

Aid in the Commonwealth

by Peter Williams

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Aid in the Commonwealth

The Commonwealth contains nearly 800 million people, a quarter of the population of the world. Because it is made up of both rich and poor countries, it occupies a potentially strategic position in international co-operation to raise living standards.

Aid in the Commonwealth is a concise analysis of the role of the Commonwealth in international aid. It shows how the composition of the Commonwealth – with almost 90% of the population living in poor countries – means that much of the aid needed for Commonwealth development must come from outside. The biggest single donor of aid to Commonwealth countries is in fact the United States.

This survey examines the aid given and received by Commonwealth countries. While the programmes of Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand are described in the greatest detail, the point is also made that nearly all the developing countries of the Commonwealth, notably India and Pakistan, are also giving valuable help to others through financial and technical assistance.

Commonwealth countries also play their full part in multi-lateral aid. It emerges as a surprising fact that, although the great majority of Commonwealth countries are poor, the Commonwealth provides more experts and training facilities to the rest of the world through UN programmes than it receives from them.

The author of this study, which was originally prepared for the Eleventh Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Wellington in November/December 1965, is Peter Williams, a Research Officer of the Overseas Development Institute.

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1—Introduction

The Commonwealth, consisting of 22 independent states and their dependencies, accounts for almost exactly a quarter of the world's population—according to 1963 UN estimates 785 million out of 3,160 million. Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand are normally regarded as developed countries, and all other parts of the Commonwealth as developing countries. The proportion of Commonwealth to world population in differing categories in 1963 then appears as follows:—

Table 1

Commonwealth and World Population

					<i>Commonwealth m.</i>	<i>World m.</i>	<i>Commonwealth as proportion of world %</i>
Developed	...	...	...	...	86	999	8.6
Developing	...	...	...	...	699	2,161	32.3
Total	...	...	...	...	785	3,160	24.8

Source: UN Demographic Yearbook 1964.

Statistics of aid to and from Communist countries are difficult to obtain. Since most of the available data on international aid exclude Communist countries, it is useful to bear in mind the relationship of the Commonwealth to the non-Communist world, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Commonwealth and the Non-Communist World: Comparative Populations

					<i>Commonwealth m.</i>	<i>Non-Communist world m.</i>	<i>Commonwealth as proportion of non-Communist world %</i>
Developed	...	...	...	...	86	674	12.8
Developing	...	...	...	...	699	1,479	47.3
Total	...	...	...	...	785	2,153	36.5

Source: UN Demographic Yearbook 1964.

Perhaps the most distinctive feature of the Commonwealth is the fact that its membership includes countries from both the rich developed world and the poor developing world, and that it therefore constitutes a bridge between the two groups. Nevertheless, one should not overlook the basic fact that the Commonwealth is predominantly a group of developing countries. Of total Commonwealth population, only 11% live in developed countries, whilst the proportion for the non-Communist world is 31.3% and for the whole world 31.6%. It is therefore not surprising that the Commonwealth should on balance be a net recipient of aid from other parts of the world. This is borne out by the data in Table 3 showing the approximate flows of bilateral aid in the non-Communist world over the four-year period 1960-63. The Table indicated that over this period Commonwealth countries put in £708m. and drew out £2,068m. of the bilateral aid pool. In other words, the Commonwealth drew almost £3 for every £1 it put in.

Table 3

Net Bilateral Aid 1960-63 (excluding Communist Countries)

					<i>£ million</i>	
					<i>Developing Countries</i>	
					<i>Commonwealth Recipients</i>	<i>Other Recipients</i>
					<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentages</i>
Developed Countries:						
Commonwealth Donors	...			...	615	93
Other Donors	...	...	...	...	1,453	5,300
						708
						(9.5)
						(90.5)
Total	...	...	...	...	2,068	5,393
Percentages	...	...	...	...	(27.7)	(72.3)
						7,461
						(100)
						(100.0)

Source: OECD "The Flow of Financial Resources to Less Developed Countries 1956-63" and supplementary data.

It can also be deduced from Table 3 that the four Commonwealth developed countries contributed 30% of the bilateral aid allocated by developed countries to Commonwealth developing countries, but only 2% of the aid directed to non-Commonwealth countries. These four—Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand—gave 9.5% of total bilateral aid, even though they contained 12.8% of the population of the developed non-Communist world. In other words, they were slightly less generous than the average rich country over this period. But by 1965 the Commonwealth donors have probably improved their share of world bilateral aid; for whilst, according to OECD, the overall level of official aid programmes slightly declined between 1961 and 1964, Australian aid has grown by about 50% over this period, British aid by nearly 20%, Canadian aid increased by 137%

between 1962 and 1964 alone, and New Zealand aid is up by over 70% since 1961/2.

One may also note from Table 3 that Commonwealth developing countries, whilst representing 47% of the population of the non-Communist world, received only 28% of the bilateral aid from non-Communist sources.

It has been implied above that developed Commonwealth countries are exclusively donors of development aid and that developing Commonwealth countries are exclusively recipients. This is not strictly true. The poorer independent countries of the Commonwealth have, almost without exception, contributed to multilateral aid programmes like the World Bank, the UN Special Fund, UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and the World Food Programme. In the case of India particularly, these contributions have been substantial (as Tables E1-6 show). Moreover, many developing Commonwealth countries also give aid on a small scale under bilateral programmes, like the Colombo Plan and Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan.

Conversely, developed Commonwealth countries have on occasion been recipients. Britain, for example, received gifts from Australia after the Second World War amounting to some £36m., and during the War itself many British dependencies came forward with financial help for Britain. Table E6 shows that in 1964 Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand all received Fellowships under the UN programmes of technical assistance; and Australia and New Zealand have received training help from India under the Colombo Plan. Developed countries have also benefited from Commonwealth Scholarships offered in developing Commonwealth countries.

There is also some cross-flow of assistance between developing Commonwealth countries. Thus, up to 30th June, 1964, under the Colombo Plan, Ceylon had provided 27 new training places to other Commonwealth developing countries in the region; India had provided 420 such places, Malaysia 55, and Pakistan 51. Likewise under the Colombo Plan, Ceylon had provided 3, India 41, and Pakistan 2 experts to advise other Commonwealth developing countries in the region. Similarly, the latest report of the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) shows that donors of aid to developing Commonwealth countries in Africa included Ghana, India, Jamaica, Nigeria, Pakistan, and (in Federal days) Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Obviously, and as might be expected, the great bulk of intra-Commonwealth aid flows from the developed Commonwealth to the developing Commonwealth; and the statistical importance of these

other links should not be exaggerated. Nevertheless, the contributions being made by developing Commonwealth countries are of the greatest significance for the development of future co-operation. They should not, therefore, be overlooked in any survey of aid in the Commonwealth.

