

FLOW OF
INTRA - COMMONWEALTH AID
1970

Report by the
Commonwealth Secretary-General

PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

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NOTE

The information on which this report is based was provided by Commonwealth Governments in response to a questionnaire. Use was made of reports of other organisations publishing information on aid and assistance to developing countries in the preparation of the sections dealing with the world situation. Although member governments provided the basic information for this report, the Secretary-General bears the responsibility for the report and for any judgments expressed therein.

A preliminary draft of this report was presented to Commonwealth Finance Ministers at their meeting in September 1971.

DECEMBER, 1971

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CHAPTER 1

FRAMEWORK AND ASSESSMENT

This report on the Flow of Intra-Commonwealth Aid for 1970 is the fifth in a series giving a comprehensive statement of official aid flows within the Commonwealth. From the beginning of this series of reports on the flow of official aid, data have been collected and compiled on a programme basis in order to make available aggregate information for individual programmes, such as the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan. This information is not elsewhere available on a Commonwealth basis as the Colombo Plan is the only programme for which an annual report is prepared. As it is now five years since this series began, this report carries data covering the whole period and an analysis of the trends.

At the suggestion of some Commonwealth governments the Secretariat began collecting information on reverse financial flows from developing countries with effect from 1968 and since then flows have been shown on both a gross and a net basis. It is appropriate to examine the flow of development assistance and co-operation against the background of economic development in the developing countries. This year a factual statement of economic trends in these countries, with particular reference to Commonwealth developing countries, has been included as an annex.

General World Situation

There was an appreciable slowing down in the rate of increase in world production in 1970. Most developed countries endeavoured to reduce inflationary pressures and improve their balance of payments positions and preliminary estimates suggest that their rate of growth, at constant prices, was a little under 3 per cent as against just over 5 per cent in the preceding twelve months. In the case of the developing countries there was a decline from the high rate reached in 1969 but growth remained fairly vigorous, of the order of 5 per cent. Although for the fourth year in succession, the rate of growth in the total output of developing countries was higher than that of the developed countries, it seems unlikely that the gap in per capita income levels between the two groups of countries was narrowed as the population growth in 1970 in the developing countries appears to have been about 2½ per cent while in the developed countries the rate remained around 1 per cent. Thus, for many countries, population control continues to be their most critical problem in the medium and long-term periods.

During the First Development Decade the target of a 5 per cent annual rate of increase in total production of the developing countries was broadly attained but the rate was far higher in some developing countries than in others. The position looks worse in per capita terms as, in general, those countries which rely heavily on the agricultural sector, and particularly the subsistence part of it, have shown the lowest rates of growth while having high populations and high rates of increase in the population. Unfortunately, these differences are also apparent within regions. Accordingly, a second kind of "gap", namely between the faster growth and more developing of the developing countries and the slower growing less developed developing countries, is becoming increasingly apparent. This tendency will grow in importance in the general strategy of the international development effort.

While efforts to reduce inflationary pressures put a brake on the rate of growth of world production in 1970, trade was not similarly retarded and imports into the developed countries rose by about 15 per cent in value terms (9 per cent in volume). On the other hand, the increase in trade of the developing countries was considerably below the high figure recorded in 1969. While the rate of increase in exports from the developing countries to the developed countries was well maintained, the growth in trade between developing countries was much less than in preceding years. The export earnings of the developing countries, taken as a group, were almost sufficient to finance their imports in 1970. However, if the oil-producing countries are excluded, the adverse balance of trade for the other developing countries was appreciably higher than in 1969.

In all countries, whether industrialised or developing, economic development is influenced by external events and policies. This is particularly true for developing countries since many of the resources necessary for development cannot be provided from within their economies and the ability to earn foreign exchange is crucial. While the greater part of the development which has taken place has been due to the efforts of the developing countries themselves, the external financial resources flowing from developed to developing countries have constituted a vital factor. The acceleration in development hoped for during the Second Development Decade will call for the use of increased amounts of resources and may well, at least initially, lead to a widening of the trade and savings gaps. In order to minimise the undesirable consequences of these gaps, developing countries will need help through trade promotion and other measures to increase their export earnings and also will require greater capital flows from the developed countries on terms and conditions which they can afford.

Aid and Aid Prospects

The actual flows of assistance for a particular year reflect to a large extent policy decisions and commitments made in preceding years and the rate of drawing against these commitments. In recent years several major donors have experienced economic difficulties and during 1970 many countries were forced to adopt anti-inflationary demand-management policies. In an inflationary situation some part of any increase in the flow of financial resources from the developed to the developing countries is eroded by the rise in prices in the donor countries. Consequently, what appears to be an appreciable rise in flows on a current price basis turns out to be largely illusory in real terms. According to DAC estimates, the developing countries received on the average about \$US 8.10 per head of population in 1970 as against \$US 5.40 in 1960 but price increases would mean that over the ten years there was little, if any, rise in the real volume of assistance. Bearing these facts in mind, the net resource flows (i.e. net of amortization) to developing countries from all sources, at 1970 prices, increased by about 7 per cent in that year to reach, according to estimates by DAC, nearly \$US 14,800 million (this figure takes into account both official and private flows but excludes grants by the private voluntary agencies). The upward trend in net disbursements by the multilateral agencies continued while DAC countries also provided more aid than in 1969. Within the DAC members' total, official development assistance went up slightly in absolute value but about half the rise was the result of a large increase in other official flows. The share of grant aid in the total declined further but it is reported that the terms of new lending softened somewhat.

Many developing countries have demonstrated by their past achievements that they could make effective use of more assistance. On the technical assistance side, there are growing indications that a change in the type of personnel provided is now beginning to be required, at least in the more developed of the developing countries. In the early stage of development general advice was required but this stage has now been passed and countries are looking for experts within narrow fields of specialization who are very experienced and who are prepared to work in a particular developing country for a longer period than has been customary for technical assistance personnel in the past. On the other hand, such people are in very short supply and accordingly their cost is high and this too has affected the volume of real resources transferred. On the financial side the test of the value of a resource transfer is whether it is suitable in terms of quality and cost to the recipient apart from being appropriate in timing and volume. As regards the quality of aid, certain steps have been taken with respect to untying. The Council of O.E.C.D. meeting at Ministerial level in June 1971 noted that substantial progress had been made within the DAC in drawing up a draft agreement on aid untying to be proposed to governments who would be invited to indicate whether they wish to participate. There has been unanimous agreement in principle on the untying of multilateral contributions as well as a wide area of agreement for the untying of bilateral loans. As aid tying has deleterious effects in many instances on the efficient use of assistance which developing countries receive, it is to be hoped that these efforts towards untying will be actively pursued and that action will be taken quickly.

Regarding the cost of assistance to recipients, it is pleasing to note that official loans have tended over the years to become more concessional in terms. But the debt burden and the indebtedness of many countries incurred in earlier years remains disquietening. Furthermore, the high proportion of the overall financial flows represented by private export credits, which are mainly at market rates, as instanced in the 1970 flows, continues to give cause for concern. According to projections by the World Bank, servicing payments by the developing countries on their external public debt were expected to reach almost \$US 6,000 million in 1970 and on top of this developing countries have to make provision for payments on investments. Of course the size of the problem varies from one country to another as is brought out clearly by relating service payments on external official debt to the value of foreign exchange earnings (or export income). Taking Commonwealth countries in Asia as an example, it is estimated that servicing payments by India represented over 29 per cent of the value of its export earnings in 1969-70, for Pakistan the figure was over 18 per cent, for Ceylon the 1969 figure was over 12 per cent. For Malaysia the figure was little more than 1 per cent in the same year.

In previous reports the relationship between the economic situation in developed countries, the developments in the international monetary system and the flow of resources to developing countries has been stressed. Difficulties in the monetary system are bound to have repercussions on the flow of resources. While the Special Drawing Rights established in 1969 represented a major innovation in international monetary relations, the bulk of the allocations have gone to the developed countries. The importance of S.D.R.'s to the developing countries, apart from adding small amounts to their reserves, lies in the creation of increased international liquidity which was expected to lead to an expansion (or the prevention of any reduction) in world trade and aid flows. No direct link between S.D.R.'s and development finance has been established as yet, so developing countries must continue to depend on the developed countries for the flow of foreign resources.

At the present time the economies of many of the developed countries are beset by inflationary problems and in some countries excessive demand still persists. The policies adopted to deal with this situation can affect the levels of assistance and as a result the short-term picture is not very encouraging. There is considerable uncertainty about the size of the US programme and, because of its dominant position in the provision of assistance (it accounts for almost two-fifths of the net official and private flows from DAC members to developing countries and multilateral agencies), the attitude of the United States is crucial. The President originally requested some \$US 3,500 million for military and economic aid during 1971-72, but no Bill has yet passed through Congress and, in the past, Congress has usually appropriated less than requested. In mid-December Congress approved a continuing resolution whereby the foreign aid programme could operate at an annual rate of about \$ 2,700 million till 22 February 1972. The position as regards US aid was also darkened by the President's speech of 16 August, 1971 when he announced that, as part of the measures to restrain inflation and to protect the American dollar, Government expenditure would be cut and that he had ordered a 10 per cent reduction in foreign economic aid. Based on DAC figures for net disbursements in 1970 a 10 per cent cut in US official development assistance would exceed \$US 300 million, equivalent to almost one-twelfth of the official development assistance provided by all the other DAC members.

Unless recent developments in the international monetary field change the prospects, the intentions of many individual donor countries would seem to indicate a somewhat brighter outlook. Both Canada and Australia are planning to increase their aid significantly while New Zealand also intends to expand its programme and Britain has announced an annual increase in its economic aid programme up to 1975-76. Among the non-Commonwealth donors, Germany and Japan are endeavouring to increase the volume of their assistance while the Scandinavian countries are advocates of increased aid.

However, the long-term attitude of the United States is again crucial to the whole picture. The portents at the present time as regards US assistance are not promising. For example, the request made early in 1971 by the Nixon Administration for a supplemental appropriation of \$US 487 million for the Inter-American Development Bank was reduced by Congress to only \$US 275 million. What makes this action all the more important is that the sum of \$487 million, which was the US share of the increase in the Bank's capital, was established as the result of international discussions.

It will be recalled that the Second Replenishment of IDA was delayed by over a year owing to difficulties in obtaining ratification by the United States. In my last report it was noted that discussions on a Third Replenishment had resulted in a doubling of IDA funds to \$US 2,440 million over a three-year period to June 1974 with the US Government agreeing that its share would be \$US 960 million. Since then matters have progressed less satisfactorily. Under IDA rules, the replenishment does not officially become effective until countries providing not less than \$1,900 million of additional resources, which must include the United States because of the size of its contribution, and including at least 12 of the 18 Part I members (i.e. richer countries), have given formal notice that they will be able to pay. Congress has delayed action on the US contribution and, in the meantime, IDA has been placed in a difficult position as by the end of June 1971 it had committed all its available resources. On the other hand, it is gratifying to see that a number of countries, including some Commonwealth ones, have mounted a rescue operation by making advances on their planned contributions so that

the vital work of IDA is not too badly disrupted. Here it is appropriate to note that in December 1970, New Zealand, which is not a member of IDA, made a voluntary contribution of \$NZ 5 million to IDA funds.

Population Problems and Development

As mentioned earlier, the overall growth rate of the developing countries was remarkably good during the past decade. However, when reduced to per capita terms, the results have been less satisfactory as populations have continued to grow at a high rate. The annual addition to populations is, in fact, so large that a very small reduction in the rate of population growth could make a significant difference to the size of capital formation by reducing the call on resources required for consumption. However, the "population explosion" has occurred and, even if family planning programmes work well, their effects will be small for the next decade.

Looking at the present position, a number of facts emerge which give rise to concern. There must be a very large current and prospective growth in the labour force. The "modern" sector of the economies of developing countries seems so far to have been based mainly on the capital-intensive pattern of the developed countries rather than on absorbing the plentiful supply of labour and are not absorbing the increments to the labour force. Those people lucky enough to have jobs in the "modern" sector have experienced an improvement in their living standards but others have not fared so well. Many young people, often relatively well-educated, are unemployed whereas, because of their education, they expect to be in a position to obtain other jobs than those available in the traditional sectors of the economy. There has been a migration to towns creating a demand for services which strains the already limited development budgets by pre-empting investment resources for housing and other services in place of investments which would contribute quickly and directly to exports and the production of goods. Domestic savings which are so important to development are likely to be adversely affected because the consumption needs of dependants must be provided for out of an already low level of income. This situation contains the seeds of social discontent which is all the more costly since economic development flourishes best when and where there are conditions for continuing national and social stability. It would seem that greater and more continuous emphasis will have to be placed on manpower utilisation and development by the international community.

A population policy consistent with development objectives is a major element in national development policies and a large number of countries are undertaking programmes of family planning. Several of the main donors, including Britain which has given bilateral technical assistance towards population programmes in fifteen Commonwealth countries, are stressing this aspect of development while, multilaterally, the World Bank has begun extending assistance to population planning programmes. The UN Fund for Population Activities in 1970, its first operational year, exceeded its target of \$US 15 million in assistance in solving population problems and has set a target of \$US 25 million for 1971. In this connection, it is gratifying to note that the UN Fund received pledges from 24 countries, of which 13 were low-income countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America; according to the financial report of the Fund, Commonwealth countries which contributed in 1970 included Britain, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, India, Mauritius, Pakistan, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Commonwealth Co-operation for Development

Even though Commonwealth donor countries have tended to concentrate their assistance to Commonwealth developing countries directly through bilateral programmes, they make significant contributions to international agencies and regional development banks. But Commonwealth countries have also taken a number of multinational initiatives over the years, of which the best known is the Colombo Plan. In 1967 discussions were held to consider the establishment of a Commonwealth Programme for technical assistance and the agreed scheme became fully operational by the end of 1968. Under this Programme, the Commonwealth Secretariat assisted developing Commonwealth countries in formulating requests in the broad areas of planning, public administration, sectoral analysis and project appraisal and endeavoured to find, for financing under bilateral arrangements, the experts to meet the needs established. The availability of personnel under the bilateral programmes of Commonwealth donors was enlarged by drawing on personnel from developing Commonwealth countries to serve in other developing Commonwealth countries with one of the Commonwealth donor countries being responsible for all or part of the costs. In addition, a headquarters group of experts was established, financed in the same way, to assist governments in determining their needs and to carry out short-term consultative assignments in their special fields.

The Programme was reviewed in September 1969. Commonwealth officials recognised that it had met a real need and should be expanded. But the officials also noted the administrative difficulties and recommended that the programme be centrally funded and also enlarged on the basis of voluntary contributions by Commonwealth countries. Proposals to this end were examined in detail by a meeting of officials in September 1970 which recommended that a Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation be established in a form and with such functions that a maximum number of Commonwealth governments would be able to make contributions to the Fund and to the activities financed by it. This, it was felt, would lend to the programme as broad a multilateral character as possible. In addition to those activities under the earlier Commonwealth programme, it was recommended that the Fund should finance, in whole or in part, the costs of training in one developing Commonwealth country of personnel from another developing Commonwealth country. The proposals for setting up the Fund were accepted and the Meeting of Heads of Government in January 1971 noted that the way was clear to establish it. The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation was formally established on 1st April 1971.

As has been mentioned earlier, developing countries, especially the relatively less developed ones, are forced to depend on foreign assistance to bridge the gap between their export earnings and import costs. Over time, there has been only a relatively slow growth of foreign assistance and in a period of price inflation the real value of the increase has largely disappeared. The developing countries need to earn greater amounts of foreign exchange. In the export sector, the freedom of action of developing countries is circumscribed since it depends on the response of external demand and on the removal of obstacles to trade. For developing countries as a whole the target of 6 per cent average annual rate of growth of G.D.P. during the Second Development Decade implies an annual rate of growth of exports of 7 per cent or more. There has been a detectable shift from import substitution to export promotion in the development programmes of many developing countries but they still require considerable help in this field. Many developing countries already have balance-of-payments problems and the

provision of export credits constitutes a serious burden. This problem could become worse as manufactures and semi-manufactures, which are generally sold on a credit basis, are accounting for an increasing share of the exports of developing countries.

It was with considerations such as these in mind that Heads of Government at their meeting in January 1971 directed officials to give further consideration to the recommendations embodied in the Secretariat's Study on Commonwealth Export Market Development. Senior Trade and Finance officials at a meeting in June in London, recommended that the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation be broadened to cover financial as well as technical assistance aspects of export market development. To meet these wider functions, the financial resources should be suitably enlarged. The Board of Representatives of the Fund at a meeting in September 1971 decided that the Fund should be expanded in order to cover the technical assistance and market research aspects of export market development in the first instance and that a decision on other aspects could be taken later in the light of experience gained and the extent of resources available.

Conclusion

During the discussions in depth of developmental strategy towards the end of the successful First Development Decade more questions than answers were thrown up. This in itself was no bad thing. But further problems are constantly arising which also must be tackled. Looking ahead, it would seem that among the problem areas for the Second Development Decade are the likely initial widening of the trade gap associated with accelerated growth of developing countries, the increasing threat of substitution and possible over-production in certain agricultural commodities, continuing population pressure, a growing labour force with a higher level of education looking for jobs, and social and political instability where social and economic development lags.

On the assistance side, it is to be hoped that the policy objective of increasing flows announced by a number of donor countries is speedily translated into action and that inflation can be controlled so that the real value of the resource transfers rises instead of showing little improvement as it has done in the past ten years.

CHAPTER II

SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH FLOWS OF AID

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

Provisional indications based on information received in answer to a questionnaire sent to all Commonwealth countries are that the flow of intra-Commonwealth official assistance in 1970 was substantially higher than in 1969. The gross financial flows plus technical assistance expenditure went up by around 25 per cent as all the main donors provided more assistance and, as the amounts received from recipients to meet amortization and interest payments on loans and investments declined slightly, the rise for net flows plus technical assistance was over 30 per cent. Looking at the component parts, the downward trend in the amount of assistance provided as grants was reversed and there was an even more substantial rise in the amount of money disbursed from loans, the bulk of which are now of the interest-free type. Expenditure on technical assistance rose further and accounted for over 16 per cent of the total net assistance in 1970 as compared with 13 per cent five years earlier. Estimates of official sector assistance, in summary form, are given below.

	1968		1969		1970	
	£ million					
	Gross	Net <u>a</u>	Gross	Net <u>a</u>	Gross	Net <u>a</u>
Grants	121.8	121.8	119.7	119.7	136.6	136.6
Loans	94.3	53.5	91.1	49.0	138.8	102.0
Investments	11.7	-0.3	13.1	1.0	13.2	-1.4
T. A. Expenditure	43.4	43.4	44.5	44.5	46.2	46.2
Total	271.3	218.4	268.3	214.1	334.8	283.4

a Gross disbursements less repayments of principal and interest payments.

Looking at the technical assistance aspects in more detail, the preliminary figures suggest that the number of advisers and experts, both non-educational and educational, declined in 1970. In the case of the non-educational experts this was due to a further reduction in operational personnel, particularly under the OSAS programme. There was some recovery in the number of students and trainees financed by donor countries during the year but, while the figure for trainees was nearly 320 lower than in 1966, a reduction of 7 per cent, that for students was up by 1,780 or almost 30 per cent. Summary figures for the past two years are given below.

	1969		1970	
	Numbers <u>a</u>	Man-months	Numbers <u>a</u>	Man-months
Advisers and experts				
non-educational	9,658	92,765	8,813	85,502
educational	6,926	61,695	6,524	61,761
Trainees	3,797	17,426	3,958	18,257
Students	7,238	55,878	8,018	55,584

a Financed by donor countries in year.

According to provisional estimates by DAC, the net resource flows (i.e. gross flows minus amortization payments) reaching developing countries from all sources (i.e. official and private flows from DAC plus flows from other industrial countries, centrally planned countries and multilateral agencies but excluding grants by voluntary agencies) totalled \$US 14,761 million (equivalent to some £6,150 million) in 1970, around 7 per cent more than in the previous year. The increase between 1968 and 1969 was 6 per cent. Since the heavy reduction in 1968 disbursements by the multilateral agencies have risen sharply and the estimate suggests the increase of about a quarter in 1970 brought that year's figure to \$US 1,500 million. DAC figures also show that the total net official bilateral flows provided by its member countries to developing countries was about \$US 6,500 million in 1970, about 6½ per cent above the previous year's level. The DAC member countries, which include Australia, Britain and Canada, make substantial official contributions to the multilateral agencies while the private sector provides a considerable financial flow to developing countries. In contrast to the intra-Commonwealth position where technical assistance expenditure rose by about 4 per cent in 1970, bilateral technical assistance by the DAC countries as a group showed a slight decline.

In comparing the aid-giving performance of Commonwealth countries, and especially that towards other Commonwealth countries, with the world in general and DAC members in particular, it must be borne in mind that nine-tenths of the total Commonwealth population live in developing countries (compared with three-fifths for the rest of the non-communist world), half the population of the developing countries of the world live in Commonwealth countries and under 15 per cent of the total population of the developed countries of the world live in developed Commonwealth countries.

The scale on which the three principal Commonwealth donors and all DAC members combined gave assistance in 1969 and 1970 and aid in relation to population and gross national product are shown in the following table. It is apparent from the table that the flow of official resources, with which this report is concerned, as opposed to private resources, is relatively less important for Britain than for Australia and Canada. According to the DAC figures, net disbursements of official development assistance from Australia have shown a continuous upward trend over the last decade while those from Canada have shown a similar movement, apart from interruptions in 1961-62 and 1968, but those from Britain have varied widely from year to year. Starting from comparatively low base lines, Australian and Canadian official development assistance in 1970 was three and half times and four and half times respectively the comparable 1960 levels but British official assistance had only gone up by a tenth; incidentally, the increase by 1970 in official development assistance from the United States and France, the main donors, apart from Britain, in 1960, was also little more than 10 per cent.

In some ways, the aid-giving performance of Commonwealth donors has been as good or better than the average for all DAC members which is heavily influenced by the performance of the United States. As the table shows, taking official flows as a percentage of G.N.P., the proportions for Australia and Canada were well above the average figure but that for Britain was a little below. If the private flow is also taken into account, flows from Australia and Britain in 1970 were considerably above the DAC average while those from Canada were almost at the average. UNCTAD II recommended that the developed countries devote 1 per cent of their G.N.P. to the total net financing going to developing countries, and it is apparent from the table that there was a further slight setback in 1970 in the progress towards this target. For 1969, if the United States was excluded, the proportion of total flows to G.N.P. for the other DAC members worked out on average to 1 per cent but the comparable figure for 1970 was 0.92 per cent (excluding grants by private voluntary agencies) due to lower German and Italian flows. In 1970 six DAC members, including Australia and Britain, exceeded the 1 per cent of G.N.P. target.

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

Commonwealth donor countries are among the leaders in providing assistance on easier terms and all three Commonwealth donors meet the terms of the 1969 Recommendation. The Australian programme, which before 1970 consisted only of grants, included a small amount of lending in 1970 but the proportion of grants to the total Australian official development assistance commitments was still 91 per cent. In 1970, 65 per cent of Canadian commitments to developing countries were in grant form while the proportion for Britain was 50 per cent; these figures compare with 60 per

Resource flows from certain Commonwealth countries
and DAC members a

	Australia		Britain		Canada		DAC members combined	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Net flow of official and private resources <u>b e</u> \$ U.S. million	232	369	1,146	1,216	364	578	13,670	14,662
Net flow of official development assistance <u>c</u> \$ U.S. million	175	203	431	447	245	346	6,610	6,808
Net flow of official and private resources \$ U.S. per head	18.90	29.40	20.59	21.79	17.26	27.03	22.00	23.35
Net flow of official development assistance \$ U.S. per head	14.23	16.18	7.4	8.01	11.62	16.16	10.65	10.35
Official flows <u>d</u> as % of G.N.P.	0.56	0.62	0.39	0.37	0.41	0.50	0.39	0.40
Private flows <u>e</u> as % of G.N.P.	0.18	0.46	0.65	0.63	0.09	0.22	0.35	0.34
Total flows <u>e</u> as % of G.N.P.	0.74	1.08	1.04	1.00	0.50	0.72	0.75	0.74

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

b Bilateral and to multilateral agencies.

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

d Official development assistance plus other official flows.

e Excluding grants by voluntary agencies.

cent and 48 per cent respectively for 1969. The average figure for all DAC members was 63 per cent for 1970 and 65 per cent for the previous year. If the concessional element of loans is added to the grants, the concessional (or grant) element of Australian official development assistance commitments rises to 93 per cent while the Canadian figure reaches 96 per cent and that of Britain 82 per cent compared with about 84 per cent for all DAC members. The average interest rate on loan commitments in 1970 was 6.4 per cent for Australia, 0.2 per cent for Canada, 1.7 per cent for Britain and 2.8 per cent for all DAC members; compared with 1969 the rate charged by Britain was somewhat higher but there were small reductions for Canada and all DAC members. The average grace periods contained in Australian loans was 4 years, in Canadian nearly 10, in British just over 6 and for DAC as a whole about $7\frac{1}{2}$; the grace periods given by Britain and DAC lengthened compared with 1969 commitments while those by Canada were unchanged. The average maturity of loans committed by Australia was 14 years, by Canada $48\frac{1}{2}$ years, by Britain nearly 25 years and by all DAC members combined about 30 years. Thus, according to the provisional estimates of DAC, there was, overall, a softening in loan terms during 1970 as the average interest rates fell slightly while the maturity and grace periods lengthened.

Intra-Commonwealth aid by type and sector

Grants

For the first time in several years, the falling trend in grants was reversed in 1970, when grants provided by Commonwealth donors to other Commonwealth countries were 14 per cent above the level in 1969. On the other hand, the proportion of grants in the total flow of intra-Commonwealth aid continued to fall, from 45 per cent in 1969 to 41 per cent in 1970. Commitments (excluding Australian grant commitments to Papua-New Guinea) fell from £98 million at the beginning of 1970 to £69 million at the beginning of 1971.

The higher level of grants was mainly due to higher Canadian food aid to Asia and project aid to America, and a large increase in Australian grants to Papua-New Guinea. Consequently, the share of Oceania in the total grant flow to Commonwealth developing countries increased to almost 50 per cent in 1970, and the share of America and Europe also increased. Although Asia had been receiving a decreasing proportion of grants in recent years, this trend was halted in 1970, when its share (at 27 per cent) was the same as in the previous year. Africa was the only region to receive a smaller proportion, and its share in total grants fell from 16 per cent in 1969 to less than 10 per cent in 1970.

In looking at figures covering only one or two years, it is necessary to bear in mind that different kinds of aid are committed for different periods. In some cases, disbursements follow quickly on commitments; in others, for example much project aid, disbursements may be spread over a number of years. Non-project aid, which accounted for about three-quarters of total grants in 1969, rose to almost four-fifths in 1970, chiefly because of higher Australian grants to Papua-New Guinea and increases in Canadian aid to Asia. The largest item of non-project aid was food aid, amounting to over £30 million, but there were also substantial figures for budgetary support and general development. Disbursements in the form of project grants were at the same level as in 1969. The most pronounced increase was in grants to multi-projects, which rose to 29 per cent of the total and represented the largest single item. Grants to transport also increased, and its share in the

total rose to 19 per cent. Manufacturing rose from a negligible amount in 1969 to 8 per cent of total in 1970. Grants to the agricultural sector, which accounted for more than a fifth of all grants in 1969, fell sharply in 1970 to less than 5 per cent of the total. Most other sectors received smaller amounts in the form of grants than in the previous year.

LOANS

The total amount of assistance disbursed as gross loans by Commonwealth donor countries to other Commonwealth countries, principally in Asia and Africa, rose by £48 million to £139 million in 1970. This was more than 50 per cent higher than the level in the previous year, and increased the proportion of loans in gross intra-Commonwealth assistance from less than 34 per cent in 1969 to 42 per cent in 1970. During 1970, payments of interest and repayments of principal by the recipient countries fell from £42 million to £37 million, so that disbursement of net loans was £102 million, or more than twice the level of 1969. Loan commitments outstanding at the beginning of 1971 are estimated to be about £218 million, the same level as at the beginning of 1970.

The share of non-project aid in gross loans rose from 65 per cent in 1969 to 71 per cent in 1970. The greater part of non-project aid was again for financing current imports. The disbursement of loans for project aid continued to increase, with a rise of about £6 million in both the communications and other community projects sectors, and substantial rises in health and education. The largest decrease was in the manufacturing sector, and no loans were received for multi-projects in 1970, compared with over £3 million in 1969. As a result, the share of the social infrastructure sector in the total of project aid loans rose to almost 30 per cent and that of the communications sector to more than 20 per cent.

Investments

Disbursements by Britain as investments through the Commonwealth Development Corporation, at £13 million in 1970, were at about the same level as in the previous year. However, repayments of principal and interest payments on earlier investments amounted to about £14½ million so that there was a net disinvestment of £1½ million during 1970, compared with a small positive net investment of £1 million in 1969. Outstanding investment commitments at the beginning of 1971 totalled £14½ million, whereas they had reached £28 million at the beginning of 1970.

Although the geographical distribution of investment varies widely from year to year, the pattern in 1970 followed that of 1969 to a large extent. Disbursements to Commonwealth countries in Asia increased by about a quarter, and accounted for 20 per cent of total gross disbursements as against 16 per cent in 1969. There were small decreases in disbursements to America and Africa, which received 45 per cent and 34 per cent respectively of the total.

The pattern of investment by economic sectors changed considerably during 1970. A large increase of investment in industry raised this sector's share in total to over 33 per cent, and the electricity sector also showed a gain. There were decreases in the amounts received by agriculture and multi-projects, and within the social infrastructure sector a large rise in funds for other community projects was more than offset by a fall of more than £1½ million in investment in housing.

Project Aid

Taking grants, loans and investments together, project assistance amounted to one-quarter of total gross intra-Commonwealth aid in 1970, a slightly smaller proportion than in the previous year.

As mentioned above, annual disbursement levels may depend on the type of aid provided, for example project or programme aid. Furthermore, in the case of much project aid, disbursements of a specific commitment may be spread over a number of years with considerable year-to-year fluctuations. Using data for Britain and Canada, which are shown below, no very clear pattern emerges. In the five year period 1966-1970, the proportionate share of agriculture showed a strong upward movement until it fell away to less than 10 per cent in 1970, and the energy sector has been receiving a decreasing proportion in the last two years. Increasing trends can be seen for the transport and communications and industrial sectors, and although the social infrastructure sector has been consistently increasing its share, the emphasis appears to be moving away from housing and education towards other community projects.

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

	Per cent				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.9	11.7	13.8	20.9	10.2
Transport and communications	14.5	18.6	19.6	16.3	23.6
Energy	12.5	10.3	11.9	9.6	8.5
Multi-projects	13.9	7.6	10.2	12.0	10.6
Industry (including services)	4.8	9.5	13.5	13.6	13.6
Health	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.6
Education	5.3	7.4	7.8	8.9	7.3
Housing	5.3	3.6	6.5	9.4	5.5
Other community projects	0.1	2.7	3.5	3.4	14.9
Other projects and unallocated aid	34.3	26.6	11.4	4.1	3.2

Technical Assistance

For the second year running the value of technical assistance given to developing countries of the Commonwealth showed a small rise (about 4 per cent), and represented 14 per cent of total gross intra-Commonwealth aid in 1970. A 7 per cent increase in expenditure on students and trainees raised its share of the total to a quarter, whereas the share of advisers and experts fell from 66 per cent to 65 per cent. African countries are the main recipients of intra-Commonwealth technical assistance, accounting for more than half the total, while Asian countries receive about 15 per cent and those in America a little over 9 per cent.

There were 584 advisers from Commonwealth countries serving in other Commonwealth countries, or 35 fewer than in 1969. Both African and

American countries received a higher proportion than in the previous year, at 54 per cent and 21 per cent respectively, but the share of Asian countries dropped from 22 per cent to 17 per cent. The greatest number of advisers, just under 24 per cent, were serving in the agricultural field in 1970. The second largest number were in economic planning, where the proportion of the total increased from 15 per cent to 20 per cent.

The number of operational experts serving in Commonwealth countries fell by 8 per cent in 1970. There were 400 fewer in the educational field, because of a 12 per cent drop in the number of primary and secondary school teachers. Of the other operational personnel, who were about 800 fewer, or 9 per cent less, than in 1969, the largest falls were in those serving in the public administration and power, transport and communications sectors. However, these two sectors still accounted for more than half the non-educational personnel.

Taking all advisers, experts and operational personnel together, over four-fifths served in African countries, although the number fell by more than 1,000 in 1970. The numbers in Asian and European Commonwealth countries also declined, but those serving in America and Oceania increased.

The number of trainees financed under technical assistance arrangements increased by about 4 per cent in 1970, with greater numbers coming from all areas other than Asia and Europe. Thus trainees from Asian countries continued to decline as a proportion of the total, representing 41 per cent in 1968, 38 per cent in 1969 and 36 per cent in 1970. The share of trainees from African countries rose to 42 per cent compared with 41 per cent in 1969. As in previous years, the largest number of trainees attended courses in public administration, the 1970 proportion being over one-fifth, while courses in power, transport and communications and industry each accounted for about 15 per cent of trainees. The largest increases between 1969 and 1970 were in those going on courses in industry, agriculture and trade and banking.

The total number of Commonwealth students financed by Commonwealth donors showed an increase of nearly 11 per cent in 1970, with higher numbers from all areas other than America. About half the students took courses in education, engineering and the medical sciences.

Volunteers

Apart from the flow of intra-Commonwealth technical assistance discussed above, another important and substantial form of assistance to developing countries is the supply of volunteers. The donor governments have different methods of supporting these people, and the degree of official assistance given to them varies. About 1,700 British volunteers were assisted in 1970; almost two-thirds were teachers, and most of the remainder served in the health, agriculture and power, transport and communications sectors. About three-fifths of the volunteers served in African countries, large numbers being employed in Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, while some 15 per cent were in Asian countries, in particular India. Over 1,000 Canadian volunteers were assisted in 1970, of which about 70 per cent were teachers. More than three-quarters of Canadian volunteers were in Africa, and the remainder served in the Caribbean and Asia. Of the 126 Australian volunteers who served in Asia, Africa and Oceania, three-quarters were in the educational field. New Zealand also assisted more than 100 volunteers in Asia and Oceania, of whom 70 per cent were teachers.

CHAPTER III

COUNTRIES SUPPLYING ASSISTANCE - POLICIES

GENERAL

Among Commonwealth countries, Britain is the most important source of assistance for a number of reasons. However, Canada, Australia and New Zealand provide substantial amounts of aid to both Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries. While the major donor countries continue to base their assistance policies primarily on bilateral programmes, they also put strong, and increasing, emphasis on multilateral programmes. 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.

As the developing countries of the Commonwealth need most 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, under various other programmes. In addition, the developing Commonwealth countries have provided resources for the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

For the major donor countries of the Commonwealth bilateral programmes continued to be the more important part of their assistance. According to figures compiled by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of O.E.C.D., 53 per cent of the total net financial flows (i.e. official and private flows excluding grants by private voluntary agencies) from Australia and Canada in 1970 consisted of bilateral financial and technical assistance while the corresponding figure for Britain was 33 per cent. Official flows from Australia amounted to \$U.S.210 million, from Canada \$U.S.403 million and from Britain to \$U.S.454 million and if bilateral assistance is related to these figures the proportions rise 91 per cent for Australia, 77 per cent for Canada and 90 per cent for Britain. Thus, the shares of flows to multilateral agencies in total official development assistance are comparatively small for Australia and Britain, being in 1970 6 per cent but appreciably higher (23 per cent) for Canada. In actual monetary terms, this means that out of a total flow, official and private, from these three countries of \$U.S.2,164 million, the amount provided as official development assistance (i.e. flows which are intended primarily to promote economic development and welfare in developing countries and which are intended to be concessional in character) was about \$U.S.997 million, and of this latter figure only some \$U.S.139 million were contributions to multilateral agencies.

