserves are likely to come under increasing pressure as imports and debt servicing are expected to rise still further. India's gross aid receipts from all donors have fallen steadily over the past five years from about \$1,600 million to less than \$1,000 million and net receipts from \$1,200 million to \$400 million. Debt servicing is expected to rise from the present equivalent of 28 per cent of export earnings to a peak of about 30 per cent in the two financial years that began on April 1st, 1972.

Gross financial aid from other Commonwealth countries to India showed a less pronounced increase in 1971 than in the previous year, with grants actually showing a small decline, as reductions in food aid from Britain and Canada were not offset by increases from other sources. Besides food aid, Canada provided grants for electricity generation and agriculture;

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	1,697	701	42,216	60,230	26,594	40,624	867	1,132
Canada	20,860	20,551	23,103	24,597	23,096	24,590	265	407
Australia	1,320	2,060	-	-	-	-	202	274
New Zealand	200	234	-	-	-	-	32	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,077</b>	<b>23,546</b>	<b>65,319</b>	<b>84,827</b>	<b>49,690</b>	<b>65,214</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>1,855</b>

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	57	289	67	269	215	598	246	823	732	3,441	855	5,494
Canada	3	5	..	..	57	373	80	476	62	283	64	542
Australia	7	27	7	53	157	687	100	372	15	135	24	224
New Zealand	1	12	2	14	22	77	10	70	5	54	3	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>3,913</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>6,283</b>

Year	£ thousand				Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	26,506	45,410	..	1,136	98	556	548	2,428	505	3,363
1968	21,754	54,167	32,613	1,150	67	431	474	1,888	517	3,381
1969	21,770	42,204	20,481	1,275	76	518	452	1,996	504	3,588
1970	24,077	65,319	49,690	1,366	68	333	451	1,735	814	3,913
1971	23,546	34,827	65,214	1,855	76	336	436	1,741	946	6,283

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

the latter sector also received grants from Australia. The loan component of the British aid showed a further substantial increase and there was also a modest rise in Canadian loans. Debt repayments to Britain and Canada increased appreciably but the net inflow of loans was still higher than in previous years. Most of the Canadian and British loans were required for current imports but £4 million of the Canadian aid and £10.5 million of the British aid was devoted to development in the transport, communications, energy and manufacturing sectors.

There was a marked increase in technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries for India reflecting mainly the continuing rise in the number of students financed and in the average man-months for which each student was assisted. The greatest numbers of the students were in the fields of engineering, medical sciences, social sciences, education and agriculture. The number of advisers and other experts showed a modest increase though the average man-months financed was not significantly different from the low level of the previous year. Most of the increase in the experts category was in educational personnel whose share in the total exceeded 65 per cent. The non-educational personnel were again divided in a large number of fields, the more important ones being agriculture, health services, industry, mining, handicrafts, power, transport and communications. These sectors also remained prominent among trainees whose numbers declined, though there was a small increase in the total man-months financed.

Looking at the picture of intra-Commonwealth aid to India over the past five years, it is apparent that financial aid, both on a gross and net basis, has recovered from the low level to which it fell in 1969; in 1971 net assistance was over twice as great. It is also clear that this movement has been brought about by higher disbursements from loans as grants have remained comparatively steady. There has been an upward trend in the value of technical assistance provided mainly due to the larger number of students financed. The number of advisers and other experts has fluctuated from year to year and the average time served has declined, while there has been a downward trend in the number of trainees financed.

## MALAYSIA

In 1971 the gross national product of Malaysia is estimated to have increased by nearly 5 per cent as compared with 6.3 per cent in the previous year and the target rate of 6.5 per cent for the Second Five Year Plan (1971-75). The slowing down of the economy was largely due to the sluggishness of world demand brought about by the disturbed economic and monetary situation. The Second Plan's over-all target, virtually the same as the rate achieved during the previous five years, reflects the emphasis which is being placed on the income distribution and employment objectives. The Plan also aims at equalising the geographic distribution of industry and increasing the share of wealth held by Malays.

Since 1969 Malaysia's trade surplus has been falling. This is partly the result of the depressed export prices and partly of a fast expansion of imports because of the rapid rise in investment. In 1971 the trade surplus was reduced considerably as exports fell but imports

increased by 3.5 per cent compared with the levels of the previous year. However, exports are expected to grow on average by 4.6 per cent annually for the duration of the Second Plan and the imports are forecast to show only a modest increase; the recent fall in trade surplus would thus be halted. The trade surplus has continued to offset a deficit on the invisible account which results from heavy outgoings for freight, insurance, interest and dividend payments. The strength of the reserves has been therefore maintained and registered a bigger increase in 1971 than in the previous year due mainly to a significant inflow of long-term capital.

There was a modest rise in gross financial aid to Malaysia from other Commonwealth countries as a substantial increase in grants was partly offset by declines in loans and investments. Net flows remained approximately at their 1970 level as repayments, particularly in respect of

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
	1970	1971	Gross		Net		Gross		Net		1970	1971
			1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971		
Britain	56	895	3,677	2,862	2,966	2,307	1,371	1,108	-1,284	-2,189	1,434	1,095
Canada	102	181	290	765	299	752	-	-	-	-	510	427
Australia	864	982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545	529
New Zealand	5	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233	335
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	(46)
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>3,967</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>-1,284</b>	<b>-2,189</b>	<b>2,769</b>	<b>2,436</b>

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	300	2,642	221	1,980	133	376	123	374	269	1,435	336	2,164
Canada	28	299	36	287	48	263	25	212	146	1,282	125	1,322
Australia	48	318	31	235	53	298	96	540	450	4,440	360	3,626
New Zealand	20	210	18	171	65	501	56	377	147	1,618	150	1,760
India	6	(62)	(6)	(62)	73	(145)	(42)	(84)	63	684	72	772
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	119	8	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>(3,531)</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>(1,584)</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>(1,587)</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>9,578</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>9,740</b>

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	3,774	-	-	718	..	3,295	(663)	6,298	378	(2,172)	1,273	(13,230)
1968	4,172	1,937	1,045	2,286	-623	3,474	389	5,668	526	(2,387)	1,160	10,476
1969	800	1,554	675	964	-679	2,725	507	4,632	330	(1,321)	1,101	10,534
1970	1,027	3,967	3,255	1,371	-1,284	2,769	402	3,531	372	1,584	1,087	9,578
1971	2,130	3,627	3,059	1,108	-2,189	2,436	312	2,735	342	(1,587)	1,051	9,740

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.



investments were also higher. Grant aid from all sources increased and was mostly used for transport, communications and social infrastructure with a small allocation for agriculture and industry. A similar pattern of utilisation was evident in loan disbursements from Britain while nearly three-quarters of the Canadian loan was meant for agriculture. New CDC investments benefited agriculture, multi-projects, industry and housing sectors though there was a substantial net outflow due to repayments on earlier loans.

Technical assistance expenditure in 1971 by other Commonwealth countries for Malaysia was appreciably lower than in the previous year with falls recorded for all categories. The total of advisers and other experts was 90 fewer than in 1970, the greatest decline being in the number of operational personnel whose proportion fell from about two-thirds of all experts and advisers in 1970 to about three-fifths in 1971. All the major fields, i.e. public administration, power, transport and communications and health services shared in the decrease in the number of experts. Educational personnel, on the other hand, showed a small increase. Traineeships continued to be sponsored in every field with increased concentration in public administration, power, transport and education. Most of the students financed were in the fields of engineering, natural sciences, agriculture, education and medical sciences.

Over the past five years gross financial assistance provided to Malaysia by other Commonwealth countries has shown no discernible trend. After falling to a very low level in 1969 it partially recovered in following two years. Net flows moved similarly and in 1971 were well under half the gross level. There has been underlying downward trend in technical assistance expenditure in the past three years. The number of advisers and other experts provided has fallen sharply and in 1971 was under half the figure for five years earlier and the total of students financed has also shown a downward trend and, apart from a large increase in 1968, the number of trainees has shown comparatively little variation over the years.

## SINGAPORE

On the basis of preliminary estimates the G.N.P. at current prices rose by about 14 per cent in 1971 compared with about 15 per cent in each of the three preceding years. The main spur to economic growth continued to be the rapid expansion in the manufacturing sector. Besides new oil refineries, large new factories are planned by a number of international companies, indicating the success of the policy of attracting advanced technology industries. Progress is also being made in encouraging tourism and in developing Singapore as a major financial centre in South East Asia.

The Government's development estimates for 1972-73 show an increase of S\$115 million over the budget estimate of S\$636 million in 1971-72. As in previous years, a large part of this expenditure will be financed by domestic non-bank resources and the remainder by foreign loans and grants, current budget surplus and also possibly by some use of the Government's accumulated domestic and foreign assets. About 46 per cent of the proposed development outlays will be directly incurred by the Government and the remainder will be lent out to the various statutory bodies and the private sector industrial and commercial establishments. Defence

works will absorb about 17 per cent of the total, and the education, public health and social services will account for 5 per cent. The remainder will go to finance projects in the transport, communications and land development sectors.

Despite a further increase in its trade deficit, Singapore's foreign exchange reserves rose by S\$826 million to S\$4,109 million between 1970 and 1971 because of large invisible earnings and capital inflows, especially private long-term foreign investment.

The flow of official funds, on a gross basis, from Britain to Singapore showed an appreciable reduction in 1971 as only CDC investments increased. As repayments of interest and principal were higher than in

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	1,493	1,150	4,944	4,435	4,757	4,246	1,153	1,700	1,077	1,406	286	375
Canada	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217	170
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	309
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	80
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	(13)
Total	1,495	1,150	4,944	4,435	4,757	4,246	1,153	1,700	1,077	1,406	862	947

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	62	441	57	531	35	107	29	93	173	1,258	200	1,433
Canada	7	48	12	109	36	320	29	319	88	693	79	685
Australia	28	73	16	57	80	481	67	492	147	1,243	127	1,277
New Zealand	2	24	4	24	27	171	17	107	43	435	52	502
India	2	24	-	-	5	(10)	6	(12)	27	306	(29)	(332)
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	101	610	89	721	184	(1,091)	148	(1,023)	478	3,935	487	4,229

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	1,574	-	-	280	..	612	82	677	117	(797)	394	(3,530)
1968	225	284	95	211	211	804	85	(592)	150	(1,168)	414	3,665
1969	1,130	3,054	2,690	1,053	931	835	89	698	180	1,100	439	3,933
1970	1,495	4,944	4,757	1,153	1,077	862	101	610	184	(1,091)	478	3,935
1971	1,150	4,435	4,246	1,700	1,406	947	89	721	148	(1,023)	487	4,229

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

the previous year the decline in net inflows was even more pronounced. While the education and housing sectors remained important recipients of British assistance, £1.8 million were provided for transport development. There was also a shift in investments from manufacturing to energy and multi project sectors.

Technical assistance expenditure for Singapore increased in 1971 as more students were assisted and the man-months financed for a smaller number of advisers and experts showed a marked increase. The fall in the number of experts and advisers reflected the fact that operational personnel were at an unusually high level in the previous year due to an extraordinary provision of 23 operational personnel in health services. Other advisers and experts in both the educational and non-educational categories showed small increases in 1971, the former category constituting nearly 60 per cent of the total. There was a further increase in the number of trainees taking courses in power, transport and communications which was not, however, big enough to offset decreases in most other categories particularly trade, banking and insurance. Among the total of students financed, which was 2 per cent higher than in 1970, courses in engineering, medical sciences and education continued to attract the largest number.

Looking at the latest five-year period, flows of intra-Commonwealth financial assistance, which are almost wholly from Britain, have been much higher in the second half of the period than in the first half. Expenditure on technical assistance received by Singapore has shown an upward trend. However, the number of advisers and other experts, apart from the high figure in 1970, has shown little variation but the upward movement in the total of trainees financed was checked in 1971. On the other hand, the number of students financed has risen continuously.

#### SRI LANKA (CEYLON)

In 1971 the growth of national output slowed down to less than 1 per cent from about 4 per cent in 1970 and 5 per cent in 1969. The slack is attributed to the internal difficulties during the second quarter of the year, the poor performance of agriculture and the steep fall in world rubber prices. The resulting scarcity of foreign exchange led the Government to curb further the imports of essential raw materials which, in its turn, affected the expansion of domestic industry and commerce. Despite a further contraction in the trade deficit, Ceylon's balance of payments difficulties were aggravated by another big increase in repayments of short-term debts. The enlarged current account deficit of Rs1,353 million was partly financed by an increase in foreign aid, including a cash loan from China and partly by a greater use of cash credits to finance imports. These credits increased to the equivalent of almost 30 per cent of the country's imports bill from about 20 per cent in 1970 and 7 per cent in 1969. The debt servicing burden has increased from 10 per cent of export earnings in 1968 to 16 per cent in 1971.

The Five-year Plan (1972-76) has set an ambitious target of raising the country's rate of economic growth to over 6 per cent a year from about 4.5 per cent in the five years to 1971 and about 3.5 per cent over the decade to 1967. Employment is to be provided for another 810,000 persons. Other principal objectives of the Plan include a substantial expansion of export earnings, mainly by the promotion of new exports based on the

manufacture or part-manufacture of local materials; virtual self-sufficiency in food; and a six-fold increase in tourism, implying about 220,000 visitors in 1976.

The Plan envisages a total investment of about R.15,000 million, 10 per cent of which is expected to be financed by net inflows from abroad. In fact the gross inflows of foreign funds would have to be considerably higher than in recent years even though the ratio of domestic savings is expected to increase from 12.5 per cent to 17 per cent of gross domestic product. The private sector is expected to finance 76 per cent of the total investment and its role is particularly stressed in four main areas: the improvement in the level of efficiency of the estate sector in tea, rubber and coconut; the major contribution towards the creation of a new export

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
	1970	1971	Gross		Net		1970	1971
			1970	1971	1970	1971		
Britain	956	993	3,211	4,585	2,941	4,280	376	396
Canada	2,310	1,334	1,145	930	1,137	922	85	69
Australia	384	423	-	-	-	-	92	90
New Zealand	49	-	-	-	-	-	19	18
India	-	-	1,988	951	1,487	291	16	(22)
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,699</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>6,466</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>5,493</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>598</b>

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	40	254	39	247	119	345	77	345	306	1,783	439	2,808
Canada	2	20	1	11	17	116	14	94	26	171	30	240
Australia	4	24	1	12	38	183	50	206	26	221	31	260
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	9	46	2	10	10	110	12	97
India	1	12	(6)	(62)	17	(34)	18	(36)	38	406	(32)	(358)
Singapore	-	-	-	-	9	26	9	41	1	6	1	12
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>(47)</b>	<b>(332)</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>(751)</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>(732)</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>3,775</b>

Year	£ thousand				Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	1,843	5,957	..	578	(52)	330	235	869	(250)	(1,632)
1968	1,371	4,456	3,230	555	50	300	232	(854)	295	2,220
1969	1,462	5,567	4,765	662	70	357	278	(1,123)	316	2,423
1970	3,699	6,344	5,565	589	47	310	210	(751)	407	2,697
1971	2,750	6,466	5,493	598	(47)	(332)	170	(732)	545	3,775

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

sector; the success of the whole tourist programme; and the development of the residential construction sector. At the same time the various Government agencies will increase their participation by indicating in detail the major branches of activities to be undertaken by the private sector and by co-ordinating activities between public and private enterprises.

The flows of financial assistance from other Commonwealth countries to Sri Lanka declined appreciably, on both a gross and a net basis, in 1971. After a substantial increase in grant aid in 1970, disbursements were much smaller, mainly due to a reduction in the Canadian food aid. Practically all grants, which amounted to £2,750,000, were in the form of food aid with only £92,000 provided for projects in agriculture and transport. Loans also showed a much smaller increase than in the previous year. With the exception of a British loan of £50,000 for communications, all the loans were used to finance current imports.

Following the sharp decline in the previous year, the value of technical assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries to Sri Lanka showed some recovery in 1971. The number of advisers and experts remained the same as in 1970 but the total of man-months financed showed a small increase. The number of primary and secondary teachers increased from 8 to 12 and 2 teachers were provided in the field of vocational training; the total number of educational personnel remained unchanged as there were reductions in other types. A decrease of 4 in operational personnel was compensated by an equal increase in non-educational advisers. There was a decline of 40 in the number of trainees financed. Public administration, power, transport and education were the most frequent choices for trainees with significant numbers in economic planning, industry, health and social services. The upward trend in students financed continued with medical sciences and engineering continuing to attract most, while social sciences, agriculture and economics were also well represented.

Looking at the five year period 1967 to 1971, the upward movement in total financial assistance was checked in 1971 while there has been a decline in technical assistance expenditure from the high level reached in 1969. Apart from a high figure in 1969, the number of advisers and other experts has shown very little change but the number of trainees financed appears to be declining. On the other hand, the total of students financed has shown a marked upward trend and in 1971 was over double that for five years earlier.

## BOTSWANA

The National Development Plan for 1970-75 aims at a high real G.D.P. growth rate of 15 per cent per annum. Most of this growth is expected to come from an improvement in the quality and quantity of beef and from mining, especially the newly established copper/nickel and diamond mines. To this end, almost half (48 per cent) of the present total planned expenditure has been allocated to the Shashi complex involving a dam, thermal power station and new township centering around the copper/nickel deposits at Selebi-Pikwe. A similar, though smaller, infrastructural project has been planned for the Orapa diamond mine. The Plan emphasises not only infrastructure for mining, but generally, since a further 30 per cent of the expenditure has been earmarked for public works, roads and

communications. A further 7½ and 6 per cent have been allocated respectively to agricultural veterinary services and water supplies relative to the general improvement in live-stock quality. Botswana has been receiving an annual grant-in-aid from Britain to balance its recurrent budget but the need for these grants is expected to progressively decline as prospective resources from mining begin to accrue and revenue from the revised Customs Union Agreement with South African increases. In fact, the country aims at budgetary self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period. However, with regard to financing the capital budget, a large shortfall appears to exist, part of which will be met by mobilising local savings, and the remainder, involving substantial sums, sought from external sources. Finance has already been made available from several external sources for the Shashi Complex.

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	1,856	862	362	2,828	217	2,684	-	-	-155	-147	577	714
Canada	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	10
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	1,856	868	362	2,828	217	2,684	-	-	-155	-147	609	732

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	323	2,703	305	3,045	18	60	22	78	21	122	39	175
Canada	1	2	2	16	8	32	3	27	-	-	-	-
Australia	1	12	1	12	8	45	4	30	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	1	12	1	10	-	-	-	-
Total	325	2,717	308	3,073	35	149	30	145	21	122	39	175

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	4,395	443	..	326	..	435	258	2,490	31	104	6	18
1968	5,239	138	-6	-	-186	444	272	2,564	19	57	10	64
1969	4,184	143	-1	-	-168	562	324	2,882	23	84	17	59
1970	1,856	362	217	-	-155	609	325	2,717	35	149	21	122
1971	868	2,828	2,684	-	-147	732	308	3,073	30	145	39	175

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

The level of total gross financial assistance to Botswana, virtually all from Britain, recovered somewhat from the marked decline of 1970. However, the aid pattern is changing with loans now forming a much larger proportion of the total compared to grants, which have declined steadily following Botswana's reduced dependence on British budgetary grants-in-aid. The increased British loans were almost exclusively earmarked for projects in the fields of transport, public building, education and other social infrastructure. Again, in 1971, there was a large net outflow from previous investments.

Expenditure on technical assistance by other Commonwealth countries continued to increase in 1971. Although the actual number of advisers and other experts was reduced, the average length of their stay increased, averaging ten months, compared to just over eight months in the previous year. Well over half the total expenditure on technical assistance consisted of British support for OSAS advisers in the fields of public administration (84 experts), agriculture (70), education (45), power, transport and communications (34), economic planning (20) and health (19) as well as smaller numbers in other fields. Despite the fact that the number of trainees being financed by Britain rose, mainly trainees under the SCAAP programme in public administration (10), health (4) and power (3), the number of trainees being financed by Canada and Australia was halved, so that there was an overall reduction in numbers, compared to 1970. However, there was a significant increase in the number of students; these were entirely British educated and comprised mainly students in education (15) under the C.E.C. and other programmes, and social science students (12) taking courses under the SCAAP and British Council programmes.

The table covering the five year period shows the reduction in grant aid in recent years and the fact that there has been no new C.D.C. investment since 1967 while amortization and interest on earlier investment remains substantial. There has been an upward trend in expenditure on technical assistance. The rise in the total of advisers and other experts was halted in 1971 as was that in the number of trainees financed but there has been a strong upward trend in the number of students over the five-year period.

## EAST AFRICA

Part of the assistance provided by Commonwealth countries is to East Africa in general, much of it through the Common Services Organisation, and cannot be apportioned to individual countries. In 1971, there was a large increase in loan disbursements to East Africa, and although principal and interest repayments on former British loans remained at a high level, in net terms, loan disbursements increased from an outflow of some £420,000 in 1970 to a total inflow of about £2.5 million in 1971. A large proportion of this increase resulted from a £3 million loan from Canada for general non-project development. Britain provided the remaining £948,000 as project aid for transport development.

Technical assistance expenditure continued to increase in 1971, following greater outlays by Britain (the main supplier of technical assistance), Canada and Australia. However, the number of British experts and advisers declined markedly following the virtual discontinuation of providing

educational personnel to East Africa in general. About 85 per cent of the experts in East Africa were concentrated in the power, transport and communications sector while most of the increased number of trainees took courses in these subjects. Other trainees went on courses in public administration and industry while the majority of students were studying engineering, economics and agriculture.

Looking at the longer-term, there was a net outflow of finance in each of the years 1968-70 but there was a substantial inflow last year. The value of technical assistance provided by Commonwealth countries to East Africa in general has shown an upward trend even though the number of advisers and other experts has fallen very markedly since 1968. On the other hand, the number of students financed has risen markedly but for trainees the sharp fall recorded in 1968 was not made good until 1971.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
	1970	1971	Gross		Net		1970	1971
			1970	1971	1970	1971		
Britain	-	-	195	984	-1,443	-510	2,340	2,603
Canada	-	21	1,022	3,041	1,022	3,041	186	420
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7
<b>Total</b>	-	21	1,217	4,025	-421	2,531	2,529	3,030

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,040	10,356	840	8,538	68	438	79	407	54	383	63	403
Canada	26	196	43	393	11	77	9	72	-	-	10	61
Australia	-	-	-	-	9	63	10	40	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1,066	10,552	883	8,931	88	578	98	519	54	383	73	464

Year	£ thousand			Number and man-months financed						
	Grants	Loans		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	61	1,899	..	2,204	1,228	13,732	97	606	41	413
1968	7	639	-675	2,355	1,594	16,252	84	560	47	354
1969	5	-	-1,391	2,390	1,443	12,349	87	599	51	373
1970	-	1,217	-421	2,529	1,066	10,552	88	578	54	383
1971	21	4,025	2,531	3,030	883	8,931	98	519	73	464

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.



## THE GAMBIA

The economy of the Gambia is essentially dependent on agriculture and fishing, with groundnuts the predominant cash crop, contributing 90 per cent of the country's exports and employing 85 per cent of its population. With the economy so dependent on a single primary product, its yearly performance consequently reflects prevailing conditions in the world's oil and fats market, over which the country has little or no control. The Gambia's Third Development Programme (1971/72-1973/74) attacks this problem by emphasising diversity of agricultural output - into, for example rice and fodder crops - and intensification of production through the use of better seeds, fertilisers, mechanical equipment adapted to local conditions, and especially, to improved educational and extension services. In addition, the proposed new Commercial Development Bank is expected to create an Agricultural Credit Fund to supply credit to be co-ordinated with the extension effort. Expenditure on the agricultural sector has risen from 12 per cent in the previous Programme to 22 per cent (D4.4 million out of a total D21 million expenditure) in the current Programme. Furthermore, this amount excludes expenditure on the extension service, which is financed from the recurrent budget.

By sector, communications is expected to receive the largest share (D10.6 million) of total expenditure, although much of the improvement in communications will benefit the agricultural sector, e.g. improved river and road communications related to rural development and marketing. About half of this figure will go towards improvements to Bathurst port, the country's major export outlet. A further D3.6 million has been allocated to the service sector, most of which has been earmarked for education, with the remainder going to government administration and health and a further D 155,000 has been set aside as equity for the new Commercial Development Bank. Investment in public utilities and construction is relatively small (D1.6 million), being hampered to some extent by a shortage of skilled manpower.

Finance for the development budget is expected to come largely from the United Kingdom, D11.3 million, out of a total of D21 million, while the I.D.A., for the first time, is expected to provide D 6.8 million, of which D4.4 million will go towards the Port Development Project. Local funds are expected to provide D2.45 million.