2—The Role of the Commonwealth in International Aid

The Commonwealth as a *collective* entity is not at present a significant grouping in the international aid field. In the Commonwealth there is no common aid fund or programme to which all contribute and which is controlled on an international basis, like for instance the Development Fund of the European Economic Community, the United Nations institutions, and so on. Moreover, apart from general reviews of problems of economic co-operation at Commonwealth Prime Ministers' and Finance Ministers' meetings, there is no regular inter-governmental consultation and discussion of aid problems on a Commonwealth basis, except in the special fields of Education and Medicine. Among the wealthier countries, Britain and Canada (but not Australia and New Zealand) belong to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and discuss aid programmes with other countries through the OECD's Development Assistance Committee.

True, the four developed Commonwealth countries direct 85% of their bilateral aid to Commonwealth developing countries (see Table B1). Some of them also have named aid programmes and institutions specially for the Commonwealth such as Britain's Commonwealth Assistance Loans and the Commonwealth Development Corporation. But here the word "Commonwealth" merely indicates the direction of the aid, not its source.

The nearest approaches to Commonwealth multilateralism in aid so far are:—

- (i) the existence of consultative, research and information bodies like the Commonwealth Economic Committee, the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee and Unit, the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux; and now the new Commonwealth Secretariat. These organisations are jointly financed by Commonwealth countries and are intimately concerned with Commonwealth development. But they are not entrusted with resources to re-allocate amongst Commonwealth members. They can hardly be described, therefore, as aid organisations;
- (ii) The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan is an example of an exclusively Commonwealth scheme in which all Commonwealth countries participate. It does however operate on a strictly bilateral basis, with the Commonwealth

Education Liaison Committee and Unit merely having general supervisory and reporting functions. Awards are made bilaterally, each country being entirely free to determine and control scholarship offers to such other Commonwealth countries as it pleases;

- (iii) Joint Commonwealth Projects were proposed at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference of 1964. It seems that what was intended was bilateral co-operation rather than any independent multilateral Commonwealth agency to execute these projects. No apparent progress has been made in the past 15 months on starting joint Commonwealth projects and the initiative on this now appears to lie with the new Commonwealth Secretariat;
- (iv) The proposed Commonwealth Foundation may in a genuine sense become an aid agency. But it is apparently intended that it will re-distribute such funds as it has to independent organisations and individuals. It will not therefore be an inter-governmental aid agency;
- (v) The Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) has no collective manifestations apart from the Annual Report published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, and an annual review of assistance to Commonwealth Africa made by Commonwealth Ministers at meetings of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council. All aid is on a bilateral basis. It was once observed of the Holy Roman Empire that it was neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire. It might be unkind, but certainly not unjust, to observe of SCAAP that it is not very Special, and is certainly not a Plan;
- (vi) The Colombo Plan has non-Commonwealth as well as Commonwealth members. It was however started on an entirely Commonwealth basis in 1950 by all the then independent Commonwealth countries (except South Africa) and the Colombo Plan probably represents the greatest joint Commonwealth contribution so far made to international economic and technical co-operation. All Commonwealth countries in South and South-East Asia belong, as well as Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand. Colombo Plan aid is however on a purely bilateral basis.

From the above it should be clear that whilst Commonwealth countries' aid is largely to other Commonwealth members, and although the Commonwealth has various institutions for consultation and study of aid and development problems, it cannot at present be meaningfully described as an organisation for channelling aid.

3—Commonwealth Aid Givers

Since the Second World War, Commonwealth countries have provided in the region of £2,400m. in economic aid to developing countries. The major components in this total are Britain £1,700m., Australia and Canada about £300m. each (excluding post-war gifts to Britain), New Zealand about £25m., and other Commonwealth countries—mostly in contributions to multilateral institutions like the World Bank and the International Development Association (see Table E1)—about £100m. Britain still provides about two-thirds of the total provided by the wealthier Commonwealth countries. However, Britain's share of the Commonwealth total has recently declined a little, for in the last two or three years the aid programmes of Australia, Canada and New Zealand have been growing at a faster rate than Britain's.

The "burden" of development aid on the richer Commonwealth countries is shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Burden of Aid on Rich Commonwealth Countries

		<i>Pop. 1963 '000</i>	<i>Aid latest year (see Table B1) £ sterling '000</i>	<i>Aid per head per annum sterling £ s. d.</i>	<i>Aid as % of national income</i>
Australia	...	10,916	38,324	3 10 0	0.62
Britain ..	...	53,970	189,860	3 10 6	0.67
Canada	...	18,928	46,596	2 9 0	0.40
New Zealand	...	2,538	4,290	1 14 0	0.29

Source:

Column 1—UN Demographic Yearbook 1964;

Columns 2 and 4—Governments of Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand;

Column 3—Derived from Columns 1 and 2.

The general picture emerging from Table 4 is that Commonwealth developed countries spent some £279m. on aid (in the latest year for which statistics are available for each country) at an average figure of £3 2s. per head of the populations of Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand.

Out of the total of £279m., some £218m. was allocated on a bilateral basis to Commonwealth developing countries (see Table 5). Averaged out among the 700 million inhabitants of the developing Common-

wealth this is equivalent to just over six shillings per head per annum. This figure is gross and not net—it does not take account of repayments of capital and interest on loans.

Table 5 shows how the great bulk of aid from rich Commonwealth countries goes to Commonwealth developing countries, the proportion being 85% of bilateral aid by value, 95% of technical assistance personnel and 70% of training facilities.

To a great extent, this concentration of Commonwealth donors' aid on poorer Commonwealth countries is quite natural, even though it is sometimes a matter which excites the criticism of outsiders. It must be remembered that developing Commonwealth countries account for a high proportion of the population of the poorer countries of the world and that many of the Commonwealth developing countries are amongst the very poorest (the Commonwealth is 'under-represented' amongst Middle Eastern and Latin American developing

Table 5

Distribution of Commonwealth Developed Countries' Bilateral Aid between Commonwealth and Foreign Recipients

	<i>Commonwealth Recipients</i>		<i>Foreign Recipients</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Amount £'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount £'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount £'000</i>	<i>%</i>
(a) Value of Bilateral Aid*						
Australia ...	32,995	91.2	3,210	8.8	36,205	100
Britain ...	155,016	88.5	20,197	11.5	175,213	100
Canada ...	26,551	64.8	14,424	35.2	40,975	100
New Zealand	3,285	86.4	452	13.6	3,737	100
Total ...	217,847	85.0	38,283	15.0	256,130	100
(b) Experts						
	<i>Numbers</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Numbers</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Numbers</i>	<i>%</i>
Australia ...	48	62.3	29	37.7	77	100
Britain ...	12,527	95.6	573	4.4	13,100	100
Canada ...	332	81.2	77	18.8	409	100
New Zealand	327	96.2	13	3.8	340	100
Total ...	13,234	95.0	692	5.0	13,926	100
(c) Training Awards						
	<i>Numbers</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Numbers</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Numbers</i>	<i>%</i>
Australia ...	1,004	61.9	618	38.1	1,622	100
Britain ...	2,586	71.3	1,043	28.7	3,629	100
Canada ...	883	74.3	305	25.7	1,188	100
New Zealand	759	77.2	224	22.8	983	100
Total ...	5,232	70.5	2,190	29.5	7,422	100

* Excluding aid unallocated to individual countries.