On the other hand, the developing countries of the Commonwealth place more emphasis on multilateral than on bilateral assistance. Up to 30 June 1970 they had subscribed some \$U.S.1,771 million out of a Commonwealth total of \$U.S.5,863 million to the World Bank and

\$ U.S. 74 million out of \$ U.S. 676 million to IDA. Developing Commonwealth countries had also contributed over \$ U.S. 50 million to U.N.D.P. Taking I.B.R.D., IDA and U.N.D.P. together, the Commonwealth had provided about \$ U.S. 6,858 million (of which almost a third was from developing countries) equal to nearly a quarter of the world total of \$ U.S. 28,000 million.

Apart from the financial contributions to the technical assistance activities of the U.N., many Commonwealth nationals, a large number of whom come from developing countries, work under its programmes. The Commonwealth supplied over 3,000 experts who were working in the field under U.N.D.P. and the U.N. Regular Programme out of a grand total of nearly 11,000 in 1970. Developing Commonwealth countries accounted for over 700, the majority coming from India but 19 others also supplied experts.

On the receiving side, multilateral assistance is very important to developing Commonwealth countries. Of the development credits disbursed by IDA to member governments up to the end of June 1970 about four-fifths, or some \$ U.S. 1,400 million went to Commonwealth countries. Similarly, over a quarter, or some \$ U.S. 1,623 million, of the disbursements of loans by the World Bank have been to Commonwealth countries. On the technical assistance side, out of the 9,600 experts working in individual countries (as opposed to regional schemes) under U.N.D.P. and the Regular Programme, nearly 2,400 were in Commonwealth countries in 1970.

POLICIES

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

BRITAIN

While the aid programme of Britain operates on a global basis, by far the bulk of it goes to developing countries in the Commonwealth; in fact, about 91 per cent of total bilateral aid continues to go to the Commonwealth. However, the distribution of the British aid programme continues to lay emphasis on multilateral aid and technical assistance and on Britain's special obligation to the Dependencies. The bilateral programmes reflect the importance of continuity and the relatively long-term nature of development.

The money required for the Aid Programme is obtained mainly by annual provision by Parliament on the basis of estimates of expenditure presented by the Government which reflect the allocation for the Aid Programme as a whole as determined in the annual review of future public expenditure. The most recent White Paper covering public expenditure to 1975-76 included an estimate of £206 million for total economic aid in 1970-71 (net of amortisation and at constant 1971-72 prices). On the same basis, the Government has made forward projections for economic aid of £216 million for 1971-72, £234.5 million for 1972-73, £245 million for 1973-74 and £266 million for 1974-75 and has put the 1975-76 figure at £290 million. The figures for the latter two years represent increases of some 9 per cent per annum. Gross disbursements of official development assistance and other official flows in the calendar year 1970 totalled £219 million which, after allowance for capital repayments and interest payments gives a net disbursement figure of about £160 million. On the previous basis the estimate of £245 million for economic aid for 1971-72, calendar year gross disbursements in 1971 could be expected to be about £235 million (say £177

million net of amortization and interest payments) and possibly £255 million in 1972. New commitments of all categories of official aid in 1970 amounted to £220 million (of which bilateral aid accounted for £191 million) and are expected to rise to £350 million in 1971 due to the expected commitment of the whole British contribution to the IDA Third Replenishment.

Of the total gross development assistance disbursements in 1970, 48 per cent were in grant or grant-like form and 42 per cent in interest-free loans. The great majority of the loans concluded in 1970 were interest-free including all the largest loans. Of the total value of new Government to Government loan commitments entered into during the year 90 per cent was interest-free and 99 per cent carried a grace period for capital repayments. In July 1970 a new pattern of interest rates was introduced for official development assistance loans. The bulk of these loans continue to be interest-free but where loans bear interest it is no longer at the Government lending rate, softened where necessary by waivers of interest, but at fixed concessionary rates ranging from 2 to 7½ per cent.

In the memorandum entitled "An Account of the British Aid Programme" it is stated that the continuing policy of Britain is to emphasise aid, both financial aid and technical assistance, to the agricultural sector - defined in the broadest sense to include animal health, forestry, fisheries, land and water development, co-operatives, marketing and so on. Assistance made available to the public health, employment and other social sectors receives priority and will continue to do so both in the provision of financial aid, for the establishment of such institutions as hospitals, and on technical assistance for the supply of experts in these fields, for the promotion of family planning schemes, and for research into the problems that impede the social or economic progress of developing countries. Britain regards regional development banks as likely to play an increasingly important part in world economic development and is ready to encourage them in their role as effective aid donors as far as possible within the limits of its resources. To this end, Britain is a member of Asian Development Bank, and has contributed to the Bank's Special Fund for concessional lending, and of the Caribbean Development Bank where it holds part of the capital stock and has offered money to the Special Fund for concessional lending. Britain also attaches high importance to aid co-ordination with other donors and belongs to all the consortia and consultative groups as well as to DAC.

The British Government considers technical assistance to be of great importance and the value of this type of aid has accounted for 21 per cent of gross disbursements in the past two years. The functional pattern remained much the same as in 1969 with the expenditure on experts accounting for about half the total and that on students and trainees for around a fifth. The geographical pattern also varied little, the concentration remaining on Africa. Further steps were taken in 1970 to ensure a more effective alignment of British technical assistance or manpower aid with the requirements of recipient countries and it is hoped that eventually these will lead to improvements in the programming, provision and evaluation of aid.

It was announced in 1970 that as part of its aid policy, Britain would be willing to assume responsibility from 1 April 1971 for the current costs of pensions payable by overseas governments to British expatriate officers in respect of pre-independence service and that assumption of such a responsibility would be taken into account in determining the total amount of aid a country might receive for all purposes. A number of overseas governments have indicated that they wish to take advantage of the offer.

The recruitment of experts declined further in 1970. There was a continuing decrease in the number of appointments under O.S.A.S. to operational posts in the service of overseas governments and this reduction is expected to continue as more local staff become available. The greatest number of appointments was still in the field of education but the total dropped from around 1,000 a year in 1969 to a little over 810 in 1970. The trends apparent in the past few years of appointments of primary and secondary school teachers declining and those of technical and vocational teachers increasing continued. Appointments in the fields of medicine and public administration declined but there was a slight increase in numbers recruited in the natural resources disciplines and in works and communications. The British Government in its memorandum notes that good candidates in medicine, economics, finance and land survey remain scarce. With regard to education, the Government attaches high priority to helping developing countries to increase reliance on their own resources for the supply of teachers and a number of policy decisions, many concerned with Commonwealth programmes, designed to improve assistance in the field of teacher education have been made.

In 1970 the number of new arrivals for training in Britain, who are normally drawn from the public sector, reached a record level. During 1971 it is intended to begin the expansion of British aid for management education, industrial training and technical education for developing countries.

The British Government continues to attach great importance to assisting developing countries to deal with population problems. A grant of £400,000 to the U.N. Fund for Population Activities was announced in May 1970 and for 1971-72 a new grant of £600,000 has been announced which with the amount outstanding from the previous grant raises the total to £750,000. Britain's contribution to the International Planned Parenthood Federation has been raised, subject to approval of Parliament, to £425,000 for 1971-72, and a further contribution will be made also in 1971-72 to the Development Centre of the O.E.C.D. towards its activities in the population field.

CANADA

The revised political and administrative framework for Canadian International Development Assistance which was developed in 1969 was outlined at some length in last year's report. Speaking in February 1971 before the House of Commons' Sub-committee on Development Assistance the President of CIDA indicated some guidelines which would be followed in choosing projects for CIDA financing during the next few years. The priorities he elaborated were as follows:

- (1) CIDA would take fuller account of the local and social impact of Canadian development assistance projects. Within this general directive the aspects of prime importance were considered to be an integration of projects into country development plans through better co-ordination of local and international efforts: the striving for a more equitable distribution of the economic benefits from projects undertaken; and increasing the number of projects in the social field including increased assistance to the formulation of public health and population programmes.

(2) Further emphasis should be placed on multilateral assistance. In 1970 Canada initiated discussions among potential donor countries concerning the possibility of establishing a Special Fund for the African Development Bank; completed negotiations with Britain and Commonwealth Caribbean countries leading to the establishment and funding of the Caribbean Development Bank; and initiated discussions to explore the possibility of Canadian membership in the Inter-American Development Bank.

(3) Greater importance should be given to Francophone Africa and Latin America. The CIDA programme in Francophone Africa is the fastest growing part of Canada's bilateral programme and in 1970 \$C 64.2 million were allocated to this area, 53 per cent more than in 1969.

(4) The progress of projects should be accelerated.

(5) A greater effort should be made to awaken the interest and involvement of the Canadian people. In 1967 Canada expanded its assistance to developing countries by providing assistance on a matching grant basis to non-governmental Canadian agencies as it was felt the flexibility of this channel as well as the involvement it generated among Canadians in international development made the effort more valuable; almost \$C 50 million were provided by the Government on this basis in 1970-71. The ultimate objective of the programme is to provide a stimulus which will enable indigenous groups to become self-supporting.

A significant modification to one of the programming criteria which govern the selection of projects was evolved in 1970 and is expected to become prominent in the commitment of Canadian funds in the future. In earlier years most of the Canadian bilateral assistance funds were designated for commitment in "countries of concentration" and efforts were undertaken with governments to identify priority development projects where Canadian goods and services could be incorporated. While this procedure permitted certain recipient countries to anticipate a firm level of financing from Canada, it had the disadvantage of restricting CIDA's ability to finance major projects in other countries where a significant impact on development might be made. During 1970 this restriction was relaxed permitting CIDA to extend financing for two projects in countries not designated ones of concentration - the Shashi River project in Botswana where commitments totalling \$C 20 million were made, and the East African Railways project where CIDA committed \$C 13 million. It is intended to continue to accept projects for CIDA financing outside traditional countries of concentration, since the use of the general contingency fund for this purpose lends an additional element of flexibility to the programme wherever it is possible to satisfy other programming criteria, including the effective utilisation of Canadian expertise and the prospect that long term economic returns will accrue from the project to the developing country.

An important component of the Canadian aid programme relating to technical assistance is support provided to international research institutions and in 1970 Canada committed nearly \$C 7 million to the activities of a number

of these institutions. A number of projects outside the aegis of the larger foundations also received commitments of financial support. The International Development Research Centre established in May 1970 has its headquarters in Ottawa and an International Board of Governors. The Board approved a budget of \$C 4 million for 1971 and directed the Centre to support and catalyze development research with an especial rural thrust in four initial programme areas; agriculture; food and nutrition sciences; population and health sciences; social sciences and human resource development. In its activities IDRC encourages and sometimes participates directly in projects that have relevance to a whole region or more than one region, rather than to a single country. It wishes to remain as much as possible, however, outside the framework of the actual research done and wherever feasible prefers to have the initiation, conduct and control of projects in the hands of people in the developing countries. It is envisaged that over the first five years of operation the Canadian Government will pledge funds of the order of \$C 30 million for the administration and programmes of the IDRC.

In view of the growing recognition of the importance of population problems in development planning, Canada contributed \$US 487,000 and \$US 973,000 respectively to the activities of the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in 1970 and committed a further \$US 733,000 and \$US 1,954,000 respectively to these agencies for disbursement in 1971.

In 1970 Canada disbursed a total of nearly \$C 654 million or 0.78 per cent of GNP in aid flows; this was an increase of 60 per cent over the 1969 level. Within this figure, disbursements of official development assistance amounted to about \$C 362 million. The geographical distribution of assistance remained much the same as in previous years. In 1970 some \$C 214 million or just over three-quarters of Canadian bilateral development assistance was directed to the developing countries of the Commonwealth. This assistance was more or less equally divided between loans and grants and within the grant figure nearly 60 per cent was allotted to food aid and almost 20 per cent to technical assistance activities. Once again flows to Asia accounted for more than half the total bilateral flows to Commonwealth countries, with the major part directed to India and Pakistan. While about half of the assistance to Asia was in the form of development loans, grant assistance predominated over the loan component to countries in Africa and the Caribbean.

Food aid in 1970 remained the largest category of assistance provided by Canada, and India and Pakistan received the bulk of the Canadian allocation. It is expected that food aid will continue to be supplied to India, Pakistan and Ceylon in significant quantities over the short-run in response to localised famine situations caused by natural disasters and to build up buffer stocks but it is hoped that the major recipient countries will become self-sufficient in food grain production over the long-run. Non-project aid other than food aid also continues to be concentrated in South Asia.

The largest volume of capital project disbursements in 1970 was for transportation projects in Africa and the Caribbean. The development of power projects continued to be the second major category of disbursement in both Africa and Asia while provision of school equipment and construction of buildings continued to be an important component of CIDA's education programme in Africa and the Caribbean. In the field of industrial development during 1970 CIDA authorised a loan to the Pakistan and Indian Development Banks and provided support for mining and quarrying activities in India.

AUSTRALIA

The assistance given to developing countries by Australia continued to rise sharply in 1970 when official development assistance at \$A181.5 million exceeded the previous year's level by 16½ per cent. Apart from a disbursement of \$A2 million to Papua New Guinea as part of an untied development loan, Australian aid continued to be in grant form. Owing to lower disbursements to the Asian Development Bank, the total for multilateral aid fell to \$A11½ million, some 6 per cent of total official development assistance in 1970. There was a dramatic increase in private financial flows which rose to nearly \$A142 million largely due to investments in Papua New Guinea. In addition private voluntary aid grants are estimated to have amounted to almost \$A12 million. Thus, total official and private flows (excluding voluntary aid) were equivalent to 1.07 per cent of the gross national product, with official development assistance accounting for 0.59 per cent of GNP.

Australia's official development assistance to Commonwealth countries in 1970 amounted to about \$A146.9 million, just over four-fifths of the total ODA to all countries. Aid to Papua New Guinea, for which Australia has assumed special obligations to contribute to the economic and social development, was \$A134.2 million, while that to other Commonwealth countries, mostly in the Asian and Pacific regions, was \$A12.7 million.

In 1970, following transfers of new and significant responsibilities to the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly, Australia's single, all-purpose cash grant was discontinued and aid was placed on a sectoral basis. As mentioned earlier, the exception to Australia's basic policy of providing aid in grant form was the loan to Papua New Guinea which is for financing the construction of the Arawa township at Bougainville. The special nature of this project prompted the decision to give aid in loan form rather than in grant form; some \$A2 million were drawn in 1970. No lessening in the total amount of Australia's aid to Papua New Guinea is expected in the future.

Australia is a member of the major multilateral aid agencies. In 1970 it agreed to contribute \$US 10 million to the Special Funds of the Asian Development Bank over a three-year period commencing in 1970-71. In June 1970 Australia agreed to contribute \$US48 million to the third replenishment of IDA over the three-year period beginning in the financial year 1971-72. An advance of \$US16 million was made in advance of the entry into force of the replenishment agreement.

Australia made its final annual commitment of 225,000 metric tons of wheat or wheat equivalent under the first Food Aid Convention in 1970-71. This quantity was shared between India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Fiji and Mauritius. In the case of India, to which large amounts of food aid have been given since 1965, this form of aid is steadily decreasing in recognition of India's increasing domestic wheat production. The bulk of Australian aid to Ceylon consists of flour under the Food Aid Convention since that country has expressed a preference for programme aid of this type.

Much of Australia's aid to Commonwealth countries has taken the form of technical assistance under the Colombo Plan, SCAAP, the South Pacific Aid Programme and the Commonwealth Co-operation in Education Scheme. About 70 per cent of the total of \$A4.6 million spent by Australia on technical assistance for Commonwealth countries (excluding Papua New Guinea) in 1970 was on training programmes. Australia continued to expand group training courses particularly in the fields of agriculture, animal

husbandry, food production and mineral exploration. These schemes are arranged by the Government in conjunction with educational institutions and private companies. A total of almost 1,500 Commonwealth students and trainees were financed by Australia in 1970.

NEW ZEALAND

Up to 1969 New Zealand official aid to developing countries was limited by the severe shortage of foreign exchange. In May 1969 the National Development Conference, in making a number of recommendations on aid, reflected an increased public awareness of questions relating to development assistance. In these circumstances New Zealand doubled its annual contribution to the Colombo Plan and officially accepted the target of 1 per cent of gross national product as the objective of its long-term aid programme. It also made in December 1970 a voluntary contribution of \$NZ 5 million to funds of the International Development Association, although it is not a member of IDA. However, the timing of any future increases in official aid will largely depend on the continuing strength of the economy which itself is heavily influenced by the prices of the major export products.

Attention continues to be given to the organisation of New Zealand's resources for an increased aid effort and the combination of the resources and the private and public sectors will play an important part in any expansion.

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

While there has been a levelling off in New Zealand's contributions to the exclusively Commonwealth programmes of SCAAP and the Commonwealth Education Scheme, New Zealand will maintain the links afforded by these programmes. There is, however, a changing emphasis in the SCAAP programme and attention is now being focussed on the granting of student/trainee awards rather than on the assignment of experts. Because New Zealand has no diplomatic missions in Africa it has found it difficult to administer effective technical assistance or capital aid projects there. New Zealand contributes to the Commonwealth Technical Co-operation Scheme and the Commonwealth Medical Scheme.

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

CHAPTER IV

THE REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF AID

Nearly half of the total amount of intra-Commonwealth financial assistance is destined for Asian countries and almost a quarter for Oceania, while less than one-sixth goes to African countries. For technical assistance expenditure, however, more than three-fifths is accounted for by African countries while Asia receives less than one-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 gross official financial flow (i.e. grants, loans and investments) from Commonwealth supplying countries to Commonwealth countries in the Asian region rose by 39 per cent between 1969 and 1970, with technical assistance expenditure showing a much smaller rise of about 2 per cent. The financial flow in 1970 was characterised by a very large increase in loans, with smaller rises in grants and investments. Grants increased by more than £4 million, or nearly 14 per cent more than in 1969, while loans rose by over £35 million, or more than 50 per cent. Gross investments also increased. Repayments of principal and interest payments on loans and investments fell by £5 million and consequently net financial assistance, at £119 million, was more than 60 per cent higher than in the previous year. Commitments outstanding at the beginning of 1971, however, fell to £170 million, or £51 million less than at the beginning of 1970. There was a substantial increase in the amount going to non-project assistance, which represented 85 per cent of the gross financial flow in 1970, and which is made up largely of grants and loans for current imports, including food aid. On the other hand, project aid fell by 25 per cent. This was due mainly to falls in grants to agriculture, grants and loans to multi-projects, and loans to industry. There were substantial increases, however, in loans to the communications sector and for social infrastructure. The increase in technical assistance expenditure was due mainly to higher outlays on experts.

The countries receiving the largest flows of assistance from Commonwealth suppliers are India and Pakistan but, because of the size of their population and the scope of their development plans, financial aid provides only a small part of the total funds needed for development. According to figures compiled by DAC, the net official flow of resources under DAC members' official bilateral programmes and from multilateral agencies during the period 1968-70 averaged \$US 1.7 per head of the population for India, \$US 3.6 for Pakistan, \$US 4.2 for Ceylon and \$US 5.0 for Malaysia.

Colombo Plan

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

The number of experts made available by Commonwealth countries to other Commonwealth countries under the Plan declined to 279 in 1970, 17 fewer than in 1969, with reductions in advisers and educational personnel more than offsetting an increase of 40 in other operational personnel. The increased number of other operational personnel, however, is estimated to have spent less time on average in the field.

The number of trainees financed by the Commonwealth donor countries under Colombo Plan arrangements increased to 1,140, but there was a decrease of 51 in the number of students. In the case of both trainees and students, the duration of courses was slightly shorter than in 1969.

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 Scholarships 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 10 in 1970. Educational personnel declined somewhat to 166, and other operational personnel, at 237, were 30 per cent fewer than in 1969. The number of trainees also fell, by 17 per cent, but student numbers increased by over 600, or 59 per cent, to 1,624.

All programmes in Asia

There was a fall of more than 130 experts financed under all programmes to Asia in 1970, and this decrease was reflected in all categories. There were fewer advisers in all sectors except social services, with the largest decreases in agriculture and power, transport and communications. The number of all types of teachers declined in 1970. Those in universities and higher technical institutions had been increasing between 1966 and 1969, but showed the largest fall of 13 in 1970. The declining trend in the number of school teachers also continued. Non-teaching personnel in education, however, showed a small increase. Other operational personnel fell by 16 per cent in 1970. Personnel in power, transport and communications showed the largest decrease, but this sector still accounts for 44 per cent of the total number, about the same proportion as in 1969. The declining trend of recent years in those serving in the public administration, agricultural and health sectors was continued in 1970.

At 1,440, the number of trainees was at about the same level as in the previous year. There was a large decrease in the numbers training in public administration, but this was offset by larger numbers in agriculture and social services. In contrast to trainees, the number of students increased by 18 per cent to almost 3,700 in 1970. The largest increase is estimated to have been in those studying the medical sciences. The faculty of engineering has accounted for the largest number of students in recent years.

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

	1969		1970	
	£ thousand			
	Gross	Net ^(a)	Gross	Net ^(a)
Financial flow				
Disbursements				
Grants	32,228	32,228	36,591	36,591
Loans	68,312	41,373	103,656	82,881
Investments	2,038	173	2,576	-420
Total	<u>102,578</u>	<u>73,774</u>	<u>142,823</u>	<u>119,052</u>
Outstanding commitments at end-year	(220,960)		169,777	
Technical assistance expenditure	6,945		7,104	
	Number	Man- Months	Number	Man- Months
Advisers: Colombo Plan	127	822	87	670
Other programmes	9	16	10	56
Educational personnel:				
Colombo Plan	108	763	91	707
Other programmes	179	1,298	166	943
Other operational personnel:				
Colombo Plan	61	538	101	639
O. S. A. S.	336	3,220	234	2,256
Other programmes	4	20	3	24
Trainees: Colombo Plan	1,092	(5,709)	1,140	5,464
Other programmes	361	(703)	300	637
Students: Colombo Plan	2,111	18,908	2,060	17,254
Other programmes	1,019	7,482	1,624	8,651

(a) Net of amortization and interest payments.

Africa

The total gross amount of official financial aid provided by Commonwealth donor countries to Commonwealth countries in Africa in 1970, at £45 million, was over 4 per cent above the level of 1969, but technical assistance expenditure declined by about 3 per cent. There was a large fall of over £6 million in grant disbursement, but an even larger increase in loans. Investments showed a small decline. Repayments of principal and interest payments on official loans and investments rose by about £2 million compared with 1969 so that the net financial flow amounted to £23 million in 1970, about the same as the previous year's level. Commitments outstanding at the beginning of 1971 amounted to £68 million, or £10½ million higher than the year before. The share of non-project assistance in the total financial flow has declined in recent years, falling from 60 per cent in 1966 to 40 per cent

in 1970. Of the non-project aid, more than half has been made available by Britain in the form of grants and loans for the purchase of current imports, including food aid and emergency and disaster relief. The remainder has been mostly British grants for budgetary support and Canadian loans and grants for general development and food aid. On the project side, the largest amount was received by the agricultural sector. Although there was a fall of about £3 million in this sector in 1970 it still received over 20 per cent of total project aid, compared with 40 per cent in 1969. The largest increase was in the communications sector, which grew from £2 million, or 9 per cent of total, in 1969 to £5½ million, or 20 per cent, in 1970, because of a substantial rise in British loans. Large increases were also recorded in aid to industry (less than £1 million in 1969 to almost £2½ million in 1970) and social infrastructure (£4½ million to almost £7 million). Expenditure on technical assistance fell by almost £1 million in 1970, mainly because of lower expenditure on experts.

SCAAP

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

The number of experts made available under SCAAP arrangements showed a further decline in 1970. The largest fall was in the number of educational personnel, with smaller decreases in advisers and other operational personnel. Taking the advisers and other operational personnel (other than education) together, the numbers fell by 22 or 5 per cent, in 1970. The number of educational advisers also decreased by about 5 per cent.

The number of trainees under SCAAP arrangements showed a moderate increase of 7 per cent between 1969 and 1970. Both the number of students financed bilaterally by Commonwealth countries under the Plan and the average duration of courses are estimated to have remained virtually the same during the two years.

Other programmes in Africa

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

Most Commonwealth advisers to Africa are provided under SCAAP arrangements, and very few under these various schemes. The number of non-educational operational personnel continued to decline in 1970, falling by more than 10 per cent to about 6,500. This was due mainly to fewer personnel under O.S.A.S., which accounts for most personnel in this category, although there are also a substantial number under B.E.S.S. and P.S.S.S. arrangements. The number of educational personnel also declined in 1970, by about 7 per cent, reflecting fewer teachers in primary and secondary schools.

There was a small increase in the number of trainees. The increase in the number of students, at almost 30 per cent, was much larger, but the duration of courses was again somewhat shorter.

All programmes in Africa

All categories of experts supplied by Commonwealth donors to Africa showed a decrease in 1970. In the case of advisers and non-educational operational personnel, this decrease is in line with recent trends. The number of advisers in economic planning has been increasing each year, but in most other sectors there has been a steady decline. More than half the operational personnel (other than educational) are employed in public administration and power, transport and communications, and in both these sectors the numbers have been decreasing since 1967. This decrease was reflected in all fields except health in 1970. There were fewer school and university teachers in 1970 than in the previous year, and fewer educational administrators. Increases were recorded in the number of teachers in teacher training and technical and vocational training, but these two fields account for only 11 per cent of all educational personnel.

The number of trainees increased by over 8 per cent in 1970, with more than half taking courses in public administration, power, transport and communications and industry and mining. There was a larger increase in the number of students, of about 12 per cent. The largest numbers of students are studying education, which accounted for more than 20 per cent of total in 1970. Other disciplines which attract large numbers of students are the medical and social sciences, engineering and agriculture.

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

	1969		1970	
	Gross	Net ^(a)	Gross	Net ^(a)
£ thousand				
Financial flow				
Disbursements				
Grants	19,340	19,340	12,988	12,988
Loans	18,889	1,349	27,504	14,118
Investments	4,905	-2,910	4,543	-4,191
Total	<u>43,134</u>	<u>22,779</u>	<u>45,035</u>	<u>22,915</u>
Outstanding commitments at end-year	57,400		67,959	
Technical assistance expenditure	24,723		23,933	

(a) Net of amortization and interest payments.

	Number	Man- Months	Number	Man- Months
Advisers: SCAAP	311	2,428	296	2,177
Other programmes	11	78	17	79
Educational personnel				
SCAAP	371	3,155	354	3,190
Other programmes	5,632	51,355	5,265	51,277
Other operational personnel:				
SCAAP	144	1,174	137	983
O. S. A. S.	6,606	63,575	5,838	58,443
Other programmes	709	7,716	704	6,820
Trainees: SCAAP	1,345	(6,079)	1,439	6,661
Other programmes	204	676	237	790
Students: SCAAP	1,601	11,729	1,595	12,118
Other programmes	1,094	7,695	1,421	8,257

America

The total of intra-Commonwealth gross financial assistance going to Commonwealth countries in the Americas rose by almost 35 per cent in 1970 to £22 million. After servicing payments on earlier official loans and investments are deducted, the net figure was £18 million. Outstanding gross commitments at the end of 1970 totalled £24 million, about £3½ million less than commitments at the beginning of the year. In contrast to Africa, the amount made available as grants to the Americas showed a large increase of over 40 per cent, and represented just over half the total financial assistance received. Disbursement of loans almost doubled between 1969 and 1970 to £4.8 million, but there was a small decrease in investments. Non-project assistance continued to decline as a proportion of the total flow, from 14 per cent in 1969 to 12 per cent in 1970. Project assistance rose by almost 40 per cent to nearly £20 million, with particularly large increases in grants for multi-projects and transport, and in loans for social infrastructure.

Technical assistance expenditure rose by 19 per cent to £4.3 million, with increases recorded in all categories.

Caribbean Technical Assistance Programme. Most of the assistance to Commonwealth countries, which largely comes from Britain and Canada, is provided under this programme. The number of experts made available rose by 13 per cent in 1970, with increases reflected in all types of experts. Almost half this number were operational personnel in education, but this category showed the smallest increase. Other operational personnel rose from 33 in 1969 to 59 in 1970, although the amount of time each spent in the field is estimated to have fallen. The number of advisers went up by 10 per cent to 117 in 1970.

The number of trainees financed under the Caribbean Technical Assistance Programme rose by about 10 per cent between 1969 and 1970, and the duration of training courses is estimated to have been somewhat longer. On the other hand, the number of students showed a substantial fall of almost 30 per cent, from 584 in the previous year to 413 in 1970.

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 number of

experts showed little change between 1969 and 1970. Educational personnel increased by almost 30 per cent, but this was largely offset by a fall in the numbers of other operational personnel from 318 to 283.

The number of trainees from the Caribbean under other programmes is very small. Student numbers increased slightly to 347 during the year.

All programmes in America

Since 1966, the number of technical assistance personnel who act as advisers or are operational in the teaching field have tended to increase whereas the number of other operational experts has steadily declined. The number of advisers has increased most consistently in public administration and agriculture, and the rise in educational personnel is most noticeable in schools and technical training. Of the other operational personnel, the majority serve in the public administration, power, transport and communications, and health sectors, and in each of these sectors the number has been falling in recent years.

There was a further increase in the number of trainees financed by Commonwealth donors in 1970. In the last five years increasing numbers have been taking training courses in industry and mining, and in 1970 this sector accounted for about 30 per cent of all trainees. Public administration, although it had attracted the largest number of trainees in previous years, has shown a falling trend, and in 1970 the number of trainees in this field represented about 25 per cent of total.

In contrast to trainees, the number of students fell by about 17 per cent in 1970, after increasing consistently for the past few years. Although the largest number of students are still in the education field, they have been decreasing since 1967 and totalled less than 240 in 1970. There has been a continuous increase in students taking economic and related subjects, but in other disciplines the numbers fluctuate from year to year with no discernible trend.

The total of intra-Commonwealth assistance is summarised below.

	1969		1970	
	Gross	Net ^(a)	Gross	Net ^(a)
	£ thousand			
Financial flow				
Disbursements				
Grants	8,147	8,147	11,661	11,661
Loans	2,451	782	4,776	3,045
Investments	6,029	3,666	5,931	3,116
Total	<u>16,627</u>	<u>12,595</u>	<u>22,368</u>	<u>17,822</u>

(a) Net of amortization and interest payments.

Outstanding commitments at end-year		27,867		24,149	
Technical assistance expenditure		3,596		4,276	
		Number	Man- Months	Number	Man- Months
Advisers: C.T.A.	106	677	117	719	
Other programmes	4	16	4	28	
Educational personnel:					
C.T.A.	159	1,389	160	1,418	
Other programmes	147	1,132	189	1,420	
Other operational personnel:					
C.T.A.	33	263	59	351	
Other programmes	318	2,934	283	2,664	
Trainees: C.T.A.	480	2,245	530	3,031	
Other programmes	24	67	29	56	
Students: C.T.A.	584	4,402	413	3,278	
Other programmes	335	2,143	347	1,902	

Europe

Total disbursements of financial assistance to Malta, Cyprus and Gibraltar rose to £8.3 million in 1970, due to a large increase in grants. As disbursements had fallen heavily in the previous year, this represents an increase of almost 90 per cent on the 1969 level, and an increase of 20 per cent on the 1968 level. Loans and investments fell to a negligible sum, and after repayments of principal and interest payments, they show a negative flow of about £725,000.

Technical assistance receipts continued to increase, and amounted to £385,000 in 1970. The number of experts fell from 174 to 157, although the total amount of time spent in the field increased. The decline was due to fewer teachers, most notably in teacher training. Among the other experts 19 helped in the health sector, 15 in public administration and 11 in power, transport and communications. The number of trainees financed by donor countries in 1970 fell from 87 in 1969 to 60 in 1970, but the number of students, which has been consistently rising in recent years, increased to 243. About half the students financed are in the field of education.

Oceania

The greater part of the assistance going to Commonwealth countries in this region consists of grant aid by Australia to Papua-New Guinea, which in 1970 amounted to £60 million. For the first time, Australia also provided loans to Papua-New Guinea, which totalled £2.6 million during the year. Australia also provides assistance to other countries in Oceania, as do New Zealand and Britain, and Canada and India also provide a small amount by way of technical assistance. The intra-Commonwealth flow of financial aid rose to £70 million from £57 million in 1969. Excluding Australian grants and loans to Papua - New Guinea, about 69 per cent of the total gross aid in 1970 was project aid, of which almost two-fifths went to multi-projects. Expenditure on technical assistance, other than that provided by Australia to

Papua-New Guinea, increased by more than 20 per cent, the largest rise being in expenditure on experts. The total of experts rose to 1,061 with small decreases in advisers and educational personnel being more than offset by an increase in other operational personnel. The largest increases were in operational personnel in the public administration and power, transport and communications sectors. There were increases in the number of trainees and students of 9 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. The number of trainees on public administration, industrial and mining courses showed the largest increases, although there was a substantial fall in trainees in education. On the other hand, the number of students studying education increased considerably, and there were also large increases in those taking engineering and agricultural courses.

CHAPTER V

COUNTRIES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE

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

CEYLON

The main problem currently affecting development in Ceylon is the shortage of foreign exchange resulting from the balance of payments deficit and the fact that about 40 per cent of foreign exchange earnings have to be devoted to food imports. Policies for development, which reflect the importance of this constraint, are based on import substitution, particularly of foodstuffs, and rationing of foreign exchange by direct state involvement as well as by nationalisation of the banks. State agencies are also participating in attempts to vary the output of the plantation crops sector of the economy and to identify changes in world markets relevant to plantation producers.

Advance information on the Ceylon Development Plan, covering 1972 to 1976, indicates a continuation of the present strategy. One objective will be to produce 90 per cent of the country's rice needs by the use of high yielding varieties coupled with increased fertiliser application. A further feature of agricultural policy will be to diversify crops away from the uneconomic rubber and tea plantations. It is anticipated that tourism will become of great importance and to accommodate the expected tourist boom Banderaneike International Airport will be improved to accept jumbo jets.

Provisional estimates suggest that in 1970 the G.N.P. grew by 4.1 per cent at constant prices which was lower than the rate of growth in 1969. Of the various sectors, construction performed best with a growth in real output of 15.1 per cent while the manufacturing sector grew by 6.6 per cent. In agriculture the growth of real output was only 3.6 per cent. The current account deficit of the balance of payments was reduced in 1970 despite unfavourable price trends for the main exports, tea and rubber. In the immediate past Ceylon has become increasingly dependent on foreign aid both to fill the resources gap in the economy and to finance the balance of payments deficit.

In 1970, there was a substantial increase in grant aid from other Commonwealth countries to Ceylon mainly due to a sharp increase in disbursements from Canada. The entire British grant of £956,000 was devoted to food aid as was a substantial part of the Canadian and Australian grant. Some part of the Canadian grant aid was expended on agricultural development projects with a small portion going to transport and general development. Loans to Ceylon, in both gross and net terms, continued to rise in 1970, the

major donor being Britain. The Ceylon economy continues to be burdened with a large balance of payments deficit, although this was reduced in 1970 largely as a result of improved export performance. At the same time, imports were restricted, enabling Ceylon to finance a larger proportion of imports from her own resources. Nevertheless, all of Britain's non-project loan of £3.2 million was used to finance current imports, as were the Indian loan of almost £2 million and the Canadian loan of £1.1 million. Canada provided a further £35,000 project aid for electricity generation and distribution.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	1,000	956	3,155	3,211	2,821	2,941	387	376
Canada	77	2,310	961	1,145	954	1,137	119	85
Australia	356	384	-	-	-	-	102	92
New Zealand	29	49	-	-	-	-	14	19
India	-	-	1,451	1,998	990	1,487	35	16
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Total	1,462	3,699	5,567	6,344	4,765	5,565	662	589

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	45	240	40	254	127	455	119	345	203	1,321	306	1,783
Canada	10	65	2	20	27	172	17	116	31	306	26	171
Australia	4	30	4	24	44	298	38	183	27	200	26	221
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	4	17	9	46	14	135	10	110
India	11	22	1	12	59	(100)	17	(34)	37	429	38	406
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	2	24	-	-	4	32	(1)	(8)
Singapore	-	-	-	-	16	57	9	26	-	-	1	6
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	70	357	47	310	278	(1,123)	210	(751)	316	2,423	(408)	(2,705)

Year	£ thousand				Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	1,684	2,887	..	310	41	..	185	..	183	..
1967	1,843	5,957	..	578	(52)	330	235	869	(250)	(1,682)
1968	1,371	4,456	3,230	555	50	300	232	(854)	295	2,220
1969	1,462	5,567	4,765	662	70	357	278	(1,123)	316	2,423
1970	3,699	6,344	5,565	589	47	310	210	(751)	(408)	(2,705)

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

There was a pronounced decline in the value of technical assistance expenditure provided by other Commonwealth governments to Ceylon in 1970 for, though there were more students financed than in the previous year, both advisers and other experts and trainees were fewer than in 1969. The decline in experts was in non-educational personnel who fell by more than half, the greatest reductions being in the fields of power, transport and communications, public administration and trade, banking and insurance. The number of educational personnel increased, there being 3 more teachers provided of whom 2 were in university and higher education. The decline in the number

of trainees was most marked in power, transport and communications, public administration and industry, mining and handicraft. The upward trend in students financed continued and medical sciences and engineering were the most frequent choices for study followed by social sciences, agriculture and economics.

