

FLOW OF
INTRA-COMMONWEALTH AID
1968

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 judgements expressed therein.

A preliminary version of this report was presented to Commonwealth Finance Ministers at their meeting in September, 1969.

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CHAPTER I

FRAMEWORK AND ASSESSMENT

This report is the third of the new series giving a comprehensive review of the flow of intra-Commonwealth aid to be presented to the annual meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers. The Secretariat has continued to collect and compile the information on a programme basis so that data are readily available for individual programmes, such as the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) which was the specific subject of the earlier series of reports considered by Ministers.

At the meeting of Finance Ministers in September, 1968 and subsequently at a meeting of Commonwealth representatives in London to consider the questionnaire on which this report is based, some governments suggested that, in view of the importance of the reverse financial flows and the burden of debt on recipient countries, information on interest and capital repayments made to donor countries in servicing official loans and investments would be a valuable addition to the coverage of the report. These data have now been collected for 1968 and it has thus been possible to show official financial flows on both a gross and net basis. Future reports will continue to give this information.

The presentation of the financial data in this report has been complicated by the devaluation of sterling in November, 1967. At a meeting of Commonwealth representatives it was agreed that, in order to provide comparability with figures for earlier years, information for 1968 given in the replies to the questionnaire would be converted from national currencies to sterling at both pre-devaluation and post-devaluation rates of exchange and that both sets of figures would be shown in the statistical tables for the year 1968.

General World Situation and Growth Rates in Developing Countries

The Commonwealth is not an exclusive aid group, although there are special intra-Commonwealth programmes. It is thus appropriate to examine assistance within the Commonwealth in the wider context of international economic relationships and to review Commonwealth economic co-operation against the wider international picture.

World production recovered strongly in 1968 from the slow-down in the previous year and, with a marked expansion in industrial output plus a further increase in agricultural production, the developing countries as a group achieved a 5.5 per cent rise in real gross domestic product. Although, for the second year running, the rate of growth in the total output of developing countries was not less than that of the developed countries, the rise of over 2 per cent in the population of the developing countries, which was appreciably higher than that in the developed countries, meant that the gap in levels of per capita income between the two groups widened again both absolutely and relatively.

Unlike 1967 when the high rate of growth in the developing countries was above all a response to domestic developments in the face of depressed

foreign demand, the relatively satisfactory rate of growth in 1968 was largely in response to export oriented activities. Once again, manufacturing was the leading sector.

Any quantitative appraisal of economic performance must rely heavily on production measurements but in the early stages of development, growth rates may not be the best measure of results and too much should not be expected in the way of increasing measurable output. Rather it is a question of developing countries making the best use of the available inputs in structuring their economies as a preliminary to and a basis for a strong upsurge in output. Nevertheless, the annual rate of growth for the developing countries was on the average around 4.8 per cent in the first eight years of the First Development Decade and, thus, only slightly below the target for the sixties. However, many countries, including some of the largest ones, are still a considerable way below this average. During this period the majority of countries which showed low growth rates were those where agriculture is overwhelmingly the largest single contributor to both domestic production and exports.

There has been a tendency, particularly in the popular Press, to brand the international development effort of the past decade as a failure. And while the performance of developing countries as a whole gives no ground for complacency, particularly in the face of rapidly growing populations, it appears that current growth rates for the developing world compare quite favourably with estimated long term rates of growth of output of the now economically developed countries. While comparisons of rates of change of output between different countries at different periods of time are by their very nature approximate and subject to many caveats, the world can take some measure of satisfaction from the demonstration during the development decade of the determination and the ability of the developing countries to improve their economic lot. Certainly a rate of growth of nearly 5 per cent per annum over a decade against enormous odds compares well with the performance of the now developed countries a few decades ago. On the other hand, the extremely low absolute level from which growth has taken place means that, in spite of relatively satisfactory rates, developing countries are still faced with acute poverty, and it will require many decades to establish acceptable minimum standards of human well-being.

It is, of course, difficult to assess the contribution which the international development effort has made to the rates of growth of developing countries over the past decade. Of the foreign exchange available to developing countries, official gross flows have provided between 15 and 17 per cent (or from 18 to 20 per cent excluding the oil exporting countries) over the past six or seven years. But on a net basis the official flows have only amounted to an annual average of about \$ US 3.4 per head of population. On the other hand, according to United Nations figures, developing countries with high growth rates have averaged \$ US 4.6 per head of net official assistance, those with medium growth rates \$ US 4.1 per head and those with low growth rates \$ US 2.6 per head.

The evidence suggests that while external financial resources flowing from developed to developing countries have contributed only a relatively small part of the total resources that have been used to provide the growth so far attained in developing countries, they have constituted a vital addition. Obviously, the successful economic development of developing countries relies in the first place on self-help through the gathering together and effective employment of domestic resources. It is not sufficiently

well appreciated by the general public in the donor countries that, in recent years, the developing countries themselves have provided between two-thirds and four-fifths of the resources required for the total investment undertaken in their countries and that it is largely this domestic effort which has permitted the developing countries to come so close to the target of 5 per cent annual growth in gross domestic product during the first Development Decade.

Nevertheless if the developing countries are to close the per capita income gap, continuing efforts must be made on two fronts. They will require large injections of capital as well as other forms of assistance from the developed countries and many developing countries will need active and sustained policies to control the birth rate. Continuing high rates of growth of population make the development effort that much more difficult in many countries. In 1968 for example, although there was no significant change in the annual rate of increase, the population of developing countries went up by over 50 million, which means that the age structure of the population continues to be biased towards youth with all that this implies. Consequently there is increasing need for population limitation through family planning and birth control. A hopeful sign is the increasing emphasis being given to such programmes in a number of countries with high rates of population growth.

Aid and Aid Prospects

Despite the economic difficulties of several major donors in recent years, net resource flows to developing countries from all sources rose sharply in 1968 to reach, according to D.A.C. estimates, some \$ US 13,300 million, a record level. D.A.C. estimates that this figure was equivalent to about one quarter of the value of gross investment (new investment and replacement expenditures) in developing countries, or nearly 30 per cent of the value of these countries' imports f.o.b. All of the additional flow of some \$ US 1,600 million in 1968 as compared with 1967 came from the highly volatile private sector as official development assistance declined. But in examining the actual flows of assistance in any one year it must be borne in mind that disbursements represent to a large degree policy decisions and commitments made in previous years and the rate of drawing against these commitments. The actual results for 1968 suggest that the level of disbursements of official bilateral assistance had begun to feel the effect of the reductions in or the freezing of the levels of assistance by a number of major donors, particularly the United States, in preceding years.

At the same time as many developing countries are increasingly demonstrating by their present performance that they could make effective use of more assistance if it were available, the prospects for the future are anything but bright owing to events in some major donor countries in the recent past. Persistent imbalances in international payments, which despite earlier hopes remain large and may well do so for some time, have necessitated strong policy measures in a number of countries. In the United States and Canada the measures are aimed at securing a period of disinflation while in Britain the rate of growth of domestic demand is being restricted and it appears that the French Government also has similar intentions. Japan has recently emerged into a surplus position and Italy and Germany (at least until very recently) continue to enjoy surpluses. It thus appears that there might be a slower expansion of demand and output in the developed countries as a group in the next year or so.

Economic difficulties have prevented, and continue to prevent, several major donors from increasing their aid commitments for future disbursement. The British Government announced in 1968, that the basic programme for British official aid, in gross terms, would be maintained at £205 million in 1968-69 and 1969-70 and that there would be three items additional to the basic programme, namely special assistance to Malaysia and Singapore, replenishment of I.D.A. funds and the contribution over a three-year period to the Rome Food Aid Convention. In May 1969 the President of the United States asked the legislature for an appropriation of about \$ US 2,210 million for economic aid for the 1969-70 aid programme plus \$ US 75 million to enable an Overseas Private Investment Corporation to begin operations to encourage the flow of private investment to developing countries; this overall request was the smallest in the 22 years history of the U.S. aid programme. In 1968-69 when the President requested around \$ US 2,500 million, the amount ultimately agreed for economic aid was only \$ US 1,400 million.

It is unlikely that private investment flows to developing countries will continue at the level reached in 1968. Interest rates are now very high in most of the areas which would be sources of capital, and domestic demands for funds in these areas are likely to compete sharply with those of developing countries. In any event the change in the composition of financial flows from official aid to private capital tends to mean heavier servicing charges in the years to come.

On the brighter side, the coming into effect of the replenishment of I.D.A. is to be welcomed; this replenishment when originally negotiated was to make funds available for commitments in 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70. By the end of February, 1968 virtually all the available funds of I.D.A. had been committed and, although agreement had been reached on a replenishment of its funds, this was held up through delays in passing legislation in the United States. In July, 1969 the United States formally notified I.D.A. of its agreement to participate in the replenishment. However, in the meantime, a number of countries, including Australia, Britain and Canada, made advance contributions to give I.D.A. interim commitment authority. Under the replenishment about \$ US 1,200 million is to be added to I.D.A.'s fund by eighteen contributing countries plus Switzerland, a non-member. This means I.D.A. can continue making commitments to help finance, on soft terms, development projects in the developing countries. There is an increasing need for I.D.A.-type concessional financing as many developing countries, which require further outside capital, have mounting debt-servicing problems. Because of its insecure position, disbursements by I.D.A. fell sharply in 1968 but gross loan disbursements by the World Bank showed an increase on the 1967 level. Furthermore, commitments made during 1968 for future loans by the Bank, which raised large amounts of money through the issue of bonds on the capital markets, were nearly twice as great as those made in the previous year. However, the World Bank loans carry relatively high rates of interest (currently 7 per cent) as they are linked to the rates which the Bank has to pay to obtain the money. The most recent Bank borrowing was at 8 per cent which may mean another increase in the interest rate at which loans will be granted.

The picture for official flows from Commonwealth sources is a little more encouraging than that for the international community as a whole. Although the level of British assistance is not expected to increase in the near future, the other Commonwealth donors are all expecting significant increases in their official aid programmes. Australia has budgeted for a

rise of \$ A 13 million, or over 9 per cent, in its external economic aid for 1969-70; \$ A 9 million of the increase has been allocated to higher aid to Papua and New Guinea. New Zealand, although only a small donor, has indicated that the growing public interest in its various aid programmes should be conducive to increased expenditure in the aid field in the next few years. Canada also intends to increase its aid programme.

Trade and Development

The progress of the developing countries in raising their growth rates and income per head is not only dependent on overcoming internal obstacles but also on the policies of the developed countries, particularly in the aid and trade fields. The acceleration in world demand in 1968 led to an 8 per cent rise in exports from the developing countries, compared with 4 per cent in the preceding twelve months. Nevertheless, the rate of expansion in the value of exports of developing countries as a group continued to be well below the world average. With higher foreign exchange earnings, imports by the developing countries also grew faster than in 1967 although agricultural improvement enabled a number of countries to cut-back imports in this sector; the "green revolution" of the past two years has been one of the success stories of the decade with technical assistance making a considerable contribution to the work on plant-breeding and aid enabling greater inputs to be used in this sector. Despite the growth of exports, developing countries as a group again had a large trade deficit in 1968. Because of their crucial international liquidity position it was necessary for them to add over \$ US 1,000 million to their foreign exchange reserves and this amount had to be taken from the inflow of other external resources thereby reducing the funds available for development purposes. Notwithstanding this addition and that in 1967, the reserves of many developing countries were still not sufficient to meet their import bill for three months.

On the trade side, the greater part of the exports of developing countries are still primary commodities and the unit value of many of these items has declined over the years. The results of the Second U.N. Conference on Trade and Development were extremely disappointing to the developing countries and practical results arising from this Conference have been very slow to appear. However, the developing countries will find some relief in the introduction of new arrangements for the International Monetary Fund under which members can draw up to 50 per cent of their quotas for up to five years to help them finance international commodity buffer stocks without sacrificing any of their ordinary drawing rights in the Fund. This scheme is additional to the compensatory financing facility, introduced in 1963 and broadened in 1966, which permits developing countries to draw on their quotas to offset drops in exports earnings brought about by a fall in world commodity prices but drawings under the two schemes may not together exceed 75 per cent of a member's quota in the Fund. The Special Drawing Rights Scheme will give marginal improvements in the foreign exchange position of the developing countries and may have beneficial indirect effects for them in that the scheme will ease the liquidity shortage of developed countries, thus reducing the chances of them having to impose import restrictions or adopt other restrictive policies to safeguard their balance of payments position.

Debt Servicing and Terms of Loans

Generally speaking, unless developing countries are able to expand

their export earnings at a satisfactory pace, it is difficult for them to achieve a high rate of economic growth. Poor export performance increases the foreign exchange constraint and intensifies the dependence on other kinds of resource transfer. Thus, in recent years, the inability of export earnings of developing countries to meet the cost of the imports required for development has led to considerable foreign borrowing. By the end of 1967 the external public debt of 75 developing countries reporting to the I.B.R.D. had reached some \$ US 45,000 million, of which about three-quarters comprised loans from governments and international organisations, while servicing payments totalled almost \$ US 4,000 million, equivalent to around 12 per cent of the export earnings of these countries in that year or a quarter of the gross aid flows reaching them. Even in the case of intra-Commonwealth official assistance, where the grant element has been relatively high by international standards, the servicing of past loans has reached significant proportions. In 1968 the gross total of intra-Commonwealth official assistance was around £281 million (at post-devaluation rates of exchange) while amortisation and interest payments on earlier official loans and investments amounted to almost £54 million.

As the years have passed the burden of servicing loans has become heavier and the growing indebtedness of many developing countries has given rise to increasing concern. However, it is not the size of the total debt which is of prime concern but the amount of foreign exchange that has to be obtained to service the debt. In 1956 servicing payments on official external debt absorbed 5 per cent or more of the export earnings of only nine developing countries but by 1965 twenty-two countries were in this category and the position may have worsened since then. Softer terms of lending by the developed countries could help to ease the burden but, although 1968 saw some improvement, it still appears that there is an overall trend towards harder terms of aid. To some extent this arises because those countries which in the past have provided assistance on softer terms are not, at present, increasing their programmes, whereas those countries which normally impose harder terms are increasing theirs. In addition, the proportion of grants to total aid is declining as donors place more emphasis on loans. However, Commonwealth donor countries continue to maintain an excellent record in respect of the terms and conditions of aid. Australia is outstanding in that all its commitments are in grant form while the proportion of official assistance committed in grant or grant-like form in 1968 was 75 per cent for Canada and 46 per cent for Britain. Loans provided by Britain and Canada have much lower interest rates than the average for all D.A.C. members while the maturity period for Canadian loans is nearly half as long again and for British ones about the same as the D.A.C. average. Of the new British government to government loans committed in 1968 to Commonwealth countries, 91 per cent were on interest-free terms while nearly all the interest-bearing loans carried a waiver of interest for varying periods.

Apart from the action of some countries in providing loans on easier terms, the debt servicing problems of some developing countries have been eased through debt rescheduling and the provision of refinancing loans on softer terms.

Commonwealth Co-operation for Development

Commonwealth countries were among the first to enter the field of development assistance and in the past two decades have taken a number of initiatives of outstanding importance. For example, in 1950 they estab-

lished the Colombo Plan and since then many non-Commonwealth countries have become members; in fact, there are now 10 Commonwealth members and 14 non-Commonwealth members. Other initiatives have included the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan and the Commonwealth Education Co-operation Schemes.

Although the Commonwealth is not an exclusive aid bloc and its member countries take an active part either as donors or recipients in many assistance programmes, some involving non-Commonwealth countries or the U.N. and its agencies, about 85 per cent of the bilateral aid from the developed Commonwealth countries goes to developing Commonwealth countries. Nevertheless, the Commonwealth has no common aid fund to which all or some contribute and which is jointly controlled, like the U.N. Development Programme. Nor, apart from general consideration of development problems at the meetings of Heads of Government and of Finance Ministers, is there any specific Commonwealth consultation and discussion of aid problems except in the fields of education and medicine.

Over the years the funds made available for technical assistance have increased sharply and it is perhaps in this sphere that the Commonwealth can make its greatest impact, nor only within the Commonwealth itself but also on the world at large. With the Commonwealth comprising countries of almost every variation in size, standard of living and stage of development, it is evident that all of them, whether developed or developing, have some knowledge or manpower that could be valuable to other countries.

At a number of meetings in recent years, Commonwealth Heads of Government and other Ministers, have endorsed the suggestion that purely bilateral aid should be supplemented by some specifically Commonwealth programme of co-operation in various areas related to development. Arising from proposals at the Commonwealth Meeting on Co-operation in Planning, Technical Assistance and Trade Promotion held in Nairobi in 1967, a Commonwealth Programme for Technical Co-operation designed to meet, in certain selected fields, the planning rather than the operational needs of governments was established.

In the first full year of the Programme, the Secretariat, augmented by the four technical assistance officers and supporting staff provided under the Scheme, undertook more than thirty assignments in thirteen countries. While most of the requests for assistance arising from the Programme have been met under bilateral arrangements, the scope of these has been enlarged to provide experts from one country financed wholly or in part by another, thereby significantly enlarging the pool of expertise available for technical assistance arrangements by drawing on skills available in developing countries. Arrangements have been completed for a number of experts to be provided by this method.

A number of governments of the smaller members of the Commonwealth have underlined the usefulness of the Programme to them and it is clear from the number of requests received for assistance that the Programme is filling a real need. At the first review of the Programme proposals were put forward for enlarging and expanding the scheme and also to provide financing of operational personnel and of training in a variety of fields.

Publicity for Aid and Assistance

In recent years economic difficulties in many developed countries have had considerable repercussions on commitments of aid and assistance. These difficulties, in turn, have led to growing dissatisfaction and disenchantment in both donor and recipient countries about the international development effort. Much of the criticism by the public at large has been based on a lack of knowledge or a misunderstanding of the true position as the coverage of aid and development questions by mass media has generally been not very extensive and frequently critical. The root problem is that development, and the effect of assistance on it, is not dramatic and, therefore, except in a few isolated cases of big development projects, not often considered newsworthy in the normal sense. Nevertheless, the subject of overseas aid does arouse strong feelings in many quarters.

In summary, the rationale for the aid programmes of donor countries has usually been linked to three main objectives. The first, the humanitarian or moral purpose, is to help developing countries to raise their living standards through faster social and economic development in the interests of social justice. The second, which might be called the trade motive, is that the raising of incomes in developing countries will create expanding markets for the exports of the donor countries and the third motive, a political one, is that poverty in the midst of a world of growing prosperity is bound to cause discontent and unrest and that assistance will help to stimulate development which by promising to eradicate poverty will contribute to world stability. In the early days of assistance programmes the moral motive and to some extent the novelty of the programme generated public enthusiasm. But much of this original enthusiasm for giving assistance has dwindled and needs to be rekindled. This may prove difficult as far as government aid programmes are concerned unless the feeling of participation in them by the public at large can be strengthened. What is necessary is to convince the public that the assistance provided is needed and appreciated, and is being used effectively to produce worthwhile results. On the other hand, there is often a lack of appreciation in the developed countries of the effort the developing countries are making in finding domestic resources for their own development. Furthermore, the true cost of aid to the donor countries is neither understood nor sufficiently well publicised, and the public do not realise that the developing countries are making substantial repayments of capital and interest payments on loans and investments.

On the other side of the coin, aid is regarded by sections of opinion in certain developing countries as a sort of conscience-money and, therefore, almost by definition, the amount is adequate. On a less emotional plane, the developing countries often complain that the flow of aid has not been large enough to permit all the vital development projects to be financed, and that it is growing less rapidly than the resources of the developed countries. They point out that the national income of the D.A.C. member countries at current prices has risen at an annual rate approaching 8 per cent in the sixties and that the assistance given by them would have to rise at a still more rapid rate if it is ever to represent the proclaimed goal of one per cent. Among the other complaints of the developing countries are the hardening of aid terms with its consequential effects on future debt servicing, and the typing of aid to purchases from donor countries.

Bearing in mind that effective aid programmes, as well as development programmes, must be long-term and continuous and by their very nature, unlikely to produce quickly identifiable results or even results that can be

quantified at any point in time, the background summarised in earlier paragraphs of this section provides a fertile breeding-ground for misunderstanding, ill-feeling and lack of enthusiasm towards aid and assistance. At its most constructive, the dissatisfaction has led to studies of post-war experience of the provision and administration of assistance in the hope that, by pinpointing the successes and troubles of the past, guidelines for future improvements will be found. In this connection, it is to be hoped that valuable results will stem from discussion and consideration of the recommendations of the Pearson Commission whose report was published in October, 1969. On the publicity side, it is essential that ways and means be found to ensure that criticisms are met and that the "success stories" of aid and development are better publicised than at present.

Conclusion

As the Secretary-General of the United Nations remarked recently, "the fashionable tendency to say that the first Development Decade has been failure is wrong since the goal of a five per cent increase in the national income of developing countries will probably be reached in 1970". Nevertheless, there can be no room for complacency for those who are aware of the growing gap in the living standards between the developed and the developing countries and to use U Thant's words again, "the grinding poverty of two-thirds of mankind is the greatest challenge of this century".

Even if the Development Decade has not had as good results as had been hoped by many people, it has demonstrated that development is possible. Furthermore, the last ten years have made fully evident the need for rural development and programmes of family planning although the "Green Revolution" has put a different complexion on the food situation in Asia. However, increasing agricultural output and reaping the full benefits of family planning inevitably take time and, in the meanwhile, a new impetus must be given to the development effort and a greater sympathy and understanding of the problems of development must be generated. In this, improvements in publicity can play a vital part and thought needs to be given to ways and means in which this can be brought about.

CHAPTER II

SUMMARY OF INTRA-COMMONWEALTH FLOW OF AID

Commonwealth countries are concerned either as suppliers or recipients in many aid and technical assistance programmes, some purely intra-Commonwealth and some involving co-operation with non-Commonwealth countries or the United Nations and its agencies. The specifically intra-Commonwealth assistance programmes include the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP), the various schemes for Commonwealth Education Co-operation, the Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Programme, the Overseas Service Aid and similar schemes, the Colonial Development and Welfare programmes and the Australian South Pacific Aid Programme. The Commonwealth is associated with non-Commonwealth countries in such programmes as the Colombo Plan, the Indus Basin Development Fund, the economic parts of the South East Asia Treaty Organisation and the Indian General Scholarship Scheme. Multilaterally, the Commonwealth gives full support to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.) and the International Development Association (I.D.A.), and to promoting technical assistance through the United Nations Development Programme (U.N.D.P.).

The information received in answer to a questionnaire sent to all Commonwealth countries suggests that the flow of intra-Commonwealth official aid was, at pre-devaluation rates of exchange, slightly higher in 1968 than in the previous year. Expenditure on technical assistance showed an appreciable rise as compared with 1967 as did the amounts provided in the form of gross loans and investments; on the other hand, the total for grants declined further. The total of advisers and experts financed by Commonwealth countries and serving in Commonwealth countries, which had increased substantially in 1967, declined by some 5 per cent in the following year although there was only a small reduction in the number serving in the educational field; the total of man-months served by the advisers and experts fell by about 7 per cent as the non-educational advisers and experts were, on average, in the field for shorter periods. The total of students and trainees studying in other Commonwealth countries increased last year as the rise for students more than offset the fall for trainees. Information, in summary form, for 1966 onwards is given below, with the financial data for 1968 shown at both pre-devaluation and post-devaluation sterling rates of exchange.

	1966	1967	1968	
			Pre- devaluation	Post- devaluation
	£ million			
Grants	130.7	128.8	108.1	118.6
Loans (gross)	80.8	88.7	103.2	107.6
Investments (gross)	8.5	8.6	11.7	11.7
Technical assistance expenditure	33.4	36.4	42.2	43.4
	253.4	262.5	265.2	281.2
Total (gross)	253.4	262.5	265.2	281.2
Total (net) <u>a</u>	..	..	211.6	227.3

	Numbers ^b	Numbers ^b	Man- months	Numbers ^b	Man- months
Advisers and experts - non-educational	10,735	11,117	109,454	10,344	92,410
Advisers and experts - educational	4,631	6,399	55,042	6,357	60,661
Trainees	4,274	4,192	21,394	4,051	20,886
Students	6,239	7,041	56,371	7,388	56,449

a Gross disbursements less repayments of principal and interest payments.

b Financed by donor countries in year.

The Development Assistance Committee of O.E.C.D. estimates that the net resource flows reaching developing countries from all sources (i.e. official and private flows from D.A.C. member countries, plus flows from other industrial countries, centrally planned countries, and multi-lateral agencies) were around \$ US 13,300 million in 1968, some 14 per cent more than in the previous year. However, D.A.C. figures show that the total net official bilateral aid, i.e. gross disbursements less amortisation receipts on earlier lending, provided by its member countries to developing countries was around \$ US 6,585 million in 1968 and was around 2½ per cent higher than the 1967 figure. The D.A.C. member countries, which include Australia, Britain and Canada, also make substantial official disbursements to the multilateral agencies while the private sector makes a considerable contribution to the financial flows reaching the developing countries. In fact, the rise in financial flows from D.A.C. members in 1968 was entirely concentrated on private sector flows. Bilateral technical assistance expenditure by the D.A.C. member countries went up by 12 per cent as compared with 1967, a slightly lower proportionate increase than for technical assistance expenditure by Commonwealth countries within the Commonwealth.

In comparing the overall aid-giving performance of Commonwealth countries, and especially that towards other Commonwealth countries, with the world in general and the D.A.C. member countries in particular, it must

be borne in mind that the Commonwealth consists predominantly of developing countries. Only one-tenth of the total Commonwealth population live in developed countries whereas the corresponding proportion for the rest of the non-Commonwealth world is almost two-fifths. From the opposite standpoint, it can be said that the Commonwealth includes nearly half the population of the developing countries of the world. These facts are illustrated in the table below.

<u>Population 1968</u>			
(million)			
	Commonwealth	World ^a	Commonwealth as proportion of world
Developed	91	646 ^b	14
Developing	792	1,714	46
Total	<u>883</u>	<u>2,360</u>	<u>37</u>

^a Excluding "communist" countries.

^b Comprising Europe (other than Malta, Cyprus, Spain, Greece and Yugoslavia), Canada, Australia, New Zealand, United States, Japan and South Africa.

The scale on which the three principal Commonwealth donors and all D.A.C. member countries combined gave assistance in 1968 and the burden of aid in relation to population, national income and gross national product are shown in the following table. It is clear from the table that the flow of official resources, with which this report is primarily concerned, as opposed to private resources, is proportionately much less important for Britain than for Australia and Canada. According to the D.A.C. figures, net disbursements of Canadian official aid to less-developed countries, either through bilateral or multilateral channels, have remained unchanged since 1966 while those by Australia, which had risen sharply in 1967, declined somewhat in the following year and those by Britain had fallen from the 1966 peak.

In certain aspects, the aid-giving performance of Commonwealth countries has been as good as or better than the average for all developed countries, which is heavily influenced by the performance of the United States. As the table shows, taking net official disbursements as a percentage of national income, the proportions for Australia and Britain were above the average for all D.A.C. members but that for Canada was appreciably below. Taking the private flow into account as well, the aid flows from Britain approached 1 per cent of national income, the target set by UNCTAD I. Comparing the net amount of financing (official and private) with the target recommended by UNCTAD II of 1 per cent of gross national product, the proportion for Britain, although only a little under the average for all D.A.C. members, was still substantially below the target as were the proportions for Australia and Canada.

Burden of aid on certain Commonwealth countries
and on D.A.C. members in 1968⁽¹⁾

	Australia	Britain	Canada	D.A.C. members combined
Net flow of official development assistance (2) (bilateral and to multilateral agencies) \$ US million	160	428	175	6,415
Net flow of official resources (bilateral and to multilateral agencies) \$ US million	157	428	214	7,244
Net flow of official and private resources (bilateral and to multilateral agencies) \$US million	188	769	307	12,961
Population mid-year, thousands	12,040	55,390	20,770	615,900
Net flow of official development assistance, \$US per head	13.29	7.73	8.43	10.41
Net flow of official resources, \$US per head	13.04	7.73	10.30	11.76
Net flow of official and private resources, \$US per head	15.62	13.88	14.78	21.04
Official flow as % of national income	0.70	0.54	0.46	0.52
Private flow as % of national income	<u>0.14</u>	<u>0.43</u>	<u>0.20</u>	<u>0.45</u>
Total as % of national income	<u>0.83</u>	<u>0.97</u>	<u>0.66</u>	<u>0.97</u>
Official flow as % of gross national product	0.56	0.41	0.34	0.43
Private flow as % of gross national product	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.33</u>	<u>0.15</u>	<u>0.34</u>
Total as % of gross national product	<u>0.67</u>	<u>0.75</u>	<u>0.49</u>	<u>0.77</u>

(1) D.A.C. calculations or based on D.A.C. figures. Net flow equals gross disbursements minus amortisation receipts on earlier lending.

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

Commonwealth donor countries are among the leaders in providing assistance on easier terms to the developing countries. In 1965 D.A.C. recommended that its members should either provide at least 70 per cent of their commitments as grants or extend at least 80 per cent of their lending at certain minimum standards (approximately 3 per cent interest, 25 years maturity period, and a grace period of 7 years). In February 1969, D.A.C. adopted a Supplementary Recommendation on Terms, specifically relating to official development assistance. This Supplementary Recommendation retains the 70 per cent grant test but provides for a further substantial softening of terms, with standards set for individual transactions (at least 85 per cent of transactions should be provided on terms equal to or better than, for example, 30 years maturity, 2½ per cent interest and 10 years grace), or, alternatively, for the concessional content of loans and grants combined (at least 85 per cent of the commitments in an official development assistance programme should contain a concessional element of 85 per cent).

As regards the terms of assistance, Australia occupies an outstanding position in that 100 per cent of its total commitments are in the form of grants. In 1968 46 per cent of official British commitments to Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth developing countries were in the form of grants while the figure for Canada was 75 per cent (if official flows outside the category "official development assistance" are excluded, the Canadian proportion rises to 83 per cent); the average for all D.A.C. countries on the basis of total commitments by the official sector was 51 per cent and on the basis of official development assistance 58 per cent. If the concessional element of loans is added to the grants the proportions for Britain and Canada, on the old basis, rise to 82 per cent and 91 per cent respectively and the D.A.C. average to 75 per cent; on the new basis, the Canadian figure is 97 per cent and the D.A.C. average 80 per cent. Using the figures for total commitments for the official sector, the weighted average of the interest rates on loans committed in 1968 was 1.0 per cent for Britain, 2.3 per cent for Canada and 3.6 per cent for all D.A.C. countries combined while the maturity periods were 24 years, 37 years and 26 years. The weighted average grace period of loan commitments for Britain was just over 5½ years and for Canada almost 7 years as compared with an average for all D.A.C. countries of 6 years. On balance, the terms on total official lending commitments by D.A.C. countries softened in 1968 and this movement roughly offset the effect of the decline in the grant share on the overall concessionality of the assistance programmes of the D.A.C. members.

Intra-Commonwealth aid by type and sector

Grants

As shown earlier, the amount of finance in the form of grants provided by Commonwealth donor countries to other Commonwealth countries continued to decline in 1968, when the total, at pre-devaluation exchange rates, was 16 per cent lower than in the preceding year. This meant that the proportion of total intra-Commonwealth aid in form of financial grants was little more than two-fifths last year as compared with around a half in the two previous years. Furthermore, outstanding commitments for grants at the beginning of 1969 totalled about £128 million (at pre-devaluation rates of exchange) as against some £152 million a year earlier.

The geographical distribution of grants confirmed the trends apparent in 1967. Largely because of increasing Australian contributions to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, the share of Oceania in the total grant flow to Commonwealth developing countries continued to rise. On the other hand, the share of Asia, which had amounted to nearly 40 per cent in 1966, had fallen to 30 per cent by 1968 while that of Africa, which had been over 20 per cent in both 1966 and 1967, dropped below this level in 1968.

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 commitment; in others, for example, much project aid, disbursement may be spread over a number of years. As Britain made substantial grants to an appreciable number of countries for budgetary support and as Australia made a considerable contribution to the budget of Papua and New Guinea, this item accounted for the largest proportion of the assistance given as financial grants. On the other hand, the amount of money provided to finance current imports or as bilateral food aid declined in 1968. If other non-project aid is added, just under three-quarters of total grants were for non-project aid last year, about the same proportion as in 1967. In terms of pre-devaluation sterling, disbursements in the form of project grants were a little higher in 1968 but still appreciably below the 1966 level. The breakdown by sectors changed somewhat from the 1967 pattern. Social infrastructure, which had comprised nearly 27 per cent of the project total in 1967, accounted for 25 per cent of the total in the succeeding year as the amount allocated for health projects fell back to the 1966 level and less went for education and housing; on the other hand, the amount for other community projects increased further. As more money was made available for the Indus Basin Development Scheme, this item accounted for over a fifth of the total project grants. Disbursements for transport projects also rose last year as did those for industrial (including services) projects. Grants disbursed for the agricultural sector were substantially lower than in 1967 and the amount made available for energy projects continued to decline.

Loans

The total amount of assistance disbursed as loans by Commonwealth donor countries to other Commonwealth countries, principally in Asia and Africa, showed a further large rise in 1968 when the gross total at over £103 million (at pre-devaluation rates of exchange) was 16 per cent higher than a year earlier. Thus, the share of loans in total gross intra-Commonwealth aid rose to nearly 39 per cent as compared with 34 per cent in 1967 and 32 per cent in 1966. However, the recipient countries made considerable payments of interest and repayments of principal in 1968 so that, in effect, the disbursement of "new money" was only about £61½ million. Loan commitments outstanding at the beginning of 1969 totalled almost £161 million (at pre-devaluation rates), about 4 per cent less than at the beginning of 1968.