Source: See Tables B1 and B2.

countries, which on the whole are rather more affluent than those in Africa and South Asia). It is also true that the flow of technical assistance is very much easier between countries having a common language and common institutional forms, so that it is, in fact, easier for developed Commonwealth countries to give effective technical assistance within the Commonwealth than outside it.

The seeming paradox that Australia gives the highest proportion of financial aid to other Commonwealth countries, but the lowest proportion of technical assistance to them, is more apparent than real. The explanation is that the Australian financial figures include New Guinea and Papua, but the only Australian figures available for experts and trainees unfortunately exclude these territories.

Within the Commonwealth, this aid is widely spread amongst recipients. The spread is not particularly even, however, when individual donors' aid programmes are examined (Table B1 and B2) nor if one considers aid on the basis of the per capita receipts by individual countries (Table A1). Thus, Australia gave 73% of her bilateral aid to New Guinea and Papua, which contain 0.1% of the population of the developing world. New Zealand gave 62% of her bilateral aid to Western Samoa, Cook Island and Niue, which contain 0.006% of the population of the developing world. These allocations do of course reflect the close ties, and in most cases, the continuing political responsibility of the donor for the recipient areas—just as the fact that Britain gives aid to nearly all Commonwealth developing countries reflects the close political relationship she has traditionally enjoyed with them.

It is very noticeable from Table A1 how much more assistance per head Commonwealth dependencies receive than independent Commonwealth countries. Those parts of the Commonwealth which were dependent in mid-1965 were receiving in the region of £5 per head per annum, against only 15s. per annum for the inhabitants of independent Commonwealth countries (from *all* non-Communist sources including non-Commonwealth donors).

The four largest Asian Commonwealth countries—India, Pakistan, Malaysia and Ceylon—are in a fairly central position as recipients in the sense that they receive financial aid in substantial quantities from all four wealthy Commonwealth donors. Partly this is a reflection of the sheer size of India and Pakistan, partly it stems from the geographical importance of South and South-East Asia to Australia and New Zealand, and it is also due in large measure perhaps to the historical initiative taken by the Commonwealth in launching the Colombo Plan in 1950. The Commonwealth Asian countries are also major recipients of Commonwealth technical assistance (Table B2) in the form of training places; though, apart from Malaysia, they do not

figure prominently amongst those receiving help in the form of personnel, which perhaps reflects the more advanced stage of their educational and general development.

Outside Asia, however, Australia and New Zealand's development aid to the Commonwealth is almost entirely confined to Oceania, and Canada's to Ghana, Nigeria and the Caribbean. Britain is the only substantial Commonwealth contributor of help to Commonwealth African countries and is also the prime source of assistance for Commonwealth Caribbean countries, Mediterranean countries and Aden.

Outside the Commonwealth, the small volume of Commonwealth aid follows directions one would expect (on grounds of geography) with concentration by Canada on Latin American countries and by Australia and New Zealand on South-East Asia.

A study of the terms of Commonwealth aid reveals that 56·7% of the total bilateral aid of Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand is in grant form. Australia gives all her aid in grant form. New Zealand has given much the greater part of her aid in grants and the two loans totalling £1·25m. to Western Samoa and India in 1964/65 are rather exceptional in this respect. Britain gave rather more of her bilateral aid in 1964 in loan form than in grants; but it should be noted that some of her loans are on very soft terms, particularly since the recent introduction of interest-free loans in 1965. Canada has also started giving some very soft loans recently. They are repayable over 50 years with a ten year grace period, and have interest charged at $\frac{3}{4}$ %. These loans are the most liberal of any OECD member's aid programme.

The individual country programmes of Commonwealth donors are described in the following paragraphs.

(a) Australia

Since the War, Australia has spent about £342m. sterling (£A428m.) on international economic development and relief. This includes post-war gifts to Britain of some £36m. (£A45m.).

The Australian Government spent £34·3m. sterling (£A42·8m.) on economic aid to developing countries in its financial year 1963/4, and £38·3m. sterling (£A47·9m.) in 1964/5. Australian economic aid is entirely in the form of grants. It amounted to 0·607% of national income in 1963/4, and 0·624% in 1964/5. Expressed as percentages of total federal budget expenditures, Australia's aid amounted to 1·953% in 1963/4 and 2·002% in 1964/5.

Of the total of £38·3m. in 1964/5, £36·3m. was bilateral aid and £2m. (about 5%) in multilateral aid. The bilateral aid was concentrated predominantly on Papua and New Guinea, which accounted for £26·6m., or some 73% of the bilateral total: much of the assistance

to Papua and New Guinea is grants in aid of the administration. Virtually the whole of the remainder goes to South and South East Asia under the Colombo Plan, SEATO, the Indus Basin Development Fund and the Wheat for India Programme.

Tables B1 and B2 show the country distribution for Australian aid to Commonwealth Asia and Africa, and Table C1 gives the overall structure of Australian Government aid.

There were 258 Australian experts in the field at 30th June, 1965, excluding Papua and New Guinea. Of these, 181 were under UN programmes (58 in Commonwealth countries and 123 in foreign countries); and there were 77 under Australian Government programmes amongst whom 58 were under the Colombo Plan, 1 under SCAAP, and 18 under Commonwealth Co-operation in Education. Of the 77, 48 were in Commonwealth countries. Malaysia (26) and Thailand (16) were the individual countries with most Australian Government experts.

963 overseas trainees were in Australia under Government aid programmes on 30th June, 1965, and a further 50 under UN programmes. These figures exclude Papua and New Guinea. Of the 963, there were 635 (66%) from Commonwealth countries. The largest single recipient countries of these training awards were Malaysia 209, India 96 and Thailand 88.

(b) Britain

Whilst Britain has been making grants in aid to her colonies when necessary since 1878, the first programme of British overseas development aid, providing up to £1m. a year for the colonies began in 1929 with the Colonial Development Act. Since the Second World War Britain has made available a total of £1,700m. for the overseas development of the poorer countries of the world.

The British Government spent £189m. on economic aid to developing countries in 1964 more than twice as much as in 1958. Of this total, £176m. was bilateral aid (£59m. financial grants and £25m. technical assistance grants, £92m. loans); the remaining £13m. was in multilateral contributions. The terms of British loans vary from being interest free in certain cases—an innovation starting in 1965—to 6 or 7% according to the level of British Bank Rate. At present aid accounts for 0.67% of Britain's Gross National Product and about 2.3% of Central Government expenditure (or 1.6% of Central and Local Government expenditure combined).

In 1964 the Commonwealth received 86% of British bilateral grants allocated by country and 90% of bilateral loans. The largest recipients of British aid in 1964 were India with £35m., Kenya £15m., Malawi £11m. and Pakistan £10m. But as Tables B1 and B2 show, British aid

was distributed very widely and over 50 Commonwealth developing countries and territories received help in 1964, in addition to foreign countries. The structure of British aid is shown in Table C2.

British bilateral technical assistance in 1964 amounted to £25m.; of this £17m. was spent on experts, predominantly under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme but also under other programmes such as the Colombo Plan and SCAAP; nearly £4m. on training and scholarships; £2m. on research; £1m. on mapping and geological surveys; and £1m. on training and research equipment.