The flow of official funds to the Gambia from other Commonwealth countries, although higher than in 1970 remained small. Again, no grants were made, but loan disbursements from Britain, being exclusively for project aid, increased substantially. Investment funds, destined largely for the service industries, rose from near zero levels to £127,000.

Technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries recovered in 1971. Most of this assistance was again supplied by Britain, who provided fewer experts than in 1970, but increased its support for trainees and students. The experts were mainly engaged in education (24), power (11), agriculture (9), health and commerce. Of the trainees, most were trained by Britain under SCAAP arrangements, taking courses, in the main, in power, transport and communications, public administration

and commerce. There was an appreciable rise in the number of student places supplied by Britain; Gambian students in Britain financed under SCAAP, C.E.C. and British Council programmes mainly studied education (35), social sciences (18), engineering (11) and agriculture (5).

In 1968 over £1 million of financial assistance were provided to the Gambia but by 1971 the gross figure was only a little over £30,000 and the net figure some £235,000. There has been no discernible trend in the level of technical assistance expenditure. However, the number of advisers and other experts provided has declined continuously in recent years but more trainees and students have been financed.

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	-	Cr. 151	230	333	183	263	-	127	-	125	167	274
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	4
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	11
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Total	-	Cr. 151	230	333	183	263	-	127	-	125	200	291

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	80	688	65	606	26	118	33	158	72	372	86	537
Canada	1	7	-	-	4	12	-	-	(5)	(23)	2	20
Australia	-	-	-	-	4	28	4	18	8	83	6	72
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	2	17
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	(6)	-	-	-	-
Total	81	695	65	606	34	158	40	182	87	502	96	646

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	475	27	-	-	-	313	87	824	23	97	76	564
1968	14	1,007	1,004	-	-	195	82	747	31	154	72	507
1969	cr. 132	780	761	-	-	300	78	727	32	136	73	541
1970	-	230	183	-	-	201	81	695	34	158	87	502
1971	cr. 151	333	263	127	125	291	65	606	40	182	96	646

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

## GHANA

The Ghana One-year Development Plan (1970/71) aiming at a growth rate of 5 per cent, was disrupted by a severe set-back in 1971, when world cocoa prices slumped (cocoa being the mainstay of the economy, providing about 60 per cent of total exports). This resulted in a trade deficit of N¢ 62.7 million and led to a massive 48.6 per cent devaluation of the cedi (readjusted upwards by 42 per cent in the following February). The pervasive problems of slow growth in agricultural output, shortages of foreign exchange and skilled labour remained, and this situation in no way assisted the position with regard to Ghana's large external debt. A mini-budget introduced in February revised the import licensing system making it more restrictive and cut the current budget by ¢65 million by curtailing all projects which were not directly productive or essential. In the Governments' White Paper outlining economic policy for 1972-74, growth in the agricultural sector is heavily stressed with the object of becoming self-sufficient in essential foodstuffs (especially rice, sugar, maize and cassava); providing raw materials for industry (such as cotton, kenaf and oilpalm); and producing additional cash crops for export (pineapple, ginger, avocado, pepper): this is to be carried out under a special "Feed Yourself Operation". The Government is assisting production by waiving customs duty on agricultural machinery, reducing bank interest rates on agricultural loans and completing storage facilities begun earlier. Under this programme, the Government is also to make farm-land available to the unemployed in an attempt to redress the urban unemployment situation. The cocoa industry, under pressure from competitive producers such as Nigeria, is to be streamlined and expanded with new marketing headquarters in London. Other sectors of the economy to be expanded are forestry, mining, particularly bauxite and limestone, and tourism, which is being re-organised and a new five-year development plan for tourism is being implemented.

The flow of official Commonwealth aid to Ghana in 1971 rose to over £8 million gross and £7.8 million net (after allowing for repayments on earlier loans and investments). Over 90 per cent of the grant disbursements, which increased sharply, consisted of food aid from Canada, which also provided a further £74,000 in grants and £695,000 in loans towards project aid for electricity generation. The entire loan disbursements from Britain were devoted to non-project aid to finance current imports and programmes. Although still comparatively small, C.D.C. investments more than doubled over the previous year, concentrating solely on the manufacturing industries.

Technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries fell below the 1970 level, the main donors being Britain and Canada, with Australia, India and New Zealand contributing further by financing smaller numbers of trainees and students. Educational personnel provided by Britain and Canada accounted for much of the total assistance, although the numbers supplied (420) were fewer than in 1970 (457). Most of these experts were provided by Britain under BESS arrangements and by Canada under the SCAAP programme. The other non-educational experts were employed in all sectors of the economy, with concentrations in agriculture, public administration, health and power, transport and communications. The number of trainees financed by Commonwealth countries also declined slightly; most of the trainees were financed under the British SCAAP programme in the field of social services, engineering, education and

agriculture. However, student numbers rose appreciably and were mainly studying education, medicine, engineering, social sciences and agriculture.

Looking at the table covering the five year period, it is clear that grants have increased substantially in the most recent two years and by 1971 were around double the average for 1967-69. Loan disbursements have been substantial since 1968. The long-term upward trend in the value of technical assistance provided to Ghana was checked in 1971 but this did not affect the number of students financed which has risen continuously in recent years. The number of advisers and other experts provided and the total of trainees financed, which were at peak levels in 1969, have declined appreciably in subsequent years.

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	-	-	4,400	5,610	4,034	5,250	155	371	100	291	932	894
Canada	1,044	1,510	525	752	525	725	-	-	-	-	990	897
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	66
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>6,362</b>	<b>4,559</b>	<b>6,002</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>1,901</b>

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	466	4,643	436	3,057	161	611	138	507	290	1,709	380	2,385
Canada	84	830	75	716	40	260	29	250	110	1,094	117	1,182
Australia	-	-	1	9	10	35	19	60	24	242	22	190
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	34
India	-	-	1	12	15	(30)	22	(44)	4	29	2	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>5,473</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>3,794</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>(939)</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>3,074</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>3,776</b>

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	740	30	..	-	-	1,144	525	4,709	173	(837)	271	(2,152)
1968	823	5,083	4,639	600	579	1,577	544	5,531	223	(1,068)	344	2,460
1969	769	4,824	4,458	-	-69	1,891	600	5,764	233	832	392	2,885
1970	1,044	4,925	4,559	155	100	1,993	550	5,473	227	(939)	428	3,074
1971	1,510	6,362	6,002	371	291	1,901	513	3,794	208	861	524	3,776

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

## KENYA

The basic strategy of the Second Development Plan 1970-74 lies in creating a rapid expansion in rural incomes to offset the past imbalances between the relatively high urban and low rural incomes, which in turn, have led to increased urban unemployment. The public investment programme is geared to raising the standard of rural living by raising the levels of health and education services in rural areas, improving the secondary road system and the rural water and electricity supplies. The Plan envisages a real annual average growth of G.D.P. of 6.7 per cent, while allowing for a high population increase of some 3 per cent per annum. Trade and transport are expected to contribute over a quarter of this growth, while agriculture and manufacturing are both expected to contribute about 20 per cent. Total gross fixed capital formation is expected to increase by an average 9 per cent per annum to a total of £K682 million over the Plan period; of this, public investment should account for about one-third and will concentrate on providing basic infrastructure (particularly for transport) and social services. Almost half the combined private and public investment will be absorbed by transport and communications (20 per cent), manufacturing (15 per cent) and agriculture (12 per cent). Manufacturing output is expected to double over an eight-year period, although this growth will depend largely on the level of private investment. Tourism is also expected to expand rapidly and to achieve a doubling of its foreign exchange earnings over the Plan period.

Taxation will be used as an additional instrument to achieve a more equitable distribution of wealth between rural and urban areas, and at the same time, government aims to raise sufficient revenue to cover recurrent surplus so as to finance about 11 per cent of the planned public development expenditure. External aid is expected to make up about 50 per cent of the required plan finance, while the rest would be met from domestic borrowings.

Estimates for 1972/73 indicate that many of the planned growth targets may be exceeded. Real G.D.P. is expected to increase by as much as 8 to 10 per cent, with agricultural production growing by 15 per cent and manufacturing output increasing substantially following the high levels of investment recorded over the past year. Development estimates for 1972/73 anticipate expenditure to be well in excess of that planned.

In net terms, total financial assistance to Kenya provided by other Commonwealth countries amounted to only £1.6 million or less than a quarter of the total in gross terms (both net and gross totals being appreciably lower than those of the previous year). This was due to the very high level of reverse flows resulting from repayments of principal and interest on former loans and investments, which are currently running at well over £5 million a year. Grant disbursements fell to a very low level, the entire British grant being devoted to project aid for agriculture and education, while Canadian grant aid was largely non-project and concentrated on general development. Loan disbursements, also well below the 1970 level, reflected project support by the United Kingdom for agriculture, manufacturing, health education and power, transport and communications, and by Canada for community projects. Unlike loan and grant disbursements, the amount of capital invested was well above that of 1970, going mainly into electricity generation, manufacturing, agriculture and housing.

Technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries for Kenya was only a little lower in 1971 although outlays by Britain fell quite sharply. This was reflected in smaller numbers of advisers and other experts as the number of OSAS personnel fell further; most of these were engaged in the educational field concentrating on primary and secondary education (716 compared to 840 last year), while the numbers employed at university level remained unchanged from 1970. Non-educational personnel were employed in the same fields as in 1970, viz. power, transport and communications (155), public administration (101), agriculture (99) and health (75). The number of trainees showed little change, but their training pattern changed with the emphasis on public administration, industry, agriculture and health. Student numbers, particularly those financed by Britain, rose appreciably with the major fields of study being medicine (130), engineering (45), agriculture (44), and social sciences (29).

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	100	47	6,108	4,072	2,076	989	1,620	2,810	-91	538	3,271	2,891
Canada	77	15	42	37	42	37	-	-	-	-	732	1,010
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	50
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	23
Total	177	62	6,150	4,109	2,118	1,026	1,620	2,810	-91	538	4,080	3,979

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,661	15,443	1,484	15,929	85	369	96	354	199	1,051	299	1,530
Canada	68	628	62	696	30	196	20	150	28	272	40	331
Australia	2	21	2	24	19	77	17	108	5	56	6	58
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	3	33	3	30	1	12	3	36
India	2	20	-	-	6	(12)	9	(18)	37	421	36	(393)
Total	1,733	(16,112)	1,548	16,649	143	(687)	145	660	270	1,812	384	2,348

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	265	3,627	..	1,965	..	(4,253)	1,985	16,564	168	(795)	(259)	(1,934)
1968	343	5,321	2,609	1,248	11	(4,753)	1,858	18,709	176	(813)	257	1,830
1969	782	4,818	1,951	2,465	1,061	3,549	1,879	18,451	144	594	259	1,909
1970	177	6,150	3,118	1,620	-91	4,080	1,733	(16,112)	143	(687)	270	1,812
1971	62	4,109	1,026	2,810	538	3,979	1,548	16,649	145	660	384	2,348

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

The total amount of financial assistance provided to Kenya by other Commonwealth countries reached a peak in 1969 but this was succeeded by a heavy fall. Over the five years, 1967 to 1971 technical assistance expenditure has fluctuated considerably. The number of advisers and other experts has shown an accelerating downward trend while that of trainees has changed very little since 1969 at a somewhat lower level than in preceding years. The total of students financed was comparatively steady between 1967 and 1970 but rose very sharply in 1971.

## LESOTHO

Lesotho's First Five Year Plan 1970/71-1974/75, though primarily a public investment programme laying the foundation for future plans, treats as a priority the creation of new employment opportunities within Lesotho, since an estimated 45 per cent of the male labour force is employed outside the country in South Africa. A minimum annual growth of G.D.P. of 5 per cent is aimed at, of which the agricultural sector is expected to contribute 3.1 per cent per annum. By placing major emphasis on agriculture, the Plan aims at transforming the industry from a predominantly subsistence to a cash-crop basis, by increasing yields and shifting production towards more profitable crops; 23 per cent of the R28.8 million programme has been allocated to this sector. In order to create the necessary conditions for long-term development, over 58 per cent of the programme will be spent on expanding the country's social and economic infrastructure. Other development targets include the promotion of small-scale manufacturing and tourism and expanding appropriate education and training facilities, while ending the government's dependence on budgetary assistance from Britain by the end of the Plan period. An important project, expected to contribute significantly to the economy and to government revenue by the sale of water to South Africa, is the construction of the Malibamatso dam. Although revenue is expected to increase from these sales and from higher income from the Southern African Customs Union, nevertheless, the major source of finance for this programme is expected to be external aid and with this in mind the Plan emphasises the need for well prepared, sound development projects which aid donors can reasonably be expected to support.

Lesotho's 1972/73 budget was boosted by a larger share of revenue from the revised Customs Union Agreement which is expected to contribute R6.7 million out of a total estimated revenue of R11.6 million, thus allowing the government to substantially reduce its dependence on British grants-in-aid to balance its budget. The budget deficit has been reduced to R700,000 or 6 per cent of net expenditure in 1972-73 (compared to R 6 million or 55 per cent in 1967). Of a total expenditure of R12.9 million, priority has been given to education (23 per cent) and agriculture (11 per cent).

The flow of official assistance from Britain, (Lesotho's sole Commonwealth donor in 1971), regained much of its former level after having been drastically reduced in 1970. There was a substantial rise in grants, the bulk of which were earmarked to finance projects relating to the social infrastructure, agriculture, transport and health. Loan disbursements, which form only a small proportion of total gross financial assistance, were down slightly on the previous year, but there was some investment, mainly in new housing.

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	348	2,620	56	44	16	4	-	116	-	113	249	274
Canada	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	108
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12
Total	360	2,620	56	44	16	4	-	116	-	113	351	394

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	132	1,229	101	741	7	7	18	43	39	267	37	273
Canada	7	57	9	92	19	78	7	51	4	32	4	45
Australia	-	-	-	-	3	16	6	25	4	46	2	24
Total	139	1,288	110	833	29	101	31	119	47	345	43	342

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	3,538	278	..	-	-	267	133	1,090	54	274	83	517
1968	3,914	119	78	-	-	349	140	1,205	36	175	65	453
1969	3,337	91	50	-	-	365	130	1,115	44	163	58	386
1970	360	56	16	-	-	351	139	1,288	29	101	47	345
1971	2,620	44	4	116	113	394	110	833	31	119	43	342

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

Total technical assistance expenditure for Lesotho increased in 1971. However, there was a decline in the number of advisers and students financed by other Commonwealth countries. Most of the advisers and experts were OSAS personnel engaged in the fields of power, transport and communications, public administration and health, while half of the 30 educational personnel were employed in primary and secondary education. Although the number of trainees financed by Britain were doubled, those financed by Canada were halved, so that the total number of trainees showed only a slight increase on the previous year; these attended courses, in the main, in public administration, community development, and power, transport and communications. As in the previous year, the majority of students financed by other Commonwealth countries concentrated on law and education.



The table giving figures for the latest five years shows that, leaving the very low flows of 1970 aside, that the total amount of financial assistance has been on a downward trend since 1968 while the technical assistance expenditure has shown an upward movement. The number of advisers and other experts showed only small changes until 1971, but that of students financed declined continuously and no clear trend is discernible for trainees.

## MALAWI

Estimates show that in 1971 the Gross Domestic Product grew in real terms by 13 per cent. There was a substantial expansion of agricultural output, mainly due to favourable weather conditions. All other sectors also attained accelerated rates of growth, the only exception being construction which was affected by the completion of a number of major projects. Exports increased by about 22 per cent in value, and total imports by about 12 per cent in value. External reserves increased by almost K1 million to K22.8 million.

In 1972/73 the Government's development expenditure is estimated at K31.3 million, with priority continuing to be given to agriculture, transport and communications. These together account for more than one-half of the total planned expenditure. Of the total planned development expenditure almost 70 per cent will be financed from external loans, 6.4 per cent from external grants and reimbursements, and the balance from internal resources. On the recurrent expenditure account, considerable progress has been achieved in reducing the need for budgetary aid from Britain, which is expected to come to an end in 1973.

Over a longer period, the official Statement of Development Policies for this decade aims to double the G.D.P. between 1970 and 1980 which would imply an increase of about 66 per cent in per capita income, taking into account an estimated population increase of 2.5 per cent per annum. The development strategy is based on a rapid expansion of agricultural output and stresses the role of specific development projects, particularly in the field of agricultural and rural education and land development.

Britain was again the main Commonwealth donor of official aid to Malawi in 1971. In addition to technical assistance, Canada made available a loan, of C\$ 16 million\* for the purchase of locomotives. Project aid from Britain continued to be spread throughout the field of agriculture, transport and communications, and social infrastructure.

The majority of technical assistance specialists continued to be operational personnel engaged mainly in five fields - power, transport and communications, public administration, agriculture and health services. The number of operational personnel was a little higher than in 1970. The supply of primary and secondary teachers increased to ninety-five and that of university teachers to one hundred while there was some reduction in educational administrators and advisers. The most frequent fields of study by students remained Post Office telecommunications, education, medicine and social science, while for trainees they were public administration, power and transport. Expenditure on technical assistance provided to Malawi has fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits in recent years.

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\* Figure since furnished by the Government of Malawi.

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	2,624	4,775	3,280	2,666	2,801	-1,796	120	575	-508	8	1,685	1,742
Canada	-	-	-	125	-	125	-	-	-	-	36	16
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	55
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	(10)
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-
Total	2,624	4,775	3,280	2,791	2,801	-1,671	120	575	-508	8	1,778	1,828

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,060	10,817	1,065	9,570	76	305	64	271	167	1,195	161	1,422
Canada	4	36	2	7	-	-	1	12	9	88	11	114
Australia	4	42	5	47	11	84	15	106	6	67	6	72
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	3	1	12	3	34
India	3	24	2	24	-	-	-	-	7	80	3	21
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	(2)	(24)	-	-
Total	1,071	10,919	1,074	9,648	94	399	81	392	(192)	(1,466)	184	1,663

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	4,200	2,751	..	310	..	1,508	1,097	(11,398)	93	429	(142)	(849)
1968	3,159	2,814	2,387	202	-237	1,802	1,115	11,042	78	423	163	1,127
1969	2,730	2,455	2,025	234	-388	1,825	1,101	10,939	78	382	171	1,313
1970	2,624	3,280	2,801	120	-508	1,778	1,071	10,919	94	399	(192)	(1,466)
1971	4,775	2,791	-1,671	575	8	1,828	1,074	9,648	81	392	184	1,663

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

In 1971 technical assistance expenditure for Malawi recovered from the slight drop suffered in the previous year. The increase was largely due to substantial rises in the cost of financing students. Although the number of experts increased, they were, on average, in the field for a shorter period than in the previous year. The majority of experts continued to be operational personnel engaged mainly in four fields - power, transport and communications, public administration, agriculture and health services. The number of operational personnel was a little higher than in 1970. The supply of primary and secondary teachers increased to 95 and that of university teachers to 100 while there was some reduction in educational administrators and advisers. The number of students financed declined and the most frequent fields of study remained engineering, education, medicine and social sciences, while for trainees, which also declined in number, they were public administration, power and transport.

Over the longer-term, the total of gross financial assistance from other Commonwealth countries was at its lowest level in 1969 but has since more than recovered. On the other hand, there appears to be an underlying downward trend in the net figure owing to heavy repayments of capital and interest payments on loans. Expenditure on technical assistance provided to Malawi has fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits in recent years.

## MAURITIUS

Mauritius is heavily dependent on sugar for it and its by-products account for 90 per cent of crop production and 94 per cent of visible exports. In its long-term Development Strategy, covering the U.N. Development Decade 1970-1980, the Government aims at reducing this dependence, not by diminishing the importance of sugar, but by supplementing it with other high-value export crops such as tea and tobacco; encouraging domestic production of imported foodstuffs such as rice, vegetables, groundnuts and livestock (by providing more extensive irrigated areas); and also by expanding manufacturing through the creation of Export Processing Zones, investment in which is being encouraged by generous fiscal incentives. Top priority is given in this Plan and in the shorter Four-Year Plan (1971-75), to reducing the high level of unemployment by creating new job opportunities in manufacturing industries (other than sugar and tea), agriculture, service industries and construction and public works. Tourism is also expected to become an increasingly important source of employment and foreign exchange. On the basis of these changes, the aim of the longer Plan is for full employment by the creation of 130,000 additional jobs by 1980. The shorter Four-Year Plan provides for the creation of 52,000 jobs, but more immediately, for the mopping up of the present unemployment under a special programme of labour-intensive public works. Because of the size of this programme it is being administered by a newly established Development Works Corporation and is expected to be financed by external aid, rather than out of the recurrent budget.

Under the Development Plan (1971-75), combined private and public expenditure is expected to total some R1,200 million of which R400 million is to be met from external sources. Of the expected R515 million expenditure by the private sector, over half is expected to go to industry and just under 20 per cent to agriculture, while public investment will concentrate on infra-structural developments, particularly water, electricity, site developments for export producing industries and improving housing throughout the island.

The total flow of official funds to Mauritius, on both a gross and a net basis, showed a slight increase in 1971, the rise in loan disbursements more than offsetting a reduction in grant aid. A large proportion of the grants consisted of food aid from Britain and Australia, while the loan disbursements, provided solely by Britain, related to projects in the fields of transport, public buildings and communications. For the second year in succession there was no new investment and repayment commitments remained at the same level as in 1970.

Commonwealth technical assistance expenditure for Mauritius reached its former level, following a marked decline in 1970. Although the numbers of experts, advisers and trainees all rose, much of the increase in expenditure was accounted for by the rise in the number of students. Of the total experts and advisers, 24 were educational experts employed mainly at University level, while the non-educational personnel served in the fields of public administration, power, transport and communications and health. The trainees were largely financed by Britain with smaller numbers supported by India and Australia; the four major fields of study were public administration, social services, health and industry. The most popular

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	698	598	801	894	461	530	-	-	-38	-38	194	211
Canada	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	18
Australia	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	17
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	43
Total	698	670	801	894	461	530	-	-	-38	-38	257	298

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	59	482	53	491	32	129	40	153	97	524	161	1,078
Canada	1	8	1	12	1	12	-	-	8	56	5	49
Australia	-	-	-	-	4	17	5	35	6	58	6	46
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	84	10	103
India	14	(53)	22	(224)	7	(14)	18	(46)	53	555	55	606
Total	74	(543)	(76)	(727)	44	(172)	63	(234)	171	1,277	237	1,882

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	798	570	..	225	..	(260)	95	888	51	(200)	99	(868)
1968	2,166	1,535	1,211	-	-50	(297)	85	754	34	(181)	116	1,004
1969	1,110	353	15	233	184	293	68	594	42	(170)	119	1,065
1970	698	801	461	-	-38	257	74	(543)	44	(172)	171	1,277
1971	670	894	530	-	-38	298	(76)	(727)	63	234	237	1,882

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

courses undertaken by students were medicine (64), engineering (56), the humanities (29), and education (19).

The amount of financial assistance provided by way of grants has declined markedly since 1968 while loan disbursements have risen from the low level of 1969, which offset the exceptionally high figure for the preceding year. Apart from 1970, the expenditure on technical assistance by other Commonwealth countries, has been of the order of £290-£300,000 per annum in recent years. While the numbers of both trainees and students financed have been showing an upward trend, the total for advisers and other experts is still appreciably lower than in 1967-68.

## NIGERIA

The Second National Development Plan (1970-74) forecasts progressively accelerating growth rates of output, income and employment. The growth rate of G.D.P. is expected to increase from 6.6 per cent per annum during the first four years to 9.5 per cent in 1974, and the success of the Plan's policies will mean a doubling of real per capita income by 1985. The largest share of public capital expenditure is devoted to transport which receives almost a quarter of the total £N1,025 million, mainly for road and rail reconstruction, while education receives 14 per cent and agriculture only slightly less - to be used for irrigation schemes, the establishment of a National Agricultural Bank and appropriate research. The planning of industrial projects will be closely integrated with projects for modernising agricultural production and, as a matter of public policy, the iron and steel complex, the petro-chemical industries, fertiliser production industries and petroleum production industries (especially for local distribution) will be reserved for effective direct public sector control. Other large and medium scale industries are to be run as mixed ventures with government and local private participation at a minimum level of 35 per cent. Nigeria aims at self-sustained growth to reduce reliance on foreign aid, by eliminating foreign dominance in the economy. To this end, government will seek to acquire equity participation in a number of strategic industries.