Out of the 1968 gross total, over £63 million, or nearly two-fifths, was non-project aid, the greater part of which was for financing current imports. However, the disbursement of loans for project aid showed a further increase. It is noteworthy that the share of the agriculture sector in the total of project aid loans had risen from under 4 per cent in 1966 to over 12 per cent by 1968. A similar position obtained for the industrial sector where the increase was from 7 per cent to nearly 13 per cent over the same period. On the other hand, the share of transport fell sharply in 1968 but that of communication increased as did the proportion for electricity.

Although the amount of money loaned for social infrastructural purposes rose further in 1968, the share of this sector showed little change at under 5 per cent.

Investments

Disbursements by Britain as investments through the Commonwealth Development Corporation, which had shown little change in 1967, rose by 36 per cent to reach some £11.7 million in the following year and to account for over 4 per cent of the gross total of intra-Commonwealth aid. However, repayments of principal and interest payments on earlier investments amounted to about £12 million in 1968. On the other hand, outstanding investment commitments at the beginning of 1969 totalled over £29 million, a slightly higher figure than that for a year earlier.

The geographical distribution of investments varies widely from year to year. In 1968 disbursements to Commonwealth countries in America were far heavier than in the two preceding years so that they accounted for two-fifths of total gross disbursements. Investments in Asian countries also increased sharply in 1968. On the other hand, investments in African countries, which had comprised 55-60 per cent of the total in earlier years, fell appreciably last year and their share of the total dropped to about 37 per cent.

The pattern of distribution of the investments by economic sectors also changed considerably in 1968. Over the past few years housing and other community projects within the social infrastructure sector have taken an increasing proportion of the total gross investments; in 1968 these items accounted for nearly 35 per cent of the total. Declines on the 1967 levels were recorded for multi-projects and the energy sector and very little money was invested in transport.

Project Aid

Taking grants, loans and investments together, project assistance accounted for slightly over one-third of total gross intra-Commonwealth aid in 1968, roughly the same proportion as in the previous year.

As mentioned earlier, annual disbursement levels may depend on the type of aid provided by the donor countries, for example, project or programme aid. Furthermore, in the case of much project aid, disbursements of a specific commitment may be spread over a number of years with considerable year-to-year fluctuations. However, judging from the data for Britain and Canada, which are shown below, certain trends and changes of emphasis in development can be discerned. The proportionate share of industry (especially the services sector) has shown a marked upward movement in recent years while that of the energy sector has declined. Notwithstanding the annual variations, transport and communications was the most important sector over the three-year period 1966-68 while agriculture, energy and multi-projects (including the Indus Basin Development Scheme) absorbed about the same proportions.

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

Per cent

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>Average 1966-68</u>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.9	11.7	11.5	10.4
Transport and communications	14.5	18.6	16.5	16.4
Energy	12.5	10.3	10.0	10.9
Multi-projects	13.9	7.6	8.6	10.0
Industry (including services)	4.8	9.5	11.3	8.5
Health	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.7
Education	5.3	7.4	6.5	6.4
Housing	5.3	3.6	5.6	4.8
Other community projects	0.1	2.7	2.8	1.9
Other project and unallocated aid	34.3	16.6	25.6	28.8

Technical assistance

The sharp upward trend in the value of technical assistance given to developing countries of the Commonwealth continued in 1968 when the total exceeded £42 million (at pre-devaluation rates of exchange) and was 16 per cent higher than a year earlier. Consequently, the share of technical assistance in the total gross intra-Commonwealth aid flow rose from 13 per cent in 1966 to almost 16 per cent in 1968. The greater part of the increase in expenditure in 1968 was for advisers and experts who took almost 70 per cent of the total while expenditure on trainees and students accounted for 22 per cent. African countries are the main recipients of intra-Commonwealth technical assistance accounting for around 60 per cent of the total while Asian countries receive just under 20 per cent and those in America nearly 10 per cent.

The number of advisers from Commonwealth countries serving in other Commonwealth countries rose from about 560 in both 1966 and 1967 to almost 620 in 1968 but the average number of man-months per person declined slightly. During the period 1966-1968, between 55 and 60 per cent of the advisers have served in African countries, around 20 per cent in Asian countries and some 17 per cent in the American region; the number serving in Commonwealth countries in Europe, although still relatively small, doubled between 1966 and 1968. The greatest proportion of the advisers, just under 23 per cent, were serving in the agricultural field in 1968 but this figure was substantially below the previous year's level of 27 per cent. On the other hand, the proportion for advisers in public administration rose further to reach 16 per cent while the upward trend for those in economic planning (15 per cent) and in the trade, banking and tourism sector (6 per cent) continued. The number of advisers in the power, transport and communications sector which had reached nearly 20 per cent of the total in 1967 declined appreciably in the succeeding year to about 15½ per cent. Although the actual number of advisers in industry and mining and in health showed little change, their shares of the total fell somewhat in 1968, a continuation of the previous year's movement.

The number of operational experts serving in Commonwealth countries declined by some 8 per cent in 1968 and the total man-months supplied

fell by an even higher percentage as each person, on average, served about one month less than in 1967. Just over 80 per cent of the operational personnel served in Commonwealth countries in Africa in 1968, the same proportion as in earlier years. While the number in countries in Oceania has increased in recent years, the total for countries in Asia and America has fallen substantially as compared with 1966. Although the number assisting in the power, transport and communications sectors declined by about 80 in 1968, their proportion of the total rose further to exceed a third. The largest fall in actual numbers, around 430, was recorded for public administration but this field of activity continued to account for over a fifth of the total. The other two main sectors in which operational personnel serve are agriculture and health.

For the second year in succession, the number of advisers and experts in education declined but the fall in 1968 was small compared with the heavy reduction in the preceding year. As in earlier years, nearly 90 per cent of the total were serving in African countries. Over the period 1966 to 1968 the number serving in Asian countries has shown an appreciable reduction but an upward trend has been apparent for countries in Europe and Oceania.

Taking all advisers, experts and operational personnel together, over four-fifths serve in African countries. The number in Asian countries declined by over 200 between 1966 and 1968 while those in American countries showed little change over this period; these two regions each accounted for 5 per cent of the total in 1968. On the other hand, there has been an upward trend in the number serving in Europe and Oceania. As far as field of activity is concerned, the proportion assisting in education has shown an upward trend and in 1968 accounted for just under two-fifths of all experts. The other main fields are power, transport and communications accounting for one-fifth and public administration for some 13 per cent.

The number of trainees financed under technical assistance arrangements declined for the second year in succession and the 1968 total was 5 per cent less than that for 1966. The pattern of distribution based on the nationality of the students has changed substantially in the past few years. The number of trainees from African countries declined by 480 between 1966 and 1968 and their share of the total fell from 48 per cent to 38 per cent over the period. In contrast, the number of trainees from Asian countries increased and by 1968 accounted for over 40 per cent of the total. Similarly, there has been an upward trend for trainees from Commonwealth countries in America. The largest number of trainees have gone on courses in public administration in the past two years, the 1968 proportion being a fifth, while around 700, or about 17 per cent, have attended courses dealing with power, transport and communications. The number of trainees on industrial (including services) courses has fallen sharply since 1966 but they still accounted for over 12 per cent of the total in 1968. Similarly the number of trainees on health courses and courses in social services has declined in recent years but more have gone on courses in education.

About four-fifths of the increasing number of Commonwealth students financed by Commonwealth donor countries come from countries in Asia and Africa. It is noticeable that the numbers of students from countries in America and Europe, although still comparatively small, have shown an upward trend in recent years. The largest number of the students are studying education but over the past three years there has been an upward trend in those studying law, social sciences and economics and in those studying

engineering and medicine. On the other hand, the number on natural science courses has declined substantially.

Overall assistance to certain economic sectors

Food production and rural development is one of the key areas in the development process and, while the initiatives for increased development in agriculture have to originate in the developing countries themselves, assistance by the developed countries has a major role to play through the provision of capital and technical assistance. In terms of assistance to agriculture, 1967 was a much better year than 1966 and 1968 showed a further improvement. The flow of intra-Commonwealth financial aid for agriculture, which had risen sharply to £8.7 million in 1967, increased to nearly £9.5 million, at pre-devaluation rates of exchange, in the following year. The rise in 1968 was wholly in loans and investments - particularly to Kenya and Mauritius for loans and Malaysia for investments. However, the number of advisers and operational personnel in agriculture financed by donor countries under technical assistance arrangements fell to around 1,560 in 1968, about 200 less than in the previous year, the decline being largely confined to operational personnel which may indicate that developing countries are increasingly able to fill cadre posts with local people. The number of trainees on agricultural courses went up from 247 in 1967 to 287 in 1968 while the number of students showed little change at about 610.

Financial assistance to the sector covering industry, trade and tourism has risen markedly over the past three years from around £3.4 million in 1966 to almost £9.2 million in 1968 with all three types of financing contributing to this increase but especially grants and loans. However, the total of advisers and operational personnel serving in industry, and in trade, banking and tourism declined over the same period while the number of trainees on industrial courses fell sharply in 1967 and showed little change in the following year but the number on courses in trade, banking and tourism, which had more than doubled to 245 in 1967, was reduced in 1968 although it remained far higher than in 1966.

The amount of financial assistance to the power, transport and communications sector has exceeded £21 million, at pre-devaluation rates, in the last two years while over 3,350 experts and operational personnel assisted in these fields in 1968, about 90 less than in the preceding year, and some 710 trainees were financed on courses in these subjects.

Volunteers

Apart from the flow of intra-Commonwealth official technical assistance, which has been dealt with in earlier paragraphs, another important and substantial form of assistance to developing countries is the supply of volunteers. The donor governments have differing methods of supporting these people and the degree of official assistance given to them varies. Over 1,400 British volunteers were assisted in 1968; about two-thirds were teachers while the bulk of the remainder assisted in the agriculture and health fields. Around three-fifths of the volunteers served in African countries, large numbers being employed in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi and Ghana, while some 16 per cent were in Asian countries, in particular India. Most of the Australian volunteers, of which there were 165 officially supported in 1968, serve in Pacific countries, particularly in Papua and New Guinea, but increasing numbers are going to

Malaysia. Almost 70 per cent of the volunteers from New Zealand are in the teaching field and most of the volunteers from that country serve in the Pacific region. Adding in an estimate for Canadian volunteers, of which there are a large number, the total of volunteers from the four main Commonwealth donor countries serving in other Commonwealth countries was probably over 2,500 in 1968 and higher than in the preceding year.

CHAPTER III

COUNTRIES SUPPLYING ASSISTANCE - POLICIES

General

Among Commonwealth countries, Britain is the most important source of assistance partly for historical reasons and partly because its resources are greater than those of other individual Commonwealth countries. However, Canada, Australia and New Zealand provide substantial amounts of aid to both Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries. While the major supplying countries base their aid policies primarily on bilateral programmes, they also put strong emphasis on regional assistance schemes. All the main Commonwealth donors contribute to the Colombo Plan for Asian countries and SCAAP for African countries while Canada and Britain are associated in the Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Programme. Australia has assumed an obligation to contribute to the economic and social development of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea to which a considerable part of Australia's aid is directed, while New Zealand has taken responsibility for assisting certain islands in the Pacific. Thus, over 95 per cent of the assistance provided by Australia and New Zealand to other Commonwealth countries goes to countries in the Asian and Pacific regions while Asian and Caribbean countries receive some 90 per cent of the Canadian assistance to Commonwealth countries.

As the developing countries of the Commonwealth need most, if not all, of their domestic resources for their own development, they lack sufficient surplus resources to be major providers of assistance. Nevertheless, a number of them, and particularly India, supply experts to serve in other developing countries and provide scholarships and training facilities under the Colombo Plan, SCAAP, the Commonwealth Education Co-operation schemes and, also in the case of India, the Indian General Scholarship Plan.

The Commonwealth and multilateral assistance

For the major donor countries of the Commonwealth bilateral programmes continue to be the more important part of their assistance. According to figures compiled by the Development Assistance Committee of the O.E.C.D., almost four-fifths of the total net financial flow from Australia in 1968 consisted of bilateral assistance under official development assistance programmes while the corresponding proportion for Britain was 50 per cent and for Canada 55 per cent. The shares of official assistance to multilateral agencies in the total flows from Australia and Britain were 5 per cent and from Canada 14 per cent. In monetary terms, this means that out of a total net flow, official and private, from these countries of \$ US 1,339 million in 1968, the amount provided as official development assistance (i.e. flows which are intended primarily to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries, and which are intended to be concessional in character) was about \$ US 762 million, of which only some \$ US 90 million was contributions to multilateral agencies and the remainder, about \$ US 670 million, was bilateral assistance.

In contrast, the developing countries of the Commonwealth place more emphasis on multilateral than on bilateral assistance. Up to 30th June

1968 contributions by Commonwealth countries to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.) totalled \$ US 573 million, of which the developing countries provided \$ US 164 million. For the International Development Association (I.D.A.) the Commonwealth as a whole had subscribed \$ US 420 million by the end of June 1968, of which the developing members had contributed \$ US 72 million. Commonwealth countries also make substantial payments to the United Nations Development Programme (U.N.D.P.). Taking U.N.D.P., I.B.R.D. and I.D.A. together, up to the end of 1968 the Commonwealth had provided \$ US 1,268 million (nearly one-quarter of which came from developing countries) out of the world contributions of \$ US 5,654, i.e. about 22 per cent of the total; if the contributions of the United States are excluded, the Commonwealth share was around 34 per cent.

Apart from these financial contributions, Commonwealth countries also provide a considerable number of experts to work in U.N.D.P. projects, many of whom come from developing countries. India alone provided 158 experts for these projects in 1968 while Barbados, Bermuda, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ghana, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Tanzania also supplied experts. In total, 606 experts, or a quarter of the total number of experts serving with U.N.D.P., came from Commonwealth countries in 1968, and, of the Commonwealth figure, 246 were provided by developing countries. On the receiving side, multilateral assistance is very important to developing Commonwealth countries and in 1968 about 17 per cent of the total technical assistance project costs of the United Nations and its specialised agencies was accounted for by developing Commonwealth countries as was about a fifth of the expert man-hours.

Policies

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

Britain

Although the British aid programme operates on a global basis, by far the greatest part of it goes to developing countries in the Commonwealth. The consequences of devaluation of the pound sterling for recipients of British aid are complex but, according to the memorandum provided by the British Government, to the extent that in 1968 British aid funds were spent, directly or indirectly, in Britain or on British goods and services, their value was not decreased. Despite the economic difficulties in 1968, it was decided that the basic aid programme would be maintained at £205 million for 1968-69 and 1969-70, and that certain items, such as the special assistance to Malaysia and Singapore in connection with the withdrawal of British forces, the annual contribution for three years under the Rome Food Aid Convention and some part of the increased contribution to I.D.A., would be additional to the basic programme. Britain is also committed to using its best endeavours to reach the new volume target of 1 per cent of gross national product at market prices adopted by UNCTAD II; this, in effect, raises the target for Britain by 25 per cent as compared with the target adopted at UNCTAD I.

There were no major changes in the British aid programme during 1968. Commonwealth countries continued to account for nearly 90 per cent of total British bilateral disbursements and to benefit from the activities of

the Commonwealth Development Corporation. Some 42 per cent of the gross bilateral aid to Commonwealth countries went to African countries while Asian countries received 39 per cent. Of the gross official disbursements to Commonwealth countries in 1968, 48 per cent were in grant or grant-like form, 34 per cent in interest-free loans and the remainder in loans at market rates, part of which carried a waiver on interest for varying periods, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest. Emphasis continued to be placed on multilateral aid and technical assistance while bilateral programmes again reflected the importance of continuity and the relatively long term nature of development patterns. However, a Report on Overseas Aid by the Select Committee on Estimates of the House of Commons, published in November 1968, recommended that subject to the basic moral purpose of the programme, aid should be increasingly concentrated on those countries which offer the greatest potential markets to Britain and in his published observations on the Report, the Minister of Overseas Development recognised the desirability of acting in the future in this way within the moral and historical limitations. It is also intended to taper off budgetary aid as rapidly as is practicable.

Britain also intends, in consultation with recipient governments about the use of British aid, to lay special emphasis on the agricultural sector insofar as this is appropriate within the development plans and policies of the recipient country. During 1968 a review was conducted on the ways in which Britain could improve and extend this policy and, as a result, Britain is seeking, apart from the normal kinds of aid and technical assistance activities in these fields, to identify and support, wherever appropriate and feasible, integrated projects in which all necessary aspects, such as the economic, technical, social and administrative circumstances of individual developing countries, can be tackled together.

The value of technical assistance provided by Britain to Commonwealth countries rose appreciably in 1968 when it accounted for 20 per cent of gross disbursements of assistance. The functional pattern changed slightly compared with 1967 as there was an appreciable increase in expenditure for experts and some rise in that for students and trainees but less was spent on volunteers and research. However, the geographical pattern remained much the same with the concentration on Africa continuing.

Out of the 15,000 or so British people working overseas at the end of 1968 under various arrangements involving bilateral financial assistance, over 12,000 were employed by overseas governments or public bodies under agreements whereby Britain contributed towards their pay and terms of service. The general conclusion reached during a review of these schemes in 1968 was that because they remain of importance to many of the independent developing countries, which cannot, as yet, fill all the posts from local staff, and because of Britain's continuing responsibility for the remaining dependent territories, the British Government would be willing to negotiate new agreements, where these are desired and the need exists, to cover the period to March 1976, i.e. a further period of 5 years.

The recruitment of experts declined in 1968. The most significant features were the decrease in the number of appointments under OSAS to operational posts in the service of overseas governments and the increase in appointments under regional programmes of technical assistance. Demand for primary and secondary school teachers was maintained and education appointments remained the largest single functional group; there was no significant change in the pattern in other fields. As far as students and

trainees were concerned, the main fields of training remained much the same as in previous years with education, medicine and engineering predominating but there were changes of emphasis from individual countries as local training facilities expanded. One widespread tendency was the growing need for periods of specialised study at a high level which the general resources of British universities, supplemented in the fields of economic development and administration by special initiatives by the Ministry of Overseas Development, were able to meet. Britain has continued to co-operate closely with other donors in the field of education and it is particularly anxious for further co-operation in the special field of innovation in education and, wherever appropriate, in vocational education. In the field of medicine, Britain has continued to support financially a variety of associations or links between British and overseas medical institutions and to encourage the formation of new ones.

The contribution of home base departments, universities and the Corps of Specialists in meeting overseas demands for staff was maintained. The Natural Resources Post-graduate Studentship Scheme, which was introduced in January 1968, to cover practical training as well as academic studies, attracted many applications. As selections are made only to the extent that Britain can reasonably expect to be able to place the students in overseas government vacancies at the end of their studies and as the falling demand for inexperienced recruits limits these openings, only 30 awards were made in 1968. On the other hand, the shortage of suitable candidates is the main limiting factor for the Young Doctors Scheme, under which, in return for agreeing to serve as General Medical Officers overseas for a minimum of two years, newly registered doctors are subsidised while they do training in hospital appointments in Britain and a short course on tropical medicine.

In 1968 increasing use was made of the services of consultants and other British organisations to provide technical assistance to developing countries in the form of feasibility and pre-investment studies, and advice on management and other problems.

The British Government continues to attach great importance to assisting developing countries to deal with problems arising from high rates of population growth. It has contributed to the U.N. Trust Fund for population activities and will continue to support the work of the International Planned Parenthood Federation with an annual cash grant for five years from 1969. A Population Bureau has been established in O.D.M. and Britain will continue to give priority to requests from governments in the field of population control.

Canada

Despite the application of fiscal and monetary restraints to combat rising costs and prices in the Canadian economy, there has been a steady growth in appropriations by the Government for official development assistance in recent years. Canada supported the resolution of UNCTAD II which called upon developed countries to increase their disbursements to one per cent of gross national product at market prices and is taking the steps necessary to meet this target as soon as possible. In 1968 almost 85 per cent of Canada's official bilateral flows (including export credits) was directed to the developing countries of the Commonwealth.

Recently, as part of an overall review of Canadian foreign policy, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has, with the assistance of special consultants, carried out a comprehensive review of Canada's development assistance policies and practices and, according to the memorandum supplied by the Canadian authorities, this review is likely to have far-reaching implications for the volume, terms, composition, quality, geographical and sectoral allocation, and channels of Canada's development assistance in future years.

Canada attempts to concentrate its assistance in countries where growth priorities have been established and particularly in countries for which consortia and consultative groups exist since these arrangements provide a framework within which donors and recipients can co-operate in working out coherent and practical development programmes. There is some scope for flexibility in the distribution of Canadian assistance, however, which permits Canada to provide some assistance for projects in countries of non-concentration when it is clear that Canadian assistance can make a meaningful contribution. In the administration of the Canadian programme priority is placed on ensuring that the growth in the size of the programme is accompanied by an improvement in quality and that Canadian assistance makes a meaningful and effective contribution to the economic and social development of recipient countries in sectors upon which the developing countries themselves place high priority. To meet these aims, the headquarters staff has been strengthened and field representatives are being assigned to a number of recipient countries to assume responsibilities in the planning, development and execution of Canadian assistance to supplement the work which in the past has largely been done by diplomatic officials and to broaden the areas of direct communication with local authorities. Nine of the sixteen field representatives now serving abroad are in Commonwealth countries.

In assessing the sectors where official assistance can be best used, Canada is using to an increasing extent cost-benefit analysis. Furthermore, more attention is being devoted to the development and co-ordination of integrated projects and an increasing number of such projects have been undertaken.

In recognition of the limited debt-servicing capacity of most developing countries, Canada provides its official development assistance in the form of grants and very soft loans, and every effort is made to mitigate any harmful effect that procurement requirements might have on the real value of Canadian aid. An important policy change in 1968 was the reduction of the Canadian content requirement from 80 per cent to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent for goods procured for projects urgently needed by developing countries. Canadian project assistance is concentrated in fields in which Canadian industry is equipped to provide goods and services at internationally competitive cost, and an effort is made to provide suitable financing for contracts which have been awarded to Canadian suppliers as a result of international competitive bidding. In certain circumstances up to 25 per cent of the Canadian contribution to a project may be used to finance the local cost of the purchase of goods and services required for a project in the recipient country or another developing country. Non-project assistance is not tied to specific products and an effort is made to provide a wide variety of goods from which recipients may select after taking account of their price and quality and the capability of Canadian suppliers to deliver within required time limits. Recipients may make direct purchases in Canada and the Canadian Government is establishing a central purchasing and supply agency which will be available to assist developing countries in the selection and procurement of goods.

An effort is made to relate the provision of Canadian technical assistance, which includes the training of students in Canada, the assignment of Canadian teachers and of advisers in various fields, as closely as possible to the economic development priorities of the recipient countries and to establish a process of continuing consultation with these countries. In training, greater attention is being devoted to strengthening training facilities in developing countries themselves with certain sectors being emphasised in particular countries. Canada recognises that there are considerable advantages to be gained from arrangements for third country training and in 1968 93 students were enrolled at the University of the West Indies under Canadian auspices; the possibility of mounting third country training programmes in other areas is being carefully examined. An innovation in educational assistance has been the establishment of twinning arrangements between universities in Canada and developing countries. In the advisers programme, an attempt is being made to make the provision of expert technical assistance more project-oriented and to tap the resources of a greater number of Canadian public and private enterprises.

The private sector also provides a considerable amount of help to developing countries and, in its memorandum, the Canadian Government states that more emphasis is being placed on encouraging the participation of the private sector in increasing the flow of financial resources to developing countries. A Business and Industry Division has recently been established in CIDA to acquaint Canadian businessmen more fully with investment opportunities in developing countries. Legislation has been introduced to establish an Export Development Corporation with broader powers and greater resources than the present Export Credit Insurance Corporation. Among the functions of the new Corporation will be the provision of long and medium term financing for exports, extended insurance and guarantee facilities for the coverage of services and other invisible exports and the insurance of Canadian investments abroad against non-commercial risk.

In addition, CIDA has created a special programme of grants from a \$ 5 million fund to support the development assistance activities of non-governmental, non-profit Canadian organisations. The recipients of the largest amount of assistance under this programme are the Canadian University Service Overseas, which during 1968 had over 1,300 volunteers in developing countries, and the newly-created Canadian Executive Service Overseas, which is designed to make available the services of top-ranking Canadian business and professional men on short-term (usually six months) assignments in developing countries.

Australia

The aim of international aid is to assist developing countries towards economic and social conditions producing a more peaceful and richer existence for their peoples; the Australian Government's policy is to participate in this process, particularly in the Asian and Pacific regions. Thus, Australia's official, or government, aid expenditures have increased significantly during the last decade. There was no change in 1968 in the policy of giving all official assistance in the form of grants.

Australia has assumed an obligation to contribute to the economic and social development of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea; this assistance is given mainly as a cash contribution to the annual budget of the Territory. In 1969-70 Australian aid to the Territory is expected to

amount to \$ A 108.3 million. Other Australian aid is given both bilaterally, from government to government, and multilaterally, through international organisations. In 1968 official disbursements of economic aid to Commonwealth countries accounted for about half of total bilateral aid, when assistance given to Papua and New Guinea is excluded. The regional distribution of Australian aid in 1968 remained largely unchanged from that in earlier years but there was some change in the pattern of country distribution partly due to contributions under such programmes as the Food Aid Convention.

Since 1964-65 Australia has made a series of large ad hoc gifts of food as special emergency assistance in addition to its regular aid. In 1967 Australia agreed to participate in the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Agreement which meant that for the first time Australia became committed to a regular annual distribution of food aid. The effects of the decision to participate in this programme were felt in the second half of 1968 when Australia began to supply the first part of its three year commitment of 675,000 metric tons of wheat to developing countries; among the countries receiving the first year's allocations were India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Fiji and Nigeria.

Australian aid is determined by a number of considerations. Bilateral aid, the fastest growing component in the Australian Government's aid programmes, is given in response to requests for assistance from governments of recipient countries and Australia tries to give priority to providing aid to those sectors which are of fundamental importance, such as technical education and agriculture. Australia also endeavours to make its aid as effective as possible by the linking, wherever possible, of training requests and supply of experts with the provision of capital equipment. In addition the capacity of a recipient to absorb and use effectively the aid given is taken into account as well as the availability of other potential sources of supply.

In 1968 Australian project assistance continued to be concentrated on the improvement of infrastructures and assistance to agricultural research and extension work. Australia's major contribution to regional projects of benefit to Commonwealth countries is to the Indus Basin Development Fund and it has pledged more than \$ A 23 million to help meet the foreign exchange and local costs of the diversion of the waters of the Indus Basin to the mutual benefit of India and Pakistan.

The technical assistance component of bilateral aid programmes (other than to Papua and New Guinea) in 1968 was slightly higher than in the preceding year. Technical assistance continued to absorb a relatively high proportion of total assistance to Commonwealth recipients mainly because of the expertise developed by Australia in providing this kind of aid; assistance under SCAAP and the South Pacific Aid Programme (S.P.A.P.) was concentrated almost entirely on the provision of technical assistance.

Experts and advisers are in many ways playing an increasingly important part in Australia's programmes. They are being employed more and more in pre-investment surveys and in comprehensive projects using equipment provided by Australia, rather than in small, isolated assignments. However, the training of overseas students in Australia remains the principal element of technical assistance absorbing from one-half to two-thirds of the total technical assistance provided under the four major bilateral programmes involved.

Some changes have been made recently to procedures for granting international training awards. A programme of about twenty short international training courses for groups of trainees has been developed in collaboration with government departments, universities, research institutions and professional associations. In future, a pool of fellowships to meet the cost of participation in these courses will be created so that recipient governments may nominate candidates without drawing upon the quotas of awards allocated to them under the regular training schemes. To ensure that adequate provision is made for training personnel associated with Australian overseas aid projects, a number of awards have been allocated for this purpose in addition to the regular provisions.

In its memorandum, the Australian Government states that "Australia's attitude towards the problems of international development remains sympathetic. Provided no adverse trends occur in the overall economic situation of Australia, it is not foreseen that its current aid efforts will diminish in value over the next few years. The member countries of the Commonwealth that benefit from Australia's international aid programmes are therefore likely to continue to receive at least as much, if not more, assistance from Australia in future as they do at present. In all probability, Australian aid will continue to be concentrated on the same geographical regions of Asia and the Pacific."

New Zealand

While New Zealand's official aid to developing countries has increased in absolute terms in recent years, a limiting factor has been New Zealand's severe shortage of foreign exchange brought about by the fall in the price of wool and a general fall in earnings from other primary products culminating in the decision to devalue the New Zealand dollar in November 1967. Nevertheless, the New Zealand Government has accepted the United Nations aid target of one per cent of gross national product as a target for New Zealand as a whole and will steadily move towards it along with the private sector and non-governmental aid organisations.

The greater proportion of New Zealand's government aid is given under bilateral programmes and will continue to be so. Most of this bilateral aid goes to the island groups of the South West Pacific, to the Cook Islands, Niue, the Tokelau Islands and Western Samoa, and to South and South East Asia. In the financial year ended 31 March 1969 New Zealand spent almost NZ \$ 7,000,000 under its bilateral programmes and about seventy per cent of this sum was spent on capital aid and technical assistance to Commonwealth countries, including the island groups mentioned above. Bilateral aid to the Pacific has always exceeded such aid to Asia although in recent years the margin of difference has narrowed considerably. As the Government has approved the doubling of the Colombo Plan appropriation from NZ \$ 2,000,000 to NZ \$ 4,000,000 in the 1969/70 financial year there is a possibility that actual expenditure on bilateral aid to Asia could for the first time exceed such aid to the South West Pacific.

For many years New Zealand has, under the Colombo Plan, extended substantial cash grants to developing countries in Asia. Because of the growth in government aid, the continuing problem of overseas exchange and the greater availability of New Zealand goods and services, cash grants will form a gradually diminishing proportion of official aid under bilateral programmes. This change of emphasis coincides with an expansion

and diversification of manufacturing industries in New Zealand and a growing awareness among some New Zealand manufacturers and professional men of the role they could play in official aid programmes. It will take time before the effects of this new emphasis become clear.

In the technical assistance field, more particularly the provision of training awards, it is becoming apparent that, with the rapid increase in the numbers of private overseas students now studying in New Zealand, educational institutions will not be able to accept many more overseas students. This applies, in particular, to certain faculties at the major universities.

It has been New Zealand's experience that its aid programmes are most effective in those countries where New Zealand diplomatic missions are established. New Zealand has no overseas post in Africa at present and, in consequence, it has not proved possible to pursue an aid programme there with the same vigour as in other areas where there is effective New Zealand representation. There has, therefore, been a fall in aid to Africa under the SCAAP programme over the past two years. Expenditure is likely to fall a little more in 1970 when most SCAAP experts now in Africa have completed their assignments and they are not replaced. A small increase in the number of student awards is proposed. Despite all the problems however, some very useful and much appreciated assistance has been granted under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan.

The Commonwealth Education Scheme has proved particularly useful as a means of extending aid to areas not covered by other regional programmes such as the Colombo Plan and SCAAP. It is within this programme that most New Zealand official aid is provided to the Commonwealth territories in the Caribbean and certain Pacific Island groups such as the New Hebrides and Gilbert and Ellice Islands. This scheme has not, however, been restricted to those territories.

There is a growing public interest in the nature, scope and size of the various official aid programmes undertaken by New Zealand, an attitude which should be conducive to increased public expenditure in the aid field in the next few years. The increase in the Colombo Plan appropriation has, for example, been welcomed by church groups and other interested bodies concerned in the development of the poorer nations.

CHAPTER IV

THE REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF AID

Nearly half of the total amount of intra-Commonwealth financial assistance is destined for Asian countries while between a fifth and a quarter goes to African countries. The position is reversed for technical assistance expenditure in that almost three-fifths is accounted for by African countries while Asia receives a little under a fifth. This chapter concentrates on the distribution of aid on a regional basis while Chapter V looks in more detail at the assistance received by individual countries.

Asia

The total official financial flow (i.e. grants, loans and investments) from Commonwealth supplying countries to Commonwealth countries in the Asian region, which had increased in 1967, declined by about 3 per cent, in pre-devaluation terms, in the following year but technical assistance expenditure continued to rise. Looking at the component parts of the financial flow, the downward trend in the amount made available as grants continued when it was over £14 million lower than in 1967 but the supply of loan funds showed a further substantial increase. Investments, which comprise only a small proportion of the total, rose sharply in 1968. During 1968 Commonwealth countries in Asia made considerable repayments of principal and interest payments on official loans and investments to Commonwealth donor countries. These payments amounted to some £31 million, of which over £28 million was in respect of loans. Consequently, the figure for net financial assistance in that year was just under £80 million. Commitments outstanding at the beginning of 1969 totalled over £177 million, at pre-devaluation rates of exchange, nearly £14½ million more than a year earlier. Although there was an appreciable fall in the actual amount going for non-project assistance, about two-thirds of the financial flow in 1968 came into this category as India, Pakistan and Ceylon received large sums through food aid and as funds for the purchase of current imports. On the other hand, there was a small increase in project aid. Grants for the Indus Basin Development Fund were higher than they had been in the two previous years. The increase of nearly £1.8 million in 1968 almost doubled the resources made available for electricity generation and distribution as compared with the preceding year since the increase in loans (to India from Britain and to Pakistan from Canada) more than offset the decline for grants. More money, again almost wholly through greater loans, was disbursed for the communications sector while over £5 million was made available for the industrial sector as compared with £3.9 million in 1967. The largest decline was for the transport sector, where the funds made available fell from about £4.5 million to under £2.2 million in 1968 largely as a result of reduced loans to Pakistan. The increase in technical assistance expenditure in 1968 was mainly reflected in higher expenditure on students and trainees and on research, surveys and consultancies whereas the expenditure on equipment showed a fall as compared with 1967.