On December 31st, 1964, there were 13,100 British technical assistance personnel (including volunteers) serving in developing countries under aid programmes. Of these 10,611 were under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme, 536 under the British Council, 456 under the Colombo Plan, SCAAP and other regional programmes of technical assistance, and 203 under Commonwealth Educational Co-operation, 893 were volunteers and 501 were under other programmes. The Commonwealth accounted for 12,527 of these British personnel, and foreign countries for 573. Main recipients were Kenya 1,841, Zambia 1,758, East African Common Services Organisation 1,304, Uganda 1,266, Tanzania 1,210.

Students and trainees from developing countries under British Government programmes numbered 3,629* at December 31st, 1964. Of these, 2,315 were under Regional Programmes of Technical Assistance (e.g. Colombo Plan, SCAAP, etc.), 795 were Commonwealth Scholars and Bursars, and 519 were under British Council programmes. 71% of the students and trainees under Government programmes were from the Commonwealth. As Table B2 shows Nigeria with 347, Pakistan 323, and India 299 were the countries with most students and trainees under British Government Programmes.

British private voluntary assistance to overseas development and relief takes many forms and flows through a large number of different institutions. Apart from the Churches and missionary societies which have traditionally been important sources of money and personnel, there are well known fund-raising organisations like Christian Aid, the UK Committee of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Oxfam, Save the Children Fund and War on Want and a number of private foundations and trusts. There are also a number of volunteer-sending bodies, of which the largest is Voluntary Service Overseas. The cost of sending volunteers to developing countries is borne 75% by the British Government and 25% by the sponsoring voluntary bodies, and there will be about 1,300 in total serving abroad during 1965/6. Whilst no

* Those under British Government programmes do, of course, form only a small minority of students in Britain from developing countries. The total is over 50,000.

firm figure can be given for British voluntary assistance to developing countries it probably totals between £10m. and £20m. per year.

British private investment in developing countries has markedly declined in recent years and is now running at something less than £60m. per year (excluding oil investment). Most of the investment in developing countries goes to the Commonwealth.

(c) Canada

Since 1950, Canada has spent over £290m. on economic aid to developing countries (up to the end of 1964). The Canadian Government spent the equivalent of £46.6m. sterling on aid in the calendar year 1964. Of this £23m. was in bilateral grants, £18m. in bilateral loans and £5.6m. in multilateral aid. About a quarter of Canada's loans in 1964 were soft loans and the rest were at 6% interest. The total of £46.6m. was equivalent to approximately 0.4% of Canada's estimated national income in 1964 and 2% of Federal Government expenditure (aid as a proportion of total expenditure by public authorities including Provincial Governments and municipal authorities would be about 1.1%).

Canada's bilateral aid—amounting to some £41m.—went predominantly (65%) to the Commonwealth. This was particularly true of grants, of which 96% were allocated to Commonwealth countries: less so of loans, of which the Commonwealth (India, Pakistan and Ceylon exclusively) received only a quarter. India with £13.9m. was the biggest single recipient of Canadian aid, and Pakistan received £7.5m. (taking Canadian official bilateral grant aid alone, India and Pakistan between them have, over the years, received 87%). Canadian technical assistance and other grants were distributed quite widely (though on a relatively small scale in money terms) in Commonwealth Africa and the West Indies.

Table B1 and B2 show the country distribution of Canadian aid to the Commonwealth and Table C3 gives the structure of Canadian Government aid.

Technical assistance accounted for about £3m., or 7% of bilateral aid in 1964. Under bilateral programmes Canada had 409 technical assistance personnel abroad, 92 of whom were advisers or operational personnel and 317 teachers. Of the former category 88 (95%) were in Commonwealth countries, and 244 (77%) of the teachers were in Commonwealth countries. Ghana and Nigeria were the largest individual recipient countries of Canadian personnel with 62 and 55 respectively. Under multilateral programmes there were a further 131 Canadians serving abroad (on 1st January, 1965) as Table E5 shows.

There were 1,188 students and trainees from developing countries

in Canada under Canadian Government programmes on 31st December, 1964. Of these 883 (74%) were from Commonwealth countries. The individual recipient countries benefiting most from this form of aid were Malaysia (183), Vietnam (129), India (110), Pakistan (104), Ghana (56), and Nigeria (52).

(d) India

Whilst India is much the largest recipient of aid in the Commonwealth, she is also a substantial donor of international aid as well. After Britain, India is the largest Commonwealth donor to several international aid programmes, for example paying more than either Australia, Canada or New Zealand to the World Bank and International Development Association, and being one of the world's major suppliers of experts and training places under UN Technical Assistance programmes.

On a bilateral basis most of India's aid goes to Colombo Plan countries, and particularly to Nepal. In 1963/4 India provided 248 Colombo Plan training places, 54 of them to Commonwealth countries, 149 to Nepal, and 45 to other countries. Out of 106 Indian new Colombo Plan experts in 1963/4, 3 were in Ceylon, 102 in Nepal and 1 in Cambodia. India spent a total of about £3m. on financial and technical aid to Nepal in 1963/4.

India's contribution to Commonwealth Africa in 1963/4 included 206 training awards and scholarships held by nationals of 10 Commonwealth African countries or British colonies. There were also 5 Indian experts serving in Ghana, Nigeria and Malawi (then Nyasaland) in the same year.

(e) New Zealand

The New Zealand Government made available £2.9m. in 1963/4 (April-March) and £4.3m. in 1964/5 for overseas development. The 1963/4 total was all grants and the 1964/5 total included £1.25m. of loans. In 1963/4, public aid was in the region of 0.21% of the New Zealand national income and 0.59% of the national budget. In 1964/5, the official aid figure rose nearly 50% to £4.3m., which represented about 0.29% of national income.

Of the total of £4.3m. in 1964/5, £3.9m., or 90% was in bilateral aid. The bilateral aid was heavily concentrated in the South Pacific (£2.4m.) of which Cook Islands and Western Samoa shared £2m. About £1.1m. was for South and South East Asia under the Colombo Plan and £65,000 for Africa.

Tables B1 and B2 contain a breakdown of New Zealand bilateral aid by recipient, and Table C4 shows the structure of New Zealand Government aid.

Under technical assistance schemes, there were some 405 New Zealanders serving overseas on 1st January, 1965, 247 of them under New Zealand Government programmes, 65 under UN programmes, and 93 recruited as teachers by the New Zealand Government for service with the administrations of the Pacific Island Territories. Of those under New Zealand programmes, Cook Islands (103), Western Samoa (66) and Niue (41) account for the vast majority. Only 13 (5%) are in foreign countries.

983 trainees from developing countries were in New Zealand under New Zealand Government programmes on 30th June, 1965, and a further 13 were under UN programmes. Under New Zealand programmes, 759 (77%) were from the Commonwealth and 224 (23%) from foreign countries. Of the 759, Malaysia with 285, Cook Islands 115, Western Samoa 88, and Niue 55, accounted for the biggest contingents.