INDIA

The aim of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) is to raise per capita incomes while ensuring an equitable distribution of the benefits of development. On the basis of sectoral production targets, an overall annual growth rate of 5.5 per cent is forecast throughout the plan period with annual industrial growth rates of 8 per cent to 10 per cent. With regard to the financing of the plan, emphasis is placed on mobilising internal resources so that dependence on foreign aid may be reduced significantly. High rates of export growth and savings along with reasonable price stability are pre-requisites for the success of the plan. However, the net inflow of resources from abroad required to supplement domestic savings during the Fourth Plan period remains uncertain and inadequate. In relation to the size of the financing involved in the public sector of this Plan, net foreign aid comprises 8 per cent of the total.

In an attempt to preserve the designated targets the Plan has been reviewed to take into account the emerging problems of high rates of inflation and unemployment coupled with inadequate investment spending. New measures announced in March 1971 include a crash programme to expand employment, particularly in rural areas, through increased investment in irrigation and the provision of basic amenities such as running water and link roads. More investment is to be directed towards the extension of the successful new techniques in agriculture to new crops and areas and to the expansion of rural electrification. The extra finance required for this programme is to be raised by taxation to avoid the inflationary effects of budget deficit. It is estimated that external aid, other than food aid, will finance 13.5 per cent of government's capital disbursements in 1972.

In 1970 the rate of growth of national income was 5.5 per cent. This was primarily due to improvements in agricultural production since industrial output grew only at the lower rate of 5 per cent, well short of the plan target.

Gross financial aid from other Commonwealth countries to India showed a substantial rise in 1970. The increase in grants was mainly due to higher Canadian grants compared to the previous year. The entire British grant of £1.7 million was devoted to food aid, as was £1 million of Australian grants and £18 million of Canadian grants. Canada also provided for electricity generation, transport and other general development projects. The loan component of Canadian and British aid rose considerably in 1970, and as a proportion to total gross loans received, debt repayments declined substantially. Both British and Canadian loans were required principally to finance current imports but £7.5 million of the British loan was used for budgetary support and £2.5 million project aid from Canada was devoted to developments in communications, mining, electricity generation and industrial services.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	2,725	1,697	30,361	42,216	8,644	26,594	871	867
Canada	16,991	20,860	11,843	23,103	11,837	23,096	236	265
Australia	1,914	1,320	-	-	-	-	149	202
New Zealand	140	200	-	-	-	-	19	32
Total	21,770	24,077	42,204	65,319	20,481	49,690	1,275	1,366

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	61	461	57	289	267	821	215	598	428	2,840	732	3,441
Canada	10	34	3	5	84	546	57	373	58	606	62	283
Australia	3	11	7	27	87	575	157	687	18	142	15	135
New Zealand	2	12	1	12	13	53	22	77	-	-	5	54
Singapore	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	76	518	68	333	452	1,996	451	1,735	504	3,588	814	3,913

Year	£ thousand				Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	34,181	43,468	..	1,217	102	..	562	..	479	..
1967	26,506	45,410	..	1,136	98	556	548	2,428	505	3,363
1968	21,754	54,167	32,613	1,150	67	431	474	1,888	517	3,381
1969	21,770	42,204	20,481	1,275	76	518	452	1,996	504	3,588
1970	24,077	65,319	49,690	1,366	68	333	451	1,735	814	3,913

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

There was a moderate increase in technical assistance expenditures by other Commonwealth countries for India due in the main to a considerable increase in the number of students financed even though the average time for which each student was financed fell substantially. The modest decline in the numbers of advisers and other experts was more marked in terms of the man-months financed which fell by about one-third, a pattern particularly noticeable in the totals for the teachers supplied. There was a drop of 6 to 14 in the university and higher education field, which still receives most teachers, while the number for technical and vocational training fell by 5 to 1 only. However, educational personnel still represented two-thirds of the experts category as there was an increase to 14 in the number of educational advisers supplied. The non-educational personnel who were also slightly fewer than in 1969, were divided between agriculture, health services, industry, mining and handicraft and power, transport and communications. The number of trainees financed did not differ significantly from 1969 though they were concentrated rather more heavily on agriculture and industry, mining and handicraft than in the previous year. Smaller concentrations occurred in education, health services and power, transport and communications. The

number of students increased substantially due to an increase in the number receiving assistance from Britain. Though students were financed in every field, the greatest numbers were in engineering, medical sciences, education, industrial sciences, social sciences, and agriculture.

MALAYSIA

Malaysia's second Five Year Plan, covering 1971 to 1975, has the twin objectives of eradicating poverty among all races and restructuring Malaysian society. An annual growth of 6.5 per cent in G.N.P. is planned, to be achieved by balanced development in the various sectors. As unemployment has become a major problem the Government intends to intervene where necessary in industry and commerce with the aims of job creation and of increasing incomes of the economically disadvantaged. The aim is to raise per capita real income from \$1,022 in 1970 to \$1,300 by 1975, an increase of over a quarter. The manufacturing sector has a major role to play in the implementation of the plan and it is proposed that output should grow at the rate of 12.5 per cent per annum. In order to generate such a growth rate private investment in this sector must rise sharply during the plan period. Around half of the overall development expenditures envisaged will be undertaken by the Government. In 1971, Government development expenditures are to be concentrated on agricultural and rural developments, and on communications.

Preliminary estimates for 1970, the last year of the first Five Year Plan, indicate a growth rate of 6.3 per cent of G.N.P. at current prices which indicates an annual average growth rate of 6.5 per cent over the planned period, an outcome in excess of the revised target. Price stability has been maintained throughout, but employment opportunities have not kept pace with an annual increase of 3 per cent in the labour force. A combination in 1970 of increased imports and stagnating exports produced a current account surplus much smaller than in 1969, an outcome which along with reduced Government borrowing from abroad led to a reduced surplus on the overall balance of payments.

During 1970 gross financial aid to Malaysia from other Commonwealth members recovered from the low level of 1969 to over £6 million but, at the same time, repayments of interest and principal on earlier borrowings were relatively higher. Grant aid from Britain declined to one-third of the 1969 figure and was used almost entirely for budgetary support. This fall was, however, more than offset by the substantial rise in Australian grants to £864,000. Canadian grants were utilised in industrial and agricultural development projects. Loans to Malaysia rose markedly as disbursements by Britain doubled to £3.7 million, used to finance projects in a number of fields of which the more important were transport, community projects, electricity generation and education. The agricultural sector benefitted from the Canadian loan. Sizeable new C.D.C. investments were made in Malaysia during 1970, largely in agricultural and community development programmes, but heavy repayments of interest and principal on previous loans led to a net outflow.

Technical assistance expenditure in 1970 by other Commonwealth countries for Malaysia was slightly higher than the level in 1969 since the continuing decrease in the number of experts and other advisers was offset by

an increase in trainees while the total of students did not differ significantly. The proportion of operational personnel was slightly lower at two-thirds than it had been in 1969, and non-educational personnel, including advisers, still formed four-fifths of total experts. There were fewer of these experts in all fields but the decline was most marked in public administration, power, transport and communications, agriculture and health services. The decline in educational personnel was relatively greatest for primary and secondary teachers and university teachers while technical and vocational teachers and educational administrators, both significant in 1969, remained at much the same level in 1970. After the fall in the previous year the number of trainees financed increased in 1970. Traineeships were sponsored in every field but small concentrations occurred in power, transport and communications and public administration, while industry, mining and handicraft, health services and education also figured prominently. Students financed were also spread over the whole range of subjects with the natural sciences, agriculture and medical sciences attracting most while education, engineering and humanities were also well represented.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	166	56	1,554	3,677	675	2,966	964	1,371	-679	-1,284	1,318	1,434
Canada	123	102	-	290	-	289	-	-	-	-	495	510
Australia	511	864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	653	545
New Zealand	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	233
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	45
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	(1)
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2
Total	800	1,027	1,554	3,967	675	3,255	964	1,371	-679	-1,284	2,725	2,770

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	405	3,775	300	2,642	97	287	133	376	179	1,114	269	1,435
Canada	35	329	28	299	-	-	48	263	178	1,757	146	1,282
Australia	52	377	48	318	82	634	53	298	475	4,912	450	4,440
New Zealand	12	133	20	210	27	189	65	501	193	1,970	147	1,618
India	3	18	6	(62)	122	195	73	(146)	53	573	63	684
Pakistan	-	-	(1)	(12)	2	16	(2)	(16)	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	208	12	119
Total	507	4,632	(403)	(3,543)	330	(1,321)	(374)	(1,600)	1,101	10,534	1,087	9,578

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	3,910	-	-	1,171	..	2,828	817	..	330	..	1,120	..
1967	3,774	-	-	718	..	3,295	(663)	6,298	378	(2,172)	1,273	(13,230)
1968	4,172	1,937	1,045	2,286	-623	3,474	589	5,668	526	(2,387)	1,160	10,476
1969	800	1,554	675	964	-679	2,725	507	4,632	330	(1,321)	1,101	10,534
1970	1,027	3,967	3,255	1,371	-1,284	2,770	(403)	(3,543)	(374)	(1,600)	1,087	9,578

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

PAKISTAN

The Fourth Five-Year Plan, while planning for an annual growth rate in G.N.P. of 6 per cent, recognises that the maximum possible growth rate must be foregone to achieve the objectives of greater social justice and increasing self-reliance. The strategy of earlier plans will be continued, namely investment of a significant proportion of additional income, export orientation of growth to ensure additional foreign exchange earnings, and priority given in allocating resources to agriculture, basic industry, manpower development and family planning.

The aim of the Annual Plan for 1970-71, the first year within the current Five-Year Plan, was to correct the imbalances in the economic situation and it was intended to implement the strategy of a more equitable income distribution along with the goal of income growth. In the event, the growth of G.D.P., according to preliminary estimates, was only 1.4 per cent in 1970, somewhat lower than in the preceding year, and income growth was well below the forecasted 3 per cent growth in population.

Pakistan's approach towards foreign economic assistance is based on self-reliance and seeks to ensure that foreign aid is a supplement and not a substitute for the country's own efforts. This has been evident during the various Plans. In the First Plan period foreign aid financed nearly 50 per cent of total development expenditure, in the Second Plan period under 35 per cent, about 22 per cent in the Third Plan, and it is hoped that by 1974-75, the last year of the Fourth Plan period, the proportion will be down to 15 per cent. Nevertheless, with the existing requirements of foreign assistance and the adverse aid climate, the debt servicing liability of Pakistan is increasing at a fast rate and the proportion of foreign exchange earnings absorbed by amortization and interest payments reached 19 per cent in 1969-70.

The flow of Commonwealth financial aid to Pakistan in gross terms expanded by almost half in 1970 to £29 million. On a net basis, the flow increased by £8.7 million to £25.9 million. All categories of aid showed an increase, mainly because the level of Canadian aid was twice as high as in 1969. The bulk of Canadian grants (£4.5 million) was non-project aid, out of which nearly £3 million went to food aid and the rest financed other current imports, while a smaller amount was expended on development projects, especially the generation and distribution of electricity. The entire British grant was food aid required to make up the short-fall in domestic production as was most of the Australian grant. Both Canada and Britain provided substantial loans, used primarily to finance current imports, although nearly £3 million of the Canadian disbursements were for communications.

The value of technical assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries to Pakistan increased in 1970 as more trainees and students were assisted. Advisers and other experts fell as compared with 1969, the fall being most pronounced for educational personnel who fell by 6 to 38 though this conceals an even greater decline in teachers, mostly in technical and vocational training, who declined by 9 to 33 as educational advisers and administrators rose by 3 to 5. There were also fewer non-educational personnel but their distribution was similar to the previous year with agriculture and power, transport and communications still the main recipient sectors. The number of trainees financed increased in 1970 with power, transport and communications still the major recipient sector though its

relative importance decreased while such sectors as industry, mining and handicraft, and public administration became relatively more important. The number of students financed also increased substantially in 1970 with the largest concentration of students in natural sciences, engineering, education and medicine.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
	1969	1970	Gross		Net		1969	1970
			1969	1970	1969	1970		
Britain	-	479	10,313	9,332	7,409	6,134	835	807
Canada	3,513	2,736	5,620	13,750	5,553	13,680	196	231
Australia	646	680	-	-	-	-	175	194
New Zealand	-	147	-	-	-	-	7	11
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	4,159	6,042	15,933	23,082	12,962	19,814	1,214	1,303

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	63	418	54	374	93	286	77	245	527	3,878	618	3,991
Canada	2	15	1	9	40	256	63	314	75	824	83	557
Australia	5	35	6	51	29	141	41	204	60	561	62	491
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	8	68	9	105
Singapore	-	-	-	-	1	9	6	18	-	-	-	-
Total	70	468	61	434	164	693	189	787	670	5,331	772	5,144

Year	£ thousand				Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	7,388	11,647	..	1,291	107	..	237	..	524	..
1967	8,999	12,181	..	1,171	86	761	235	1,357	609	4,328
1968	3,023	17,889	13,575	1,398	96	666	205	1,259	676	4,859
1969	4,159	15,933	12,962	1,214	70	468	164	693	670	5,331
1970	6,042	23,082	19,814	1,303	61	434	189	787	772	5,144

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

SINGAPORE

In 1970 growth of G.D.P. was maintained with an increase of some 15% over the level of 1969 of which more than one-third was the result of an expansion in manufacturing output. Since a widening trade deficit is the result of purchases of capital equipment subsequent to capital inflows concern is allayed by the increase in foreign reserves. Reductions in British military spending in 1970 proved small though the impact of further reductions will be greater.

Development policies emphasise the building of an indigenous base of scientific knowledge and technical skills and the attraction of foreign capital, especially international companies. Industry is moving away from import substitution to the field of world wide exports. Tourism is being encouraged with a view to the foreign exchange earned by the industry.

In the 1971/72 development estimates the largest disbursements are loans to statutory authorities which account for over one-half of the total and defence and internal security which accounts for approximately one-sixth. Transport and communications, land development and education are the other major sectors for development expenditures. It is anticipated that around 10% of development expenditure will be financed by external loans and grants.

The flow of all types of financial assistance to Singapore increased in 1970. Grants and loans from Britain rose appreciably to finance sizeable developments in manufacturing industries, community projects and education. Community developments alone absorbed £1.7 million of external assistance, reflecting the Singapore Government's proposal to improve welfare, prison

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net		1969	1970
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970		
Britain	1,130	1,493	3,054	4,944	2,690	4,757	1,053	1,153	931	1,077	255	286
Canada	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	217
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	284	271
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	76
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Total	1,130	1,495	3,054	4,944	2,690	4,757	1,053	1,153	931	1,077	835	862

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	60	482	62	441	28	78	35	107	149	959	173	1,258
Canada	10	84	7	48	31	205	36	320	88	856	88	693
Australia	11	82	28	73	102	775	80	481	128	1,362	147	1,243
New Zealand	8	50	2	24	5	19	27	171	53	542	43	435
India	-	-	2	24	14	23	5	(10)	21	214	27	306
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Total	89	698	101	610	180	1,100	194	(1,091)	439	3,933	478	3,935

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	77	-	-	22	..	424	30	..	101	..	338	..
1967	1,574	-	-	280	..	612	82	677	117	(797)	394	(3,530)
1968	225	284	95	211	211	804	85	(592)	150	(1,168)	414	3,665
1969	1,130	3,054	2,690	1,053	931	835	89	698	180	1,100	439	3,933
1970	1,495	4,944	4,757	1,153	1,077	862	101	610	184	(1,091)	478	3,935

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

and fire services. Slightly more capital was invested by C.D.C. in 1970, all of it in manufacturing industries - the leading growth centre which, in 1970, accounted for more than one-third of the growth of G.D.P. Interest and principal repayments were relatively lower than in 1969 so the net inflow of financial assistance in 1970 was around £7.3 million, some £2.6 million more than in the previous year.

There was a small increase in 1970 in the expenditure by other Commonwealth countries on technical assistance for Singapore. However, educational personnel recorded a decline within the experts category with 8 fewer teachers than in 1969 reducing the total to 50, of whom 24 were in the university and higher education level, which received only 2 less than in 1969, while the numbers dropped by 6 to 5 in the teacher training field. The number of experts and other advisers was swollen in 1970 by the extraordinary provision of 23 operational personnel in health services who were the largest single group of non-educational personnel, but who stayed on average only two months in the country. The numbers in power, transport and communications and public administration were at much the same level as in 1969 though in 1970 there were 4 experts provided in industry, mining and handicraft whereas there was none the previous year. There was little change in the number of trainees financed as the drop in those taking courses in public administration (from 42 to 17) and in trade, banking and insurance (from 17 to 10) was off-set by those taking courses in power, transport and communications who increased from 15 in 1969 to 46 in 1970, and in industry (a rise of 8, from 14 to 22). The number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries again rose in 1970 with the emphasis continuing to rest on engineering students, while other major fields of study were medical sciences and education. There was also a significant number financed in the category of secondary education.

BOTSWANA

The goals of the Botswana National Development Plan (1970/75) are to secure the fastest possible rate of economic growth compatible with an equitable distribution of income between rural and urban areas and to maximize the number of new job opportunities. A growth rate of G.D.P. of about 15 per cent per annum in real terms is expected both from improvement in the quantity and quality of beef production, the country's predominant industry, and from the project known as the Shashi Complex, a development involving several copper and diamond mines, salt and soda ash deposits, associated industrial complexes, one or more dams, a major power station, roads and four mining townships. The plan incorporates as an important element a target population growth rate of 2½ per cent per annum for the decade 1970-80 to be achieved by the dissemination of family planning advice and by encouragement of a better understanding of the issues involved.

The main factor determining the allocation of public capital expenditure is the need to provide a basic infrastructure for the mining developments which will consequently absorb over 40% of such expenditure, but emphasis is also being placed on education and training. Though an effort will be launched to mobilise local savings, the Government is looking to a considerable inflow of private capital and development aid to achieve the Plan's targets. It is a fundamental aim of the Plan to relieve Botswana of the need for budgetary grants in aid from abroad within three years.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	4,184	1,856	143	362	-1	217	-	-	-168	-155	548	577
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	18
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Total	4,184	1,856	143	362	-1	217	-	-	-168	-155	562	609

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	324	2,882	323	2,703	8	26	18	60	16	50	21	122
Canada	-	-	1	2	5	19	8	32	1	9	-	-
Australia	-	-	1	12	4	16	8	45	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	6	23	1	12	-	-	-	-
Total	324	2,882	325	2,717	23	84	35	149	17	59	21	122

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	3,654	653	..	47	..	375	271	..	36	..	20	..
1967	4,395	443	..	326	..	435	258	2,490	31	104	6	18
1968	5,239	138	-6	-	-186	444	272	2,564	19	57	10	64
1969	4,184	143	-1	-	-168	562	324	2,882	23	84	17	59
1970	1,856	362	217	-	-155	609	325	2,717	35	149	21	122

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

The flow of official funds, on a gross basis, from Britain to Botswana declined significantly in 1970 to slightly more than half the 1969 figure. Although debt servicing commitments were lower than in 1969, the net flow was only £1.9 million. A substantial portion of the British grant was again used for budgetary support, although this portion is declining as the Botswana government reaches towards its goal of budgetary self-sufficiency by the end of the current plan period (1975). Gross loans from Britain increased considerably and were almost equally divided between project and non-project aid. The bulk of the project aid was devoted to developments in four fields - public administration, health services, community projects and transport. No new C.D.C. investments were made in 1970 and there was again a substantial, though reduced, reverse flow on earlier investments.

Expenditure on technical assistance by other Commonwealth countries rose further in 1970. Almost all this was provided by Britain which supplied 323 experts for varying lengths of time; 51 of these were experts in education mainly engaged in primary and secondary schools while

the remaining 272 personnel were experts or advisers mainly in the fields of public administration, power and transport, agriculture and health services. The majority of personnel were provided to Botswana under OSAS arrangements. The number of trainees increased to 35.

Canadian technical assistance expenditure doubled in 1970 to finance 8 trainees and 12 volunteers, most of whom were employed in primary and secondary education. Canada has agreed in principle to lend substantial sums for expenditure on infrastructure for the Shashi mining project in the 1970-75 plan and CIDA have sent a team of consultants to study the Kasane area and assess its tourist potential.

EAST AFRICA

Some of the assistance provided by Commonwealth countries is to East Africa in general, much of it through the Common Services Organisation, and cannot be apportioned to individual countries. In 1969 repayments of

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
	1969	1970	Gross		Net		1969	1970
			1969	1970	1969	1970		
Britain	5	-	-	195	-1,391	-1,443	2,390	2,340
Canada	-	-	-	1,022	-	1,022	-	186
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	5	-	-	1,217	-1,391	- 421	2,390	2,529

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,430	12,242	1,040	10,356	75	577	68	438	49	367	54	383
Canada	13	107	26	196	12	22	11	77	2	6	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	63	-	-	-	-
Total	1,443	12,349	1,066	10,552	87	599	88	578	51	373	54	383

Year	£ thousand				Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	450	1,576	..	3,329	1,268	..	127	..	17	..
1967	61	1,899	..	2,204	1,228	13,732	97	606	41	413
1968	7	639	-675	2,355	1,594	16,252	84	560	47	354
1969	5	-	-1,391	2,390	1,443	12,349	87	599	51	373
1970	-	1,217	-421	2,529	1,066	10,552	88	578	54	383

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

capital and interest payments on earlier British loans meant there was a net outflow of almost £1.4 million. In 1970 payments to Britain remained high but this was offset by a general development loan of just over £1 million from Canada so the net outflow was about £420,000.

Technical assistance expenditure showed an increase compared with 1969, the British contribution being mainly to meet the cost of experts, with a small amount for students and trainees while that of Canada was for experts and trainees. Of the British experts, some 108 were in the educational field principally in primary education; this compares with 370 in 1969. The bulk (909) of the remaining experts were engaged in power, transport and communications. The majority of trainees went on courses in power, transport and communications while most of the students were studying engineering.

THE GAMBIA

Agriculture is the mainstay of The Gambia, in particular the production and sale of the groundnut crop accounts for some 95 per cent of exports and over a third of G.D.P. In an attempt to diversify the economy, new techniques of rice cultivation are being introduced which are contributing to the present rise in rice production. In addition arrangements are being made to export cattle, lime juice and oil while there are immediate prospects for developing the fishing industry. The expanding tourist industry is regarded as important for future revenue, and will be assisted by the development of Bathurst port and Yandum airport. The government hopes to encourage foreign investors. An important aim is to balance the recurrent budget without outside assistance.

Financial assistance to The Gambia from other Commonwealth countries declined again in 1970. No grant aid was received and British loans, in gross terms, fell from £780,000 in 1969 to £230,000 in 1970. Repayments of interest and principal on earlier loans were higher and resulted in the net loans being only one-quarter of the 1969 figure. Most of the disbursements of loan money was devoted to projects mainly concerned with transport, electricity generation, and agriculture.

Technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries fell back in 1970 to the 1968 level. Most of this assistance again came from Britain which appears to have financed a greater number of personnel than in 1969 but for shorter periods. A total of 80 experts were supplied by Britain, 23 of whom were educational experts or advisers, the remainder being composed of experts in public administration, power, transport and communications, agriculture, health and social services. The total of trainees, of which 26 were financed by Britain mainly under S.C.A.A.P. arrangements, increased slightly but the number of students financed rose considerably although on average, the length of courses was reduced; 50 per cent of the students supported followed course in education.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	Cr.133	-	780	230	761	183	267	167
Canada	1	-	-	-	-	-	19	16
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	15
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	Cr.132	-	780	230	761	183	300	201

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	78	727	80	688	23	99	26	118	58	372	72	372
Canada	-	-	1	7	3	6	4	12	5	54	(5)	(23)
Australia	-	-	-	-	4	26	4	28	7	79	8	83
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	36	2	24
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	78	727	81	695	32	136	34	158	73	541	87	502

Year	£ thousand			Number and man-months financed						
	Grants	Loans		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	706			147	105	..	44	..	42	..
1967	475	27	..	313	87	824	23	97	76	564
1968	14	1,007	1,004	195	82	747	31	154	72	507
1969	cr.132	780	761	300	78	727	32	136	73	541
1970		230	183	201	81	695	34	158	87	502

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

GHANA

In the Ghana One Year Development Plan (1970/71) the Government's primary medium term objective is designated as the acceleration of the rate of growth of the economy to at least 5 per cent per annum. Pervasive problems are identified as stagnation of agricultural production, persistently rising prices and a low savings rate which contribute to a growth rate inadequate to increase per capita incomes substantially. Major constraints on development are shortages of foreign exchange and skilled labour. The earlier half of 1970 saw an increasing trade surplus, all of which was still required to service Ghana's overseas debt though this debt was rescheduled in 1970 in agreement with creditors.

In the allocation of capital expenditure the needs of the rural areas have been given highest priority with particular emphasis on cocoa production, the major export earner, and on the encouragement of domestic production of imported agricultural foodstuffs such as rice and sugar. The development

strategy entails improvements to commercial marketing arrangements and production support programmes, including the encouragement of modern agricultural techniques and the expansion of agricultural credits. Immediate infrastructure expenditures will be concentrated on rural and feeder roads, but preparations are in hand for a rural electrification programme and improvements are planned in the telecommunications network. A policy is to be followed of stimulating industrial development on the basis of private enterprise, with private foreign capital welcome in all but a few sectors. A long term development plan is to be launched in 1971 which will aim for an annual growth rate in the economy of at least 6 per cent, a goal dependent on the progress of the balance of payments situation.

The flow of official Commonwealth aid to Ghana rose in 1970 to about £6 million gross, i.e. £5.7 million net after allowing for repayments on earlier loans and investments. Of this, £1 million was Canadian grant disbursements, mainly for food aid, though £47,000 was devoted to project aid in the fields of electricity generation, education, and agriculture. Further Canadian commitments include additional grants for electricity and health projects. The entire British loan was non-project aid used to finance current

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
	1969	1970	Gross		Net		Gross		Net		1969	1970
			1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970		
Britain	-	-	4,824	4,400	4,458	4,034	-	155	-69	100	909	932
Canada	769	1,044	-	525	-	525	-	-	-	-	926	990
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	57
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	13
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
Total	769	1,044	4,824	4,925	4,458	4,559	-	155	-69	100	1,891	1,999

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	487	4,862	466	4,643	165	580	161	611	245	1,427	290	1,709
Canada	113	902	84	830	34	160	40	260	124	1,253	110	1,094
Australia	-	-	-	-	15	46	10	35	20	175	24	242
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	3	16	1	3	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	16	30	15	(30)	3	30	4	29
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	(72)
Total	600	5,764	550	5,473	233	832	227	(939)	392	2,885	(434)	(3,146)

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	811	100	..	-	-	1,010	317	..	184	..	201	..
1967	740	30	..	-	-	1,144	525	4,709	173	(837)	271	(2,152)
1968	823	5,083	4,639	600	579	1,577	544	5,531	223	(1,068)	344	2,460
1969	769	4,824	4,458	-	-69	1,891	600	5,764	233	832	392	2,885
1970	1,044	4,925	4,559	155	100	1,999	550	5,473	227	(939)	(434)	(3,146)

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

imports, and the loan from Canada was for electricity generation and distribution. There was a substantial increase in C.D.C. investments devoted to the development of manufacturing industries.

Technical assistance expenditure in Ghana rose somewhat in 1970, the main donors being Canada and Britain, with Australia and India continuing to make a contribution by financing trainees and students, mainly following courses in agriculture, medicine, power and telecommunications. Educational experts provided by Britain and Canada numbered 457 and of these 192 were employed in primary and secondary schools, slightly fewer than in 1969. The majority of the educational experts were supplied under BESS arrangements. Non-educational advisers and experts supplied by the two main donors totalled 93. The bulk were operational personnel, employed in all sectors of the economy, with concentrations in agriculture and in power, transport and communications.

The number of trainees financed by Commonwealth countries was a little lower than in 1969 but there was an appreciable increase in students. Britain financed a total of 290 students, the most popular fields of study being education (94), agriculture (40), medicine (32), social sciences (28) and economics (25). The majority of the students financed by Canada also followed courses in these five subjects.

KENYA

The first Kenya Development Plan covering 1964 to 1970 has been assessed as on the whole successful whether judged by progress towards specific goals or by the achievement of the target growth rate of 6.3 per cent in constant (1964) prices. This represented an increase in the average per capita product of over 3 per cent in the period. While agriculture, manufacturing and construction did not reach the planned growth targets the service sector exceeded expectations, particularly the transport sector and general Government services. During the years 1966 to 1970 (inclusive) just under half of the Government's development account revenue was financed by grants (5 per cent) and loans (43 per cent) from abroad.

The second Kenya Development Plan (1970/1974) envisages an annual growth of G.D.P. of 6.7 per cent in real terms in order to raise per capita income from £55 in 1967 to over £64 in 1974, since the annual population increase is estimated to be more than 3 per cent. It is expected that the external contribution to the financing of the Government's development expenditure throughout the plan will be roughly one-half of the minimum financing requirement under this heading though only 13 per cent of total estimated Government expenditure in this period. The following comments on foreign aid are made in the plan:

"External financing is usually limited to the foreign exchange component of an investment project leaving it to the recipient country to cover the local cost share. Equally important is the refusal by most donors to support recurrent costs which often represent a heavy burden on the recipient country. In many cases recurrent expenditure, for instance on education, health or road maintenance may contribute more to development than many types of investment expenditure

favoured by donors. The distinction between "development expenditure" and recurrent expenditure, if the latter is taken to mean "non-development expenditure" can therefore be very misleading".

A key strategy of the plan is to direct an increasing share of the total resources available to rural areas since agriculture is expected to contribute most to the growth of G.D.P. and employment over the plan period. Measures will be aimed at reversing the widening gap between the relatively low earnings of agricultural workers and the earnings of those employed in non-agricultural activities, a gap closely associated with the problem of high urban unemployment. Rapid industrialisation aims at doubling manufacturing output in eight years while it is planned that tourism should double its contribution to the economy by 1974.

In 1970 the growth of G.D.P. at constant (1964) prices was 6.3 per cent. The value of marketed agricultural output was 12 per cent higher than in 1969 due mainly to strong world prices for coffee and tea and to favourable weather conditions. A dramatic increase in tourist earnings occurred due to the increase of 25 per cent in visitor days spent in Kenya. Manufacturing

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	759	100	4,798	6,108	1,931	2,076	2,465	1,620	1,061	-91	2,733	3,271
Canada	15	77	20	42	20	42	-	-	-	-	694	732
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	47
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	10
India	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	20
Total	782	177	4,818	6,150	1,951	3,118	2,465	1,620	1,061	-91	3,549	4,080

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,795	17,660	1,661	15,443	90	336	85	369	171	1,084	199	1,051
Canada	74	698	68	628	36	184	30	196	40	291	28	272
Australia	4	34	2	21	10	53	19	77	5	44	5	56
New Zealand	5	47	-	-	-	-	3	33	9	89	1	12
India	1	12	2	(20)	8	21	6	(12)	32	377	37	421
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	-	-
Total	1,879	18,451	1,733	(16,112)	144	594	143	(687)	259	1,909	270	1,812

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	1,661	6,325	..	1,635	..	2,985	2,063	..	205	..	238	..
1967	265	3,627	..	1,965	..	(4,253)	1,985	16,564	168	(795)	(259)	(1,934)
1968	343	5,321	2,609	1,248	11	(4,753)	1,858	18,709	176	(813)	257	1,830
1969	782	4,818	1,951	2,465	1,061	3,549	1,879	18,451	144	594	259	1,909
1970	177	6,150	3,118	1,620	-91	4,080	1,733	(16,112)	143	(687)	270	1,812

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

output achieved a growth over the year of some 8 per cent. An inflow of foreign aid and investment financed the deficit in the overall balance of trade and, though foreign exchange reserves grew in 1970, it was as a result of substantial capital inflows.

The total gross financial assistance provided to Kenya by other Commonwealth countries showed little change in 1970 as the increase in loan disbursements almost offset the reduction in grants and new investments. However, as repayments of principal and interest payments to Britain increased further, the net figure, at £3.2 million, was £590,000 less than in 1969. The loan money provided in 1970 was used mostly for agriculture and health but appreciable amounts were provided for transport, education and community projects while the new investment was mainly in electricity generation and housing.

There was a recovery in technical assistance expenditure by Commonwealth countries in 1970 to a figure of slightly over £4 million. The number of experts and other advisers declined largely as a result of a reduction in the number of OSAS personnel serving in Kenya. The bulk of the experts continued to be in the educational field and particularly in primary and secondary schools (almost 840) and while nearly 140 were employed at university level. The non-educational personnel worked mainly in power, public administration, health and agriculture. The number of trainees showed little change on the 1969 level and went mostly on courses in public administration, health and social services. The total of students increased appreciably and many were studying medicine. In 1969 the main subjects for students and trainees were power, transport and communications, engineering and agriculture.

LESOTHO

Lesotho has published its First Five Year Plan which, though primarily a public investment programme to prepare the ground for future plans, treats as a priority the creation of sound employment opportunities within Lesotho. On the basis of sectoral projections, a minimum annual rate of growth of G.D.P. of 5 per cent is expected. Other major development targets include increasing agricultural productivity through greater yields and the production of more profitable crops, promoting non-agricultural activities such as small scale manufacturing and tourism, and expanding appropriate educational and vocational training facilities while ending the dependence of the Government's recurrent budget on external aid. An important project to be authorised is the Malibamatso River dam, previously known as the Oxbow Scheme, which is expected to become a significant domestic source of Government revenue.

More than half of the Government's capital expenditure in the plan period (excluding the Malibamatso River project) is to be used to improve the country's economic and social infrastructure and about one quarter is allocated to agriculture. Foreign aid will be required as the major source of finance for these developments and with this in mind the plan emphasizes the need for well prepared, sound development projects which aid donors can reasonably be expected to support.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	3,337	348	91	56	50	16	289	249
Canada	-	12	-	-	-	-	71	93
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9
Total	3,337	360	91	56	50	16	365	351

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	123	1,059	132	1,229	24	82	7	7	51	322	39	267
Canada	7	56	7	59	15	58	19	78	5	41	4	32
Australia	-	-	-	-	5	23	3	16	2	23	4	46
Total	130	1,115	139	1,288	44	163	29	101	58	386	47	345

Year	£ thousand				Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	3,434	56	..	428	147	..	65	..	67	..
1967	3,538	278	..	267	133	1,090	54	274	83	517
1968	3,914	119	78	349	140	1,205	36	175	65	453
1969	3,337	91	50	365	130	1,115	44	163	58	386
1970	360	56	16	351	139	1,288	29	101	47	345

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

Britain was the main Commonwealth donor of financial aid to Lesotho in 1970 although Canada also provided a small sum in the field of general development. The bulk of British aid was used for budgetary support although small portions were used to finance projects in education and tele-communications. The flow of official funds was drastically reduced to approximately 10 per cent of the 1969 figure. Furthermore the net benefit from loans was substantially reduced by repayment obligations on earlier borrowings. In total, the net flow amounted to only £376,000 in 1970 as compared to nearly £3.4 million in the previous year. This reduction was not the result of any change of policy on the part of the governments concerned but rather reflects the fact that British aid is often made over a period of years and tied to particular projects. In particular, the reduction in aid was primarily due to the refund of over-issues in 1969 following a revised customs agreement with South Africa which led to a reduced need for budgetary aid.

Technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries for Lesotho was a little lower, the drop in expenditure by the United Kingdom being largely offset by a rise in that by Canada. The total of advisers and experts was higher than in 1969. One third were educational experts

employed mainly in university or other higher education. The majority of non-educational personnel were experts in public administration. The number of students and trainees attending courses financed by other Commonwealth countries declined but of those who did, the majority studied law or education.

MALAWI

In 1970 overall G.D.P. rose in real terms by 3.7% and real per capita income experienced a small rise. The main sources of this economic growth were a rapid expansion in output in the manufacturing sector and a sustained increase in the value of agricultural production for export. A widening trade gap in the last three years due in part to a rise in imports necessary for development would have led to a reduction in foreign reserves but for substantial aid inflows.

The greater part of the funds for development expenditure are financed from external aid and priority in the use of Malawi's own local reserves is accorded to providing the local contribution to this aid. It is now predicted that it will be possible to phase out grants-in-aid for the recurrent budget before the end of the 1973/74 financial year, several years earlier than expected. With regard to foreign aid, the following comments are made in the Economic Report for 1971:

"The Pearson Report's recommendations that the richer countries should undertake to make available 1% of their G.D.P. to developing countries by 1975 has been generally accepted in principle, but few have been prepared to make a firm commitment that 70% of this will be in the form of official aid. The distinction is important since much of what is generally included in "aid" is no more than private foreign investment on full commercial terms and strictly speaking should no more be regarded as "aid" than for example American investment in the British motor industry."

The Government operates a three year rolling public sector investment programme, but in addition a plan is to be produced in 1971 stating the Government's long range development policies, targets and forecasts. Malawi's economy being primarily dependent on agriculture, the prospects for future growth rest mainly on more efficient agricultural production though Government policy is directed also towards the encouragement of manufacturing industry by private investors. In 1971/72 Government development expenditures are largest for agriculture and transportation which together account for just under half of the total.

The gross total of financial assistance provided to Malawi, all of which came from Britain, increased substantially in 1970 as a result of higher disbursements from loans. Allowing for amortization and interest payments on earlier loans and investments, the net flow, £4.9 million, was almost £550,000 more than in 1969. As in 1969, repayments on earlier C.D.C. borrowings were very high and there was again a substantial reverse flow in investments. As in previous years, grant-in-aid was required as budgetary support, and although the Malawi Government is making efforts to reduce reliance on external sources on finance for this purpose, a further £1.3 million budgetary aid has been promised by Britain for 1971 and 1972. British loans in 1970 were used for a number of purposes and the project aid went to a wide range of fields, the most important being community projects,

agriculture, communications and housing. There was a considerable decline in C.D.C. investment in Malawi in 1970 with all the £120,000 being devoted to agricultural development projects.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	2,729	2,624	2,455	3,280	2,025	2,801	234	120	-388	-508	1,734	1,685
Canada	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	36
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	47
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Total	2,730	2,624	2,455	3,280	2,025	2,801	234	120	-388	-508	1,825	1,778

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,091	10,930	1,060	10,817	73	352	76	305	140	1,022	167	1,195
Canada	8	92	4	36	1	5	-	-	17	161	9	88
Australia	1	11	4	42	4	25	11	84	5	46	6	67
New Zealand	1	6	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	12	1	12
India	-	-	3	24	-	-	-	-	8	72	7	80
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	(2)	(24)
Total	1,101	10,939	1,071	10,919	78	382	94	399	171	1,313	(192)	(1,466)

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	4,508	2,254	..	908	..	1,437	878	..	107	..	89	..
1967	4,200	2,751	..	310	..	1,508	1,097	(11,398)	93	429	(142)	(849)
1968	3,159	2,814	2,387	202	-237	1,802	1,115	11,042	78	423	163	1,127
1969	2,730	2,455	2,025	234	-388	1,825	1,101	10,939	78	382	171	1,313
1970	2,624	3,280	2,801	120	-508	1,778	1,071	10,919	94	399	(192)	(1,466)

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

By the end of the current financial year a consortium housing loan financed jointly by the Malawi Government, the British Government, C.D.C. and a commercial banking consortium will have been fully committed. During the three-year plan period 1971-1974, British loans will be used for agricultural investments, posts and telecommunications, railways and fisheries.

Commonwealth technical assistance expenditure on Malawi dropped slightly in 1970. Although there were increases in the numbers of trainees and students financed by Commonwealth countries, fewer experts were provided. The majority of experts were operational personnel engaged mainly in four fields - power, transport and communications, public administration, agriculture and health services. The total of educational experts was a little lower than in 1969; of the total about 90 were employed at primary and secondary schools levels and 95 were employed at university level. A small increase was recorded in the number of trainees and students financed. The four major fields of study for students were engineering, education, medicine and social sciences.

MAURITIUS

The economy of Mauritius is heavily dependent on sugar and its by-products which account for 90 per cent of the value of all crops grown and about 93 per cent of visible exports. It is proposed in the Development Strategy (1971-80) not to replace sugar but rather to supplement it mainly by attracting new manufacturing industries. Due to heavy unemployment the main goal is job creation and with this in mind export processing zones, enjoying substantial government inducements, are being instigated and tax free holiday incentives are being offered to boost the tourist industry. In an attempt to diversify agriculture, tea and tobacco crops are being encouraged as is the domestic production of imported foodstuffs. Two goals of special importance are land consolidation, necessary for agricultural diversification, and improving housing throughout the island. It is intended to raise domestic savings as a proportion of G.D.P. from the present near zero level to average 7½ per cent over the next ten years. About 45 per cent of the Government's capital budget in 1972 is to be raised by overseas borrowing. A new Development Plan (1971-75) is to be published in 1971.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	1,110	698	353	801	15	461	233	-	184	-38	211	194
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	27
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	15
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	20
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)
Total	1,110	698	353	801	15	461	233	-	184	-38	293	(264)

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	65	570	59	482	31	144	32	129	54	396	97	524
Canada	1	12	1	8	4	10	1	12	12	98	8	56
Australia	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	17	5	50	6	58
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	84
India	2	12	14	(53)	5	10	7	(14)	44	489	53	555
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	32	(10)	(75)
Total	68	594	74	(543)	42	(170)	44	(172)	119	1,065	(181)	(1,352)

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	196	1,050	..	100	..	173	97	..	33	..	70	..
1967	798	570	..	225	..	(260)	95	888	51	(200)	99	(868)
1968	2,166	1,535	1,211	-	-50	(297)	85	754	34	(181)	116	1,004
1969	1,110	353	15	233	184	293	68	594	42	(170)	119	1,065
1970	698	801	461	-	-38	(264)	74	(543)	44	(172)	(181)	(1,352)

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

In 1971 there was a Balance of Payments surplus as there has been since independence in 1968. Prices remained almost stable throughout the year though severe unemployment is still a problem.

As the increase in loan disbursements was insufficient to offset the reduction in grants, the gross flow of financial aid to Mauritius declined further in 1970 and, after repayments of principal and interest payments on earlier loans and investments, the net flow was only £1.1 million as against £1.3 million in 1969. In 1970 most of the British grants were food aid, but some was expended on education and power projects. The bulk of loan finance was utilised in transport development, and health and community projects. There was no new C.D.C. investment in Mauritius in 1970, but the repayment commitment was very slightly lower.

Total technical assistance expenditure for Mauritius decreased slightly in 1970, although the total number of experts and advisers increased. Of the total, 20 were educational experts employed mainly at University level. The number of trainees financed by Commonwealth countries was almost unchanged but many more students were financed with a large number pursuing courses in health services and medicine. This pattern is likely to continue throughout the plan period as improved health services is one of the priorities of the development plan.

NIGERIA

The Second National Development Plan (1970-74) forecasts progressively accelerating growth rates of output, income and employment. The largest share of public sector capital expenditure is devoted to transport which receives almost a quarter, mainly for road and rail reconstruction, while education receives 14 per cent and agriculture only slightly less, to be used for irrigation schemes, the establishment of a National Agricultural Bank and appropriate research. The planning of industrial projects will be closely integrated with the development of projects for modernising agricultural production and, as a matter of public policy, the iron and steel complex, the petro-chemical industries, fertilizer production industries and petroleum production industries (especially for local distribution) will be reserved for effective direct public sector control. Other large and medium scale industries are to be run as mixed ventures with government and local private participation at a minimum level of 35 per cent; these include plantation production, food and forest product industries and the building materials and construction industries.

Of the public development expenditure around 80 per cent of the funds required for the Plan will be raised from domestic sources, especially oil revenues, with the remaining 20 per cent obtained by overseas borrowing. The Plan envisages lifting the growth rate to an average of 6.6 per cent of G.D.P. for the next four years, with a target figure of 9.5 per cent in 1974. Success with these policies will mean the doubling of real income per head by 1985.

In 1970 there was a general increase in economic activity as demand expanded rapidly. However, along with domestic production, prices and imports also rose. Visible exports rose in both volume and value, oil becoming more valuable than all other exports taken together. In the April,

1971 Budget Statement the three major problems identified were a deteriorating foreign exchange situation, critical unemployment and increasing inflationary pressures.

The amount of gross financial aid provided by other Commonwealth countries to Nigeria more than doubled in 1970 to about £11.2 million; grants increased by more than a third while gross loans nearly trebled and new C.D.C. investment rose sharply from the low level of 1969. Mainly, the increase in financial assistance was provided by Britain, about half of it for relief and rehabilitation subsequent to the cessation of hostilities, whereas most of the Canadian grant was devoted towards food aid. Australia also provided grants in 1970 amounting to £117,000, which was again entirely expended towards emergency and disaster relief. Canadian loans were devoted entirely to the field of communications. The repayments to Britain of the principal on past loans and investments, along with interest payments, amounted to about £4.8 million so that net financial flow to Nigeria was £6.3 million in 1970 but this compared with only £583,000 in 1969 when servicing payments on loans and investments exceeded disbursements for these two categories.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	1,877	2,847	1,809	5,657	-1,821	1,664	24	1,027	-785	201	1,897	1,499
Canada	742	637	574	888	-	570	-	-	-	-	805	997
Australia	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	66
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	31
Total	2,619	3,601	2,383	5,545	-1,251	2,544	24	1,027	-785	201	2,820	2,603

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,342	12,225	1,275	11,998	230	795	309	363	408	2,328	492	2,506
Canada	92	871	93	801	47	284	65	282	75	624	78	666
Australia	-	-	-	-	36	184	37	173	12	87	8	82
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	12	1	12	11	132	12	144
India	-	-	1	6	34	(65)	44	(65)	26	279	28	297
Other countries	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,434	13,096	1,369	12,805	349	1,243	456	(1,718)	532	3,450	618	3,695

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	1,123	3,906	..	573	..	2,135	1,437	..	512	..	433	..
1967	1,166	3,085	..	279	..	(2,326)	2,286	18,275	390	(1,730)	(484)	(3,749)
1968	1,384	4,174	1,329	31	-538	(2,222)	1,546	10,423	324	(1,549)	493	3,298
1969	2,619	2,383	-1,251	24	-785	2,820	1,434	13,096	349	(1,343)	532	3,450
1970	3,601	6,545	2,544	1,027	201	2,603	1,369	12,805	456	(1,718)	618	3,695

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

Expenditure on technical assistance by other Commonwealth countries for Nigeria were sharply reduced in 1970 although much more was provided by Canada. The marked fall for Britain was due to an exceptional expenditure of some £430,000 in 1969 which was classified under research, pension and compensation payments and surveys. The number of advisers and other

experts fell slightly and the total of man-months spent in the country was reduced. Educational personnel who formed more than half of total experts supplied fell back from the 1969 level and were concentrated on university and higher education and on primary and secondary education. Non-educational experts remained almost constant though their distribution altered with a fall from 300 to just under 230 in the power, transport and communications sector, and small increases to just over 100 in health, to 65 in agriculture and to 76 in public administration. There was a sharp jump in the number of trainees financed in 1970 and their studies were concentrated on public administration, power, transport and communications, health services and community development. The total of students financed also increased, with education, social sciences, medical science and agriculture the main areas of study.

SIERRA LEONE

The country's economy depends very largely on the export of minerals which contribute over 80 per cent of foreign exchange earnings. Yet over 75 per cent of the population rely on agriculture which accounts for only 35 per cent of G.D.P. Policies are being implemented to diversify agriculture, to avoid dependence on a few basic crops, but the main products remain cocoa, coffee, palm kernels, rice and piassava. It is the Government's aim that Sierra Leone will be self-sufficient in the production of rice in the very near future and it also looks for an expansion in output of export crops. Diamonds and iron ore are the most important minerals but bauxite and rutile are now being mined in substantial quantities.

The government's basic strategy for development is for investment in infrastructure facilities and during 1970 it obtained loans from Britain, West Germany and the World Bank for the construction of roads. With the assistance of a loan from the African Development Bank work is in progress on the extension of the water supply system. Many development projects have to be financed from recurrent revenue so in November 1970 the Government issued Development (Roads) Stock as a measure designed to ease the strain on its budgeting position. This development of roads is complementary to the policy of directing more emphasis to rural areas in the belief that growth in the agricultural sector is a pre-requisite to industrial development as higher rural incomes will stimulate demand for goods or services in other sectors. Steps are being taken to initiate economic co-operation with Liberia in specific areas of trade and social services.

In 1970, though agricultural exports rose, there was a sharp drop in export earnings due to a decline in diamond and mineral exports. The level of business activity in 1970 was not as high as had been anticipated.

Gross financial flows to Sierra Leone from other Commonwealth countries, mainly in the form of loans from Britain, remained very small in 1970 and, because of repayments of principal and interest payments which amounted to £782,000, more was again paid out than received. The greater part of loans received was directed to the transport sector but a fifth of the total was used to finance current imports.

Technical assistance expenditure for Sierra Leone was a little higher than in 1969. However, the number of experts financed fell slightly

and, as a result of each spending on average less time in the country, the total of man-months declined by a fifth. Educational personnel were more numerous than non-educational but fell in proportionate terms from 70 per cent in the 1969 to 65 per cent of the total in 1970. The great majority of education personnel were teachers of whom a larger number were involved in higher education and a smaller number in primary and secondary education with several in teacher training. Almost half of the non-educational personnel, who increased by 10 to 75 in 1970, were concentrated on the field of power, transport and communications with lesser concentration in the fields of public administration and health services. The number of trainees remained unchanged but the numbers in public administration increased by 3 to 25 to just under 45 per cent of the total. Lesser concentrations of trainees occurred in the fields of power, transport and communications, health services and education.

The number of students financed increased slightly and though a concentration occurs in the field of education, the remainder are spread fairly evenly between social sciences, economics, medical sciences and fine arts.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	-	-	544	515	-42	-70	-	-	-217	-197	408	417
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	23
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Total	-	-	544	515	-42	-70	-	-	-217	-197	442	459

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	230	2,120	219	1,956	59	234	58	212	161	953	176	1,002
Canada	-	-	-	-	2	15	1	1	12	124	9	47
Australia	-	-	-	-	2	10	7	37	10	93	7	75
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	2	20	1	4	-	-	1	9
India	-	-	-	-	2	(3)	-	-	1	12	-	-
Total	230	2,120	219	1,956	67	(282)	67	254	184	1,182	193	1,133

Year	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
		1966	112	716	..		330	..	376	168	..	100	..	145	..
1967	30	547	..	155	..	410	313	2,611	79	(329)	157	1,001
1968	4	383	-211	-	-187	440	264	2,501	70	(329)	172	1,130
1969	-	544	-42	-	-217	442	230	2,120	67	(282)	184	1,182
1970	-	515	-70	-	-197	459	219	1,956	67	254	193	1,133

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

SWAZILAND

In Swaziland around four-fifths of the population derive their livelihood from agriculture which is mainly subsistence though a transition is in progress to a monetized economy. The main objective of the Post Independence Development Plan (1969-1972) is to raise the standard of living as quickly as possible notwithstanding a rate of population increase estimated to be almost 3 per cent per annum. In the development strategy a dual emphasis is placed on education and training, and agriculture and its related industries. Infrastructure projects such as road building and improvement are financed by the public sector but private enterprise is expected to act as the spearhead of economic development in the industrial and commercial centres.

The estimates for the capital fund in the 1971-72 budget are almost twice as great as the previous year's figure, but this includes a substantial sum carried forward from the 1970-71 programme which arose owing to difficulties experienced in moving from the planning to the implementation stage. Due in the main to increased sales of iron ore and sugar and wood pulp, the major exports, there was a 10 per cent rise in exports which, though imports rose faster, preserved a balance of trade surplus.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	2,881	839	380	715	134	457	742	1,124	-728	-1,257	356	452
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	19
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	2,881	839	380	715	134	457	742	1,124	-728	-1,257	391	481

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	208	2,025	231	2,082	23	85	24	92	38	271	38	215
Canada	-	-	-	-	25	101	18	101	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	4	12	4	16	-	-	2	11
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	60	4	48
Total	208	2,025	231	2,082	52	198	46	209	43	331	44	274

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	2,274	743	..	534	..	300	168	..	46	..	39	..
1967	2,517	248	..	1,273	..	401	183	1,889	36	173	46	296
1968	2,231	501	272	625	-664	339	216	1,953	34	234	54	289
1969	2,881	380	134	742	-728	391	208	2,025	52	198	43	331
1970	839	715	457	1,124	-1,257	481	231	2,082	46	209	44	274

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

Britain is the sole Commonwealth donor of financial assistance to Swaziland and in 1970, on a gross basis, this aid declined by almost a third to £2.7 million. This reduction was largely due to the refund of over issues made in 1969 following the revised Customs Agreement with South Africa, which has accelerated the elimination of budgetary aid, and to smaller grants-in-aid as a result. Gross investments by C.D.C. increased by a half in 1970 to £1.1 million. However, as the repayments of principal and payments of interest rose slightly compared with 1969 to £2.6 million the inflow and outflow more or less balanced. The largest part of the loan assistance was used to finance current imports.

Technical assistance expenditure for Swaziland by other Commonwealth countries again increased in 1970, about 40 per cent of the total being devoted to experts and 30 per cent to students and trainees. The number of experts increased by 10 per cent to around 230 though man-months supplied fell sharply. About 60 per cent of the experts were operational personnel concentrated in the fields of public administration, power, transport and communications, and agriculture with several in health services and economic planning. Most of the educational personnel were teachers who as in the previous year were concentrated mainly in primary and secondary education. A small number of educational administrators continue to be financed. There was a slight decline in trainees financed in 1970, mostly reflected in the social sciences, as public administration continued at the same level and remained the major area of studies while industry, mining and handicrafts experienced a moderate rise. Students financed were at the same level as in 1969 with concentration in the field of education and an even spread of the remainder between the social sciences, law, engineering, agriculture, economics and the medical sciences.

TANZANIA

The objectives of the Second Five Year Plan (1969-74) include an economic transformation, social equality, self-reliance, African economic integration and the development of co-operative forms of economic activity. An annual growth rate of G.D.P. of 6.5 per cent per annum is to be achieved in harmony with the pursuit of the other objectives. In particular the prime criterion of economic success will be the provision of a healthy diet for all Tanzanians; and an underlying goal of the plan is the creation of an adequate and growing domestic market. The investment objective of the Second Plan is progressively to raise the ratio of gross capital formation to G.D.P. to an eventual 25 per cent.

The rural sector receives top priority in the plan both because it is the largest productive sector and because it is to this sector that co-operative development is best suited. It is recognised that in the long-term successful economic development requires an industrial base and to this end a subsequent plan will concentrate on the development of a capital goods industry. In the current plan the field of major expenditure is communications where priority has been given to the improvement of the Tanzanian/Zambian highway, the construction of the Kilimanjaro International Airport and the Tanzanian/Zambian railway. Net foreign exchange earnings are expected to benefit from the trebling of tourism over the plan period. Private overseas investment is utilised for joint ventures with the government.

In his budget speech covering 1971-72, the Minister of Finance noted that the high investment expenditure of the past two years had contributed to a reduction in Tanzania's foreign exchange reserves. As the rate of economic growth over the next decade would depend on the country's capacity to import investment goods, technology and associated skills, a substantial increase was required in the variety as well as the volume of export in order to enlarge foreign exchange earnings. In the budget, planned development expenditures are estimated at nearly T Sh 922 million for 1971-72, some 15 per cent higher than the provisional outturn for 1970-71.

Gross disbursements of financial assistance to Tanzania rose in 1970 by about 50 per cent to a level of some £450,000 supplied equally by grants and loans from Canada and by British C.D.C. investment. The Canadian loan assistance was concentrated on electricity generation and distribution though social infrastructure also received some funds. Most of the Canadian grant disbursements were for non-project development aid or for agricultural development. The greater part of C.D.C. investment was directed to manufacturing industry. As servicing payments to Britain for loans and investment far exceeded inflows, there was a net outflow of financial resources of about £1 million; this was, however, much lower than in 1969 when the net outflow was around £1½ million.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	38	-	-	-	-674	-582	43	238	-1,055	-605	1,681	1,792
Canada	16	50	..	162	174	162	-	-	-	-	603	929
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	35
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	17
Total	54	50	..	162	-500	-420	43	238	-1,055	-605	2,377	2,775

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	543	4,715	385	2,884	14	77	17	42	47	346	65	252
Canada	84	796	94	813	51	283	52	499	21	169	32	291
Australia	1	11	-	-	32	175	13	74	-	-	7	34
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	85	2	23
India	-	-	-	-	12	80	14	(28)	22	255	21	213
Total	628	5,522	479	3,697	109	615	96	(643)	99	855	127	813

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	994	1,449	..	196	..	2,278	1,247	..	241	..	251	..
1967	258	599	..	3	..	1,338	936	9,915	192	(1,101)	277	(2,189)
1968	99	458	-12	66	-555	2,438	833	7,244	125	(915)	198	1,517
1969	54	..	-500	43	-1,055	2,377	628	5,522	109	615	99	855
1970	50	162	-420	238	-605	2,775	479	3,697	96	(643)	127	813

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

After a small drop in the previous year, technical assistance expenditure provided by Commonwealth countries to Tanzania rose substantially in 1970. For the second successive year the number of experts and advisers fell by almost a quarter while man-months declined by a third, and this decline occurred entirely in the non-educational experts category and was particularly noticeable in agriculture and in power, transport and communications; in contrast educational personnel rose by 40 to 312. In fact in 1970 some two-thirds of the experts were educational personnel, mostly teachers in university and higher education and in primary and secondary education with a few in technical and vocational training and in teacher training. Non-educational experts were mostly operational personnel concentrated in the areas of agriculture and in power, transport and communications, though some were engaged in economic planning. There was some decline in the number of trainees financed with the major fields being industry, mining and handicraft, public administration and agriculture. On the other hand, the larger number of students compared with 1969 was evenly divided between education, engineering, social sciences and medical sciences.

UGANDA

In 1970 Uganda's G.D.P. grew in real terms by about 3.1 per cent due to the decline in coffee production. The output of the agriculture sector grew by only 1.2 per cent at constant (1966) prices, but this conceals a 10 per cent increase in the value of coffee sales as well as increases in the output of tea and sugar. In the manufacturing sector output at constant (1966) prices grew by 6 per cent. The current account of the balance of payments exhibited a substantial surplus but, due to a large outflow of private capital, there was a small deficit in the overall balance of payments.

The twin objectives of the Government are to maximise economic growth while rectifying as far as possible various economic imbalances. Encouragement will be given to grow more export crops and to export oriented industries, as it is recognised that progressively more exports are required to buy the imports necessary for development. It is Government policy to encourage private investment in a climate which is competitive.

The amount of gross financial aid provided by other Commonwealth countries to Uganda in 1970, at £2.6 million, represented an increase of more than a third over the 1969 level. Net financial assistance also increased from a small negative figure in 1969 to £749,000 in 1970. The great bulk of the financial assistance took the form of loans, mainly from Britain, but there was a marked fall in C.D.C. gross investments. Transport and education were the main recipient sectors, though agriculture, industry, and community projects also received loan funds.

Technical assistance expenditure by Commonwealth countries for Uganda fell further in 1970 as less was spent on experts. The decline in the number of experts occurred entirely in the category of educational personnel which fell to around 925, the major reduction being in the field of primary and secondary education in which the great majority of the teachers were engaged. Teachers in university and higher education increased slightly to 63 while the number in technical training doubled to 18 and 7 more educational administrators were financed bringing the numbers to 30. The total of non-

educational personnel was approximately the same as in 1969, as a large reduction in the unspecified category and small drops in the power, transport and communications sector and in the social and community services sectors offset the increases in economic planning, public administration, agriculture and health. There was again a moderate decline in the number of trainees financed and falls were recorded for courses in public administration, industry and social services. More students were financed in 1970 and they were chiefly studying medicine, social sciences, agriculture and education.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
	1969	1970	Gross		Net		Gross		Net		1969	1970
			1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970		
Britain	-	-	1,617	2,226	137	682	272	102	-198	-248	2,154	2,024
Canada	5	4	-	311	-	311	-	-	-	-	363	411
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	50
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	12
Total	5	4	1,617	1,537	137	993	272	102	-198	-248	2,601	2,502

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	1,469	14,274	1,446	14,810	117	511	112	435	234	1,490	263	1,502
Canada	55	478	41	400	34	166	28	139	33	337	31	277
Australia	4	48	2	20	18	114	22	149	4	38	3	25
New Zealand	1	12	-	-	2	14	1	12	6	67	5	58
India	-	-	-	-	11	22	8	(16)	34	377	33	342
Total	1,529	14,812	1,489	15,230	182	827	171	(751)	315	2,309	335	2,204

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	27	1,299	..	255	..	3,374	1,561	..	210	..	331	..
1967	14	3,380	..	180	..	1,790	1,824	15,983	189	(956)	354	(2,618)
1968	25	990	-185	495	37	2,792	1,382	14,010	191	(879)	330	2,391
1969	5	1,617	137	272	-198	2,601	1,529	14,812	182	827	315	2,309
1970	4	2,537	993	102	-248	2,502	1,489	15,230	171	(751)	335	2,204

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

ZAMBIA

The largest sector of the Zambian economy is mining and quarrying primarily of copper which accounts for around 40 per cent of G.D.P. and for 90 per cent of foreign exchange receipts. The progress of the economy in 1970 was dominated by the marked decline in the world prices for copper and an interruption to copper supplies following a severe mining disaster. The

total value of mineral production in 1970 was 10 per cent lower than in the previous year. Due to a bad harvest the output of the agricultural sector also declined. However, the manufacturing sector improved its performance.

Though agriculture provides the means of livelihood for the majority of Zambians a rural/urban imbalance in income distribution has emerged which together with urban unemployment has inspired a rural development programme for the 1970's. This programme sets out to overhaul the co-operative structure, to create increasingly self-financing credit and savings co-operatives and to site suitable new industries, such as the processing of food and wood, in rural areas. This emphasis will be continued in the Second National Development Plan now being prepared. Other economic reforms announced in 1970 relate to the expansion of state participation in a number of companies and to broadening the areas in the economy in which Zambians only may operate. However it is emphasised that there is a welcome for foreign private investment in those fields not reserved for Zambians.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	219	38	268	-	-35	-269	892	7	541	-374	4,289	2,524
Canada	82	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	207
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	88
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9
Total	301	63	268	-	-35	-269	892	7	541	-374	4,497	2,835

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	3,994	37,950	626	37,595	50	196	72	227	105	577	95	533
Canada	24	175	13	117	18	86	9	88	11	114	10	73
Australia	3	34	4	48	9	62	24	130	7	71	11	105
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	11	13	9	88
India	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	(16)	19	198	22	264
Total	3,021	38,159	3,643	37,760	83	364	113	(461)	153	973	147	1,063

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	7,015	563	..	50	..	2,319	2,678	..	103	..	100	..
1967	10,018	840	..	350	..	3,756	3,664	(37,066)	123	(522)	145	(960)
1968	784	17	-376	1,048	703	4,565	3,854	33,715	107	(528)	173	1,022
1969	301	268	-35	892	541	4,497	4,021	38,159	83	364	153	973
1970	63	-	-269	7	-374	2,835	3,643	37,760	113	(461)	147	1,063

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

In the Budget speech for 1971 the Minister of Finance, commenting on the Pearson Report's aid target, said

"From the point of view of developing countries acceptance of the target is not enough. What is required is its implementation and on terms that are helpful to the developing countries. I am thinking in this respect of concessional assistance in terms of period of repayment, low interest rates and longer grace periods. The tendency to "tie" aid tends to reduce the operational flexibility of the receiving nations. Aid, consequently, becomes less effective quite apart from being a burden on the developing countries."

For the third year in succession, gross financial assistance to Zambia dropped and in 1970 totalled only £70,000; this latest reduction was due to a decline in C.D.C. investments and the completion of outstanding loan commitments. There was also a marked decline in grant disbursements. With repayments of principal and interest payments continuing at a high level, there was net outflow of some £580,000 in 1970 as compared with a net inflow of over £800,000 in 1969 and £1.1 million in 1968.

After the small decline in 1969, there was a large decrease in 1970 in the value of technical assistance provided by other Commonwealth countries to Zambia, largely as a result of reduced expenditure under OSAS. The total of advisers and other experts was markedly reduced and, of these, some two-thirds were operational personnel, a slightly lower proportion than in 1969. There was a decline in the number employed in power, transport, and communications, public administration, agriculture and industry, mining and handicraft. Those employed in health services increased slightly. The number of educational personnel was also lower as there was a modest fall in the number of teachers, the great majority of whom were concentrated in primary and secondary education, although there was a significant number employed in university and higher education and in technical education, which expanded considerably. Over 30 educational administrators were provided in 1970. The downward trend of previous years in the number of trainees financed was reversed, with many of the trainees going on courses in the fields of public administration and power, transport and communications. The number of students financed declined very slightly in 1970 and the fields of study attracting most students were engineering, social sciences, medical sciences and education.

CYPRUS

The Second Five Year Development Plan (1970-71) rests on a philosophy of privately generated economic growth assisted by the Government where necessary. The target growth rate of 7 per cent per annum envisaged in the Plan was surpassed in the first three years. The three sectors which are intended to become the foundation of future economic development are agriculture, manufacturing and tourism. In the first three years of the plan agriculture achieved an annual growth rate of 9.4 per cent and manufacturing 7.9 per cent while the target growth for visitors of 25 per cent was exceeded.

The Third Five Year Plan (1972-76) is being prepared and it is expected to incorporate the same Government objective of a satisfactory growth rate along with external and internal monetary stability. In the last Development Budget (1971) referring to the Second Five Year Plan period, priority has been given to projects encouraging local production, important infrastructure projects and projects assisting the development of rural areas. Agricultural schemes budgeted for include soil conservation, stock improvement, land consolidation, improving veterinary services, irrigation and the introduction of new seed strains. Industrial development is being assisted by the provision of training schemes while infrastructure expenditure will be concentrated on improving the ports. Low interest loans are available for the building of the new hotels essential to expansion of the tourist trade.

In the past four years Cyprus has not received any financial assistance from other Commonwealth countries but has been making substantial repayments of interest and principal to Britain on earlier loans. However, these repayments are falling away and amounted to only £98,000 in 1970.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	-	-	-	-	-199	-98	167 ^a	197 ^a
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
Total	-	-	-	-	-199	-98	171 ^a	203 ^a

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	72	340	42	367	45	117	25	84	117	691	144	829
Canada	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	2	24	4	15
Total	72	340	42	367	46	125	25	84	119	715	148	844

^a May include some assistance not passing through official bilateral channels.

Year	£ thousand				Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	180	-	-	70	28	..	32	..	35	..
1967	-	-	-	102	41	319	68	192	59	281
1968	-	-	-238	139	53	374	28	110	94	503
1969	-	-	-199	171	72	340	46	125	119	715
1970	-	-	-98	203	42	367	25	84	148	844

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

As in 1969 there was an increase in 1970 in technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries in Cyprus due to a larger number of students receiving assistance. The number of experts fell sharply by 30 to 42, the fall occurring because there were no technical teachers provided in 1970. The non-educational personnel consisted of a few advisers in the fields of power, transport and communications, economic planning, public administration, agriculture and industry, mining and handicraft. The number of trainees financed dropped by 21 to 25 with declines in the numbers going on courses in power, transport and communications and in the social services. The main courses remained public administration (11) and education (5). There was a marked rise in the number of students financed almost half of whom were studying education while the remainder were spread over a wide range of subjects including agriculture, engineering, social sciences and economics.

MALTA

The Third Development Plan (1969-74) of Malta pursues the same strategic objectives as its two predecessors, these goals being to raise living standards, to achieve full employment and to increase economic independence from British military spending. Developments in tourism, industry and agriculture are the means designed to achieve these goals. The plan is designed to achieve an average annual rate of growth of 9.4 per cent between 1968 and 1973. Over the Plan period around 60 per cent of the total gross fixed investment of £180 million will be provided by Government or the public corporations. The financing of the Plan will rely more heavily on domestic sources than previously, though private investment will continue to be encouraged.

In agriculture the aim is to increase productivity by reducing the number employed on the land. The policy for tourism, an important source of invisible export earnings, is to ensure that the supply of accommodation keeps abreast of the increase in visitors. The industrial policy of direct financial inducements will continue though the current policy of grant aid is likely to give way increasingly to loans.

In 1970 the growth of G.D.P. in real terms amounted to 8 per cent which means that with the previous year's outcome the target growth rate of 9.4 per cent per annum for the Third Development Plan has been achieved over the first two years. The balance of payments was in surplus due to capital inflows which more than compensated for the deficit on the current account. In the Budget for 1971/72 the largest items of Government capital expenditure are industrial development, electricity, water, roads and housing. About one-third of total estimated capital expenditure will be financed by British aid.

In 1970 the flow of financial assistance to Malta rose from under £4 million to £7.3 million and changed in composition from one-third being loans to being entirely grants. Although there were repayments of principal and interest payments on earlier loans, the net inflow increased from £3.4 million to £6.7 million.

Almost a third of grant disbursements were directed to manufacturing industry while social infrastructure received £1.8 million which was divided

between health, education, administrative buildings and other community projects. The remaining project grants were allocated to agriculture, the services industry and multi-projects. Non-project grants amounted to £761,000.

The value of technical assistance expenditure provided by other Commonwealth countries to Malta showed little change in 1970. The number of advisers and other experts rose to 67, of whom 61 were educational advisers, mainly teachers. More were employed at the university and higher educational level (20) and substantial number were employed in technical teaching (20) whereas none were employed in that field in the previous year, but the number in teacher training dropped to 1 only from 26 in 1969. The non-educational personnel were chiefly operational in the power, transport and communications sector and the public administration sector. There was an appreciable drop in the number of trainees financed and they went mainly on courses in education (6), public administration (6), power, transport and communications (2), the social services (3), and health services (3). Student numbers were unchanged and more than half were in the educational field but the remainder were spread between such subjects as medical sciences, industrial sciences and social sciences.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	2,697	7,261	1,200	-	713	-609	90	78
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,697	7,261	1,200	-	713	-609	95	90

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	62	379	67	373	29	85	21	79	46	237	41	227
Canada	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	3	3	36	7	33
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	62	379	67	373	31	90	22	82	49	273	49	261

Year	£ thousand				Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	5,323	778	..	43	30	..	30	..	48	..
1967	4,573	1,004	..	57	32	312	52	130	53	301
1968	4,954	1,750	1,422	73	41	361	44	123	57	379
1969	2,697	1,200	713	95	62	379	31	90	49	273
1970	7,261	-	-609	90	67	373	22	82	49	261

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

BARBADOS

There was about a three-fold increase in the flow of external finance to Barbados in 1970 with a large increase in both gross and net investments. While British project grant aid was for housing, the Canadian project grant aid was for agriculture and community projects. A small Canadian non-project grant aid was for general development. Most of the new investment occurred in housing.