According to the First Progress Report on the Plan, many of the targets are being successfully met, although actual growth has been one-sided, originating almost entirely from the oil industry, estimated to have contributed about 50 per cent of the growth during 1971/72. The G.D.P. growth rates for 1970/71 and 1971/72 were 9.6 per cent and 12 per cent, almost double the projected rates, but price increases of over 6 per cent per annum (compared to the assumed level of 1.5 per cent per annum) have eroded these gains. However, the actual rate of capital formation increased faster than the Plan estimated, due to a marked increase in domestic savings, which formed 90 per cent of total savings. Despite the fact that government expenditure was higher than that estimated, this was more than offset by a large rise in government revenue resulting from greatly increased oil revenues. Agriculture, which received only about 8 per cent of total investment during 1971-72 (compared to 60 per cent for machinery and equipment mainly for oil) remained stagnant, thus creating a widening in the urban-rural income gap. The Government is to take a controlling interest in commercial and industrial enterprises and an Enterprise Promotion Decree, published early in 1972, gives a list of enterprises banned from foreign ownership, and ensures that others have a 40 per cent Nigerian equity participation. Unemployment remains a problem with 4.5 million unemployed, compared with the Plan's assumption of only 0.5 million new jobs, while the lack of skilled manpower is causing bottlenecks in the Plan's implementation.

In its 1972-73 budget, with an increased surplus on the budgeted current account originating from vastly increased oil revenues, the Government is increasing the allocation to its capital budget to £N 200 million out of an estimated total of £N 238 million, the remainder will be made up from limited domestic and external borrowings. Major sectoral allocations are for transport, mainly road construction (£N 70 million),

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	2,847	1,952	5,657	2,472	1,664	-1,450	1,027	1,060	201	-240	1,499	1,614
Canada	637	923	888	3,702	880	3,535	-	-	-	-	997	890
Australia	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	56
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4
India	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,601</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>6,545</b>	<b>6,174</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>-240</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>2,588</b>

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,275	11,988	1,233	10,166	309	963	312	1,162	492	2,506	700	4,012
Canada	93	801	78	700	65	482	57	532	78	666	105	889
Australia	-	-	-	-	37	173	31	133	8	82	9	91
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	12	144	8	58
India	1	6	-	-	44	(88)	33	78	28	297	27	276
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>12,805</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>10,866</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>(1,718)</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>5,326</b>

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	1,166	3,085	..	279	..	(2,326)	2,286	18,275	390	(1,730)	(484)	(3,749)
1968	1,384	4,174	1,329	31	-538	(2,222)	1,546	10,423	324	(1,549)	493	3,298
1969	2,619	2,383	-1,251	24	-785	2,820	1,434	13,096	349	(1,343)	532	3,450
1970	3,601	6,545	2,344	1,027	201	2,603	1,369	12,805	456	(1,718)	618	3,695
1971	2,881	6,174	2,085	1,060	-240	2,588	1,311	10,866	433	1,905	849	5,326

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

agriculture (£N 20 million), trade and industry (£N 19 million) and education (£N 10 million).

The amount of gross financial assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries to Nigeria remained at a high level in 1971, although slightly less than in the previous year. There was a reduction in grant and loan disbursements from Britain, but an appreciable increase in those from Canada. In net terms, however, there was a noticeable decline in total assistance due to larger reverse flows resulting from amortization and interest payments on past loans and investments, mainly to Britain. A large proportion of the grant provided by Britain was for relief and rehabilitation following the ending of the civil war, while the bulk of the

Canadian grants was devoted to food aid and education. Loan disbursements from Britain were concentrated on communications projects, which were supported to a lesser extent by Canada, most of whose loan disbursements, totalling over £3 million, was provided for non-project, general development.

Expenditure on technical assistance by other Commonwealth countries was a little lower than in 1970 and although there was a drop in the number of experts and trainees financed by Commonwealth countries, this was largely offset by increased expenditure on students whose numbers rose sharply due to the higher number of places offered by Britain. Educational personnel totalling some 762, or more than half the total of experts supplied, were concentrated on university and higher education (387) and to a lesser extent on primary and secondary education (137). The distribution of non-educational personnel remained almost unchanged, the main fields being power, transport and communications (224), health (106), agriculture (72) and public administration (72). There was a small reduction in the number of persons being trained, although the same courses of training were taken as in 1970, namely public administration, power, transport and communications, health, education and agriculture. The main subjects for students continued to be education, social sciences, medicine, engineering and agriculture.

In the three years 1967 to 1969, the gross financial flows to Nigeria from other Commonwealth countries averaged about £5 million but in the two most recent years this figure was doubled. The value of technical assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries has fallen from the 1969 peak. The number of advisers and other experts has shown a downward trend over the five year period whereas the number of students financed has increased markedly as did the total of trainees until the setback in 1971.

### SIERRA LEONE

In 1971 the economy of Sierra Leone experienced both slow growth and rising prices, closely following its 1970 course. One of the major causes of slow growth was the decline in exports which was largely attributed to a fall in demand for diamonds. Agricultural exports also declined with falling world prices for the country's major exports and a fall in production of palm kernels. The decline in imports was not as sharp as that in exports and the trade balance deteriorated considerably. The apparent increase in reserves largely reflected the second SDR allocation.

The Government continues to give high priority to agricultural development so as to achieve an even distribution of rural incomes, self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, particularly rice, and increased earnings from agricultural exports such as cocoa, coffee and palm kernels. While preparations for a national development plan are continuing, a Ten-Year Development Plan for agriculture has been formulated by the FAO under a UNDP scheme and is being examined by the Government. The total cost of the Plan over the period 1971-1980, is estimated to be Le26.8 million of which the public sector is expected to contribute just under 50 per cent.

Much of the development finance in recent years has been utilised in the implementation of the five-year road programme which is due to be

completed in 1974. The various projects under this programme are progressing satisfactorily and are being accompanied by a gradual phasing-out of the somewhat antiquated railway system. In the development estimates for 1971/72 an effort was made to rationalise the inter-sectoral allocation of the available resources with a relatively smaller provision for transport. About 46 per cent of the total development expenditure was expected to be financed from foreign grants and loans.

Loans from Britain were the only financial assistance received by Sierra Leone from other Commonwealth countries and, because of principal and interest payments on earlier loans, there continued to be a net outflow on funds. However, the increase in official loans and a small fall in repayments in respect of the C.D.C. investments reduced the net outflow

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	-	-	515	658	-70	22	-	-	-197	-185	417	353
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	16
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	515	658	-70	22	-	-	-197	-185	459	380

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	219	1,956	223	2,031	58	212	61	275	176	1,002	239	1,422
Canada	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	9	47	7	41
Australia	-	-	-	-	7	37	6	54	7	75	5	31
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	9	1	12
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	219	1,956	223	2,031	67	254	67	329	193	1,133	252	1,506

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	30	547	..	155	..	410	313	2,611	79	(329)	157	1,001
1968	4	383	-211	-	-187	440	264	2,501	70	(329)	172	1,130
1969	-	544	-42	-	-217	442	230	2,120	67	(282)	184	1,182
1970	-	515	-70	-	-197	459	219	1,956	67	254	193	1,133
1971	-	658	22	-	-185	380	223	2,031	67	329	252	1,506

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.



from £267,000 to £163,000. The greater part of the loan assistance was devoted to the transport sector.

Technical assistance expenditure for Sierra Leone was somewhat lower than in 1970. The number of advisers and experts, and students financed went up while the number of trainees remained unchanged. The man-months financed in each category, particularly for the students, increased in 1971. Educational personnel whose number increased by 8 to 152 represented 68 per cent of all advisers and experts. Among the non-educational personnel there was increased concentration in the field of power, transport and communications which accounted for more than half the total in this category with significant numbers in public administration and health services. Public administration was also the most prominent area of study for trainees with smaller concentrations in the fields of power, transport and communications, health services and education. A relatively large concentration of students occurred in the field of education with the remainder being fairly evenly spread between social sciences, economics, medical sciences and fine arts.

The table giving details of assistance over the five years 1967 to 1971 shows that all the financial flows since 1968 have been loan disbursements and that in each year, after allowing for amortization and interest payments, there has been a net outflow of funds. The value of technical assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries has been growing slowly but was substantially reduced last year. The downward trend in the total of advisers and other experts was checked in 1971 but the number of trainees financed has shown little change in recent years. On the other hand, there has been an upward trend for many years in the number of students financed.

## SWAZILAND

The Post-Independence Development Plan (1969/70-1973/74) recognise the major dilemma of raising living standards of a population with over 75 per cent dependent on subsistence agriculture (maize, animal husbandry), while at the same time attempting to aim at budgetary solvency, when the creation of a taxable capacity must inherently be a lengthy process. In the past, Swaziland has received substantial budgetary support for both its recurrent and capital programmes from British grants-in-aid. One of the major tasks under the Plan is to mobilise foreign capital funds for the public investment programme and to stimulate private capital imports. The availability of finance and the conditions under which it is obtained will affect the implementation and composition of the present capital programme which is only partly financed. Nevertheless, the Plan aims at raising living standards quickly (while allowing for a continued high population growth of some 3 per cent per annum), by exploiting the country's mineral resources of asbestos, iron ore and coal, and a rapid transition in agriculture from a subsistence to a cash economy. The Government will take an active part in land use planning, development and settlement schemes, and intends to buy land for resale to relieve shortages of land in Swazi areas. The public investment programme provides for an even distribution of investment into infrastructural projects such as roads (17.4 per cent) and power (12.2 per cent) with further emphasis on education (14.3 per cent) and housing (12.1 per cent) while agriculture and industry are to receive 13.9 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively. Private

investment is expected to concentrate on industrial and commercial development and the Government is encouraging further foreign capital into agriculture, mining and industry by providing substantial tax incentives.

In the 1972/73 budget, a capital fund of R 10 million is planned of which R4.7 million is expected to be obtained from Britain while R2.75 million will be met by Swaziland's surplus revenue, arising from the greater share of the South African Customs Union receipts. The largest share of the capital is to go to the agricultural sector (31 per cent) followed by education (15 per cent) while about 10 per cent is earmarked for mining, industry and commerce.

Despite a doubling of loan disbursements, total gross financial assistance to Swaziland from Britain fell for the second consecutive year and was under one-third of the 1970 figure. Most of this

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	839	Cr.1,406	715	1,463	457	1,205	1,124	900	-1,257	-2,409	452	505
Canada	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	16
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>Cr.1,405</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>-1,257</b>	<b>-2,409</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>529</b>

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	231	2,082	235	2,184	24	92	18	47	38	215	50	246
Canada	-	-	-	-	18	101	9	89	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	4	16	2	9	2	11	1	11
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	48	2	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>281</b>

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	2,517	248	..	1,273	..	401	183	1,889	36	173	46	296
1968	2,231	501	272	625	-664	339	216	1,953	34	234	54	289
1969	2,881	380	134	742	-728	391	208	2,025	52	198	43	331
1970	839	715	457	1,124	-1,257	481	231	2,082	46	209	44	274
1971	Cr.1,405	1,463	1,205	900	-2,409	529	235	2,184	31	169	53	281

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

reduction was caused by the refund of over-issues on grants in the previous year since the increased revenue arising from Swaziland's revised Customs Union Agreement with South Africa, are progressively eliminating the need for budgetary aid. Investment levels were also lower than in 1970, and there were large reverse flows resulting from capital and interest repayments on former C.D.C. investments; these doubled over the previous year. Consequently, there was net outflow of about £2.6 million from Swaziland in 1971.

Technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries rose in 1971, reflecting greater expenditure by Britain which provided increased numbers of OSAS personnel and offered significantly higher numbers of student places to Swaziland. Most of the educational personnel were teachers employed in primary and secondary education, while non-educational personnel were employed, as in 1970, in the fields of public administration (49), power, transport and communications (30) and agriculture (27). Trainee numbers fell appreciably compared with 1970 with the most popular courses continuing to be in public administration and in industry, mining and handicrafts. The number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries, particularly Britain, rose appreciably with studies being concentrated in education and to a lesser extent in agriculture, law and social science.

It is clear from the table showing assistance provided to Swaziland in the five years 1967 to 1971 that gross flows of financial aid have been sharply reduced and, with high payments of amortization and interest, the net figure which was very small in 1970 became a large negative one in the succeeding year. On the other hand, the value of technical assistance provided to Swaziland has shown an upward trend which has been reflected in a corresponding movement in the number of advisers and other experts. The number of trainees financed reached a peak in 1969 but has since declined while that of students shows no clear trend.

## TANZANIA

In 1971 the economy of Tanzania suffered from severe droughts which reduced the country's capacity to earn foreign exchange. Development investments, which continued at a high level throughout 1971, and the need for large imports of foodstuffs and sugar resulted in an 18 per cent increase in imports. The overall trade balance, which had moved into a deficit in 1970 from a modest surplus in 1969, showed a much bigger deficit in 1971. However, it is notable that in 1971, 40 per cent and 35 per cent of all imports were composed of capital and intermediate goods respectively. Despite increased assistance from foreign countries and more effective control over leakages, Tanzania's foreign exchange reserves have declined since 1969.

The Second Five-year Plan (1969/74), which aims at a growth rate of 6.5 per cent per annum, laid heavy emphasis on expenditure in the field of transportation and communications. However, the latest Annual Plans and the mid-term review of the Second Plan have stressed the need for alternative courses which would channel more resources to directly productive sectors. A number of institutional changes including the creation of the Tanzanian Rural Development Bank, are aimed at stimulating

a small-scale industry and formulating agricultural projects in livestock, dairy, tea, tobacco, cotton, etc. In the immediate future, the heavy commitments to the ongoing capital intensive projects will, however, make it difficult to modify priorities to any significant degree.

The development estimates for 1972/73 have budgeted for a 26 per cent increase in expenditure, excluding the unfunded group B projects and the local expenses of Tanzan railway to be financed from Chinese commodity credits. Of the total development budget of Sh.1,171 million, about 44 per cent will come from locally identified resources and the balance will be financed from external sources. The cost of servicing the Government's external debt for 1971-72 was estimated to be about 5.2 per cent of export earnings. If debts contracted by the parastatal agencies and the private sector and Tanzania's share of the East African Community's debts are taken into account, the present debt servicing ratio is probably of the order of 8 per cent of export earnings.

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	-	8	-	-	-582	-471	238	715	-605	23	1,792	1,405
Canada	50	259	162	670	162	670	-	-	-	-	929	1,170
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	33
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	15
Total	50	267	162	670	-420	199	238	715	-605	23	2,775	2,624

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	385	2,884	161	822	17	42	17	73	65	252	65	448
Canada	94	813	123	1,240	52	499	39	424	32	291	29	309
Australia	-	-	-	-	13	74	19	108	7	34	3	34
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	23	1	9
India	-	-	1	12	14	(28)	22	64	21	213	14	158
Total	479	3,697	285	2,074	96	(643)	98	670	127	813	112	958

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	258	599	..	3	..	1,338	936	9,915	192	(1,101)	277	(2,189)
1968	99	458	-12	66	-555	2,438	833	7,244	125	(915)	198	1,517
1969	54	..	-500	43	-1,055	2,377	628	5,522	109	615	99	855
1970	50	162	-420	238	-605	2,775	479	3,697	96	(643)	127	813
1971	267	670	199	715	23	2,624	285	2,074	98	670	112	958

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

There was a marked increase in gross financial assistance to Tanzania from Commonwealth countries which rose from £450,000 in 1970 to nearly £1.7 million in 1971 with the result that a net outflow of almost £1 million in 1970 was transformed into a net inflow of £489,000 in 1971. A large part of the increase was supplied by grants and loans from Canada while British C.D.C. investments increased by £477,000. Most of the Canadian grant disbursements were for social infrastructure and general development while loans from that country were concentrated on agriculture and communication development. C.D.C. investments were more widely spread than in previous years with significant allocations for agriculture, industry, housing and multi-project sectors.

There was a reduction in technical assistance expenditure provided by Commonwealth countries to Tanzania in 1971 as the number of experts and advisers fell for the third successive year. The decline was much steeper than in the previous year with a substantial fall in operational personnel from 132 to 29; it was particularly noticeable in agriculture and in power, transport and communications, while operational personnel were no longer provided for public administration, economic planning and social services. The number of educational personnel also fell from 312 to 198, the biggest reduction being in the supply of primary and secondary school teachers. There was little change in the number of trainees with the major fields being industry, mining and handicrafts, power, transport and communications and agriculture. The total of students declined but continued to be more or less evenly divided between education, engineering, social sciences and medical sciences.

As the five year table shows the gross value of financial assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries to Tanzania declined until 1971 when there was a dramatic increase. As there are heavy amortization and interest payments, there were substantial outflows on a net basis, apart from 1971. No clear trend is apparent for technical assistance expenditure but the level fluctuates around a higher level than hitherto. The number of advisers and other experts has shown a very marked downward trend, the 1971 total being well under a third of that for five years earlier. A similar movement has been recorded for trainees financed with the latest figure about half that for 1967 while the number of students financed also shows an underlying decline.

## UGANDA

During the Second Plan (1966-71) period, the gross domestic product is estimated to have grown by less than 4 per cent per annum compared to the Plan target of 6.3 per cent. While the subsistence sector showed a growth rate broadly in line with the Plan target of 2.2 per cent, almost all sectors of the monetary economy lagged behind the targets. Uganda's Third Development Plan envisages an annual growth rate of 3.6 per cent in the subsistence sector and 5.6 per cent in the monetary sector over the five years to mid-1976, by which time the monetary sector is expected to contribute 72 per cent of the total output. Agricultural production in the monetary sector is planned to grow by 4.8 per cent per annum with diversification, particularly emphasising livestock production, being an essential feature, although a greatly increased cotton crop is also envisaged. It is hoped that industrial production will enjoy the highest rate of growth amounting to 7.6 per cent. The objectives of the Plan include the promotion of a more equitable distribution of incomes, particularly through investments in rural development; the generation of more jobs; and the Ugandanisation of the economy in the most rapid and orderly fashion possible. A total fixed investment of Sh.7,700 million has been estimated for the Plan period with the Government contributing 51 per cent.

In 1971 Uganda's gross domestic product increased in real terms by 2.1 per cent compared with 3.1 per cent in the previous year as drought conditions affected the production of main export commodities. However, domestic expenditure, particularly Government spending, grew extremely rapidly, bringing about a 45 per cent increase in total imports for the year. As the value of exports in 1971 was nearly 7 per cent below the 1970 level due to lower commodity prices and the effects of the drought, the visible trade surplus showed a marked decline. Foreign exchange reserves were eroded to an unusually low level leading to the imposition of drastic corrective measures late in the year.

After a substantial increase in the previous year, the gross official aid provided by other Commonwealth countries to Uganda in 1971 fell by £756,000 to £1.9 million. Although there was some increase in the Canadian grant aid and in the C.D.C. investments, the gross flows declined due to a sharp cutback in the disbursements of British loans. Smaller repayments of principal and interest, however, meant that the fall in net financial inflows was not as great as in gross flows. Transport and education remained important recipient sectors though agriculture received most assistance in 1971, including a Canadian grant of £17,000.

There was a significant increase in the technical assistance expenditure for Uganda in 1971 which mainly reflected the rise in the number of students financed. The number of experts and advisers also expanded slightly but there was a considerable fall in the average man-months financed in this category. In contrast with the previous year, there was a substantial increase in educational personnel from 927 to 1,099. The primary and secondary teachers increased by 40 to 143 but a relatively higher increase took place in the university and higher educational sector in which the number rose from 63 to 171. The number of non-educational personnel declined as a large reduction in operational personnel occurred in all the major sectors i.e. public administration, power, transport and communications, industry and mining, agriculture and health services which together account for most of the personnel in this category. Advisers and personnel in other sectors

showed small increases. There was a further decline in the number of trainees financed and small concentrations occurred in public administration, power and transport, industry, mining and handicrafts, trade and banking, agriculture, health and education. More students were financed in 1971 with a continuing emphasis on medical sciences, social sciences, agriculture and education.

Looking at the five years 1967 to 1971, the gross flows of financial assistance provided to Uganda by other Commonwealth countries rose from the low level recorded in 1968 but in 1971 dropped back to the 1969 figure. Whereas in both 1968 and 1969 there was an outflow on a net basis, in the past two years there has been a small net inflow. The downward trend in technical assistance expenditure was checked in 1971, while the number of advisers and other experts provided has been around 1,500 in the past three years. There has been a downward trend in the number of trainees financed but student numbers have risen sharply from the low level to which they fell in 1969.

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	-	-	2,226	1,575	682	99	102	112	-248	-89	2,024	2,342
Canada	4	119	311	81	311	81	-	-	-	-	411	472
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	48
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	(19)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>-248</b>	<b>-89</b>	<b>2,502</b>	<b>2,888</b>

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,446	14,810	1,439	13,351	112	435	78	314	263	1,502	384	2,319
Canada	41	400	51	433	28	139	19	135	31	277	56	395
Australia	2	20	2	10	22	149	22	166	3	25	8	82
New Zealand	-	-	1	8	1	12	1	3	5	58	3	29
India	-	-	1	12	8	(16)	18	41	33	342	29	324
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>15,230</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>13,814</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>(751)</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>3,149</b>

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	14	3,380	..	180	..	1,790	1,824	15,983	189	(956)	354	(2,618)
1968	25	990	-185	495	37	2,792	1,382	14,010	191	(879)	330	2,391
1969	5	1,617	137	272	-198	2,601	1,529	14,812	182	827	315	2,309
1970	4	2,537	993	102	-248	2,502	1,489	15,230	171	(751)	335	2,204
1971	119	1,656	180	112	-89	2,888	1,494	13,814	138	659	480	3,149

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

## ZAMBIA

Zambia's First National Development Plan (1968-1970) continued into 1971. A review of this plan shows that the G.D.P. growth rate fell just short of the target, 10.6 per cent compared to the planned figure of 11.7 per cent per annum. However, much of this growth was attributable to high world copper prices obtaining during the period, for excluding this effect, the annual growth rate was only about 6 per cent. (Mining and quarrying form the largest sector of the economy, with copper contributing over 40 per cent of G.D.P. and about 90 per cent of foreign exchange earnings). Actual output of copper fell far short of the Plan target. Performance in the agricultural sector was also disappointing, but the manufacturing sector exceeded expectations with industrial productivity increasing by some 20 per cent each year. Total expenditure during the First Plan period exceeded the planned outlay by 37 per cent although recurrent expenditure, boosted by sharp increases in subsidy payments, accounted for a large proportion of this increase. However, gross fixed capital formation almost trebled over the period with the Governments' share rising from 19 per cent in 1965 to between 26 and 30 per cent by the end of the Plan period.

In Zambia's Second National Development Plan (1972-1976), expansion in agricultural production is given top priority, with the aim of improving the income and nutritional standards of the population, providing import substitution of foodstuffs (particularly maize) and industrial raw materials, and expanding economically justified exports like oil seeds and tobacco. To assist this expansion, special Intensive Development Zones are to be established to concentrate public services and investment for the integrated development of rural areas and to enable farmers in these areas to adopt modern agricultural practices so as to continue the transition from a subsistence to a cash economy. In the mining sector, the volume of copper production, which remained stagnant during the First Plan, is expected to rise by 39.5 per cent during the Second. Expansion in the output of other minerals is also forecast, while in the manufacturing sector, the value of gross output is projected to more than double over the period. Important projects provided for during the Plan include a substantial increase in power generation, the construction of the Tanzam Railway, expansion of the tourist industry, education, health and housing.

The Second Plan envisages an annual G.D.P. growth rate of 6.8 per cent, which will enable real per capita G.D.P. to rise from K246 in 1971 to K300 by 1976, while allowing for a high population growth of 2.9 per cent per annum. Over the whole of the Plan period, private expenditure is expected to total some K685 million, while total Government expenditure is estimated at K2,851 million, just under half of which has been allocated to projects and programmes on both capital and recurrent account, while the remainder is for committed recurrent expenditure. Finance from foreign borrowings (K348 million) and from budgetary resources and domestic borrowings is expected to total K2,456 million leaving a gap of K153 million to be covered from appropriate budgetary and non-budgetary sources.

Gross financial assistance to Zambia rose substantially in 1971, reflecting sharp rises in British C.D.C. investments particularly in transport, mining and manufacturing. Grant assistance from Canada supported education, while most of Canada's loan disbursements concentrated on transport. Repayments of principal and interest on former loans and investments continued at a high level; these payments are currently running at over £880,000



£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	38	-	-	-	-269	-302	7	1,576	-374	992	2,524	3,842
Canada	25	121	-	187	-	187	-	-	-	-	207	264
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	68
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	(15)
Total	63	121	-	187	-269	-115	7	1,576	-374	992	2,835	4,196

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	3,626	37,595	3,414	33,703	72	227	84	292	95	533	84	514
Canada	13	117	28	245	9	88	8	94	10	73	11	96
Australia	4	48	5	34	24	130	18	105	11	105	2	10
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	88	6	61
India	-	-	-	-	8	(16)	21	(42)	22	264	24	259
Total	3,643	37,760	3,447	33,982	113	(461)	132	536	147	1,063	127	940

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	10,018	840	..	350	..	3,756	3,664	(37,066)	123	(522)	145	(960)
1968	784	17	-376	1,048	703	4,565	3,854	33,715	107	(528)	173	1,022
1969	301	268	-35	892	541	4,497	4,021	38,159	83	364	153	973
1970	63	-	-269	7	-374	2,835	3,643	37,760	113	(461)	147	1,063
1971	121	187	-115	1,576	992	4,196	3,447	33,982	132	536	127	940

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

compared to £650,000 in 1969 and 1970. Whereas there was an outflow on a net basis in 1970, there was a net inflow of nearly £1 million in 1971.