The countries receiving the largest flows of assistance from Commonwealth suppliers are India and Pakistan but, because of the size of

their populations and the scope of their development plans, financial aid provides only a small part of the total funds needed for development. According to figures compiled by D.A.C., the net official flow of resources under D.A.C. members' official bilateral programmes and from multilateral agencies during the period 1964-67 averaged at \$ U.S. 2.4 per head of the population for India and \$ U.S. 4.2 for Pakistan.

Colombo Plan. The Colombo Plan, which was set up as a result of an initiative taken at the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Meeting in early 1950 and which subsequently was joined by non-Commonwealth countries both as donors and recipients, is the main channel of intra-Commonwealth assistance in Asia. Apart from the financial flow, the greater part of the technical assistance is given under the Plan. The number of experts made available by Commonwealth countries to other Commonwealth countries under the Plan declined to 310 in 1968, a fall of nearly 30 for the second year in succession, mainly as a result of the reduction for educational personnel. The advisers were spread over a wide range of fields of work. The number engaged in economic planning, which had risen appreciably in 1967, was maintained at this level in the following year while considerably more were employed in the trade, banking and tourism sector and in public administration. On the other hand, the number of advisers in agriculture was about halved, from 37 in 1967 to 19 in 1968 while those in the power, transport and communications sectors fell from 26 to 17. While the total of operational personnel also showed little change, there was some variation in the fields of activity during 1968. The number assisting in economic planning went up to 27 from 4 in 1967 but the downward trend in those employed in public administration continued. Operational personnel engaged in health activities declined from 17 in 1967 to 5 in 1968 but half this reduction was made good by the increase in those helping in the social services sector. Taking the advisers and operational personnel together, 46 were engaged in economic planning, twice as many as in 1967, 41 in power; transport and communications as compared with 54 a year earlier, 29 in agriculture as against 44 and 17 in health as against 30. The bulk of the reduced total of educational personnel were teachers but there was also an appreciable number of advisers. Thirty persons, or over a third of the teachers, were engaged in teacher training in 1968; nevertheless, the absolute number was 7 below the 1967 figure. The greatest reduction, however, was in the number of primary and secondary school teachers.

The number of trainees financed by the Commonwealth donor countries under Colombo Plan arrangements was 1,222 in 1968, a fall of 5 per cent compared with the preceding year. The trainees went on courses covering a wide variety of subjects but the greatest number, nearly a quarter, went on courses to do with power, transport and communications; however, in absolute numbers the total for this sector in 1968, at 299, was 44 less than in the previous year. The next largest number, accounting for just over a fifth of the total, went on industrial courses. A feature of 1968 was the reduction in the numbers going on courses in health and the social services fields.

There was a small decline in the number of students financed under Colombo Plan arrangements in 1968. As far as subjects of study are concerned, the main features were a continuation of the upward trend in the number studying engineering (the increase of around 170 since 1966 brought the 1968 figure to nearly 570), social sciences, economics and education and the very heavy falls in the number of students in natural sciences and humanities.

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

The number of advisers provided under these various programmes is small, totalling only 13 in 1968 when they were mainly engaged in the health, social services, agriculture and economic planning fields. On the other hand, about 420 operational personnel were supplied in 1968, some 74 fewer than in the previous year, mainly through O.S.A.S. to Malaysia and Singapore. This reduction was reflected in all fields of activity but mainly in public administration, power, transport and communications and agriculture. The total of educational personnel financed under O.S.A.S., British Council and Commonwealth Education Co-operation arrangements was about the same as in 1967, about 20 in each year being education advisers as opposed to teachers.

The number of trainees financed under programmes other than the Colombo Plan showed a very large increase in 1968 mainly because many more were financed by India. The principal courses taken by the trainees in 1968 dealt with education and public administration but the number attending courses in the former was appreciably lower than in 1967. The upward trend in the number of students financed continued when the total rose by 56 to exceed 1,020. Most of the students were financed under the Commonwealth Education Co-operation programmes and the main subjects of study were education, medicine, engineering and natural sciences. Compared with 1967 there was a marked increase of 50 students (to 262) in medicine but the number studying natural sciences declined.

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

	1966	1967	1968		
			Pre- devaluation	Post- devaluation	
	£ thousand				
Financial flow					
Disbursements (gross)					
Grants	51,917	47,293	33,164	37,396	
Loans	58,003	65,548	74,923	78,733	
Investments	1,534	1,477	2,649	2,649	
Total	<u>111,454</u>	<u>114,318</u>	<u>110,736</u>	<u>118,778</u>	
Outstanding commitments at end-year	136,627	162,950	177,414	183,464	
Technical assistance expenditure	6,193	6,913	7,169	7,576	
	Number	Number	Man- months	Number	Man- months
Advisers: Colombo Plan	113	118	755	116	730
Other programmes	1	4	11	13	(20)
Educational personnel:					
Colombo Plan	154	132	1,195	104	841
Other programmes	170	149	1,284	152	1,205
Other operational personnel:					
Colombo Plan	97	88	653	90	659
O.S.A.S.	564	490	4,735	417	4,223
Other programmes	2	6	43	5	31
Trainees: Colombo Plan	1,174	1,280	(7,320)	1,222	(7,050)
Other programmes	286	290	633	432	(894)
Students: Colombo Plan	1,935	2,147	(20,100)	2,137	18,189
Other programmes	801	967	(6,760)	1,023	6,963

Africa

The total amount of official financial aid provided by Commonwealth donor countries to Commonwealth countries in Africa declined by about £4½ million in 1968 to just under £49 million (at pre-devaluation rates) but technical assistance expenditure rose by 18 per cent to £24.3 million. Disbursements of grants, which had increased in 1967, fell heavily in the following year as did investments. On the other hand, disbursements of loans were about £5 million higher in 1968. African countries make appreciable payments to Commonwealth donor countries as repayments of principal and interest payments on official loans and investments. In 1968, these payments totalled over £17½ million, of which just over £11 million arose from the servicing of loans. Thus, the net financial flow from Commonwealth countries to Commonwealth African countries amounted to

about £31.2 million in 1968. Commitments outstanding at the beginning of 1969 amounted to only £54 million as compared with some £86½ million a year earlier, with those for grants showing a very heavy reduction. The share of non-project assistance in the total financial flow has declined in recent years from 60 per cent in 1966, to 56 per cent in 1967 and 51 per cent in 1968. Out of the non-project aid, about half has been made available by Britain as grants for budgetary support to the dependent territories and to a few independent countries; much of the remainder has been loans for the purchase of imports. On the project side, the largest amount has been for the agricultural sector and, although the sum so earmarked declined somewhat compared with 1967, it still accounted for almost a quarter of total project aid. The most noticeable features of 1968 were the increase of over £1.9 million (in the form of loans) to nearly £3½ million in disbursements for the communications sector and the rise of £1.4 million (in this case largely due to greater investment) to £2.3 million for the industry sector. On the other hand, the amount of money going to the transport sector fell by nearly £500,000 to £3.3 million and appreciably less was required for education. The increase in technical assistance expenditure in 1968 was largely reflected in a further increase in the sum used for experts but there was a partial recovery in the amount required for research, surveys and consultancies.

While many African countries receive substantial amounts of assistance from other Commonwealth countries, those receiving the largest flows in 1968 were Kenya, Malawi, Ghana and Nigeria. Many of the countries also receive assistance from non-Commonwealth countries and multilateral agencies, and, according to figures compiled by D.A.C., the net flow of resources under D.A.C. official bilateral programmes and from multilateral agencies worked out on average for the period 1964-67 at \$ US 6.4 per head of the population for Kenya, \$ US 7.7 for Ghana and \$ US 2.1 for Nigeria, the low figure for Nigeria being due to its much larger population.

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

The number of experts made available under SCAAP arrangements showed a further small decline in 1968 when the marked increase for advisers was not quite sufficient to offset the falls for educational and operational personnel. Compared with 1967, the rise for advisers was reflected in all fields of work with the exception of trade, banking and tourism but was most marked for agriculture, economic planning and public administration. The increase of 19 to 101 meant that agricultural advisers accounted for almost 30 per cent of the total number of advisers in 1968. The next largest number (62) worked in the power, transport and communications sector. Only a small proportion of the total operational personnel working in African countries are made available under SCAAP arrangements and the number has declined in recent years. The decline of nearly 20 to 155 in 1968 was mainly apparent in the number working in the power, transport and communications sector while at the same time those working in the health sector increased by 10 compared with 1967. Taking the advisers and operational

personnel (other than education) together, the number increased by 37 to nearly 500 in 1968 and out of this total 113 assisted in the agricultural sector, 91 in public administration, 104 in power, transport and communications, 56 in health and 50 in economic planning. Although there was a large increase in the number of educational advisers, the total of educational personnel supplied under SCAAP arrangements was 49 lower than in 1967; the decline of some 70 for teachers was reflected in all categories except university teachers where there was a small rise.

The number of trainees financed under SCAAP arrangements declined further in 1968 when the total was 1,374 compared with 1,434 a year earlier; however, the average length of the courses seems to have been longer as the reduced number of trainees are estimated to have spent 150 more man-months under instruction. Compared with 1967, the most marked reduction, some 65, was for trainees in public administration while there was a fall of 44 in the number on courses in trade, banking and tourism; this was in direct contrast to 1967 when the number of trainees going on courses in these subjects increased. In 1968 there was a rise in the number attending courses on power, transport and communications and on education.

In contrast with trainees, the number of students financed bilaterally by Commonwealth countries under the Plan increased by 115 in 1968 and the total, at nearly 1,710, was some 550 more than in 1966. The rise as compared with 1967 was mainly concentrated in the number studying social sciences, education, medicine and engineering.

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

Very few advisers are provided under these various schemes but the number of non-educational operational personnel, although nearly 740 less than in 1967, still approached 7,800 in 1968. Most of these personnel are supplied under O.S.A.S. but there are also a substantial number under B.E.S.S. and P.S.S.S. arrangements. About 35 per cent of the operational personnel in 1968 were employed in the power, transport and communications sector, a slightly higher proportion than in the previous year, and although the actual number in public administration fell from nearly 2,000 in 1967 to around 1,625, the proportion in this sector remained over a fifth. There was a decline of over 210 in the number working in agriculture in 1968 but they still accounted for 15 per cent of the total. Although the number of educational personnel financed under O.S.A.S. arrangements increased in 1968, this rise was not sufficient to offset the fall in the number provided through the Commonwealth Education schemes and the total, at 5,200, was 55 less than a year earlier. As with the educational assistance under SCAAP, this reduction was reflected in all categories of teachers, other than university staff which actually increased by 225, with the most pronounced fall in those teaching at primary and secondary levels.

The number of trainees financed under programmes other than SCAAP fell by almost 110 in 1968, with those on educational courses declining by the same amount. As far as other courses are concerned, many

more trainees went on courses in social services and health but there was a reduction in those being trained in public administration. There was also a fall in the number of students financed under these programmes and again the most marked fall was in education. Far fewer students were studying fine arts and social sciences than in 1967 but engineering, medicine, economics and humanities attracted more students.

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

	1966	1967	1968		
			Pre-devaluation	Post-devaluation	
£ thousand					
Financial flow					
Disbursements (gross)					
Grants	27,954	29,867	21,100	21,315	
Loans	20,696	18,448	23,406	23,555	
Investments	4,628	5,066	4,315	4,315	
Total	<u>53,278</u>	<u>53,381</u>	<u>48,821</u>	<u>49,185</u>	
Outstanding commitments at end-year	78,541	86,501	54,111	54,272	
Technical assistance expenditure	21,024	20,634	24,345	24,902	
	Number	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Advisers: SCAAP	311	287	2,034	343	(2,423)
Other programmes	22	18	164	15	87
Educational personnel: SCAAP	400	415	3,576	366	3,118
Other programmes	3,481	5,253	44,758	5,198	50,950
Other operational personnel: SCAAP	208	174	1,435	155	1,320
O.S.A.S.	7,235	7,364	74,400	6,836	64,729
Other programmes	844	1,173	11,605	963	4,748
Trainees: SCAAP	1,773	1,434	(7,500)	1,374	(7,653)
Other programmes	264	292	(890)	183	(435)
Students: SCAAP	1,156	1,592	(12,950)	1,707	12,386
Other programmes	1,042	1,053	(7,311)	1,026	6,954

America

The total of intra-Commonwealth financial assistance going to Commonwealth countries in the Americas rose by nearly 30 per cent in 1968

to reach a gross figure of almost £15½ million, at pre-devaluation rates, but, as these countries made repayments of principal and interest payments amounting to over £4 million on earlier official loans and investments, the net figure was about £11.4 million. Outstanding commitments for the three types of financial flow totalled about £19 million at the end of 1968, roughly the same figure as a year earlier. The amount made available as grants recovered in 1968 while investments increased very sharply; on the other hand, disbursements of loans declined. Only 20 per cent of the flow as compared with almost 30 per cent in 1967 was non-project assistance since grants for budgetary support declined and drawings against loans to finance purchases of current imports were also reduced. Project assistance rose by 45 per cent in 1968 as higher investments brought the total for electricity generation and distribution to £1½ million while increased grants accounted for the rise to £1.3 million for education. However, the largest increase, over £2 million, compared with 1967 was for housing and expenditure in this sector exceeded £2.9 million. On the other hand, the amounts used for agriculture and multi-projects declined.

Technical assistance expenditure, which had risen substantially in 1967, showed little change in the following year as the reduction in the amount spent on experts was offset by increased outlays on research, surveys and consultancies.

Caribbean Technical Assistance Programme. Most of the assistance to Commonwealth countries, which largely comes from Canada and Britain, is provided under this programme. The number of experts made available increased in 1968 as small rises were recorded for all three categories but for both advisers and educational personnel the number of man-months supplied declined. There was a further increase in the total of advisers and operational personnel assisting in public administration while many more advisers helped in economic planning. On the other hand, a decline was again recorded for the industry and mining sector while for agriculture the rise in operational personnel did not offset the reduction for advisers. More teachers were made available for the University of the West Indies and for teacher training colleges in 1968.

The number of trainees financed under the Caribbean Technical Assistance Programme showed a large rise for the second year in succession but the average duration of the courses seems to have been shorter in 1968 than in the previous year. As in 1967 the greatest number of trainees attended public administration courses and the increase of 53 to 201 meant that over two-fifths of all trainees in 1968 were on these courses. In contrast to 1967, the number of trainees on courses covering trade, banking and tourism and on industrial and mining courses fell while many more went on courses in power, transport and communications and in social services in 1968. After showing little change in 1967, the number of students financed rose by 7 per cent in 1968 with increases recorded for most subjects but most noticeably for social sciences and economics.

Other programmes in America. Technical assistance is also provided under O.S.A.S., British Council, Commonwealth Education Co-operation arrangements and through the Indian Scholarship Scheme. The total of educational personnel went up by a third in 1968 but the number of man-months of service provided declined; the rise in actual numbers was mainly reflected in university teachers but more were supplied for primary and secondary schools; nearly a third of the educational personnel financed by

Commonwealth donor countries in 1968 were for universities. The number of operational personnel made available under O.S.A.S. fell by 26 to 385 in 1968 with declines recorded for all sectors except agriculture. For the second year in succession the amount of help needed for the power, transport and communications sector declined.

A further decline in the number of trainees financed under arrangements other than the Caribbean Technical Assistance Programme was recorded in 1968 but the number of students so financed showed little change. Nearly two-thirds of the students in 1968 were studying education while the next largest number (35), about half as many again as in 1967, were in medicine.

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

	1966	1967	1968		
			Pre-devaluation	Post-devaluation	
£ thousand					
Financial flow					
Disbursements (gross)					
Grants	7,429	6,778	7,677	7,801	
Loans	1,356	3,374	3,088	3,440	
Investments	2,057	1,870	4,713	4,713	
Total	<u>10,842</u>	<u>12,022</u>	<u>15,478</u>	<u>15,954</u>	
Outstanding commitments at end-year	15,192	19,051	19,135	19,490	
Technical assistance expenditure	2,407	2,937	2,952	3,161	
	Number	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Advisers: C.T.A.	96	94	620	97	591
Other programmes	-	1	3	-	-
Educational personnel: C.T.A.	148	153	1,293	158	1,249
Other programmes	105	90	902	120	851
Other operational personnel: C.T.A.	33	31	260	35	320
O.S.A.S.	414	411	3,847	385	3,319
Trainees: C.T.A.	378	436	2,501	481	2,421
Other programmes	46	34	(97)	17	38
Students: C.T.A.	427	428	3,452	458	4,004
Other programmes	353	363	(2,200)	365	2,393

Europe

Total disbursements of financial assistance to Malta, Cyprus and Gibraltar rose by £500,000 to about £7 million in 1968, mainly as a result of increased loans. However, repayments of principal and interest payments on earlier loans and investments amounted to £650,000. At the end of 1968 outstanding commitments for future disbursements totalled £34.7 million, some £1.7 million less than a year earlier. Out of the total flow of grants and loans in 1968 nearly £950,000 went to the industrial sector (other than mining and manufacturing); this was, in fact, some £250,000 less than in 1967. On the other hand, there was a rise of £637,000 to £1.1 million in the amount going to the "other community projects" part (i.e. other than health, education and housing) of the social infrastructure sector. Education also accounted for £1.1 million, the same figure as in 1967.

The amount provided by way of technical assistance, although still comparatively small, showed a further increase to £264,000 in 1968 with all the main categories of expenditure higher than in 1967. The number of experts, three-fifths of whom were in the educational field, rose from 112 to 137 in 1968; among the other experts, 26 helped in the health sector and 12 in public administration. The number of trainees financed by donor countries, which had nearly doubled to 140 in 1967, fell back to under 90 in 1968 and this was reflected in the number going on courses in public administration, power, transport and communications, and health; these three sectors had accounted for most of the rise in 1967. A further substantial rise in the number studying education meant that the total of students in 1968 (about 190) was almost double the 1966 level. Last year many more students than in 1967 were studying engineering and medicine.

Oceania

The greater part of the assistance going to Commonwealth countries in this region consists of grant aid by Australia to Papua and New Guinea which in 1968 amounted to some £35.6 million, at pre-devaluation rates of exchange. Australia also provides assistance to other countries in Oceania as do New Zealand and Britain. Thus, the intra-Commonwealth flow of financial aid rose to £41.4 million from £39.6 million in 1967. Excluding Australian assistance to Papua and New Guinea, about 70 per cent of the total in 1968 was project aid which went mainly to the agriculture, transport, health and education sectors; compared with the previous year both agriculture and transport took more money as did, on a lower level, housing. Largely as a result of greatly increased expenditure on experts under the O.S.A.S. programme, technical assistance expenditure in 1968, other than that provided by Australia to Papua and New Guinea, at nearly £2.7 million, was more than double that in the previous year. The total of experts in 1968 was almost 1,000 as against 960 in 1967 and these experts spent, on average, more months in the field. More teachers, especially in teacher training and technical and vocational education, and educational administrators were provided while out of the total (815) of advisers and other operational personnel, which showed only a small increase on 1967, about 280 helped in public administration, 230 in power, transport and communications, 130 in agriculture and 90 in health. The number of trainees financed declined somewhat in 1968 although many more attended educational courses but the total of students, most of whom were also studying education, probably rose sharply to approach an estimated 500.

CHAPTER V

COUNTRIES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE

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

ASIA

CEYLON

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Technical assistance expenditure			
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.			
Britain	-	-	-	4,270	3,740	3,740	3,250	3,250	222	290	290
Canada	1,525	830	968	1,372	613	716	319	373	102	110	129
Australia	287	314	367	-	-	-	-	-	76	67	78
New Zealand	31	38	36	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	10
India	-	-	-	315	-	-	-336	-393	169	36	42
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	(2)	(2)
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	3	4
<u>Total</u>	1,843	1,182	1,371	5,957	4,353	4,456	3,233	3,230	578	518	555

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	31	166	28	165	105	314	94	340	147	911	184	1,179
Canada	9	62	12	105	28	158	29	147	36	289	35	305
Australia	4	16	3	13	37	204	45	234	26	174	23	189
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	3	18	4	30	11	69	8	79
India	8	86	7	17	47	..	53	(85)	27	..	37	410
Pakistan	(-)	-	-	-	(2)	..	-	-	(-)	..	7	54
Other countries	-	-	-	-	13	..	7	18	3	..	1	4
<u>Total</u>	(52)	330	50	300	235	869	232	(854)	(250)	(1,682)	295	2,220

In the 1967-68 Development Programme highest priority was given to programmes of import substitution. In the agricultural sector, which is the largest sector in the economy, Government policy has been to reduce dependence on few primary export crops like tea, and to expand domestic production of food such as paddy, milk, and fish. This is designed to enable Ceylon to become self-sufficient in food, to provide a more stable base for the domestic economy and to save foreign exchange by reducing the dependence on food imports. At the same time, activities in the agricultural export sector are also being organised with the objective of strengthening and diversifying the agricultural export base through replanting and rehabilitation schemes for the plantation crops and through the development of suitable new crops which have an export potential. Intensification and development of traditional minor

export crops, such as pepper and cinnamon, was envisaged also in the development programme.

In the industrial sector, the principal feature in the programme of industrialisation both in the public and private sector has been the emphasis on import substitution of basic commodities. The government is also allocating money for improving transport, communications and power, tourism and social services such as education and housing.

In the successful implementation of the development programme external assistance is expected to play a major role and will finance a large part of capital expenditure in the public sector.

Gross financial aid from other Commonwealth countries to Ceylon totalled £5.5 million in 1968 (at pre-devaluation rates of exchange) compared with £8 million in 1967. However, net financial aid, calculated by deducting amortization and interest payments on loans, was about £4.4 million in 1968. There was an appreciable reduction in the amount provided in the form of grants, most of which were non-project and used for financing current imports. The greater part of the £200,000 made available as project grants was for the transport sector but some went to the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. Loan disbursements to Ceylon were also reduced in 1968, the gross figure amounting to £4.3 million at pre-devaluation rates. Net loans were only £3.2 million as £1.1 million were paid to Britain, Canada and India to service earlier loans. Like the grants, most loans were for financing current imports but some were for electricity generation and distribution and transport and communications.

Technical assistance expenditure fell only marginally in 1968; expenditure on students and trainees (some £308,000) accounted for the largest part of the total while that on experts was £163,000. The total of experts and the number of man-hours provided (50 and 300 respectively) showed little change; of the total, 29 were advisers and 11 operational personnel mainly in the fields of power, transport and communications, public administration, agriculture, health and economic planning. The educational personnel worked mainly in primary and secondary and university and higher education, and in administration. The number of trainees also remained virtually unchanged in 1968. They were mainly in power, transport and communications, public administration, health, industry, mining and handicraft, agriculture and social services. On the other hand, the number of students offered scholarships increased by 45 to reach 295 in 1968; they were mainly studying medical sciences (69), engineering (53), agriculture (42), economics (28), education (27) and social services (25).

INDIA

During the Third Plan period national income at 1960-61 prices rose by 20 per cent or 5 per cent per annum. On the basis of production targets for various sectors, the economy is expected to achieve an average annual increase of about 5.5 per cent in total production during the Fourth Five Year Plan period (1969-74). It is expected that the agricultural sector will grow at an average rate of 5 per cent per annum and the industrial sector will show an 8 to 10 per cent growth rate. In view of the large pool of unemployment the "entire approach to development has had a deliberate employment bias" and efforts will also be made to deal with the increasing problem of the educated unemployed.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Technical assistance expenditure			
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	-	-	-	36,738	39,370	39,370	18,292	18,292	713	698	698
Canada	25,300	17,056	19,899	8,672	12,684	14,797	12,276	14,321	323	276	322
Australia	1,090	1,547	1,805	-	-	-	-	-	84	95	111
New Zealand	116	54	50	-	-	-	-	-	16	20	19
<u>Total</u>	26,506	18,657	21,754	45,410	52,054	54,167	30,568	32,613	1,136	1,089	1,150

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	70	449	63	404	288	871	272	783	415	2,526	449	2,690
Canada	18	67	2	14	178	1,098	145	920	68	638	50	511
Australia	9	28	1	1	76	415	47	149	15	123	15	144
New Zealand	1	12	1	12	6	44	10	36	7	76	3	36
<u>Total</u>	98	556	67	431	548	2,428	474	1,888	505	3,363	517	3,381

The Fourth Plan gives priority to the development of the rural areas and nearly 40 per cent of the total public sector outlay has been allocated to schemes designed to benefit these areas. Direct and indirect outlays on agricultural production are estimated to take about 32 per cent of the total outlay in the public sector as compared with the allocation of 26.6 per cent and 28.1 per cent under the Second and Third Five Year Plans respectively. The main central sector schemes in agriculture relate to land development, development of research in central institutes and co-ordinated research schemes in which centre and state institutions co-operate. Other important aspects of central sector expenditure are the building up of buffer stocks together with storage facilities required for maintaining stability and expenditure in connection with the rehabilitation of displaced persons.

In addition, large expenditures in the central sector are also envisaged in national infrastructure, i.e. in power, transport and communications, financial institutions, higher education and research, and to building up the industrial structure necessary for continued economic growth such as in the metallurgical and engineering industry, in oil and chemicals, in atomic energy and in fertilizers.

In the States, public sector outlays are concentrated heavily on provision of economic infrastructure and social services with the largest expenditure on power followed by irrigation and flood control. Other major heads of expenditure are education, roads, water supply, health and soil conservation.

The accent of the plan is on self reliance aimed at ceasing imports of foodgrains within two years and making the fullest use of indigenous industrial capacities. It is also hoped to reduce dependence on foreign aid by

mobilising domestic resources and as the Head of the Planning Commission has said "dependence on foreign aid should be gradually reduced so that at the end of the Fourth Plan period net aid is half of the current level". In the meantime, foreign exchange constraints in the fulfillment of Plan objectives are considered crucial. It has been urged that foreign assistance policies of the donors need modification so as to bring them in line with the particular needs and problems of aid receiving countries. In the Indian Economic Survey for 1967-68 it is stated that "a basic characteristic of India's balance of payments which has become evident in the last few years is the fact that of the total import bill, approximately \$1.2 to \$1.3 billion represent imports which cannot be financed by foreign aid in the form it is made available. These include imports of raw materials, such as raw jute, cashew nuts, hides and skins, etc., which are primarily required for export production; imports of certain non-ferrous metals which have to be purchased only in other developing countries; a substantial part of the import requirements of small scale industries which cannot be covered by aid under existing procedures governing aid; and imports of foodgrains as well as freight payments on certain food imports financed by foreign aid. On the other hand, free foreign exchange earnings net of debt service payments have remained stagnant at around \$900 million. There has thus emerged a "cash gap" in India's balance of payments which can be financed either by debt relief or by cash assistance which alone can be used for the purchase of goods from countries other than the aid-giving countries or of goods from the aid - giving countries which are at present not eligible for financing by foreign aid. It is in this context that India has been making efforts to obtain debt relief

Gross financial aid from other Commonwealth countries fell slightly to £71 million in 1968 (at pre-devaluation rates of exchange); compared with 1967, however, the share of grants in the total was sharply reduced as that of loans increased. Net financial aid, calculated by deducting amortization and interest payments, was £49 million in 1968, as nearly £22 million was paid to donors to service earlier loans. Most of the grants were non-project and were mainly used for financing current imports although Canada provided about £1 million for general development. About £2 million was provided as project grants and were mainly for electricity generation and distribution, manufacturing and other industries and some were for agriculture, forestry and fishing. There was a substantial increase in loan disbursements to £52 million (at pre-devaluation rates) in 1968. Receipts from Britain rose by about £2.5 million and from Canada by £4.5 million. Payments to Britain to service earlier loans were equivalent to a little less than half of total loan disbursements received from that country so that the net figure for loans was only £30.5 million. Most loans were non-project mainly for financing current imports. Canada also provided £1.8 million for general development. As in the case of grants, the project loans were mainly for electricity generation and distribution and other energy and manufacturing and quarrying industries.

There was a slight decline for the second year in succession in the expenditure on technical assistance provided to India by other Commonwealth countries. Expenditure on students and trainees in 1968 amounted to £699,000 and that on experts to £182,000.

The number of advisers and other experts fell by 31 in 1968 when they totalled 67 and provided 431 man-months of service. The advisers assisted in a number of fields but were mainly in health (5), economic planning (4), agriculture (3) and power, transport and communications (3). Of the 45 educational personnel, 14 taught in primary and secondary education and 13 in university and higher education. 474 traineeships, covering 1,888

man-months were provided in 1968, the number being about 70 less than in the previous year. Most of these trainees went on courses in power, transport and communications (134), industry, mining and handicraft (75), health (61), agriculture (46), education (40) and public administration (31). The number of students increased slightly as more were studying medical science (133) and engineering (126) in 1968. The number in the fields of natural sciences (58), education (60), agriculture (50) and social sciences (37) showed little change on the 1967 levels.

INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND

In 1960 a special international fund was established for the Indus Basin Development Scheme, which benefits both India and Pakistan through ensuring a uniform supply of water for a network of canals. The scheme also involves the construction of canals, bridges, weirs and wells and the laying of drainage pipes. Commonwealth countries provided some £6.5 million (at pre-devaluation rates) towards the cost of the project during 1968, which was about £1 million more than in 1967. Britain's share in the total was £4.2 million while Canada and Australia provided about £1 million each and New Zealand around £180,000.

The Tarbela Development Fund, in which Pakistan, Britain, Canada, the United States, France, Italy and the World Bank will participate, was signed in May 1968. The development which forms a significant part of the development of the Indus Basin, involves the construction of the world's largest earth-fill dam. When completed, the entire Indus Basin programme will provide hydroelectric power and irrigation water for 50 million people and 33 million acres of land in West Pakistan now largely useless for agricultural purposes. Apart from the special pledges from the donor countries, Pakistan will provide rupees to meet local costs and the Indus Basin Development Fund will make a large contribution.

MALAYSIA

The First Malaysia Plan, covering 1966 to 1970, has four primary objectives: to promote the integration of the peoples and states of Malaysia, to provide steady increases in levels of income and consumption, to generate more employment opportunities, and to stimulate new kinds of economic activity, both agricultural and industrial, so as to reduce the dependence on rubber and tin and to provide substitutes from domestic production for imports. The Plan gives considerable emphasis to education and training, to rural development and the diversification of economic activities, to family planning and to applied agricultural and industrial research. The Government expects to finance about two-fifths of the public sector development expenditure from external grants and loans. The mid-term review of the First Malaysia Development Plan was undertaken in 1968. Progress during the first three years of the Plan was substantial and steady economic growth was maintained despite sharp falls in the prices of major export commodities. In accordance with the principles underlying the Plan, emphasis was given to projects designed to increase productivity and investment in primary and secondary industries. For the period 1966-68 projects in support of agriculture and industrial development accounted for one-third of public development expenditure and projects in these fields showed satisfactory progress. On the other hand, a number of projects in the transportation sector and education were behind schedule although satisfactory progress was achieved in respect of medical and health facilities.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
				Gross		Net		Gross		Net	1967		1968	
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	1968	1967		1968
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.				Pre-D.	Post-D.	
Britain	3,171	2,821	2,821	-	63	63	-829	-829	718	2,286	-623	1,707	1,895	1,895
Canada	295	183	213	-	1,606	1,874	1,606	1,874	-	-	-	488	458	534
Australia	276	917	1,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	688	628	733
New Zealand	2	73	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	246	232
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	58	68
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	(2)	(2)
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	9	10
Total	3,744	3,994	4,172	-	1,669	1,937	777	1,045	718	2,286	-623	3,295	3,296	3,474

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	555	5,309	485	4,810	97	369	98	264	199	1,267	221	1,134
Canada	61	459	45	382	76	494	42	359	223	3,031	211	1,839
Australia	21	261	41	292	124	846	127	802	507	5,460	532	5,392
New Zealand	23	244	13	124	42	313	79	637	310	3,200	129	1,384
India	3	25	5	60	39	..	171	..	34	..	42	455
Pakistan	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	-	-	4	24
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	42	-	-	21	248
Total	(663)	6,298	589	5,668	378	(2,172)	526	(2,387)	1,273	(13,230)	1,160	10,476

In the remaining two years of the Plan period the aim is to achieve an annual growth rate of 5.5 per cent in terms of physical output and a rapid expansion of public investment is envisaged.

Gross financial aid from other Commonwealth countries to Malaysia rose by almost £3.5 million to nearly £8 million in 1968 (at pre-devaluation rates of exchange). Compared with the previous year, grants increased slightly while gross loans and investments rose markedly. Net financial aid was only £4 million in 1968 since large repayments were made to Britain as amortization and interest on past investments.