Technical assistance expenditure by other Commonwealth countries showed a small reduction in 1970. There was a moderate increase in the total number of advisers and other experts, notwithstanding the slight decline in educational personnel. The largest recipient of operational personnel was health (24). There was a slight decline in the number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries although large numbers continued to go on courses in industry, mining and handicraft (17) and public administration (11). The number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries declined in 1970 when most of the students studied education (37), economics (15), and social sciences (14).

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	101	105	-	-	-	-	64	365	64	361	141	129
Canada	5	149	32	14	32	14	-	-	-	-	102	103
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	106	254	32	14	32	14	64	365	64	361	249	237

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	37	449	46	411	23	93	21	85	72	396	71	394
Canada	9	86	8	73	26	161	25	195	29	253	20	183
Australia	-	-	-	-	3	32	1	10	-	-	1	12
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	27	4	32
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-
Total	46	465	54	484	52	286	48	302	105	676	96	621

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	370	-	-	-	-	16	71	..	32	..	78	..
1967	30	-	-	-	-	175	61	590	50	306	81	503
1968	80	25	25	4	4	181	61	487	19	78	99	701
1969	106	32	32	64	64	249	46	465	52	286	105	676
1970	254	14	14	365	361	237	54	484	48	302	96	621

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

GUYANA

The G.N.P. of Guyana rose by nearly 6½ per cent in 1970 of which about half was due to price increases. The value of agricultural production, including forestry and fisheries, rose by 1 per cent only, but the value of industrial output (including mining and construction) increased by 8 per cent, and the value of the service sector output was 4.5 per cent higher than in 1969. In 1970 the agricultural sector produced about one-fifth of G.D.P. while industry and the service sector produced roughly 40 per cent each. Over a third of output is exported. For the year Government capital expenditures were much lower than the projected level, an outcome matched by the shortfall in foreign receipts which financed only 48 per cent of the capital budget as opposed to a predicted 68 per cent. In 1971 foreign receipts are expected to finance 63 per cent of Government's capital expenditure. From 1965 to 1970 (inclusive) external grants amounted to almost 15 per cent of total Government capital expenditure, though under 5 per cent of total Government expenditure.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	170	100	1,103	1,456	-37	300	1,015	1,775	860	1,537	184	235
Canada	438	633	241	936	241	936	-	-	-	-	177	257
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	608	733	1,344	2,392	204	1,236	1,015	1,775	860	1,537	364	497

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	54	402	53	427	40	107	46	149	47	304	57	337
Canada	14	127	18	138	57	315	67	462	34	271	34	281
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	1	2	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	84	7	84
Other countries	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	68	529	73	578	97	422	115	621	89	661	98	702

Year	<u>£ thousand</u>						<u>Number and man-months financed</u>					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	1,869	464	..	104	..	220	123	..	70	..	80	..
1967	965	1,009	..	80	..	306	122	1,068	74	528	67	529
1968	1,297	915	-221	689	523	352	76	634	111	501	82	720
1969	608	1,344	204	1,015	860	364	68	529	97	422	89	661
1970	733	2,392	1,236	1,775	1,537	497	73	578	115	621	98	702

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

The Development Programme (1966/72) adopted a growth rate target of 5 per cent to 6 per cent which is being achieved. Policies emphasise diversification of output, development of managerial talent and skill, opening up new land, improvement of infrastructure and the creation of employment for the fast growing population and labour force. It is felt that the food producing sector, for which the country is abundantly endowed with natural resources, offers ample scope for enlarged output both for import substitution and export expansion. Rice and sugar are at present the principal crops. A new development plan is scheduled for publication in 1971.

In 1970 both gross and net flows of external finance to Guyana increased sharply by 65 per cent and 110 per cent respectively as a result of a marked increase in both investments and loans. Grant disbursements also showed substantial increases on the 1969 level, and were divided between non-project aid for general development and project aid mainly for education and transport. Loan disbursements by Canada were chiefly non-project aid for general development but those by Britain were mainly project aid, much of which was for community projects, as well as transport, education and communications. Investment finance went mostly to housing but some went to agriculture and mining and quarrying.

The upward trend in technical assistance expenditure continued in 1970 with a sharp increase. The number of advisers and other experts rose slightly in 1970, as there was a moderate increase in educational personnel from 30 in 1969 to 35 in 1970. Other major sectors receiving experts were, transport and communications (10), health (9) and economic planning (7). The number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries rose appreciably in 1970 with the sharpest increase in those going on courses in industry and mining (31) and education (14), but with a slight fall in those going for economic planning and public administration. There was a moderate increase in the number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries, most of whom were studying education, economics and social sciences.

BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

The economy is based on agriculture with sugar and citrus fruit as the main exports. A new development plan is to be completed in 1971 which will review policy towards development. The present development policies emphasise the achievement of self-sufficiency in basic food products and the building of the appropriate infrastructure, especially transport and communications. The Department of Agriculture has started a "grow more food" campaign in an attempt to step up the production of certain agricultural crops, such as corn, beans and peanuts. In the 1971 budget estimates priority was given to road building and improvement and almost one-third of total projected capital expenditures were allocated to this activity. It is proposed shortly to produce firm plans for a modern telephone system and deep water extension to the Port of Belize City. Other major areas of expenditure are education and agriculture.

Since 1966 the recurrent Budget has been financed from domestic revenue, but the greatest part of capital expenditures for development are financed by overseas aid; in the estimates for 1971 some 86 per cent of the projected capital expenditures were to be financed from abroad. It is hoped

to attract foreign private investment by means of various tax concessions and that such investment will assist in the achievement of the goals established in the current and forthcoming Plans.

After the very marked rise in 1969 in the amount of financial assistance provided by Commonwealth countries to British Honduras, flows fell by around 15 per cent in the following year. About 54 per cent of the gross flow in 1970 was due to loan disbursements (the remainder being grants) whereas in 1969 all the disbursements were in grant form. Grant disbursements went mainly to transport and other multi-projects but some went for social infrastructure, while loan disbursements were for developing the social infrastructure.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	2,288	655	-	1,325	-71	1,244	-	-	-16	-14	280	326
Canada	117	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	65
Total	2,405	714	-	1,325	-71	1,244	-	-	-16	-14	345	391

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	54	488	43	402	12	33	14	38	38	258	40	207
Canada	4	32	3	22	23	120	21	138	25	253	27	229
Other countries	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	58	520	47	425	35	153	35	176	63	511	67	436

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	534	2	..	4	..	218	59	..	22	..	65	..
1967	1,555	215	..	4	..	198	56	538	44	198	59	397
1968	1,733	213	143	-	-16	209	65	615	40	165	62	464
1969	2,405	-	-71	-	-16	345	58	520	35	153	63	511
1970	714	1,325	1,244	-	-14	391	47	425	35	176	67	436

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

Technical assistance expenditure showed a moderate increase in 1970 after the rapid rise in 1969. For the second consecutive year the number of advisers and other experts fell with none supplied in the educational field and with a fall in those in public administration by 6 to 10, in agriculture by 2 to 6 and in health by 6 to 16. The number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries was unchanged compared with 1969

with most going on courses in public administration (11) industry and mining (11) and trade and banking (6). The number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries was also much the same, with most studying education, economics and engineering.

JAMAICA

The economy is based on agriculture, the mining of bauxite and alumina, manufacturing and tourism. Persistent unemployment has led to the adoption of policies emphasising the development of manpower resources by means of vocational, professional and academic training. In 1970 the G.D.P. at current prices is estimated to have increased by 10.7 per cent with the expansion led by the mining sector which recorded an increase of output of some 28.2 per cent. On the other hand, manufacturing output increased by only 6.3 per cent while the outcome in agriculture was unchanged. At the same time, consumer prices increased by over 7.5 per cent. Due to capital inflows the balance of payments recorded a surplus despite an increased deficit in the current account.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	-	-	-	-	-144	-144	2,872	1,428	1,080	-547	329	383
Canada	5	155	697	418	678	387	-	-	-	-	304	409
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	5	155	697	418	534	243	2,872	1,428	1,080	-547	639	794

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	81	751	97	809	37	115	39	122	88	423	80	465
Canada	54	440	56	507	45	267	49	317	44	424	29	257
Australia	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	14	1	5
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	10
Total	135	1,191	153	1,316	84	388	88	439	134	861	111	737

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	224	2	..	1,423	..	421	138	..	101	..	137	..
1967	71	332	..	1,114	..	529	130	1,110	89	476	142	1,027
1968	186	738	555	3,320	1,911	536	145	1,256	95	509	139	1,025
1969	5	697	534	2,872	1,080	639	135	1,191	84	388	134	861
1970	155	418	243	1,428	-547	794	153	1,316	88	439	111	737

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates.

A Five Year Plan has now been completed which offers guidelines for development within the context of a Twenty Year Physical Development Plan. In 1972 it is predicted that the economy will grow at a rate of 9.3 per cent: further emphasis will be placed on the expansion of small scale industries using indigenous raw materials. It is planned to make an effort to increase the flow of domestic savings into productive uses while continuing to encourage the participation of foreign capital in the country's development.

In 1970 the gross flow of external finance to Jamaica fell by 44 per cent to £2 million, mainly because of a marked fall in investments. In contrast to 1969, when there was a net inflow of some £1.6 million, in 1970 there was a net outflow of £149,000 due to the large repayments of principal and interest to Britain on earlier investments by C.D.C. Higher Canadian non-project grant disbursements of £155,000 were devoted to general development. Loan disbursements, which declined substantially, were used chiefly for developing social infrastructure, although communications received some loan funds. Investment finance again went mostly to manufacturing industry and housing.

Technical assistance expenditure showed the sharp increase for the second consecutive year. The total of advisers and other experts went up sharply, reflecting the rise in educational personnel by 10 to 53. The number working in economic planning increased by 4 to 11, those in public administration by 7 to 20 and those in agriculture by 4 to 18. The number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries, which had fallen in the previous year, rose slightly in 1970 with a marked increase in those going for courses on health (14) and education (11) but there was a drop in those going on social science courses (5). Large numbers still went for public administration (16), power, transport and communications (13) and industry and mining (13). On the other hand, the number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries was appreciably lower than in 1969; most students studied education, social sciences, and engineering.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Indications are that G.D.P. increased in 1970 by approximately 4 to 5 per cent over the level in 1969. A boom was experienced in the construction industry but there was a 12½ per cent fall in the production of indigenous crude oil while sugar production fell by some 9 per cent as a result of adverse weather conditions. Preliminary information suggests that the rate of unemployment fell to about 12 per cent from the high 1969 level.

The strategy of the Third Five Year Plan (1969-73) is to develop by the early 1980's a more diversified economy with full employment and more local decision making in economic affairs. Currently, agriculture provides nearly 22 per cent of the employment for the working population, with sugar of special importance, but it is the mineral based industries, oil and asphalt, which contribute most to G.D.P. Tourism is the third largest industry after oil and sugar.

In the revision of the Third Five Year Plan announced in June 1970, the main proposal was to accelerate the creation of jobs by means of an increased building programme, a reorganisation of rural development and

more vocational training. Foreign loans are expected in 1971 to finance some 40 per cent of government development expenditure though this corresponds to less than one-tenth of total estimated government expenditure.

£ thousand

Supplying country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Britain	-	-	13	9	-67	-103	1,646	508	1,480	236	228	76
Canada	1	133	279	611	265	601	-	-	-	-	257	202
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Total	1	133	292	620	198	498	1,646	508	1,480	236	497	292

Number and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Britain	14	89	13	70	27	68	12	29	43	256	50	281
Canada	36	327	24	226	41	185	44	273	34	292	25	187
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	37	4	43
New Zealand	1	4	-	-	1	4	1	3	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	102	15	170
Total	51	420	37	296	69	257	58	308	91	687	94	681

Year	£ thousand						Number and man-months financed					
	Grants	Loans		Investments		Technical assistance expenditure	Advisers and other experts		Trainees		Students	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
1966	13	885	..	94	..	426	107	..	62	..	150	..
1967	-	821	..	291	..	406	83	716	49	(228)	125	(921)
1968	59	598	534	280	-435	416	63	490	41	210	119	892
1969	1	292	198	1,646	1,480	497	51	420	69	257	91	687
1970	133	620	498	508	236	292	37	296	58	308	94	681

Note: Financial flows for 1966 and 1967 are at pre-devaluation rates

In 1970 both the gross and net flow of external finance to Trinidad and Tobago declined sharply since the fall in new investment by the C.D.C. was not offset by the increase in loan and grant disbursements. The gross flow dropped from £1.9 million in 1969 to £1.2 million while heavier payments of amortization and interest brought the net flow down from almost £1.7 million to £867,000. While grant disbursements were mainly non-project aid for general development, loan disbursements were project aid mainly for agriculture, and electricity generation and distribution, although some loan funds were used for community projects other than health, education and housing. All the new investment was for housing.

Technical assistance expenditure fell very sharply in 1970 to three-fifths of the 1969 figure which had been inflated by the very large expenditure by Britain on surveys which was not repeated in 1970. The total of advisers and other experts fell sharply as the number provided by Canada declined by

a third, fewer experts were serving in education, power, transport and communications, health, and social services. The number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries, which had increased markedly in 1969, declined in 1970 but more went on courses in industry and mining. The number of students was about the same as in 1969, the main subjects studied being education, economics, engineering, medical sciences and agriculture.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

The six countries which make up the Associated States of the Eastern Caribbean are dependent on agriculture and tourism for their income and prospects for growth.

In the Leeward Islands of St. Kitts and Antigua sugar is still the dominant agricultural crop while in the Windward Islands of Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica bananas occupy a similar position. Thus, development aims include agricultural diversification as well as improvements to health facilities, water and electricity supplies, and educational standards.

As the islands are also seeking to promote tourism another objective is to improve the infrastructure, in particular roads, harbours and airports. All the countries remain heavily dependent on financial and technical assistance from outside sources, several requiring grants-in-aid to balance their recurrent budgets.

In 1970 there was a very sharp increase in grant disbursements to Antigua (230 per cent), Dominica (133 per cent), St. Lucia (187 per cent), St. Kitts (213 per cent) and St. Vincent (51 per cent) but grant disbursements to Grenada declined by nearly 24 per cent. The non-project grant aid, all from Britain, to St. Vincent, St. Kitts and Dominica was mostly budgetary support. The British project grant aid was mainly for development of multi-projects of all the associated states and for transport in St. Lucia, St. Kitts and St. Vincent, although some grant funds were used to develop social infrastructure. The Canadian grant aid was for transport, education and community projects. Gross loans were negligible and net loans remained at the same negative level. C.D.C. made substantial new investments in St. Lucia, mainly for electricity generation and distribution, housing and other community projects although large increase in new investments also occurred in Dominica.

Technical assistance expenditure showed a substantial increase in most of the associated states except for a slight decline in St. Kitts and St. Vincent. The overall number of advisers and other experts increased slightly with Antigua and St. Vincent showing a small decline. About half of the total were educational experts mostly in primary and secondary education and on teacher training, while public administration employed most of the other non-educational advisers. Health was the largest recipient from operational personnel though power, transport and communications and public administration also received a number of operational personnel. Trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries increased for all countries. While large number of trainees continued to go on public administration courses (overall total 60 in 1970 compared with 55 in 1969) those going for industry, mining

and handicraft increased substantially (overall total 61 in 1970 compared with 42 in 1969). The number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries was not significantly different from that of 1969. The largest number of students studied economics, social sciences and engineering.

£ thousand

Receiving country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Antigua	293	966	11	-	-51	-63	-	8	-22	-5	125	154
Dominica	678	1,586	-	2	-1	1	91	274	40	231	64	154
Grenada	548	412	2	1	-105	-106	-	-	-54	-55	128	169
St. Lucia	489	1,406	-	-	-4	-4	321	1,400	240	1,229	150	205
St. Kitts	262	821	14	-	5	-1	-	-	-	-	106	101
St. Vincent	787	1,196	-	-	-1	-1	20	49	-2	22	197	193

Number and man-months financed in year

Receiving country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Antigua	24	243	22	183	28	137	30	213	36	296	29	181
Dominica	13	82	17	104	25	142	38	198	30	181	36	205
Grenada	9	108	18	119	18	75	28	161	37	288	30	212
St. Lucia	33	280	54	384	24	116	28	195	28	196	30	195
St. Kitts	20	153	30	220	7	12	14	70	29	208	26	196
St. Vincent	37	278	32	242	46	228	49	279	37	286	32	228

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.

There was a sharp increase in the grant disbursements (mostly from Britain) to all the countries in 1970. Whereas non-project grant aid to the Turks and Caicos Islands and Falkland Islands was budgetary support, the project grant aid was mainly for development of multi-projects in the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and the Virgin Islands,

with some funds for the development of agriculture in the Virgin Islands and the Cayman Islands. Small investments in electricity generation and construction were made by the C.D.C. in Montserrat.

Technical assistance expenditure rose moderately in the Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands and Montserrat, fell in Bahamas and Bermuda and remained just about the same as in 1969 in Turks and Caicos Islands and the Virgin Islands. The overall number of advisers and other experts rose slightly in 1970 with a moderate increase in the numbers going to the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Virgin Islands, but with a substantial drop in the numbers of going to the Falkland Islands. The bulk of the advisers and other experts were in health, public administration and power, transport and communications. The overall number of trainees increased from 15 in 1969 to 20 in 1970; most were from Montserrat and mainly attended courses in industry, mining and handicraft. The number of students financed by other Commonwealth countries remained constant. Most of the students studied education, although a small number went for medical sciences.

£ thousand

Receiving country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4
Cayman Is.	37	198	-	-	-10	-12	-	-	-4	-3	33	47
Falkland Is.	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	32
Montserrat	383	577	-1	4	-1	4	-	22	-	22	74	86
Turks & Caicos Is.	382	517	-	-	-7	-2	-	-	-	-	36	31
Virgin Is.	330	569	60	-	60	-6	-	-	-	-	67	75

Number and man-months financed in year

Receiving country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	22	120	21	101
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	2	18
Cayman Is.	25	172	34	238	2	9	2	11	7	51	7	57
Falkland Is.	63	573	51	510	-	-	-	-	3	27	2	16
Montserrat	20	162	28	222	8	45	10	66	16	123	11	66
Turks & Caicos Is.	25	224	32	248	4	13	3	11	4	33	6	42
Virgin Is.	23	195	26	165	1	2	3	13	14	117	18	86

OCEANIA

Papua and New Guinea receives almost all of its financial and technical assistance from Australia because of its special relationship with that country. Similarly Western Samoa receives most of its assistance from New Zealand. Most of the other countries in Oceania rely on Britain for assistance but some receive substantial amounts of technical assistance from Australia, New Zealand and India.

Australian grants to Papua and New Guinea increased sharply by over £11 million to £60 million in 1970. Whereas grant disbursements to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Tonga recorded large increase, there was a moderate fall in the amounts received by New Hebrides and Solomon Islands and an appreciable one for Fiji. The non-project grant aid to the Solomon Islands and New Hebrides was budgetary support and that to Fiji to finance food imports. The project grant aid to Fiji, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Tonga was mainly for the development of multi-projects but some funds were used to develop social infrastructure, transport and agriculture. Australia made more than £2.6 million loan disbursements to New Guinea of which £933,000 was for the development of Arawa township. Small new investment in agriculture was made in the Solomon Islands by the C.D.C.

£ thousand

Receiving country	Grants		Loans				Investments				Technical assistance expenditure	
			Gross		Net		Gross		Net			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Fiji	2,366	1,749	-	-	-166	-166	86	9	64	-1	1,185	1,021
Solomon Is.	2,266	2,075	-	119	-	119	9	28	9	28	800	1,121
New Hebrides	1,001	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	283
G. & Ellice Islands	172	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	573
Tonga	147	394	-	-	-11	-11	-	-	-	-	87	163
W. Samoa	61	117	70	70	70	70	-	-	-	-	105	176
Papua & New Guinea	49,232	60,012	-	2,613	-	2,613	-	-	-	-	-	5

Number and man-months financed in year

Receiving country	Advisers and other experts				Trainees				Students			
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months	Number	Man-months
Fiji	451	4,823	446	4,895	58	(407)	85	514	105	648	136	1,063
Solomon Is.	314	3,389	339	3,688	13	79	17	73	15	59	20	109
New Hebrides	90	910	93	1,031	2	13	7	55	11	48	10	59
G. & Ellice Islands	121	1,232	138	1,253	17	90	21	138	10	46	14	69
Tonga	36	340	34	303	32	286	15	74	17	139	43	394
W. Samoa	10	91	8	78	82	818	46	396	50	536	88	1,013

The amount of technical assistance received by countries in Oceania increased sharply, except for Fiji where it declined somewhat. There was a small reduction in the number of advisers and other experts in Fiji, but advisers going to the Solomon Islands, New Hebrides and Gilbert and Ellice Islands showed a moderate increase. Of the total number of advisers and other experts, 66 in Fiji, 57 in the Solomon Islands, 31 in New Hebrides, 34 in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and 2 in Tonga were educational personnel. At the same time 366 in Fiji, 276 in the Solomon Islands, 57 in New Hebrides, 101 in Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and 24 in Tonga were operational personnel mainly working in public administration, power, transport and communications, agriculture and health. The number of trainees financed by other Commonwealth countries rose for all the countries of Oceania except Tonga. Most of the trainees went on courses in public administration and education but some went for agriculture particularly from Fiji. Students financed by other Commonwealth countries rose for most of the countries of Oceania with particularly sharp increase for Fiji and Tonga. Most students studied education but large numbers went for medical sciences, agriculture and engineering.

APPENDIX I

NOTES ON STATISTICS AND STATISTICAL STATEMENTS

1. General. - The statistical tables in this Report may be incomplete and subject to revision. The information has been primarily derived from replies by the aid supplying countries to a questionnaire sent to all governments; in all, seventeen countries sent statistical replies but only three provided a memorandum covering development policies. Where statistical data provided by recipient countries differ from those given by supplying countries, the latter have been used as there has not been time to reconcile discrepancies.
2. Area coverage. - The Commonwealth has been defined as self-governing members of the Commonwealth and associated and dependent territories as at December 1970. Where necessary, adjustments have been made to the figures for earlier years to ensure comparability.
3. Rounding. - The addition of individual items in columns does not necessarily add to the totals given owing to rounding.
4. Conventional signs. - The following symbols have been used:
 - nil or less than half unit shown
 - .. not available
 - () figures in brackets are either incomplete or Secretariat estimates.

STATEMENT I (PART 1)

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY SUPPLYING COUNTRIES

£ thousand

		Britain	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	India	Pakistan	Singapore		Total
								1969	1970	
Grants	1969	39,503	24,095	(54,031)	2,021	8	-	-	(119,658)	136,641
	1970	36,544	34,215	63,792	2,089	1	-	-	91,068	138,775
Loans	1969	69,106	20,441	-	70	1,451	-	-	13,084	13,208
	1970	90,887	43,217	2,613	70	1,988	-	-	44,484	(46,177)
Investments	1969	13,084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	13,208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenditure on technical assistance	1969	34,778	6,905	1,949 ^a	449	380	6	17	-	-
	1970	35,389	7,911	2,143 ^a	492	222	(16)	4	-	-
<u>Total gross</u>	1969	156,471	51,441	(55,980)	2,540	1,839	6	17	(268,294)	(334,801)
	1970	176,028	85,343	68,548	2,651	2,211	(16)	4	42,058	36,793
Amortization and interest received on loans	1969	41,480	117	-	-	461	-	-	-	-
	1970	36,157	135	-	-	501	-	-	-	-
Amortization and interest received on investments	1969	12,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,103	14,624
	1970	14,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Net</u>	1969	102,888	51,324	(55,980)	2,540	1,378	6	17	(214,133)	(283,384)
	1970	125,247	85,208	68,548	2,651	1,710	(16)	4	42,058	36,793

STATEMENT I (PART 2)

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY SUPPLYING COUNTRIES

£ thousand

		Britain	Canada	Australia ^c	New Zealand	India	Pakistan	Singapore	Other countries ^b	Total	
										1969	1970
Advisers and other experts (non-educational) ^a	Number	9,341	218	66	15	18	-	-	-	9,658	
	Man-months	90,314	1,771	483	131	66	-	-	-	92,765	
Educational experts ^a	Number	8,492	164	93	10	31	(1)	-	22	8,813	
	Man-months	83,210	1,358	474	119	(221)	(12)	-	108	85,502	
Trainees	Number	6,351	512	48	15	-	-	-	-	6,926	
	Man-months	56,534	4,593	435	133	-	-	-	-	61,695	
Students	Number	5,990	490	31	13	-	-	-	-	6,524	
	Man-months	56,808	4,489	337	127	-	-	-	-	61,761	
	Number	1,982	773	568	150	291	4	27	2	3,797	
	Man-months	7,391	4,334	3,726	1,268	(563)	40	98	6	(17,426)	
	Number	2,035	835	649	186	207	(2)	17	27	3,958	
	Man-months	7,288	5,651	3,485	1,265	(414)	(16)	60	78	18,257	
	Number	4,319	1,269	821	442	354	10	23	-	7,238	
	Man-months	27,377	11,689	8,226	(4,424)	3,866	88	208	-	55,878	
	Number	5,347	1,032	846	361	400	(19)	13	-	8,018	
	Man-months	30,650	8,330	7,988	3,995	4,317	(179)	125	-	55,584	

^a Excluding volunteers.

^b Incomplete figures.

^c Excluding Papua-New Guinea, except for trainees.

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

£ thousand

Regions	Supplying country	Grants			Investments						Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.71	Net		Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.71
		1969	1970	1970	Gross		Amortization and interest		1970			1969	1970	
					1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970				
America	Britain	6,387	7,305	5,931	6,029	2,363	2,815	2,363	2,815	3,666	3,116	3,666	3,116	9,644
	Canada	1,760	4,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	Total	8,147	11,661	5,931	6,029	2,363	2,815	2,363	2,815	3,666	3,116	3,666	3,116	9,644
	Britain	3,082	8,250	-	-	37	37	-	-	-37	-37	-37	-37	-
Africa	Britain	17,701	11,022	4,543	4,905	7,815	8,734	7,815	8,734	-2,910	-4,191	-2,910	-4,191	4,791
	Canada	1,631	1,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	Australia	8	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Total	19,340	12,988	9,912	4,905	7,815	8,734	7,815	8,734	-2,910	-4,191	-2,910	-4,191	4,791
	Britain	7,148	4,798	2,576	2,038	1,865	2,996	1,865	2,996	173	-420	173	-420	249
Oceania	Canada	20,704	28,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Australia	4,036	3,382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	New Zealand	340	401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	32,228	36,591	25,963	2,038	1,865	2,996	1,865	2,996	173	-420	173	-420	249
Unallocated	Britain	5,189	5,162	37	95	22	10	22	10	73	27	73	27	-
	Australia	49,995	60,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	New Zealand	1,681	1,688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	India	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Total	56,865	67,144	5,970	95	22	10	22	10	73	27	73	27	-
	Britain	-	4	468	17	2	31	2	31	15	90	15	90	4
Grand Total	Britain	39,503	36,544	57,673	13,084	12,103	14,624	12,103	14,624	981	-1,416	981	-1,416	14,688
	Canada	24,095	34,215	5,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	Australia	54,031	63,792	5,244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	New Zealand	2,021	2,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	India	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	119,658	136,641	68,707	13,084	12,103	14,624	12,103	14,624	981	-1,416	981	-1,416	14,688

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

£ thousand

Region	Supplying country	Loans								Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.1971
		Gross		Amortization and interest		Net		1970	1970	
		1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970			
America	Britain Canada Total	1,202 1,249 2,451	2,797 1,979 4,776	1,636 33 1,669	1,690 41 1,731	-434 1,216 782	1,107 1,938 3,045	1,107 1,938 3,045	4,005 2,078 6,083	
Europe	Britain	1,347	37	716	724	631	-687	-687	6,251	
Africa	Britain Canada Total	18,121 768 18,889	24,554 2,950 27,504	12,536 4 12,540	13,378 8 13,386	5,585 764 6,349	11,176 2,942 14,118	11,176 2,942 14,118	37,550 15,706 53,256	
Asia	Britain Canada India Total	48,437 18,424 1,451 68,312	63,380 38,288 1,988 103,656	26,398 80 461 26,939	20,188 86 501 20,775	22,039 18,344 990 41,373	43,193 38,202 1,487 82,881	43,193 38,202 1,487 82,881	110,447 33,118 - 143,565	
Oceania	Britain New Zealand Australia Total	- 70 - 70	119 70 2,613 2,802	177 - - 177	177 - - 177	-177 70 - -107	-58 70 2,613 2,625	-58 70 2,613 2,625	33 - 8,400 8,433	
Unallocated	Britain	-	-	20	-	-20	-	-	-	
Totals	Britain Canada New Zealand India Australia	69,106 20,441 70 1,451 -	90,887 43,217 70 1,988 2,613	41,480 117 461 -	36,157 135 501 -	27,626 20,324 990 -	54,730 43,082 70 1,487 2,613	54,730 43,082 70 1,487 2,613	158,286 50,902 - - 8,400	
Grand Total		91,068	138,775	42,058	36,793	49,010	101,982	101,982	217,588	

STATEMENT III

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

£ thousand

	Grants			Loans			Investments			Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.71	Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.71		
	1969	1970		1969	1970		1969	1970				1969	1970
		1969	1970		1969	1970		1969	1970				
AMERICA													
Antigua	293	966	367	11	-	-51	-63	-	8	-22	-5	10	
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Barbados	106	254	216	32	14	32	14	64	365	64	361	655	
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cayman Is.	37	198	188	-	-	-10	-12	-	-	-4	-3	-	
Dominica	678	1,586	733	-	2	-1	-106	91	274	40	231	Cr.129	
Grenada	543	412	390	2	1	-105	-106	-	-	-54	-55	-	
Honduras (Br.)	2,405	714	1,450	-	1,325	-71	1,244	-	-	-16	-14	-	
Jamaica	5	155	418	697	418	534	243	2,872	1,428	1,080	-547	3,164	
Montserrat	383	577	21	Cr.1	4	-1	4	-	22	-	22	79	
St. Kitts	262	821	705	14	-	5	-1	321	1,400	240	1,229	1,175	
St. Lucia	489	1,406	1,510	-	-	-4	-4	20	49	-2	22	525	
St. Vincent	1,196	1,196	565	-	-	198	498	1,646	508	1,480	236	Cr.208	
Trinidad	1	133	281	292	620	7	-2	-	-	-	-	-	
Turks and Caicos Is.	382	517	306	60	-	60	-6	-	-	-	-	-	
Virgin Is.	330	569	917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
General W. Indies (Br.)	828	1,410	258	1,344	2,392	204	1,236	1,015	1,775	860	1,537	4,175	
Guyana	608	733	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Falkland Is.	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total America	8,147	11,661	8,422	2,451	4,776	782	3,045	6,029	5,931	3,666	3,116	9,644	
EUROPE													
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-199	-98	-	-	-	-	-	
Gibraltar	385	989	3,345	147	37	117	20	-	-	-37	-37	-	
Malta	2,697	7,261	14,627	1,200	-	713	-609	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Europe	3,082	8,250	17,972	1,347	37	631	-687	-	-	-37	-37	-	
AFRICA													
The Gambia	Cr.132	-	-	780	231	761	184	1,531	155	-69	100	Cr.155	
Ghana	769	1,044	233	4,824	4,925	4,458	4,559	3,610	201	-785	201	387	
Nigeria	2,619	3,601	1,477	2,383	6,545	-1,251	2,544	4,752	1,027	-217	-197	-	
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	544	515	-42	-70	1,424	-	-	-	-	
General W. Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kenya	782	177	7	4,818	6,150	1,951	3,118	2,465	1,620	1,061	-91	2,218	
Tanzania	54	50	325	1,174	162	-500	-420	43	238	-1,055	-605	Cr.70	
Uganda	5	4	758	1,617	2,537	137	993	272	102	-198	-248	532	
General-Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	5	-	15	-	1,217	-1,391	-421	5,595	-	-	-	-	

Contd.....

STATEMENT III - (Continued)

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

£ thousand

	Grants			Loans				Investment				Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.71	
	1969	1970	Outstanding commitments as at 1.1.71	Gross		Net		1969	1970	1970	1970		Net
				1969	1970	1969	1970						
AFRICA - continued													
Botswana	4,184	1,856	8	143	362	-1	217	-168	-	-155	-	228	
Lesotho	3,337	360	919	91	56	50	16	-	-	-	-	228	
Swaziland	2,881	839	1,657	380	715	134	457	742	1,124	-728	-1,257	Cr.328	
General-Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malawi	2,730	2,624	970	2,455	3,280	2,025	2,801	234	120	-388	-508	579	
Rhodesia	301	63	80	268	-	-35	-269	892	7	-2	-2	1,050	
General-Malawi, Rhodesia, Zambia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-37	-	-	541	-374	-	
Mauritius	1,110	698	214	353	801	15	461	233	-	-1,086	-1,167	-	
St. Helena	358	386	54	5	8	4	7	-	-	184	-38	-	
Seychelles	334	1,286	3,195	54	-	34	-22	-	150	-	150	350	
General Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Total Africa</u>	19,340	12,988	9,912	18,889	27,504	6,349	14,118	4,905	4,543	-2,910	-4,191	4,791	
ASIA													
Ceylon	1,462	3,699	108	5,567	6,344	4,765	5,565	-	-	-	-	-	
Hong Kong	-	50	106	-	-	-200	-200	21	52	-79	-213	-	
India	21,770	24,077	856	42,204	65,319	20,481	49,690	-	-	-	-	-	
Pakistan	4,159	6,042	1,564	15,933	23,082	12,962	19,814	-	-	-	-	-	
Indus Basin Project	2,907	134	12,290	-	-	675	3,255	964	-	-	-	250	
Malaysia	800	1,027	3,523	1,554	3,967	2,690	4,758	1,053	1,371	-679	-1,284	Cr.1	
Singapore	1,130	1,495	7,516	3,054	4,945	-	-	-	1,153	931	1,077	-	
General Asia	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Total Asia</u>	32,228	36,591	25,963	68,312	103,656	41,373	82,881	2,038	2,576	173	-420	249	
OCEANIA													
Fiji	2,366	1,749	3,615	-	-	-166	-166	86	9	64	-1	-	
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	172	297	549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Hebrides	1,001	929	363	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	28	-	
Solomon Is.	2,266	2,075	1,360	-	119	-	119	9	9	-	-	-	
Tonga	147	394	83	-	-	-11	-1	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Samoa	61	117	-	70	70	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Pacific Is.	1,620	1,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Papua & New Guinea	49,232	60,012	-	-	2,613	-	2,613	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Total Oceania</u>	56,865	67,144	5,970	70	2,802	-107	2,625	95	37	73	27	-	
GENERAL	-	4	468	-	-	-20	-	17	121	15	90	4	
<u>Grand Total</u>	119,658	136,641	68,707	91,068	138,775	49,010	101,982	13,084	13,208	981	-1,416	14,688	

STATEMENT IV
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

	<u>£ thousand</u>			<u>£ thousand</u>	
	1969	1970		1969	1970
<u>AMERICA</u>					
Antigua	125	154	Malawi	1,825	1,778
Bahamas	24	12	Rhodesia	187	193
Barbados	249	237	Zambia	4,497	2,835
Bermuda	8	4	General - Malawi	1	264
Cayman Is.	33	47	Rhodesia, Zambia	293	36
Dominica	64	154	Mauritius	39	247
Grenada	128	169	St. Helena	148	Cr. 21
Honduras (Br.)	345	391	Seychelles	43	
Jamaica	639	794	General - Africa		
Montserrat	74	86	<u>Total Africa</u>	24,723	23,933
St. Kitts	106	101			
St. Lucia	150	205	<u>ASIA</u>		
St. Vincent	197	193	Brunei	6	6
Trinidad and Tobago	497	292	Ceylon	662	589
Turks and Caicos Is.	36	31	Hong Kong	139	136
Virgin Is.	67	75	India	1,275	1,366
General West Indies (Br.)	414	692	Pakistan	1,214	1,303
Guyana	364	497	Indus Basin Project		
Falkland Is.	18	32	Malaysia	2,725	2,770
America - General	57	110	Singapore	835	862
<u>Total America</u>	3,596	4,276	Indian Ocean Terrs.	8	2
			General Asia	83	70
<u>EUROPE</u>			<u>Total Asia</u>	6,945	7,104
Cyprus	171	203	<u>OCEANIA</u>		
Gibraltar	67	90	Fiji	1,185	1,021
Malta	95	90	Gilbert & Ellice Is.	391	573
General	2	2	New Hebrides	205	283
<u>Total Europe</u>	335	385	Solomon Is.	800	1,121
			Tonga	87	163
<u>AFRICA</u>			Western Samoa	105	176
The Gambia	300	201	Other Pacific Is.	17	51
Ghana	1,891	1,999	Papua and New Guinea ^a	1	5
Nigeria	2,820	2,603	<u>Total Oceania</u>	2,791	3,393
Sierra Leone	442	459	<u>GENERAL</u>		
General - W. Africa	2			6,093	7,085
Kenya	3,549	4,080			
Tanzania	2,377	2,775	<u>Grand Total</u>	44,484	46,177
Uganda	2,601	2,502			
General - Kenya, Tanzania	2,329	2,529			
Botswana	562	609			
Lesotho	365	351			
Swaziland	391	481			
General - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland		12			

^a Figures for expenditure by Australia not available.