After the reduction in 1970, there was a strong recovery in technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries. This resulted from increased expenditure by Britain, especially on trainees as adviser and student numbers were reduced. Over 90 per cent of the experts were O.S.A.S. personnel, both educational (1, 134) and non-educational (2, 183). The educational personnel were mainly teachers in primary and secondary education (999) but there were also considerable numbers in technical education and at university level, while the non-educational experts were concentrated in power (851), health (421), public administration (331) and agriculture (254). An increased number of trainees took courses, and as in 1970, mainly in public administration and power, transport and communications. There was a reduction in the number of students financed although there was

an increase in those studying education, (the major subject studied). The other main disciplines followed were social sciences, agriculture, engineering and medicine.

Over the five years to 1971, there was no clear pattern for financial assistance except that amortization and interest payments on earlier loans exceed new loan disbursements. Apart from 1970, the value of technical assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries to Zambia has ranged between £4 and £4½ million in recent years. The number of advisers and other experts provided increased up to 1969 but since then have been sharply reduced and the 1971 figure was well below that for 1967. On the other hand, the number of trainees financed has recovered from the low 1969 level but student numbers have declined from the 1968 peak.

## CYPRUS

Many of the targets planned for in the Second Development Plan (1967-71) were attained and the planned growth rate was not only attained but surpassed. The planned annual growth rate of G.D.P. at constant factor cost was of the order of 7.2 per cent but the annual rate actually attained is estimated at about 8 per cent. Agriculture is still the largest and one of the most vital sectors of the economy of Cyprus and production increased by 8.4 per cent compared to 8.2 per cent envisaged in the Plan. The rate of growth of animal husbandry production which rose by 10.1 per cent annually exceeded the planned rate of 9.6 per cent. The rate of growth of manufacturing, at about 9 per cent, was less than the planned growth rate of 10 per cent but was still far higher than that attained in the First Plan. The Plan provided for an increase in exports of agricultural products by 93.7 per cent; it is estimated that the growth has been of the order of 104 per cent. The target for industrial exports was also surpassed.

The Third Five-Year Plan (1972/76) envisages a growth rate of GDP of about 7 per cent. The average rate of growth of agriculture at 7 per cent is expected to be less than the rate achieved during the Second Plan Period partly because of shortage of water in the case of agricultural products and high production costs in the case of animal husbandry products. A target of 11 per cent per annum has been set for industrial production and the contribution of industry to G.D.P. is estimated to rise to 14.6 per cent in 1976 compared to 12.1 per cent in 1970 and 1971. Exports of agricultural and animal products are expected to increase by about 70 per cent by the end of the period with citrus fruit, table grapes and wines heading the export list and industrial exports are expected to increase by two-thirds.

Cyprus has not received any financial assistance from other Commonwealth countries in recent years but has made substantial payments of interest and principal to Britain on earlier loans. However, these payments are declining and accounted for only £89,000 in 1971.

There was an increase in 1971 in technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries in Cyprus due to a larger number of students receiving assistance. The number of experts, however, fell due to a decline in those serving in the educational field. Of the five non-educational advisers, three were experts in power, transport and communications. The number of trainees financed also fell but the main area of training remained

the public administration (7) although there were small numbers on courses in education and the social services. There was a moderate rise in the number of students financed. Although they covered a wide range of subjects, the main emphasis was on education (48), engineering (49), agriculture (16) and natural sciences (14).

The table covering the five years 1967 to 1971 shows that Cyprus had received no financial assistance from other Commonwealth countries during that period. On the other hand, the value of technical assistance provided has shown an upward trend. The number of advisers and other experts provided reached a peak in 1969 but by 1971 had fallen back to around the 1966 level. Apart from 1969, the total of trainees financed has shown a downward trend but the number of students financed has moved upwards

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	-	-	-	-	-98	-89	197 <sup>a</sup>	228
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-98	-89	203 <sup>a</sup>	232

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	72	367	33	302	25	84	17	55	144	829	165	1,032
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	2	24
<b>Total</b>	72	367	33	302	25	84	17	55	148	844	167	1,056

<sup>a</sup> May include some assistance not passing through official bilateral channels.

Year	<u>£ thousand</u>						<u>Number and man-months financed</u>					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	-	-	-	-	-	102	41	319	68	192	59	281
1968	-	-	-238	-	-	139	53	374	28	110	94	503
1969	-	-	-199	-	-	171	72	340	46	125	119	715
1970	-	-	-98	-	-	203	42	367	25	84	148	844
1971	-	-	-89	-	-	232	33	302	17	55	167	1,056

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

## MALTA

For Malta G.D.P. at factor cost in current market prices rose by about 4 per cent in 1971, which was well below the target growth rate of 9.4 per cent laid down in the Third Development Plan (1969-74) and substantially lower than the rates achieved in 1969 and 1970. This slow down was mainly attributable to reduced activity at the dry docks during the first half of the year and also to a fall in output in other sectors including agriculture, manufacturing and government enterprises. The trade gap showed some signs of reversal in 1971 as there was a rise in exports by 17 per cent and a fall in imports by 2.5 per cent.

In 1971 the total resources available to the economy increased by about 2 per cent and, as in previous years, a substantial proportion was

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	7,261	6,541	-	2,800	-609	-3,608	78	76
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,261</b>	<b>6,541</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>-609</b>	<b>-3,608</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>87</b>

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	67	373	42	417	21	79	26	64	41	227	39	206
Canada	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	7	33	4	48
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>264</b>

Year	<u>£ thousand</u>						<u>Number and man-months financed</u>					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	4,573	1,004	..	-	-	57	32	312	52	130	53	301
1968	4,954	1,750	1,422	-	-	73	41	361	44	123	57	379
1969	2,697	1,200	713	-	-	95	62	379	31	90	49	273
1970	7,261	-	-609	-	-	90	67	373	22	82	49	261
1971	6,541	2,800	3,008	-	-	37	42	417	26	64	44	264

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

obtained from abroad. However, unlike the previous two years, current earnings supplemented by permanent transfers of money from abroad, which included higher receipts for the use of military facilities, financed the required resources and left a balance of payments surplus of £M1.7 million. In spite of this available surplus, the gap between domestic savings and investment requirements was £M9.3 million.

The flow of gross financial assistance to Malta rose in 1971 when it was 29 per cent above the 1970 level. All the increase resulted from loan disbursements. Nevertheless, grants, which were slightly below the 1970 level still formed the larger part of the flow. However, due to very large payments of interest and principal on earlier loans the net inflow declined quite substantially to about two-fifths of the 1970 level. Nearly all grant disbursements in 1971 were for project aid, much of which was directed towards the manufacturing industry, transport and communications, and social infrastructure. A large part of loans, all project aid, was for the service industries but a substantial amount also went towards agriculture, transport and communications, and social infrastructure.

There was a slight fall in technical assistance expenditure for Malta by other Commonwealth countries. The number of advisers fell sharply and of the 42 provided, 36 were educational personnel, mainly teachers. More teachers were employed in university and higher technical education than at primary and secondary school level. The number of trainees financed increased slightly but the duration of their courses was much shorter; they mainly went for courses in social sciences (9), education (8), public administration (5), health (2) and power, transport and communications (2). The number of students financed declined moderately and half of the 1971 total were studying education. There was a small number studying medical sciences and social services.

The gross flows of financial assistance to Malta from other Commonwealth countries, which fell to a comparatively low level in 1969 rose sharply in the two following years but at the same time amortization and interest payments have been increasing steeply. The value of technical assistance provided has fallen from the 1969 peak. The number of advisers and other experts provided showed an upward trend until 1971 when there was a marked reduction while for both trainees and students there appears to have been an underlying downward trend in recent years.

## BARBADOS

Barbados is a small, densely populated island whose main sources of income are sugar, of which the production in 1971 was the worst in well over the decade, and tourism. Industry within a comparatively short period has grown sufficiently to account for about a tenth of G.D.P. The Government is tackling the problem of population firstly, at source, by instituting family planning services and secondly by creating job opportunities through the continued construction of factories for new enterprises as a means of encouraging investment in the manufacturing sector, the streamlining of the administrative sector to ensure the continued orderly development of the tourist industry, the provision of assistance to farmers in the development of the cotton industry, increased efforts to make the country self-sufficient within the near future in the production of many vegetables and steps to develop deep sea fishing.

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	105	-	-	-	-	-	365	1,180	361	1,124	129	136
Canada	149	169	14	149	14	149	-	-	-	-	103	142
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(2)
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>283</b>

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	46	411	53	391	21	85	22	50	71	384	75	459
Canada	8	73	15	138	25	195	33	247	20	183	20	177
Australia	-	-	-	-	1	10	1	8	1	12	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	32	3	36
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>682</b>

£ thousand							Number and man-months financed					
Year	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	30	-	-	-	-	175	61	590	50	306	81	503
1968	80	25	25	4	4	181	61	487	19	78	99	701
1969	106	32	32	64	64	249	46	465	52	286	105	676
1970	254	14	14	365	361	237	54	484	48	302	96	621
1971	169	149	149	1,180	1,124	283	68	529	56	305	99	682

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

The policy of deficit budgeting during the last ten years has been fortified by the steady growth of the economy and the accumulation of surpluses which assisted in defraying part of the capital expenditure during the period. These surpluses amounting to EC\$29 million when added to the annual debt charges constitute the contribution of the present generation to the permanent assets of the country. The total capital expenditure during the same period amounted to EC\$94.5 million. The approved estimates of 1972/73 call for expenditure in the current and capital services of the government in the region of EC\$140.4 million, an increase of 26.6 per cent over the 1971/72 level with a capital expenditure of EC\$32.9 million. The current revenue has been estimated at EC\$95.2 million with a deficit on the current account of EC\$12.5 million, which would have to be met totally from loan funds.

The upward trend in the inflow of external finance from other Commonwealth countries to Barbados continued in 1971 when both gross and net flows were more than double those in 1970. Grants, all project aid from Canada, were mainly used for agriculture and transport sectors while loans, all project aid from Canada, were mainly used for community projects although some funds went towards agriculture. A large part of the new investment went towards housing but a substantial amount was directed towards electricity generation and agriculture.

Technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries showed an increase in 1971. The number of advisers and other experts was higher than in 1970 with increases in educational personnel, who were mostly teachers, non-educational advisers who served mainly in agriculture and health, and the non-educational operational personnel, who totalled 44, were working in many fields including health (25), power, transport and communications (6), agriculture (4), social services (3) and public administration (2). There was an appreciable increase in the number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries and they concentrated chiefly on courses in industry, mining and handicrafts (16), public administration (14) and power and transport (8). The number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries was slightly higher than in 1970; the largest number studied education but there was also an appreciable number studying economics and medical sciences.

Over the five years 1967 to 1971 the financial assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries showed an upward trend mainly as a result of higher investment by the C.D.C. The value of technical assistance supplied to Barbados also rose over the period. The number of advisers and other experts, which had fallen to a low level in 1969, has risen in the past two years but has not yet reached the 1966 level of 71. Apart from 1968, the number of trainees financed has been on average, around 50 while about double that number of students have been financed in each year since 1968.

## GUYANA

The G.N.P. of Guyana increased by 6.8 per cent in 1971, above the 1970 level but below the 7.7 per cent average achieved during the 1965-70 period. This was much higher than the planned target of 5-6 per cent in the Development Programme (1966-72). All sectors expanded last year, except forestry, and some sectors such as agriculture, construction and mining grew at a faster rate than the economy as a whole. There was a healthy balance of payments surplus of G\$12 million. On the other hand, unemployment remains a problem which affects 20-25 per cent of the labour force.

Since the establishment of the Co-operative Republic, now two years old, the whole emphasis of the country has been on self-help and self-reliance through the establishment of co-operatives, the nationalisation of the bauxite industry and "minaturisation" of foreign banks. The Development Programme for 1972-76 aims at a high degree of self-sufficiency. This means a greater thrust in agriculture which is in Guyana a labour-intensive exercise, setting up textile factories as well as growing and processing cotton, and building housing from local material. It is hoped that in these areas alone jobs will be found for more persons than those who are currently unemployed.

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	100	-	1,456	1,305	300	126	1,775	1,207	1,537	894	235	154
Canada	633	285	936	244	936	244	-	-	-	-	257	252
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>416</b>

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	53	427	41	381	46	149	40	99	57	337	77	488
Canada	18	138	23	193	67	462	70	488	34	281	38	283
Australia	-	-	-	-	2	10	2	16	-	-	1	10
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)	(26)	7	84	8	78
Other Countries	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>859</b>

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	965	1,009	..	80	..	306	122	1,068	74	528	67	529
1968	1,297	915	-221	689	523	352	76	634	111	501	82	720
1969	608	1,344	204	1,015	860	364	68	529	97	422	89	661
1970	733	2,392	1,236	1,775	1,537	497	73	578	115	621	98	702
1971	285	1,549	370	1,207	894	416	64	574	125	629	124	859

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

In 1971 both gross and net inflows of financial assistance from other Commonwealth countries to Guyana declined as all three categories were reduced. The grants, which were provided solely by Canada and which were mostly project aid, were mainly for transport and education while a small amount in the form of multiproject aid was for general development. British loans, all project aid, were mainly for multiprojects, transport and communications and social infrastructure while Canadian loans were partly project aid mainly for agriculture and partly non-project aid for general development. Investment finance mainly went for housing and mining and quarrying although some funds went towards agriculture.

There was an appreciable decline in the technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries for Guyana. The number of advisers and other experts fell by 9 to 64 in 1971 reflecting a decline in educational personnel (25) mainly teachers. All but one of the twelve



non-educational advisers were in power, transport and communications. The 27 operational personnel were mainly in the fields of health, economic planning and power, transport and communications. The number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries rose moderately with a sharp increase in those going on courses in education (22). Large numbers also went for industry and mining (29), public administration (19) and power and transport (16). There was a sharp increase in the number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries, who were mostly studying economics and natural and social sciences although an appreciable number were studying engineering, medical sciences and agriculture.

The table giving details for the most recent five years shows that the financial assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries rose substantially in 1968, remained at about the same level in the following year, then increased very sharply in 1970 only to fall back to around the 1968-69 level last year. The upward trend in the value of technical assistance provided to Guyana was checked in 1971 even though the number of students financed continued to increase and that of trainees rose further from the low 1969 level. On the other hand, the number of advisers and other experts has varied from year to year.

## JAMAICA

Since the slow-down of 1967, the Jamaican economy has experienced three consecutive years of buoyancy but the growth rate in 1971 was not as high as in previous years. During the period 1967-1971 the G. P. D. growth rate averaged 9.2 per cent per annum or 8.2 per cent capita in current prices; in real terms this amounted to about 4 per cent per annum over the period. Bauxite and aluminium industry made a significant contribution and the past few years saw a massive physical expansion but it appears that there is now a levelling off. The performance of export agriculture, particularly sugar, was poor with a growth rate of only 2 per cent per annum. In the budget of 1972 assistance has been given to export agriculture and the tourist sector.

Jamaica has been consistently running a deficit on its balance of payments current account as the gap between imports and exports has been rising since export earnings were falling because of unsatisfactory performance of sugar industry and import bill for consumer items was increasing. There have been large investment inflows into the bauxite and aluminium industry and the hotel industry, but investment capital in bauxite has now ceased.

In 1971 the gross flow of financial assistance from other Commonwealth countries to Jamaica recovered from the sharp reduction in the previous year as much more was provided by way of loans and investments. Furthermore, in contrast to 1970, when there was a net outflow of £149,000, there was a net flow of over £1.4 million due to mainly higher loan disbursements from Canada. Grants and loans, all from Canada, were mostly project aid mainly for community projects and transport and communications but some non-project aid was provided for general development. Investment finance again went mostly towards housing although some funds were directed to agriculture and service industries.

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	-	-	-	-	-144	-144	1,428	2,369	-547	437	383	440
Canada	155	198	418	977	387	933	-	-	-	-	409	535
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>-547</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>980</b>

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	97	809	115	969	39	122	38	130	80	465	90	496
Canada	56	507	74	690	49	317	53	455	29	257	40	281
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	5	1	9
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	2	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>808</b>

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	71	332	..	1,114	..	529	130	1,110	89	476	142	1,027
1968	186	738	555	3,320	1,911	536	145	1,256	95	509	139	1,025
1969	5	697	534	2,872	1,080	639	135	1,191	84	388	134	861
1970	155	418	243	1,428	-547	794	153	1,316	88	439	111	737
1971	198	977	789	2,369	437	980	189	1,659	92	590	133	808

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

There was a sharp increase in the value of technical assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries to Jamaica in 1971. This was reflected in a substantial rise in the number of advisers and other experts; the increase brought the number of educational personnel to 65, while there were 25 non-educational advisers serving mainly in public administration, power, transport and communications and industry and mining and handicraft, and 84 non-educational operational personnel, of which 17 were in power, transport and communications, 14 in public administration, 14 in health and 11 in agriculture. There was a slight increase in the number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries but more went on courses in public administration, industry and mining, and health. While the number on courses in power, transport and communications remained unchanged, those going for education dropped from 11 in 1970 to 1 in 1971. The number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries recovered in 1971 from the previous year's decline. Large numbers studied education, social

sciences and engineering, but there was a fair proportion for medical sciences, agriculture and humanities.

As the five-year table shows, the gross flows of financial assistance to Jamaica declined sharply in both 1969 and 1970 so that in the latter year they were under half the 1968 figures while there was an outflow on a net basis. However, there was a considerable measure of recovery in 1971. The value of technical assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries has shown a strong upward trend and this was reflected in a similar movement, apart from in 1969, in the total of advisers and other experts. In most recent years the number of trainees financed has been around 90 while the downward trend in the number of students was checked in 1971.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Third Five-year Plan (1969-73) anticipates a real growth rate of the economy of 4.5 per cent per annum, but it would appear that this target was not achieved during the first three years since G. D. P. grew by 3.5 per cent in 1970 and may have shown a lower rate of growth in 1971. Preliminary estimates indicate that crude oil output was 7 per cent lower in 1971 than in the previous year and that about 6 per cent less crude oil was refined. On the other hand, the manufacturing sector appears to have grown by 6 per cent and the boom in the construction industry, which started after the revision of the Plan in June 1970, when an increased public sector building programme to create jobs was announced, continued. The trade deficit has shown a substantial increase since 1969 and this seems to have continued in 1971 as a result of imports of capital goods associated with oil exploration.

There was a sharp fall in both gross and net flows of financial assistance to Trinidad and Tobago during 1971 as smaller grants and loan disbursements were received while amortization and interest payments increased. Investments rose slightly. Nearly all grant disbursements were project aid for general development. All loans were project aid with disbursements from Canada mainly for electricity generation and community projects and those from Britain for transport. All new investment was for housing.

The value of technical assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries to Trinidad and Tobago rose as more trainees and students were financed. The number of advisers and other experts showed a further sharp fall as the numbers provided by Canada continued to decline. All the educational personnel (12), mainly teachers, were from Canada. Of the 7 operational personnel, from Britain, 3 were experts in agriculture. Other advisers were experts in a wide variety of fields. The number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries increased moderately. Whereas the trainees financed by Canada took courses mainly in industry, mining and handicraft (20), health services (12) and public administration (8), those financed by Britain took courses mainly in power, transport and communications (8) and social services (8). The number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries increased quite substantially; a large proportion studied social and medical sciences but there were small numbers studying education, natural sciences, engineering and economics.

During the five years 1967 to 1971 there was no overall pattern for financial flows from other Commonwealth countries to Trinidad and Tobago although the total has fallen in the past two years. The value of technical assistance provided which amounted to almost £500,000 in 1969 has since been at about three-fifths of that level. The number of advisers and other experts provided has shown a downward trend over the period but the number of students financed has recovered from the low 1969 level and there has been appreciable variation for trainees.

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	-	-	9	91	-103	-50	508	565	236	242	76	145
Canada	133	10	611	298	601	298	-	-	-	-	202	155
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
Total	133	10	620	389	498	248	508	565	236	242	292	308

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	13	70	10	82	12	29	20	62	50	281	73	474
Canada	24	226	15	86	44	273	49	414	25	187	21	180
Australia	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	43	5	36
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	170	20	234
Total	37	296	25	168	58	308	69	476	94	681	119	924

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	-	821	..	291	..	406	83	716	49	(228)	125	(921)
1968	59	598	534	280	-435	416	63	490	41	210	119	892
1969	1	292	198	1,646	1,480	497	51	420	69	257	91	687
1970	133	620	498	508	236	292	37	296	58	308	94	681
1971	10	389	248	565	242	308	25	168	69	476	119	924

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

## BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

The economy of British Honduras is based on agriculture and still depends overwhelmingly on sugar exports which some fifteen years ago took over from timber as the main product. Sugar production is steadily increasing and stimulated by the recent trebling of its U.S. export quota the annual output may reach 100,000 tons. Citrus production is the economy's other mainstay but livestock and fishing have been designated priority areas for development. Tourism has grown slowly because of lack of resources to improve roads, to build hotels and develop resorts. Emphasis has been placed on the development of infrastructure - roads, modern telephone system, deep water extension of the port of Belize city, and the development of the Belize international airport. Just as in many countries other Caribbean countries, British Honduras has a very serious unemployment problem. Since 1966, the recurrent budget has been entirely financed from domestic revenue but the greater part of the capital expenditure is financed by overseas aid.

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	655	1,358	1,325	268	1,244	200	-	-	-14	-4	326	206
Canada	59	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>249</b>

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	43	402	45	408	14	38	20	69	40	207	47	287
Canada	3	22	4	37	21	138	9	95	27	229	32	265
Other Countries	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>549</b>

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	1,555	215	..	4	..	198	56	538	44	198	59	397
1968	1,733	213	143	-	-16	209	65	615	40	165	62	464
1969	2,405	-	-71	-	-16	345	58	520	35	153	63	511
1970	714	1,325	1,244	-	-14	391	47	425	35	176	67	436
1971	1,497	268	200	-	-7	249	49	445	29	164	79	549

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

There was a moderate decline in both gross and net financial assistance to British Honduras from other Commonwealth countries in 1971 when the rise for grants was more than offset by the fall for loans. More than half of the grants, mostly project aid, were for transport but some funds went for agriculture, education and community projects. All the loans went towards multiprojects.

Technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries declined sharply. There was little change in the number of advisers and other experts who were mainly serving in public administration, social services, health and agriculture. The number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries fell in 1971 when most went on courses in public administration and industry and mining. On the other hand, the number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries increased; most of the students were studying education but some studied economics, social sciences and engineering.

The flows of financial assistance from other Commonwealth countries reached a peak in 1969 and have declined subsequently. The peak for the value of technical assistance was one year later. While the number of trainees financed showed a downward trend and the total of advisers and other experts fell after 1968, that of students increased over the five years 1967 to 1971.

### EASTERN CARIBBEAN

The six countries which make up the Associated States of Eastern Caribbean are dependent on agriculture although tourism is increasingly becoming an important sector. Antigua and St. Kitts are dependent on sugar while in Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica bananas occupy a similar position, thus the development aims include agricultural diversification. Promotion of tourism has become a great area of emphasis and expenditure programmes include building of hotels and improvement of infrastructure in particular roads, harbours and airports. Public utilities, particularly improving water supplies to alleviate the problem of water shortage, occupy a prominent place in the development expenditure of most States. Other objectives include the raising of health and educational standards.

In 1971 grant disbursements to Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincent and Dominica increased but those to Antigua and St. Lucia declined. A large part of grant disbursements, mostly project aid, was directed towards transport in all the Associated States although a substantial amount went towards education and community projects and some funds towards agriculture. Non-project grant aid, mostly from Britain, to Dominica, St. Kitts and St. Vincent, was mostly budgetary support. Except for St. Kitts, which received £650,000 as loans from Britain for transport, gross loans were negligible and net loans remained at the same negative level. C.D.C. made very large and substantial new investments in all the Associated States except St. Kitts. A large part of new investment in St. Lucia and Antigua went towards service industries but in St. Vincent, Dominica and St. Lucia the emphasis was more on housing and electricity generation and in Grenada on electricity generation and service industries.