In addition to official development aid, private help for international relief and refugees was estimated at £170,000 and £302,000 respectively in 1963/4 and 1964/5.

New Zealand overseas private investment in the Commonwealth, valued at £22m. in 1964, is almost entirely in Australia and Britain. Very little is in the developing countries of the Commonwealth.

(f) Pakistan

Pakistan was a founder member of the Colombo Plan and has provided 164 new training places and 2 experts to other Colombo Plan countries since 1950. In 1963/4 she provided 27 Colombo Plan training places, 7 of them to Commonwealth countries. For SCAAP Pakistan has an annual budgetary allocation of nearly £20,000 per year. In 1963/4 Pakistan gave ten scholarships to Ghana and Nigeria and supplied an expert to Ghana. Pakistan is also a fairly large contributor to multilateral assistance programmes.

(g) Other Commonwealth Countries

Nearly all independent Commonwealth countries contribute to international aid programmes. Many of them also give bilateral help to other countries under schemes like the Colombo Plan and SCAAP. Thus apart from the countries mentioned separately above, Ceylon and Malaysia have also provided training places and experts under the Colombo Plan. In Africa, Nigeria was helping Tanzania in 1963/4 with the services of resident magistrates and Ghana has helped Gambia with veterinary training.

Many developing Commonwealth countries also make places available to nationals of other countries at their universities and other

institutions of higher education. Even where these places are not being provided under official scholarship schemes like the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, the overseas students occupying them may be benefiting from the fact that such places are subsidised by the host country.

4—Commonwealth Recipients of Aid

Aid to Commonwealth developing countries from all non-Communist donors, including multilateral programmes*, amounted to some £2,220m. over the four-year period 1960–63, or £555m. per year. These figures are for net aid after repayments of capital and interest on past loans had been made by the developing countries. The sum of £555m. represents about sixteen shillings aid received per head per annum by the developing Commonwealth.

Taking bilateral aid alone, the Commonwealth received some £2,068m. from non-Communist sources over the period 1960–63. This was only about 28% of the bilateral aid given by non-Communist countries, even though the Commonwealth contains 47% of the non-Communist developing world. Aid from bilateral sources amounted to about fifteen shillings per head per year: 30% of this (four shillings and sixpence per head per year) came from Commonwealth donors and 70% (ten shillings and sixpence per head per year) from non-Communist donors.

It is clear from the small size of these annual per capita amounts of aid that aid is not at all substantial in relation to total economic output in the developing Commonwealth. This conclusion can be confirmed by comparing in Table A1 the amounts for annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP), where they are available, with amounts of aid received (though it should be noted that aid might be more important for some of the smaller countries and territories whose GDP is not shown in Table A1). This does not mean that aid is not significant to the countries receiving it however: it is a valuable source of both foreign exchange and public savings and for some countries it provides the basic underpinning of public services and of the administration itself.

There are wide differences between the amounts of aid received by individual Commonwealth countries in both per capita terms and in absolute terms. The larger countries, and particularly Nigeria and India, received far less per capita over the period 1960–3 than did some of the smaller countries in the Caribbean and Oceania, as is clear from Table A1. In absolute terms, however, the larger countries—India, Pakistan, and Nigeria—are at or near the top of the list as Table 6 shows.

* Multilateral aid is excluded from Table 3.

Table 6

**Commonwealth Recipients: Shares of Aid from Bilateral Sources
1960-63 (excluding Communist countries, Australia and
New Zealand)**

Country							Amount of Bilateral Aid Received 1960-63 (four-year total) £m.	Share of Commonwealth Total %
India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,046.4	53
Pakistan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405.7	20.5
Indus Basin DF	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.6	4
Kenya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.4	3
Nigeria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.0	2
Tanzania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.8	2
Uganda...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.2	1.25
Cyprus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.2	1.25
Malaysia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.7	1.25
British West Indies*	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.5	1
EACSO†	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.2	1
Malawi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.8	1
Malta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.1	1
Ceylon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.5	0.75
S. Arabia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.3	0.75
Sierra Leone ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.8	0.75
Swaziland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.9	0.5
British Guiana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.7	0.5
Ghana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.2	0.5
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77.9	4
Total Commonwealth ...							1,982.9	100

* Commonwealth Caribbean, excluding Bahamas, British Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

† East African Common Services Organisation.

Source: As for Table 3.

The dominance of India as a recipient shows up strikingly in Table 6. She received 53% of bilateral aid from non-Communist countries to the Commonwealth in 1960-3, and the proportion rises to at least 55% if India's share of the Indus Basin Development Fund is included. But these figures are put into proper proportion by the consideration that India contains 66% of the population of the developing Commonwealth. In fact India and Pakistan together contain 80% of the population of the developing Commonwealth and, including Indus Basin aid, receive 77.5% of the aid from non-Communist bilateral sources (excluding Australia and New Zealand) to Commonwealth countries.

Thus in terms of aid per head received, India and Pakistan taken together are not too far from the Commonwealth average. But they do contrast markedly with other Commonwealth developing countries

with regard to the bilateral sources of their aid. Table 7 below demonstrates this clearly. Taking bilateral aid sources—other than Communist countries, Australia and New Zealand—Commonwealth developing countries receive 63·5% of their aid from the United States and only 23·5% from Britain. But if Commonwealth recipients are sub-divided into India and Pakistan on the one hand, and other countries on the other, it becomes clear that Britain is only a relatively minor donor to the former group, but provides nearly all the aid to the latter group.

Table 7

Sources of Bilateral Aid to the Commonwealth (excluding Communist countries, Australia and New Zealand)

						%
				<i>India, Pakistan & Indus Basin DF</i>	<i>Other Commonwealth</i>	<i>Total Commonwealth</i>
United States	...	...	...	77·5	14	63·5
Britain	...	...	...	7·5	80	23·5
West Germany	...	...	...	9	2	7·5
Canada	...	...	...	3	2	3
Japan	...	...	...	3	2	2·5
Others	...	...	...	neg.	neg.	neg.
				100	100	100

neg.=negligible.

Source: As for Table 3.

These figures would need to be modified slightly if data were available on a comparable basis for Communist countries, Australia and New Zealand. (These countries do not belong to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and so are not covered by OECD data.) The only country for which it has been possible to obtain figures of aid from all donors is India and these are reproduced in Table D1. This shows that of all aid authorisations made to India up to the end of 1963, Communist countries accounted for about 15%, and Australia and New Zealand for under 1%.

It has already been remarked above that Commonwealth donors give about 85% of their bilateral aid to Commonwealth recipients. Naturally enough non-Commonwealth donors give a much lesser proportion of their aid to the Commonwealth. Over the period 1960–3 about 28% of US bilateral aid went to the developing Commonwealth 30% of German aid and 21% of Japanese aid (though in 1964 about 47% of Japanese net bilateral aid went to the Commonwealth). France, which is the largest donor (after the United States) of de-

velopment aid overall, has given a very small proportion of its aid to the Commonwealth, no more than about 1%.