STATEMENT V
GRANTS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	Asia									
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
<u>Project Aid</u>										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,725	-	156	91	47	305	169	249	4,097	645
Transport	156	647	24	14	565	871	-	-	745	1,532
Communications	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Energy:										
Electricity generation and distribution	8	54	702	446	-	-	-	-	710	500
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indus Basin project	2,127	-	-	-	609	134	171	142	2,907	276
Other multi-projects	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	-
Industry:										
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	299	191	117	-	-	-	-	-	416	191
Industrial development banks	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	34
Other (incl. services)	8	118	845	55	-	-	-	-	853	173
Social infrastructure:										
Health	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Education	150	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	151	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other community projects	-	71	2	46	-	-	-	-	2	117
Other and unallocated	304	401	-	-	291	-	-	10	595	411
Total project	6,919	1,550	1,847	686	1,512	1,310	340	401	10,618	3,947
<u>Non-project Aid</u>										
General development	-	-	764	707	-	-	-	-	764	707
Balance of payments stabilisation and budgetary support	-	-	-	-	2,524	-	-	-	-	-
Food Aid	-	3,132	-	23,290	-	2,070	-	-	-	28,492
Emergency and disaster relief	229	-	18,093	-	-	2	-	-	20,846	2
Other	-	116	-	3,327	-	-	-	-	-	3,443
Total non-project	229	3,248	18,857	27,324	2,524	2,072	-	-	21,610	32,644
<u>Grand Total</u>	7,148	4,798	20,704	28,010	4,036	3,382	340	401	32,228	36,591

STATEMENT V - continued

GRANTS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	America						Africa																		
	Britain			Canada			Total			Britain			Canada			Australia			India			Total			
	1969	1970	1970	1969	1970	1970	1969	1970	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	
<u>Project Aid</u>																									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	79	26		77	95	121	156					16													
Transport	920	1,335		371	1,248	2,383	1,291				6	17											1,740	98	
Communications	163	10				10	163																576	128	
Energy:																							10	2	
Electricity generation and distribution	6	-		-	-	-	6				24	136										86	190		
Other energy resources	129	-		-	-	-	129																		
Indus Basin Project																									
Other multi-projects	1,606	3,725		-	-	3,725	1,606																359	1,141	
Industry:																									
Mining & quarrying	-	-		-	-	-	-																		
Manufacturing	-	-		-	-	-	-																		
Other (incl. services)	CR 2	-		-	-	-	CR 2																		
Social infrastructure:																									
Health	122	29		-	-	29	122																		
Education	1,025	389		1,102	1,859	2,268	2,127																		
Housing	32	12		-	-	12	32																		
Admin. building	-	109		-	-	109	-																		
Other community projects	128	319		144	575	894	272																		
Other and unallocated	20	84		37	2	86	57																		
Total project	4,234	6,037		1,730	3,779	9,816	5,964																		
<u>Non-project Aid</u>																									
General development	-	-		28	577	577	28																		
Balance of payments stabilization and budgetary support	1,840	1,268		-	-	1,268	1,840																		
Food Aid																									
Emergency and disaster relief	313	-		2	-	-	315																		
Other	2,153	1,268		30	577	1,865	2,183																		
Total non-project	6,387	7,305		1,760	4,356	11,661	8,147																		
<u>Grand Total</u>																									

STATEMENT V - continued

GRANTS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region Supplying Country	Europe		General - Unallocated		Oceania						Total			
	Britain		Britain		Britain		Australia		New Zealand		India			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970 ^a	1969	1970	1969	1970		
<u>Project Aid</u>														
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	104	390	-	-	351	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	351	83
Transport	162	827	-	-	981	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	981	359
Communications	-	-	-	-	148	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	25
Energy:														
Electricity generation and distribution	11	92	-	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indus Basin Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multi-projects	41	1,231	-	-	107	2,017	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	2,017
Industry:														
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	2,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (incl. services)	326	675	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-
Social infrastructure:														
Health	22	324	-	-	522	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	522	23
Education	756	401	-	-	823	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	823	148
Housing	349	94	-	-	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	-
Admin. Building	-	187	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Other community projects	616	922	-	-	57	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	23
Other and unallocated	-	-	CR 1	4	CR 18	620	-	-	1,620	1,571	-	-	1,602	2,191
Total project	2,386	7,405	CR 1	4	3,250	3,315	-	-	1,620	1,571	-	-	4,870	4,887
Non-project Aid														
General development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance of payments stabilization and budgetary support	-	84	-	-	1,741	1,847	-	-	61	117	-	-	51,034	22,376
Food Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	281
Emergency and disaster relief	696	761	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	961	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-project	696	845	1	-	1,939	1,847	-	-	61	117	-	-	51,995	62,257
<u>Grand Total</u>	3,082	8,250	-	4	5,189	5,162	-	-	1,681	1,688	-	-	56,865	67,144

^a Distribution by sector estimated.

STATEMENT V - continued

GRANTS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	All Regions												
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Grand Total		
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970 ^a	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	
<u>Project Aid</u>													
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,983	581	250	202	47	305	169	249	-	-	6,449	1,337	
Transport	2,794	3,290	396	1,268	565	871	-	-	-	-	3,755	5,429	
Communications	321	37	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	37	
Energy:													
Electricity generation and distribution	98	203	726	582	-	-	-	-	-	-	824	785	
Other energy resources	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	-	
Indus Basin Project	2,127	-	-	-	609	134	171	142	-	-	2,907	276	
Other multi-projects	2,256	8,114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,256	8,114	
Industry:													
Mining and quarrying	65	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	24	
Manufacturing	299	2,454	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	2,454	
Industrial development banks	-	-	845	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	
Other (inc. services)	483	822	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,328	877	
Social infrastructure:													
Health	837	545	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	837	582	
Education	3,794	1,298	1,105	1,876	-	-	-	-	-	1	4,899	3,175	
Housing	733	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	733	137	
Admin., buildings	-	588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588	
Other community projects	1,067	1,640	146	638	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,213	2,278	
Other and unallocated	956	1,515	47	18	291	-	1,620	1,581	8	-	2,922	3,114	
Total project	21,943	21,249	3,631	4,709	1,512	1,310	1,960	1,972	8	1	29,054	29,241	
<u>Non-project aid</u>													
General development	-	-	934	1,521	-	17,700	-	-	-	-	934	19,221	
Balance of payments stabilisation and budgetary support	13,673	7,868	-	-	49,232	20,412	61	117	-	-	62,966	28,397	
Food Aid	-	3,664	-	24,659	3,287	2,351	-	-	-	-	-	30,674	
Emergency and disaster relief	3,887	2,843	19,530	-	-	119	-	-	-	-	-	2,962	
Other	17,560	15,295	20,464	29,506	52,519	62,482	61	117	-	-	90,604	4,246	
Total non-project	39,503	36,544	24,095	34,215	54,031	63,792	2,021	2,089	8	1	119,658	136,641	
<u>Grand Total</u>													

a Distribution by sector estimated.

STATEMENT VI
GROSS LOANS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	America						Africa					
	Britain			Canada			Britain			Canada		
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Supplying Country	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
<u>Project Aid</u>												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	230	36	437	276	667	312	154	4,624	311	5,371	4,935	
Transport	367	107	87	-	454	107	-	2,382	-	2,004	2,382	
Communications	117	59	45	39	162	98	574	4,626	888	1,990	5,514	
Energy:												
Electricity generation and distribution	-	-	74	302	74	302	38	394	640	569	1,034	
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Multi-projects	37	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	15	-	
Industry:												
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	
Manufacturing	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	142	-	1	142	
Other (incl. services)	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	179	-	54	179	
Social infrastructure:												
Health	118	-	-	-	118	-	-	1,428	-	290	1,428	
Education	183	82	174	14	357	96	-	1,236	-	603	1,236	
Housing	5	5	1	-	6	5	-	160	-	370	160	
Other community projects	21	1,908	426	482	447	2,390	2	2,246	90	551	2,336	
Other and unallocated	CR 2	590	-	-	CR 2	590	-	-	-	49	-	
Total project	1,076	2,787	1,245	1,113	2,321	3,900	768	17,417	1,928	11,925	19,345	
<u>Non-project Aid</u>												
Budgetary support	-	-	-	-866	-	866	-	-	-	-	-	
General development	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	1,022	-	1,022	
Food Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Emergency and disaster relief	126	-	-	-	126	-	-	-	-	6,964	-	
Other	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	7,136	-	-	7,136	
Total non-project	126	10	4	866	130	876	-	7,136	1,022	6,964	8,158	
Grand Total	1,202	2,797	1,249	1,979	2,451	4,776	768	24,554	2,950	18,889	27,504	

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		1969	1970	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	
Project Aid											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	61	-	324	-	-	290	-	-	324	290	
Transport	53	-	2,653	2,574	-	-	-	-	2,653	2,574	
Communications	-	-	165	3	437	3,061	-	-	602	3,064	
Energy:											
Electricity generation and distribution	175	-	240	372	3,440	2,338	-	-	3,680	2,710	
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Multi-projects	-	-	3,195	-	-	-	-	-	3,195	-	
Industry:											
Mining and quarrying	-	-	34	96	-	175	-	-	34	175	
Manufacturing	-	-	3,460	1,397	229	785	-	-	3,689	96	
Other (incl. services)	975	37	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	2,182	
Social infrastructure:											
Health	-	-	448	1,158	-	-	-	-	448	1,158	
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Housing	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other community projects	74	-	-	2,652	-	-	-	-	-	2,652	
Other and unallocated											
Other and unallocated	-	-	1,885	370	-	-	-	-	1,885	370	
Total project	1,347	37	12,429	8,622	4,106	6,649	-	-	16,535	15,271	
Non-project Aid											
Budgetary support	-	-	-	7,500	1,545	997	-	-	1,545	7,500	
General development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	997	
Food Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Emergency and disaster relief	-	-	36,008	47,259	12,773	30,642	-	-	50,232	79,889	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total non project	-	-	36,008	54,759	14,318	31,639	1,988	1,988	51,777	88,386	
Grand Total	1,347	37	48,437	63,380	18,424	38,288	1,451	1,988	68,312	103,656	

STATEMENT VI - (Continued)

GROSS LOANS

By Region, Supplying Country and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

Region	All Regions																			
	Oceania					All Regions														
	Britain		Australia		New Zealand	Total		Britain		Canada		Australia		India		New Zealand		Grand Total		
1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	
Project Aid																				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,832	4,660	591	877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,423	5,537
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,079	5,063	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,166	5,063
Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,698	4,688	1,056	3,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,754	8,676
Energy:																				
Electricity generation and distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	945	766	3,552	3,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,497	4,046
Other energy resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,246	-
Industry:																				
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	175
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,462	238	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,691	238
Other (Incl. services)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,054	1,613	1	785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,055	2,398
Social infrastructure:																				
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408	1,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408	1,428
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,234	2,476	174	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,408	2,490
Housing	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	384	221	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	221
Other community projects	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	644	6,869	428	572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,072	7,441
Other and unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,933	960	-	-	933	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,933	1,893
Total project	-	119	-	-	-	-	-	26,009	28,982	6,119	9,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,128	39,605
Non-project Aid																				
Budgetary support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	1,549	2,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500
General development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,955
Food Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency and disaster relief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,097	-	12,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,391	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,405	-	30,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,715
Total non-project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,097	61,905	14,322	33,527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,940	99,170
Grand Total	-	119	-	-	-	-	-	69,106	90,887	20,441	43,217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,068	138,775

STATEMENT VII

GROSS INVESTMENTS BY BRITAIN

By Regions and Sector of the Economy

£ thousand

	America		Europe		Africa		Asia		Oceania		All Regions	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
	<u>Project Aid</u>											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	115	264	-	-	1,689	777	356	572	9	28	2,169	1,641
Transport	80	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	80	-
Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Energy:												
Electricity generation and distribution	(49	517	(	(	( 1,227	1,093	(100	200	(	(	( 1,376	1,810
Other energy resources	(-	(-	(-	(-	(-	(-
Multi-projects	490	-	-	-	277	117	-	-	86	9	853	126
Industry:												
Mining and quarrying	(1,953	250	-	-	(	912	(	1,153	-	-	(	250
Manufacturing	(	618	-	-	(629	1,123	(350	20	-	-	(	2,683
Other (incl. services)	(	193	-	-	(	-	(	-	-	-	(	1,457
Social infrastructure:												
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	3,342	3,344	-	-	1,083	498	1,132	52	-	-	5,557	3,894
Other community projects	-	745	-	-	-	-	100	579	-	-	102 ^b	1,324
TOTAL	6,029	5,931	-	-	4,905	4,543	2,038	2,576	95	37	13,084	13,208

^a Includes £15,000 unallocated by region.

^b Includes £2,000 unallocated by region.

STATEMENT VIII

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - EXPENDITURE

By Region, Supplying Country and Type

£ thousand

Region	Supplying Country	1969					1970				
		Experts	Students and trainees	Equipment	Other	Total	Experts	Students and trainees	Equipment	Other	Total
America	Britain	1,011	588	78	371	2,048	1,078	689	120	564	2,450
	Canada	916	595	-	7	1,518	1,083	710	-	-	1,793
	New Zealand	3	2	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	3
	Australia	-	17	-	-	17	-	20	-	-	20
	India	-	8	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	8
	<u>Total</u>	1,930	1,210	78	378	3,596	2,161	1,430	120	564	4,276
Europe	Britain	110	167	-	49	326	120	153	1	91	365
	Canada	-	9	-	-	9	-	18	-	-	18
	<u>Australia</u>	-	176	-	49	335	120	1	1	91	385
Africa	Britain	16,925	2,114	212	985	20,236	15,092	2,066	206	1,187	18,551
	Canada	3,017	781	-	8	3,806	3,739	968	-	-	4,706
	Australia	62	258	3	6	329	79	388	16	-	482
	New Zealand	27	44	-	-	71	7	37	-	-	44
	India	18	261	-	-	279	17	111	-	-	128
	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15)	-	-	(15)
	<u>Singapore</u>	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
	<u>Total</u>	20,049	3,460	215	999	24,723	18,934	3,586	222	1,187	23,933
Asia	Britain	1,478	1,686	304	405	3,873	1,581	1,541	339	496	3,957
	Canada	395	887	-	-	1,282	420	966	-	-	1,385
	New Zealand	94	218	-	-	313	109	264	-	-	373
	Australia	233	979	163	-	1,375	248	1,000	66	-	1,314
	India	22	58	-	2	81	16	56	-	-	73
	Pakistan	-	6	-	-	6	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
	<u>Singapore</u>	-	15	-	-	15	-	3	-	-	3
	<u>Total</u>	2,222	3,849	467	407	6,945	2,374	3,831	405	496	7,104
Oceania	Britain	2,125	163	2	206	2,493	2,535	280	-	165	2,981
	Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
	New Zealand	-	58	-	3	60	2	69	-	-	72
	Australia	58	76	94	-	228	73	102	147	-	321
	<u>India</u>	3	8	-	-	10	2	11	-	-	13
	<u>Total</u>	2,186	305	96	209	2,791	2,612	469	147	165	3,393
General	Britain	3,046	1,500	-	1,252	5,799	3,681	2,014	-	1,390	7,085
	Canada	-	294	-	-	294	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Total</u>	3,046	1,794	-	1,252	6,093	3,681	2,014	-	1,390	7,085
All Regions	Britain	24,695	6,218	596	3,268	34,778	24,086	6,743	667	3,892	35,389
	Canada	4,328	2,566	-	15	6,905	5,242	2,671	-	-	7,911
	New Zealand	124	322	-	3	449	118	373	-	-	492
	Australia	353	1,330	260	6	1,949	398	1,514	231	-	2,143
	<u>India</u>	43	335	-	2	380	35	186	-	-	222
	<u>Total</u>	-	6	-	-	6	-	(16)	-	-	(16)
	<u>Total</u>	-	17	-	-	17	-	4	-	-	4
Grand Total		29,543	10,789	856	3,295	44,423	29,879	(11,507)	898	3,892	(46,177)

STATEMENT IX

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - EXPENDITURE

By Programme, Supplying Country and Type

£ thousand

Programme	Supplying country	1969					1970				
		Experts	Students and trainees	Equipment	Other	Total	Experts	Students and trainees	Equipment	Other	Total
Colombo Plan	Britain	515	949	202	236	1,903	560	895	200	226	1,883
	Canada	395	774	-	-	1,169	420	786	-	-	1,205
	New Zealand	94	218	-	-	313	109	257	-	-	366
	Australia	231	926	138	-	1,295	248	959	60	-	1,266
	India	22	23	-	2	46	11	21	-	-	33
	Pakistan	-	6	-	-	6	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
<u>Total</u>		1,257	2,908	340	238	4,744	1,348	2,922	260	226	4,757
S.C.A.A.P.	Britain	1,014	1,464	145	970	3,595	1,034	1,459	206	1,204	3,902
	Canada	3,017	724	-	8	3,749	3,739	872	-	-	4,610
	New Zealand	22	44	-	-	66	7	36	-	-	43
	Australia	12	148	3	-	163	18	225	16	-	259
	India	17	212	-	-	229	11	62	-	-	73
	<u>Total</u>		4,082	2,592	148	978	7,802	4,809	2,662	222	1,204	8,895
Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	692	1,449	-	6	2,147	703	1,256	-	-	1,961
	Canada	-	494	-	-	494	-	333	-	-	333
	New Zealand	8	13	-	-	21	-	34	-	-	34
	Australia	73	227	-	6	306	101	276	-	-	376
	India	-	6	-	-	6	-	12	-	-	12
	<u>Total</u>		773	2,189	-	12	2,974	804	(7)	-	(7)	2,723
O.S.A.S.	Britain and <u>Total</u>	14,438	-	-	-	14,438	11,956	-	-	-	11,956
C.D. & W.	Britain and <u>Total</u>	-	146	-	-	146	-	342	-	-	342
Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance	Britain	288	271	71	354	985	383	258	104	540	1,287
	Canada	916	555	-	7	1,478	1,083	664	-	-	1,747
	<u>Total</u>	1,204	826	71	361	2,463	1,466	922	104	540	3,034
Other Programmes	Britain	7,747	1,938	181	1,699	11,565	9,440	2,536	158	1,924	14,059
	Canada	-	15	-	-	15	-	16	-	-	16
	Australia	37	29	119	-	185	33	50	153	-	235
	New Zealand	-	47	-	3	49	2	46	-	-	49
	India	4	94	-	-	97	13	91	-	-	104
	<u>Total</u>	7,788	2,128	300	1,702	11,916	9,488	2,740	311	1,924	14,464
All Programmes	Britain	24,695	6,217	596	3,269	34,778	24,086	6,743	667	3,892	35,389
	Canada	4,328	2,562	-	15	6,905	5,242	2,671	-	-	7,911
	New Zealand	124	322	-	3	449	118	373	-	-	492
	Australia	353	1,325	260	6	1,944	398	1,514	231	-	2,143
	India	43	335	-	2	380	35	186	-	-	222
	<u>Total</u>	-	6	-	-	6	-	(16)	-	-	(16)
Grand Total		29,543	10,789	856	3,495	44,484	29,879	11,507	898	3,892	46,177

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	1969				1970				
		Advisers (non-educational)	Educational personnel	Other operational	Total Man-months	Advisers (non-educational)	Educational personnel	Other operational	Total Man-months	
					Number				Number	
America	Britain	66	159	351	576	80	203	327	610	4,923
	Canada	44	146	-	190	34	146	-	180	1,569
	New Zealand	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Total</u>	110	306	351	767	121	349	342	812	6,600
Europe	<u>Britain and Total</u>	18	124	32	174	18	100	39	157	1,083
Africa	Britain	166	5,665	7,457	13,288	174	5,294	6,677	12,145	118,826
	Canada	147	326	-	473	119	314	-	433	3,897
	New Zealand	5	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
	Australia	1	10	2	13	-	11	2	13	143
	<u>Total</u>	322	6,003	7,459	13,784	313	5,619	6,679	12,611	122,969
Asia	Britain	67	213	366	646	58	208	259	525	4,065
	Canada	27	40	-	67	11	30	-	41	381
	New Zealand	10	12	-	22	10	13	-	23	246
	Australia	18	22	35	75	8	6	79	93	503
	<u>Total</u>	136	287	401	824	97	257	338	692	5,148
Oceania	Britain	24	190	794	1,008	26	185	830	1,041	11,083
	Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Australia	8	16	2	26	3	14	1	18	175
	India	1	206	796	1,003	2	199	-	2	(20)
	<u>Total</u>	33	206	796	1,035	31	199	831	1,061	11,278
All Regions	Britain	341	6,351	9,000	15,692	360	5,990	8,132	14,482	140,018
	Canada	218	512	-	730	164	490	-	654	5,847
	New Zealand	15	15	39	30	10	13	-	23	246
	Australia	27	48	-	114	11	31	82	124	811
	<u>Total</u>	18	-	-	13	31	-	31	(1)	(221)
	<u>Total</u>	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	(12)
	<u>Total</u>	619	6,926	9,039	16,584	584	6,524	8,229	15,337	147,263

^a Excluding volunteers.

STATEMENT XI

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - ADVISERS ^a

By supplying and receiving countries

Supplying country	Number of persons and man-months financed in year													
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Other		Total	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	Number	Man-months
<u>America</u>														
Antigua	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
Bahamas	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Barbados	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	43
Cayman Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9
Dominica	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
Grenada	-	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11
Honduras (Br.)	6	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	15	71
Jamaica	9	13	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	176
Montserrat	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20
St. Kitts	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	46
St. Lucia	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	33
St. Vincent	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	7	42
Trinidad & Tobago	5	2	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	50
Turks & Caicos Is.	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	71
Virgin Is.	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
General - W. Indies	14	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Guyana	6	5	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	94
Falkland Is.	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	73
													13	84
<u>Total America</u>	66	80	44	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	693
<u>Europe</u>														
Cyprus	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	44
Gibraltar	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	31
Malta	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16
<u>Total Europe</u>	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	91
<u>Africa</u>														
Gambia	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13
Ghana	26	20	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	268
Nigeria	26	27	29	16	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	55	467
Sierra Leone	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11
Kenya	37	48	27	13	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	70	590
Tanzania	3	1	26	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	287
Uganda	6	11	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	118
General - Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania	7	9	13	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	171
Botswana	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15
Lesotho	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	21
Swaziland	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	37
													7	44

STATEMENT XI - (Continued)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - ADVISERS ^a

By supplying and receiving countries

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Other		Total		
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	Man-months		
													1969	1970	
Receiving country															
<u>Africa - Continued</u>															
Malawi	15	9	7	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	22	16	113
Zambia	6	6	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	17	117
Mauritius	6	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	9	22	68
St. Helena	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
Seychelles	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	18	124
General	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
<u>Total Africa</u>	166	174	147	119	1	5	-	-	20	-	-	-	322	313	2,506
<u>Asia</u>															
Ceylon	20	13	6	-	4	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	41	14	118
India	12	10	10	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	17	66
Pakistan	14	11	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	13	98
Malaysia	17	16	8	6	9	3	7	-	6	-	-	-	40	(40)	(359)
Singapore	3	5	1	1	4	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	13	10	70
Hong Kong	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
General	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12
<u>Total Asia</u>	67	58	27	11	18	10	10	10	14	9	-	(1)	136	97	838
<u>Oceania</u>															
Fiji	6	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	9	9	41
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12
New Hebrides	4	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	35
Solomon Is.	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	27
Tonga	7	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	55
Western Samoa	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	46
<u>Total Oceania</u>	24	26	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	33	31	189
<u>General and Total</u>	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	38
<u>Grand Total</u>	341	360	218	164	27	11	10	10	18	31	-	(8)	619	584	4,317
															3,992

^a Excluding educational advisers.

STATEMENT XII

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - ADVISERS ^a

By Programme, Supplying Country and Field of Work

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Programme	Colombo Plan										Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance											
	Supplying country		Canada		New Zealand		Australia		India		Other		Total		Britain		Canada		Other		Total	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Economic planning	8	6	3	4	1	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	17	13	5	5	7	9	-	1	12	15
Public administration	9	9	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	9	21	1	1	8	-	-	22	33
Power, transport, communications	15	17	8	2	1	-	7	3	1	-	-	32	22	9	9	5	5	-	-	14	14	
Industry, mining	4	6	3	4	-	-	2	1	1	-	(1)	13	(14)	7	6	7	3	1	1	7	10	
Trade, banking and tourism	6	8	3	1	3	4	4	3	1	-	-	9	1	7	2	3	1	5	-	4	10	
Agriculture	12	8	4	1	3	4	1	3	1	-	-	24	16	12	16	11	8	3	-	4	23	
Health services	4	6	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	6	2	4	8	2	-	-	1	10	
Social services	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	
Other and unspecified	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Total number man-months	59	53	27	11	10	10	18	8	13	4	-	127	(87)	62	76	44	34	-	7	106	117	
	400	381	167	98	84	119	131	12	40	48	-	822	(670)	377	425	(300)	259	-	35	(677)	719	
Programme	SCAAP										Other programmes											
Supplying country	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Total		Britain		Australia		India		Total		Total	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
	23	25	22	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	45	67	16	9	3	-	-	2	11	21	20
Public administration	39	34	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	41	43	11	10	-	-	-	-	11	11	10
Power, transport, communications	12	21	47	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	49	8	11	1	1	1	1	4	9	16	
Industry, mining	2	3	11	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	14	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	
Trade, banking and tourism	2	5	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	16	
Agriculture	48	61	38	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	82	12	15	3	1	-	-	15	15	16	
Health services	17	14	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	18	5	2	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	
Social services	10	16	8	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	11	4	7	-	-	-	-	5	4	12	
Other and unspecified	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	
Total number man-months	156	173	147	119	1	-	5	-	2	4	311	296	64	58	8	3	23	84	75	390	84	
	1,042	1,146	1,304	1,001	11	-	47	-	24	30	2,428	2,177	326	281	62	2	(143)	390	75	(426)	426	
Programme	All programmes										All programmes											
Supplying country	Britain		Canada		New Zealand		Australia		India		Others		Total specified countries		Total specified countries		Total specified countries		Total specified countries		Total specified countries	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
	52	45	32	51	1	-	9	-	2	17	-	1	95	115	1	-	95	95	95	95	95	95
Public administration	80	78	1	17	5	-	1	1	6	-	-	93	95	1	-	93	95	95	95	95	95	
Power, transport, communications	44	58	60	35	1	-	8	4	1	4	-	114	101	-	-	114	101	101	101	101	101	
Industry, mining	19	17	26	18	4	-	1	3	2	3	(2)	28	12	-	-	28	12	12	12	12	12	
Trade, banking and tourism	84	100	53	27	3	4	7	4	1	-	4	148	139	-	-	148	139	139	139	139	139	
Agriculture	28	26	21	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	50	34	-	-	50	34	34	34	34	34	
Health services	19	21	11	5	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	37	32	-	-	37	32	32	32	32	32	
Social services	8	8	5	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	14	13	-	-	14	13	13	13	13	13	
Other and unspecified	341	360	218	164	15	10	27	11	18	31	8	619	584	-	-	619	584	584	584	584	584	
Total number man-months	2,145	2,233	1,771	1,358	131	119	204	14	66	(221)	-	4,317	(3,992)	-	-	4,317	(3,992)	(3,992)	(3,992)	(3,992)	(3,992)	

^a Excluding education advisers.

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		Total		
	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	Number	Man-months	
Receiving country											
<u>AMERICA</u>											
Antigua		4								10	87
Barbados	2	5							11	9	70
Cayman Is.	1	13							6	13	98
Dominica	9	7							9	42	48
Grenada	3	-							2	10	64
Honduras (3r.)	-	-							6	-	-
Jamaica	-	9							43	53	454
Montserrat	3	3							6	7	46
St. Kitts	2	8							7	13	129
St. Lucia	2	13							10	24	192
St. Vincent	2	2							13	13	100
Trinidad and Tobago	1	3					1		26	21	191
Turks and Caicos Is.	1	14							6	14	83
Virgin Is.	6	5							3	5	36
General - W. Indies	3	66							96	87	739
Guyana	73	23							30	35	225
Falkland Is.	21	28							29	28	276
Total America	29	203	146	146	-	-	1	-	306	349	2,838
<u>EUROPE</u>	159										
Cyprus	62	34							62	34	332
Gibraltar	6	5							6	5	33
Malta	56	61							56	61	333
Total Europe	124	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	100	698
<u>AFRICA</u>											
Gambia	15	23							15	24	198
Ghana	395	379							491	456	4,640
Nigeria	765	733							828	810	7,524
Sierra Leone	163	144							163	144	1,258
Kenya	1,020	1,073			2	1			1,069	1,129	10,826
Tanzania	214	252							272	312	2,425
Uganda	915	891			4	2			967	927	9,978
General - Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania	397	108							397	108	661
Botswana	43	51							43	51	397
Lesotho	19	45							26	52	453
Swaziland	83	83							83	83	762
General - Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	83	-							3	-	-

STATEMENT XIII - continued

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - PERSONNEL IN EDUCATION ^a

By supplying and receiving countries

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Total			
	1970		1970		1970		1970		Number		Man-months	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1970	
<u>AFRICA - continued</u>												
Malawi	236	232	-	-	1	4	1	-	239	236	2,248	2,278
Rhodesia	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	7	8
Zambia	1,346	1,218	2	-	3	4	-	-	1,356	1,224	12,024	12,643
Mauritius	18	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	20	119	143
St. Helena	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	31	54
Seychelles	12	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	20	123	219
<u>Total Africa</u>	5,665	5,294	314	-	10	11	2	-	6,003	5,619	54,510	54,467
<u>ASIA</u>												
Ceylon	18	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	22	26	85	132
Hong Kong	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	48	50
India	46	45	-	-	2	-	-	-	48	45	338	231
Pakistan	43	36	-	-	1	2	-	-	44	38	313	231
Malaysia	57	52	22	-	12	2	9	13	105	89	871	653
Singapore	39	42	6	-	7	2	3	-	58	50	406	353
<u>Total Asia</u>	213	208	30	-	22	6	12	13	287	257	2,061	1,650
<u>OCEANIA</u>												
Fiji	53	61	-	-	9	5	-	-	62	66	642	697
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	34	34	-	-	2	-	-	-	36	34	304	326
New Hebrides	31	28	-	-	1	3	-	-	32	31	302	343
Solomon Is.	53	55	-	-	-	2	-	-	53	57	578	629
Tonga	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	2	21	24
Western Samoa	6	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	7	7	55	71
Other Pacific Islands	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	39	-
Papua and New Guinea	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	11	18
<u>Total Oceania</u>	190	185	-	-	16	14	-	-	206	199	1,952	2,108
<u>Grand Total</u>	6,351	5,990	490	-	48	31	15	13	6,926	6,524	61,695	61,761

^a Excluding volunteers.

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	Supplying Country	Colombo Plan										Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance						
		Britain		Canada		New Zealand		Australia		Total		Britain		Canada		Total		
		1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	
Type of work		1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	
Teachers:																		
Primary and secondary		2	-	3	1	1	1	-	1	6	5	-	1	23	29	23	30	
University and higher		11	5	6	2	-	-	12	-	31	10	-	1	29	20	31	21	
technical		-	5	22	3	1	-	-	-	25	9	-	4	62	52	66	56	
Teacher training		9	7	6	6	10	5	10	5	31	39	-	3	18	23	19	26	
Technical and vocational		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
training		22	17	37	12	12	22	22	6	93	63	-	7	132	126	139	135	
Other and unspecified		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total teachers		12	24	1	2	1	-	-	-	14	24	-	4	8	15	10	17	
Administrators		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Advisers		34	42	40	30	13	13	22	6	108	91	13	14	146	146	159	160	
Total number		133	244	360	283	111	127	159	53	763	707	63	108	1,326	1,310	1,389	1,418	
man-months																		
Programme		SCAAP										O.S.A.A.S.						
Type of work	Supplying country	Britain		Canada		New Zealand		Australia		Total		Britain		Canada		Total		
		1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	
		1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	
Teachers:																		
Primary and secondary		3	3	107	104	-	-	-	-	110	107	3,570	2,959	15	12	12		
University and higher		4	4	60	67	-	-	-	-	64	71	29	43	7	7	7		
technical		2	2	101	99	-	-	-	-	103	101	35	93	-	-	-		
Teacher training		6	8	34	27	-	-	-	-	40	35	45	319	-	-	-		
Technical and vocational		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
training		15	17	302	297	-	-	-	-	317	314	3,679	3,414	22	19	19		
Other and unspecified		8	11	5	14	-	-	1	-	14	25	176	151	-	-	-		
Total teachers		20	12	19	3	1	-	-	-	40	15	-	-	-	-	-		
Administrators		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Advisers		43	40	326	314	1	-	1	-	371	354	3,855	3,565	22	19	19		
Total number		230	294	2,907	2,896	6	-	12	-	3,155	3,190	36,850	36,145	233	156	156		
man-months																		

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	
		1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Teachers: Primary and secondary University and higher technical Teacher training Technical and vocational training Other and unspecified Total teachers	184	226	-	-	2	3	186	229	523	544	2	1	525	545	
	366	328	-	-	-	-	366	328	863	867	-	-	863	867	
Administrators Advisers	12	20	-	-	1	3	13	23	49	81	-	2	49	81	
	101	26	-	-	7	7	108	33	67	63	5	-	72	65	
Total number man-months	663	600	-	-	10	13	673	613	1,502	1,555	7	3	1,509	1,558	
	24	37	-	-	2	-	26	37	113	37	-	-	113	37	
	77	71	-	-	6	9	85	80	5	10	-	-	5	10	
	764	708	2	-	19	22	784	730	1,620	1,602	7	3	1,627	1,605	
	3,568	3,575	16	-	202	251	3,786	3,826	15,457	16,286	62	33	15,519	16,319	
Programme	Supplying country	All programmes						Total							
Teachers: Primary and secondary University and higher technical Teacher training Technical and vocational training Other and unspecified Total teachers	4,297	3,745	133	136	1	1	4	5	4,435	3,897	4	1	4,435	3,897	
	1,282	1,255	95	92	2	-	12	-	1,391	1,347	12	-	1,391	1,347	
Administrators Advisers	102	205	195	154	3	1	1	3	291	363	1	3	291	363	
	229	426	58	67	6	10	22	14	315	517	22	14	315	517	
Total number man-months	5,910	5,631	471	451	2	2	39	22	6,432	6,116	39	22	6,432	6,116	
	323	239	14	31	-	1	3	-	340	271	3	1	340	271	
	118	120	27	8	3	-	6	9	154	137	6	-	154	137	
	6,351	5,990	512	490	15	13	48	31	6,926	6,524	48	13	6,926	6,524	
	56,534	56,808	4,593	4,489	133	127	435	337	61,695	61,761	435	127	61,695	61,761	

^a Excluding volunteers.