There was a very sharp increase in the technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries in all the Associated States of Eastern Caribbean. However, the number of advisers and other experts fell for all countries except Dominica, the overall number declining from 173 in 1970 to 146 in 1971. The number of operational personnel (overall total 89 compared to 77 in 1970), mainly teachers, increased for all countries except Grenada while the number of non-educational advisers (overall total 26 compared to 23 in 1970) increased or remained the same for all countries except St. Vincent. The biggest fall occurred in the number of operational personnel (overall total 33 compared to 74 in 1970) with a sharp drop in all the countries; operational personnel were mainly engaged in public administration and health. Trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries increased for all countries except Grenada and St. Vincent and the overall total increased by 24 to 211 in 1971. There was a substantial increase for the second year in succession in the number of trainees going for courses in public administration (overall total 72 compared to 60 in 1970) and industry and mining (overall total 79 compared to 61 in 1970). The number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries did not change significantly except in the case of St. Lucia where there was a substantial increase. In all the Associated States the larger proportion studied education although there were a few in most States who studied economics and engineering.

£ thousand

Receiving Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Antigua	966	745	-	-	-63	-63	8	84	-5	82	154	209
Dominica	1,586	1,690	2	-	1	-1	274	498	231	493	154	296
Grenada	412	745	1	1	-106	-107	-	236	-55	196	169	236
St. Lucia	1,406	1,164	-	-	-4	-5	1,400	2,210	1,229	1,913	205	364
St. Kitts	821	1,403	-	650	-1	650	-	-	-	-	101	363
St. Vincent	1,196	1,523	-	-	-1	-1	49	351	22	348	193	259

Number and man-months financed in year

Receiving Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Antigua	22	183	17	102	30	213	49	250	29	181	21	170
Dominica	17	104	23	122	38	198	46	236	36	205	35	225
Grenada	18	119	12	123	28	161	22	169	30	212	33	214
St. Lucia	54	384	38	389	28	195	38	190	30	195	40	241
St. Kitts	30	220	28	249	14	70	20	90	26	196	26	185
St. Vincent	32	242	28	245	49	279	36	259	32	228	28	217

## OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES IN AMERICA

For all the dependencies in America tourism is the major sector in the Development Plans with emphasis on the construction of new hotels and on the improvement of the infrastructure (i.e. roads, etc.) and public utilities to serve the needs of increased tourist traffic. All the countries also aim to improve educational standards, health and housing. Other notable developments not unconnected with the development of tourism are road and marine developments in the Bahamas, docking facilities in Bermuda, deep water harbour improvements, airport and a water supply in Cayman Islands, underground water distribution system, deep water pier and a new marina in Montserrat, telecommunications in Turks and Caicos Islands, and housing, land reclamation and an electricity extension scheme in the Virgin Islands.

£ thousand

Receiving Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	60
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Cayman Is.	198	365	-	-	-12	-14	-	-	-3	-3	47	50
Falkland Is.	14	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	42
Montserrat	577	592	4	-	4	-4	22	12	22	9	86	150
Turks & Caicos Is.	517	581	-	-	-2	-2	-	-	-	-	31	76
Virgin Is.	569	771	-	2,399	-6	2,393	-	-	-	-	75	168

Number and man-months financed in year

Receiving Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	21	101	16	97
Bermuda	-	-	7	14	-	-	3	2	2	18	3	15
Cayman Is.	34	238	47	393	2	11	3	3	7	57	10	78
Falkland Is.	51	210	49	414	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	-
Montserrat	28	222	24	178	10	66	15	106	11	66	14	89
Turks & Caicos Is.	32	248	28	148	3	11	1	4	6	42	6	27
Virgin Is.	26	165	17	163	3	13	3	8	18	86	16	107



There was a sharp increase in grant disbursements (mostly from Britain) to Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands and the Virgin Islands in 1971 although the increase were relatively small for the Turks and Caicos Islands and Montserrat. For Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Virgin Islands substantial amounts, were for budgetary support. For these three countries and Cayman Islands, project aid was mainly directed towards transport and communications and education and other community projects. For the Falkland Islands, however, grant aid went towards electricity generation. Except for Virgin Islands which received large amounts of non-project loans from Britain, gross loans were nil and net loans were at small negative levels. There was a small new investment by C.D.C. in Montserrat for electricity generation.

Technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries to all the dependencies in America except Bermuda showed a considerable increase. The increase in the number of advisers and other experts to Cayman Islands was nearly offset by a fall in all the other countries and the overall total remained 172 in 1971. The number of educational personnel (overall total 76 compared to 67 in 1970), mainly teachers, increased but non-educational advisers fell (overall total 6 compared to 16 in 1970). The number of operational personnel showed little change and they were mainly engaged in public administration, power, transport and communications, and health. The overall number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries increased from 20 in 1970 to 25 in 1971; more than half were from Montserrat and about half of these attended courses in industry and mining. The number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries to Cayman Islands and Montserrat increased moderately but for others the numbers fell or did not change significantly. Most students studied education.

## FIJI

Over the Fifth Five-year Plan period (1966-70) the annual average rate of growth is estimated to have been about 5.3 per cent, close to the planned rate of 5.6 per cent. Over the Plan period the annual average rate of population increase has been around 2.5 per cent per annum, thus the real income per capita rose by over 2.8 per cent per annum. High rates of expansion were achieved in building and construction, transport and communications, electricity and water, and private services mainly tourism. However, the rate of growth of agriculture was less than the planned rate and lower than the rate of growth of population and this reflects limitations in the growth of Fiji's staple industries, sugar and copra.

The Sixth Development Plan (1971-75) fixes the target rate of growth for G.D.P. at 6.7 per cent per annum. Since population growth is expected to be about 2.3 per cent per annum the actual improvement in per caput G.D.P. is expected to be around 4.4 per cent per annum. Building and construction (9 per cent) and tourism (20 per cent) are expected to grow at relatively high rates but mining and manufacturing may not do as well as during the previous Plan period. The expected growth in agriculture is put at 3.5 per cent as greater reliance has been placed on agricultural commodities other than sugar.

£ thousand

Supplying Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	1,467	1,737	-	-	-166	-167	9	153	-1	117	923	1,366
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Australia	281	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	141
New Zealand	-	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	32
India	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	(14)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-166</b>	<b>-167</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>1,556</b>

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	436	4,813	455	4,365	41	256	39	150	82	514	91	588
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	2	24
Australia	8	62	9	61	27	200	38	199	13	143	20	197
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	7	38	7	38	7	72	8	93
India	2	(20)	(9)	(90)	10	(20)	6	(12)	32	326	34	417
<b>Total</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>4,516</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1,319</b>

Year	<u>£ thousand</u>						<u>Number and man-months financed</u>					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	604	-	..	6	..	423	458	4,794	35	201	92	650
1968	1,205	-	-166	-	-10	1,199	446	4,854	44	322	96	634
1969	2,366	-	-166	86	64	1,185	451	4,823	58	(407)	105	648
1970	1,749	-	-166	9	-1	1,021	446	4,895	85	514	136	1,063
1971	2,251	-	-167	153	117	1,556	473	4,516	90	399	155	1,319

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

Total investment of F\$ 364 million will be required to achieve the targets of the Plan. Of this the planned central government investment is estimated at about F\$75 million (nearly twice as much as the actual expenditure during the previous Plan) with roughly 40 per cent going towards infrastructure, 24 per cent towards social services and 19 per cent towards economic services. In order to finance the Plan expenditure it is estimated that nearly 23 per cent of the total resources will have to come from abroad, and of the planned central government expenditure, 53 per cent would have to be from external sources.

Fiji receives most of its financial assistance in the form of grants and in 1971 there was a considerable increase in the grant disbursements by other Commonwealth countries. Less than a quarter was in the form of non-project aid including food aid from Australia. Project aid was mainly for multiprojects and education. Gross loans were negligible and net loans were at the same negative level as in 1970. C.D.C. made substantial new investments in Fiji, all for housing.

There was a very sharp increase in technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries for Fiji in 1971 with a marked rise in the number of advisers and students. The number of educational personnel (97) increased by a half; most were teachers in primary and secondary schools and technical and vocational training colleges but there were also several educational administrators. The number of non-educational advisers (11) increased marginally while the non-educational operational personnel, distributed mainly in power, transport and communications (95), public administration (84), agriculture (64), health (39), economic planning (19) and social services (10) fell moderately. There was some increase in the number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries. Most of them went on courses in public administration (24), social services (17), education (12), power, transport and communications (10) and agriculture (10). There was a substantial increase in the number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries, the main subjects of study being education (33), engineering (26), social sciences (15) and fine arts (14).

The table covering the five years to 1971 shows that the upward trend in financial assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries was checked in 1970 but there was a large measure of recovery in the succeeding year. During the period 1968 to 1970 the value of technical assistance provided showed comparatively little change but there was an increase of about a half in 1971. An upward trend has been recorded for the number of students and trainees financed while the total of advisers and other experts, which in earlier years had shown little variation, rose sharply in 1971.

## TONGA

The Development Plan (1965-70) established for the first time a series of development objectives for the country. Expenditure totalling T\$4.1 million was originally proposed but the actual expenditure was T\$4.85 million and the level of expenditure was made possible by a higher contribution from Tonga's own resources than anticipated and additional aid from Britain being available. Expenditure on infrastructure, nearly 40 per cent of both planned and actual expenditure, was mainly directed to roads, harbours and airfields. Actual expenditure on social and community services was considerably higher than the proposed expenditure, about 25 per cent of the total.

The principal objectives of the Development Plan (1970-75) are to develop the economic potential of the Kingdom so as to raise the standard of living of its population and reduce its dependence on external economic assistance. Total expenditure amounting to T\$4.77 million is proposed during the Plan period with 40 per cent of the expenditure directed towards economic services (more than half of this going to agriculture) and 34 per cent towards infrastructure (in particular for expansion of shipping services). It is estimated that nearly 52 per cent of the total resources needed will have to come from abroad.

Tonga has received most of its financial assistance from Britain in the form of grants. In 1971 grant disbursements fell to almost a quarter of the 1970 level and were in the form of project aid for multi-projects. There was a moderate increase in the technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries for Tonga although the number of advisers and

students fell and the number of trainees remained roughly the same. Of the 3 educational personnel, 2 were teachers, while the 5 non-educational personnel were working in a variety of fields, and the 20 operational personnel were mainly engaged in the fields of power, transport and communications (7), public administration (6) and agriculture (3). The trainees financed mostly went on courses on education (11) and public administration (3), while many of the students were studying education and medical sciences.

The amount of financial assistance supplied to Tonga by other Commonwealth countries has fluctuated widely from year to year and, apart from 1967, has been wholly in grant form. There has, however, been an upward movement in the value of the technical assistance provided but no clear trends are discernible for advisers, trainees and students.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
	1970	1971	Gross		Net		1970	1971
			1970	1971	1970	1971		
Britain	394	106	-	-	-11	-11	96	91
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	74
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>178</b>

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	33	291	27	302	9	38	7	46	11	54	11	56
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	16
Australia	1	12	1	12	6	36	5	35	21	225	11	119
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	10	111	11	127
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>318</b>

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	42	141	..	-	..	66	29	305	21	130	27	224
1968	272	-	-11	-	-	116	36	311	32	257	24	165
1969	147	-	-11	-	-	87	36	340	32	286	17	139
1970	394	-	-11	-	-	163	34	303	15	74	43	394
1971	106	-	-11	-	-	178	28	314	16	101	35	318

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

## WESTERN SAMOA

The First Five-year Development Programme (1966-70) laid the basic foundation of an institutional and policy framework for progress towards systematic and sustained economic and social planning for the future. However, it did not operate as a comprehensive and complete Plan achieving set targets through fundamental projects and programmes. The 1966 hurricane affected foreign trade seriously and impeded the implementation of standard projects and even by the end of the Plan period exports had not regained the pre-hurricane level. On the other hand, the most striking achievement in the agricultural sector was the rehabilitation of copra industry. Some progress was made in industrial development by the establishment and expansion of fourteen industries while tourism expanded rapidly.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	57	-	-	-	-	119	43
New Zealand	117	54	70	-	70	-	49	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>119</b>

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	5	43	4	15	1	3	2	13	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	3	35	4	27	9	68	6	33	7	79	1	12
New Zealand	-	-	(1)	(10)	36	325	61	598	81	934	51	603
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>615</b>

Year	<u>£ thousand</u>						<u>Number and man-months financed</u>					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1967	-	-	..	-	..	39	12	103	(108)	(868)	(105)	(1,260)
1968	23	-	-	-	-	148	2	16	57	570	95	942
1969	61	70	70	-	-	105	10	91	82	818	50	536
1970	117	70	70	-	-	176	8	78	46	396	88	1,013
1971	111	-	-	-	-	119	9	52	69	644	52	615

Note: Financial flows for 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

The setting of targets in the Second Five-year Development Plan (1971-75) was hampered by absence of data both for the very large subsistence sector and the monetised sector. However, recent analysis suggests that per capita real income declined from WS\$145 in 1958 to WS\$110 in 1968 and, in view of this, the primary objective of the Plan is to increase the national income as far as possible through diversification of the economy particularly in the rural sector and increasing agricultural productivity. Total expenditure in the period 1971-75 is estimated at WS\$48.4 million compared to WS\$28.6 million in 1966-70. Of this, Plan expenditure is envisaged to amount to about WS\$15.8 million with 56 per cent being spent on infrastructure, 21 per cent on agriculture and 12 per cent on social services. In order to finance the Plan, it is estimated that nearly 20 per cent of the total resources will have to come from abroad.

Western Samoa normally receives most of its financial assistance in the form of grants from New Zealand. In 1971 there was a slight decline in grant disbursements to Western Samoa but more than half of this came from Australia in the form of project aid for communications. The rest from New Zealand was budgetary support. No loans were received in 1971.

There was a sharp fall in the value of technical assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries to Western Samoa largely due to the reduction in the number of students financed. The number of advisers and other experts remained virtually unchanged and of the 1971 figure five were teachers, 2 educational administrators and 2 non-educational advisers. The number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries increased sharply and went mostly on courses in power, transport and communications (20), education (20), health (13) and industry and mining (6). The main subjects of study for the students were natural sciences (17), economics (6) and medical sciences (6).

The financial assistance provided to Western Samoa showed a marked rise until 1971 when it was checked but the value of the technical assistance supplied has varied from year to year. The number of advisers and other experts serving in Western Samoa, which is small, has shown little change since 1969 while the number of trainees and students financed is now appreciably lower than in 1967.

#### OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES IN OCEANIA

In all the dependent territories in Oceania which are still in early stages of development and which have large subsistence sectors, the main emphasis has been on the development of natural resources, particularly agriculture, which in most cases means copra. Development plans emphasise the need for the transformation of the economy and reducing the reliance on external resources. Transport and communications occupy a prominent place in development expenditure, particularly as the basic infrastructure is very limited in all the territories and in most cases population is scattered over a series of islands. Urban development, including roads and services, is the other major area for expenditure. All territories have ambitious development plans but development in these islands is subject to natural disasters; in the case of New Hebrides, for example, a major setback to the development plan has been received as a result of cyclones which hit some areas causing considerable damage to a number of villages and plantations.

£ thousand

Receiving Country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Solomon Is.	2,075	1,715	119	19	119	19	28	105	28	105	1,121	964
New Hebrides	929	1,062	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	282
G. & Ellice Is.	297	376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	573	620
Papua New Guinea	60,012	52,465	2,613	5,637	2,613	5,637	-	-	-	-	5	6

Number and man-months financed in year

Receiving Country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Solomon Is.	339	3,688	358	3,896	17	73	17	89	20	109	23	157
New Hebrides	93	1,031	110	1,091	7	55	5	41	10	59	9	46
G. & Ellice Is.	138	1,253	144	1,427	21	138	26	165	14	69	16	83
Papua New Guinea	..	..	6	38	..	..	-	-	..	..	8	51

Whereas grant disbursements to New Hebrides and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands recorded a substantial increase, there was an appreciable fall in the amounts received by the Solomon Islands and Papua-New Guinea. Apart from the substantial amounts for budgetary support, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and New Hebrides received, as did the Solomon Islands, project grants for transport, agriculture and social infrastructure. Whereas loans received by Solomon Islands declined considerably these loans, all from Britain, were for multiprojects), those to Papua-New Guinea, all from Australia, nearly doubled and were mainly used for development of the Arawa township. Substantial new investments in agriculture were made in the Solomon Islands.

The value of the technical assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries to Solomon Islands fell, remained unchanged for the New Hebrides and increased moderately for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The number of advisers to all countries increased with a sharp rise in

educational personnel (mainly teachers but also a fair number of educational administrators) in Solomon Islands (71), Gilbert and Ellice Islands (45) and New Hebrides (40). The 6 advisers to Papua-New Guinea were university teachers. The non-educational advisers (7 in Solomon Islands, 4 in Gilbert and Ellice Islands and 3 in New Hebrides) were mainly in the field of economic planning and public administration, while operational personnel (280 in Solomon Islands, 95 in Gilbert and Ellice Islands and 67 in New Hebrides) were engaged mainly in public administration, power, transport and communications, agriculture and health. The number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries increased for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, remained unchanged for Solomon Islands and fell for New Hebrides but there was a small increase in the overall total. Most trainees went on courses in education and public administration. The number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries showed no significant change and nearly all the students studied education.



## ANNEX I

### NOTES ON STATISTICS

1. General. - The information in the statistical tables in this Report has been primarily derived from replies by the aid supplying countries to a questionnaire sent to all governments.
2. Area coverage. - The Commonwealth has been defined as self-governing members of the Commonwealth and associated and dependent territories as at February 1972. 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.

ANNEX II STATISTICAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT I (PART I)

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY SUPPLYING COUNTRIES.

£ thousand

		Britain	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	India	Singapore	Total	
								1970	1971
Grants	1970	36,065	29,479	63,112	1,942	1	-	130,599	
	1971	41,058	27,058	57,470	2,465	28	-	128,079	
Loans	1970	81,555	29,467	2,613	70	1,951	-	115,693	
	1971	103,489	36,557	5,637	-	-	-	146,634	
Investments	1970	13,208	-	-	-	-	-	13,208	
	1971	22,174	-	-	-	-	-	22,174	
Expenditure on technical assistance	1970	34,582	7,620	1,949 <sup>a</sup>	481	222	4	44,858	
	1971	42,617	8,314	2,041 <sup>a</sup>	706	(295)	8	53,981	
<u>Total gross</u>	1970	165,410	66,566	67,674	2,493	2,211	4	304,358	
	1971	209,338	71,929	65,148	3,171	(1,274)	8	350,868	
Amortization and interest received on loans	1970	32,959	65	-	-	501	-	33,525	
	1971	46,388	274	-	-	660	-	47,322	
Amortization and interest received on investments	1970	14,624	-	-	-	-	-	14,624	
	1971	17,586	-	-	-	-	-	17,586	
<u>Total net</u>	1970	117,827	66,501	67,674	2,493	1,710	4	256,209	
	1971	145,364	71,655	65,148	3,171	(614)	8	285,960	

<sup>a</sup> Excluding expenditure for Papua and New Guinea.

STATEMENT I (PART 2)  
ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY SUPPLYING COUNTRIES

			Britain	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	India	Singapore	Other countries	Total	
	1970	1971								1970	1971
Advisers and other experts (non-educational) <sup>a</sup>	Number		8,474	163	89	10	31	-	22	8,789	
	Man-months		83,051	1,349	439	119	(221)	-	108	85,287	
	Number	1971	7,606	234	63	18	(48)	-	-	-	7,969
	Man-months		73,490	1,938	392	140	(498)	-	-		74,658
Educational experts <sup>a</sup>	Number	1970	5,954	490	29	13	-	-	-	6,486	
	Man-months		56,593	4,489	321	127	-	-	-	61,530	
	Number	1971	5,862	485	32	7	-	-	-	-	6,386
	Man-months		52,522	4,781	257	77	-	-	-	57,637	
Trainees	Number	1970	1,958	772	608	184	207	11	27	3,767	
	Man-months		7,043	5,337	3,281	1,259	(414)	42	78	17,454	
	Number	1971	2,004	689	573	172	(231)	11	-	-	3,680
	Man-months		7,353	5,624	3,102	1,334	(509)	52	-	17,974	
Students	Number	1970	4,729	949	784	352	400	13	-	7,227	
	Man-months		26,659	7,773	7,497	3,890	4,317	125	-	50,261	
	Number	1971	5,912	1,000	664	338	391	9	-	8,314	
	Man-months		37,115	8,863	6,567	3,719	4,315	108	-	60,687	

<sup>a</sup> Excluding volunteers

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

£ thousand

Region	Supplying country	Grants			Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.72	Investments						Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.72
		1970	1971	1971		Gross		Amortization and interest		Net		
						1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	
America	Britain	7,305	10,217	6,951	5,931	8,981	2,815	2,993	3,116	5,988	8,508	
	Canada	4,356	1,996	2,468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	11,661	12,213	9,419	5,931	8,981	2,815	2,993	3,116	5,988	8,508	
Europe	Britain	8,250	7,813	2,073	-	-	37	37	-37	-37	600	
	Britain	11,022	12,234	12,231	4,543	8,712	8,734	10,566	-4,191	-1,854	3,467	
	Canada	1,849	2,995	2,533	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Australia	117	71	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	India	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	12,988	15,314	14,845	4,543	8,712	8,734	10,566	-4,191	-1,854	3,467	
Asia	Britain	4,319	5,795	19,840	2,576	3,947	2,996	3,915	-420	32	3,000	
	Canada	23,274	22,066	18,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Australia	2,702	4,519	4,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	New Zealand	254	306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	30,549	32,686	42,838	2,576	3,947	2,996	3,915	-420	32	3,000	
Oceania	Britain	5,162	4,996	8,096	37	258	10	36	27	222	1,918	
	Australia	60,293	52,879	530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	New Zealand	1,688	2,159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	India	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	67,144	60,048	8,626	37	258	10	36	27	222	1,918	
Unallocated	Britain	4	6	421	121	276	31	41	90	235	-	
	Britain	36,065	41,058	49,612	13,208	22,174	14,624	17,586	-1,416	4,588	17,493	
	Canada	29,479	27,058	23,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Australia	63,112	57,470	4,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	New Zealand	1,942	2,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	India	1	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grand Total		130,599	128,079	78,223	13,208	22,174	14,624	17,586	-1,416	4,588	17,493	

STATEMENT II (PART 2)  
CAPITAL FLOW - SUMMARY BY REGIONS

£ thousand

Region	Supplying country	Loans								Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.1972
		Gross		Amortization and interest		Net		1971	1970	
		1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971			
America	Britain Canada Total	2,797 1,979 4,776	4,714 1,668 6,382	1,690 41 1,731	1,736 44 1,780	1,107 1,938 3,045	2,978 1,624 4,602	1,107 1,938 3,045	2,978 1,624 4,602	2,671 2,369 5,040
Europe	Britain	37	3,042	724	6,514	-687	-3,472	-687	-3,472	1,886
Africa	Britain Canada Total	24,554 2,950 27,504	23,602 8,597 32,199	13,378 8 13,386	17,105 167 17,272	11,176 2,942 14,118	6,497 8,430 14,927	11,176 2,942 14,118	6,497 8,430 14,927	47,739 10,853 58,592
Asia	Britain Canada India Total	54,048 24,538 1,988 80,574	72,112 26,292 951 99,355	16,990 16 501 17,507	20,855 63 660 21,578	37,058 24,522 1,487 63,067	51,257 26,229 291 77,777	37,058 24,522 1,487 63,067	51,257 26,229 291 77,777	75,114 44,749 3,000 122,863
Oceania	Britain New Zealand Australia Total	119 70 2,613 2,802	19 - 5,637 5,656	177 - - 177	178 - - 178	-58 70 2,613 2,625	-159 - 5,637 5,478	-159 - 5,637 5,478	-159 - 5,637 5,478	5,980 376 - 6,356
Unallocated	Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	Britain Canada New Zealand India Australia	81,555 29,467 70 1,988 2,613	103,489 36,557 - 951 5,637	32,959 65 501 - -	46,388 274 - 660 -	48,596 29,402 70 1,487 2,613	57,101 36,283 - 291 5,637	48,596 29,402 70 1,487 2,613	57,101 36,283 - 291 5,637	133,390 57,972 376 3,000 -
Grand Total		115,693	146,634	33,525	47,322	82,168	99,312	82,168	99,312	194,738

STATEMENT III  
ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

£ thousand

	Grants			Loans				Investments				Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.72		
	1970	1971	Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.72	Gross		Net		Gross		Net			1971	
				1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971			
<u>AMERICA</u>														
Antigua	966	745	275	-	-	-63	-	84	84	-5	82	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	254	169	248	14	149	14	-	1,180	1,124	361	1,124	750	-	-
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Is.	198	365	298	-	-	-12	-	-	-	-3	-3	-	-	-
Dominica	1,586	1,690	878	2	1	1	-	498	493	231	493	241	-	-
Grenada	412	745	332	1	1	-106	-	236	196	-55	196	-	-	-
Honduras (Br.)	714	1,497	1,679	1,325	268	1,244	200	-	-	-14	-7	-	-	-
Jamaica	155	1,418	169	418	977	243	789	2,369	437	-547	437	2,796	-	-
Montserrat	577	592	235	4	4	4	-4	12	9	22	9	67	-	-
St. Kitts	821	1,403	1,448	-	650	-1	650	-	-	-	-	108	-	-
St. Lucia	1,406	1,164	854	-	-	-4	-5	2,210	1,913	1,229	1,913	809	-	-
St. Vincent	1,196	1,523	675	-	-	-1	49	351	354	22	354	275	-	-
Trinidad	133	10	8	620	389	498	248	565	242	236	242	310	-	-
Turks and Caicos Is.	517	581	267	-	-	-2	-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Is.	569	771	530	-	2,399	-6	2,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General W. Indies (Br.)	1,410	291	918	-	-	-	-	102	254	102	254	-	-	-
Guyana	733	285	146	2,392	1,549	1,236	370	1,775	1,207	1,537	894	3,152	-	-
Falkland Is.	14	46	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leeward and Windward Is.	-	138	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total America</u>	11,661	12,213	9,419	4,776	6,382	3,045	4,602	5,931	8,981	3,116	5,988	8,508	-	-
<u>EUROPE</u>														
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-98	-89	-	-	-	-	-	600	-
Gibraltar	989	1,272	2,073	37	242	20	225	-	-	-37	-37	-	-	-
Malta	7,261	6,541	-	-	2,800	-609	-3,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Europe</u>	8,250	7,813	2,073	37	3,042	-687	-3,472	-	-	-37	-37	600	-	-
<u>AFRICA</u>														
The Gambia	-	cr.151	151	231	333	184	263	-	127	-	125	5	-	-
Ghana	1,044	1,510	1,262	4,925	6,362	4,559	6,002	155	371	100	291	-	-	-
Nigeria	3,601	2,881	2,068	6,545	6,174	2,544	2,085	1,027	1,060	201	-240	316	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	515	658	-70	22	-	-	-197	-185	-	-	-
General W. Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	177	62	2,728	6,150	4,109	3,118	1,026	1,620	2,810	-91	538	798	-	-
Tanzania	50	267	137	162	670	-420	199	238	715	-605	23	63	-	-
Uganda	4	119	130	2,537	1,656	993	180	102	112	-248	-89	499	-	-
General-Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	-	21	39	1,217	4,025	-421	2,531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cont'd.....