Nearly all Commonwealth developing countries drew some aid from the United States, which is indeed the largest donor for a number of them. India and Pakistan drew aid from many other non-Commonwealth countries, apart from the United States. The only other significant flows of aid from major non-Commonwealth donors to Commonwealth countries have been assistance from Japan to Malaysia and from West Germany to Kenya and Tanzania.

5—The Commonwealth and Multilateral Aid

Although Commonwealth countries are not major contributors of bilateral aid to non-Commonwealth countries, they do play a very full share in multilateral programmes. This is shown in Table 8.

Table 8
The Commonwealth and Multilateral Organisations

	<i>Table*</i> <i>Reference</i>	<i>Total Commonwealth Contribution</i>		<i>Total Commonwealth Receipts</i>	
		<i>Amount (\$m.)</i>	<i>% of total contributions</i>	<i>Amount (\$m.)</i>	<i>% of total receipts</i>
World Bank	E1	554	25.5	1,083	28.3
International Development Association	E1	258	25.9	328	79.2
UN EPTA 1950-64	E2	80	17.9	70	18.5
UN Special Fund	E3	14†	16.9†	106‡	22.2‡
World Food Programme (up to 1964)	E4	14 (No. of persons)	12.3	7 (No. of persons)	13.3
UN EPTA Experts 1950-64 ...	E4	8,743	28.5	5,627	17.9
All UN Programme Experts 1965	E5	1,308	29.5	976	22.0
UN EPTA training places 1950-64	E2	7,891	27.6	5,007	15.8
All UN Programme 1965 Training Places	E6	1,799	19.9	1,606	19.3

* Refers to Table in Appendix giving further details.

† 1964 only.

‡ 1959-65.

Source: See Tables E1-6 of Appendix.

In interpreting the figures in Table 8 it must be borne in mind that the Commonwealth contains only 8.6% of the population of the world's developed countries, but 47.7% of the population of developing countries belonging to international organisations (China, North Korea and North Vietnam do not belong at present). Yet Table 8 records that only in the case of the International Development Association has the Commonwealth received a substantially greater share of the benefits (in percentage

terms) than the share it has contributed. The comparative generosity of Commonwealth countries is even more striking if one bears in mind that a very high proportion of non-Commonwealth contributions come from a single country, the United States, which has given substantially to, for example, EPTA, the UN Special Fund and the World Food Programme (Tables E2, E3 and E4).

Another remarkable feature of the Commonwealth's role in international aid is that the Commonwealth, predominantly a group of developing countries, is a net contributor of personnel and training facilities to international aid programmes. Governmental contributions to UN aid programmes are made on a voluntary basis and are in monetary form. They are not generally 'tied' to the use of experts or training facilities of the donor country. It is up to the UN independently to select the experts and to find the training places it needs. If, say, British experts or Indian training facilities are used, this does not involve Britain or India in any additional financial contribution. Britain is in fact the largest single contributor in the world of experts and training places to international programmes. More remarkable, perhaps, at first sight is the fact that India was supplying more experts than she received at the beginning of 1965 (Table E5); while in 1964 Nigeria and Jamaica both provided more training facilities in their countries than they received for their nationals abroad under international programmes, and India provided only slightly fewer than she received.

6—Conclusion

It is very apparent that the Commonwealth is not, and could not conceivably become, a self-contained unit from the aid point of view. It is inherent in the composition of the Commonwealth, with its great preponderance of developing countries, that it should be primarily a receiving group which looks outside its membership for the bulk of the economic aid it needs. This is not an argument for or against the development of some specifically Commonwealth aid institutions. It does suggest, however, that the Commonwealth's interests as a whole are best served by an outward-looking approach to aid rather than by any narrow or exclusive one. The full part played by the Commonwealth in international aid institutions perhaps indicates that this point is already well taken.

7—Summary of Main Points

1. The Commonwealth is basically a group of developing countries, with only 11% of its population living in the four developed countries—Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand. Whilst the Commonwealth contains a quarter of the world's population, it has only about 9% of the population of developed countries and 32% of those in developing countries. If Communist countries are left out of account, the Commonwealth proportions rise to 13% of the developed countries and as much as 47% of developing countries.
2. Over the years 1960–3 the Commonwealth developed countries nevertheless gave only 10% of the total bilateral aid given by wealthier non-Communist countries, and Commonwealth developing countries received only 28% of the total obtained by poorer non-Communist countries. More recently, however, Commonwealth aid donors have been increasing their aid programmes faster than the United States and most European countries.
3. The four Commonwealth developed countries allocate 85% of their bilateral aid to other Commonwealth countries. This amount was nevertheless only about 30% of the aid obtained by Commonwealth recipients from non-Communist sources over the years 1960–63. Taking the total 'pool' of bilateral aid the Commonwealth drew out almost £3 over these four years for every £1 it put in.
4. The Commonwealth as a collective group does not play a major role in the aid field. Aid passing between Commonwealth countries is bilateral and there is no common jointly-controlled Commonwealth aid fund.
5. To a greater or lesser extent virtually all Commonwealth countries contribute to international economic development, some solely through aid contributions to international organisations, but others via bilateral programmes as well.
6. The main Commonwealth donors of aid are Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand. Between them these countries give about £280m. per year at present, of which Britain is responsible for two-thirds (£190m.). Over the last three or four years, the aid programmes of Canada, New Zealand and Australia have all increased faster than Britain's.
7. At present the contributions of Australia, Britain, Canada and

New Zealand amount to 0.62%, 0.67%, 0.40% and 0.29% respectively of their national incomes. This aid averages out at £3 2s. 0d. per annum per head of their population.

8. But when the share of those four countries' aid programmes which went in bilateral aid to the Commonwealth—£218m. in 1964/5—is averaged out amongst Commonwealth developing countries, they receive only 6s. per head per annum in aid from Commonwealth sources. Over the years 1960–63 they received on average only 4s. 6d. per annum per head from Commonwealth sources.
9. The four developed Commonwealth countries were contributing a total of £256m. of bilateral aid in money terms, 13,926 experts, and 7,422 training places to developing countries in 1964/5. The developing Commonwealth's share of these was 85%, 95% and 70% respectively.
10. Rather over half (57%) Commonwealth donors' bilateral aid is in grant form. But whereas at one extreme Australia gives all its bilateral aid in grants, at the other more than half of Britain's is in loan form.
11. Aid from the developed to developing Commonwealth is distributed unevenly from the point of view both of geography and of aid per head of population. Australia and New Zealand concentrate heavily on Oceania. Canada concentrates on India and Pakistan, which do however receive sizeable amounts from other Commonwealth donors too. Britain is responsible for the great bulk of Commonwealth aid going to Africa and the Caribbean, in addition to her large commitments in Asia.
12. Taking all non-Communist countries' aid to the Commonwealth, India and Pakistan—with 80% of the population—receive 77.5%. But there is a wide variation in receipts per capita of aid among countries, ranging from £63 per annum for Niue (a New Zealand dependency with 5,000 inhabitants) to 12s. 6d. for India and 4s. for Nigeria.
13. The United States gave 63.5% of bilateral aid from non-Communist countries to the developing Commonwealth between 1960 and 1963. Britain gave 23.5%. However, the American percentage was compounded of 77.5% of the bilateral aid received by India and Pakistan, and 14% of the bilateral aid given to other Commonwealth countries. Britain gave only 7.5% of the bilateral aid received by India and Pakistan but 80% of the combined total received by other developing Commonwealth countries.
14. The Commonwealth is a net beneficiary of multilateral aid.