Most of the grant money was project aid and went mainly for education although some was used for agriculture, forestry and fishing. Loan disbursements in 1968 were made almost entirely by Canada while Britain, which disbursed only a small sum, received nearly £900,000 in debt payments on past loans. Apart from a small amount for the communications sector, the disbursements were not allocated to particular sectors. Although gross investment by the Commonwealth Development Corporation more than trebled in 1968, net investments were negative as Malaysia paid to Britain nearly £3 million as principal and interest on past investments. The money invested was largely in agriculture, forestry and fishing, energy and housing.

Malaysia continues to receive considerable help from other Commonwealth countries in the form of technical assistance and expenditure on experts amounted to £2 million in 1968 while over £1 million was provided for students and trainees. The number of advisers and experts fell by about 75 in 1968 to 589; of this figure 445 were operational personnel and 40 advisers. Most of them were engaged in power, transport and communications (152), health (99), agriculture (104), public administration (69), and economic

planning (35). For the second year in succession the number assisting in the power, transport and communications and in the public administration sectors declined while, compared with 1967, there was little change for agriculture and health but the number engaged in economic planning was nearly three times as great. Nearly half the personnel in education were helping in primary and secondary education but a considerable number were provided for teacher training and technical and vocational training.

There was an increase of about 150 in the number of trainees financed in 1968. The rise in numbers was mainly reflected in those going on courses in industry, mining and handicrafts (118 in 1968 compared with 40 in the previous year). The other main subjects of the courses were public administration (70), power, transport and communications (50), education (45) and health (52); the numbers attending these courses showed little change on the 1967 levels but it is noteworthy that more went on courses in economic planning. The number of students financed fell by about 110 in 1968 with the bulk studying education (217), medical sciences (216), engineering (168) and natural sciences (157). The number of agricultural students continued to rise to reach 124.

PAKISTAN

The Third Five Year Plan 1965-70 is set within the context of a long-term perspective plan covering twenty years which has as its objectives the quadrupling of the gross national product by 1984-85 (equivalent to doubling per capita income), the achievement of parity in income per head between East and West Pakistan, the provision of full employment by the middle of the period, and the elimination of dependence on external assistance. The Third Five Year Plan is focussed on agricultural development and 13 per cent of the total allocations of public expenditure are for this sector. The largest amount of money (26 per cent of the total) is for the water and power sector, which includes irrigation and improvements to the electricity supply and distribution. The provision of better roads and railways means that allocations to the transport and communications sector are also high as are those to industry. The Plan also calls for an increase in educational facilities, especially those relating to agriculture.

The Planning Commission has released a document containing the socio-economic objectives of the Fourth Plan for discussion and debate. According to this document, the objectives of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1970-75) would be to maintain the tempo of development in the country through optimum utilisation of the country's assets and human resources, reduce intra-regional and inter-regional disparity in per capita income, make the economy increasingly self-reliant in most essential fields and bring about a reasonable balance between economic growth and economic and social justice. The strategy of the Plan is to bring about a proper balance between agricultural and industrial growth.

Pakistan expects to attain self sufficiency in food production by the end of the Third Plan period i.e. 1970. Therefore, the strategy for agricultural sector for the next five year plan period is to diversify agriculture into such products as edible oils, sugar, vegetables, poultry, fish, meat and dairy products, for which domestic demand is expected to grow. So far the introduction of agricultural technology has been confined to the middle-sized and large farms and an attempt is to be made to extend modern technology to the small farms, particularly in East Pakistan. Institutional arrangements

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Technical assistance expenditure			
				Gross		Net					
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	-	-	-	11,247	8,601	8,601	4,624	4,624	699	939	939
Canada	8,448	2,084	2,430	2,934	7,962	9,288	7,673	8,951	231	188	219
Australia	551	508	593	-	-	-	-	-	234	194	227
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	12
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<u>Total</u>	8,999	2,592	3,023	14,181	16,563	17,889	12,297	13,575	1,171	1,334	1,398

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
	Britain	73	669	83	603	91	329	81	370	438	2,801	520	3,401
Canada	4	41	3	15	99	700	77	665	106	893	81	706
Australia	9	51	10	48	52	318	37	168	60	586	68	706
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	3	10	8	48	5	48	7	46
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	86	761	96	666	235	1,357	205	1,259	609	4,328	676	4,859

are to be devised in the Fourth Plan whereby the necessary agricultural inputs, machinery, credit, marketing, and other facilities are provided to the small farmer.

In the industrial sector, greater attention will be paid towards the utilisation of installed capacity and modernisation and balancing of existing plants than to the creation of new capacity. Greater allocation of finance will be made for developing the capital goods, agro-based and export industries and exploitation of minerals.

The Fourth Plan will also attach a very high priority to the development of human resources and a considerable amount will be invested in providing primary, technical and vocational education. In the field of employment, efforts will be made to absorb the entire addition in the labour force during the Plan period and to reduce the backlog of unemployment and to improve the skill and efficiency of labour.

In the document "Socio and Economic Objectives of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1970-75)" it is stated that "Unfortunately, since 1965, the international climate for foreign assistance has deteriorated, the availability of credits has become uncertain, the overall terms of credit have become harder and many loans are being offered increasingly on political rather than economic and humanitarian considerations" and "recent developments make it imperative for the country to reduce its dependence on foreign assistance, as quickly as possible, despite its growing economic capacity to absorb larger resources from abroad".

The flow of Commonwealth financial aid to Pakistan fell by about £4 million to £19 million in 1968 (at pre-devaluation rates of exchange) due mainly to a heavy reduction in grant disbursements which were little more than a

quarter of the 1967 figure. On the other hand, loans and technical assistance expenditure rose slightly. Net financial aid, calculated by deducting amortization and interest payments on earlier loans, was under £15 million. Most of the grant disbursements were for non-project aid and were mainly used for financing current imports. The project grants went for electricity generation and distribution, housing, and manufacturing industry. There was a substantial increase in loan disbursements from Canada but those from Britain fell appreciably and debt payments to that country on past loans were large and equal to nearly half the gross disbursements of loan finance received from Britain in 1968. Most loans were for financing current imports, for manufacturing industry, transport, and electricity generation and distribution.

There was a slight increase in the expenditure on technical assistance provided to Pakistan by other Commonwealth countries. Although more advisers and experts were supplied than in 1967, the number of man-months declined. Of the non-educational personnel, about half were employed in the agriculture and power, transport and communications sectors. The number of educational personnel, at 54, was about the same as in 1967 and three-fifths of these experts were employed in primary and secondary education and a further fifth in university and higher education.

The number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries declined slightly in 1968 when, as in the preceding year, the greatest number were on courses in power, transport and communications. The number on courses in health (25), and in industry, mining and handicrafts (23), was much smaller than in 1967. There was an appreciable increase in total students and the number in most of the main disciplines rose; in 1968 the greatest number of students were studying natural sciences (166) and engineering (140).

SINGAPORE

The Second Development Plan 1966-70 seeks to transform what had been a largely entrepot trading economy into one based primarily on a modern industrial sector; an objective made more necessary by the British military rundown. The Plan also aims to expand employment opportunities and to provide a satisfactory level of services in education, health and housing. In May 1968 it was announced that Britain would make available to Singapore £50 million of Special Aid over five years, consisting of a quarter in grant form and the remainder as soft loans; up to 30 per cent of this aid may be committed to agreed purposes and projects in 1968-69.

The total financial aid provided by other Commonwealth countries fell substantially in 1968 due mainly to a substantial reduction in grant disbursements by Britain, which had provided almost £1½ million of special aid in this form in 1967. Investments were also lower than in 1967 but loan disbursements increased. Gross loans totalled £284,000 in 1968 (at pre-devaluation rates) but, as debt payments to Britain were large, net loans amounted to only £95,000. Most of the grants in 1968 went to the transport sector and to manufacturing and other industries as did the loan disbursements. All the money invested by C.D.C. in that year went to the industrial sector.

There was a further increase in expenditure on technical assistance for Singapore by other Commonwealth countries in 1968 when the outlay for students and trainees, at £429,000, accounted for nearly three-fifths of the total. The total number of experts increased very slightly but the number of

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
				Gross		Net		Gross		Net				
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	1968	1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.					Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	1,487	169	169	-	284	284	95	95	280	211	211	137	267	267
Canada	84	38	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	176	205
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	221	258
New Zealand	3	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	71	67
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	7
<u>Total</u>	1,574	220	225	-	284	284	95	95	280	211	211	612	741	804

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	45	433	48	353	12	22	23	149	137	942	147	946
Canada	17	152	14	125	28	250	26	187	94	866	90	917
Australia	12	35	8	36	50	290	78	694	114	1,258	126	1,384
New Zealand	8	57	8	77	25	233	18	130	36	365	37	282
India	-	-	7	(1)	2	..	5	..	8	..	13	134
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	..	1	2
<u>Total</u>	82	677	85	(392)	117	(797)	150	(1,168)	394	(3,530)	414	3,665

man-months supplied declined appreciably. Out of the total of 47 non-educational advisers and operational personnel in 1968, which compares with a figure of 54 in 1967, the majority were employed in social services, power, transport and communications and public administration. The educational personnel were mainly in teacher training and university and higher education with some in technical and vocational training. The increase in the number of trainees financed was reflected in most subjects but most particularly in education, where the number was 54 compared with 34 in 1967. The number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries also increased and for the second year in succession the emphasis was largely on engineering subjects; in fact, out of the 414 students in 1968, 216 were studying engineering. The next most important subject was medicine with 81 students followed by education 39 and agriculture 20.

AFRICA

BOTSWANA

During the course of 1968 Botswana announced a new National Development Plan (1968-1973) which gives five year projections for revenue and expenditure and specifies projects to be started in the first two years of the plan period. It is envisaged that a far more comprehensive Plan will be published at the end of 1969 covering the period 1970 to 1975. One major project, which is included in the current Plan and could have a dramatic impact on the economy is the Shashi Complex. It involves the development of several copper and diamond mines, salt and soda ash deposits, associated industrial complexes, one or more dams, a major power station, roads and

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
				Gross		Net		Gross		Net				
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	1968	1968		
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.				Pre-D.	Post-D.	
Britain	4,395	5,239	5,239	443	138	138	-6	-6	326	-	-186	398	419	419
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	14	16
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	7
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
<u>Total</u>	4,395	5,239	5,239	443	138	138	-6	-6	326	-	-186	435	440	444

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	252	2,434	270	2,548	19	57	9	22	5	18	10	64
Canada	6	56	2	16	6	21	3	15	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	6	26	4	14	1	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	258	2,490	272	2,564	31	104	19	57	6	18	10	64

four mining townships. Detailed feasibility studies and related negotiations are now in hand. The Plan as a whole expects a growth rate of 6 per cent per annum, but if mining development occurs more rapidly than the present estimates, the rate of growth may reach 10 per cent by 1972 in which case plan projections for trained manpower will require upward revision. For the first time the Plan aims at financial self-sufficiency in the near future with the need for budgetary grants-in-aid being progressively removed during the decade 1970/80. But this requires initially, over the next few years, an injection of large amounts of foreign capital to develop the mining sector.

In 1968 the flow of official finance from other Commonwealth countries, all from Britain, was, at pre-devaluation rates of exchange, appreciably higher than in the preceding year since the fall in loan disbursements and the absence of new investment by the C.D.C. was more than offset by a rise of nearly £1 million in grants. Most of the grant money was required for budgetary support but small amounts were used in the fields of education, agriculture, transport, community projects, health, communications and electricity generation and distribution. The low level of loan disbursements resulted in payments by Botswana to service earlier loans exceeding receipts of "new" loan money in 1968. Similarly there were comparatively large interest and capital payments on investments.

Expenditure on technical assistance by Commonwealth countries was about the same as in 1967 and about three-quarters of the total was for experts. The increase in experts in 1968 as compared with the previous year was largely reflected in greater numbers concerned with agriculture but even so the number in this field (60) was still much lower than the total of those helping in public administration (109). About half of the educational personnel, i.e. 13, were engaged in primary and secondary education while 6 were educational administrators. The number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth

countries was sharply reduced in 1968 as fewer went on courses in public administration. The total for students, again chiefly in agriculture and social sciences, remained small.

EAST AFRICA

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Technical assistance expenditure			
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	61	7	7	1,899	639	639	-675	-675	2,204	2,355	2,355
<u>Total</u>	61	7	7	1,899	639	639	-675	-675	2,204	2,355	2,355

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,216	13,615	1,594	16,252	97	606	82	553	40	410	47	354
Canada	12	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	1,228	13,732	1,594	16,252	97	606	84	560	41	413	47	354

Some of the assistance provided by Commonwealth countries is to East Africa in general and cannot be apportioned to individual countries. In 1968 financial aid fell heavily as drawings on loans by Britain were small compared with earlier years. Furthermore debt servicing payments on earlier loans were substantial in 1968 and, in fact, outweighed the receipts of "new" money. All the small amount of money made available as grants was used for the educational sector while all the loan money went to the transport sector.

Technical assistance expenditure by Britain, which was almost wholly for experts, was somewhat higher than in 1967. Most of these experts were operational personnel and the total for all experts, which had declined in 1967, increased substantially in the following year when nearly 800 were assisting in the power, transport and communications sector and 154 in the public administration sector. About 390 out of the 477 educational personnel were in university and higher education. The total of trainees financed went down last year when the bulk were on courses in power, transport and communications (61), while for students the main subjects were engineering (18), economics (10) and medical sciences (7).

THE GAMBIA

The main emphasis of the current Development Plan (1967-68 to 1970-71) is on increasing output of groundnuts and also rice and livestock and on encouraging the co-operative movement. Recent official statements have made it clear that the Gambia is well aware of the problems facing a mono-crop economy and have emphasised the need for diversifying the country's exports while avoiding risky ventures and expensive prestige projects. The Government is currently engaged in preparing a new Development Plan which will come into operation after June 1971. Among the projects to be included in the new plan are the expansion and modernisation of the Port of Bathurst, major

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Technical assistance expenditure			
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	475	11	11	27	1,007	1,007	1,004	1,004	296	162	162
Canada	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	17
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	13
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	3
<u>Total</u>	475	13	14	27	1,007	1,007	1,004	1,004	313	190	195

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	87	824	80	739	18	48	23	112	64	436	55	344
Canada	-	-	2	8	4	39	3	8	7	70	7	60
Australia	-	-	-	-	1	10	5	34	2	22	6	67
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	36	4	36
<u>Total</u>	87	824	82	747	23	97	31	154	76	564	72	507

improvements to Yundum airport and reconstruction of several roads. The whole development effort is heavily dependent on external aid, mainly from Britain, though the Gambia has continued to balance its own recurrent account. Intra-Commonwealth financial assistance increased in 1968 when considerably more was disbursed as loans; grants, which in the past have been largely for budgetary support, became very small. Most of the loan disbursements were used for transport although some went for community projects, electricity generation and distribution and multi-projects.

Technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries fell back sharply last year as the number of experts made available declined and, on average, they spent fewer man-months on their assignments. Most experts were operational personnel in the fields of power, transport and communications (29), public administration (17), agriculture (12) and health (7). Compared with 1967, fewer were engaged in public administration and agriculture but twice as many, some 14, assisted in education. The number of trainees financed recovered in 1968 and this was reflected in most subjects but the total of students, which had risen very sharply in 1967, declined very slightly.

GHANA

The Two-Year Development Plan covering mid-1968 to mid-1970 is designed, as a forerunner of a more comprehensive development plan, to move the economy from the stabilisation phase of the past few years to a development phase. It aims to achieve economic growth by a better utilisation of idle capacity, imports and investment resources, to generate employment, particularly in the rural sector, to curb inflationary pressures and to contain the balance of payment deficits to a point where they can be reasonably covered

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
				Gross		Net		Gross		Net	1967	1968		
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1967	1968	1968	1967		1968		
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.					Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	-	-	-	30	5,083	5,083	4,639	4,639	-	600	579	464	646	646
Canada	740	703	820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	627	747	872
Australia	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	41	48
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	3
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Total	740	706	823	30	5,083	5,083	4,639	4,639	-	600	579	1,144	1,443	1,577

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	391	3,606	457	4,636	113	436	158	675	138	993	203	1,146
Canada	133	1,091	86	890	29	208	22	168	109	938	114	1,091
Australia	1	12	1	5	21	106	22	154	23	213	22	190
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	8	85	7	43	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	2	..	11	..	1	..	5	33
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-
Total	525	4,709	544	5,531	173	(837)	223	(1,068)	271	(2,152)	344	2,460

by foreign capital inflows. Aid disbursements are expected to increase and considerable rescheduling of debt has been achieved thereby cutting the annual debt servicing by half. As the external debt continues to grow and the debt servicing is still a very heavy burden it is considered essential that the terms on which aid is obtained and debt rescheduling is effected should be very generous. Moreover, until more suitable projects are ready and the basic improvement in the balance of payments has progressed further, it will continue to be necessary to rely on substantial balance of payment support.

The flow of official intra-Commonwealth financial aid to Ghana, which had declined in the previous year, rose very sharply in 1968 when very heavy drawings were made on loans from Britain. After allowing for amortization and interest payments on past loans and investments, the net financial flow amounted to some £5.9 million. Most of the grants, which fell only marginally, were used for financing current imports. A small amount (some £42,000) was in the form of project grants and went mainly for education and electricity generation and distribution. Almost all the £5 million drawn against loans were also used to finance current imports while the investments were made in the energy sector.

The value of technical assistance supplied by Commonwealth countries rose further in 1968 when about £1 million was provided by way of services by experts and over £350,000 as finance for students and trainees. The number of experts increased again and, on average, they spent more man-months than in 1967 assisting Ghana. Out of the total of 544 nearly 450 experts were in the educational field and over half were concerned with primary and secondary education; however the total number of educational personnel was a little lower than in 1967. Of the remainder of the experts the majority were

engaged in power, transport and communications and agriculture.

The number of Ghanaian trainees and students financed by Commonwealth countries showed a marked increase in 1968. This rise was chiefly apparent in the greater number studying education or on educational courses. After the sharp expansion in 1967, the number studying engineering declined in the following year and fewer trainees went on courses connected with public administration.

KENYA

Progress under the 1966-70 Plan has been very satisfactory and if the development estimates for the year 1969-70 are realized the total expenditure during the Plan period will amount to over £K 100 million, compared with the target of £K 92 million. After allowing for rising costs, it would appear that the Plan targets have been, on the whole, fully achieved. Improvement in road facilities will aid most sectors of the economy, particularly such industries as sugar, while the large amount spent on the social services should lead to improvement in the living conditions. The considerable expenditure on education will in the long run have beneficial effects on the economy. Agricultural and industrial development also received high priorities under the Plan and would, of course, have a direct influence on the strength and flexibility of the economy. The country's development effort, however, continues to need substantial amounts of foreign assistance and loans for both the economic and social sectors.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
				Gross		Net		Gross		Net	1967		1968	
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	1968	1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.					Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	176	320	320	3,627	5,321	5,321	2,609	2,609	1,965	1,248	11	3,814	4,075	4,075
Canada	89	20	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334	470	548
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	51	60
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	40	38
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	26	30
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(2)	(2)
Total	265	340	343	3,627	5,321	5,321	2,609	2,609	1,965	1,248	11	(4,253)	(4,664)	(4,753)

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,913	15,847	1,763	17,945	107	413	107	426	166	1,139	173	975
Canada	61	615	86	666	28	164	25	157	36	324	31	298
Australia	3	36	3	31	24	179	26	154	4	45	7	58
New Zealand	8	66	6	67	4	34	7	55	17	121	9	85
India	-	-	-	-	5	..	8	..	34	..	35	390
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	(2)	..	2	24
Total	1,985	16,564	1,858	18,709	168	(795)	176	(813)	(259)	(1,934)	257	1,830

The amount of gross financial aid provided to Kenya by other Commonwealth countries, virtually all from Britain, increased by about £1 million to reach some £6.9 million in 1968. However, net financial aid was under £3 million as considerable debt servicing payments were made on earlier loans and investments. Grant disbursements, which recovered slightly in 1968, were used principally for agriculture, forestry and fishing and for education. In addition, there was a large increase in loan disbursements and about two-thirds were project loans mainly for agriculture, forestry and fishing, transport, communications, health and community projects. Although gross investments by the Commonwealth Development Corporation fell appreciably, they still amounted to almost £1½ million but, as a result of large repayments of principal and interest payments to Britain on past investments, net investment was only £11,000. The new investment in 1968 was in the social infrastructure and the energy sector although some money was invested in agriculture, forestry and fishing and multi-projects.

Technical assistance expenditure by Commonwealth countries, which had risen by over £1½ million in 1967, showed a further increase in 1968 when some £4.1 million out of the total of £4.6 million (at pre-devaluation rates) was for the services of experts. While the total number of experts financed declined as compared with 1967, the number of man-months provided by these personnel was far higher. Nearly 1,100 teachers, mostly at the primary and secondary level, were financed in 1968, a slightly higher figure than for 1967. Consequently, the fall was wholly in non-educational experts and this was reflected in all the main fields of work. In the case of power, transport and communications (where there was a fall of about 30) and health (a fall of 52), this was the second successive reduction. Public administration and agriculture remained the two sectors receiving the most expert assistance employing 216 and 185 respectively in 1968. There was a slight increase in the number of trainees financed but little change for students. The subjects of the courses attended by the trainees were widespread but the largest number went to those concerned with public administration, power, transport and communications, and health. Medicine was the subject studied by most students while a considerable number were studying engineering, agriculture and social sciences.

LESOTHO

The main emphasis in development continues to be on improved agricultural techniques and on expansion and improvement of the roads, airfields, water and electricity supplies. The Government has now embarked on technical feasibility studies for the Ox-Bow project which is central to Lesotho's development hopes and it envisages the construction of a number of dams and three hydro-electric power stations. These studies are essential preliminaries to the actual financing of the projects and are expected to be completed in about two years time.

Lesotho continues to receive considerable financial assistance from Britain mainly in the form of grants. In 1968 nearly £4 million was provided in this way and about two-thirds was for budgetary support. The project grants were used for agriculture, transport, health, education, manufacturing industry and community projects.

Expenditure on technical assistance provided by Commonwealth countries, which had declined in 1967, showed a partial recovery in 1968 when most of the money was again spent on advisers and experts. The total of experts increased and they spent, on average, more time in Lesotho. The number of educational personnel was higher than in 1967 as were the numbers

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Technical assistance expenditure			
				Gross		Net					
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	3,538	3,914	3,914	278	119	119	78	78	214	288	288
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	47	55
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	6
<u>Total</u>	3,538	3,914	3,914	278	119	119	78	78	267	340	349

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
	Britain	126	1,022	133	1,152	33	156	26	131	70	386	53	343
Canada	7	68	7	53	14	69	7	27	12	128	11	100
Australia	-	-	-	-	7	49	3	17	1	3	1	10
<u>Total</u>	133	1,090	140	1,205	54	274	36	175	83	517	65	453

for public administration (53) and agriculture (11) but fewer served in the health sector. For the second year in succession the number of trainees financed declined and the 1968 total was little more than half the 1966 figure; the latest reduction was chiefly reflected in the number attending courses in education and social sciences. The number of students financed also fell in 1968 largely because fewer were studying agriculture and education.

MALAWI

In a memorandum, the Malawi Government states that "on the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Malawi Government was faced with a situation whereby its own internal revenues amounted to less than £8 million, while expenditures were in excess of £16 million. This gap between revenue and expenditure was filled through the generous assistance of the British Government. It was, however, and still is, the policy of the Malawi Government to eliminate this Budgetary deficit as rapidly as possible. In 1969, it is estimated that internal revenue will have more than doubled, to approximately £16½ million, while Budgetary Aid from Britain will have fallen to £2.8 million.

Malawi is an agricultural country and the emphasis of all development programmes has been on the encouragement of the agricultural sector of the economy. As a result of these efforts, domestic exports are expected to rise from a figure of £11.5 million in 1964 to £17.5 million in 1969 - an increase of approximately 54 per cent over five years. In order to assist in the development of exports, emphasis is also being placed upon improving the transportation system.

As a consequence of previous neglect, there was also in 1964 a quite inadequate number of Malawians possessing professional qualifications, and an equally great shortage of Malawians in possession of sub-professional qualifications. It was essential that this shortage in trained manpower should be remedied and the third area of concentration has, therefore, been the expansion of the secondary school programme; the construction of institutions able to provide diploma level training and the founding of a University to provide for professional training.

In view of the Budgetary deficit which still continues, it is not possible to divert ordinary recurrent revenues to the purpose of financing the Development Programme. This Programme, therefore, depends upon the sums which can be borrowed locally and upon the success of the Government in obtaining loans or grants from external sources. This, in its turn, makes more complicated the planning of a Development Programme. Annual expenditure on Development Account has increased from £M 2.7 million in 1964 to £M 7.0 million in 1968, and is expected to amount to approximately £M 10.0 million in 1969. In addition, a further amount of some £M 20.0 million has been committed in external development resources for utilization in the next few years. These figures are indicative of the continuing confidence of external sources of development finance in Malawi.

The total inflow to Malawi of external development resources (i.e. soft term loans, grants, personnel, equipment and supplies, and scholarships) has increased steadily from an estimated £M 10.6 million worth in 1966, to an estimated £M 11.1 million worth in 1967 and an estimated £M 11.5 million worth in 1968. In the latter years, Malawi received 67 per cent of all her external development resources from the Commonwealth, but of this amount, the United Kingdom alone provided just over 98 per cent, that is about 66 per cent of the global figure.

The principal restraints on the absorption of external development resources are:

- "(i) hard terms, which preclude Malawi from accepting loans, the repayment of which on the terms offered would be beyond the resources available at present or in the future;
- (ii) the requirement that Malawi should meet a high percentage of counterpart costs from local resources, which are not available;
- (iii) the restriction of external development resources to projects which appeal to the donor or lender, but which do not accord either with sociological conditions in Malawi, or with Malawi's own development priorities. This tends to force Malawi into borrowing on harder terms in order to finance projects which Malawi considers to be of crucial importance to the overall development of the country;
- (iv) requirements that a high percentage of external development resources should be spent on products of the donor or lender country, or be tied to offshore as opposed to local costs;

- (v) Malawi's need for many development projects to be "self-contained", including provision from external sources of administrative staff, housing, transport and other overheads, because of the shortage of domestic resources of skill and money;
- (vi) shortages in local cash resources for servicing experts and technicians over and above established posts".

In addition to the factors given above. Malawi also lists other factors which inhibit its development programming. These are:

- "(i) There is a tendency for external development resources to be made available primarily for projects which result in the creation of visible, physical assets. However, some of the most effective development projects contain a high recurrent cost element (e.g. agricultural extension). It is important that each project should be balanced, and contain all of the required inputs, both capital and recurrent;
- (ii) Those supplying development resources have a natural desire to ensure that their investments are channelled into projects which produce immediate and tangible economic results. However, in a country such as Malawi, almost totally dependent upon external resources to finance its development programme, this results in unbalanced development. Social and administrative services and other infrastructure elements, which are equally essential, tend to be neglected. It would, therefore, be helpful if external development resources could be made available on a more flexible basis so that they can be used freely to meet any aspects of a balanced development programme;
- (iii) Uncertainty about future levels of external development resources. The speed with which Malawi can implement her development programme depends, to a large extent, on the level of external development resources that are available to her. It would, therefore, facilitate rational planning if those who provide development resources could give forward indications of the future amounts of external development resources which they are prepared to make available to Malawi;
- (iv) There appears to be a tendency for some bilateral suppliers of development resources to concentrate those resources in a few "selected" countries. The policy of concentrating development resources in a few countries clearly facilitates the administration of the supply of those development resources. However, if the present trend, to concentrate upon those countries whose economies are on the verge

of take-off, continues, then other countries whose need, in terms of low income level, is great and whose record, in terms of a high level of performance, is good will tend to be neglected. The situation would be improved, if those countries desiring to concentrate their efforts on a few developing countries, or in particular areas, could co-ordinate their plans so as to achieve between them a reasonable overall spread".

The gross total of financial assistance provided to Malawi by other Commonwealth countries declined by over £1 million in 1968 as the increase in loan disbursements was not sufficient to offset the fall in those as grants. With repayments of capital and interest payments amounting to nearly £900,000, the net flow amounted to some £5.3 million. The amount of grant money required for budgetary support was further reduced last year while the investment by the Commonwealth Development Corporation, which also declined for the second year in succession, went to the agricultural sector and for social infrastructure. Loan disbursements, which increased slightly, were spread over a wide range of sectors.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	1968	1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.					Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	4,165	3,131	3,131	2,751	2,814	2,814	2,387	2,387	310	202	-237	1,370	1,677	1,677
Canada	35	24	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	81	95
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	21	24
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	4
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2
Total	4,200	3,155	3,159	2,751	2,814	2,814	2,387	2,387	310	202	-237	1,508	1,785	1,802

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,056	11,002	1,092	10,838	70	247	64	296	92	502	125	728
Canada	26	251	13	131	6	53	3	26	22	208	22	230
Australia	1	12	1	2	14	118	10	89	5	15	4	33
New Zealand	3	10	1	12	3	11	1	12	2	24	1	12
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	..	10	112
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	..	-	-
Other countries	11	..	8	59	-	-	-	-	6	..	1	12
Total	1,097	(11,398)	1,115	11,042	93	429	78	423	(142)	(849)	163	1,127

Expenditure on technical assistance provided to Malawi by Commonwealth countries continued to rise in 1968 and most of it went as payments for expert services. Most of the experts were operational personnel who numbered 851 out of a total for all experts and advisers of just over 1,100. The non-educational personnel were mainly employed in power, transport and communications (267), public administration (240), agriculture (154), health (69), economic planning (29), and social services (19). Compared with 1967,

these figures show appreciable increases for the power, transport and communications, and the agricultural sectors but a significant reduction for public administration. In addition to the experts mentioned above, there were some 230 persons assisting in the educational field in 1968, of whom 76 were in administration, 67 teaching at the university and higher education level, 59 in primary and secondary education and 22 giving technical and vocational training. The number of trainees financed declined further as fewer attended courses in public administration and education. On the other hand, the upward trend in the number of students financed continued as more were studying medicine and engineering.

MAURITIUS

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
				Gross		Net		1967	1968	1968	1967	1968		
	1967	1968		1968		1968						Pre-D.	Post-D.	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.					
Britain	798	2,166	2,166	570	1,535	1,535	1,211	1,211	225	-	-50	208	228	228
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	27	32
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	6
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	21	25
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Total	798	2,166	2,166	570	1,535	1,535	1,211	1,211	225	-	-50	(260)	(287)	(297)

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	92	856	81	714	38	144	26	158	50	336	47	302
Canada	3	32	2	16	5	32	-	-	20	202	19	181
Australia	-	-	-	-	4	20	2	13	6	65	6	57
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	..	6	65
India	-	-	2	24	4	..	6	..	19	..	36	375
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24
Total	95	888	85	754	51	(200)	34	(181)	99	(868)	116	1,004

The main objectives of the 1966-70 Public Sector Development Programme are to promote additional employment opportunities for the island's growing labour force and to improve the infrastructure and social services to meet the needs of the directly productive sectors and to keep pace with the growth in population. The programme lays great emphasis on diversification, particularly on developing tourism. It is also planned to quadruple the 1967-68 acreage of tea by 1970 and several tea factories have been established. The establishment of viable secondary industries is encouraged by way of development certificates providing tariff protection and tax moratoria for five to eight years and it is estimated that 20 per cent of the Government's capital spending in the period 1966-70 will be on loans to the Industrial Development Bank to finance new enterprises.

As a result of higher disbursements of grants and loans by Britain, the gross flow of financial aid to Mauritius more than doubled in 1968 to reach some £3.7 million. Grants, which increased from £800,000 in 1967 to £2.2 million, were mainly for budgetary support while the small amount of project

aid was chiefly for health and community projects. Gross loans increased substantially to reach £1.5 million but, after deducting servicing payments on earlier loans, the net figure was £1.2 million. Project loans accounted for the major part of the total and went for agriculture, forestry and fishing and for the manufacturing industry.

There was a small increase in technical assistance expenditure in 1968. The total number of advisers and other experts was lower than in 1967 with fewer employed in all sectors, with the exception of health. Thus the bulk continued to be in public administration, education and power, transport and communications.

After the sharp rise in 1967, the number of trainees financed fell back to the 1966 level, since apart from health courses, fewer went on courses in all the main fields. On the other hand, an increase in the number studying engineering and education led to a further rise for students.

NIGERIA

Several major projects of the First National Development Plan (1962-68), such as the Kainji Dam, the Eko Bridge at Lagos and several Trunk 'A' roads have been completed or are nearing completion in spite of the disorders. Also, considerable groundwork was done during this period for the recently announced four-year (1969-70 to 1972-73) programme of reconstruction and development. The Government intends to implement the Programme when the civil war ends or when it is confined to such a small area that it no longer constitutes a military or economic threat. The Programme envisages a 5 per cent growth rate and investment amounting to 15 per cent of the gross domestic product. The total investment is estimated at £N 1,163 million and will require much increased aid flows. The details of the sectoral allocation are still being discussed although it is officially accepted that the Federal Government will spend at least £N 200 million on repairing war damage and reconstruction of roads, railways, education and production facilities.

The amount of financial aid provided by other Commonwealth countries to Nigeria increased by over £900,000 in 1968 as both grants and loans showed a slight increase while investments fell. But, as amortization and interest payments amounted to £3.4 million, the net flow was only £2 million (at pre-devaluation rates of exchange). Most of the increased grants went for education although some went for agriculture, forestry and fishing and a small amount of non-project aid was used for financing current imports. The greater part of the loan disbursements were project aid for communications and electricity generation and distribution but a very small amount of non-project assistance was for financing current imports. All the investment by the C.D.C. was in the agricultural sector.