STATEMENT III - (Continued)  
ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

£ thousand

	Grants			Loans				Investment				Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.72	
	1970	1971	Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.72	Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
				1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971		
<u>AFRICA - continued</u>													
Botswana	1,856	868	4	362	2,828	217	2,684	-	-	-155	-147	-	-
Lesotho	360	2,620	1,906	56	44	16	4	-	116	-	113	-	-
Swaziland	839	cr.1,405	1,609	715	1,463	457	1,205	1,124	900	-1,257	-2,409	341	-
General-Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	2,624	4,775	832	3,280	2,791	2,801	-1,671	120	575	-508	8	1,445	-
Malawi	63	121	1	-	187	-269	-115	7	1,576	-2	-1	-	-
Rhodesia Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-374	992	-	-
General-Malawi, Rhodesia, Zambia	698	670	101	801	894	-37	530	-	-	-1,167	-1,168	-	-
Mauritius	386	450	132	8	-	7	-1	-	-	-38	-38	-	-
St. Helena	1,286	2,487	3,740	-	3	-22	-19	150	350	150	333	-	-
Seychelles General Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Africa</u>	12,988	15,314	14,845	27,504	32,199	14,118	14,927	4,543	8,712	-4,191	-1,854	3,467	-
<u>ASIA</u>													
Sri Lanka	3,699	2,750	1,640	6,344	6,466	5,565	5,493	-	-	-213	815	-	1,000
Hong Kong	50	278	228	-	-	-200	-235	52	1,139	-	-	-	-
India	24,077	23,546	24,929	65,319	84,827	49,690	65,214	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indus Basin Project	134	2,791	7,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	1,027	2,130	2,322	3,967	3,627	3,255	3,059	1,371	1,108	-1,284	-2,189	-	-
Singapore	1,495	1,150	6,515	4,945	4,435	4,758	4,246	1,153	1,700	1,077	1,406	2,000	-
General Asia	67	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Asia</u>	30,549	32,686	42,838	80,574	99,355	63,067	77,777	2,576	3,947	-420	32	3,000	-
<u>OCEANIA</u>													
Fiji	1,749	2,251	3,596	-	-	-166	-167	9	153	-1	117	211	-
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	297	376	865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hebrides	929	1,062	685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Is.	2,075	1,715	3,239	119	19	119	19	28	105	28	105	1,707	-
Tonga	394	106	241	-	-	-1	-11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Samoa	117	111	-	70	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Is.	1,571	1,962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua & New Guinea	60,012	52,465	-	2,613	5,637	2,613	5,637	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Oceania</u>	67,144	60,048	8,626	2,802	5,656	2,625	5,478	37	258	27	222	1,918	-
<u>GENERAL</u>	4	6	421	-	-	-	-	121	276	90	235	-	-
<u>Grand Total</u>	130,599	128,079	78,223	115,693	146,634	82,168	99,312	13,208	22,174	-1,416	4,588	17,493	-

## STATEMENT IV

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

	£ thousand		£ thousand	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
<u>AMERICA</u>				
Antigua	154	209		1,828
Bahamas	12	60		156
Barbados	237	282	1,776	4,196
Bermuda	4	1	193	
Cayman Is.	47	60	2,835	
Dominica	154	296		298
Grenada	169	236	257	52
Honduras (Br.)	391	249	36	358
Jamaica	794	980	247	Cr. 31
Montserrat	86	150	Cr. 21	26,221
St. Kitts	101	363	23,918	
St. Lucia	205	364		
St. Vincent	193	259		
Trinidad and Tobago	292	308		
Turks and Caicos Is.	31	76		
Virgin Is.	75	168	6	7
General West Indies (Br.)	692	771	589	598
Guyana	497	416	136	118
Falkland Is.	32	42	1,366	1,855
America - General	110	156		
<u>Total America</u>	4,276	5,450	2,769	2,436
			862	947
			2	48
			70	
			5,800	6,009
<u>EUROPE</u>				
Cyprus	203	232		
Gibraltar	90	70		
Malta	90	87		
General	2	Cr. 1		
<u>Total Europe</u>	385	388		
			1,021	1,556
			573	620
			283	282
			1,121	964
			163	178
			176	119
			51	100
			5	6
			3,393	3,828
			7,085	12,085
			44,858	53,981
<u>AFRICA</u>				
The Gambia	201	291		
Ghana	1,993	1,901		
Nigeria	2,603	2,588		
Sierra Leone	459	380		
General - W. Africa		11		
Kenya	4,080	3,979		
Tanzania	2,775	2,624		
Uganda	2,502	2,888		
General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	2,529	3,030		
Botswana	609	732		
Lesotho	351	394		
Swaziland	481	529		
General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	12	16		

a Figures for expenditure by Australia not available.



## STATEMENT V

## GRANTS

## By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	Asia												
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total				
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971			
<u>Project Aid</u>													
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	647	471	59	85	305	149	249	306	613	540			
Transport	-	35	14	-	864	54	-	-	1,525	525			
Communications	-	-	-	-	-	982	-	-	-	1,017			
Energy:													
Electricity generation and distribution	54	34	308	430	-	6	-	-	362	464			
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6			
Indus Basin project	-	1,737	-	-	134	1,054	-	-	134	2,791			
Other multi-projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Industry:													
Mining and quarrying	191	153	-	14	-	116	-	-	191	14			
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269			
Industrial development banks	118	39	55	44	-	-	-	-	173	33			
Other (incl. services)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Social infrastructure:													
Health	68	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	496			
Education	-	65	-	21	-	-	-	-	68	-			
Housing	71	748	36	39	-	-	-	-	107	65			
Other community projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	787			
Other and unallocated	401	72	-	-	-	-	5	-	406	72			
Total project	1,550	3,829	472	633	1,303	2,360	254	306	3,579	7,128			
<u>Non-Project Aid</u>													
General development	-	-	384	150	-	-	-	-	384	150			
Balance of payments stabilisation and budgetary support	2,653	1,361	20,293	17,818	1,397	2,060	-	-	24,343	21,239			
Food Aid	-	433	-	2,597	2	99	-	-	2	3,129			
Emergency and disaster relief	116	172	2,125	868	-	-	-	-	221	1,040			
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total non-project	2,769	1,966	22,802	21,433	1,399	2,159	-	-	26,970	25,558			
<u>Grand Total</u>	4,319	5,795	23,274	22,066	2,702	4,519	254	306	30,549	32,686			

## STATEMENT V - continued

## GRANIS

## By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	America						Africa									
	Britain		Canada		Total		Britain		Canada		Total					
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971				
Supplying Country	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
<u>Project Aid</u>																
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26	733	95	125	121	858	82	764	16	117	-	-	-	-	98	881
Transport	1,335	3,685	1,248	550	2,583	4,235	122	760	6	45	-	-	-	-	123	805
Communications	10	66	-	16	10	82	2	47	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	49
Energy:																
Electricity generation and distribution	-	98	-	-	-	98	54	319	136	80	-	-	-	-	190	399
Other energy resources	-	-	-	46	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indus Basin Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multi-projects	3,725	39	-	-	3,725	39	1,141	714	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,141	714
Industry:																
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	23
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Other (incl. services)	-	41	-	26	-	67	29	6	-	2	-	-	-	6	29	14
Social infrastructure:																
Health	29	128	-	-	29	128	169	278	37	10	-	-	-	206	288	
Education	389	1,237	1,859	361	2,248	1,598	292	404	17	427	-	-	-	309	839	
Housing	12	93	-	-	12	93	31	250	-	-	-	-	-	31	250	
Admin. building	109	-	-	-	109	-	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	-	
Other community projects	319	1,716	575	686	894	2,402	305	1,019	17	180	-	-	-	322	1,199	
Other and unallocated	84	202	2	-	86	202	406	6	16	-	-	-	-	422	6	
Total project	6,038	8,035	3,779	1,811	9,816	9,846	2,936	4,611	244	863	-	-	14	3,180	5,488	
<u>Non-project Aid</u>																
General development	-	-	577	177	577	177	-	-	237	308	-	-	-	237	308	
Balance of payments stabilization and budgetary support	1,268	2,121	-	-	1,268	2,121	4,669	1,210	-	-	-	-	-	4,669	1,210	
Food Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	478	1,369	1,824	-	-	-	1,901	2,373	
Emergency and disaster relief	-	4	-	-	-	4	2,843	1,951	-	-	117	-	-	2,960	1,951	
Other	-	64	-	9	-	73	42	3,984	-	-	-	-	-	42	3,984	
Total non-project	1,268	2,182	577	185	1,845	2,367	8,086	7,623	1,605	2,132	117	71	-	9,808	9,825	
<u>Grand Total</u>	7,305	10,217	4,356	1,996	11,661	12,213	11,022	12,234	1,849	2,995	117	71	14	12,988	15,314	

## STATEMENT V - continued

## GRANTS

## By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	Europe		General-Unallocated				Oceania						Total	
	Britain		Britain		Britain		Australia		New Zealand		India		1970	1971
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970 <sup>a</sup>	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
<u>Project Aid</u>														
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	390	75	-	-	83	193	-	44	-	-	-	-	83	237
Transport	827	308	-	-	359	313	-	-	-	-	-	-	359	313
Communications	-	300	-	-	25	32	-	57	-	-	-	-	25	89
Energy:														
Electricity generation and distribution	92	15	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indus Basin Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multi-projects	1,231	31	-	-	2,017	1,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,017	1,038
Industry:														
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Manufacturing	2,263	1,634	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other (incl. services)	675	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social infrastructure:														
Health	324	395	-	-	23	27	-	-	-	4	-	-	23	31
Education	401	301	-	-	148	628	-	-	-	-	1	-	149	642
Housing	94	1,061	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Admin. Building	187	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
Other community projects	922	334	-	-	23	432	-	-	-	235	-	-	23	667
Other and unallocated	-	2,929	4	6	620	202	-	-	1,571	127	-	-	2,191	329
Total project	7,405	7,510	4	6	3,315	2,984	-	101	1,571	366	1	14	4,887	3,465
<u>Non-project Aid</u>														
General development	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,700	-	-	237	-	-	17,700	237
Balance of payments stabilization and budgetary support	84	-	-	-	1,847	1,678	20,412	52,465	117	1,540	-	-	22,376	55,683
Food Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	281	313	-	-	-	-	281	313
Emergency and disaster relief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	761	303	-	-	-	334	21,900	-	-	15	-	-	21,900	349
Total non-project	845	303	-	-	1,847	2,012	60,293	52,778	117	1,793	-	-	62,257	56,583
<u>Grand Total</u>	8,250	7,813	4	6	5,162	4,996	60,293	52,879	1,688	2,159	1	14	67,144	60,048

<sup>a</sup> Distribution by sector estimated.

## STATEMENT V - Continued

## GRANTS

## By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

Region	All Regions													
	Supply Country		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Total	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970a	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
<u>Project Aid</u>														
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	581	1,763	170	327			305	193	249	306	-	-	1,305	2,589
Transport	3,290	5,536	1,268	595			864	54	-	-	-	-	5,422	6,185
Communications	37	481	-	18			-	1,039	-	-	-	-	37	1,538
Energy:														
Electricity generation & distribution	203	473	444	510			-	-	-	-	-	-	647	983
Other energy resources	-	-	-	46			-	6	-	-	-	-	-	52
Indus Basin Project	-	1,737	-	-			134	1,054	-	-	-	-	134	2,791
Other multi-projects	8,114	1,820	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	8,114	1,820
Industry:														
Mining and quarrying	24	61	-	14			-	-	-	-	-	-	24	75
Manufacturing	2,454	1,826	-	-			-	116	-	-	-	-	2,454	1,942
Industrial development banks	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (incl. services)	822	216	55	72			-	-	-	-	-	6	877	294
Social Infrastructure:														
Health	545	826	37	10			-	-	-	4	-	-	582	840
Education	1,298	3,043	1,876	809			-	-	-	-	1	22	3,175	3,874
Housing	137	1,537	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	137	1,537
Admin. buildings	588	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	588	-
Other Community projects	1,640	4,248	628	905			-	-	-	235	-	-	2,268	5,388
Other and unallocated	1,515	3,405	18	-			-	-	1,576	127	-	-	3,109	3,532
Total project	21,249	26,973	4,495	3,306			1,303	2,462	1,825	672	1	28	28,873	33,441
<u>Non-project aid</u>														
General development	-	-	1,198	635			17,700	-	-	237	-	-	18,898	872
Balance of payments stabilization and budgetary support	7,868	5,009	-	-			20,412	52,465	117	1,540	-	-	28,397	59,014
Food Aid	3,185	1,839	21,662	19,642			1,678	2,444	-	-	-	-	26,525	23,925
Emergency and disaster relief	2,843	2,380	-	2,597			119	99	-	-	-	-	2,962	5,076
Other	914	4,857	2,125	2,877			21,900	-	-	15	-	-	24,944	5,749
Total non-project	14,816	14,085	24,984	23,751			61,809	55,008	117	1,793	-	-	101,726	94,637
<u>Grand Total</u>	36,065	41,058	29,479	27,058			63,112	57,470	1,942	2,465	1	28	130,599	128,079

a Distribution by sector estimated

STATEMENT VI

GROSS LOANS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	America						Africa							
	Britain		Canada		Total		Britain		Canada		Total			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971		
<u>Project Aid</u>														
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	36	-	276	161	312	161	4,624	3,426	311	234	4,935	3,660		
Transport	107	827	-	63	107	890	2,382	3,866	-	187	2,382	4,053		
Communications	59	148	39	17	98	165	4,626	2,764	888	1,003	5,514	3,767		
<u>Energy:</u>														
Electricity generation and distribution	-	-	302	216	302	216	394	80	640	695	1,034	775		
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	210		
Other multi-projects	-	1,080	-	-	-	1,080	-	36	-	-	-	36		
<u>Industry:</u>														
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	77		
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	1,266	-	-	142	1,266		
Other (incl. services)	-	-	-	20	-	20	179	278	-	-	179	278		
<u>Social infrastructure:</u>														
Health	-	19	-	-	-	19	1,428	539	-	-	1,428	539		
Education	82	-	14	92	96	92	1,236	1,361	-	-	1,361	1,361		
Housing	5	-	-	-	5	-	160	293	-	-	160	293		
Other community projects	1,908	64	482	624	2,390	688	2,246	1,621	90	106	2,336	1,727		
Admin. buildings	-	103	-	-	-	103	-	929	-	-	-	929		
Other and unallocated	590	75	-	204	590	279	-	1,042	-	58	-	1,100		
<b>Total project</b>	<b>2,787</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>17,417</b>	<b>17,789</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>19,345</b>	<b>20,073</b>		
<u>Non-project Aid</u>														
Budgetary support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
General development	-	-	866	270	866	270	-	-	1,022	6,313	1,022	6,313		
Food Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Emergency and disaster relief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other	10	2,400	-	-	10	2,400	7,136	5,813	-	-	7,136	5,813		
Total non-project	10	2,400	866	270	876	2,670	7,136	5,813	1,022	6,313	8,158	12,126		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>4,714</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>6,382</b>	<b>24,554</b>	<b>23,602</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>8,597</b>	<b>27,504</b>	<b>32,199</b>		

## 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		1970	1971
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
<u>Project Aid</u>										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	420	-	-	290	574	-	-	290	574
Transport	-	310	2,574	3,237	-	90	-	-	2,574	3,327
Communications	-	100	3	183	173	2,569	-	-	174	2,752
Energy:										
Electricity generation and distribution	-	31	372	154	1,474	1,383	-	-	1,846	1,537
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multi-projects	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry:										
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	175	169	-	-	175	169
Manufacturing	-	-	96	4,861	785	4	-	-	96	4,861
Other (incl. services)	37	1,586	1,397	1,088	-	-	-	-	2,182	1,092
Social infrastructure:										
Health	-	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	173	1,158	694	-	-	-	-	1,158	694
Housing	-	-	2,652	2,978	-	-	-	-	2,652	2,978
Other community projects	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Admin. buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unallocated	-	-	370	4,378	-	-	-	-	370	4,378
Total project	37	3,042	8,622	17,867	2,897	4,788	-	-	11,519	22,655
<u>Non-project Aid</u>										
Budgetary support	-	-	7,500	-	-	1,519	-	-	7,500	1,519
General development	-	-	-	-	997	-	-	-	997	-
Food Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency & disaster relief	-	-	37,927	54,245	20,644	19,985	1,988	951	60,559	75,181
Other	-	-	45,427	54,245	21,641	21,504	1,988	951	69,056	76,700
Total non-project	-	-	83,354	108,490	42,285	41,494	3,976	1,902	111,640	128,362
<u>Grand Total</u>	37	3,042	54,048	72,112	24,538	26,292	1,988	951	80,574	99,355

## STATEMENT VI - (Continued)

## GROSS LOANS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	Oceania						All Regions														
	Britain		Australia		New Zealand		Total		Britain		Canada		Australia		India		New Zealand		Grand Total		
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	
Project Aid																					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	877	969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,815
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,580
Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	3,589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,788
Energy:																					
Electricity generation and distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	766	265	2,416	2,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,182
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210
Other multi-projects	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry:																					
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	175	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	6,127	785	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238
Other (incl. services)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,613	2,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,398
Social infrastructure:																					
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,428	824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,428
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,476	2,228	14	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,490
Housing	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
Other community projects	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,869	4,663	572	730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,441
Admin. Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,094
Other and unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	960	5,495	-	262	-	-	933	5,637	-	-	-	-	1,893
Total project	119	19	19	933	5,637	-	1,052	5,656	28,982	41,031	5,938	8,469	933	5,637	-	-	-	-	-	35,953	
Non-project Aid																					
Budgetary support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500
General development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,885	8,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,955
Emergency and disaster relief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,073	62,457	20,644	19,985	1,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,385
Total non-project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,573	62,457	23,529	28,087	1,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,840
Grand Total	119	19	19	2,613	5,637	70	2,802	5,656	81,555	103,489	29,467	36,557	2,613	5,637	1,988	951	70	-	-	115,693	
																					146,634

STATEMENT VII

GROSS INVESTMENTS BY BRITAIN

By Regions and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

	America		Europe		Africa		Asia		Oceania		General		All Regions	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
	<u>Project Aid</u>													
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	264	423	-	-	777	2,865	572	703	28	105	-	-	1,641	4,096
Transport	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,019
Communications	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-
Energy:														
Electricity generation and distribution	517	1,485	-	-	1,093	1,345	200	-	-	-	-	-	1,810	2,830
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	700
Other multi-projects	-	-	-	-	117	281	-	1,250	9	-	-	-	126	1,531
Industry:														
Mining and quarrying	250	407	-	-	-	603	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,010
Manufacturing	618	14	-	-	912	2,019	1,153	19	-	-	-	-	2,683	2,052
Other (incl. services)	193	1,671	-	-	1,123	887	20	-	-	-	-	116	1,457	2,674
Social infrastructure:														
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	3,344	4,947	-	-	498	712	52	275	-	153	-	-	3,894	6,087
Other community projects	745	15	-	-	-	-	579	-	-	-	-	-	1,324	15
Other and unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	160
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,931</b>	<b>8,981</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,543</b>	<b>8,712</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>3,947</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>13,208</b>	<b>22,174</b>



## STATEMENT VIII

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - EXPENDITURE

By Region, Supplying Country and Type

£ thousand

Region	Supplying Country	1970					1971				
		Experts	Students and trainees	Equipment	Other	Total	Experts	Students and trainees	Equipment	Other	Total
America	Britain	1,078	689	120	564	2,450	1,448	1,581	86	426	3,541
	Canada	1,083	710	-	-	1,793	1,329	549	-	-	1,880
	New Zealand	-	3	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	4
	Australia	-	20	-	-	20	-	14	-	-	14
	India	-	8	-	-	8	-	11	-	-	11
	<u>Total</u>	2,161	1,430	120	564	4,276	2,777	86	426	5,450	
Europe	Britain	120	153	1	91	365	135	132	103	373	
	Canada	-	18	-	-	18	-	13	-	13	
	Australia	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	
	<u>Total</u>	120	172	1	91	385	135	3	103	388	
Africa	Britain	15,092	2,066	206	1,187	18,551	16,855	2,277	773	20,211	
	Canada	3,739	968	-	-	4,706	4,566	748	-	5,314	
	Australia	79	388	16	-	482	99	344	-	455	
	New Zealand	7	37	-	-	44	47	51	-	51	
	India	17	111	-	-	128	3	47	-	189	
	Singapore	-	1	-	-	1	41	126	-	1	
	<u>Total</u>	18,934	3,571	222	1,187	23,918	21,564	340	773	26,221	
Asia	Britain	1,435	1,133	179	404	3,150	940	1,279	816	3,140	
	Canada	343	751	-	-	1,094	547	550	-	1,096	
	New Zealand	109	253	-	-	362	212	265	-	475	
	Australia	195	886	39	-	1,120	144	875	-	1,210	
	India	16	56	-	-	73	14	67	-	81	
	Singapore	-	3	-	-	3	-	7	-	7	
	<u>Total</u>	2,098	3,082	218	404	5,800	1,857	292	816	6,009	
Oceania	Britain	2,535	280	-	165	2,981	2,983	233	47	3,269	
	Canada	-	7	-	-	7	-	11	-	11	
	New Zealand	2	69	-	-	72	4	169	-	174	
	Australia	73	102	147	-	321	72	142	4	360	
	India	2	11	-	-	13	5	9	-	14	
	<u>Total</u>	2,612	469	147	165	3,393	3,064	144	51	3,828	
General	Britain	3,681	2,014	-	1,390	7,085	4,248	1,649	5,964	12,085	
	<u>Total</u>	3,681	2,014	-	1,390	7,085	4,248	1,649	5,964	12,085	
All Regions	Britain	23,940	6,335	507	3,800	34,582	26,610	7,151	8,127	42,617	
	Canada	5,165	2,456	-	-	7,620	6,442	1,871	-	8,314	
	New Zealand	118	362	-	-	481	219	486	-	706	
	Australia	345	1,400	204	-	1,949	315	1,377	4	2,041	
	India	35	186	-	-	222	60	213	-	295	
	<u>Total</u>	29,603	10,743	711	3,800	44,858	33,646	11,106	8,131	53,981	
Grand Total		29,603	10,743	711	3,800	44,858	33,646	11,106	8,131	53,981	