Nevertheless bearing in mind its basic nature as a group of poor countries, it contributes rather more than one would expect to, and receives less than might be expected from, international aid organizations.

15. Since the composition of the Commonwealth is such that poor countries are in an overwhelming majority, the Commonwealth as a whole will benefit most by adopting an outward-looking approach to international aid rather than an exclusively Commonwealth approach.

Statistical Appendix

(a) Population Income and Aid Received in Commonwealth Countries.

Table A1 Population, income per head and aid received per head in Commonwealth countries.

(b) Aid from the Developed Commonwealth to the Developing Commonwealth.

Table B1 Aid expenditures.

Table B2 Experts and trainees.

(c) Aid Programmes of Developed Commonwealth Countries.

Table C1 Australia.

Table C2 Britain.

Table C3 Canada.

Table C4 New Zealand.

(d) Aid Received by Commonwealth Countries.

Table D1 India.

(e) The Commonwealth and Multilateral Aid: Contributions and Receipts.

Table E1 The World Bank and the International Development Association.

Table E2 UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

Table E3 UN Special Fund.

Table E4 The World Food Programme.

Table E5 Experts under International Technical Assistance Programmes.

Table E6 Fellowships under International Technical Assistance Programmes.

Table A1

Population, Income and Aid Received in Commonwealth Countries

			<i>Est'd Per Capita GDP¹ in £'s per annum</i>	<i>Net Aid² Received 1960-63 (4 years) £ million sterling</i>			<i>Average Aid per Head per Annum³</i>		
<i>Est'd 1963 Popula- tion '000</i>				<i>Bilateral</i>	<i>Multi- lateral</i>	<i>Total</i>			
							£	s.	d.
Australia ...	...	10,916	600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Britain ...	...	53,970	535	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada ...	...	18,928	704	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand ...	...	2,538	687	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total ...	...	86,402		—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon ...	...	10,625	750	16.5	5.4	21.9	19	6	
Cyprus ...	...	589	n.a.	25.2	0.7	25.9	11	0	0
Gambia ...	...	315	n.a.	3.4	0.0	3.4	2	14	0
Ghana ...	...	7,340	73	10.2	3.2	13.4	9	0	
India ...	...	460,490	26**	1,046.4	78.6	1,125.0	12	6 ⁸	
Jamaica ...	...	1,687	139*	9.3	0.0	9.3	1	7	6
Kenya ...	...	8,847	31	56.4	2.8	59.2	1	16	6 ⁷
Malaysia ⁵ ...	...	8,896	79**	23.7	7.1	30.8	1	17	6
Malta ...	...	328	n.a.	17.1	0.1	17.2	13	2	0
Nigeria ...	...	55,620	36**	40.0	2.8	42.8	4	0	
Pakistan ...	...	98,612	28**	405.7	18.5	424.2	1	3	6 ⁸
Sierra Leone ...	...	2,190	n.a.	13.8	0.1	13.9	1	11	6
Singapore ⁵ ...	...	1,775	115*	1.0	0.8	1.8	5	6	
Tanzania ...	...	10,123	28	38.8	1.3	40.1	1	2	6 ⁷
Trinidad ...	...	922	232**	4.3	3.3	7.6	2	0	6
Uganda ...	...	7,190	27	27.2	2.9	30.1	1	5	0 ⁷
Zambia ...	...	3,496	63	8.0	7.2	15.2	19	0	
Malawi ...	...	3,753		17.8	8.7	26.5	1	15	6
Rhodesia ...	...	4,010		7.2	6.4	13.6	17	0	
Cook Is. ...	...	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(45	18	0)
Maldives ...	...	93	n.a.	0.3	0.0	0.3	16	0	
Western Samoa ⁴ ...	...	119	n.a.	—	0.1	0.1	(9	11	0)
Sub-Total ...	...	687,039		1,772.3	150.0	1,922.3	(	15	0) ⁹

Table A1 (contd.)

	Est'd 1963 Popula- tion '000	Est'd Per Capita GDP in £'s per annum	Net Aid ^a Received 1960-63 (4 years) £ million sterling			Average Aid per Head per Annum ^a	
			Bilateral	Multi- lateral	Total	£	s. d.
Bahamas ...	131	n.a.	0.0	1.3	1.3	2	9 6
Basutoland ...	727	n.a.	6.0	0.2	6.2	2	2 6
Bechuanaland ...	540	n.a.	6.9	0.0	6.9	3	4 0
British Guiana ...	611	106	10.7	0.8	11.5	4	14 0
British Honduras ...	100	n.a.	5.0	0.1	5.1	12	15 0
British West Indies (n.e.s.) ...	777	n.a.	22.5	0.4	22.9	7	7 6
Brunei ...	93	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Falkland Is. ...	2	n.a.	0.1	—	0.1	12	10 0
Fiji ...	434	n.a.	6.2	0.0	6.2	3	11 6
Gibraltar ...	24	n.a.	0.6	—	0.6	6	4 0
Gilbert & Ellice Is. ...	49	n.a.	0.4	—	0.4	2	1 0
Hong Kong ...	3,592	45	8.3	0.1	8.4	11	6
Mauritius ...	701	96	5.5	0.2	5.7	2	0 6
New Hebrides ...	64	n.a.	0.5	—	0.5	1	19 0
Niue ...	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(63	12 0)
Papua & New Guinea ...	2,059	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	(12	19 0)
Pitcairn Is. ...	0.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
St. Helena ...	5	n.a.	0.7	—	0.7	35	0 0
Seychelles ...	45	n.a.	1.1	0.0	1.1	6	2 0
Solomon Is. ...	130	n.a.	3.2	0.1	3.3	6	7 0
South Arabia (incl. Aden) ...	1,225	n.a.	15.3	0.1	15.4	3	3 0
Swaziland ...	278	n.a.	10.9	1.3	12.2	10	19 6
Tokelau ...	2	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0 ^a	18	0 ^a
Tonga ...	69	n.a.	0.0	0.1	0.1	7	0
Tristan da Cunha ...	0	n.a.	-0.1	—	-0.1	—	—
	11,663	n.a.	103.8	4.7	108.5	(4	19 0) ¹⁰
East African Common Services ...	—	—	21.2	-4.8	16.4	— ⁷	—
Indus Basin Development Fund ...	—	—	85.6	2.2	87.8	— ⁶	—
Total Commonwealth	785,104	—	1,982.9	152.1	2,135.0	15	6
Add approximate aid to Commonwealth from Australia and New Zealand over 4 year period ...							
			85.0	—	85.0		
Grand Total ...	785,104	—	2,067.9	152.1	2,220.0	16	0

Notes to Table A1

* 1958 estimates.

** 1962 estimates.

n.a. = not available.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

— = nil.

0.0 indicates a small amount of aid given, amounting to less than £50,000.