Expenditure on technical assistance to Nigeria by other Commonwealth countries, which had risen substantially in 1967, fell back slightly last year when over half was used to pay for expert services. The total number of advisers and other experts, at some 1,550, was 740 fewer than in 1967 since a fall of over 520 brought the number serving in education down to 723. The number assisting in power, transport and communications and in public administration declined for the second year in succession but these two sectors still accounted for 359 and 129 experts in 1968. The number of trainees financed fell further in 1968 but the total of students increased slightly. The main fields in which traineeships were provided were public administration

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans						Investments			Technical assistance expenditure		
				Gross			Net			Gross	Net				
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967		1968	1968	1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.		Post-D.				Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	987	973	973	2,745	3,582	3,582	737	737	279	31	-538	1,811	1,571	1,571	
Canada	179	265	309	340	508	592	508	592	-	-	-	432	508	592	
Australia	-	87	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	32	37	
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	11	
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	8	9	
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(2)	(2)	
Total	1,166	1,325	1,384	3,085	4,090	4,174	1,245	1,329	279	31	-538	(2,326)	(2,132)	(2,222)	

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	2,205	17,609	1,459	9,784	267	1,129	223	1,048	377	2,682	377	2,370
Canada	78	643	86	627	66	368	57	297	55	595	63	414
Australia	2	20	-	-	34	195	18	142	12	127	13	94
New Zealand	1	3	-	-	2	13	1	12	13	140	14	152
India	-	-	1	12	21	..	23	..	18	..	24	244
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	(8)	..	1	12
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	12
Total	2,286	18,275	1,546	10,423	390	(1,730)	324	(1,549)	(484)	(3,749)	493	3,298

(110), health (36), industry, mining and handicraft (39), and power, transport and communications (32). However, compared with 1967, there was a fall in all these with the exception of industrial courses, which rose by 10. More students were studying medicine and engineering but there was a continuation in the downward trend in the number studying education.

SIERRA LEONE

An Economic Planning Unit, recruited mainly from the United Nations Development Programme staff together with a number of qualified Sierra Leoneans, is being organised with a view to preparing a new Development Plan. The Ten-Year Plan (1962-63 to 1971-72) had emphasised the need for diversification and for improvements in transportation, communications, water supplies and power. In general the current policies have been to give the highest priority to agricultural development and road projects, to budget only for those industrial projects for which the viability has been properly established and to reduce the domestic financial resource gap. The limited size of the national market, the lack of trained manpower and of modern marketing techniques and other constraints in the social services are recognised as hampering the efforts to diversify the economy.

Financial aid to Sierra Leone from other Commonwealth countries fell in 1968 when grants were very small and there were no investment disbursements by C.D.C. Because of the substantial capital repayments and interest payments on earlier loans and investments, Sierra Leone paid out more than it received as new aid. The small amount of grant aid went to the education sector while more than half the loan disbursements were non-project and the remainder were for transport, electricity generation and distribution,

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
				Gross		Net		Gross		Net	1967		1968	
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1967	1968	1968					
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.				Pre-D.	Post-D.			
Britain	26	-	-	547	383	383	-211	-211	155	-	-187	332	371	371
Canada	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	33	39
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	21	24
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	4	4
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
<u>Total</u>	30	3	4	547	383	383	-211	-211	155	-	-187	410	431	440

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	324	2,523	257	2,470	59	242	49	213	117	644	141	816
Canada	9	88	4	30	6	34	3	12	26	222	16	166
Australia	-	-	-	-	5	35	9	69	9	84	10	99
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	3	12	2	24	5	51	4	37
India	-	-	3	1	6	..	7	..	-	-	1	12
<u>Total</u>	313	2,611	264	2,501	79	(329)	70	(329)	157	1,001	172	1,130

health, and community projects.

On the other hand, there was a slight increase in technical assistance expenditure for Sierra Leone by Commonwealth countries due to the financing of increased numbers of students. The total of advisers and other experts, which had nearly doubled in 1967, declined appreciably in 1968 as fewer were required for the educational sector. The main fields in which advisers and operational personnel were provided were power, transport and communications (56), public administration (18) and agriculture (12). While the numbers in public administration and agriculture were little different from the 1967 figures, there was a reduction of 14 in those assisting in the power, transport and communications sector. There was a further fall in the number of trainees financed whereas there was again an increase for students. In the case of trainees, the reduction was most apparent for courses in public administration and social services while the increase for students was reflected in higher numbers studying engineering, medicine and education.

SWAZILAND

The main outlines of the post-Independence Development Plan, which envisages the spending of R 18 million in the three financial years from April 6, 1969 to the end of March 1972, were announced during the budget speech for 1969-70. The main objective is to raise the standard of living as quickly as possible taking into account the fact that the population is increasing by about 3 per cent per annum and that the population is likely to double over the next 30 years. The Finance Minister emphasised the need " to

improve and expand education and training facilities so as to enable the Swazi people to play their rightful role in trade and industry", and to raise "the productivity of the rural areas so as to provide for the people who can not be absorbed into the industrial sector". High priority is also to be given to communications, urban housing, health facilities and the development of administrative services. Britain, the largest donor, has offered Rs. 1.8 million for 1969-70 and indicated the availability of Rs. 2 million for each of the next two years. Projects which Britain regarded as suitable were those in the fields of agriculture, training and education. There remains a large part of the Development Plan to be financed from other sources.

All the financial aid provided by Commonwealth countries was supplied by Britain in 1968 when disbursements as grants and investments declined but more was drawn on loans. After allowing for debt servicing payments, the net flow to Swaziland was only £1.8 million. About two-thirds of the grant aid was of the non-project kind and went mainly for budgetary support but small amounts were allocated to housing and agriculture. Around half of the loans were non-project and the remainder were for agriculture, transport, multi-projects and housing. The whole of the investment by C.D.C. went into the agricultural sector.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	1968	1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.					Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	2,517	2,231	2,231	248	501	501	272	272	1,273	625	-664	387	325	325
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	12
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	2,517	2,231	2,231	248	501	501	272	272	1,273	625	-664	401	337	339

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	183	1,889	216	1,953	18	54	18	121	45	294	49	229
Canada	-	-	-	-	16	112	14	106	1	2	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	2	7	2	7	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	60
Total	183	1,889	216	1,953	36	173	34	234	46	296	54	289

Expenditure on technical assistance provided by Commonwealth countries dropped back almost to the 1966 level. The number of experts, over three-fifths of whom were non-educational operational personnel, increased further in 1968 as many more were assisting in primary and secondary education, in agriculture and in the power, transport and communications sector. There was a continuation of the upward trend in the

number of students financed as more were studying medicine, economics and engineering. On the other hand, the number of trainees financed showed a little change compared with 1967 as the small increases in those going on courses in education and health was offset by the decline in those on courses in public administration, agriculture and trade.

TANZANIA

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	1968	1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.					Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	22	Cr.8	Cr.8	335	-	-	-470	-470	3	66	-555	864	1,774	1,774
Canada	236	92	107	264	393	458	393	458	-	-	-	409	509	593
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	36	42
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	11
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	15	17
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Total	258	84	99	599	393	458	-77	-12	3	66	-555	1,338	2,347	2,438

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	847	9,159	735	6,426	53	181	27	226	206	1,481	133	880
Canada	84	696	96	800	86	642	64	460	17	176	15	119
Australia	1	12	-	-	35	247	24	176	15	149	13	113
New Zealand	1	12	1	6	1	8	-	-	18	181	14	149
India	3	36	1	12	17	..	5	..	21	..	23	256
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	45	-	-	-	-
Total	936	9,915	833	7,244	192	(1,101)	125	(915)	277	(2,189)	198	1,517

The First Five Year Plan, while aiming at an expansion of agricultural output, proposed an even faster rate of growth in the industrial and commercial sectors. It had also a heavy bias towards infrastructure projects. During the course of the implementation of the Plan, much more emphasis was placed than envisaged earlier on the development of the communications between Tanzania and Zambia, while there were some shifts away from the settlement programme and from the expansion of sisal. Progress regarding the manpower targets was generally satisfactory but the lack of trained and skilled personnel remained a critical factor in the general execution of the Plan. It seems that rather less than the planned amount of external funds were available while the domestic savings target was substantially exceeded. The Second Plan covering five years from July 1969 is expected to provide for a significant increase in investment. Agriculture and tourism will receive particular emphasis and high priority will continue to be given to the road development, particularly to the expansion of feeder roads, as well as to improvement in communications with Zambia. The long-term (1980) economic objective is an approximate doubling of the income per head.

Financial assistance to Tanzania from Commonwealth countries fell sharply in 1968 for the second year in succession and, when allowance is made for capital repayments and interest payments on earlier loans and investments, it paid out nearly £550,000 more than it received. About two-thirds of the grants, which came wholly from Canada, were used for transport and the remainder went for budgetary support while the loan disbursements were for communications and community projects and the small amount of investment by C.D.C. was in agriculture and multi-projects.

On the other hand, the amount of technical assistance provided by Commonwealth countries to Tanzania more than recovered from the heavy reduction in 1967. However, the total number of experts declined by over 100 and this reduction was common to all sectors. The number of teachers and educational administrators was 354 in 1968 (a fall of 12 on the 1967 figure) while 197 were in agriculture (a fall of 18), 107 in power, transport and communications (down 35), 51 in public administration (down 8) and 43 in health (down 12).

There were also large falls in the number of both trainees and students financed. For trainees, this decline was most apparent in the number attending courses in public administration, industry, trade and social services while for students the reduction was chiefly reflected in the number studying education, engineering and the social sciences.

UGANDA

The Second Five Year Plan (1966-71) is the first phase of an ambitious fifteen-year programme which is aimed at doubling the monetary income per head by 1981. The Plan looks for substantial increases in agricultural output as well as for diversification within and outside the agricultural sector. Considerable resources have also been allocated for roads, power, postal and rail services. While efforts were concentrated in the first two years on the preparation and elaboration of development projects, now the emphasis is shifting more to implementation and to project execution. The main factors which have acted as constraints on development are connected with administration, local finance and delays in negotiating the terms of aid with donor countries. The tendency of the development programme to drop behind the Plan targets is reflected in the Government's development expenditure during the first three years of the Plan. Preliminary estimates show that actual expenditure is expected to amount to about £U 36.7 million compared with the target £U 49.5 million during the three years. Also, a large proportion of the external finance offered has not been taken up. Only £U 9.8 million have been disbursed out of a total of £U 35.4 million committed and £U 41.9 million offered as development loans from abroad. The development expenditure estimates for 1969-70, however, show that at least part of the shortfall is likely to be made up in that year. A difficulty has been that some of the assistance offered, especially that from Communist countries, is in non-convertible currencies and projects suitable for this type of financing have been difficult to find. However, the aid offered in convertible currencies, most of which came from Commonwealth countries, has been committed to projects in the current Five-Year Plan.

The amount of gross financial aid provided by other Commonwealth countries to Uganda in 1968 was only £1.5 million (at pre-devaluation rates of exchange) and far lower than in the previous year when substantial sums were drawn against loans. In fact, taking into account debt servicing, Uganda paid out more than it received. The grant money from Canada was

used for general development and for agriculture while the loans were mostly for agriculture, transport, education, community projects and budgetary support and the investments were in industry, multi-projects and agriculture.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	1968	1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.					Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	-	-	-	3,380	990	990	-185	-185	180	495	37	1,481	2,386	2,386
Canada	14	21	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	287	336
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	38	43
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	14
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	11	12
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	(1)	(1)
Total	14	21	25	3,380	990	990	-185	-185	180	495	37	1,790	2,737	2,792

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,764	15,492	1,329	13,496	129	557	122	598	233	1,494	236	1,402
Canada	50	439	47	470	36	280	37	165	38	375	35	328
Australia	6	28	5	32	13	98	13	76	13	108	7	65
New Zealand	1	6	1	12	1	11	1	10	12	111	9	106
India	3	18	-	-	10	..	16	..	56	..	43	490
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
Total	1,824	15,983	1,382	14,010	189	(956)	191	(879)	354	(2,618)	330	2,391

Technical assistance expenditure by Commonwealth countries for Uganda, which had fallen heavily in 1967, showed some recovery in the following year when most of it was for the provision of experts. Although the total number of experts fell sharply, the amount of man-months they provided did not fall correspondingly as they spent, on average, longer on assignment. Of the experts, educational personnel formed the largest group totalling 760 and they were mainly in primary and secondary education (671) and technical and vocational training (52). Nevertheless, compared with 1967, there was a reduction of about 330 for this group. There were also a large number of operational personnel (606) but only 16 advisers. The main fields in which they operated were agriculture (127), health (120), power, transport and communications (145), public administration (59), economic planning (29) and social services (22). Apart from social services, the numbers in all these fields were lower than in 1967, the greatest reduction being recorded for power (down 38) and agriculture (down 22). The number of trainees financed by Commonwealth countries was about the same as in 1967 but there was a moderate decrease for students. The trainees went mainly on courses in public administration, education and industry although in each case the figures were lower than in 1967, but more went on courses in agriculture and health. The reduction for students was chiefly reflected in the number studying education.

ZAMBIA

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
				Gross		Net		Gross		Net	1967		1968	
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	1968	1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.					Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	9,997	714	714	840	17	17	-376	-376	350	1,048	703	3,574	4,306	4,306
Canada	19	60	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	154	180
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	48	56
New Zealand	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	13
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	9	10
<u>Total</u>	10,018	774	784	840	17	17	-376	-376	350	1,048	703	3,756	4,531	4,565

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	3,628	36,796	3,821	33,414	76	250	60	244	90	427	121	466
Canada	32	251	28	253	25	186	24	151	16	177	15	170
Australia	3	18	4	48	11	71	14	99	5	36	8	62
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	12	142	11	130
India	1	..	1	..	11	..	7	..	22	..	18	194
<u>Total</u>	3,664	(37,066)	3,854	33,715	123	(522)	107	(528)	145	(960)	173	1,022

The First National Development Plan aims at a real growth rate in the gross domestic product of more than 11 per cent per annum, with a considerably higher growth rate in sectors other than copper mining. It seems that, on average, real growth has been keeping pace with guidelines laid down in the Plan though the rise in prices has been somewhat in excess of that envisaged in the Plan. But, the considerable amount of contingency planning which became necessary since the launching of the Plan has led, in a number of instances, to delays in implementing planned projects. In view of the inflationary pressures the Government has decided that only those projects which are already in the pipeline will be continued and that emphasis in 1969 and 1970 will be on consolidation and preparation for the second Development Plan to be launched in 1971. Studies of various aspects of the economy are now being commissioned. Among these are surveys of the energy and transportation sectors and studies of hardwoods and selected river basins, the results of which will be used in the formulation of the Second Plan. Consultants have also prepared studies on the economies of five provinces and those of the remaining three are at present in various stages of progress.

In 1967, the total of gross financial assistance supplied to Zambia by other Commonwealth countries, virtually all of which comes from Britain, was exceptionally high. In 1968, when grant disbursements were small, the gross flow was only £1.8 million and, after allowing for repayments of capital and interest payments, the net flow was £1.1 million. Most of the grant disbursements in that year were for education while the whole of the investment by the C.D.C. was in the industrial sector.

A further large increase was recorded in 1968 in the value of technical assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries with the bulk being expended on expert services. In total, the number of experts increased by some 190 but the number of man-months of service they provided declined substantially compared with 1967. Of these experts, operational personnel accounted for 2,634 while advisers were only 29 in number. They were mainly in power, transport and communications (781), public administration (541), health (363), agriculture (250), economic planning (58) and social services (45). In comparison with 1967 substantial increases were recorded for public administration (up 224), power, transport and communications (up 131) and health (up 97) but the number of experts in agriculture declined by 94. Nearly 1,200 educational personnel were made available in 1968, almost 200 more than in the preceding year. The number of trainees financed fell in 1968 largely because the reduction in those attending public administration courses was not offset by the increase in those on power, transport and communications courses. However, the number of students financed showed a further substantial increase last year when more were studying engineering, medicine and education.

EUROPE

CYPRUS

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Technical assistance expenditure			
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-238	-238	96	134	134
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	5
<u>Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-238	-238	102	138	139

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	41	319	53	374	64	182	26	87	54	247	90	479
Canada	-	-	-	-	4	10	2	23	5	34	3	23
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<u>Total</u>	41	319	53	374	68	192	28	110	59	281	94	503

The Second Five Year Development Plan (1967-71) envisages a rise in G.D.P. of 7 per cent per year over the Plan period and this rate of growth is expected to raise the average per capita income to £335 in 1971 compared with £258 at the end of 1966. Trade occupies a strategic position in the economy and the fundamental objective of development policy is, therefore, to increase exports, reduce dependence on imports through import substitution, and expand the domestic sector of the economy. To achieve these objectives, the Second Development Plan has placed special emphasis on the development of four main sectors, namely agriculture, mining, manufacturing and tourism. At the same time, development of social and economic infrastructure is also stressed and this is expected to supplement the four main growth sectors besides providing new "growth-points" for other activities in the economy. There is also a need for improving the quality and the utilization of under-employed manpower resources in the economy and the provision of trained experts and operational personnel under technical assistance programmes is expected to play an important part in increasing the technical know-how and in introducing modern techniques in the agricultural and industrial sectors. Over the Plan period total investment is expected to increase by over £200 million of which the private sector is called upon to provide £136 million. Most of the development expenditure is expected to be met out of domestic resources and, so far, it has been possible to reduce the country's dependence on foreign financial assistance. It is forecast that only 9 per cent of the total sum involved will have to be met by foreign borrowings whereas in the First Five Year Plan period foreign credits amounting to 23 per cent of the total were required.

Cyprus has not received any financial assistance from other Commonwealth countries in the past two years and, in fact, paid £238,000 to Britain in 1968 as service payments on earlier loans. Expenditure on technical assistance by Commonwealth countries showed a further increase in 1968. The number of experts and advisers rose by 12, about the same increase as in 1967, as more help was given in education. An appreciable increase, the second in succession, was recorded in the number of students financed, largely because more were studying engineering and education. On the other hand, the number of trainees financed fell very sharply, the greatest reductions being in public administration, and power, transport and communications.

MALTA

The Second Five Year Development Plan (1964-69) terminated in 1969 and the third Five Year Development Plan is expected to be published soon. The long-term development aim is to create an alternative economic structure to meet the challenge set by the withdrawal of British defence establishments. The strategy is to diversify the economy by building up the manufacturing industry, tourism and agriculture sectors. The first two Plans have contributed towards the realization of this aim by comparatively heavy public outlays on infrastructure and by providing stimulants to individual initiative in terms of fiscal and financial inducements to attract private capital into development projects. The central challenge of the next Plan is to achieve a rate of economic growth high enough to absorb the new entrants into the labour market and the labour force rendered redundant in services' establishments, to reduce unemployment, and, the need to emigrate. It was not possible to make any contribution from ordinary revenues towards financing the capital budget during the Second Plan period and the finance for development has had to be found mainly from external sources.

In 1968 Britain provided Malta with about £6.7 million as grants and

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Technical assistance expenditure			
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	4,573	4,954	4,954	1,004	1,750	1,750	1,422	1,422	43	64	64
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	9
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
<u>Total</u>	4,573	4,954	4,954	1,004	1,750	1,750	1,422	1,422	57	72	73

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	32	312	41	361	44	99	39	112	47	229	51	325
Canada	-	-	-	-	6	24	4	10	6	72	6	54
Australia	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	32	312	41	361	52	130	44	123	53	301	57	379

loans, about £1.1 million more than in the previous year, but Malta paid to Britain some £330,000 as servicing of earlier loans. About two-thirds of the grants were project aid and were mainly for education, community projects, manufacturing and other industries, transport and agriculture. The main sectors, for which the loan money was drawn, were manufacturing and other industries, community projects, agriculture, forestry and fishing and transport. Small amounts were also allocated for housing and electricity generation and distribution.

There was an increase in technical assistance expenditure by Commonwealth supplying countries in 1968. The number of experts, virtually all teachers, increased by 9 while there was also a small rise in the number of students as more were studying education. On the other hand, the number of trainees financed declined mainly because fewer attended courses in health subjects.

AMERICA

GUYANA

The Development Programme for 1966-72 indicated a growth rate target of 5 to 6 per cent per annum and it appears that so far this is being largely achieved. The policies laid down in the Plan put great emphasis on diversification of output, development of managerial talent and other skills, opening up new land, improvement of infrastructure and creation of jobs for the fast growing population and labour force. Recently the emphasis has been

to an increasing extent on the directly productive sectors. Agriculture, including land development and modernization of the rice industry, primary industries like forestry and secondary industries based on agricultural materials are given high priorities, while considerable funds continue to be allocated for the infrastructure projects. Feasibility studies have been completed on a major project for a dam on the Mazaruni river for hydroelectricity. This would provide power for aluminium smelters and open up a large area for settlement.

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

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	1968	1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.					Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	659	957	957	758	452	452	-684	-684	80	689	523	172	205	205
Canada	306	292	340	251	397	463	397	463	-	-	-	129	119	140
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	6
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<u>Total</u>	965	1,249	1,297	1,009	849	915	-287	-221	80	689	523	306	330	352

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	79	730	60	518	20	233	80	337	38	233	39	284
Canada	43	338	16	116	51	273	31	164	27	284	32	327
Australia	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	2	12	4	31
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	78
<u>Total</u>	122	1,068	76	634	74	528	111	501	67	529	82	720

The gross flow of financial assistance to Guyana increased by around £730,000 in 1968 when the rise for grants and investments more than offset the decline for loans. However, the gross figure of nearly £2.8 million (at pre-devaluation rates of exchange) was nearly halved when allowance is made for capital repayments and interest payments on earlier loans and investments. Most of the grant disbursements last year were project aid, principally for education, while the non-project assistance was used for financing current imports. About two-thirds of the total loan disbursements were for financing

current imports while the project loans were for agriculture, forestry and fishing. The investments by C.D.C. were mainly in the energy and social infrastructure sectors.

The value of technical assistance supplied by Commonwealth countries showed a small increase in 1968. The total number of experts was markedly reduced and, of the total, 17 assisted in the educational field, 15 in health, 17 in power, transport and communications and 13 in economic planning. The number of trainees financed increased appreciably, the main subjects of courses in 1968 being public administration (47), power, transport and communications (24), social services (14) and education (8). There was also a rise for students financed as appreciable numbers were studying education (24), economics (15), engineering (11) and natural sciences (10).

BRITISH HONDURAS

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
				Gross		Net		Gross		Net	1967	1968		
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1967	1968	1968	1967		1968		
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.					Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	1,529	1,651	1,651	215	213	213	143	143	4	-	-16	143	148	148
Canada	26	71	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	53	61
Total	1,555	1,722	1,733	215	213	213	143	143	4	-	-16	198	201	209

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	51	491	62	574	18	72	17	62	31	154	34	208
Canada	5	47	4	41	26	126	23	103	28	243	28	256
Total	56	538	66	615	44	198	40	165	59	397	62	464

The objectives of the Seven Year Development Plan 1964-70 are to increase the national income, to expand employment opportunities, to balance the recurrent budget and provide a surplus for capital formation, and to raise the level of exports. Expansion in the agriculture sector is the basic theme underlying most of the development effort. It is also intended to improve transportation, communication and other economic and social facilities. Most of the capital projects are financed by the Development and Welfare Funds from Britain.

The amount of financial assistance made available by Commonwealth countries to British Honduras increased slightly in 1968 as the figure for

grants rose. Most of the grant disbursements were for multi-projects, transport, education and agriculture, forestry and fishing while the loans were used principally for transport with small amounts allocated to agriculture.

Technical assistance expenditure remained about the same as in 1967. The number of experts showed an appreciable increase. Only a small number were assisting in the educational field but 21 were working in the health sector and 16 in public administration. The numbers of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries was only slightly less at 40 and of these 21 were on courses in public administration, 5 in agriculture and 4 in industry, mining and handicrafts. There was a small rise in the total of students financed and, of this, education was the main subject accounting for 28.

JAMAICA

The First Development Plan which covered the period 1963-68 aimed at systematically utilising the country's resources so as to promote economic viability and social and cultural development and integration. Over half the expenditure was earmarked for social and community services and about two-fifths for the economic services. Recently an increasing emphasis has been placed on special employment creating programmes, while considerable sums have been spent on developing the tourist industry. Jamaica needs substantial amounts of foreign funds on soft and concessional terms and follows a cautious policy regarding commercial loans and investment. It is the intention of the Government to relate the foreign debt servicing to the foreign exchange earnings in a proportion of 2.6 per cent.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
				Gross		Net		Gross	Net	1967	1968	1967	1968	
	1967	1968		1968		1967	1968						1968	Pre-D.	Post-D.
		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.							
Britain	26	-	-	-	-	-	-183	-183	1,114	3,320	1,911	333	260	260
Canada	45	159	186	332	633	738	633	738	-	-	-	194	236	275
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Total	71	159	186	332	633	738	450	555	1,114	3,320	1,911	529	497	536

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	107	983	105	879	38	112	53	181	84	440	82	505
Canada	23	127	40	377	51	364	42	328	55	553	55	501
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22	2	19
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-
Total	130	1,110	145	1,256	89	476	95	509	142	1,027	139	1,025

The total gross financial flow, i.e. grants, loans and investments, from Britain and Canada, at £4.1 million (at pre-devaluation rates of exchange), in 1968 was over two and a half times the previous year's figure. However, as Jamaica made substantial payments on earlier loans and investments, the net flow was only £2.5 million. All the grant money provided in 1968 was used for financing current imports while the loans went for transport and communications, education and housing. Investments by C.D.C. went chiefly to the energy sector and social infrastructure but some also went to industry and transport.

Technical assistance expenditure by the supplying countries fell slightly last year. The total of advisers and other experts increased when 30 were engaged in the power, transport and communications sector, 20 in health, 15 in public administration, 12 in agriculture and 12 in economic planning. There were also 36 personnel assisting in the educational field. Compared with 1967, the increase was mainly reflected in the number of teachers but there were also more experts in public administration. The main fields for the higher number of trainees financed were public administration (31), power, transport and communications (25), industry, mining and handicraft (15), and social services (10). On the other hand, the number of students financed showed little change; of the 1968 total, the main fields were education (47), economics (14), engineering (13), medical sciences (9), and agriculture (7).

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	1968	1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.					Pre-D.	Post-D.
Britain	-	-	-	292	275	275	211	211	291	280	-435	156	164	164
Canada	-	50	59	529	277	323	277	323	-	-	-	241	209	244
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1
<u>Total</u>	-	50	59	821	552	598	488	534	291	280	-435	406	380	416

Number and Man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	27	221	19	139	21	69	15	73	81	431	63	452
Canada	55	483	43	339	26	157	25	134	41	460	46	342
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22	3	24
New Zealand	1	12	1	12	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	2	..	-	-	1	..	7	74
<u>Total</u>	83	716	63	490	49	(228)	41	210	125	(921)	119	892

For the period 1964-68 public sector development expenditure is estimated at \$TT 305.6 million as compared with the Second Five-Year Plan target of \$320.6 million. While the Plan targets came fairly near realisation in industry, telephones and agriculture, the main shortfalls were in highways, education, housing, ports and harbours. The main reasons for the failure to achieve some targets were delays in negotiating project financing from external sources, delays in project formulation, delays in administrative procedures, especially those concerned with tendering, and shortage of trained manpower.

The Third Five Year Plan covering the period 1969-73 projects a 4.2 per cent rate of growth in real gross domestic product. The total public sector development expenditure is planned at \$TT 375 million, 70 per cent of which will be for economic purposes and 30 per cent for social. In the "productive" sectors agriculture, fisheries and forestry, petroleum, industry and tourism will absorb 25 per cent of the total expenditure. Local sources are expected to provide 62 per cent of the total funds required, the rest coming from foreign loans and aid. The long-run strategy set out in the Plan is to develop by the early 1980's a more diversified economy, with considerably more economic decision-making being located internally, and with full employment. Diversification is to be achieved through a break-through in domestic agriculture, livestock and fishing production while raising the yields of the traditional export crops such as sugar, cocoa and citrus, through the development and exports of manufactures, and through expansion of the tourist industry.

The gross total of financial aid provided by Commonwealth countries fell appreciably in 1968 mainly because drawings against loans were reduced. As there were considerable payments to Britain in respect of earlier investments, the net flow of assistance amounted to little more than £100,000. Most of the loan money was used for transport and agriculture although manufacturing industry and housing also received small amounts. The new investment by C.D.C. in 1968 was in social infrastructure and industry.

Technical assistance expenditure by the supplying countries declined further in 1968 as a result of lower outlays by Canada. In total, the number of advisers and other experts, at 63, was 20 less than in 1967 as educational personnel fell by 8 to 35 while fewer assisted in the other main fields. The number of trainees financed was also less than in the previous year and in 1968 the main subjects of courses were public administration (16), social sciences (9), health (5) and power, transport and communications (4). There was a decline in the number of students financed, when the main subjects were education (31), social sciences (23), natural sciences (18), medical sciences (12), economics (10) and agriculture (6).

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

All six countries, which together form the Associated States of the Eastern Caribbean, are heavily dependent on agriculture and the export income of a number of them comes predominantly from one crop. As a result, their development aims include the diversification of agriculture as well as an improvement in health facilities, water and electricity supplies, and educational standards to meet the needs of growing populations. As the islands also hope to increase their income from tourism, another aim is to improve the infrastructure, in particular roads, harbours and airports. All the countries are very dependent on financial and technical assistance from outside sources.

There were substantial increases in grant disbursements to Antigua and Dominica and a moderate increase in the case of St. Vincent, whereas grants to the other three islands, namely, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Kitts fell slightly last year. The greater part of the total in most cases, with the exception of Antigua and St. Lucia, was non-project aid and was used for budgetary support purposes. Project grants were mainly in the fields of education, transport, agriculture, health and community projects. Antigua also received £63,000 and £22,000 for energy resources and multi-projects respectively. Gross loans to all the six islands fell in 1968 especially in the case of Antigua where this fall was substantial. Net receipts from loans, however, were negative in all cases because of debt payments to Britain on past loans. These were especially marked for Grenada and Antigua, whose servicing payments amounted to £108,000 and £60,000 respectively. Dominica and Grenada received only nominal amounts of loan money and the £21,000 provided to Antigua was for the transport sector.

£ thousand

Receiving country	Grants			Loans						Investments			Technical assistance expenditure		
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	1968	1967	1968		
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.					Pre-D.	Post-D.	
	Antigua	196	380	384	707	21	21	- 39	-39	-	40	2	143	126	140
Dominica	552	658	664	2	1	1	-	-	86	-	-36	73	61	63	
Grenada	671	614	614	6	2	2	-106	-106	63	-	-16	91	110	120	
St. Lucia	335	300	307	2	-	-	-4	-4	65	301	279	103	152	159	
St. Kitts	474	353	354	3	-	-	- 11	-11	-	-	-	56	79	82	
St. Vincent	713	741	743	-	-	-	-1	-1	164	-	-26	154	118	134	

Number and Man-months financed in year

Receiving country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Antigua	30	217	31	224	38	228	36	213	51	453	44	390
Dominica	16	149	15	125	25	108	23	105	27	207	24	175
Grenada	21	206	20	133	12	63	16	82	40	301	44	378
St. Lucia	35	252	27	209	20	98	21	84	34	159	35	299
St. Kitts	22	193	24	179	13	68	8	33	26	198	28	231
St. Vincent	29	227	33	245	33	196	35	170	45	363	46	343

Only two countries received gross investments in 1968 as opposed to four in the previous year. Antigua received £40,000 for the transport sector and St. Lucia, whose share increased substantially, got £301,000 of which £126,000 was for social infrastructure, £90,000 for multi-projects and £80,000 for energy resources. Debt payments by all countries to Britain on past investments were quite large.

Whereas technical assistance expenditure fell in some islands it increased slightly in others. In most cases it was more or less equally distributed between students and trainees and experts and there was a large amount under "other". The total number of advisers and experts remained

more or less the same as in 1967 for all islands except for St. Lucia where they fell and St. Vincent where the numbers increased slightly. Most experts were of the operational personnel type and there were slightly fewer of them in 1968 compared with 1967 for all islands, except St. Kitts. The number of advisers (non-educational) also fell, with the exception of Antigua and St. Kitts where the number remained the same and St. Vincent where they increased from 4 to 8 although man-months were fewer. Most advisers were in public administration and social sciences. St. Vincent also received 3 each in economic planning and agriculture. As to operational personnel they were in the fields of public administration, health, agriculture and power, transport and communications. Personnel in education who were mainly in primary and secondary education, teacher training and vocational training increased in numbers for all islands.

Both trainees and students fell slightly in the case of Antigua and Dominica, whereas their numbers in Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent increased. In the case of St. Kitts there was a moderately large fall in the number of trainees but students increased slightly in number. Trainees were largely in public administration, industry, mining and handicraft, and social services and some in trade and banking. Antigua and St. Vincent also received 4 and 1 traineeships respectively in economic planning. The largest number of students was in education. Other main fields in which scholarships were provided were economics, natural sciences, social sciences, engineering and medicine and some in agriculture.

OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES IN AMERICA

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

In the case of Barbados, Cayman Island, Turks and Caicos and Virgin Islands, grant disbursements in 1968 increased substantially whereas in the case of Falkland Islands and Montserrat there were moderately large reductions. Montserrat, Turks and Caicos and Virgin Islands, however, continued to receive the largest sums. Project grants to all the eight islands were mainly for education, health and transport. Montserrat, Turks and Caicos and Virgin Islands also received appreciable sums for budgetary support purposes.

Canada provided substantial project loans amounting to £795,000 (at pre-devaluation rates of exchange) to Bahamas and £22,000 (at pre-devaluation rates of exchange) to Barbados. In the case of the latter they were for agriculture, forestry and fishing whereas loans to Bahamas have not been specified. Barbados also received a small amount of investment from Britain in the same field.

Technical assistance expenditure rose very slightly for all islands except for Barbados and Bermuda where it fell by small amounts. The greater part in all cases was for experts although Barbados and Montserrat received large amounts for students and trainees. Assistance came mainly from Britain; Canada, however, was the major contributor to Barbados. Whereas numbers of advisers and experts rose or were unchanged, man-months were less than in the previous year, with the exception of Virgin Islands. Most experts were of the operational personnel type and were mainly in power,

transport and communications, health, agriculture and public administration. There were also a large number of educational personnel, whose numbers increased slightly in most cases, who were in the fields of primary and secondary education, teacher training and technical and vocational training. Most personnel, totalling 37 in number, in primary and secondary education were in the Falkland Islands.

£ thousand

Receiving country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
				Gross		Net		Gross		Net	1967	1968		
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968		1963	1967	1968
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.			Pre-D.			Post-D.
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	795	927	795	927	-	-	-	16	19	20
Barbados	30	80	80	-	22	25	22	25	-	4	4	175	166	181
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	13	13
Cayman Is.	26	100	100	277	-	-	-8	-8	-	-	-4	20	39	40
Falkland Is.	61	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	19	19
Montserrat	348	300	306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	60	65
Turks & Caicos Is.	227	347	347	-	-	-	-2	-2	-	-	-	24	35	35
Virgin Is.	251	348	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	36	37

Number and Man-months financed in year

Receiving country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Bahamas	1	12	1	3	7	17	37	215	18	84	21	107
Barbados	61	590	61	487	50	306	19	78	81	503	99	701
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	3	29	3	22
Cayman Is.	13	140	20	125	2	9	2	14	6	47	7	56
Falkland Is.	68	673	72	612	-	-	-	-	2	9	3	26
Montserrat	19	179	19	133	8	54	12	71	18	154	20	176
Turks & Caicos Is.	18	174	24	167	-	-	-	-	6	55	5	45
Virgin Is.	13	137	21	161	3	12	2	9	12	69	14	99

The number of students and trainees in most cases remained more or less unchanged; the main exceptions being Bahamas where trainees increased sharply, Barbados where there was a substantial fall in trainees but a moderately large increase in the number of students, and Bermuda which received no traineeships in 1968. Most students were in education and some were in social sciences, economics and engineering. Trainees were mainly in public administration and some were also in industry, mining and handicraft power, transport and communications, trade and banking and social services.

OCEANIA

FIJI, SOLOMON ISLANDS AND NEW HEBRIDES

Apart from Papua and New Guinea, these three countries receive most of the intra-Commonwealth aid to Oceania, and the greater part is provided by Britain.

£ thousand

Receiving country	Grants			Loans				Investments			Technical assistance expenditure			
				Gross		Net		Gross		Net				
	1967	1968		1967	1968		1968		1967	1968	1968	1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.					Pre-D.	Post-D.
Fiji	604	1,158	1,205	-	-	-	-166	-166	6	-	-10	423	1,155	1,199
Solomon Is.	1,390	1,707	1,707	-	23	23	23	23	1	14	14	428	756	758
New Hebrides	529	728	728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	208	210

Number and Man-months financed in year

Receiving country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
	Fiji	458	4,794	446	4,854	35	201	44	322	92	650	96	634
Solomon Is.	294	3,159	315	3,319	14	90	11	77	21	156	18	89
New Hebrides	68	667	79	816	8	71	6	28	8	57	9	43

Grant disbursements to Fiji almost doubled in 1968. The greater part of the total was provided by Britain (almost £880,000) as project aid for transport, agriculture, forestry and fishing, and education. There was also a small amount for housing. The remainder comprised non-project grants by Australia for financing current imports. In 1968 Fiji paid £176,000 to Britain as servicing payments on past loans and investments. There was nearly a three-fold increase in technical assistance expenditure, which in 1968 exceeded £1.1 million (at pre-devaluation rates of exchange) with Britain contributing most of it (£800,000) and followed by Australia with £280,000; there was also a small amount from India. The greater part of the expenditure, amounting to £700,000, was on experts while that on students and trainees amounted to £82,000. Most of Australia's contribution to technical assistance was for equipment.

There was a slight fall in the number of advisers and experts compared with 1967 although man-months rose slightly. There were moderate increases in the number of advisers and educational personnel but these rises did not offset the large fall in operational personnel. Most experts and students and trainees (who increased in number slightly) were in the fields of public administration, power, transport and communications, agriculture, health and education. There were also some operational personnel and students in the field of economics and medicine. Most educational personnel were in primary and secondary education, technical and vocational training and administration.

Grant disbursements to the Solomon Islands and New Hebrides increased moderately in 1968. The greater part of the total in the case of both countries was non-project aid and used for budgetary support. Project grants were mainly for education, housing, health, multi-projects, transport and communications and agriculture, forestry and fishing. Loan and investment disbursements to the Solomon Islands were for agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Technical assistance expenditure showed a marked increase in both cases. Most of it was for experts and a comparatively small amount was for students and trainees. The fields of activity for the experts and the courses of study for trainees and students were similar to those for Fiji.

APPENDIX I

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPERTS, TRAINEES AND STUDENTS

The classifications used in obtaining information from governments and in compiling the statistical statements covering experts, trainees and students are given below:

A. Classification of Trainees, Operational Personnel and Advisers by Field of Activity

1. Economic planning, surveys, etc.

- (a) Economic planning and policy (preparation of development programmes, central banking, monetary and fiscal policy, etc.).
- (b) Statistics (all kinds - general economic, national income, agriculture, etc.).
- (c) Economic surveys and pre-investment studies (surveys preliminary to preparation of development programmes and projects and not including fresh surveys of physical resources).
- (d) Surveys of natural resources.
- (e) Cartography, mapping, aerial surveys and photogrammetry.
- (f) Demography and manpower studies.

2. Public Administration

Including public safety and justice.

3. Development of Public Utilities; Power, Transport and Communication

- (a) Power production and distribution
- (b) Atomic energy.
- (c) Transport and communication.
- (d) Telecommunication, including development of mass media (radio, television, etc.).
- (e) Civil aviation.
- (f) Meteorology.
- (g) Other public utilities, including water works, etc.

4. Industry, Mining and Handicraft
 - (a) Manufacturing industries.
 - (b) Engineering and construction.
 - (c) Mining.
 - (d) Productivity, including management, automation, accountancy, business finance and investment.
 - (e) Cottage industries and handicraft.
5. Trade, Banking, Insurance, Publishing and Tourism
 - (a) Trade promotion, including marketing, distribution, advertising and market research (excluding trade promotion in agricultural products).
 - (b) Co-operatives (excluding agricultural and housing co-operatives).
 - (c) Insurance and banking.
 - (d) Publishing, including journalism, printing and photography.
 - (e) Tourism.
6. Agriculture
 - (a) Land and water use, farm machinery and tools.
 - (b) Crop production and protection.
 - (c) Animal production.
 - (d) Veterinary medicine and disease control.
 - (e) Agricultural economics.
 - (f) Trade promotion in agricultural products, including marketing, distribution, advertising and market research.
 - (g) Agricultural co-operatives.
 - (h) Agricultural extension.
 - (i) Home economics and nutrition.
 - (j) Forestry.
 - (k) Fishing.
 - (l) Other agriculture.

7. Health Services
 - (a) Public health administration.
 - (b) Malaria and insect control.
 - (c) Other disease control.
 - (d) Maternal and child health.
 - (e) Nursing, including nursing education and training.
 - (f) Other health services, including birth control, health demonstration areas and environmental sanitation.
 - (g) Medical education and training.
8. Education

(This item applies only to Trainees).
9. Social Services and Labour Relations
 - (a) Housing, including housing co-operatives (excluding construction).
 - (b) Community development.
 - (c) Town and country planning.
 - (d) Industrial relations, labour legislation, trade unions, etc.
 - (e) Social welfare, social security and other social services.
10. Other and unspecified

B. Classification of Students by Field of Study

1. Humanities: Archeology, history, languages, letters, library science, philosophy, psychology, theology and similar subjects.
2. Education: Education, pedagogy, physical education.
3. Fine Arts: Architecture, drawing, music, painting, sculpture, speech and dramatic arts and similar subjects.
4. Law:
5. Social Sciences: Diplomacy, ethnology, geography, home economics, international relations, journalism, political science, public administration, social welfare, sociology.
6. Economics and related subjects: Economics, banking, business administration, commerce, statistics and similar subjects.
7. Natural Sciences: Astronomy, bacteriology, biochemistry, biology, botany, chemistry, entomology, geology, geophysics, mathematics, meteorology, mineralogy, physics, zoology and similar subjects.
8. Engineering: Applied sciences, construction, geodesy, metallurgy, mining, surveying, technology, textiles, and similar subjects.
9. Medical Sciences: Anatomy, dentistry, medicine, midwifery, nursing, optometry, osteopathy, pharmacy, physiotherapy, public health and similar subjects.
10. Agriculture: Dairying, fisheries, forestry, horticulture, rural science, veterinary medicine, and similar subjects.
11. Other and unclassified:

APPENDIX II

NOTES ON STATISTICS AND STATISTICAL STATEMENTS

1. General. - The Statistical Statements and other Tables in this Report may be incomplete and subject to revision. The information has been primarily derived from replies by the aid supplying countries to a questionnaire sent to all governments; in all, nineteen countries sent statistical replies but only seven provided memoranda covering development policies. Where statistical data provided by recipient countries differ from those given by supplying countries, the latter have been used.
2. Area coverage. - The Commonwealth has been defined as self-governing members of the Commonwealth and associated and dependent territories as at December 1968. Where necessary, adjustments have been made to the figures given for earlier years to ensure comparability.
3. Exchange rates. - In order to enable the financial information for 1968 to be compared with that for earlier years, it has been necessary to give this data in two ways, one showing national currencies converted to sterling at pre-devaluation rates of exchange and the other at post-devaluation rates of exchange. The column headings in the tables have been abbreviated to read "pre-devaluation" and "post-devaluation" or "Pre-D." and "Post-D." Figures for 1967 were converted at the rates in force prior to devaluation on 18th November in that year.

The data given below show exchange rates in national currency units per one pound sterling before and after devaluation of the latter.

	<u>Before devaluation</u>	<u>After devaluation</u>
Canada	£1=\$C 3.0270	£1=\$C 2.5946
Australia, Papua-New Guinea, British Solomon Island, Nauru	£1=\$A 2.5	£1=\$A 2.1429
New Zealand	£1=\$NZ 2.0137	£1=\$NZ 2.1429
India	£1=Rs. 21.0	£1=Rs. 18.0
Pakistan	£1=Rs. 13.3333	£1=Rs. 11.1885
Ceylon	£1=Rs. 13.3333	£1=Rs. 14.2857
Malaysia	£1=\$M 8.5714	£1=\$M 7.3469
Singapore	£1=\$S 8.5714	£1=\$S 7.3469
Hong Kong	£1=\$HK 16.0	£1=\$HK 14.5455
Ghana	£1=New Ce 2.8571	£1=New Ce 2.4490
Nigeria	£1=£N 1	£1=£N 0.8571
Sierra Leone	£1=Le 2	£1=Le 2
The Gambia	£1=£G 1	£1=£G 1
Zambia	£1=£Z 1	£1=£Z 0.8571
Malawi	£1=£M 1	£1=£M 1
Rhodesia	£1=£R 1	£1=£R 0.8571
Kenya	£1=20 shg.K.	£1=17.1429 shg.K.
Uganda	£1=20 shg.U.	£1=17.1429 shg.U.
Tanzania	£1=20 shg.T.	£1=17.1429 shg.T.

	<u>Before devaluation</u>	<u>After devaluation</u>
Botswana	£1=R 2	£1=R 1.7143
Lesotho	£1=R 2	£1=R 1.7143
Swaziland	£1=R 2	£1=R 1.7143
Mauritius	£1=Rs. 13.3333	£1=Rs. 13.3333
Cyprus	£1=£C 1	£1=£C 1
Malta	£1=£M 1	£1=£M 1
Jamaica	£1=£J 1	£1=£J 1
Trinidad and Tobago	£1=\$TT 4.8	£1=\$TT 4.8
Guyana	£1=\$G 4.8	£1=\$G 4.8
Barbados	£1=\$EC 4.8	£1=\$EC 4.8
British Honduras	£1=\$BH 4.0	£1=\$BH 4.0
Bahamas	£1=\$B 2.8571	£1=\$B 2.4490
Leeward Is. and Windward Is.	£1=\$EC 4.8	£1=\$EC 4.8
Brunei	£1=\$B 8.5714	£1=\$B 7.3469
Fiji	£1=£F 1.11	£1=£F 1.045
Seychelles	£1=Rs. 13.3333	£1=Rs. 13.3333

4. Rounding. - The addition of individual items in columns does not necessarily add to the totals given owing to rounding.
5. Conventional signs. - The following symbols have been used:

- nil or negligible
- .. not available
- () figures in brackets are either incomplete or Secretariat estimates.

STATEMENT I (PART I)

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY SUPPLYING COUNTRIES

£ thousand

			Britain	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	India	Pakistan	Singapore	Total			
										1968			
										1967	Post-D.		
Grants	1967	Pre-D.	50,123	38,690	37,918	(2,035)	-	-	-	(128,766)	108,114	118,566	
	1968	Post-D.	42,667	23,207	40,241	1,999	-	-	-	-	88,715	103,245	107,556
Loans	1967	Pre-D.	73,706	14,694	-	-	315	-	-	-	8,564	11,691	11,691
	1968	Post-D.	77,355	25,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,438)	(42,184)	(43,416)
Investments	1967	Pre-D.	8,564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	Post-D.	11,691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenditure on technical assistance	1967	Pre-D.	28,731	5,010	1,805 ^a	433	454	(3)	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	Post-D.	34,008	5,423	1,917 ^a	597	213	(12)	14	17	(262,483)	(265,233)	(281,228)
<u>Total gross</u>	1967	Pre-D.	161,124	58,394	39,723	(2,468)	769	(3)	-	-	(262,483)	(265,233)	(281,228)
	1968	Post-D.	165,720	54,520	42,158	2,596	213	(12)	14	17	(262,483)	(265,233)	(281,228)
Amortization and interest received on loans	1967	Pre-D.	40,385	991	-	-	336	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	Post-D.	40,385	1,156	-	-	393	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization and interest received on investments	1967	Pre-D.	11,963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	Post-D.	11,963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Net</u>	1967	Pre-D.	113,372	53,529	42,158	2,596	-123	(12)	14	17	(262,483)	(265,233)	(281,228)
	1968	Post-D.	113,372	62,447	49,185	2,445	-147	(12)	17	17	(262,483)	(265,233)	(281,228)

^a Excluding expenditure for Papua and New Guinea.

STATEMENT I (PART 2)
ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY SUPPLYING COUNTRIES

£ thousand

		Britain	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	India	Pakistan	Singapore	Other countries ^b	Total	
										1967	1968
Advisers and other experts (non-educational) ^a	1967	10,800 107,140	210 1,571	57 262	23 206	16 ^b 150	-	-	11 125	11,117 109,454	
	1968	10,023 89,993	211 1,700	51 274	21 203	30 (181)	-	-	8 59		10,344 92,410
Educational experts ^a	1967	5,731 49,175	590 5,169	52 468	24 216	2 14	-	-	-	6,399 55,042	
	1968	5,781 55,692	514 4,416	51 434	11 119	-	-	-	-		6,357 60,661
Trainees	1967	2,087 8,021	1,037 6,805	572 3,689	(311)	166	(2)	-	(13)	(4,188) (21,394)	
	1968	1,974 8,530	852 5,482	633 4,294	244 1,916	312 500	19 90	17 74	.. -		4,051 (20,886)
Students	1967	3,893 24,658	1,282 12,781	884 8,992	(665)	287	(18)	-	(12)	(7,041) (56,371)	
	1968	4,283 26,026	1,219 11,093	1,003 10,058	(500) (5,152)	342 3,691	17 153	21 248	3 28		7,388 56,449

^a Excluding volunteers.

^b Incomplete figures.

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

£ thousand

Regions	Supplying country	Grants				Investments				Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.69	
		1967	1968		Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.69 Pre-D.	Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.69 Post-D.	Gross		Amortization and interest		Net
			Pre-D.	Post-D.			1967	1968			
America	Britain Canada Total	6,099 679 6,778	6,927 874 7,801	3,615 2,003 5,618	3,615 2,003 5,618	1,870 - 1,870	4,713 - 4,713	2,448 - 2,448	2,265 - 2,265	10,825 - 10,825	
Europe	Britain	5,178	5,223	25,468	25,468	140	-	54	-54	-	
Africa	Britain Canada Australia New Zealand Total	28,549 1,316 - 2 29,867	19,815 1,195 90 - 21,100	5,467 1,126 - - 6,432	5,467 1,126 - - 6,432	5,066 - - - 5,066	4,315 - - - 4,315	6,443 - - - 6,443	-2,128 - - - -2,128	15,274 - - - 15,274	
Asia	Britain Canada Australia New Zealand India Total	7,347 36,695 2,918 333 - 47,293	7,275 21,262 4,267 360 - 33,164	22,630 17,208 4,924 1,165 - 45,927	22,630 17,208 4,924 1,165 - 45,927	1,477 - - - - 1,477	2,649 - - - - 2,649	3,006 - - - - 3,006	-357 - - - - -357	2,918 - - - - 2,918	
Oceania	Britain Australia New Zealand Total	2,869 35,000 (1,700) (39,569)	3,849 35,884 1,639 41,372	4,125 (40,000) - (44,125)	4,125 (40,000) - (44,125)	7 - - 7	14 - - 14	10 - - 10	4 - - 4	110 - - 110	
Unallocated	Britain	81	CR422	422	422	4	-	1	-1	-	
Totals	Britain Canada Australia New Zealand India	50,123 38,690 37,918 (2,035) -	42,667 23,207 40,241 1,999 -	61,727 19,891 (44,924) 1,165 -	61,727 23,206 (51,744) 1,094 -	8,564 - - - -	11,691 - - - -	11,963 - - - -	-272 - - - -	29,127 - - - -	
Grand Total		(128,766)	108,114	(127,707)	(137,771)	8,564	11,691	11,962	-272	29,127	

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

£ thousand

Region	Supplying country	Loans										Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.69	
		Gross		Amortization and interest		Net		1968		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.
		1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968				
		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.				
America	Britain	2,262	964	1,648	1,648	-684	1,648	-684	-684	2,547	2,547	2,547	2,547
	Canada	1,112	2,476	-	-	2,124	-	2,124	2,476	430	430	501	501
	Total	3,374	3,088	1,648	1,648	1,440	1,648	1,440	1,792	2,977	2,977	3,048	3,048
Europe	Britain	1,204	1,804	596	596	1,208	596	1,208	1,208	9,241	9,241	9,241	9,241
	Total	17,844	22,505	11,139	11,139	11,366	11,139	11,366	11,366	32,405	32,405	32,405	32,405
Africa	Britain	604	1,050	-	-	901	-	901	1,050	-	-	-	-
	Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	Total	18,448	23,406	11,139	11,139	12,267	11,139	12,267	12,416	32,405	32,405	32,405	32,405
	Britain	52,255	52,058	26,826	26,826	25,232	26,826	25,232	25,232	101,622	101,622	101,622	101,622
	Canada	12,978	22,865	991	1,156	21,874	1,156	21,874	25,519	14,591	14,591	17,023	17,023
	India	315	-	336	393	-336	393	-336	-393	-	-	-	-
	Total	65,548	74,923	28,153	28,375	46,770	28,375	46,770	50,358	116,213	116,213	118,665	118,665
Oceania	Britain	141	23	177	177	-154	177	-154	-154	-	-	-	-
	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	74	70	70
	Total	141	23	177	177	-154	177	-154	-154	74	74	70	70
Totals	Britain	73,706	77,355	40,385	40,385	36,970	40,385	36,970	36,970	145,817	145,817	145,817	145,817
	Canada	14,694	25,890	991	1,156	24,899	1,156	24,899	29,045	15,021	15,021	17,524	17,524
	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	74	70	70
	India	315	-	336	393	-336	393	-336	-393	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		88,715	103,245	41,712	41,934	61,533	41,934	61,533	65,622	160,912	160,912	163,411	163,411

STATEMENT III

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

£ thousand

	Grants						Loans						Investments			Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.69.	
	1968		Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.69.		1967		Gross 1968		Net 1968		Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.69.		Gross 1967	Net 1968	Gross 1968		
	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.		Post-D.
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967		1968
<u>America</u>																	
Antigua	196	380	384	276	276	707	21	21	-39	-39	CR 1	CR 1	-	40	-	10	
Bahamas	33	80	80	CR 64	CR 61	-	795	927	795	927	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bermuda	-	-	-	105	105	277	22	25	22	25	-	-	-	4	4	-	
Cayman Is.	26	100	100	587	587	-	-	-	-8	-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dominica	552	658	664	661	661	2	1	1	-	-	CR 1	CR 1	-	-	-	-	
Grenada	671	614	614	216	216	6	2	2	-106	-106	CR 2	CR 2	-	-	-	-	
Honduras (Br.)	1,555	1,722	1,733	721	724	215	213	213	143	143	65	65	-	-	-	63	
Jamaica	71	159	186	33	39	332	633	738	450	555	-	-	1,114	1,320	1,911	2,229	
Montserrat	348	300	306	122	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Kitts	474	353	354	206	206	3	-	-	-11	-11	3	3	-	-	-	-	
St. Lucia	335	300	307	754	828	2	-	-	-4	-4	-	-	65	301	279	604	
St. Vincent	713	741	743	328	331	821	552	598	488	534	113	113	164	280	-26	1,763	
Trinidad and Tobago	-	50	59	81	81	-	-	-	-2	-2	3	3	-	-	-	-	
Turks and Caicos Is.	227	347	347	122	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	79	79	1,763	
Virgin Is.	251	348	348	1,572	1,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
General W. Indies (Br.)	300	242	245	240	252	1,009	849	915	-287	-287	2,777	2,848	80	689	523	4,393	
Guyana	965	1,249	1,297	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Falkland Is.	61	34	34	5,333	5,618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Total America</u>	6,778	7,677	7,801	5,333	5,618	3,374	3,088	3,440	1,440	1,792	2,977	3,048	1,870	4,713	2,265	10,825	
<u>Europe</u>																	
Cyprus	605	269	269	1,471	1,471	-	54	54	-238	-238	1,773	1,773	-	-	-	-	
Gibraltar	4,573	4,954	4,954	23,997	23,997	1,004	1,750	1,750	1,422	1,422	71	71	140	-	-54	-	
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Total Europe</u>	5,178	5,223	5,223	25,468	25,468	1,204	1,804	1,804	1,208	1,208	9,241	9,241	140	-	-54	-	
<u>Africa</u>																	
The Gambia	475	13	14	90	90	27	1,007	1,007	1,004	1,004	2,660	2,660	-	-	-	-	
Ghana	740	706	823	17	19	30	5,083	5,083	4,639	4,639	2,984	2,984	600	579	-	-	
Nigeria	1,166	1,325	1,384	3,085	3,228	3,085	4,174	4,174	1,329	1,329	10,668	10,668	279	31	-538	2,583	
Sierra Leone	30	3	4	-	-	547	383	383	-211	-211	817	817	155	-	-187	185	
General W. Africa	265	340	343	96	102	3,627	5,321	5,321	2,609	2,609	8,837	8,837	1,965	1,248	11	6,496	
Kenya	258	84	99	65	71	599	393	458	-77	-77	694	694	3	66	-555	503	
Tanzania	14	21	25	CR 2	CR 2	3,380	990	990	-185	-185	2,462	2,462	180	495	37	3,380	
Uganda	-	-	-	21	21	1,899	639	639	-675	-675	195	195	-	-	-	-	
General-Kenya, Uganda Tanzania	61	7	7	21	21	1,899	639	639	-675	-675	195	195	-	-	-	1,550	

Contd.....

STATEMENT III - (Continued)
ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

£ thousand

	Grants				Loans				Investments				Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.69.	
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968			Net 1968
	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.		
	Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.69.		Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.69.		Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.69.		Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.69.		Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.69.		Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.69.			
<u>Africa - continued</u>														
Botswana	4,395	5,239	CR 77	77	443	138	138	6	245	245	326	-	-186	-
Lesotho	3,538	3,914	1,069	1,073	278	119	119	78	90	90	1,273	625	-664	-
Swaziland	2,517	2,231	161	161	248	501	501	272	135	135	-	-	-	-
General-Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	201	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	4,200	3,159	1,000	1,000	2,751	2,814	2,814	2,387	1,260	1,260	310	202	-237	175
Rhodesia	10,018	774	218	218	840	17	17	-376	267	267	350	1,048	703	302
General-Malawi, Rhodesia, Zambia	250	CR 3	-	-	-	-	-	-18	-	-	-	-	-1,040	-
Mauritius	798	2,166	284	284	570	1,535	1,535	1,211	1,034	1,034	225	-	-50	100
St. Helena	346	320	114	114	4	4	4	3	2	2	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	595	539	291	291	120	372	372	367	55	55	-	-	-	-
General Africa	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Africa</u>	29,867	21,100	6,432	6,593	18,448	23,406	23,555	12,267	32,405	32,405	5,066	4,315	-2,128	15,274
<u>Asia</u>														
Ceylon	1,843	1,182	867	1,003	5,957	4,353	4,456	3,233	2,715	2,715	479	152	55	-
Hong Kong	7	-	156	156	-	-	-	-200	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	26,506	18,657	14,596	16,950	45,410	52,054	54,167	30,568	64,066	64,066	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	8,999	2,592	1,722	2,011	14,181	16,563	17,889	12,297	9,079	9,079	-	-	-	-
Indus Basin Project	4,620	6,519	15,735	16,407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	3,744	3,994	6,682	6,850	-	1,669	1,937	777	21,282	21,704	718	2,286	-623	2,756
Singapore	1,574	220	6,169	6,168	-	284	284	95	19,071	19,071	280	211	211	162
<u>Total Asia</u>	47,293	33,164	45,927	49,545	65,548	74,923	78,733	46,770	116,213	118,645	1,477	2,649	-357	2,918
<u>Oceania</u>														
Fiji	604	1,158	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-166	-	-	6	-	-10	110
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	303	268	304	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hebrides	529	728	405	405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Is.	1,390	1,707	1,661	1,661	-	23	23	23	-	-	1	14	14	-
Tonga	42	272	55	55	141	-	-	-11	74	74	-	-	-	-
Western Samoa	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Is.	(1,701)	1,616	(40,000)	(46,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua & New Guinea	35,000	35,600	(40,000)	(46,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Oceania</u>	(39,569)	41,372	(44,125)	(50,125)	141	23	23	-154	74	74	7	14	4	110
General	81	CR422	422	422	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-1	-
<u>Grand Total</u>	(128,766)	108,114	119,566	(127,707)	88,715	103,245	107,556	61,533	160,912	163,411	8,564	11,691	-272	29,127

STATEMENT IV

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

	£ thousand			£ thousand		
	1967	1968		1967	1968	
		Pre-D.	Post-D.		Pre-D.	Post-D.
AMERICA						
Antigua	143	126	140	3,756	4,531	4,565
Bahamas	16	19	20			
Barbados	175	166	181	76	53	53
Bermuda	23	13	13	260	287	297
Cayman Is.	20	39	40	37	38	38
Dominica	73	61	63	71	106	107
Grenada	91	110	120	CR 98	CR 21	CR 21
Honduras (Br.)	198	201	209			
Jamaica	529	497	536	20,634	24,345	24,902
Montserrat	59	60	65			
St. Kitts	56	79	82			
St. Lucia	103	152	159			
St. Vincent	154	118	134			
Trinidad and Tobago	406	380	416			
Turks and Caicos Is.	24	35	35			
Virgin Is.	24	36	37	10	9	9
General - West Indies (Br.)	523	294	296	578	518	555
Guyana	306	330	352	103	137	140
Falkland Is.	10	19	19	1,136	1,089	1,150
America - General	4	219	247	1,171	1,334	1,398
Total America	2,937	2,952	3,161			
				3,295	3,296	3,474
				612	741	804
				13	13	14
				CR 5	34	34
				6,913	7,169	7,576
EUROPE						
Cyprus	102	138	139			
Gibraltar	32	49	49			
Malta	57	72	73			
General	7	3	3			
Total Europe	198	262	264			
				423	1,155	1,199
				27	264	265
				129	208	210
				428	756	758
				62	111	116
				34	148	148
				176	20	20
				1,279	2,663	2,718
				4,477	4,792	4,795
				36,438	(42,184)	(43,416)
AFRICA						
The Gambia	313	190	195			
Ghana	1,144	(1,443)	(1,577)			
Nigeria	2,326	(2,132)	(2,222)			
Sierra Leone	410	431	440			
General - W Africa	23	-	-			
Kenya	4,253	(4,664)	(4,753)			
Tanzania	1,338	(2,347)	(2,438)			
Uganda	1,790	2,737	2,792			
General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	2,204	2,355	2,355			
Botswana	435	440	444			
Lesotho	267	340	349			
Swaziland	401	337	339			
General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	6	1	1			
Malawi	1,508	1,785	1,802			
Rhodesia	114	149	156			

^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 ^a			New Zealand			Total ^b		
	1967	1968 Pre-D.	1968 Post-D.	1967	1968 Pre-D.	1968 Post-D.	1967	1968 Pre-D.	1968 Post-D.	1967	1968 Pre-D.	1968 Post-D.	1967	1968 Pre-D.	1968 Post-D.
<u>Project Aid</u>															
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	-	-	461	99	115	..	..	..	147	92	86	609	191	201
Transport	-	26	-	475	261	306	..	..	..	-	-	-	475	287	332
Communications	-	-	-	51	1	1	..	..	..	-	-	-	51	1	1
Energy:															
Electricity generation and distribution	-	-	-	1,691	926	1,079	..	..	..	-	-	-	1,691	926	1,079
Other energy resources	-	-	-	202	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	-	202	-	-
Indus Basin project	2,682	4,285	4,285	1,043	1,071	1,250	714	981	1,145	181	182	171	4,620	6,519	6,851
Other multi-projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry:															
Mining and quarrying	-	27	27	38	403	470	..	..	..	-	13	12	38	443	509
Manufacturing	-	28	28	210	711	829	..	..	..	3	-	-	213	739	857
Other (incl. services)	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social infrastructure:															
Health	-	-	-	58	24	27	..	..	..	-	-	-	58	24	27
Education	1	1	1	78	6	6	..	..	..	1	73	68	80	80	75
Housing	-	-	-	86	42	49	..	..	..	-	-	-	86	42	49
Other community projects	-	-	-	33	28	33	..	..	..	1	-	-	34	28	33
Other and unallocated	2,017	2,545	2,545	-	383	448	..	..	..	-	-	-	2,017	2,928	2,993
Total project	4,702	6,913	6,913	4,426	3,955	4,613	1,918	2,062	2,407	333	360	337	11,379	13,290	14,270
<u>Non-project Aid</u>															
General development	-	-	-	-	1,342	1,566	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,342	1,566
Balance of payments stabilisation and budgetary support	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	2,201	2,568	-	-	-	-	-	-
For current imports	2,645	362	362	32,269	15,965	18,625	1,000	4	5	-	-	-	35,914	366	367
Other	2,645	362	362	32,269	17,307	20,191	1,000	2,205	2,573	-	-	-	35,914	19,874	23,126
Total non-project															
Grand Total	7,347	7,275	7,275	36,695	21,262	24,804	2,918	4,267	4,980	333	360	337	47,293	33,164	37,396

^a No breakdown of project aid by sectors is available.

^b Totals for sectors exclude figures for Australia except for Indus Basin Project.