## STATEMENT IX

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - EXPENDITURE

By Programme, Supplying Country and Type

£ thousand

Programme	Supplying country	1970					1971				
		Experts	Students and trainees	Equipment	Other	Total	Experts	Students and trainees	Equipment	Other	Total
Colombo Plan	Britain	461	633	160	136	1,392	429	700	101	320	1,550
	Canada	343	615	-	-	958	547	388	-	-	934
	New Zealand	109	248	-	-	357	212	245	-	-	457
	Australia	195	852	39	-	1,085	141	848	170	-	1,161
	India	11	21	-	-	33	(8)	(33)	-	-	(41)
Singapore	-	3	-	-	3	-	7	-	-	7	
	<u>Total</u>	1,119	2,372	199	136	3,828	1,337	2,221	271	320	4,150
S.C.A.A.P.	Britain	1,034	1,459	206	1,204	3,902	1,001	1,630	307	758	3,699
	Canada	3,739	872	-	-	4,610	4,566	639	-	-	5,205
	New Zealand	7	36	-	-	43	1	36	-	-	38
	Australia	18	225	16	-	259	22	202	11	-	236
	India	11	62	-	-	73	(30)	(79)	-	-	(109)
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
	<u>Total</u>	4,809	2,654	222	1,204	8,887	5,620	2,587	318	758	9,288
Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	665	1,145	-	-	1,812	506	1,461	-	-	1,968
	Canada	-	289	-	-	289	-	329	-	-	329
	New Zealand	-	32	-	-	32	2	44	-	-	46
	Australia	101	270	-	-	370	113	234	-	-	348
	India	-	12	-	-	12	-	13	-	-	13
	<u>Total</u>	766	1,748	-	-	2,515	621	2,081	-	-	2,704
O.S.A.S.	Britain and <u>Total</u>	11,956	-	-	-	11,956	14,398	-	-	-	14,398
C.D. & W.	Britain and <u>Total</u>	-	342	-	-	342	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance	Britain	383	258	104	540	1,287	570	331	86	416	1,402
	Canada	1,083	664	-	-	1,747	1,329	506	-	-	1,837
	<u>Total</u>	1,466	922	104	540	3,034	1,899	837	86	416	3,239
Other Programmes	Britain	9,431	2,501	38	1,922	13,892	9,697	3,030	233	6,634	19,591
	Canada	-	16	-	-	16	-	9	-	-	9
	Australia	33	49	147	-	228	39	93	156	4	296
	New Zealand	2	46	-	-	49	4	161	-	-	165
	India	13	91	-	-	104	(22)	(88)	(22)	-	(132)
Singapore	9,479	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	<u>Total</u>	19,433	2,704	185	1,922	14,290	9,762	3,381	411	6,638	20,193
All Programmes	Britain	23,940	6,335	507	3,800	34,582	26,610	7,151	729	8,127	42,617
	Canada	5,165	2,456	-	-	7,620	6,442	1,871	-	-	8,314
	New Zealand	118	362	-	-	481	219	486	-	-	706
	Australia	345	1,400	204	-	1,949	315	1,377	337	4	2,041
	India	35	186	-	-	222	60	213	22	-	295
Singapore	-	4	-	-	4	-	8	-	-	8	
	<u>Total</u>	29,603	10,743	711	3,800	44,858	33,646	11,106	1,088	8,131	53,981
Grand Total											

STATEMENT X

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - SUPPLY OF EXPERTS<sup>a</sup>

By Region, Supplying Country and Type

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Region	Supplying country	1970					1971				
		Advisers (non-educational)	Educational personnel	Other operational	Total		Advisers (non-educational)	Educational personnel	Other operational	Total	
					Number	Man-months				Number	Man-months
America	Britain	80	203	327	610	4,923	65	220	329	614	4,912
	Canada	34	146	-	180	1,569	63	133	-	196	1,762
	New Zealand	-	-	15	22	108	-	-	-	-	-
	Trinidad & Tobago	7	-	342	812	6,600	128	353	329	810	6,674
	<u>Total</u>	121	349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	Britain and <u>Total</u>	18	100	39	157	1,083	13	69	37	119	1,094
Africa	Britain	174	5,294	6,677	12,145	118,826	162	5,157	5,928	11,247	105,829
	Canada	119	314	-	433	3,897	159	315	-	474	4,550
	New Zealand	-	11	2	13	143	-	1	-	1	8
	Australia	-	-	-	20	(103)	-	12	4	16	136
	<u>Total</u>	313	5,619	6,679	12,611	122,969	348	5,485	5,932	11,765	110,807
Asia	Britain	47	172	252	471	3,691	44	163	181	388	3,050
	Canada	10	30	-	40	372	12	37	-	49	407
	New Zealand	10	13	-	23	246	18	6	-	24	209
	Australia	7	4	76	87	452	2	4	49	55	337
	<u>Total</u>	9	219	328	630	(98)	(12)	-	-	(12)	(124)
Oceania	Britain	83	219	328	630	4,859	88	210	230	528	4,147
	Canada	26	185	830	1,041	11,083	24	253	823	1,100	11,127
	Australia	3	14	-	18	175	-	16	5	24	156
	India	2	-	-	2	(20)	(9)	-	-	(9)	(90)
	<u>Total</u>	31	199	831	1,061	11,278	36	269	828	1,133	11,373
All Regions	Britain	349	5,954	8,125	14,428	139,644	308	5,862	7,298	13,468	126,012
	Canada	163	490	-	653	5,838	234	485	-	719	6,719
	New Zealand	10	13	-	23	246	18	7	-	25	217
	Australia	10	29	79	118	760	5	32	58	95	649
	<u>Total</u>	31	-	15	31	(221)	(48)	-	-	(48)	(498)
	Trinidad & Tobago	7	-	-	22	108	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Grand Total</u>	570	6,486	8,219	15,275	146,817	613	6,386	7,356	14,355	134,095

<sup>a</sup> Excluding volunteers.

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		Other		Total		
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	Number		Man-months		
											1970	1971	1970	1971	
<b>RECEIVING COUNTRY</b>															
<b>AMERICA</b>															
Antigua	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	1
Bahamas	-	2	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	43	78
Barbados	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	2
Cayman Is.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	36
Dominica	-	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	71	133
French Guiana	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	176	337
Jamaica	13	10	12	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	176	326
Montserrat	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	46	26
St. Kitts	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	15
St. Lucia	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	42	44
St. Vincent	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	50	25
Trinidad & Tobago	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	71	32
Turks and Caicos Is.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Virgin Is.	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	176
Guernsey - W. Indies	15	17	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	82	118
Guernsey - E. Indies	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	28	1
Falkland Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total America</b>	80	65	34	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	121	747	1,053
<b>EUROPE</b>															
Cyprus	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	32	45
Gibraltar	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	42
Malta	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	16
<b>Total Europe</b>	18	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	84	103
<b>AFRICA</b>															
Gambia	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	27	60
Ghana	20	22	16	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	203	197
Nigeria	27	16	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	332	161
Sierra Leone	48	36	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	498	502
Tanzania	34	37	57	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	266	524
Uganda	11	10	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	24	149
General - Kenya, Uganda - Tanzania	9	9	26	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	268	457
Botswana	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	26
Lesotho	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	37	42
Swaziland	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	33	28
Malawi	9	16	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	113	107
Zambia	11	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	177	163
Nicaragua	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	92	(278)
St. Helena	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
Seychelles	18	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	124	118
General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Africa</b>	174	162	119	159	-	-	-	-	20	(27)	-	-	313	2,256	(2,733)
<b>ASIA</b>															
Sri Lanka	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	118	(130)
India	16	10	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	(6)	-	-	17	169	41
Singapore	16	16	10	10	4	1	2	4	2	(6)	-	-	19	349	(303)
Hong Kong	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	70	109
General	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	-
<b>Total Asia</b>	47	44	10	12	7	2	10	18	9	(12)	-	-	83	616	(613)
<b>OCEANIA</b>															
Fiji	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	(32)	(105)
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	7
New Hebrides	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	18
Solomon Is.	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	27	30
Tonga	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	46	60
Western Samoa	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	2
General Oceania	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	37
<b>Total Oceania</b>	26	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	(9)	-	-	31	141	(259)
<b>General and Total</b>	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	38	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	349	308	163	234	10	5	10	18	31	(45)	7	-	570	3,882	(4,761)

STATEMENT XII  
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - ADVISERS <sup>a</sup>  
By Programme, Supplying Country and Field of Work

Programme	Colombo Plan										Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance									
	Supplying country		Canada		New Zealand		Australia		India		Total		Britain		Canada		Other		Total	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Field of work	6	4	3	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	8	5	1	6	1	15	-	-	-	-
Economic planning	9	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	11	-	33	-	-	-	-
Public administration	11	12	2	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	17	13	-	20	-	14	-	-	-	-
Power, transport, communications	5	5	4	1	6	2	-	1	1	12	12	3	1	8	-	10	-	-	-	-
Industry, mining and tourism	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Trade, banking and tourism	7	11	1	2	4	8	2	2	-	14	23	16	7	7	23	20	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	7	4	2	8	11	-	-	-	-
Health services	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	8	1	2	8	8	-	-	-	-
Social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other and unspecified	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total number man-months	45	44	10	12	10	18	7	2	4	2	76	78	64	63	7	117	127	-	-	-
	296	259	89	87	119	140	11	3	48	24	563	513	528	524	35	719	1,072	-	-	-
Programme	SCAAP										Other programmes									
Field of work	Supplying country		Canada		India		Total		Britain		Australia		India		Total		Britain		Total	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Economic planning	25	26	38	37	4	-	67	63	9	9	-	-	11	-	20	9	-	-	-	-
Public administration	34	33	9	12	-	-	43	45	10	7	-	-	-	-	10	7	-	-	-	-
Power, transport, communications	21	21	28	42	-	-	49	63	11	4	1	1	4	-	16	8	-	-	-	-
Industry, mining and tourism	3	1	11	21	-	-	14	23	2	2	-	-	2	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
Trade, banking and tourism	5	2	3	1	-	2	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	61	55	21	34	-	-	82	90	13	8	1	1	-	-	14	8	-	-	-	-
Health services	14	11	4	5	-	-	18	16	7	2	-	-	5	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Social services	6	7	5	7	-	-	11	14	7	6	-	-	1	-	12	6	-	-	-	-
Other and unspecified	4	3	-	-	-	3	4	6	2	1	-	-	1	-	3	(40)	-	-	-	-
Total number man-months	173	159	119	159	4	7	296	325	55	41	3	3	23	(39)	81	(83)	-	-	-	-
	1,148	1,106	1,001	1,327	30	84	2,177	2,517	278	285	2	4	143	(390)	423	(679)	-	-	-	-
Programme	All programmes										Total specified countries									
Field of work	Supplying country		Canada		New Zealand		Australia		India		Others		Total specified countries		Britain		Total		Total	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Economic planning	45	40	50	45	1	2	-	-	17	-	1	-	114	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration	78	69	17	25	-	-	4	1	4	-	-	-	95	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power, transport, communications	52	53	35	67	-	-	3	3	3	-	1	1	41	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry, mining and tourism	16	8	18	30	-	6	3	2	3	2	1	1	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, banking and tourism	7	7	4	1	1	4	3	2	-	-	4	4	135	141	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	25	19	7	12	-	-	2	2	6	1	1	1	33	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health services	21	20	5	9	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	32	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services	8	5	-	2	4	-	-	-	1	(43)	-	-	13	(50)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unspecified	349	308	163	234	10	18	10	5	31	(48)	7	-	570	(613)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number man-months	2,145	2,178	1,349	1,938	119	140	13	7	(221)	(498)	35	-	3,882	(4,761)	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup> Excluding education advisers

## STATEMENT XIII

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION<sup>1</sup>

## By supplying and receiving countries

## Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Number of persons and man-months financed in year											
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Number		Man-months	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Receiving country	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
<b>AMERICA</b>												
Antigua	4	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	10	12	87	75
Barbados	5	7	4	8	-	-	-	-	9	15	70	90
Cayman Is.	13	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	26	98	217
Dominica	7	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	15	48	53
Grenada	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	10	6	64	64
Honduras (Br.)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12
Jamaica	9	21	44	44	-	-	-	-	53	65	454	523
Montserrat	3	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	7	7	46	46
St. Kitts	8	6	5	8	-	-	-	-	13	14	129	118
St. Lucia	13	14	11	11	-	-	-	-	24	25	192	287
St. Vincent	2	9	11	8	-	-	-	-	13	17	100	162
Trinidad and Tobago	3	-	18	12	-	-	-	-	21	60	191	60
Turks and Caicos Is.	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	11	83	93
Virgin Is.	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	36	10
General - W. Indies	66	55	21	8	-	-	-	-	87	63	739	491
Guyana	23	10	12	15	-	-	-	-	35	25	225	207
Falkland Is.	28	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	30	276	228
Bermuda	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	14
<b>Total America</b>	203	220	146	133	-	-	-	-	349	353	2,838	2,750
<b>EUROPE</b>												
Cyprus	34	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	38	332	257
Gibraltar	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	33	8
Malta	61	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	36	333	381
<b>Total Europe</b>	100	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	69	698	646
<b>AFRICA</b>												
Gambia	23	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	198	191
Ghana	379	353	78	68	-	-	-	-	456	421	4,640	3,069
Nigeria	733	726	77	72	-	-	-	-	810	798	7,524	6,263
Sierra Leone	144	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	152	1,258	1,428
Kenya	1,073	987	55	41	1	1	-	-	1,029	1,029	10,826	11,154
Tanzania	252	132	60	66	-	-	-	-	312	198	2,425	1,383
Uganda	891	1,059	34	38	2	2	-	-	927	1,100	9,978	9,884
General - Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania	108	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	2	661	20
Botswana	51	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	52	397	523
Lesotho	45	21	7	9	-	-	-	-	52	30	453	144
Swaziland	83	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	99	762	868
General - Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	410

## STATEMENT XIII - continued

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION <sup>a</sup>

## By supplying and receiving countries

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total				
	1970		1971		1970		1971		Number		Man-months		
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	
<u>Receiving country</u>													
<u>AFRICA - continued</u>													
Malawi	232	232	-	1	4	5	-	-	236	238	2,278	2,008	
Rhodesia	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	
Zambia	1,218	1,211	2	20	4	4	-	-	1,224	1,235	12,643	12,399	
Mauritius	20	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	24	143	190	
St. Helena	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	54	96	
Seychelles	20	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	27	219	230	
<u>Total Africa</u>	5,294	5,157	314	315	11	12	-	1	5,619	5,485	54,467	50,261	
<u>ASIA</u>													
Sri Lanka	24	25	2	1	-	-	-	-	26	26	132	180	
Hong Kong	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	50	22	
India	45	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	50	231	243	
Malaysia	52	44	22	26	2	2	13	6	89	78	653	549	
Singapore	42	40	6	10	2	2	-	-	50	52	353	477	
Brunei	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
<u>Total Asia</u>	172	163	30	37	4	4	13	6	219	210	1,419	1,472	
<u>OCEANIA</u>													
Fiji	61	90	-	-	5	7	-	-	66	97	697	897	
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	34	43	-	-	-	2	-	-	34	45	326	427	
New Hebrides	28	39	-	-	3	1	-	-	31	40	361	361	
Solomon Is.	55	69	-	-	2	2	-	-	57	71	629	717	
Tonga	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	24	28	
Western Samoa	4	4	-	-	3	3	-	-	7	7	71	40	
Other Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Papua and New Guinea	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	18	38	
<u>Total Oceania</u>	185	253	-	-	14	16	-	-	199	269	2,108	2,508	
<u>Grand Total</u>	5,954	5,862	490	485	29	32	13	7	6,486	6,386	61,530	57,637	

STATEMENT XIV

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION<sup>a</sup>

By Programmes, Supplying Country and Type of Work

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Programme Type of work	Colombo Plan						Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance						SCAAP						OS AS		British Council								
	Britain		Canada		New Zealand		Australia		Total		Britain		Canada		New Zealand		Australia		Total		Britain		British Council						
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971					
<b>Teachers:</b>																													
Primary and secondary	-	2	3	1	1	-	1	-	5	3	3	1	1	29	26	30	27	12	103	107	115	2,959	2,835	4	1				
University and higher	5	5	5	3	-	-	1	9	10	9	1	1	20	18	21	19	4	2	63	71	65	43	80	4	3				
technical	5	8	3	7	1	2	-	9	9	17	4	5	52	42	56	47	2	11	84	101	95	93	122	-	-				
Teacher Training	7	8	17	20	10	4	3	2	37	34	3	2	23	31	26	33	8	8	49	35	57	319	324	-	-				
Technical and vocational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
training	17	23	28	31	12	6	4	3	61	63	9	9	126	117	135	126	17	33	297	314	332	3,414	3,361	8	4				
Other and unspecified	-	1	2	6	1	-	-	-	3	7	2	6	15	16	17	22	11	11	14	16	25	27	151	125	-	-			
Total teachers	21	31	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	32	3	8	5	-	8	8	8	22	3	15	22	-	-	-	-				
Administrators	38	55	30	37	13	6	4	4	85	102	14	23	146	133	160	156	40	66	314	315	381	3,565	3,486	8	4				
Advisers	238	345	283	320	127	69	37	32	685	766	108	154	1,310	1,238	1,418	1,392	294	349	2,896	3,223	3,190	36,145	34,107	58	44				
Total number man-months																													
<b>Programme</b>	<b>All programmes</b>																												
Type of work	Commonwealth Education Co-operation						Other programmes <sup>b</sup>						New Zealand						Australia						Total				
	Britain		Australia		New Zealand		Total		Britain		Australia		New Zealand		Total		Britain		Australia		New Zealand		Total		Britain		Australia		
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970
<b>Teachers:</b>																													
Primary and secondary	213	258	3	3	-	-	216	261	544	359	1	1	3,724	3,468	136	130	1	-	5	4	3,866	3,602							
University and higher	324	219	-	-	-	-	324	219	866	1,075	-	-	1,247	1,385	92	84	-	-	-	-	1,339	1,470							
technical	19	9	3	5	-	-	22	14	81	64	-	-	204	219	154	133	1	2	3	5	1,362	359							
Teacher Training	26	11	7	9	-	-	33	20	62	37	2	2	425	390	67	100	4	4	12	13	514	507							
Technical and vocational	582	497	13	17	-	1	595	515	1,553	1,535	3	3	5,600	5,462	451	447	12	7	20	23	6,083	5,939							
Other and unspecified	36	11	-	-	-	-	36	11	37	118	-	-	237	272	31	38	1	-	-	-	269	310							
Total teachers	71	58	9	8	-	-	79	66	10	9	-	-	117	128	8	-	-	-	9	9	134	137							
Administrators	689	566	22	25	-	1	711	592	1,600	1,662	3	3	5,954	5,862	490	485	13	7	29	32	6,486	6,386							
Advisers	3,465	3,523	251	198	-	8	3,716	3,729	16,285	14,000	33	27	56,593	52,522	4,489	4,781	127	77	321	257	61,530	57,637							
Total number man-months																													

<sup>a</sup> Excluding volunteers.

<sup>b</sup> Including British Expatriates Supplementation Scheme and Public Services Supplementation Scheme for Britain and SPAP for Australia.



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		Others		Total	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	Number	Man-months
							1970	1971
<b>RECEIVING COUNTRY</b>								
<b>AMERICA</b>								
Antigua	11	4	-	-	-	-	11	4
Barbados	38	44	-	-	-	-	38	84
Cayman Is.	18	20	-	-	-	-	44	371
Dominica	2	4	-	-	-	-	20	131
Grenada	4	4	-	-	-	-	9	47
Honduras (Br.)	32	35	-	-	-	-	6	24
Jamaica	75	84	-	-	-	-	32	354
Montserrat	11	12	-	-	-	-	75	686
St. Kitts	13	10	-	-	-	-	14	799
St. Lucia	21	6	-	-	-	-	130	106
St. Vincent	11	7	-	-	-	-	10	116
Trinidad and Tobago	8	7	-	-	-	-	6	58
Turks and Caicos Is.	16	17	-	-	-	-	12	72
Virgin Is.	17	15	-	-	-	-	8	34
General - West Indies	6	17	-	-	-	-	16	163
Guyana	25	27	-	-	-	-	17	153
Falkland Is.	19	18	-	-	-	-	6	96
<b>Total America</b>	327	329	-	-	15	-	342	3,015
<b>EUROPE</b>								
Gibraltar	35	33	-	-	-	-	35	374
Malta	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	27
<b>Total Europe</b>	39	37	-	-	-	-	39	301
<b>AFRICA</b>								
Gambia	53	36	-	-	-	-	53	470
Ghana	67	63	-	-	-	-	67	630
Nigeria	515	485	-	-	-	-	515	4,442
Sierra Leone	74	69	-	-	-	-	74	697
Kenya	540	461	-	-	-	-	541	4,788
Tanzania	132	29	-	-	-	-	132	1,006
Uganda	544	370	-	-	-	-	544	3,781
General - Kenya, Uganda & Tanzania	923	829	-	-	-	-	923	8,454
Botswana	271	249	-	-	-	-	272	2,524
Lesotho	83	73	-	-	-	-	83	798
Swaziland	141	131	-	-	-	-	141	647
General B/S/L	819	817	-	-	-	-	819	1,288
Malawi	2,402	2,199	-	-	-	-	2,402	7,532
Zambia	32	24	-	-	-	-	32	25,000
Mauritius	29	30	-	-	-	-	29	21,517
St. Helena	52	62	-	-	-	-	52	308
Seychelles	6,677	5,928	-	-	-	-	6,679	289
<b>Total Africa</b>	8,125	7,298	79	58	15	-	8,219	66,246
<b>ASIA</b>								
Sri Lanka	3	2	4	1	-	-	7	60
India	232	167	42	29	-	-	274	36
Malaysia	15	11	26	13	-	-	41	2,531
Singapore	259	187	79	50	-	-	328	1,187
<b>Total Asia</b>	519	366	150	94	-	-	767	2,139
<b>OCEANIA</b>								
Fiji	371	363	-	2	-	-	371	4,164
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	101	95	-	3	-	-	101	915
New Hebrides	57	84	-	-	-	-	57	673
Solomon Is.	276	280	1	-	-	-	277	722
Tonga	24	20	-	-	-	-	24	3,032
General Oceania	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	20
<b>Total Oceania</b>	830	823	1	5	-	-	831	12
<b>Grand Total</b>	8,125	7,298	79	58	15	-	8,219	9,029
								81,405
								71,697

## STATEMENT XVI

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL (NON-EDUCATIONAL)<sup>a</sup>

By Programme, Supplying Country and Field of Work

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Programme	Colombo Plan						SCAAP						Caribbean T. A.					
	Britain		Australia		Total		Britain		Australia		Total		Britain		Others		Total	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Field of Work	-	1	1	1	2	2	5	10	-	-	5	10	1	2	2	-	3	2
Economic planning	4	4	-	4	4	4	24	29	-	-	24	29	15	15	-	-	15	15
Public administration	5	3	41	28	31	46	32	31	-	32	31	31	10	12	-	-	10	12
Power, transport, communications	2	-	2	-	4	4	1	2	-	1	2	2	4	1	-	-	4	1
Industry, mining	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	4	-	-	4	4	2	3	-	-	2	3
Trade, banking, tourism	4	5	8	8	12	13	29	57	2	3	31	60	10	17	3	-	13	17
Agriculture	3	1	23	11	12	26	32	14	-	32	14	14	-	2	1	-	1	2
Health services	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	5	-	-	3	6	1	2	7	-	8	2
Social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	8	1	2	2	-	3	2
Other and unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number	18	16	76	49	65	94	135	160	2	4	137	164	44	56	15	-	59	56
man-months	164	120	394	322	442	558	960	1,265	23	45	983	1,310	278	470	73	-	351	470
Programme	Other programmes						All programmes						Total					
Field of Work	Britain <sup>b</sup>		Australia		Total		Britain		Australia		Total		Others		Total			
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971		
Economic planning	214	170	-	-	214	170	220	183	1	1	170	183	2	-	223	184		
Public administration	1,575	1,333	-	-	1,575	1,333	1,618	1,381	-	-	1,333	1,381	-	-	1,618	1,381		
Power, transport, communications	2,886	2,758	1	3	2,887	2,761	2,933	2,804	42	31	2,761	2,804	-	-	2,975	2,835		
Industry, mining	95	45	-	-	95	45	102	48	2	-	45	48	-	-	104	48		
Trade, banking, tourism	19	59	-	-	19	59	22	68	1	-	59	68	-	-	23	68		
Agriculture	1,082	931	-	2	1,082	933	1,125	1,010	10	13	933	1,010	3	-	1,138	1,023		
Health services	1,205	1,074	-	-	1,205	1,074	1,240	1,091	23	11	1,074	1,091	1	-	1,264	1,102		
Social services	116	112	-	-	116	112	120	119	-	2	112	119	7	-	127	121		
Other and unspecified	736	584	-	-	736	584	745	594	-	-	584	594	2	-	747	594		
Total number	7,928	7,066	1	5	7,929	7,071	8,125	7,298	79	58	7,071	7,298	15	-	8,219	7,356		
man-months	79,504	69,457	9	18	79,514	69,475	80,906	71,312	426	385	69,475	71,312	73	-	81,405	71,697		