^b Including British Expatriates Supplementation Scheme and Public Services Supplementation Scheme for Britain and SPAP for Australia.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL (NON-EDUCATIONAL)

By Supplying and receiving countries

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Britain		Australia		Others		Total		Number of persons and man-months financed in year					
	1969		1970		1969		1970		Number		Man-months			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Receiving country	Supplying country													
	Receiving country													
	ASIA (continued)													
AMERICA	ASIA (continued)													
Antigua	12	11	-	-	-	-	12	11	126	84	10	69	105	
Barbados	34	38	-	-	-	-	34	38	349	371	274	3,400	2,531	
Cayman Is.	14	18	-	-	-	-	14	18	106	131	41	198	187	
Dominica	8	2	-	-	7	-	8	9	40	47	-	-	-	
Grenada	3	4	-	-	2	-	3	6	36	44	-	-	-	
Honduras (Br.)	48	32	-	-	-	-	48	32	452	354	-	-	-	
Jamaica	69	75	-	-	-	-	69	75	638	686	-	-	-	
Montserrat	9	11	-	-	3	-	9	14	96	130	338	3,778	2,919	
St. Kitts	11	13	-	-	-	-	11	13	86	77	-	-	-	
St. Lucia	19	21	-	-	2	-	19	23	179	150	-	-	-	
St. Vincent	18	11	-	-	1	-	18	12	131	92	-	-	-	
Trinidad and Tobago	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	8	54	34	-	-	-	
Turks and Caicos Is.	18	16	-	-	-	-	18	16	171	163	-	-	-	
Virgin Is.	19	17	-	-	-	-	19	17	166	123	-	-	-	
General - West Indies	4	6	-	-	-	-	4	6	27	54	-	-	-	
Guyana	27	25	-	-	-	-	27	25	271	269	-	-	-	
Falkland Is.	30	19	-	-	-	-	30	19	269	206	-	-	-	
Total America	351	327	-	-	-	15	351	342	3,197	3,015	796	8,706	9,029	
EUROPE	EUROPE													
Cyprus	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	35	280	274	-	-	-	
Gibraltar	3	4	-	-	-	-	3	4	22	27	-	-	-	
Malta	32	39	-	-	-	-	32	39	302	301	-	-	-	
Total Europe	35	43	-	-	-	-	35	43	304	301	-	-	-	
AFRICA	AFRICA													
Gambia	60	53	-	-	-	-	60	53	600	470	-	-	-	
Ghana	66	67	-	-	-	-	66	67	641	630	-	-	-	
Nigeria	551	515	-	-	-	-	551	515	5,979	4,949	-	-	-	
Sierra Leone	65	74	-	-	-	-	65	74	639	697	-	-	-	
Kenya	738	540	-	-	-	-	740	541	7,065	4,788	-	-	-	
Tanzania	326	132	-	-	-	-	326	132	2,601	1,006	-	-	-	
Uganda	548	544	-	-	-	-	548	544	5,929	5,119	-	-	-	
General - Kenya, Uganda & Tanzania	1,026	923	-	-	-	-	1,026	923	8,777	9,623	-	-	-	
Botswana	271	271	-	-	-	-	278	272	2,502	2,314	-	-	-	
Lesotho	97	83	-	-	-	-	97	83	956	798	-	-	-	
Swaziland	116	141	-	-	-	-	116	141	1,230	1,287	-	-	-	
Malawi	840	819	-	-	-	-	840	819	8,542	8,528	-	-	-	
Zambia	2,642	2,402	-	-	-	-	2,642	2,402	25,953	25,000	-	-	-	
Mauritius	41	32	-	-	-	-	41	32	407	308	-	-	-	
St. Helena	22	29	-	-	-	-	22	29	234	269	-	-	-	
Seychelles	41	52	-	-	-	-	41	52	410	460	-	-	-	
Total Africa	7,457	6,677	2	2	-	-	7,459	6,679	72,465	66,246	831	8,706	9,029	
ASIA	ASIA													
Ceylon	7	3	-	-	-	-	7	7	68	60	-	-	-	
Hong Kong	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	
India	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	6	38	36	-	-	-	
Grand Total	9,000	8,132	39	82	-	15	9,039	8,229	88,448	81,510	831	8,706	9,029	

STATEMENT XVI

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

By Programme, Supplying Country and Field of Work

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Programme	Comombo Plan						SCAAP					
	Britain			Australia			Britain			Australia		
	1969	1970	Total	1969	1970	Total	1969	1970	Total	1969	1970	Total
Field of work												
Economic planning	2	1	2	-	1	2	6	5	11	-	-	11
Public administration	3	4	7	-	-	7	35	24	59	-	-	83
Power, transport, communications	12	7	19	31	41	72	31	32	63	-	-	95
Industry, mining	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	2
Trade, banking, tourism	1	5	6	-	1	1	4	1	5	-	-	6
Agriculture	4	5	9	3	11	14	16	29	45	2	2	57
Health services	2	3	5	-	23	28	34	32	66	-	-	98
Social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	12	-	-	15
Other and unspecified	1	-	1	-	-	1	7	8	15	-	-	23
Total number man-months	26	22	48	35	79	114	142	135	277	2	23	300
	293	211	504	245	428	673	1,164	960	2,124	10	144	2,278

Programmes	Caribbean T.A.						Other programmes						All programmes											
	Britain			Others			Britain ^b			Australia			Britain			Australia			Others			Total		
	1969	1970	Total	1969	1970	Total	1969	1970	Total	1969	1970	Total	1969	1970	Total	1969	1970	Total	1969	1970	Total			
Field of work																								
Economic planning	-	1	1	-	-	-	276	214	490	-	-	-	254	221	475	-	1	1	-	-	-	254		
Public administration	18	15	33	-	-	33	1,842	1,575	3,417	-	-	-	1,898	1,618	3,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,516		
Power, transport, communications	7	10	17	-	-	17	3,157	2,886	6,043	-	-	-	3,207	2,935	6,142	31	42	-	-	-	-	6,174		
Industry, mining	1	4	5	-	-	5	154	95	249	-	-	-	156	102	258	1	2	-	-	-	-	260		
Trade, banking, tourism	1	1	2	-	-	2	49	19	68	-	-	-	55	22	77	-	1	-	-	-	-	78		
Agriculture	4	10	14	3	3	6	1,233	1,082	2,315	2	2	4	1,257	1,126	2,383	7	13	-	-	-	-	2,403		
Health services	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,181	1,208	2,389	-	-	-	1,217	1,243	2,460	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	2,483	
Social services	2	1	3	1	7	8	132	116	248	-	-	-	143	120	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	
Other and unspecified	-	1	1	-	2	3	805	736	1,541	-	-	-	813	745	1,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,558	
Total number man-months	33	44	77	15	73	88	8,799	7,931	16,730	2	9	11	9,000	8,132	17,132	39	82	-	-	-	-	-	17,214	
	263	278	541	73	278	351	86,449	79,528	166,000	24	24	48	88,169	80,977	169,146	279	460	-	-	-	-	-	170,606	

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

STATEMENT XVII

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By country of origin and donor country

Number of persons and man-months financed in year

Supplying country	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Pakistan		Singapore		Other countries		Total		
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	Man-months		1969	1970	
															Number	Man-months			
<u>America</u>																			
Country of origin of trainee																			
Antigua	12	15	16	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	30	137	213	
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	
Barbados	23	21	26	25	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	48	286	302	
Cayman Is.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	9	11	
Dominica	11	20	14	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	38	142	198	
Grenada	9	6	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	28	75	161	
Honduras (Br.)	12	14	23	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	153	176	
Jamaica	37	39	45	49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	88	388	439	
Montserrat	2	1	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	45	66	
St. Kitts	6	9	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	12	70	
St. Lucia	10	5	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	28	116	195	
St. Vincent	14	21	32	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	49	228	279	
Trinidad & Tobago	27	12	41	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	58	257	308	
Turks & Caicos Is.	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	13	11	
Virgin Is.	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	13	
Guyana	39	46	57	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	115	422	621	
General - U. W. I.	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	27	22	
<u>Total America</u>	209	217	288	317	4	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	504	559	2,312	3,087	
<u>Europe</u>																			
Cyprus	45	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	25	125	84	
Gibraltar	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	13	39	37	
Malta	29	21	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	22	90	82	
<u>Total Europe</u>	84	59	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	60	254	203	
<u>Africa</u>																			
Gambia	23	26	3	4	4	4	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	32	34	(136)	158	
Ghana	165	161	34	40	10	10	3	1	16	44	-	-	-	-	233	227	(832)	(939)	
Nigeria	230	309	47	65	37	37	1	1	34	44	1	1	-	-	349	456	(1,343)	(1,718)	
Sierra Leone	59	58	2	1	7	7	2	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	67	67	(282)	254	
Kenya	90	85	36	30	10	19	-	3	8	6	-	-	-	-	144	143	(594)	(687)	
Tanzania	14	17	51	52	32	13	-	-	12	14	-	-	-	-	109	96	(615)	(643)	
Uganda	117	112	34	28	18	22	2	1	11	8	-	-	-	-	182	171	(827)	(751)	
General - Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania	75	68	12	11	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	88	(599)	578	
Botswana	8	18	5	8	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	23	35	(84)	149	
Lesotho	24	7	15	19	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	29	(163)	101	

STATEMENT XVII - continued

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By country of origin and donor country

Supplying country Country of origin of trainee	Number of persons and man-months financed in year																			
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Pakistan		Singapore		Other countries		Total			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970		
<u>Africa - continued</u>																				
Swaziland	23	24	25	18	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	46	(195)	209
Malawi	73	76	1	-	4	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	94	(382)	399
Rhodesia	2	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	(28)	59
Zambia	50	72	18	9	9	24	1	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	113	(362)	461
Mauritius	31	32	4	1	2	4	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	44	(170)	172
St. Helena	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	(4)	28
Sevchelles	17	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	21	(134)	145
<u>Total Africa</u>	1,004	1,095	289	289	145	175	9	8	94	102	-	-	6	1	2	6	1,549	1,676	(6,755)	7,451
<u>Asia</u>																				
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon	127	119	27	17	44	38	4	9	59	17	2	-	16	9	-	-	1	279	210	(751)
Hong Kong	34	21	7	6	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	30	137	129
India	267	215	84	57	87	157	13	22	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	452	451	1,996	1,735
Pakistan	93	77	40	63	29	41	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	164	189	693	787
Malaysia	97	133	48	48	82	53	27	65	122	73	2	(2)	-	-	-	-	330	(374)	(1,600)	(1,600)
Singapore	28	35	31	36	102	80	5	27	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	182	(1,100)	(1,091)
Indian Ocean Terrs.	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	6	2	37	8
<u>Total Asia</u>	646	600	193	228	344	370	50	127	195	95	4	(2)	21	16	-	2	1,453	1,440	(6,412)	(6,101)
<u>Oceania</u>																				
Fiji	27	41	-	-	26	27	3	7	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	85	(407)	(514)
Gilbert & Ellice Is.	3	4	-	-	12	11	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	21	90	138
New Hebrides	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	13	55
Solomon Is.	3	9	-	-	7	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	17	79	73
Tonga	6	9	-	-	18	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	15	286	74
Western Samoa	-	1	-	-	10	9	72	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	46	818	396
Other Pacific Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua & New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Oceania</u>	39	64	-	-	75	99	88	50	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	223	1,693	(1,415)
<u>Grand Total</u>	1,982	2,035	773	835	568	649	150	186	291	207	4	(2)	27	17	2	27	3,797	3,958	(17,426)	(18,257)

STATEMENT XVIII

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

Number of persons financed in 1953

By Region, Programme and Subject

Region	Programme	Supplying country	Field or subject of course													Total	
			Economic planning	Public admin.	Power, transport, communications	Industry mining	Trade, banking, tourism	Agri-culture	Health services	Education	Social services	Other and unspecified	Number	Man-months			
America	Caribbean T.A. British Council Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	2	105	23	6	2	5	7	4	38	-	-	192	596		
		Canada	25	44	29	112	6	19	27	6	20	-	-	288	1,649		
		Britain	-	3	-	-	3	-	5	3	-	-	3	17	22		
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	10		
		Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	35		
Europe	British Council Other	Britain	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	17	1	7	-	29	56		
		Britain	2	23	10	6	-	1	3	1	7	2	-	55	185		
		Canada	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	13		
Africa	SCAAP	Britain	25	316	202	49	7	25	127	11	78	8	-	848	3,865		
		Canada	23	59	25	68	15	36	14	6	43	-	-	289	1,423		
		New Zealand	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	1	1	-	9	74		
		Australia	1	36	7	9	5	25	10	1	10	1	-	105	476		
		India	-	2	37	11	2	12	-	1	19	10	-	94	(241)		
	Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	276		
		Britain	-	23	-	5	9	5	1	10	59	12	17	136	233		
		Britain	-	3	1	3	-	3	-	12	-	1	-	20	138		
		Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6		
		Singapore	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	23		
Asia	Colombo Plan	Britain	2	69	100	98	7	13	36	5	23	8	-	361	1,466		
		Canada	7	16	70	20	5	26	35	-	7	-	-	186	1,213		
		New Zealand	7	2	3	7	2	10	3	14	3	3	1	50	279		
		Australia (a)	7	67	28	39	52	46	51	36	14	4	4	344	2,423		
		India	7	2	2	29	4	27	11	3	3	9	39	126	(213)		
		Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	40		
		Singapore	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	21	75		
	British Council Other	Britain	3	22	1	24	10	1	1	25	69	9	71	235	422		
		Britain	-	27	7	3	-	3	-	-	3	9	-	50	140		
		Canada	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	36		
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	68	69	(105)		
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	122		
		Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	160		
Oceania	Commonwealth Education Co-operation Other	Britain	-	20	1	6	1	4	2	1	4	-	-	39	268		
		Australia	3	14	5	3	3	20	2	4	3	3	57	356			
		New Zealand	-	5	13	7	2	3	17	19	-	6	72	783			
		India	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	(4)		
		Britain	35	613	345	200	39	51	228	173	182	116	-	1,982	7,391		
	Canada	55	123	124	204	26	82	76	12	71	7	-	773	4,334			
	New Zealand	8	7	16	14	3	13	25	53	4	4	-	150	1,268			
	Australia	11	117	40	51	60	91	63	103	27	5	5	568	3,726			
	India	-	5	39	40	6	39	12	4	28	118	-	291	563			
	Pakistan	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	4	40			
Singapore	1	-	17	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	27	98				
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	6				

(a) Includes trainees from Pakistan under SEATO.

STATEMENT XVIII - Continued

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - TRAINEES FINANCED BILATERALLY

By Region, Programme and Subject

Number of persons financed in 1970

Region	Programme	Supplying country	Field or subject of course													Total	
			Economic planning	Public admin.	Power, transport, communications	Industry mining	Trade, banking, tourism	Agri-culture	Health services	Education	Social services	Other and unspecified	Number	Man-months			
America	Caribbean T.A., British Council Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	4	104	34	5	1	4	8	2	30	2	194	745			
		Canada	18	35	18	161	14	13	29	13	16	-	317	2,217			
		Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	8	3	19	69			
		Britain	-	3	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	23	25			
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3			
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	28				
Europe	Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		Britain	2	24	6	4	-	2	2	10	1	5	14	29			
		Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	45	171			
		Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3			
		Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Africa	SCAAP Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Britain	21	358	206	50	17	34	129	3	84	19	921	3,940			
		Canada	18	34	14	96	21	25	16	23	41	1	289	1,992			
		New Zealand	1	1	-	1	4	5	4	5	1	1	8	68			
		Australia	3	31	10	7	4	51	4	3	1	8	114	453			
		India	3	28	28	13	13	9	4	2	2	21	101	(202)			
		Malaysia	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6			
		Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	61	491		
		Britain	-	12	-	8	24	2	2	8	59	32	26	171	257		
		Britain	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	28		
		Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12		
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	(2)		
		Asia	Colombo Plan Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Britain	5	72	91	70	12	11	43	1	30	17	352	1,251	
				Canada	10	15	47	47	14	44	31	10	10	-	222	1,390	
New Zealand	5			7	23	23	7	25	19	29	14	-	792	2,792			
Australia	3			42	70	57	35	76	28	32	4	3	370	1,856			
India	-			-	10	2	11	15	7	2	1	8	54	(108)			
Pakistan	-			-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(16)			
Singapore	-			3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	16	48			
Malaysia	-			-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3			
New Zealand	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	15		
Britain	1			21	1	20	15	6	20	66	9	60	219	381			
Britain	-			17	5	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	29	110			
Canada	-			1	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	49			
Australia	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	(82)				
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Oceania	Commonwealth Education Co-operation Other	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	158			
		New Zealand	-	32	15	1	-	7	2	12	5	-	14	62			
		Britain	-	2	-	1	-	5	3	1	3	-	64	351			
		India	-	21	5	8	5	18	6	9	4	10	80	(20)			
		New Zealand	3	3	6	14	1	-	-	7	1	1	36	499			
Total		Britain	34	643	359	160	71	66	214	157	202	129	2,035	7,288			
		Canada	46	85	79	308	49	82	76	40	69	1	835	5,651			
		New Zealand	9	10	6	39	1	25	33	46	16	16	186	1,265			
		Australia	9	94	85	72	44	145	58	129	9	4	649	3,485			
		India	3	2	38	15	24	29	12	2	53	29	207	(414)			
		Pakistan	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(16)			
		Singapore	1	3	3	8	-	-	1	-	-	9	17	60			
		Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9			
		Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	8	19	69			

STATEMENT XIX
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY

By country of origin of student and donor country

Supplying country	Number of persons and man-months financed in year																	
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Pakistan		Other countries		Total			
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	Number	Man-months		
<u>America</u>																		
Antigua	12	10	23	18	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	29	296	181
Bahamas	19	18	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	21	120	101
Barbados	72	71	29	20	1	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	105	96	676	621
Bermuda	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	24	18
Cayman Is.	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	51	57
Dominica	25	32	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	36	181	205
Grenada	20	14	17	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	30	288	212
Honduras (Br.)	38	40	25	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	67	511	436
Jamaica	88	80	44	29	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	111	861	737
Montserrat	8	6	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	11	123	66
St. Kitts	17	17	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	26	208	196
St. Lucia	22	23	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	30	196	195
St. Vincent	20	18	17	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	286	228
Trinidad & Tobago	43	50	34	25	4	4	-	-	10	15	-	-	-	-	91	94	687	681
Turks & Caicos Is.	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	33	42
Virgin Is.	7	9	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	18	117	86
General - W. Indies	47	-	167	39	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	172	44	1,199	400
Guyana	47	57	34	34	1	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	89	98	661	702
Falkland Is.	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	27	16
<u>Total America</u>	453	461	432	259	8	7	-	-	26	31	-	-	-	-	919	760	6,545	5,180
<u>Europe</u>																		
Cyprus	117	144	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	148	715	844
Gibraltar	46	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46	335	298
Malta	46	41	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	273	261
<u>Total Europe</u>	209	231	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	243	1,323	1,403
<u>Africa</u>																		
The Gambia	58	72	5	5	7	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	87	541	502
Ghana	245	290	124	110	20	24	3	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	392	434	2,885	3,146
Nigeria	408	492	75	78	12	8	11	12	26	28	-	-	-	-	532	618	3,450	3,695
Sierra Leone	161	176	12	9	10	7	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	184	193	1,182	1,133
Kenya	171	199	40	28	5	5	9	1	32	37	2	-	-	-	259	270	1,909	1,812
Tanzania	47	65	21	32	-	7	9	2	22	21	-	-	-	-	99	127	855	813
Uganda	234	263	37	31	4	3	6	5	34	33	-	-	-	-	315	335	2,309	2,204
General - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	49	54	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	54	373	383
Botswana	16	21	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	21	59	122
Lesotho	51	39	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	47	345	345
Swaziland	38	38	-	-	5	2	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	43	44	331	274
Malawi	140	167	17	9	5	6	1	1	8	7	-	-	-	-	171	192	1,313	1,466
Rhodesia	133	164	26	18	7	6	2	2	7	7	-	-	-	-	164	184	1,360	1,561
Zambia	105	95	11	10	7	11	11	9	19	22	-	-	-	-	153	147	973	1,063
Mauritius	54	97	12	8	5	6	7	7	44	53	4	-	-	-	119	181	1,065	1,352
St. Helena	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	52	60
Seychelles	52	68	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	73	381	444
<u>Total Africa</u>	1,971	2,309	392	347	77	91	55	42	194	209	6	(18)	-	-	2,695	3,016	19,424	20,375

STATEMENT XIX - continued
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY
By country of origin of student and donor country

Supplying country	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		India		Pakistan		Other countries		Total	
	1970		1970		1970		1970		1970		1970		1970		1970	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
<u>Asia</u>																
Brunei	10	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10
Ceylon	203	306	31	26	27	26	14	10	37	38	4	(1)	-	-	316	408
Hong Kong	75	105	9	4	5	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	115
India	428	732	58	62	18	15	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	504	814
Pakistan	527	618	75	83	60	62	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	670	772
Malaysia	179	269	178	146	475	450	193	147	53	63	-	-	12	1,101	1,087	
Singapore	149	173	88	88	128	147	53	43	21	27	-	-	-	439	478	
<u>Total Asia</u>	1,571	2,212	440	410	713	705	268	215	111	128	4	(1)	23	3,130	3,684	26,390
<u>Oceania</u>																
Fiji	70	82	-	2	12	13	-	7	23	32	-	-	-	105	136	648
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	10	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	46
New Hebrides	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	48
Solomon Is.	15	16	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	15	20	59
Tonga	9	11	-	1	8	21	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	17	43	139
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	3	7	47	81	-	-	-	-	-	50	88	394
Other Pacific Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	536
Papua & New Guinea	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
<u>Total Oceania</u>	115	134	-	5	23	42	119	102	23	32	-	-	-	280	315	2,196
<u>Grand Total</u>	4,319	5,347	1,269	1,032	821	846	442	361	354	400	10	(19)	23	7,238	8,018	55,878

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY

By Region, Programme and Subject

Number of persons and man-months financed in 1969

Region	Programme	Supplying country	Undergraduate and post-graduate education											Total		
			Humanities	Education	Fine arts	Law	Social sciences	Economics and related subjects	Natural sciences	Engi-neering/sciences	Medical sciences	Agri-culture	Other	Number	Man-months	
																Number	Man-months
America	Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Caribbean T.A. Other	Britain	3	199	1	1	2	6	4	10	14	3	-	243	1,246	
		Canada	8	10	1	-	9	3	7	8	3	3	-	49	501	
		Australia	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	8	65	
		India	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	22	
		Britain	1	11	5	11	69	44	24	24	16	13	5	201	1,259	
		Canada	29	26	9	37	40	47	17	16	1	1	-	383	3,143	
India	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	14	-	-	23	241		
Europe	Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Britain	1	102	-	-	3	-	4	9	6	2	-	127	754	
		Canada	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	36	
		Britain	1	7	6	1	1	3	-	18	15	16	1	9	39	
		Canada	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	73	470	
Africa	SCAAP Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Britain	-	75	45	71	239	162	6	186	222	161	9	1,176	8,008	
		Canada	10	29	2	2	33	20	27	74	71	52	6	319	2,782	
		New Zealand	7	1	4	2	-	5	14	14	5	4	-	55	479	
		Australia	3	1 ^b	4	2	-	7	17	14	14	15	-	51	460	
		Britain	39	483	3	13	17	17	33	52	33	52	10	718	4,004	
		Canada	19	3	3	-	6	3	8	12	8	14	-	73	770	
		India	5	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	11	122	
		Australia	2	11	-	1	-	1	2	4	5	-	1	-	26	246
		Britain	4	38	2	4	1	5	7	2	5	6	3	-	31	228
		India	19	2	6	2	1	18	9	9	18	87	4	17	183	2,027
		Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	56
		Asia	Colombo Plan Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Britain	7	45	31	13	125	58	92	209	128	103	21	825	5,912
Canada	44			30	2	5	16	21	50	50	73	76	53	322	3,173	
New Zealand	52			85	16	16	3	27	13	30	93	20	20	268	2,715	
Singapore	-			227	6	2	2	1	2	133	194	72	96	684	6,964	
Canada	6			4	-	-	4	13	4	89	64	119	12	12	144	144
Australia	2			4	-	1	2	4	32	3	38	3	16	-	585	3,874
India	6			2	-	1	2	1	5	5	10	2	2	2	29	253
Britain	6			62	7	7	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	3	89	439
Britain	-			2	-	1	18	23	4	4	9	4	9	1	72	344
Canada	-			-	-	-	1	1	1	2	11	84	1	1	103	1,150
India	3			1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	32
Singapore	-			3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	64
Oceania	Commonwealth Education Co-operation British Council Other	Britain	-	49	-	-	1	1	1	7	5	1	-	52	240	
		Australia	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	72	21	236	
		New Zealand	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	6	720	
		India	-	3	8	4	20	5	-	-	4	6	-	3	60	
		Britain	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	
		Australia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	1	2	60	237
India	8	18 ^a	-	2	-	-	4	4	-	11	-	-	17	178		
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	510		
All regions and programmes		Britain	95	1,321	115	121	524	338	259	575	592	342	37	4,319	27,377	
		Canada	79	94	20	4	115	94	151	207	172	154	1	1,269	11,689	
		New Zealand	59	49	20	6	16	22	48	74	36	26	73	442	4,424	
		Australia	61	101	20	8	5	34	150	116	96	116	4	821	8,226	
		India	34	3	7	2	3	19	16	36	207	116	21	354	3,866	
		Pakistan	-	1	-	2	3	3	-	-	6	-	-	10	88	
		Singapore	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	208	

^a All secondary education.

^b Secondary education.

^c Includes 25 in secondary education.

STATEMENT XX - continued
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - STUDENTS FINANCED BILATERALLY

Number of persons and man-months financed in 1970

By Region, Programme and Subject

Region	Programme	Supplying country	Undergraduate and Post-graduate education											Total	
			Humanities	Education	Fine arts	Law	Social sciences	Economics and related subjects	Natural sciences	Engineering	Medical sciences	Agriculture	Other	Number	Man-months
America	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	3	194	2	2	5	4	13	15	2	242	1,192		
		Canada	10	4	-	3	2	6	3	2	3	35	173		
		Australia	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	7	72		
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22		
		India	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	36		
		Britain	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	28	87		
		British Council	1	10	4	9	47	26	14	25	14	5	189	1,396	
		Caribbean T.A.	25	35	9	22	44	13	18	32	18	-	224	1,882	
		Canada	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	10	
		Other	4	1	-	-	-	2	17	2	2	-	26	310	
Europe	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	1	102	-	3	1	5	10	8	1	131	737		
		Canada	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	33		
		Australia	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1		
		British Council	1	9	2	9	5	2	14	2	2	37	135		
		Other	1	2	4	1	2	1	12	1	14	63	482		
		Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15		
		Africa	SCAAP	Britain	5	76	53	70	147	7	18	228	13	1,200	8,006
				Canada	4	33	1	3	19	2	49	60	1	290	2,938
				Australia	2	5	5	1	5	2	17	12	2	52	526
				New Zealand	1	3	1	1	1	1	7	2	4	35	394
India	(6)			-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	10	98		
Pakistan	42			49	2	11	13	51	13	32	13	721	4,082		
Britain	10			4	-	3	3	7	7	11	7	57	275		
Canada	-			22	-	1	4	4	1	4	6	39	378		
Australia	-			1	-	1	4	2	2	2	6	7	84		
New Zealand	2			3	-	-	5	1	1	1	3	23	171		
Asia	British Council	India	8	34	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	388	1,272		
		Pakistan	24	-	5	3	18	2	10	96	6	176	1,980		
		Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-		
		Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	(44)		
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Asia	Colombo Plan	Britain	5	43	33	13	56	99	221	131	99	864	6,014		
		Canada	6	22	3	8	21	40	80	74	51	295	2,510		
		New Zealand	19	33	3	3	15	30	9	33	30	209	2,262		
		Australia	60	104	10	4	17	133	78	183	87	679	6,343		
		Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Britain	30	29	4	1	14	9	9	66	17	13	125		
		Canada	3	1	1	20	7	4	139	41	12	608	3,868		
		Australia	1	1	-	1	1	4	5	8	7	26	492		
		New Zealand	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	3	6	229		
		India	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	72	62		
Oceania	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	5	63	7	-	1	1	2	1	2	6	62		
		Canada	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Australia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		New Zealand	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		India	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Britain	5	63	7	-	1	1	3	2	1	6	62		
		Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
All regions and programmes	Commonwealth Education Co-operation	Britain	99	1,313	122	110	529	275	589	595	343	5,347	30,630		
		Canada	61	100	13	4	70	132	242	150	147	1,032	8,330		
		New Zealand	31	49	2	8	25	26	39	32	39	361	3,995		
		Australia	71	139	15	8	5	103	210	144	124	846	7,988		
		India	37	6	7	3	9	25	15	37	23	400	4,317		
		Pakistan	(6)	(1)	-	2	2	2	6	(3)	3	(19)	(179)		
		Singapore	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	13	125	
		Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

a. All secondary education.

b. Includes 56 in secondary education.

c. Includes 1 in secondary education.

STATEMENT XXI
VOLUNTEERS

Number financed in year

Receiving country	Education						Other than education						Total										
	Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Britain		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		
	1969-70	1970-71	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969-70	1970-71	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969-70	1970-71	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	
Brunei	8																						
Ceylon	19	27																					
Hong Kong	17	9																					
India	65	57	10		1																		
Malaysia	19	24	16		25																		
Pakistan	32	30																					
Singapore	21	14																					
Dotswana	31	26	10		2																		
Gambia	6	8																					
Ghana	93	64	139																				
Kenya	105	75	44																				
Lesotho	17	14																					
Malawi	66	60	27																				
Nigeria	182	200	90																				
Rhodesia																							
Sierra Leone	52	33																					
Swaziland	14	26																					
Tanzania	51	21	108																				
Uganda	73	66	13																				
Kenya-Uganda-Tanzania																							
Zambia	28	30	82																				
Mauritius		1																					
St. Helena	5	6																					
Seychelles	2	5																					
Antigua	8																						
Barbados	3		15																				
Cayman Is.																							
Guyana	21	9																					
Br. Honduras	20	29																					
Jamaica	38	31	62																				
Montserrat	2	2																					
St. Vincent	5	4																					
St. Kitts	7	11																					
St. Lucia	7	9																					
Trinidad & Tobago	7	7	13																				
Turks & Caicos	7	11																					
Virgin Is.	2	2																					
Dominica	6	3																					
Grenada	5	10																					
Falkland Is.	3	3																					
Gen. - W. Indies	4	2																					
Fiji	4	2																					
Gilbert & Ellice Is	4	5																					
New Hebrides	5	5																					
Western Samoa																							
Other Pacific Is.																							
Solomon Is.	14	17																					
Tonga																							
Papua-New Guinea	79	114																					
Malta	3	1																					
Cyprus																							
Total number	1,156	1,079	697	738	97	92	74	83	561	613		294	51	34	25	35	1,717	1,692	1,032	148	126	99	118
man-months	10,756				532 ^b		905		5,070				139 ^b			205	15,826	16,543	8,380	671 ^b	1,071	1,100	1,306

^a Includes Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent.

^b Incomplete figures.

APPENDIX II

Economic developments in developing countries in 1970

(prepared August 1971)

During 1970 there was a marked and widespread slowdown in economic activity affecting both developed and developing regions, industry and agriculture. The effects of the slowdown were most apparent in the United States whose decline in industrial production had repercussions on the rest of the world economy.

The search for effective anti-inflationary policies dominated the economies of most developed countries. Between 1969 and 1970 consumer prices rose by more than twice the decade average in many developed countries, with only very slight intercountry differences. Some of this inflation was inevitably reflected in world trade prices and the cost of developed countries' imports rose by 15% in 1970, although in quantum terms the increase was only 8%, i.e. slightly above the decade average.

The performance of developing countries in 1970, with gains comparable to the decade average, was barely satisfactory as the rates of growth of 1969 were not repeated.

The drop in the rate of growth of agricultural production in 1970 was particularly noticeable after the large increase of the previous year. At 2.5%, agricultural growth did, however, keep up with population increases. In the industrial sector, growth compared favourably with the average rates for the decade as a whole, but was appreciably lower than the level reached in 1969.

The developing countries in 1970 shared in the growth of world trade, although to a lesser extent than the developed countries. In value terms, developing countries' trade rose by about 11%, slightly more than in 1969, but in volume, because of unusually steep price rises, the rate of increase was slightly below that of 1969.

PRODUCTION

The overall growth of production in developing countries tended to slow down in 1970 from the high rate achieved in 1969. It is probable that the combined G.D.P. of the developing countries after increasing by over 6% between 1968 and 1969 rose by a little over 5% between 1969 and 1970. This leaves the growth rate fractionally above the 1960-1969 average and in line with the target of the First U.N. Development Decade. Furthermore, the growth rate compares favourably with the rate of increase of world production which dropped sharply to below 4% in 1970 from an average of 5.5% a year in 1960's, mainly due to poor performance in developed market economies whose combined rate of growth dropped to about half the average of what was achieved between 1960 and 1969. The deceleration in growth rates occurred in all developing regions. In Africa, performance of agriculture was poor and there was also a decline in the rate of increase in the

output of mineral based economies. In Asia and Latin America, there was a slowing down of economic activity in a number of major countries. (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico, in Latin America and India, Pakistan and the Philippines in Asia).

In line with the developing countries as a whole, Commonwealth developing countries showed a slowdown in their growth rates, but from the preliminary data available, it appears that their performance was on the whole poorer than developing countries as a group.

TABLE 1 : WORLD PRODUCTION : ANNUAL GROWTH RATES BY COUNTRY GROUPS 1960 - 1970

Item and Country Group	Percentage	Change from Pre-	
	Average	ceeding Year	
	1960-1968	1969	1970
<u>Gross Domestic Product</u>			
World	5.6	5.1	3.8
Developed Market Economies	5.3	4.9	2.6
Centrally Planned Economies	6.8	5.2	7.7
Developing Countries	4.9	6.0	5.0
Latin America	4.9	6.3	6.0
Africa	4.3	4.0	4.0
West Asia	7.6	9.8	8.0
South and South East Asia	4.6	6.0	5.0
<u>Agricultural Production</u>			
World	2.5	0.8	2.7
Developed Market Economies	2.1	-	-
Centrally planned Economies	3.1	2.5	5.7
Developing Countries	2.5	4.4	2.5
Latin America	3.2	1.8	3.5
Africa	1.9	4.6	-
West Asia	5.5	2.4	1.6
South and South East Asia	2.5	6.1	3.3
<u>Industrial Production</u>			
World	6.6	7.2	4.5
Developed Market Economies	5.7	7.1	2.4
Centrally Planned Economies	8.5	7.2	8.2
Developing Countries	6.9	8.7	6.3
Latin America	5.8	6.5	4.4
Asia	7.3	9.2	8.5

Source: Review of Salient Features of the World Economy ECOSOC Doc. E/5036

Agriculture

Whereas 1969 was a year of exceptional agricultural expansion for developing countries mainly due to recovery in South and South East Asia, the growth rate in 1970 reverted to just about the decade average of about 2.5% per annum.

The deceleration in South and South East Asia was mainly due to reduced output in Cambodia, Korea and Pakistan but the high rate of growth was maintained in India and Malaysia. Agricultural production in Africa stagnated. In most West African countries poor cereal and ground-nut crops brought down output, while bad weather reduced output of maize in Zambia and Malawi. The Latin American countries regained the decade average in 1970 but, in Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana output was smaller, reflecting reduced sugar and coffee harvests.

Food production in the developing countries increased by 5% between 1969-1970, well above the average rate of growth for the decade. While the sharpest gains occurred in Latin America, the expansion in South and South East Asia at over 4% was well above the long term rate of growth. In Africa results were poor with Zambia, Malawi and to a lesser extent Uganda showing a decline from the trend growth (Annex Table A). The material improvement was mainly due to favourable weather at critical times in the cycle of major crops but technical advances also contributed, in particular new cereal varieties have made their biggest impact in Asian developing countries including India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Government policies in regard to tenure, availability of credit and the dissemination of information also played a significant part in some areas.