STATEMENT V - continued

GRANTS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	Supplying Country	America										Africa									
		Britain			Canada			Total				Britain			Canada			Total			
		1967	1968	1967	Pre-D.	1968	Post-D.	1967	1968	Pre-D.	Post-D.	1967	1968	Pre-D.	Post-D.	1967	1968	Pre-D.	Post-D.		
Project Aid	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	293	179	27	25	29	208	608	616	457	98	116	-	-	-	1,065	714	-	-	732	
	Transport	680	1,368	311	30	36	1,404	342	465	69	63	74	-	-	-	411	528	-	-	539	
	Communications	157	37	-	-	-	37	64	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	52	-	-	52	
	Energy:																				
	Electricity generation and distribution	108	15	-	-	-	15	30	77	-	18	20	-	-	-	30	95	-	-	97	
	Other energy resources	10	71	-	-	-	71	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	
	Indus Basin Project	-	616	-	-	-	616	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	
	Other multi-projects	856	-	-	-	-	856	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	15	
	Industry:																				
	Mining and quarrying	10	-	-	-	-	-	24	9	19	-	-	-	-	-	43	9	-	-	9	
	Manufacturing	1	8	-	-	-	8	83	54	43	-	-	-	-	-	5	54	-	-	54	
	Other (incl. services)	6	-	212	-	-	-	218	83	43	-	-	-	-	-	83	43	-	-	43	
	Social infrastructure:																				
	Health	232	120	13	-	-	120	245	786	450	19	-	-	-	-	805	450	-	-	450	
	Education	610	1,057	92	152	177	1,234	702	2,395	1,846	59	23	27	-	-	2,456	1,869	-	-	1,873	
	Housing	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	78	27	-	-	-	-	-	78	27	-	-	27	
Other community projects	242	97	-	79	91	188	242	196	259	6	-	-	-	-	202	259	-	-	259		
Other and unallocated	387	1,282	-	-	-	1,282	387	2,137	1,184	-	60	70	-	-	2,137	1,244	-	-	1,254		
Total project	3,607	4,851	655	286	333	5,137	4,262	6,758	5,095	637	262	307	-	-	7,397	5,357	-	-	5,402		
Non-project Aid																					
General development	-	-	-	57	67	67	-	-	-	-	78	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	
Balance of payments stabilization and budgetary support	2,216	1,896	-	-	-	1,896	2,216	11,364	13,030	-	-	-	-	-	11,364	13,030	-	-	13,030		
For current imports	-	180	24	58	68	248	299	10,427	1,690	679	-	-	-	-	11,106	942	3	3	1,099		
Other	275	2,076	24	464	541	2,617	2,516	21,791	14,720	679	933	1,088	-	-	22,470	15,743	105	105	1,693		
Total non-project	2,492	2,076	24	464	541	2,540	2,516	21,791	14,720	679	933	1,088	-	-	22,470	15,743	105	105	15,913		
Grand Total	6,099	6,927	679	750	874	7,677	6,778	28,549	19,815	1,316	1,195	1,395	-	-	29,867	21,100	90	90	21,315		

STATEMENT V - continued

GRANTS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region Supplying Country	Europe		General Unallocated		Oceania				Total ^b			
	Britain		Britain		Australia ^a		New Zealand		1967			
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	Pre-D.	Post-D.	1967	1968		
<u>Project Aid</u>												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	209	230	-	-	366	381	..	-	366	381	381	381
Transport	428	429	-	-	457	699	..	-	457	699	699	699
Communications	-	-	-	-	105	82	..	-	105	82	82	82
Energy:												
Electricity generation and distribution	21	29	-	-	4	7	..	-	4	7	7	7
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
Indus Basin Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
Other multi-projects	-	34	-	-	58	139	..	-	58	139	139	139
Industry:												
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	4	-	..	-	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	352	359	-	-	CR 1	-	..	-	CR 1	-	-	-
Other (incl. services)	997	702	-	-	9	10	..	-	9	10	10	10
Social infrastructure:												
Health	65	197	-	-	282	203	..	-	282	203	203	203
Education	1,134	1,111	-	-	473	463	..	-	473	463	463	463
Housing	447	105	-	-	98	162	..	-	98	162	162	162
Other community projects	386	1,017	-	-	14	21	..	-	14	21	21	21
Other and unallocated	28	1	1,171	-	CR 40	52	..	-	1,660	1,691	1,691	1,593
Total project	4,066	4,214	1,171	-	1,831	2,219	..	-	3,531	3,858	3,858	3,760
<u>Non-project Aid</u>												
General development	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
Balance of payments stabilization and budgetary support	116	-	-	-	954	1,548	..	-	954	1,548	1,548	1,548
For current imports	996	1,009	-	-	82	82	..	-	82	82	82	82
Other	1,112	1,009	-	-	1,038	1,630	..	-	1,038	1,914	1,914	1,961
Total non-project	5,178	5,223	1,171	-	2,869	3,849	..	-	(39,569)	(41,372)	(41,372)	(47,253)
<u>Grand Total</u>	5,178	5,223	1,171	CR 422	2,869	3,849	(35,884)	(41,863)	(1,700)	1,639	1,541	(39,569)

^a No breakdown of project aid by sectors is available.^b Totals for sectors exclude figures for Australia except for Indus Basin Project.

STATEMENT V - continued

GRANTS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	All Regions												
	Britain		Canada		Australia ^a		New Zealand		1967		1968		
	1967	1968	1967	1968	Pre-D.	Post-D.	1967	1968	Pre-D.	Post-D.	1967	1968	
<u>Project Aid</u>													
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,477	1,406	945	260	..	..	(147)	92	86		(2,569)	1,752
Transport	1,908	2,987	855	416	..	..	-	-	-		2,763	3,403
Communications	326	171	51	1	..	..	-	-	-		377	172
<u>Energy:</u>													
Electricity generation and distribution	163	128	1,691	944	..	..	-	-	-		1,854	1,227
Other energy resources	10	71	210	1,099	..	..	-	-	-		220	71
Indus Basin Project	2,682	4,285	1,043	1,250	714	1,145	181	182	171		4,620	6,519	
Other multi-projects	929	804	-	-	..	..	-	-	-		929	804
<u>Industry:</u>													
Mining and quarrying	38	9	19	-	..	..	-	-	-		57	9
Manufacturing	357	440	38	470	..	..	-	13	12		395	856
Other (incl. services)	1,095	791	422	711	..	..	(3)	-	-		(1,520)	1,502
<u>Social infrastructure:</u>													
Health	1,365	970	90	24	..	..	-	-	-		1,455	997
Education	4,613	4,478	229	181	..	..	(3)	73	68		(4,845)	4,732
Housing	633	294	86	42	..	..	-	-	-		719	343
Other community projects	838	1,394	39	107	..	..	(1)	-	-		(878)	1,501
Other and unallocated	4,610	4,642	-	443	..	..	(1,700)	1,639	1,541		(6,310)	6,724
Total project	21,045	22,870	5,718	4,503	..	..	(2,035)	1,999	1,878		(29,512)	31,434
<u>Non-project Aid</u>													
General development	-	-	-	1,477	..	..	-	-	-		-	1,477
Balance of payments stabilization and budgetary support	14,650	16,474	-	-	..	..	-	-	-		14,650	16,474
For current imports	-	-	-	17,169	..	..	-	-	-		-	19,826
Other	14,425	3,323	32,972	58	..	..	-	-	-		47,397	3,396
Total non-project	29,078	19,797	32,972	18,704	..	..	-	-	-		62,050	38,501
<u>Grand Total</u>	50,123	42,667	38,690	32,207	37,918	40,241	(2,035)	1,999	1,878	(128,766)	108,114	118,566	

^a No breakdown of project aid by sectors is available.^b Totals for sectors exclude figures for Australia except for Indus Basin Project.

STATEMENT VI
GROSS LOANS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	Africa											
	America					Africa						
	Britain		Canada		Total		Britain		Canada		Total	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Supplying country	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
					Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.
<u>Project Aid</u>												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	282	13	428	594	710	607	2,808	4,202	-	-	2,808	4,202
Transport	998	496	44	104	1,042	600	3,359	2,782	-	-	3,359	2,782
Communications	-	-	-	194	-	194	967	2,598	842	982	1,489	3,580
Energy:												
Electricity generation and distribution	-	-	55	-	55	-	1,354	1,162	-	-	1,354	1,162
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	430	-	-	7	430
Industry:												
Mining and quarrying	-	-	124	-	124	-	-	51	-	-	-	51
Manufacturing	-	-	-	30	-	30	85	639	-	-	85	639
Other (incl. services)	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	210	-	-	200	210
Social infrastructure:												
Health	-	1	-	-	-	1	75	243	-	-	75	243
Education	-	-	165	108	165	108	401	584	-	-	401	584
Housing	-	-	-	79	-	79	135	138	-	-	135	138
Other community projects	-	-	296	270	296	270	409	384	59	68	491	443
Other and unallocated	-	2	1,112	927	2,392	929	684	94	-	-	684	94
Total project	1,280	511	1,112	2,306	2,392	2,817	10,482	13,518	901	1,050	11,086	14,419
<u>Non-project Aid</u>												
Budgetary support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General development	-	-	-	170	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-
For current imports	728	430	-	430	728	430	87	5,407	-	-	87	5,407
Other	254	23	-	23	254	23	7,275	3,580	-	-	7,275	3,580
Total non-project	982	453	-	170	982	623	7,362	8,987	-	-	7,362	8,987
<u>Grand Total</u>	2,262	964	1,112	2,476	3,374	3,440	17,844	22,505	901	1,050	18,448	23,406
												23,555

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		1967		1968	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	Pre-D.	Post-D.	1967	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	
<u>Project Aid</u>												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	72	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	354	76	1,653	1,885	2,332	17	-	-	-	3,985	1,900	1,902
Communications	-	-	140	100	-	709	-	-	-	140	708	809
Energy:												
Electricity generation and distribution	285	19	-	1,224	-	1,560	-	-	-	-	2,581	2,804
Other energy resources	-	-	-	279	1,497	-	-	-	-	1,497	279	279
Multi-projects	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	-
Industry:												
Mining and quarrying	-	264	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	136
Manufacturing	141	247	3,365	3,429	-	-	-	-	-	3,365	3,429	3,429
Other (incl. services)	204	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	84
Social infrastructure:												
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Housing	69	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other community projects	78	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unallocated	-	1,000	6,712	1,664	7,512	12,283	-	-	-	14,224	12,192	13,947
Total project	1,204	1,750	11,954	8,823	11,341	14,569	-	-	-	23,295	21,311	23,392
<u>Non-project Aid</u>												
Budgetary Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General development	-	-	21,470	35,697	-	2,114	-	-	-	21,785	44,262	2,114
For current imports	-	-	18,831	7,538	1,637	9,992	315	-	-	20,468	7,538	45,689
Other	-	-	40,301	43,235	1,637	12,106	315	-	-	42,253	53,612	7,538
Total non-project	-	-	80,502	86,469	4,911	24,218	630	-	-	64,406	65,402	55,341
<u>Grand Total</u>	1,204	1,750	52,255	52,058	12,978	26,675	315	-	-	65,548	74,923	78,733

STATEMENT VI - (Continued)

GROSS LOANS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	All Regions																			
	Oceania				Britain				Canada				India				Grand Total			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
Supplying Country	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
<u>Project Aid</u>																				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	23	3,162	4,323	428	509	594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,590	4,832	4,917	
Transport	141	-	6,505	5,239	2,376	105	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,881	5,344	5,360	
Communications	-	-	1,107	2,698	522	1,616	1,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,629	4,314	4,583	
<u>Energy:</u>																				
Electricity generation and distribution	-	-	1,639	2,425	55	1,337	1,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,694	3,762	3,985	
Other energy resources	-	-	-	279	1,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,497	279	279	
Multi-projects	-	-	91	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	430	430	
<u>Industry:</u>																				
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	187	187
Manufacturing	-	-	3,591	4,332	124	26	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,715	4,358	4,362	
Other (incl. services)	-	-	404	541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	404	541	541	
<u>Social infrastructure:</u>																				
Health	-	-	75	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	244	244	
Education	-	-	401	584	165	92	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	566	676	689	
Housing	-	-	204	166	-	68	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	234	245	
Other community projects	-	-	487	468	378	291	338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	865	759	806	
Other and unallocated	-	-	7,396	2,760	7,512	11,323	13,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,908	14,083	15,970	
Total project	141	23	25,061	24,680	13,057	15,367	17,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,118	40,047	42,665	
<u>Non-project Aid</u>																				
Budgetary Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General development	-	-	22,285	41,534	-	1,958	2,284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For current imports	-	-	26,360	11,141	1,637	8,565	9,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,600	50,099	51,526	
Other	-	-	48,645	52,675	1,637	10,523	12,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,997	11,141	11,141	
Total non-project	-	-	73,706	77,355	14,694	25,890	30,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,597	63,198	64,951	
<u>Grand Total</u>	141	23	73,706	77,355	14,694	25,890	30,201	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	88,715	103,245	107,556	

STATEMENT VII

GROSS INVESTMENTS BY BRITAIN

By Regions and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

	America		Europe		Africa		Asia		Oceania		All Regions	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
	<u>Project Aid</u>											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	4	-	-	1,989	897	558	2,010	1	14	2,549	2,925
Transport	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy:												
Electricity generation and distribution	337	1,485	-	-	1,763	1,050	160	120	-	-	2,300	2,655
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-projects	438	90	-	-	401	201	-	-	6	-	845	291
Industry:												
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	172	215	-	-	377	1,284	280	217	-	-	829	1,716
Other (incl. services)	4	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	91 ^a	-
Social Infrastructure:												
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	878	2,849	140	-	228	883	479	302	-	-	1,725	4,034
Other community projects	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	225	-
Total	1,870	4,713	140	-	5,066	4,315	1,477	2,649	7	14	8,564	11,691

^a Includes 4 unallocated by region.

STATEMENT VIII

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - EXPENDITURE

By Region, Supplying Country and Type

f. thousand

Region	Supplying country	1967						1968									
		Experts		Students and trainees	Equipment	Other	Total	Experts		Students and trainees		Equipment		Other		Total	
		Pre -D.	Post-D.					Pre -D.	Post-D.	Pre -D.	Post-D.	Pre -D.	Post-D.	Pre -D.	Post-D.	Pre -D.	Post-D.
America	Britain	1,051	562	12	168	1,789	887	513	18	513	18	293	18	293	1,711	293	1,711
	Canada	661	458	5	-	1,124	829	509	-	597	-	-	-	-	1,220	-	1,426
	New Zealand	4	2	-	-	6	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
	Australia	-	12	-	-	12	-	14	-	17	-	-	-	-	14	-	17
	India	-	5	-	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
	Total	1,716	1,039	17	168	2,937	1,601	1,040	18	1,131	18	293	18	293	2,952	293	3,161
Europe	Britain	75	89	1	11	178	95	123	-	123	-	33	-	33	250	33	250
	Canada	-	18	-	-	18	-	12	-	14	-	-	-	-	12	-	14
	Australia	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	75	109	1	11	198	95	135	-	137	-	33	-	33	262	33	264
Africa	Britain	14,972	1,872	176	582	17,599	17,941	1,741	108	1,741	108	1,062	108	1,062	20,850	1,062	20,850
	Canada	1,902	623	3	-	2,528	2,748	593	-	694	-	-	-	-	2,949	-	3,442
	Australia	56	248	13	-	316	7	8	5	358	5	-	-	-	320	-	372
	New Zealand	23	70	1	-	94	37	35	-	76	-	-	-	-	115	-	111
	India	10	83	-	-	93	26	29	17	69	17	-	-	-	102	-	117
	Total	16,963	2,898	193	582	20,634	20,366	2,789	130	2,948	130	1,062	132	1,062	24,345	1,062	24,902
Asia	Britain	1,982	1,141	166	278	3,564	1,995	1,353	386	1,353	386	508	386	508	4,243	508	4,243
	Canada	425	911	-	-	1,336	393	459	-	837	-	-	-	-	1,230	-	1,433
	New Zealand	104	218	-	-	322	112	106	-	258	-	-	-	-	362	-	343
	Australia	167	778	391	-	1,338	205	237	165	848	165	-	193	-	1,217	-	1,421
	India	15	44	293	1	353	29	33	4	79	4	-	5	-	100	-	117
	Pakistan	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
	Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	13	-	15
	Total	2,693	3,092	850	279	6,913	2,734	3,372	555	3,654	555	508	584	7,169	508	7,576	
Oceania	Britain	797	203	-	126	1,127	1,816	209	-	209	-	150	-	150	2,177	150	2,177
	Canada	-	4	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	New Zealand	-	11	-	-	11	45	42	-	66	-	4	-	4	115	-	108
	Total	46	45	48	-	137	32	39	248	100	4	-	290	366	4	427	
General	Australia	843	266	48	126	1,279	1,893	365	248	376	248	154	290	154	2,663	154	2,718
	Canada	2,722	1,155	CR 1	601	4,477	2,448	1,560	-	1,560	-	770	-	770	4,777	770	4,777
	India	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	12	-	-	-	-	10	-	12
	Australia	2,722	1,155	CR 1	601	4,477	2,453	2,454	-	1,572	-	770	-	770	4,792	770	4,795
	Total	21,598	5,022	354	1,766	28,731	25,182	5,499	512	5,499	512	2,816	512	2,816	34,008	2,816	34,008
All regions	Canada	2,988	2,014	8	-	5,010	3,459	1,963	-	2,294	-	-	-	5,423	-	6,329	
	New Zealand	131	301	1	-	433	186	396	-	377	-	4	-	597	4	567	
	Australia	269	1,085	452	1	1,805	244	1,256	418	1,466	418	-	488	1,917	2,237		
	India	25	135	293	1	454	60	68	21	154	21	-	24	213	246		
	Total	25,011	8,560	1,108	1,767	36,438	29,142	9,819	1,024	9,819	1,024	2,820	1,024	2,820	42,184	2,820	43,416

STATEMENT IX

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - EXPENDITURE

By Programme, Supplying Country and Type

£ thousand

Programme	Supplying country	1967						1968						
		Experts	Students and trainees	Equipment	Other	Total	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Students & trainees	Equipment	Other	Total		
		Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	Pre-D.	Post-D.	
Colombo Plan	Britain	584	625	141	343	1,691	489	489	725	211	474	1,899	474	1,899
	Canada	425	780	-	-	1,205	393	459	811	-	-	1,088	-	1,088
	New Zealand	104	212	-	-	316	112	106	227	-	-	333	-	333
	Australia	163	757	253	-	1,175	205	237	951	107	-	1,126	-	1,126
	India	13	30	143	-	186	26	30	46	-	-	76	-	76
	Pakistan	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	6	-	6	
<u>Total</u>		1,289	2,405	537	343	4,574	1,225	1,321	2,770	318	474	4,539	474	4,901
S.C.A.A.P.	Britain	1,171	1,159	176	759	3,265	1,101	1,101	1,234	108	1,059	3,502	1,059	3,502
	Canada	1,902	560	3	-	2,465	2,355	2,748	606	-	-	2,875	-	2,875
	New Zealand	20	67	1	-	87	31	29	71	5	-	102	-	102
	Australia	13	137	13	-	163	7	8	151	5	-	142	-	142
	India	5	36	-	-	41	21	24	29	-	-	45	-	45
	Pakistan	-	(2)	-	-	(2)	-	-	(6)	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
<u>Total</u>		3,111	1,961	193	759	6,023	3,515	3,910	2,097	113	1,059	6,674	1,059	7,180
Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	816	1,468	CR 1	CR 4	2,274	740	740	1,227	-	-	1,966	-	1,966
	Canada	256	256	-	-	512	-	-	328	-	-	278	-	278
	New Zealand	8	22	-	-	30	9	9	30	-	-	40	-	40
	Australia	58	168	-	-	226	-	-	309	-	-	265	-	265
	India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	3
	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
<u>Total</u>		882	1,914	CR 1	CR 4	2,786	749	749	1,901	-	-	2,555	-	2,649
O.S.A.S.	Britain and <u>Total</u>	11,138	-	-	-	11,685	17,119	17,119	-	-	-	17,119	-	17,119
	Britain and <u>Total</u>	-	448	-	-	448	-	-	155	-	-	155	-	155
C.D. & W.	Britain	222	184	12	160	576	222	222	252	17	263	756	263	756
	Canada	661	407	5	-	1,073	711	829	530	-	-	1,165	-	1,165
	<u>Total</u>	883	591	17	160	1,649	933	1,051	782	17	263	1,921	263	2,115
Other Programmes	Britain	7,120	1,138	26	508	8,792	5,513	5,513	1,903	177	1,018	8,610	1,018	8,610
	Canada	-	11	-	-	11	-	-	19	-	-	17	-	17
	Australia	35	22	186	-	241	32	39	55	306	-	384	-	449
	New Zealand	-	69	-	-	69	45	42	75	21	4	101	4	95
	India	7	-	150	1	227	13	14	10	24	-	100	-	113
	<u>Total</u>	7,162	1,239	362	509	9,271	5,603	5,608	2,111	504	1,022	9,220	1,022	9,296
All Programmes	Britain	21,598	5,022	354	1,766	28,731	25,182	25,182	5,499	512	2,816	34,008	2,816	34,008
	Canada	2,988	2,014	8	-	5,010	3,459	4,036	2,294	-	-	5,423	-	6,329
	New Zealand	131	301	1	-	433	197	186	377	-	4	597	4	567
	Australia	269	1,085	452	-	1,805	244	284	1,466	418	-	1,917	-	2,237
	India	25	135	293	1	454	60	68	154	21	-	213	-	246
	<u>Total</u>	-	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	-	(12)	24	-	(12)	-	(12)
<u>Grand Total</u>		25,011	8,560	1,108	1,767	36,438	29,142	29,756	9,819	1,024	2,820	42,184	2,820	43,416

STATEMENT X

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - SUPPLY OF EXPERTS^a

By Region, Supplying Country and Type

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Region	Supplying country	1967						1968					
		Advisers (non-educational)	Educational personnel	Other operational	Total		Advisers (non-educational)	Educational personnel	Other operational	Total			
					Number	Man-months				Number	Man-months		
America	Britain	40	94	442	576	5,301	58	126	420	604	4,803		
	Canada	55	148	-	203	1,612	39	151	-	190	1,515		
	New Zealand	-	1	-	1	12	-	1	-	1	12		
	<u>Total</u>	95	243	442	780	6,925	97	278	420	795	6,327		
Europe	Britain and Total	13	59	40	112	426	16	81	40	137	1,112		
Africa	Britain	150	5,275	8,709	14,134	44,922	185	5,240	7,953	13,378	123,092		
	Canada	126	375	-	501	4,347	150	309	-	459	3,960		
	New Zealand	9	5	-	14	97	7	2	-	9	97		
	Australia	2	13	2	17	138	8	13	1	14	18		
	<u>Total</u>	294	5,668	8,711	14,673	49,559	350	5,564	7,954	13,868	127,316		
Asia	Britain	60	168	552	780	7,080	73	173	471	717	6,387		
	Canada	29	67	-	96	781	22	54	-	76	641		
	New Zealand	14	18	-	32	313	14	8	-	22	213		
	Australia	10	26	32	68	391	1	21	41	63	390		
	<u>Total</u>	122	281	584	987	8,676	129	256	512	897	7,709		
Oceania	Britain	15	135	779	929	9,654	21	161	786	968	10,291		
	Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	<u>Total</u>	26	148	779	953	9,855	23	178	792	993	10,491		
All Regions	Britain	278	5,731	10,522	16,531	67,383	353	5,781	9,670	15,804	145,685		
	Canada	210	590	-	800	6,740	211	514	-	725	6,116		
	New Zealand	23	24	-	47	422	21	11	-	32	322		
	Australia	23	52	34	109	730	3	51	48	102	708		
	<u>Total</u>	16	2	-	18	166	30 ^b	-	-	30 ^b	(181)		
Grand Total		550	6,399	10,556	17,505	75,441	618	6,357	9,718	16,693	153,012		

^a Excluding volunteers.

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

STATEMENT XI

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - ADVISERS^a

By supplying and receiving countries

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Total	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	Man-months	
											1967	1968
<u>America</u>												
Antigua	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Bahamas	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
Barbados	3	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	41
Cayman Is.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
Dominica	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20
Grenada	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	27
Honduras (Br.)	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	47
Jamaica	6	12	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	153
Montserrat	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
St. Kitts	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17
St. Lucia	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	22
St. Vincent	4	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	23
Trinidad and Tobago	5	6	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	132
Turks and Caicos Is.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Virgin Is.	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	33
General - W. Indies	3	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	102
Guyana	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Falkland Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<u>Total America</u>	40	58	55	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	623
<u>Europe</u>												
Cyprus	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	50
Gibraltar	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	30
Malta	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
<u>Total Europe</u>	13	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	86
<u>Africa</u>												
Gambia	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Ghana	13	21	26	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	321
Nigeria	30	25	11	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	234
Sierra Leone	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	35
Kenya	38	50	22	36	1	1	8	6	1	1	69	577
Tanzania	6	4	13	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	196
Uganda	8	12	5	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	17	130
General - Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania	8	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	155
Botswana	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18
Lesotho	6	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	33
Swaziland	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	27
General - Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT XI - continued
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - ADVISERS ^a

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		India		Total	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	Number	Man-months
Receiving country	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
<u>Africa - continued</u>												
Malawi	5	16	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 ^c	219
Zambia	8	5	23	23	-	-	-	-	1	1	32	(229)
Mauritius	4	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	85
St. Helena	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Seychelles	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	27
<u>Total Africa</u>	150	185	126	150	2	-	9	7	8	8	305	2,510
<u>Asia</u>												
Ceylon	13	14	3	8	-	-	-	-	6	7	22	146
India	16	16	12	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	35	76
Pakistan	11	18	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	17	102
Malaysia	18	19	11	10	1	-	8	6	3	5	41	330
Singapore	2	4	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	7	7	90
General	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
<u>Total Asia</u>	60	73	29	22	10	1	14	14	19	19	122	750
<u>Oceania</u>												
Fiji	5	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	43
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	5	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	20
New Hebrides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Is.	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	24
Tonga	2	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	23
Western Samoa	1	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	5	22
<u>Total Oceania</u>	15	21	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-	26	132
<u>Grand Total</u>	278	353	210	211	23	3	23	21	16	(30) ^d	561	4,120 ^e

^a. Excluding educational advisers. ^b. Including 8 from other countries.

^c. Including 11 from other countries. ^d. Includes 3 unspecified by region.

^e. Includes 34 man-months financed by India not specified by region.

STATEMENT XII

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - ADVISERS ^aBy Programme, Supplying Country and Field of Work ^b

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Programme	Colombo Plan												Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance									
	Britain			Canada			New Zealand			Australia			India		Total		Britain		Canada		Total	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Supplying country	5	11	4	5	10	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	10	7	15	21
Field of work	8	10	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	19	2	4	16	23
Economic planning	12	10	6	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	8	4	14	12
Public administration	4	5	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	3	3	7	3
Power, transport, communications	2	6	4	4	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	6	6	8
Industry, mining	11	12	16	16	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	10	9	11	11
Trade, banking and tourism	11	10	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	2	8	8
Agriculture	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	10
Health services	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	2	4	8
Social services	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	1
Other and unspecified	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	1
Total number man-months	57	66	29	22	14	14	10	1	8	13	118	116	730	39	58	55	281	279	339	312	620	94
	337	360	174	160	128	130	20	2	96	78	755	730	207	16	2	39	281	279	339	312	620	94
	1,755	1,959	1,571	1,700	206	203	96	18	150	181	3,778	4,061	618	(181)	3,778	4,061	618	(181)	3,778	4,061	618	(301)
	1,755	1,959	1,571	1,700	206	203	96	18	150	181	3,778	4,061	618	(181)	3,778	4,061	618	(181)	3,778	4,061	618	(301)
Programme	Other programmes																					
Supplying country	14	25	12	15	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	27	40	7	9	11	1	1	-	-	3	8
Field of work	36	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	49	9	11	1	1	1	-	-	10	11
Economic planning	22	19	37	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	62	5	5	5	3	3	-	-	8	5
Public administration	1	2	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	21	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
Power, transport, communications	10	10	9	4	-	-	4	6	-	-	19	14	14	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
Industry, mining	32	42	42	57	1	7	2	-	-	-	82	101	6	8	8	8	6	6	-	-	12	10
Trade, banking and tourism	11	13	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	20	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	7	3
Agriculture	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	2	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	4
Health services	144	178	126	150	2	9	7	6	8	287	343	38	51	11	2	2	11	2	2	9	51	62
Social services	930	1,073	1,058	1,228	14	78	73	54	(49)	2,134	(2,423)	207	247	62	16	16	62	16	16	(54)	51	(301)
Other and unspecified	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	2	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	4
Total number man-months	144	178	126	150	2	9	7	6	8	287	343	38	51	11	2	2	11	2	2	9	51	62
	930	1,073	1,058	1,228	14	78	73	54	(49)	2,134	(2,423)	207	247	62	16	16	62	16	16	(54)	51	(301)
Programme	All programmes																					
Supplying country	31	59	26	27	11	3	1	1	-	-	3	69	92	3	69	92	3	69	92	3	69	92
Field of work	67	87	2	4	2	5	1	1	-	-	2	72	98	2	72	98	2	72	98	2	72	98
Economic planning	45	42	51	52	1	1	4	-	-	-	1	107	96	4	107	96	4	107	96	4	107	96
Public administration	6	8	19	16	1	4	-	-	-	-	6	32	33	1	32	33	1	32	33	1	32	33
Power, transport, communications	19	24	12	12	-	4	2	-	-	-	1	31	38	1	31	38	1	31	38	1	31	38
Industry, mining	54	67	69	67	8	4	15	-	-	-	1	147	139	1	147	139	1	147	139	1	147	139
Trade, banking and tourism	26	31	23	25	-	2	2	-	-	-	7	51	56	1	51	56	1	51	56	1	51	56
Agriculture	21	28	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	30	45	1	30	45	1	30	45	1	30	45
Health services	9	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	12	11	21	2	12	11	2	12	11	2	12	11
Social services	278	353	210	211	23	21	23	3	16	30	550	618	618	16	550	618	16	550	618	16	550	618
Other and unspecified	1,755	1,959	1,571	1,700	206	203	96	18	150	181	3,778	4,061	618	(181)	3,778	4,061	618	(181)	3,778	4,061	618	(301)

^a Excluding education advisers. ^b For fuller details of field of work see Appendix I.^c Incomplete figure.