<sup>a</sup> Excluding volunteers.<sup>b</sup> Including 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		Singapore		Other Countries		Total	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	Number	Man-months
															1970	1971
<b>America</b>																
Antigua	15	27	15	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	213
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Barbados	21	22	25	33	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	302	
Cayman Is.	20	26	18	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	193	
Guatemala	16	2	15	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	161	
Honduras (Br.)	14	20	21	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	176	
Jamaica	39	38	49	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	439	
Montserrat	1	5	8	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	66	
St. Kitts	9	10	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	70	
St. Lucia	5	22	14	16	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	90	
St. Vincent	21	14	28	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	195	
Trinidad & Tobago	12	20	44	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	279	
Turks & Caicos Is.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	308	
Virgin Is.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	
Costa Rica	46	40	67	70	2	2	-	-	(13)	-	-	-	-	115	621	
General - U.W.I.	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	629
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Total America</b>	217	256	317	333	5	4	1	1	(13)	-	-	-	19	559	3,087	3,481
<b>Europe</b>																
Cyprus	25	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	84	
Gibraltar	13	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	78	
Malta	21	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	37	
<b>Total Europe</b>	59	67	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	203	197
<b>Africa</b>																
Gambia	26	33	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	158	
Ghana	161	138	40	29	10	19	1	1	15	22	-	-	-	227	(939)	
Nigeria	309	312	65	57	37	31	1	1	44	33	-	-	-	456	(1,718)	
Sierra Leone	58	61	1	7	16	16	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	67	254	
Kenya	85	96	20	19	17	17	3	3	16	9	-	-	-	143	660	
Tanzania	17	17	32	19	23	23	1	1	18	18	-	-	-	176	(687)	
Uganda	112	76	38	20	8	8	1	1	8	18	-	-	-	108	670	
Zambia	68	79	11	19	3	8	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	88	578	
Botswana	18	22	8	3	8	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	35	149	
Lesotho	7	18	19	7	3	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	29	101	
Swaziland	24	18	18	9	4	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	29	119	
Malawi	76	64	3	1	11	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	46	209	
Rhodesia	6	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	31	169	
Zambia	72	84	9	8	24	18	1	1	7	21	-	-	-	94	399	
Mauritius	32	40	1	-	4	5	-	-	7	18	-	-	-	113	461	
St. Helena	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	172	
Seychelles	21	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	234	
<b>Total Africa</b>	1,095	1,108	289	202	175	178	8	9	102	146	1	1	6	1,676	7,451	7,579
<b>Asia</b>																
Sri Lanka	119	77	17	16	38	50	9	2	17	18	9	1	-	210	(751)	
Hong Kong	21	34	6	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	30	129	
India	215	246	80	57	157	100	22	10	-	-	-	-	-	451	436	
Malaysia	133	123	48	25	53	96	65	56	73	(42)	-	-	-	372	1,735	
Singapore	35	29	36	29	80	67	27	17	5	6	-	-	-	184	(1,584)	
Indian Ocean Terra.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	8	
<b>Total Asia</b>	523	509	165	154	329	314	125	85	95	66	10	10	2	1,249	5,298	5,273
<b>Oceania</b>																
Fiji	41	39	-	-	27	38	7	7	10	6	-	-	-	85	(514)	
Gilbert & Fillice Is.	4	1	-	-	11	17	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	21	138	
New Hebrides	-	-	-	-	8	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	17	41	
Solomon Is.	9	9	-	-	6	6	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	15	55	
Tonga	1	2	-	-	9	6	5	36	61	-	-	-	-	17	73	
Western Samoa	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	16	
Other Pacific Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	644	
Papua and N. Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
<b>Total Oceania</b>	64	64	-	-	99	77	50	77	10	6	-	-	-	223	165	1,444
<b>Grand Total</b>	1,958	2,004	772	689	608	573	184	172	207	231	11	11	27	3,767	3,680	17,974

## STATEMENT XVIII

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By Region, Programme and Subject

Number of persons financed in 1971

Region	Programme	Supplying country	Field or subject of course													Total	
			Economic planning	Public admin.	Power, transport, communications	Industry mining	Trade, banking, tourism	Agriculture	Health services	Education	Social services	Other and unspecified	Number	Man-months			
America	Caribbean T.A.	Britain	4	104	34	5	1	4	8	2	30	2	194	745			
		Canada	18	35	18	161	14	15	29	13	16	-	317	2,217			
	British Council Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	8	19	69			
		Britain	-	3	-	-	2	1	1	14	-	-	23	25			
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	3			
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	28				
Europe	British Council Other	Britain	2	24	-	4	-	2	2	10	1	1	14	29			
		Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	45	171			
Africa	SCAAP	Canada	21	358	206	50	17	34	129	3	84	19	921	3,940			
		New Zealand	18	34	14	96	21	25	16	23	41	1	289	1,992			
		Australia	1	1	1	1	-	5	1	1	1	1	8	68			
		India	3	31	10	7	4	51	4	3	1	-	114	453			
	Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Malaysia	-	-	-	6	13	13	9	4	2	21	101	(202)			
		Australia	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	6			
		Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	61	491			
		Britain	-	12	-	8	24	2	2	59	32	26	171	257			
		Britain	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	28			
		Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12			
Asia	Colombo Plan	India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	(2)			
		Britain	5	66	77	68	10	11	39	1	22	16	315	1,108			
		Canada	3	12	33	33	6	36	27	2	7	-	159	1,076			
		New Zealand	5	7	19	23	19	23	19	29	14	-	120	786			
		Australia	3	34	63	47	33	72	43	27	4	3	329	1,672			
		India	1	3	10	2	11	15	7	1	1	8	54	(108)			
	Commonwealth Education Scheme British Council Others	Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	30			
		Malaysia	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3			
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15			
		Britain	1	18	1	17	12	6	14	58	9	54	190	321			
		Britain	-	13	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	18	68			
		Canada	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	49			
Oceania	Commonwealth Education Co-operation Other	India	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	40	-	41	(82)			
		Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		New Zealand	1	32	15	1	2	7	1	1	3	-	19	158			
		India	3	21	5	8	5	6	9	3	4	1	10	351			
		New Zealand	3	3	6	14	1	-	7	-	4	1	80	(20)			
	Total	Britain	34	630	342	155	66	66	204	149	190	122	1,958	7,043			
		Canada	39	82	65	294	41	74	72	38	66	1	772	5,337			
		New Zealand	9	10	6	39	1	23	33	46	10	1	44	1,235			
		Australia	9	86	78	42	124	53	124	9	4	608	3,281				
		India	3	2	38	15	24	29	12	2	53	29	207	(414)			
Singapore	1	3	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	5	11	42					
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8					
Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	9	69				

## STATEMENT XVIII - Continued

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By Region, Programme and Subject

Number of persons financed in 1971

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.	Britain	5	126	50	10	3	4	8	-	32	-	238	777	
		Canada	17	28	20	167	11	14	32	21	6	17	333	2,613	
	British Council Commonwealth Education Co-operation Other	Britain	-	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	8	2	18	24	
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	
		Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	29	
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)	-	(13)	(26)		
Europe	British Council	Britain	1	30	8	2	-	-	8	9	2	19	36		
	Other	Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	48	161		
Africa	SCAAP	Britain	18	382	229	63	19	54	92	9	52	41	959	4,073	
		Canada	5	11	17	71	14	20	13	31	14	6	202	1,848	
		New Zealand	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	9	64	
		Australia	4	32	8	13	10	23	5	14	5	-	114	480	
		India	1	2	26	41	19	12	11	11	16	9	138	(298)	
	Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council	Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	1	10	
		Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	517	
		India	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	8	41	
		Britain	1	31	-	5	8	2	2	55	15	24	149	248	
		Other	Britain	2	76	86	55	4	11	29	1	29	13	306	1,325
Asia	Colombo Plan	Canada	6	8	29	36	3	33	12	27	6	1	148	1,101	
		New Zealand	2	9	15	1	-	12	14	25	1	1	85	564	
		Australia	12	56	57	51	33	34	33	25	12	-	313	1,610	
		India	-	-	2	22	1	8	8	12	1	7	53	(106)	
		Singapore	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	42	-	6	10	42	
	British Council Other	Britain	4	15	1	20	4	5	51	51	15	52	175	316	
		Britain	-	19	4	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	28	119	
		Canada	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	62	
		Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)	-	(13)	(26)	
Oceania	Commonwealth Education Co-operation Other	Australia	-	1	1	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	198	
		New Zealand	4	33	10	1	-	6	11	1	5	1	16	96	
		Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	(6)	-	64	274	
		India	4	6	3	3	6	10	1	14	6	-	53	266	
		New Zealand	2	3	20	6	1	1	13	15	-	-	61	598	
Total	Other	Britain	35	718	388	156	40	83	152	125	172	135	2,004	7,353	
		Canada	28	48	66	278	25	67	73	54	27	23	689	5,624	
		New Zealand	7	13	36	8	16	16	31	53	1	3	172	1,334	
		Australia	20	94	68	67	49	68	39	145	23	-	573	3,102	
		India	1	2	28	63	21	20	1	23	(29)	23	(231)	(509)	
Singapore	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	52		

## STATEMENT XIX

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENT'S 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		Other countries		Total		
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	Man-months		
													Number	1970	1971
<b>America</b>															
Antigua	10	11	18	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	21	181
Bahamas	18	11	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	16	101
Barbados	71	75	20	20	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	96	99	621
Bermuda	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	18
Cayman Is.	7	10	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	57
Dominica	32	30	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	35	205
Grenada	14	20	27	32	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	30	33	212
Honduras (Br.)	40	47	29	40	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	67	79	436
Jamaica	80	90	29	40	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	133	737
Montserrat	6	11	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14	66
St. Kitts	17	18	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	196
St. Lucia	23	31	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	40	195
St. Vincent	18	19	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	28	241
Trinidad & Tobago	50	73	25	21	4	5	15	20	20	20	-	-	94	119	681
Turks & Caicos Is.	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	42
Virgin Is.	9	10	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	16	86
General - W. Indies	-	-	39	40	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	44	40	400
Guyana	57	77	34	38	-	-	7	8	8	8	-	-	98	124	702
Falkland Is.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	16
<b>Total America</b>	461	541	259	258	7	7	4	4	31	32	-	-	760	842	5,180
<b>Europe</b>															
Cyprus	144	165	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	167	844
Gibraltar	46	51	7	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	51	298
Malta	41	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	44	261
<b>Total Europe</b>	231	255	11	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	262	1,403
<b>Africa</b>															
The Gambia	72	86	5	2	8	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	87	96	502
Ghana	290	380	110	117	24	22	3	3	4	2	-	-	428	522	3,074
Nigeria	492	700	78	105	8	9	12	8	28	27	-	-	618	849	3,695
Sierra Leone	176	239	9	7	7	5	1	1	3	3	-	-	193	252	1,133
Kenya	199	299	28	40	5	6	1	3	37	36	-	-	270	382	1,812
Tanzania	65	65	32	29	7	3	2	1	21	14	-	-	127	112	938
Uganda	263	384	31	56	3	8	5	3	33	29	-	-	335	480	2,204
General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	54	63	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	73	383
Botswana	21	39	4	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	39	122
Lesotho	39	37	4	4	2	2	-	-	4	4	-	-	47	43	345
Swaziland	38	50	-	-	6	6	3	3	7	3	-	-	53	272	281
Malawi	167	161	9	11	6	6	1	1	3	3	-	-	190	184	1,442
Rhodesia	164	188	18	16	6	2	2	6	22	24	-	-	184	204	1,663
Zambia	95	84	10	11	11	2	9	9	6	24	-	-	127	127	1,063
Mauritius	97	161	8	5	6	6	7	10	53	55	-	-	171	237	1,277
St. Helena	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	60
Seychelles	68	85	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	89	444
<b>Total Africa</b>	2,309	3,028	347	417	91	76	42	40	209	192	-	-	2,998	3,753	20,204
															25,760

## STATEMENT XIX - continued

## 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		Other countries		Total		
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	Number	Man-months	
Country of origin of student	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	
<u>Asia</u>															
Brunei	9	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	
Sri Lanka	306	439	26	30	26	31	10	12	38	(32)	1	1	407	46	
Hong Kong	105	106	4	10	5	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	115	2,697	
India	732	855	62	64	15	24	3	3	-	-	-	-	814	584	
Malaysia	269	336	146	125	450	360	147	150	63	72	12	8	1,087	3,913	
Singapore	173	200	88	79	147	127	43	52	27	(29)	-	-	478	9,578	
<u>Total Asia</u>	1,594	1,941	327	310	643	546	206	220	128	133	13	9	2,911	3,159	
<u>Oceania</u>															
Fiji	82	91	2	2	13	20	7	8	32	34	-	-	136	155	
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	13	13	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	16	
New Hebrides	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	
Solomon Is.	16	18	-	-	-	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	20	23	
Tonga	11	11	1	2	21	11	10	11	-	-	-	-	43	35	
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	7	1	81	51	-	-	-	-	88	52	
Papua & New Guinea	2	5	2	3	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	
<u>Total Oceania</u>	134	147	5	9	42	34	102	74	32	34	-	-	315	298	
<u>Grand Total</u>	4,729	5,912	949	1,000	784	664	332	338	400	391	13	9	7,227	8,314	
															50,261
															60,687

## STATEMENT XX

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY

Number of persons and man-months financed in 1971

By Region, Programme and Subject

Region	Programme	Supplying country	Undergraduate and Post-graduate education													Total	
			Humanities	Education	Fine arts	Law	Social sciences	Economics and related subjects	Natural sciences	Engineering	Medical sciences	Agriculture	Other	Number	Man-months		
																Number	Man-months
America	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	3	194	2	2	5	4	13	15	2	-	242	1,192			
		Canada	10	4	-	3	2	6	3	2	3	2	35	173			
		Australia	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	7	72			
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	22			
		India	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	5	36			
		Britain	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	29	87			
		British Council	1	10	4	9	67	47	1	25	14	16	5	189	1,396		
		Caribbean T.A.	10	35	9	22	44	26	32	32	13	18	224	1,882			
		Canada	25	35	4	22	44	26	32	32	13	18	224	1,882			
		Other	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	17	1	-	26	310		
Europe	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	1	102	-	3	1	5	10	8	1	2	131	737			
		Canada	-	1	-	1	-	3	7	-	-	2	7	53			
		Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1			
		British Council	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	37	135			
		Other	1	2	4	-	9	5	-	14	12	14	63	482			
Africa	SCAAP	Britain	-	76	53	70	147	7	189	228	176	13	1,200	8,066			
		Canada	5	33	1	3	19	21	74	60	49	1	290	2,938			
		Australia	4	5	5	2	1	2	7	12	17	1	52	526			
		New Zealand	2	3	1	1	5	7	2	11	2	4	35	394			
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	68			
		Britain	42	499	2	11	13	51	32	38	13	-	721	4,082			
		Canada	10	4	-	1	3	3	11	7	13	2	57	255			
		Australia	-	22	-	1	1	4	4	4	1	6	39	358			
		New Zealand	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	7	84			
		India	2	3	-	-	5	5	1	1	1	3	23	171			
		Britain	8	34	1	-	-	2	2	1	1	343	388	1,252			
		Other	24	-	5	3	18	6	6	10	96	6	176	1,980			
		Asia	Colombo Plan	Britain	5	33	29	8	40	27	147	96	71	19	578	3,792	
				Canada	19	21	3	3	12	23	23	65	46	-	244	2,088	
				New Zealand	60	100 <sup>a</sup>	10	7	17	21	28	72	9	28	202	2,181	
Australia	26			163	3	1	6	18	70	49	11	1	621	5,888			
Singapore	2			1	-	1	6	2	6	33	4	8	464	1,255			
Britain	1			1	-	1	1	1	5	6	5	5	22	357			
Canada	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	43			
Australia	1			48	7	-	1	5	11	2	1	2	6	62			
New Zealand	1			-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	479	1,804			
Other	2			-	1	2	-	-	-	17	97	3	122	1,354			
Oceania	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	2	53	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	58	274			
		Canada	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	3	-	21	200			
		Australia	4	7	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	-	21	227			
		New Zealand	1	12 <sup>c</sup>	-	2	-	2	3	3	-	2	7	62			
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	23			
		Britain	-	5	12	4	8	24	11	11	2	8	71	458			
		Australia	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	12	21	226			
		India	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	17	1	25	264			
		New Zealand	9	30 <sup>d</sup>	-	4	3	5	4	5	19	2	81	934			
		All regions and programmes	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	95	1,231	117	105	273	171	493	526	310	914	4,729	26,659	
Canada	59			99	13	4	89	100	219	147	138	12	949	7,773			
New Zealand	31			49	2	8	26	43	98	82	86	2	352	3,880			
Australia	71			135	15	8	25	106	202	204	113	2	784	7,497			
India	37			6	17	3	24	17	37	228	23	11	493	4,317			
Singapore	-			-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	13	15		

a All secondary education.  
b Includes 54 in secondary education.  
c Includes 1 in secondary education.  
d Includes 7 in secondary education.



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY

By Region, Programme and Subject

Number of persons and man-months financed in 1971

Region	Programme	Supplying country	Under-graduate and Post-graduate education													Total	
			Humanities	Education	Fine arts	Law	Social sciences	Economics and related subjects	Natural sciences	Engineering	Medical sciences	Agri-culture	Other	Number	Man-months		
																Number	Man-months
America	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	5	195	1	5	1	1	1	11	14	4	-	243	1,368		
		Canada	10	5	-	-	7	3	16	-	-	1	1	38	292		
		Australia	-	2	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	7	55		
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	44		
		India	11	7	-	-	20	-	13	15	13	4	19	87	72		
British Council Caribbean T.A.	Britain	17	7	3	14	74	46	28	28	20	12	5	211	529			
	Britain	1	32	6	1	24	46	35	35	12	24	-	220	1,814			
	Canada	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	20	-	-	26	288			
Europe	Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Britain	1	78	-	1	1	2	9	7	1	-	-	103	659		
		Canada	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	72		
		Australia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10		
		Britain	5	9	-	-	6	1	35	8	8	16	14	93	780		
		Other	1	1	-	-	8	3	15	15	8	-	2	59	348		
Africa	SCAAP	Britain	-	79b	40	69	270	148	205	270	186	13	-	1,280	8,667		
		Canada	6	44	2	3	19	32	28	88	61	-	-	340	3,128		
		Australia	3	4	4	1	-	-	2	2	20	7	-	44	452		
		New Zealand	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	15	4	7	-	33	325		
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	51		
		Britain	44	569	2	12	24	9	51	24	78	16	-	829	4,483		
		Canada	13	12	-	1	8	3	10	15	11	11	5	77	619		
		Australia	1	1	-	-	1	3	2	8	2	4	-	32	269		
		New Zealand	1	2	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	7	68		
		India	83	63	1	-	1	4	4	159	127	16	166	18	919	5,673	
Asia	Colombo Plan	Britain	3	14	31	7	116	51	142	109	62	30	-	601	3,905		
		Canada	5	16d	1	1	16	16	21	56	38	-	-	215	2,054		
		New Zealand	16	23	2	2	11	26	22	172	17	25	-	238	2,520		
		Australia	40	66e	14	2	3	12	84	64	71	-	-	528	5,267		
		Singapore	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	108		
		Britain	22	144	2	-	19	8	77	52	94	16	4	434	3,018		
		Canada	4	3	-	-	14	2	14	41	1	6	-	95	808		
		Australia	1	2	-	1	1	2	1	4	2	-	-	18	163		
		New Zealand	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	5	46		
		India	50	70	5	4	100	1	152	335	21	21	136	895	5,381		
Oceania	Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Britain	2	60	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	65	376		
		Canada	4	1	-	-	2	1	6	5	-	-	-	19	193		
		Australia	1	9	2	-	2	1	3	1	3	-	-	23	263		
		New Zealand	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	84		
		India	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	30		
		Britain	-	5	12	4	20	6	17	17	11	11	-	76	493		
		Australia	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	16	6	-	15	158		
		India	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	16	1	-	27	333		
		New Zealand	6	-	-	5	4	7	17	5	6	1	-	51	603		
		All regions and programmes		229	1,304	103	117	903	278	1,040	722	368	385	5,912	37,115		
		59	107	9	16	80	114	104	241	143	10	1,000	8,863				
		26	35	4	5	19	35	47	103	33	-	338	3,719				
		47	89	18	4	15	19	99	196	88	-	662	6,567				
		41	9	3	2	2	19	13	45	12	20	391	4,315				
		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	108			

a Includes 30 in secondary education  
 b All secondary education  
 c Includes 2 in secondary education  
 d All secondary education  
 e Includes 6 in secondary education  
 f Includes 3 in secondary education

STATEMENT XXI  
VOLUNTEERS

Numbers financed in year

Receiving country	Education								Other than education								Total							
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
	1970-71	1971-72	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970-71	1971-72	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Brunei	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Sri Lanka	27	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hong Kong	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
India	57	47	-	-	4	-	-	-	51	29	-	-	-	-	108	76	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Malaysia	24	27	10	16	60	25	25	25	4	2	41	33	21	8	6	28	18	37	7	30	33	11		
Singapore	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	2	6	8	6	19	13	18	81	30	33	11		
Rotswana	26	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	11	2	2	6	1	-	44	18	12	27	1	2	-		
Gambia	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	14	9	-	-	-	-	-		
Ghana	64	45	100	99	7	-	-	-	9	9	27	28	-	-	71	54	127	127	-	-	-	-		
Kenya	75	75	27	8	-	-	-	-	64	44	12	3	-	1	139	119	39	11	-	-	-	-		
Lesotho	14	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Malawi	60	52	31	38	-	-	-	-	39	39	11	16	-	-	99	91	42	54	-	-	-	-		
Nigeria	200	176	145	166	-	-	-	-	48	48	43	61	-	-	248	188	188	227	-	-	-	-		
Sierra Leone	33	30	53	58	-	-	-	-	12	8	11	9	-	-	45	38	64	67	-	-	-	-		
Swaziland	26	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	-	-	-	-	39	30	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tanzania	21	9	108	76	-	-	-	-	62	37	59	63	-	1	83	46	167	139	1	2	-	-		
Uganda	66	64	18	25	-	-	-	-	35	29	23	23	-	-	101	93	41	48	-	-	-	-		
Kenya - Uganda - Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	81	49	13	19	-	-	-	108	114	140	9	-	-	-		
Zambia	30	59	101	121	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	111	9	9	12	-	-	-	-		
Mauritius	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
St. Helena	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Seychelles	5	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	5	7	8	-	-	-	-	-		
Antigua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
barbados	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cayman Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Guyana	9	4	16	10	-	-	-	-	8	3	16	10	-	-	17	3	32	20	-	-	-	-		
Br. Honduras	29	16	16	10	-	-	-	-	4	2	14	27	-	-	45	18	61	87	-	-	-	-		
Jamaica	31	33	47	60	-	-	-	-	14	9	14	27	-	-	45	42	61	87	-	-	-	-		
Montserrat	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
St. Vincent	4	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
St. Kitts	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
St. Lucia	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	-	-	-	13	10	15	-	-	-	-	-		
Trinidad & Tobago	7	5	8	7	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	4	-	-	8	5	12	11	-	-	-	-		
Turks & Caicos	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Virgin Is.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dominica	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Grenada	10	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-		
Falkland Is.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gen. - W. Indies	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-		
Fiji	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	-	-	-	-	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	5	9	21	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	15		
New Hebrides	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	-	16	15	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Western Samoa	5	6	13	11	-	-	-	-	11	9	-	-	-	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Other Pacific Is.	17	11	15	14	-	-	-	-	14	23	-	-	-	-	31	34	-	-	-	-	-	18		
Solomon Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	16		
Tonga	-	-	24	27	-	-	-	-	32	19	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Papua - New Guinea	114	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	19	-	-	-	-	146	155	-	46	-	-	-	33		
Malta	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Total number man-months	1,049	957	738	829	92	70	83	73	591	448	294	385	34	47	35	37	1,405	1,032	1,214	126	117	118		
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,025	8,380	8,757	1,071	1,372	1,306		
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,815	1,477	1,477	11,286	1,306	1,158		

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