Industrial Production

After reaching a high figure of 9% in 1969, the rate of increase of industrial production fell to just over 6% in 1970. While among the Asian countries the reduction was only fractional, the rate of increase fell to just over 4% in Latin America. Mining production which rose at an average of 8% during the decade grew at just less than 9% in 1970. But the rate of growth of the manufacturing production declined from over 9% in 1969 to 5% in 1970, with processed food production declining from 7% to 5%, textiles from 8% to 7%, paper from 8% to 5%, chemicals from 9% to less than 8%, non-metallic minerals from 10% to 7% and base metals from 14% to 2%, the sharpest fall of all. (Annex Table B).

Because of the lack of data, it is not possible to make any statement of general validity on the industrial performance of Commonwealth developing countries, but it appears that Uganda and Ceylon continued to expand their mining production, while manufacturing in Kenya expanded rapidly in 1970 though at a lower rate than in 1969.

TRADE

1970 was a favourable year for world trade but, although the total merchandise trade of the developing countries continued to increase rapidly, their share in world trade declined further. Both exports and imports of developed market economies continued to grow faster than those of the developing countries. On the whole, most of the Commonwealth developing countries experienced the same trend as developing countries as a group, showing rapid increase in both their exports and imports.

TABLE 2 : FOREIGN TRADE IN 1970 AND THE RATE OF INCREASE

	F.o.b. value in 1970 U.S. \$ million	Percentage change from previous year		
		1968	1969	1970
<u>Exports from:</u>				
Developed Market Economies	224,700	12.3	15.2	16.3
Centrally Planned Economies	32,990	8.3	10.3	10.9
Developing Countries	54,160	10.2	11.7	9.1
To Developed Market Economies	40,230	11.5	10.7	10.9
To Centrally Planned Economies	2,780	2.8	16.1	6.9
To Developing Countries	10,580	8.0	13.4	3.1
<u>Exports to:</u>				
Developed Market Economies	220,240	12.5	15.2	15.2
Centrally Planned Economies	31,220	8.7	9.4	12.3
Developing Countries	57,700	10.0	11.6	11.7
To Developed Market Economies	42,840	11.3	11.2	14.4
To Centrally Planned Economies	4,320	3.6	11.9	9.1
To Developing Countries	10,580	8.0	13.4	3.1

Source: Based on the U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Exports

While the exports of developing countries rose by 9% in 1970, somewhat lower than in 1969, the exports between developing countries themselves - after a vigorous growth in the period 1967 - 1969, rose by a mere 3% in 1970. This deceleration was common to all developing regions except for Africa which experienced faster growth in its exports to the developing countries as a whole, with a marked expansion in trade with Latin America. Exports of Asian developing countries to other developing countries were virtually stagnant but those to developed countries rose faster than in 1969. All developing regions showed a slow-down in growth or reduction in exports to centrally planned economies. The major part of the increase in export earnings of the developing countries as a whole arose from an increase in the volume of exports, except for Latin America where increased export prices accounted for the larger part of the increase in value (Annex Tables C and D).

Commonwealth developing countries as a whole improved their export positions in value terms, mainly due to improvements in the exports of their major products. Ghana's exports rose by 22% in 1970 mainly due to a substantial rise in cocoa shipments. Nigerian exports rose by 37%, almost entirely due to exports of petroleum and petroleum products. Malawi's exports showed a moderate increase of 10% as a result of small rises in tea and tobacco. Jamaican exports rose by 18%, but those from Trinidad and Tobago were stagnant. Indian exports rose by 5% but those of Pakistan were stagnant. Zambia's exports, heavily dependent on copper, suffered a severe blow in

1970 (exports fell in value terms by 10%), both due to a decline in copper prices and a decline in production.

TABLE 3 : INDICES OF THE VALUE OF EXPORTS : 1963 = 100

	F.o.b. value in U.S. \$ thousand million 1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
World ^a	278.7	140	157	178	206
Developed Countries	223.9	144	161	187	215
Developing Countries	54.8	127	140	157	174
Latin America	14.8	120	125	136	152
Africa	12.4	135	156	182	198
West Asia	10.4	150	165	177	197
South and S.E. Asia	14.6	118	132	152	173

^a Excludes the trade of Albania, Bulgaria, mainland China, Czechoslovakia, German Dem. Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Korea (Dem. People's Rep.), Dem. Rep. of Vietnam, Poland, Rumania, U.S.S.R.

Source: Based on the U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, July 1970.

Imports

Imports of the developing countries grew at about the same rate as in 1969. While Latin America and African imports grew much faster than in 1969, West Asian imports recorded a much slower growth. For the developing countries, about two-thirds of the increase in imports can be attributed to the increased quantities imported, the rest is due to higher import prices. For Africa, however, more than half the increase in the value of imports was due to higher prices.

Imports of Commonwealth developing countries on the whole continued to rise. For Nigeria (55%), Ghana (19%) and Trinidad and Tobago (11%), this was mainly due to imports of manufactures and capital goods, but for Malawi (15%) and Pakistan (4%), this was because of higher food imports.

TABLE 4 : INDICES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS (c.i.f.) : 1963 = 100

	Value in 1970 U.S. \$ Thousand Million	1967	1968	1969	1970
World ^a	292.0	140	156	178	203
Developed Countries	236.1	145	160	184	214
Developing Countries	55.9	130	141	153	171
Latin America	15.0	128	138	152	173
Africa	10.7	122	129	138	158
West Asia	7.0	142	160	182	194
South and S.E. Asia	18.6	131	138	152	167

^a Excludes the trade of Albania, Bulgaria, mainland China, Czechoslovakia, German Dem. Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Korea (Dem. People's Rep.), Dem. Rep. of Vietnam, Poland, Rumania, U.S.S.R.

Source: Based on the U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, July, 1970.

Terms of Trade

For the developing countries as a group the net effect of the changes in import and export prices was a 2% worsening in the terms of trade. But in Latin America the rise in export prices was well above that in import prices, and the terms of trade improved by an average of 2.5% to a figure about 10% more favourable than that obtaining at the beginning of the 1960's. In South and South East Asia the price changes were more or less offsetting, leaving the average terms of trade unchanged at a level more or less equivalent to that of 1961. For Africa the rise in import prices was twice the rise in export prices and there was a 3% deterioration in the region's average term of trade, bringing the ratio in line with that at the beginning of the decade. This showed an unusual overall stability in the price ratio at which developing countries' exports and imports exchanged. The 1970 average was virtually the same as that of 1961 and within 2% of the lowest (1962) or the highest (1969).

THE STATE OF THE ECONOMIC BALANCE

In 1970, inflationary pressures in developed countries spread and intensified, but this did not affect developing countries on the whole where price increases did not differ significantly from those of the earlier part of the decade. Furthermore, the external balance of developing countries continued to be favourable in 1970 with demand for their exports fairly buoyant. Dramatic short-term capital movements between developed countries did not have any major effect on the developing countries. However, increased debt commitments of many countries may affect their future external balance positions.

Internal Balance

In general, price increases in developing countries during 1970 were comparable to those of the previous year and to the increases which occurred in the developed countries in 1969-70. However, aggregate figures conceal the wide variations experienced by individual countries. While most regions were favoured by good harvests and easier food prices, some areas, notably West and Central Africa, suffered poor crops, and food shortages had to be met by increased imports.

The fact that, in 1970, the proportion of developing countries which experienced consumer price rises in excess of 5% was unchanged, indicates that inflationary pressures were not significantly stronger than normal, but an unusually large part of that inflation was imported, particularly in Africa, where the unit value of imports rose by some 7%. This is a disturbing situation for those countries which have successfully made efforts to curb domestic inflation. Imported inflation has the drawback that it can only be cured at source.

To some extent, the rate of inflation was strengthened by changes in the money supply which, in slightly more than half of the seventy developing countries for which data are available, expanded by 10%. This, with the 5% increase in production, follows the pattern of recent years. The proportion of countries where the money supply increased by more than 20% was slightly higher than normal, but, on the other hand, more countries showed a decelerating rate of increase.

In brief, about one-fifth of the developing countries displayed disturbingly rapid price increases in 1970. Of these, half were continuing an earlier trend.

These general observations are borne out by the experience of the Commonwealth. Of the eighteen countries for which data are available, ten showed only moderate price increases and two - Singapore and Mauritius - showed a reduction in consumer prices. Ghana experienced a decelerating rate of inflation as a result of improved production and favourable export prices which permitted an easing of export restrictions. In India, rising costs and shortages of steel, cotton and oilseeds strengthened inflationary pressures and in Nigeria, a shortage of foodstuffs contributed to the consumer price rise of 13%. (Annex Table E).

External Balance and Liquidity

It appears from the preliminary data available that in 1970 developing countries as a group were able to finance their imports almost entirely from their exports. But this conceals the fact that petroleum exporting countries registered a trade surplus almost equal to the trade deficit of other developing countries. This contrast between petroleum exporting countries and the rest was observable in the regions concerned. In Latin America, a surplus in Venezuela offset the deficit in the rest of the region, while in Africa the large surplus of petroleum exporting countries was the main component of the region's active balance of \$ 1.8 million. The West Asian trade surplus of \$ 2.9 billion represents an active balance of \$ 4.2 billion of the petroleum exporting countries and the passive balance of \$ 1.3 billion of the rest of the region. In South and South East Asia which earn very little from petroleum exports, the 1970 deficit of about \$ 3.4 billion was rather less than that of the two previous years. In the Commonwealth, out of the eleven countries for which data are available, nine either increased their trade deficits or reduced their trade surpluses. Those countries such as India and Ceylon which registered a reduction in deficits did so mainly because of a reduction in their imports. (Annex Table F).

TABLE 5 : BALANCE OF TRADE AND CHANGES IN LIQUIDITY

	U.S. \$ million		
	1968	1969	1970
<u>Developing Countries</u>			
Balance of Trade <u>a</u>	-1516	- 290	- 128
Net Change in Reserves <u>b</u>	1058	1425	2563
Net Change in Other Than Balance of Payments Items	2574	1715	2691
<u>Developing Countries Excluding Selected Petroleum Countries <u>c</u></u>			
Balance of Trade <u>a</u>	-7057	- 6362	- 6855
Net Change in Reserves <u>b</u>	839	1114	1821
Net Change in Other Balance of Payments Items	7896	7476	8676

a Exports f.o.b. minus imports c.i.f.

b Gold, convertible foreign exchange and reserve position in I.M.F.

c Countries excluded: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Source: Some salient features of the World Economy ECOSOC Doc.E/5036.

Developing countries as a group increased their international liquidity by about \$ 2.6 billion in the course of 1970 (\$ 2.1 billion of Special Drawing Rights are excluded). This almost doubled over the decade increasing faster than either total production or total imports, thus increasing the reserve-import ratio even further. These increases obtained in each of the regions with a marked increase in the reserve position of Africa and Latin America, both of which also saw a pronounced improvement in their reserve-import ratios.

TABLE 6 : RESERVES AS A PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	
				Excluding SDR's	Including SDR's
World	36.74	34.21	30.38	30.42	31.60
Developed Countries	38.17	35.00	30.11	29.94	31.02
Developing Countries	31.25	31.08	30.56	31.97	33.55

In Commonwealth developing countries Ghana, Nigeria and Pakistan reserves were lower in 1970 than at the beginning of the decade at 18%, 52% and 63% respectively of the 1960 level. These countries also suffered a pronounced drop in their reserve-import ratio during the decade. Malaysia, Kenya and Zambia improved their reserves dramatically, at 206%, 425% and 257% of the 1960 level, and their reserve-import ratio rose markedly, particularly for Zambia which stood at 1.05 in 1970 (Annex Table G).

Developing countries as a group used \$ 371.2 million of SDR's i.e. 44% of their SDR allocations (Annex Table H). Of all the regions the greatest use was made by Asian countries with India and Pakistan using more than 60% of their allocations. Some countries such as Guyana, Ceylon, Ghana, Lesotho and Swaziland used up all their SDR allocations while others such as Jamaica, Gambia, Malawi, Uganda and Botswana made no use at all. Malaysia, Kenya and Zambia actually increased their holdings of SDR's.

One consequence of the improvement in the external balance position of developing countries was the flow of resources into the International Monetary Fund from developing countries which increased from \$ 74 million in 1969 to \$ 335 million in 1970. While gross drawings from the Fund were further reduced in 1970, repayment of earlier advances were substantially higher. Only the West Asian region increased its indebtedness to the Fund, but the African region increased its drawings in 1970 and consequently net payments to the Fund declined.

OUTLOOK FOR 1971

The latest O.E.C.D. forecasts suggest a gradual acceleration in growth of output in the developed countries whose combined potential G.N.P. growth should approach 5½% by the end of 1971. However, in most countries, the acceleration of output growth depends on rapid increases in demand for private consumption and so far only limited support has come from private productive investment. Despite the intensification of inflation in the United States and United Kingdom, both Governments are inclined towards a policy of expansion, but recent changes in U.S. policy, in particular the

imposition of the 10% import surcharge are likely to reduce the expected increase in world trade below what it might otherwise have been. However, many primary commodities would not be affected by the surcharge as they are imported into the U.S. under U.S. quota arrangements, but at present it does not appear that manufactured goods from developing countries will be exempt.

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research (N.I.E.S.R.) earlier this year estimated that the developing countries would have a substantial share in any increase in world trade in 1971 although their total share in world trade might continue to decline. Primary commodity prices are expected to rise by over 3% by the end of the year so that the export earnings of the developing countries should rise, possibly enabling the developing countries to achieve the 6% per annum growth target set for the Second Development Decade. Production forecasts for the developing countries are however unreliable because of the heavy dependence on the performance of the agricultural sector which is subject to the vagaries of weather and disease. However, as a result of continuing technical advances and improved cereal varieties progress in the agricultural sector should be maintained and should make a considerable contribution to economic growth, particularly in Asia. Furthermore, the increasing government awareness of the possibility of food shortage crises has resulted in more emphasis being laid on agriculture in national development plans, especially with regard to the provision of credit and extension services.

Annex I

Commodity situation and outlook

The main characteristics of overall commodity price trends in 1970, as they affected the trade of the developing countries, were a further strengthening of foodstuffs prices, a downward trend in those of agricultural raw materials from April onwards, and a decline in the price of non-ferrous metals following a slight increase in the first quarter of the year.

Export Price Indices of the Developing countries.

1963 = 100

	1968	1969	1970	1969		1970		1971		
				III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Primary commodities	100	104	107	104	107	106	107	107	107	107
Food	102	108	116	107	114	113	116	119	117	114
Agricultural										
Non-Food	94	101	98	101	101	99	98	95	97	95
Minerals	102	103	104	102	103	104	104	104	104	108
Non-Ferrous Base Metals	165	187	191	195	203	211	205	181	166	166

Source: U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics June, 1971.

According to the calculations of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, the price indices of the developing countries' primary exports rose slightly in the first half of 1970 and then dropped off, but on average they were 4% higher than in 1969.

As shown in the following table, the prices of the major foodstuffs, with the exception of rice and cocoa, rose during the year by approximately 11%. Notable gains were made in vegetable oils and oilseeds, tea, sugar, bananas and - the most spectacular - coffee, which rose by 30%. On the other hand, agricultural raw materials, with the exception of cotton, declined by 9% on average. During 1970, many developed countries, including the United States, which is the world's largest single raw materials consumer, experienced strikes and a slowdown in their industrial activity. This was the main cause of the decline in prices of raw materials and metals, but a contributory factor was the generally high level of interest rates in developed countries which dissuaded manufacturers from accumulating or holding stocks. The situation was aggravated by the fact that the high prices of 1969 had stimulated overproduction of some commodities.

During the year, the prices of the main non-ferrous metals with the exception of aluminium, tended downwards although only copper, with a fall of 4%, was lower than in 1969.

Export Price Indices of Primary Commodities
1967 to First Quarter of 1971

Commodity group	Index 1963 = 100				Index Corresponding Quarter of Previous Year = 100	
	1967	1968	1969	1970	First Quarter	
					1970	1971
<u>Food</u>		102	106	111	105	104
<u>Cereals</u>		102	102	99	94	109
Wheat	103	97	94	90	90	111
Rice	125	137	130	115	89	99
Maize	99	98	97	110	108	115
Coffee	112	112	118	153	133	96
Tea	104	91	88	98	112	99
Cocoa	110	129	172	124	75	91
Sugar	55	56	66	70	102	117
<u>Agricultural Non-Food</u>		96	101	100	101	99
<u>Fats, Oils, Oilseeds</u>		100	101	109	106	106
Copra		121	106	121	115	97
Coconut Oil		142	119	137	118	93
Groundnuts	103	86	105	110	98	119
Groundnut Oil	102	100	110	118	101	109
Palm Kernels	103	111	98	94	95	102
Palm Kernel Oil	127	110	95	104	105	101
Palm Oil		90	79	78	100	100
Linseed Oil		111	112	107	93	99
Linseed		105	101	94	90	101
Soya Beans	105	100	97	107	101	111
Soya Bean Oil	109	100	100	100	100	100
Cotton Seed Oil		120	118	118	100	100
<u>Textile Fibres</u>						
Cotton	100	103	97	103	104	102
Jute	116	112	121	112	87	97
Sisal	49	46	45	41	93	93
Rubber	75	73	99	82	101	79
<u>Minerals</u>		102	104	109	104	105
Iron Ore	95	94	93	98	103	101
Copper Ore	169	181	220	215	130	66
Tin Ore	132	125	137	144	114	93
Bauxite		110	126	145	111	118
Petroleum	100	100	100	100	100	106
<u>Non-Ferrous Base Metals</u>		150	168	175	121	84
Copper	166	180	205	207	127	75
Tin	132	124	137	145	116	92
<u>All Primary Commodities</u>	101	100	104	107	103	103

In general it seems likely that there will be some recovery in world import demand for primary commodities in 1971, particularly for non-food products. However, because of time lags, the effect on export earnings may not become apparent until late in the year. There will be, moreover, some variation in the situation between commodities depending on the balance between supply and demand for individual products.

A review of the situation and outlook for selected primary commodities produced in the Commonwealth is contained in the following sections.

Agricultural Food Products

Rice:

There have been as yet no improvements in the conditions which led to a downturn in rice prices in early 1968 and rice prices remained depressed throughout 1970. As world paddy production in the 1969/70 season reached record levels, quantities available for export increased considerably but at the same time, record crops in India, Ceylon and South Korea reduced demand from these traditional importers and on balance, rice exports showed no increase in 1970. Furthermore, Japan, traditionally a net rice importer, became a net exporter. Significant changes in the situation are unlikely in the near future. Although exporting countries are now restricting production, improved varieties and better methods of cultivation result in higher crop yields.

Sugar:

During 1970, for the second successive year, the International Sugar Agreement operated with export quotas at 90% basic tonnage. World production of sugar in the 1969/70 season reached 73 million metric tons, an increase of 5 million over the previous year. Notable gains were made in India and Pakistan. Consumption continues to rise annually by about 3.5%, mainly in Asia.

The price of sugar on the free market rose consistently through the year and in December 1970 reached its highest level since 1964. On average, 1970 prices were 15% higher than those of 1969. With the price rise continuing into the early months of this year and with prospects of a tighter demand/supply position developing, export quotas for 1971 were set at 100% under the Agreement for the first time.

Bananas:

As a result of the 1969 hurricane damage to the Central American banana crop, the world supply situation in early 1970 was tight and prices rose, but towards the end of the year the supply situation eased and world trade in bananas for 1970 increased by 1%.

Coffee:

During the 1969-70 season, the prices for all four types of coffee specified by the International Coffee Authority remained high, occasionally exceeding the I.C.A. ceilings. The strength of prices resulted from the unfavourable outlook in Brazil where frost, drought and leaf-rust disease were expected to reduce the harvest. It was this expectation of

reduced production which kept prices up when the 1970/71 season opened in October 1970. Export quotas were raised to 54 million bags with 4 million bags in reserve, but by February 1971 prices were falling and the quotas were reduced. By April, however, prices had recovered. Estimates suggest that total world production for the current season will be low - 57.9 million bags, although in East Africa the crop is expected to increase as a result of improvements in the control of coffee berry disease.

Tea:

The consistent downward price trend which has characterised world tea markets during the last decade, was halted in 1970, largely as a result of the decision to remove from the world market 90 million pounds of black tea and to restrict exports. Although there was some improvement, prices were still below 1967 levels.

During 1970, production gains were recorded in North and South India and prices for the top Indian grades were strong. Poor weather reduced output in Ceylon but high levels of production were maintained in Uganda, Tanzania and Malawi and output rose significantly in Kenya.

Tea sales at the London Auctions dropped in volume, but U.K. stockbuilding and increased demand from the Middle East pushed prices up on average to 12% more than in 1969.

The widening gap between tea production and consumption is the most pressing problem for the future and the need for limitations on new plantations is becoming apparent. New campaigns to promote consumption are necessary although, for the present, the high coffee prices will have some favourable effect on the tea market. Any major increases in consumption must, however, come from the producing countries themselves. India, for instance, with its large population could make a considerable impact on the market by increasing per capita consumption by even a very small amount.

Cocoa:

Throughout 1970, cocoa prices, influenced by crop scares and reports of changed sales policies in producer countries, fluctuated between new lows and new highs.

Production in 1970 reached 1,416,000 tons, an increase of approximately 200,000 tons over 1969, African production in particular rose. World consumption of cocoa fell in 1970 and for the first time in five years, production exceeded consumption. As a result, after four successive annual price increases, cocoa prices fell by 25% in 1970.

In April 1971, the Statistical Committee of the F.A.O. study group on cocoa predicted that the increase in production in 1971 would be proportionately smaller than the expected recovery of consumption, but nevertheless, a small cocoa surplus is expected in 1971.

Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds:

World production of vegetable oils and oilseeds in 1970 is estimated at 23.5 million tons, i.e. a rise of 5% over 1969. The coincidence of strong demand for edible oils from importing countries and a tight supply situation pushed prices up. Price increases for the main vegetable oils

ranged from 9% for coconut oil to 55% for sunflower oil; copra increased by 10%, soya bean oil by 46% and palm oil exceeded its 1969 price by 44% at its highest price since 1956. Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil rose by 11% and 14% respectively as West African production declined. Although groundnut production in India increased, most of the additional crop was consumed domestically.

Commonwealth vegetable oil production improved to 4.4 million tons. Malaysian exports increased with growth in palm oil output. Nigerian palm oil production rose but most of the increase was absorbed by the domestic market.

In the first four months of 1971, prices of all the major oilseeds levelled off, reflecting the expectation that, although demand would remain high, the supply situation would improve later in the year.

Agricultural Raw Materials

Cotton:

World cotton production in 1969/70 at 51.5 million bales (480 lbs.) was 4% down on 1968/69 and only a slight improvement is forecast for 1970/71. Consumption of cotton rose to a record 53 million bales in 1969/70 and should increase by about 1% in 1970/71. Consumption may fall slightly in the developed countries but modest gains are expected in some developing producer countries as local textile industries are encouraged.

Cotton prices during the first few months of 1970 were hesitant but strengthened through the remainder of the year and into the early part of 1971. On average in 1970, medium staples increased by 4% and long and very short staples, which were in short supply, rose further in price.

Despite competition from synthetic fibres, world demand for cotton maintains a steady growth which is expected to continue for the eighth successive year in the 1970/71 season, but recent anti-inflation policies in many countries may temporarily curtail expansion, particularly in the U.S.A. However, increased cotton usage is expected in Asia in 1970/71, possibly necessitating a drop in stocks. This situation should give rise to firmer prices to the limit of competition from synthetics.

Sisal:

Following the collapse in February 1970 of the informal international quota and minimum price arrangements for sisal and henequen, there was a marked decline in prices which continued through the year till October when the average price of the indicative grade was down by 12%. Since October, with African stocks reduced and output affected by poor weather, prices have recovered considerably. The outlook is again more hopeful following the meeting in May 1971 of the F.A.O. Consultative Sub-committee on Hard Fibres when agreement was reached by producing countries on a new distribution of export quotas for sisal and henequen, thus re-establishing the informal arrangements for market sharing.

Jute:

The 1969/70 jute season witnessed a recovery from the poor performance of the previous season, but the low carry-over stocks and

greater mill capacity in Pakistan created a tight supply situation for raw jute, and between March and June 1970 prices were pushed above the recommended ceiling. In July, Pakistan introduced a bonus scheme on raw jute exports enabling export prices to return within their recommended limits. On average, 1970 prices were 4% lower than in 1969.

The outlook for jute in 1971 depends on the rate of return to normal conditions in East Pakistan and on the ability of producers to withstand competition from synthetics.

Rubber:

Prices of agricultural raw materials in 1970 were generally weak and rubber was no exception. On average prices were 19% lower than in 1969. This decline reflected a slump in demand from the developed countries mainly due to short term factors, viz., the slow-down of economic activity in the U.S.A. and strikes in the automobile industries of North America and the United Kingdom. The likelihood of a price recovery in 1971 is limited. Although demand for rubber is increasing as industrial expansion is renewed in the United States, high stocks remain in South East Asia and there is a possibility that the U.S. Government may sell from its strategic stockpiles. More disturbing is the long term threat from synthetics.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Copper:

In 1970, there was a change in the situation of recent years when there has been a metal shortage following the 9-month U.S. strike of 1967/68, supplies rose as world mine production reached record limits. Throughout 1969 and early 1970 copper prices were held firm by the high level of demand from Japan and the Communist Bloc, but by April, prices were moving downward. On average, for the year, the London Metal Exchange price was 4% lower than in 1969. Among the main factors underlying the decline were the slowdown in the United States economy, sales of excess stocks in Japan, the high level of stocks held in London and the removal of the obligation on American producers to lay aside part of their output for national defence purposes. The downward trend outweighed the effect of stoppages in Chilean mines and the reduced output of Zambian mines as a result of the Mifulira disaster.

Copper consumption in 1970 was, on balance, unchanged, the drop in U.S. consumption being offset by an increase in European.

Copper prospects for 1971 depend largely on the extent of the economic recovery in North America and on whether the threatened U.S. copper workers' strike takes place. The market may be strengthened by the U.S. Government buying to replenish its stockpiles which are allegedly low.

Tin:

In 1970, world tin supplies were well above the estimates made at the end of 1969. Consumption remained unchanged and the shortfall in supply was made up from commercial stocks and a reduction in buffer stocks.

Tin prices fell between January and July and November and December. In mid-year the market became unsettled by reports of possible sales by the U.S. Government from its strategic stockpiles. When it was announced that there would be no such sales, L.M.E. tin prices (cash metal) rose by £80 per ton.

Annex II

Statistical Tables

Table A: Developing Commonwealth Countries: Changes in Food Production (1960-1970)

Distribution of countries according to performance in 1970

Decline or less than trend growth		on trend		Increase or above trend growth	
From above trend growth in 1969	From on or below trend in 1969	From below trend in 1969	From above trend in 1969	From below trend growth in 1969	From on or above trend growth in 1969

Countries experiencing a reduction in per capita food production in 1960-1968

Guyana - 2
 Jamaica - 1
 Nigeria - 3
 Trinidad & Tobago - 7

Ghana 1
 Sierra Leone 5
 India 6

Countries in which food production has kept pace with population 1960-1968

Tanzania 3
 Pakistan 2
 Kenya 5

Countries achieving a rise in per capita food production in 1960-1968

Malawi - 16
 Uganda 2
 Zambia - 22

Malaysia 5
 Ceylon 8

Source: Review of Salient Features of the World Economy ECCSOC Doc/5036

Note: (1) Food is defined as all edible agricultural output other than coffee, tea and spices.

(2) The figure after the country name is the preliminary estimate of the percentage increase between 1969-1970.

Table B: Index of Industrial Production in Developing Countries

1963 = 100

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970^(a)</u>
Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and Water	118	125	131	142	154	..
Mining total	117	126	133	147	161	175
Coal	106	110	111	114	119	118
Metals	114	116	118	121	130	134
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	118	130	140	158	174	193
Manufacturing Total	118	124	129	138	150	157
Light	116	121	126	132	140	145
Heavy	121	129	134	147	164	175
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	113	120	124	129	138	143
Textiles	116	116	120	128	138	146
Clothing, Footwear and Made-up Textiles	123	132	138	143	149	..
Wood Products, Furniture	132	129	138	151	155	..
Paper and Paper Products	111	118	121	130	140	146
Chemicals, Petroleum and Coal	118	127	134	147	160	172
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	117	124	133	143	158	170
Basic Metals	117	126	127	140	159	163
Metal Products	128	134	137	152	171	..
Electricity & Gas	123	135	149	168	186	207

Source: U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics: May 1971.

(a) All 1970 figures are estimates.

Table C: Indices of the volume of exports and imports
Market Economies

1963 = 100

	Volume of Exports					Volume of Imports				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1970	1967	1968	1969	1969	1970
World	134	151	167	182	182	135	152	168	168	183
Developed Countries	137	155	173	189	189	138	156	174	174	191
Developing Countries	123	136	147	158	158	126	138	147	147	158
Latin America	113	117	124	127	127	123	132	142	142	157
Africa	124	142	158	171	171	116	124	132	132	140
West Asia	149	163	175	195	195	135	156	169	169	175
South & South East Asia	119	136	148	163	163	131	143	152	152	162

Source: U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, July 1971

Table D: Changes in the Unit Values of Developing Countries,

Exports and Imports

	Unit Value of Exports			Unit Value of Imports			Terms of Trade (a)					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
World	105	104	107	113	104	103	106	111				
Developed Countries	105	104	108	114	105	103	106	112	101	101	101	102
Developing Countries	103	103	107	110	103	102	104	108	100	102	103	102
Latin America	106	107	110	120	104	105	107	110	102	102	104	108
Africa	109	110	115	116	105	104	105	113	104	105	109	103
West Asia	101	101	101	101	105	103	108	111	96	98	94	91
South & South East Asia	99	97	103	106	100	97	100	103	99	100	103	103

(a) Unit value of exports divided by unit value of imports.

Source: U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics: July, 1971.

Table E: Commonwealth Developing Countries

Changes in Consumer Price Index 1960-70

	Annual Average Rate of increase 1960-68	Index(Preceding yr. = 100)		Percentage Increase in last 12 Months ^(a)
		1969	1970 ^(b)	
<u>A. Countries with a Steady Rate of Inflation</u>				
1. At a low rate				
	Guyana	101	103	3
	Kenya	101	102	2
	Malaysia	99	101	1
	Mauritius	102	102	-2
	Singapore	100	100	-1
	Trinidad & Tobago	103	103	4
	Zambia	102	102	3
	Hong Kong	104	108	6
2. At a moderate rate				
	Sierra Leone	103	108	5
	Jamaica	106	110	8
	Nigeria	110	113	13
3. At a high rate				
<u>B. Countries with a Decelerating Rate of Inflation</u>				
1. From a moderate rate				
	Ceylon	107	106	3
	Ghana	109	104	1
2. From a low rate				
	Tanzania	101	103	4
	Fiji	83	104	5
	India	101	106	7
	Barbados	105	108	9
	...			
<u>C. Countries with Accelerating Inflation</u>				
1. From a low rate				
	Tanzania	101	103	4
	Fiji	83	104	5
	India	101	106	7
	Barbados	105	108	9
2. From a moderate rate				
	Ceylon	107	106	3
	Ghana	109	104	1
3. From a high rate				
	Tanzania	101	103	4
	Fiji	83	104	5
	India	101	106	7
	Barbados	105	108	9

Source: U.N. ECOSOC Doc. E/5036

(a) December 1969 - December 1970

(b) Average January - December

Table F: Commonwealth Developing Countries: Value of
Exports, Imports, Balance of Trade and Change in Reserves

U.S. \$ Million

Country	Exports f.o.b.		Imports c.i.f.		Balance of Trade		Change in Reserves	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Ceylon	324.5	344.5	430.8	392.0	-106	-47.5	-11	32
Cyprus	98.2	108.5	205.9	238.5	-107.7	-130.0	20	-16
Ghana	313.8		361.6		-47.8		-26	
Guyana	121.1		117.9		3.2		-3	
India	1834.9	1931.7	2201.2	2118.0	-366.3	-186.3	244	80
Jamaica	254.9		443.3		-188.4		-2	
Kenya	188.5		329.2		-140.7		70	
Malawi	105.5	96.8	147.5	171.3	-42.0	-74.5	-2	53
Malaysia	1685.0	1714.0	1201.7	1417.0	483.3	297.0	164	
Malta	38.3	38.6	147.6	161.1	-109.3	-122.5		
Nigeria	890.7	1242.1	691.0	1053.4	199.7	188.7	7	86
Pakistan	676.0	717.5	1006.0	1141.5	-330.0	-424.0	73	-126
Sierra Leone	106.0	102.7	111.6	116.4	-5.6	-13.7	8	
Singapore	1534.2	1539.1	2018.7	2440.4	-484.5	-701.3	3	
Tanzania	235.9		198.7		37.2		4	
Trinidad & Tobago	473.3	482.1	481.2	540.5	-7.9	-58.4	3	
Uganda	197.8		127.3		70.5		3	
Zambia	1073.1		436.5		636.6		104	145

Source: I.M.F. International Financial Statistics: June 1971

Table G: Developing Countries: Changes in International Liquidity^(a)

	International Reserves at end 1970 ^(b)		International Reserves ^(c) at year end			
	Millions of Dollars	As Percentage of Reserves at Yr. End	G.D.P. in Preceding year (b)	Imports in Preceding Yr.(d)		
		1969		1960 ^(e)	1970	1961	1970
Developing Countries Total						
Africa	16,174	118	193	5.0	5.7	48
Asia	3,701	141	161	9.4	10.1	58
Latin America	7,052	104	212	4.9	5.7	46
	5,419	126	198	3.8	4.4	45
<u>Commonwealth Developing Countries</u>						
Jamaica	165	117	239	11.5	14.8	37
India	1,006	109	150	2.1	2.0	19
Malaysia	733	108	206	15.3	19.5	62
Pakistan	199	61	63	3.6	1.2	20
Ghana	71	82	18	14.3	3.1	21
Kenya	119	129	425	6.7	15.3	67
Nigeria	226	164	52	11.7	5.0	33
Uganda	91	109	118	11.2	6.8	46
Tanzania	139	82	108	11.3	7.2	33
Zambia	514	139	257	27.2	34.3	105

(a) The list represents all countries for which data is available.

(b) In current market prices converted at official exchange rates.

(c) Gold, convertible foreign exchange, S.D.R.'s and reserve position in I.M.F.

(d) Value c.i.f.

(e) 1962 for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. 1965 for Zambia.

Source: U.N. ECOSOC Doc E/5036

Table H: Developing Countries: S.D.R. Positions

As at December 31, 1970
Amounts Expressed in Millions of S.D.R.'s

	Allocations (Jan. 1, 1970)	Net Acquisition		S.D.R. Holdings	
		or Net Use (-)	Amount	Amount	Per cent of Allocations
<u>Developing Countries</u>	853.1	- 371.2	481.9		56
Latin America	330.0	- 57.8	272.2		82
West Asia	77.4	- 68.1	9.3		12
South & South East Asia	277.7	- 179.0	98.7		36
Africa	168.0	- 66.3	101.7		61
<u>Commonwealth Developing Countries</u>					
Guyana	2.6	- 2.5	-	3	
Jamaica	6.4	-	6.4	100	
Trinidad & Tobago	7.4	- 6.9	0.5	7	
Ceylon	13.1	- 13.1	-	-	
India	126.0	- 81.8	44.2	35	
Pakistan	31.6	- 21.4	10.2	32	
Malaysia	21.0	- 2.4	23.4	111	
Botswana	0.5	-	0.5	100	
Gambia	0.8	-	0.8	100	
Ghana	11.6	- 11.6	-	-	
Kenya	5.4	- 0.4	5.8	108	
Lesotho	0.5	- 0.5	-	-	
Malawi	1.9	-	1.9	100	
Mauritius	2.7	- 0.1	2.6	98	
Nigeria	16.8	-	16.8	100	
Sierra Leone	2.5	- 2.0	0.5	20	
Swaziland	1.0	- 1.0	-	1	
Tanzania	5.4	- 3.5	1.9	35	
Uganda	5.4	-	5.4	100	
Zambia	8.4	- 0.5	8.9	106	

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