STATEMENT XIII

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION ^a

By supplying and receiving countries

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Total			
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	Number		Man-months	
											1967	1968	1967	1968
<u>AMERICA</u>														
Antigua														105
Barbados														72
Cayman Is.														12
Dominica														39
Grenada														46
Honduras (Br.)														2
Jamaica	10	6	7	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	36	162	329
Montserrat											9	7	76	49
St. Kitts											2	4	16	39
St. Lucia	2	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	57	61
St. Vincent	1	1	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	96	104
Trinidad and Tobago	4	2	39	32	-	-	1	1	-	-	44	35	430	276
Turks and Caicos Is.	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	15
Virgin Is.	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	33	37
General - W. Indies	16	39	18	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	65	311	450
Guyana	8	8	35	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	17	326	154
Falkland Is.	36	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	38	343	310
Total America	94	126	148	151	-	-	1	1	-	-	243	278	2,195	2,100
<u>EUROPE</u>														
Cyprus	29	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	39	238	309
Gibraltar	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	12	19
Malta	29	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	37	292	342
Total Europe	59	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	81	542	670
<u>AFRICA</u>														
Gambia	7	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	66	45
Ghana	346	378	107	66	1	1	-	-	-	-	454	445	4,112	4,532
Nigeria	1,177	665	67	58	-	-	1	1	-	-	1,245	723	8,043	7,148
Sierra Leone	170	144	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	148	1,317	1,583
Kenya	987	1,028	39	50	2	2	-	-	-	-	1,028	1,080	9,452	10,301
Tanzania	294	286	71	68	1	1	-	-	-	-	366	354	3,813	3,473
Uganda	1,042	711	45	43	5	5	1	1	-	-	1,093	760	8,931	7,825
General - Kenya,														
Uganda and Tanzania	45	477	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	477	531	4,479
Botswana	25	23	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	25	284	291
Lesotho	9	18	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	24	140	146
Swaziland	43	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	67	417	460
General - Botswana,														
Lesotho and Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT XIV

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION ^a

By Programme, Supplying Country and Type of Work

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Programme	Colombo Plan												Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance						
	Britain		Canada		New Zealand		Australia		India		Total		Britain		Canada		Total		
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	
Type of work																			
Teachers:																			
Primary and secondary	-	-	15	12	5	2	8	2	2	-	-	28	16	-	-	37	35	37	35
University and higher technical	6	6	10	10	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	17	18	-	-	27	30	27	32
Teacher training	1	-	25	24	5	4	6	2	2	-	-	37	30	-	-	59	63	59	63
Technical and vocational training	5	4	7	4	-	1	8	10	10	-	-	20	19	1	1	13	13	14	14
Other and unspecified	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total teachers	12	10	57	50	13	8	22	15	15	-	-	104	83	1	3	136	141	137	144
Administrators	4	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	7	4	1	2	8	7	9	9
Advisers	3	8	10	4	5	-	1	5	5	2	-	21	17	3	2	4	3	7	5
Total number	19	21	67	54	18	8	26	21	21	2	2	132	104	5	7	148	151	153	158
man-months	164	106	607	481	185	83	225	171	171	14	14	1,195	841	20	46	1,273	1,203	1,293	1,249
Programme																			
	SCAAP																		
	O.S.A.S.																		
	British Council																		
Type of work																			
Teachers:																			
Primary and secondary	-	1	149	111	-	-	-	-	2	149	114	2,814	3,043	23	26	-	-	23	26
University and higher technical	4	4	42	48	-	-	-	-	-	46	52	35	39	8	8	-	-	8	8
Teacher training	1	-	112	88	-	-	-	2	2	113	90	85	104	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical and vocational training	12	6	52	36	1	-	-	2	2	65	44	300	310	1	1	-	-	1	1
Other and unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total teachers	17	13	355	283	1	-	-	6	6	373	302	3,234	3,499	32	35	-	-	32	35
Administrators	13	6	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	23	22	166	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advisers	7	24	10	12	2	1	-	7	7	19	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number	37	43	375	309	3	1	-	13	13	415	366	3,400	3,703	32	35	-	-	32	35
man-months	277	268	3,289	2,732	10	12	-	106	106	3,576	3,118	31,565	36,393	305	307	-	-	305	307

STATEMENT XIV - continued

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION ^a

By Programme, Supplying Country and Type of Work

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Programme	Supplying country	Commonwealth Education Co-operation						Other programmes ^b							
		Britain		New Zealand		Australia		Total		Britain		Australia		Total	
		1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Teachers:															
Primary and secondary		428	233	-	-	3	-	-	431	233	621	492	1	622	493
University and higher		169	255	-	-	-	-	-	169	255	507	673	-	507	673
technical		94	21	-	-	6	-	-	100	21	65	56	-	65	57
Teacher training		103	29	-	-	11	-	-	114	29	94	79	2	96	94
Technical and vocational		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
training		794	538	-	-	20	-	-	814	538	1,287	1,304	17	1,290	1,321
Other and unspecified		33	27	-	-	-	-	-	33	27	124	100	-	124	100
Total teachers		-	1	3	2	3	-	-	6	3	-	2	-	-	2
Administrators		827	566	3	2	23	-	-	853	568	1,411	1,406	3	1,414	1,423
Advisers		3,209	3,787	21	24	209	-	-	3,439	3,811	13,635	14,785	34	13,669	14,942
Total number man-months															

Programme

All programmes

Programme	Supplying country	All programmes						Total							
		Britain		Canada		New Zealand		Australia		India		Total			
		1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968		
Teachers:															
Primary and secondary		3,886	3,795	201	158	5	2	12	5	-	-	-	4,104	3,960	
University and higher		729	987	79	88	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	809	1,077	
technical		246	181	196	175	5	4	12	5	-	-	-	459	365	
Teacher training		516	430	72	53	1	1	21	27	-	-	-	610	511	
Technical and vocational		-	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	
training		5,377	5,402	548	474	14	8	45	38	-	-	-	5,984	5,922	
Other and unspecified		341	342	18	21	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	362	364	
Total teachers		13	37	24	19	10	3	4	12	2	2	-	53	71	
Administrators		5,731	5,781	590	514	24	11	52	51	2	2	-	6,399	6,357	
Advisers		49,175	55,692	5,169	4,416	216	119	468	434	14	14	-	55,042	60,661	
Total number man-months															

^a Excluding volunteers.^b Including British Expatriates Supplementation Scheme and Public Services Supplementation Scheme for Britain and ASPTAP 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		Total		Supplying Country		Britain		Australia		Total			
	1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968		1967		1968	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Receiving Country	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
<u>AMERICA</u>																
Antigua	18	15	-	-	15	117	18	43	43	375	-	-	854	851	9,078	8,823
Barbados	43	46	-	-	46	422	43	10	19	114	-	-	2,713	2,634	27,910	21,930
Cayman Is.	10	19	-	-	19	113	10	10	8	74	-	-	74	62	706	570
Dominica	10	8	-	-	8	84	10	12	10	123	-	-	19	24	162	191
Grenada	12	10	-	-	10	561	51	54	54	491	-	-	33	42	338	376
Honduras (Br.)	51	54	-	-	54	774	91	87	91	836	-	-	8,709	7,953	87,440	70,797
Jamaica	91	87	-	-	87	78	9	10	10	97	-	-	2	1	7,954	7,440
Montserrat	9	10	-	-	10	122	18	18	18	160	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Kitts	18	18	-	-	18	136	23	17	23	173	-	-	4	3	10	95
St. Lucia	23	17	-	-	17	125	14	12	12	108	-	-	10	7	2	17
St. Vincent	14	12	-	-	12	90	18	11	11	154	-	-	2	2	4	16
Trinidad and Tobago	18	11	-	-	11	152	16	21	21	156	-	-	6	3	4	62
Turks and Caicos Is.	16	21	-	-	21	122	10	10	10	104	-	-	14	16	20	151
Virgin Is.	10	12	-	-	12	1	-	-	1	640	-	-	486	417	445	4,407
General - West Indies	-	1	-	-	1	413	68	45	45	327	-	-	34	24	29	366
Guyana	68	45	-	-	45	302	31	31	31	442	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkland Is.	31	34	-	-	34	3,639	442	420	420	4,107	-	-	552	471	512	5,431
Total America	442	420	-	-	420	3,639	442	420	420	4,107	-	-	552	471	512	5,431
<u>EUROPE</u>																
Cyprus	4	3	-	-	3	25	4	34	35	295	-	-	395	366	4,131	4,137
Gibraltar	34	35	-	-	35	12	34	2	2	14	-	-	60	70	592	818
Malta	2	2	-	-	2	359	2	40	40	340	-	-	50	55	503	558
Total Europe	40	40	-	-	40	359	40	40	40	340	-	-	251	268	2,754	2,791
<u>AFRICA</u>																
Gambia	78	68	-	-	68	686	78	32	58	276	-	-	779	786	8,233	8,582
Ghana	32	58	-	-	58	655	1,000	769	9,998	2,871	-	-	395	366	4,131	4,137
Nigeria	998	769	2	-	769	2,871	1,28	108	1,259	895	-	-	60	70	592	818
Sierra Leone	128	108	-	-	108	7,727	888	686	6,535	3,514	-	-	50	55	503	558
Kenya	888	685	-	-	686	6,083	547	445	5,906	3,514	-	-	251	268	2,754	2,791
Tanzania	547	445	-	-	445	6,922	714	606	6,922	6,083	-	-	23	27	28	253
Tanzania	714	606	-	-	606	11,732	1,163	1,109	13,046	11,732	-	-	-	-	2	7
General - Kenya, Uganda & Tanzania	1,163	1,109	-	-	1,109	2,258	222	240	2,188	2,258	-	-	779	786	792	8,233
Botswana	222	240	-	-	240	1,445	111	108	917	1,028	-	-	10,522	9,670	10,556	105,551
Lesotho	111	108	-	-	108	1,445	135	144	1,445	1,458	-	-	34	48	9,718	105,551
Swaziland	135	144	-	-	144	1,458	135	144	1,445	1,458	-	-	34	48	9,718	105,551
Total Africa	10,522	9,670	-	-	9,670	105,551	10,522	9,670	9,670	105,551	-	-	10,522	9,670	10,556	105,551
Total Oceania	779	786	-	-	786	8,233	779	786	786	8,233	-	-	779	786	792	8,233
Grand Total	10,522	9,670	34	48	9,718	105,551	10,522	9,670	9,670	105,551	48	6	10,556	9,718	105,551	88,290

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

By Programme, Supplying Country and Field of Work ^b

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Programme	Colombo Plan						SCAAP					
	Britain		Australia		Total		Britain		Australia		Total	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Supplying country												
Field of work												
Economic planning	4	5	-	22	4	27	15	10	2	-	17	10
Public administration	11	5	3	-	14	5	47	42	-	-	47	42
Power, transport, communications	22	21	6	3	28	24	55	42	-	-	55	42
Industry, mining	6	2	4	1	10	3	1	-	-	-	1	-
Trade, banking, tourism	1	3	2	-	3	3	3	5	-	-	3	5
Agriculture	4	4	3	6	7	10	15	12	-	-	15	12
Health services	5	4	12	1	17	5	15	24	-	1	15	25
Social services	3	2	-	7	3	9	13	11	-	-	13	11
Other and unspecified	2	3	-	1	2	4	8	8	-	-	8	8
Total number man-months	58	49	30	41	88	90	172	154	2	1	174	155
	519	442	134	217	653	659	1,415	1,308	20	12	1,435	1,320
Programme												
Caribbean T.A.												
Supplying country												
Field of work												
Economic planning	1	-	230	212	2	2	250	227	4	24	254	251
Public administration	13	16	2,449	2,028	-	1	2,520	2,091	3	1	2,523	2,092
Power, transport, communications	8	9	3,246	3,184	-	-	3,331	3,256	6	3	3,337	3,259
Industry, mining	1	1	63	57	-	-	71	60	4	1	75	61
Trade, banking, tourism	1	1	62	42	-	-	67	51	2	-	69	51
Agriculture	2	4	1,590	1,385	-	2	1,611	1,405	3	8	1,613	1,413
Health services	1	1	1,263	1,257	-	-	1,284	1,286	12	2	1,296	1,288
Social services	4	3	179	142	-	1	199	158	-	8	199	166
Other and unspecified	-	-	1,179	1,125	-	-	1,189	1,136	-	1	1,189	1,137
Total number man-months	31	35	10,261	9,432	2	6	10,522	9,670	34	48	10,556	9,718
	260	320	103,191	85,964	12	27	105,385	88,034	166	256	105,551	88,290

^a Excluding volunteers.

^b For fuller details of field of work see Appendix I.

^c Includes O.S.A.S., British Expatriates Supplementation Scheme and Public Services Supplementation Scheme.

STATEMENT XVII

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By country of origin and donor country

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country Country of origin of trainee	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Pakistan		Singapore		Total	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	Number	Man-months
America																
Antigua	7	10	31	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	228
Bahamas	6	5	-	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	17
Barbados	11	19	36	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	306
Bermuda	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Cayman Is.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9
Dominica	13	12	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	108
Grenada	5	6	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	63
Honduras (Br.)	18	17	26	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	165
Jamaica	38	53	51	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	476
Montserrat	3	5	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	54
St. Kitts	7	5	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	68
St. Lucia	14	10	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	98
St. Vincent	8	9	25	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	84
Trinidad and Tobago	21	15	26	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	170
Turks and Caicos Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Is.	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12
Guyana	20	80	51	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	501
Total America	179	250	282	247	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	470	2,595
Europe																
Cyprus	64	26	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	192
Gibraltar	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	63
Malta	44	39	6	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	128	
Total Europe	128	80	10	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	87	296
Africa																
Gambia	18	23	4	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	97
Ghana	113	158	29	22	21	22	7	8	2	11	11	-	-	-	173	837
Nigeria	267	223	66	57	34	18	2	2	21	23	23	-	-	-	300	1,730
Sierra Leone	59	49	6	3	5	4	3	3	6	7	7	-	-	-	168	70
Kenya	107	107	28	25	24	26	4	7	5	8	3	-	-	-	176	795
Tanzania	53	27	86	64	35	24	1	1	17	5	5	-	-	-	192	813
Uganda	129	122	36	37	13	12	1	1	10	16	2	-	-	-	189	1,101
General, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	97	82	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	560
Botswana	19	9	6	3	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	104
Lesotho	33	26	14	7	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	274
Swaziland	18	18	16	14	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	175
Malawi	70	64	6	3	14	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	234
Rhodesia	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	423
Zambia	76	60	25	24	11	14	-	-	11	7	-	-	-	-	5	26
Mauritius	38	26	5	-	4	2	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	123	42
St. Helena	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	528
Seychelles	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	200
Total Africa	1,120	1,016	329	265	179	154	22	21	76	83	15	-	-	-	1,726	8,335

STATEMENT XVII - continued

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By country of origin and donor country

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country of trainee	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Pakistan		Singapore		Total	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	Man-months	
															1967	1968
<u>Asia</u>																
Brunei	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Ceylon	105	94	28	29	37	45	4	4	47	53	-	-	-	-	235 ^a	11
Hong Kong	36	33	10	9	1	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	869
India	288	272	178	145	76	47	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	548	171
Pakistan	91	81	89	77	52	37	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	2,428
Malaysia	97	98	76	42	124	127	42	79	39	171	-	-	-	-	378	1,888
Singapore	12	23	28	26	50	78	18	18	2	5	-	-	-	-	117	1,259
Indian Ocean Terrts.	-	-	4	4	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2,172
Total Asia	630	601	416	334	340	351	81	121	88	229	-	-	-	-	1,570	7,953
<u>Oceania</u>																
Fiji	17	17	-	-	16	22	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	44
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	1	1	-	-	4	12	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17
New Hebrides	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6
Solomon Is.	7	4	-	-	7	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11
Tonga	4	5	-	-	13	16	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	32
Western Samoa	1	-	-	-	2	8	(105)	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	(108)	88
Other Pacific Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	(91)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(91)	-
Papua and New Guinea	-	-	-	-	..	57	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-
Total Oceania	30	27	-	-	46	127	(206)	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	(286)	255
Grand Total	2,087	1,974	1,037	852	572	633	(311)	244	166	312	-	-	-	-	(4,192) ^a	20,886

^a Including 15 by supplying countries not separately specified.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By Region, Programme and Subject a

Number of persons financed in 1967

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 un-specified	Number	Man-months	Total		
															Number	Man-months	
America	Caribbean T.A. British Council Commonwealth Education Co-operation Other	Britain	1	94	13	8	2	1	17	-	18	-	154	759			
		Canada	12	54	46	68	58	5	11	26	2	282	1,742				
		Britain	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	2	8	4	23	44			
		Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	31	12		
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5		
Europe	British Council Other	Britain	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	23	4	2	37	47			
		Canada	1	45	20	1	2	1	13	1	9	-	91	362			
Africa	SCAAP Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Britain	34	340	192	58	8	48	117	24	70	6	897	4,257			
		Canada	9	24	39	88	79	27	17	7	39	-	329	2,215			
		New Zealand	-	2	2	1	2	2	14	14	-	1	1	22	174		
		Australia	2	37	7	8	14	27	16	16	1	1	17	113	713		
		India	4	14	16	2	6	11	-	-	-	3	-	73	..		
Asia	Colombo Plan Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Australia	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	66	463			
		Britain	-	2	1	3	3	4	4	10	21	39	201	267			
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	156			
		Britain	1	61	102	87	4	9	42	3	38	10	357	1,471			
		Canada	12	16	176	83	17	29	55	3	15	-	406	2,758			
		New Zealand	3	8	9	5	2	1	16	22	3	7	76	594			
		Australia	6	41	50	61	20	52	52	49	2	2	338	2,070			
		India	-	4	-	10	1	3	21	5	15	29	88	..			
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	40		
		Britain	6	16	2	15	10	5	18	86	36	39	233	383			
Oceania	Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Britain	-	22	8	3	1	1	1	6	5	10	56				
		Canada	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3			
		Australia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3		
		Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	76		
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	(72)		
TOTAL		Britain	44	633	339	176	39	78	232	227	219	100	2,087	8,021			
		Canada	33	98	261	242	157	62	84	12	88	-	1,037	6,805			
		New Zealand	3	10	9	6	4	3	30	3	3	8	31	..			
		Australia	8	88	59	73	35	90	75	146	5	5	72	3,689			
		India	4	18	16	12	10	14	21	5	18	48	166	..			
		Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15)	(15)	..		

a For fuller details of field or subject see Appendix I.

b Totals for subject of course exclude trainees from Oceania.

STATEMENT XVIII - continued
 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By Region, Programme and Subject^a

Number of persons financed in 1968

Region	Programme	Supplying country	Field or subject of course										Total Man-months		
			Economic planning	Public admin.	Power, transport, communications	Industry, mining	Trade, banking, tourism	Agriculture	Health services	Education	Social services	Other and unspecified		Number	
America	Caribbean T.A.	Britain	-	134	47	2	-	3	7	3	37	1	234	970	
	British Council	Canada	9	67	33	60	23	14	9	17	15	-	247	1,451	
	Commonwealth Education	Britain	-	3	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	6	16	34	
	Co-operation	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	
Europe	Commonwealth Education	Australia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	Co-operation	Britain	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	20	2	3	30	49	
	British Council	Britain	5	23	6	4	1	6	-	1	1	3	50	213	
	Other	Canada	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	33	
Africa	SCAAP	Britain	30	286	230	60	6	38	107	13	62	5	837	4,597	
		Canada	4	50	20	72	31	38	13	13	7	-	264	1,612	
	Commonwealth Education	New Zealand	2	1	-	2	2	3	3	13	-	-	21	179	
		Australia	-	15	6	9	8	31	11	11	70	-	154	1,051	
	Co-operation	India	-	-	4	16	9	9	8	-	8	29	83	80	
		Pakistan	-	-	4	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	
	British Council	Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
		Britain	2	12	-	6	20	5	-	13	41	38	21	158	246
	Other	Britain	-	3	2	2	-	2	-	12	-	2	-	21	180
		Singapore	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	7
Asia	Colombo Plan	Britain	1	48	80	73	4	7	40	1	12	5	271	1,435	
		Canada	2	19	157	49	2	34	49	6	3	-	321	2,315	
	Commonwealth Education	New Zealand	13	12	5	18	4	18	9	27	9	2	117	869	
		Australia	8	46	51	45	40	43	52	51	10	-	346	2,165	
	Co-operation	India	-	8	2	67	1	3	21	21	15	32	154	10	
		Pakistan	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	
	British Council	Singapore	-	-	3	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	9	26	
		Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	
	Other	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	4	-	4	14	
		Britain	3	32	19	7	21	17	17	30	65	24	64	282	401
Commonwealth Education	Britain	-	23	9	5	2	1	1	3	2	7	48	196		
	Canada	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	5		
Other	Australia	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	5		
	India	..	..	..5	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	75	75	
Oceania	Commonwealth Education	Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	42	
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	21	194	
Co-operation	Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1		
	Britain	-	14	1	1	1	18	3	3	2	4	26	208		
Other	Australia	-	9	8	1	-	1	1	1	30	57	127	1,045		
	New Zealand	3	7	15	2	-	-	18	35	2	-	80	653		
Total	Commonwealth Education	Britain	42	581	394	159	59	72	222	146	191	108	1,974	8,530	
		Canada	15	142	210	183	57	90	71	37	47	-	852	5,482	
	Co-operation	New Zealand	18	20	20	22	4	21	40	48	9	2	244	1,916	
		Australia	8	71	67	55	50	93	64	152	16	57	633	4,294	
	Other	India	-	8	6	83	10	11	11	21	24	136	312	90	
		Pakistan	-	-	5	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	
Singapore	-	-	9	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	17	75		

^a For fuller details of field or subject see Appendix 1.

STATEMENT XIX

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY

By country of origin of student and donor country

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Pakistan		Other countries		Total		
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	Man-months		
															1967	1968	
America																	
Antigua	10	9	40	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	44	453	390
Bahamas	17	19	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	21	84	107
Barbados	54	64	25	29	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	81	99	503	701
Bermuda	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	29	22
Cayman Is.	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	47	56
Dominica	18	17	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	24	207	175
Grenada	19	24	21	19	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	44	301	378
Honduras (Br.)	31	34	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	62	397	464
Jamaica	84	82	55	55	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	139	1,025	1,176
Montserrat	6	8	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	20	154	176
St. Kitts	13	16	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	28	198	231
St. Lucia	31	31	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	35	159	299
St. Vincent	12	19	33	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	46	363	343
Trinidad and Tobago	81	63	41	46	2	3	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	125	119	921	892
Turks and Caicos Is.	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	55	45
Virgin Is.	8	8	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	69	99
General - W. Indies	38	39	20	24	2	4	-	-	9	4	-	-	-	29	28	143	248
Guyana	2	3	27	32	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	67	82	529	720
Falkland Is.														2	3	9	26
Total America	437	450	334	339	7	10	1	1	12	22	-	-	-	791	823	5,648	6,397
Europe																	
Cyprus	54	90	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	59	94	281	503
Gibraltar	30	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	37	139	296
Malta	47	51	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	57	301	379
Total Europe	131	178	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	142	188	721	1,178
Africa																	
The Gambia	64	55	7	7	2	6	3	4	-	5	-	-	-	76	72	564	507
Ghana	138	203	109	114	23	22	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	271	344	2,152	2,460
Nigeria	377	377	55	63	12	13	13	14	18	24	(8)	1	1	493	493	3,749	3,298
Sierra Leone	117	141	26	16	9	10	5	4	4	1	-	-	-	157	172	1,001	1,130
Kenya	166	173	36	31	4	7	17	9	34	35	(2)	-	-	257	257	1,934	1,830
Tanzania	206	133	17	15	15	13	18	14	21	23	-	-	-	198	198	2,189	1,517
Uganda	233	236	38	35	13	7	12	9	56	43	-	-	-	354	330	2,618	2,391
General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	40	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	47	413	354
Botswana	5	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	18	64
Lesotho	70	53	-	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	65	517	453
Swaziland	45	49	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	46	54	296	289
Malawi	92	125	22	22	5	4	2	1	12	10	(3)	-	-	163	163	849	1,127
Rhodesia	94	119	39	39	10	5	7	7	10	10	-	-	-	153	180	1,328	1,495
Zambia	90	121	16	15	5	8	12	11	22	18	-	-	-	145	173	1,022	1,022
Mauritius	50	47	20	19	6	6	4	6	19	36	-	-	-	99	116	868	1,004
St. Helena	12	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	63	63
Seychelles	37	43	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	48	311	336
Total Africa	1,836	1,942	395	392	106	102	93	79	193	210	(13)	5	2	2,645	2,731	19,330	19,328

STATEMENT XIX - continued

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY

By country of origin of student and donor country

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Pakistan		Other countries		Total		
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	Number		Man-months		
													1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
<u>Asia</u>																	
Brunei	12	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	13	77	70
Ceylon	147	184	36	35	23	37	8	27	37	1	7	1	250	293	1,682	2,220	
Hong Kong	56	73	9	8	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	68	85	465	481	
India	415	449	68	50	15	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	505	517	3,363	3,381	
Pakistan	438	520	106	81	68	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	609	676	4,328	4,859	
Malaysia	199	221	223	211	532	42	129	34	42	21	4	21	1,273	1,160	13,230	10,476	
Singapore	137	147	94	90	126	13	37	8	13	-	1	-	394	414	3,530	3,665	
<u>Total Asia</u>	1,404	1,606	538	476	767	92	185	69	92	22	12	22	3,114	3,160	26,687	25,152	
<u>Oceania</u>																	
Fiji	46	60	2	1	17	17	1	13	17	-	-	-	92	96	650	634	
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	6	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	56	42	
New Hebrides	5	8	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	57	43	
Solomon Is.	14	17	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	21	18	156	89	
Tonga	12	13	2	2	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	27	24	280	165	
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	3	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	(105)	48	(1,260)	518	
Other Pacific Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85)	-	(1,020)	-	
Papua and New Guinea	2	2	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^a	95 ^a	6	942 ^a	
<u>Total Oceania</u>	85	107	4	3	124	17	47	13	17	-	-	-	(349)	298	(3,485)	2,433	
<u>Grand Total</u>	3,893	4,283	1,282	1,219	1,003	342	312 ^a	287	342	24	17	24	(7,041)	7,200	(56,371)	54,488	

^a Incomplete figure.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY

By Region, Programme and Subject ^a

Number of persons financed in 1967

Region	Programme	Supplying Country	Undergraduate and post-graduate education													Total	
			Humanities	Education	Fine arts	Law	Social sciences	Economics	Natural sciences	Engi- neering	Medical sciences ^b	Agri- culture	Other & unspeci- fied	Number	Man-months		
America	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	6	224	2	6	4	2	5	7	18	2	4	280	1,472		
		Canada	7	10	2	-	7	7	3	8	-	4	-	54	491		
		New Zealand	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	7	65		
		Australia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7		
		India	2	3	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	9	51		
British Council Caribbean T.A.	Other	Britain	2	13	2	7	54	26	4	14	14	10	2	148	881		
		Britain	17	65	28	1	23	32	47	39	16	12	-	280	2,571		
		Canada	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	10	..		
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..		
		Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..		
Europe	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	2	68	-	-	1	3	4	4	4	2	-	84	392		
		Canada	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	8	79		
		Britain	1	5	3	1	8	2	-	1	1	7	-	9	47		
		British Council	1	1	3	1	8	2	-	5	6	7	-	38	176		
		Other	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	27		
Africa	SCAAP	Britain	14	78	29	60	188	185	5	200	214	140	10	1,109	8,228		
		Canada	15	38	6	3	33	27	27	28	75	44	-	389	3,128		
		New Zealand	2	3	1	1	1	3	3	11	8	9	13	51	554		
		Australia	2	4	1	1	1	3	3	2	9	13	-	63	554		
		Pakistan	28	490	-	7	11	12	37	24	48	4	2	(13)	3,666		
		Britain	12	5	1	-	4	3	13	7	4	16	-	63	639		
		Canada	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	11		
		Cyprus	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	48		
		New Zealand	2	2	-	2	2	3	5	6	1	1	3	3	54	397	
		Australia	2	2	-	2	2	3	5	5	6	1	3	3	7	48	
		India	2	40	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	240	205	
		Britain	3	3	3	1	1	-	4	1	2	5	1	-	20	205	
		British Council	1	2	40	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	47	240	
		Other	1	2	40	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	20	205	
		Australia	1	2	40	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	
India	1	2	40	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	186	..			
Asia	Colombo Plan	Britain	1	36	18	8	87	39	68	173	114	103	18	665	4,277		
		Canada	2	50	5	1	16	42	67	99	88	54	-	410	4,680		
		New Zealand	72	225	8	7	21	18	21	115	33	21	15	363	3,686		
		Australia	69	915	8	2	2	18	163	159	87	79	28	704	7,429		
		Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	
		Britain	44	234	6	2	11	12	91	79	138	6	1	624	4,012		
		Canada	7	1	3	-	5	4	46	41	4	15	4	125	1,094		
		New Zealand	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	7	84		
		Australia	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	2	21	181		
		India	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	2	409	
		Britain	7	51	2	-	7	1	12	6	2	1	-	79	409		
		British Council	2	2	2	1	15	2	1	1	1	4	1	36	174		
		Other	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	7	58	-	67	33		
		Canada	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	3	..	
		Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..			
Oceania	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	-	45	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	46	213		
		Canada	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	43		
		New Zealand	1	13	-	1	-	1	2	6	3	2	2	13	155		
		Australia	2	7	-	1	-	1	1	6	3	2	2	31	261		
		Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	51
All regions and programmes	Other	Britain	85	1,305	71	96	396	299	221	519	571	285	37	3,893	24,658		
		Canada	60	172	25	5	78	116	116	213	189	123	..	1,283	12,781		
		New Zealand	78	137	9	4	5	26	26	192	190	106	33	(665)	8,992		
		Australia	7	2	43	3	24	..	..	16	10	164	18	287	..
		Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18)	3	17	

^a For fuller details of classification of subjects see Appendix I.^b Includes 1 for secondary education.^c Includes 2 for secondary education. ^d All secondary education.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY

By Region, Programme and Subject

Number of persons and man-months financed in 1968

Region	Programme	Supplying country	Undergraduate and post-graduate education										Total			
			Humanities	Education	Fine arts	Law	Social sciences	Economics and related subjects	Natural sciences	Engineering	Medical sciences	Agriculture		Other	Number	Man-months
America	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	6	211	2	4	4	5	4	4	25	3	-	268	1,544	
		Canada	5	13	-	-	6	6	8	12	-	7	-	59	494	
		New Zealand	-	4	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	12	
		Australia	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	10	86	
		India	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	30	
		Other	15	65	21	8	65	34	48	20	40	16	2	2	178	1,385
Europe	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	5	1	-	19	200	
		Canada	1	94	-	-	2	-	4	6	2	3	-	115	640	
		India	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	35	
		British Council	1	5	-	-	11	-	-	13	8	-	-	7	9	
		Other	1	-	9	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	56	451	
		Canada	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	42	
Africa	SCAAP	Britain	11	86	31	59	234	193	4	207	237	143	10	1,204	7,673	
		Canada	13	43 ^a	5	2	31	23	26	61	74	42	-	318	2,916	
		New Zealand	6	19	5	3	7	5	23	16	2	8	-	73	784	
		Australia	-	-	9	1	1	6	9	9	1	17	1	102	899	
		India	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	9	102	
		Pakistan	25	459	1	10	16	18	47	31	57	7	-	668	3,742	
		Canada	15	8	1	-	4	4	9	10	4	19	-	74	603	
		New Zealand	2	1	-	-	1	2	4	2	1	1	-	18	157	
		India	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	4	4	1	-	1	17	
		Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	12
		Cyprus	1	40	1	3	1	-	-	2	3	7	-	45	78	
		Other	24	3	4	2	3	16	4	1	11	95	2	8	25	218
Asia	Colombo Plan	Britain	-	23	34	14	122	77	80	226	124	96	16	812	5,090	
		Canada	61	45	3	1	4	32	41	91	91	59	-	362	3,350	
		New Zealand	60	139 ^c	9	4	7	21	133	189	83	110	10	700	1,758	
		Australia	-	-	9	4	1	-	-	10	10	-	-	12	7,815	
		Pakistan	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	12	
		Singapore	39	235	5	2	13	16	100	78	43	165	8	661	4,209	
		Britain	4	1	-	-	3	8	28	2	2	3	19	112	1,024	
		Canada	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	3	1	8	79	
		New Zealand	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	24	
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	62
		Ceylon	7	51	1	1	7	1	5	4	4	1	4	76	120	
		Other	1	2	-	-	22	14	5	8	8	5	4	1	57	368
Oceania	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	-	50	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	52	235	
		Canada	10	1	2	4	1	2	8	5	14	-	-	47	18	
		New Zealand	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	514	
		Australia	5	90 ^b	1	3	13	7	6	7	8	9	-	51	10	
		India	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	-	124	231	
		Other	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	1	1	1,242	
All regions and programmes	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	83	1,284	92	103	511	372	249	607	659	293	30	4,283	26,026	
		Canada	61	176	34	7	72	107	172	247	196	162	1	1,219	11,093	
		New Zealand	67	15	2	2	15	19	64	94	28	10	1	(500)	..	
		Australia	72	255	18	8	15	29	154	207	99	129	17	1,003	10,058	
		India	37	4	6	6	8	20	193	29	193	12	16	342	3,691	
		Pakistan	-	1	1	2	4	-	-	4	4	15	-	17	153	
		Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	248
		Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
		Ceylon	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
		Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a All secondary education.
 b Includes 8 in secondary education.
 c Includes 30 in secondary education.

STATEMENT XXI

VOLUNTEERS

Number financed in year

Receiving Country	Education						Other than education						Total					
	Britain		Australia		New Zealand		Britain		Australia		New Zealand		Britain		Australia		New Zealand	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967-68	1968-69	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967-68	1968-69	1967	1968	1967	1968
Brunei	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-
Ceylon	7	15	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	17	19	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	2	12	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	15	-	-	-	-
India	65	72	-	-	-	-	35	37	-	-	-	-	100	109	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	21	29	-	10	-	-	15	10	9	-	-	5	36	39	9	-	-	14
Pakistan	25	24	-	-	-	-	8	11	-	-	-	6	33	35	29	37	-	-
Singapore	9	9	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	33	12	-	-	-	1
Botswana	15	17	-	-	-	-	14	15	-	-	-	-	29	32	-	-	-	-
Gambia	11	7	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	14	10	-	-	-	-
Ghana	97	89	-	-	-	-	19	7	-	-	-	-	116	96	-	-	-	-
Kenya	59	86	-	-	-	-	51	40	-	-	-	-	110	126	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	7	7	-	-	-	-	13	11	-	-	-	-	20	18	-	-	-	-
Malawi	35	50	-	-	-	-	38	32	-	-	-	-	73	82	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	16	75	-	-	-	-	7	21	-	-	-	-	23	96	3	1	-	-
Rhodesia	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	51	49	-	-	-	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	64	63	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	13	10	-	-	-	-	7	11	-	-	-	-	20	21	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	37	73	-	-	-	-	91	70	-	-	-	5	128	143	5	5	-	-
Uganda	62	64	-	-	-	-	36	35	-	-	-	-	98	99	-	-	-	-
Kenya-Uganda-Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	25	25	-	-	-	-	33	44	-	-	-	-	58	69	5	10	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	5	13	-	-	-	-
Antigua	5	13	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-
Barbados	3	6	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-
Cayman Is.	4	1	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-
Guyana	15	20	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	28	33	-	-	-	-
Br. Honduras	24	26	-	-	-	-	12	7	-	-	-	-	43	56	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	31	49	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-	-	-
Montserrat	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-
St. Vincent	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	-
St. Kitts	6	7	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia	3	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	7	-	-	-	-
Trinidad & Tobago	5	3	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-
Turks and Caicos	3	6	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	-	-	-
Virgin Is.	3	4	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	-	-
Dominica	5	4	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	10	9	-	-	-	-
Grenada	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	-
Falkland Is.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2	4	-	-	6	-	7	10	-	-	-	-	9	14	1	2	-	13
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	9	10	-	-	1	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	15	11	-	-	-	1
New Hebrides	4	5	-	-	3	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	9	10	1	2	-	3
Western Samoa	4	4	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	16
St. Helena	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	11	9	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	6	2	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	25	29	4	5	-	6
Solomon Is.	12	21	-	-	4	-	13	8	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	18
Tonga	-	-	-	-	16	-	20	21	-	-	-	-	81	52	1	1	-	-
Papua-New Guinea	17	31	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	37	10	..	81	-	-
Malta	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number	752	957	44 ^a	.. ^b	50	525	520	480	14 ^a	165	22	1,272	1,437	58 ^a	165	-	-	72
Man-months	8,904	9,636	-	6,240	6,240	4,762	..	1,831	-	15,144	14,398	..	1,831	-	-	762

a. Excluding Papua and New Guinea

b. Included in other volunteers.

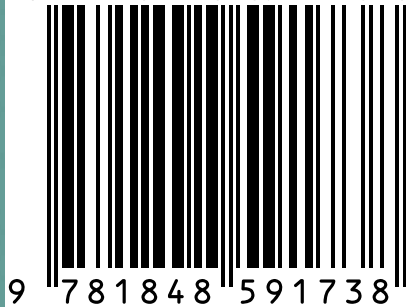
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