Minus quantities (—)—when these are shown, it indicates that for the year in question repayments (of interest, loan capital, etc.) exceeded new aid received.

1. GDP = Gross Domestic Product, given here at factor cost. Since GDP makes no allowance for depreciation it tends to exceed National Income (in the case of most developing countries by between 5% and 20%). To convert Gross Domestic Product into National Income, one should deduct depreciation from GDP and add in Net Factor Income from Abroad.
2. These net aid figures are net of repayments. The bilateral aid column refers to bilateral aid from all countries except Communist countries, Australia and New Zealand: but in the last line of the Table an estimate for total Australian and New Zealand bilateral aid over the period has been added in.
3. Average aid per head per annum figures have been calculated by dividing by four total aid received by each country over the 1960–63 period and then dividing the resultant total by 1963 population. Where countries have very small populations, the fact that the figures are rounded off to nearest thousands may cause quite a large margin of error in aid per head received.

Figures for certain places in Oceania have been calculated on a different basis and are given in brackets. Here the bilateral aid given by Australia and New Zealand for the latest year (see Table B1), is divided by total population.

4. Western Samoa is treated by New Zealand as a member of the Commonwealth.
5. Any aid to Malaysia as a whole over the 1960–63 period has been subdivided in accordance with the population of present-day Malaysia and Singapore—i.e. five-sixths for Malaysia, one-sixth for Singapore.
6. In arriving at aid per head for India and Pakistan, Indus Basin aid has been divided equally between the two countries.
7. In arriving at aid per head for Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, aid to the East African Common Services Organization has been divided equally between the three countries.
8. Tokelau Is. In fact Tokelau received about £7,000 over the period which explains why it is shown as having £0.0m. aid, but aid per head of £0 18s. 0d. per annum.
9. In arriving at average aid per head per annum for this sub-group, £2m. has been allowed for New Zealand aid to Cook Is. and W. Samoa.
10. In arriving at average aid per head per annum for this sub-group, £27m. has been allowed for aid to New Guinea/Papua and to Niue from Australia and New Zealand.

Sources:

Population—UN Demographic Yearbook 1964.

GDP per capita—UN Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics 1964 (Table 6B).

Net Aid Received 1960–63—"The Flow of Financial Resources to Less Developed Countries 1956–63" OECD Paris. Table V3 was used for major countries, and supplementary information for minor countries.

Aid from the Developed Commonwealth to the Developing Commonwealth Aid Expenditures £'000 sterling

	Australia*			Britain			Canada			New Zealand		
	1 July, 1964-30 June, 1965	Grants	Loans	January-December, 1964	Grants	Loans	January-December, 1964	Grants	Loans	1 April, 1964-31 March, 1965	Grants	Loans
Europe and Middle East												
Aden	n.s.	—	5,939	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	n.s.	—	540	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	n.s.	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	n.s.	—	3,735	—	3,089	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	n.s.	—	10,260	—	3,182	—	11	—	—	0.5	—
Africa												
Basutoland	3.6	—	1,977	—	40	—	25	—	—	0.5	—
Bechuanaland	1.2	—	2,765	—	410	—	6	—	—	0.6	—
EACSO	—	—	3,126	—	2,922	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambia	1.1	—	839	—	35	—	8	—	—	0.0	—
Ghana	8.1	—	312	—	2,072	—	492	—	—	5.3	—
Kenya	14.4	—	6,817	—	7,959	—	126	—	—	19.8	—
Malawi	2.2	—	7,942	—	3,015	—	6	—	—	8.8	—
Mauritius	1.7	—	595	—	105	—	36	—	—	0.9	—
Nigeria	49.3	—	1,171	—	3,367	—	454	—	—	9.0	—
Rhodesia	1.6	—	2,274	—	—	—	36	—	—	3.1	—
St. Helena and Tristan da Cunha	—	—	245	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seychelles	—	—	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	11.4	—	166	—	1,305	—	48	—	—	4.5	—
Swaziland	1.5	—	2,164	—	535	—	3	—	—	—	—
Tanzania	21.7	—	4,554	—	3,384	—	245	—	—	15.0	—
Uganda	2.3	—	2,561	—	2,827	—	192	—	—	5.8	—
Zambia	8.2	—	5,128	—	2,502	—	5	—	—	5.0	—
Regional and Miscellaneous	0.0	—	1,228	—	985	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	128.3	—	44,197	—	31,465	—	1,622	—	—	78.3	—

Table BI (contd.)

	Australia*		Britain		Canada		New Zealand	
	1 July, 1964- 30 June, 1965	Grants Loans	January-December, 1964	Grants Loans	January-December, 1964	Grants Loans	1 April, 1964- 31 March, 1965	Grants Loans
America (Central and Southern)								
Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Virgin Islands	n.s.	—	996	3	86	—	—	—
Barbados	n.s.	—	104	—	30	—	—	—
British Guiana	n.s.	—	706	834	34	—	1.3	—
British Honduras	n.s.	—	1,070	423	28	—	—	—
Cayman Islands	n.s.	—	25	—	n.s.	—	0.1	—
Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent	n.s.	—	2,298	91	89	—	1.3	—
Falkland Islands	n.s.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	n.s.	—	425	845	59	—	2.2	—
Trinidad and Tobago	n.s.	—	886	350	129	—	2.3	—
Turks and Caicos Islands	n.s.	—	170	9	357	—	—	—
Other West Indies	n.s.	—	57	649	—	—	—	—
Total	n.s.	—	6,633	3,204	812	—	7.2	—
Asia								
Brunei	2.4	—	2	—	3	—	1.6	—
Ceylon	302.4	—	141	600	724	—	65.2	—
Hong Kong	—	—	193	200	12	—	1.6	—
India	3472.8	—	798	34,268	9,776	4,136	129.7	250
Malaysia	875.2	—	3,923	540	628	—	264.4	—
Maldives	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	392.0	—	894	9,240	7,025	436	146.9	—
Indus Basin Dev. Fund	843.2	—	2,603	—	1,261	—	—	—
Total	5,898.0	—	8,645	44,848	19,429	4,676	609.3	250

Table B1 (contd.)

	Australia*		Britain		Canada		New Zealand	
	1 July, 1964– 30 June, 1965		January–December, 1964		January–December, 1964		1 April, 1964– 31 March, 1965	
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans
Oceania								
Cook Islands ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	872.3	—
Fiji ...	n.s.	—	1,212	—	1	—	3.0	—
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	n.s.	—	134	—	—	—	—	—
New Guinea/Papua ...	26,639.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—
New Hebrides...	n.s.	—	229	—	—	—	1.7	—
Nine ...	n.s.	—	—	—	—	—	318.0	—
Solomon Islands	n.s.	—	1,005	—	—	—	1.8	—
Tonga ...	n.s.	—	2	—	—	—	7.7	—
Western Samoa†	n.s.	—	—	—	—	—	135.0	1,000
Total ...	26,639.0	—	2,582	—	1	—	1,339.8	1,000
Total Commonwealth	32,995	—	72,317	82,699	21,875	4,676	2,035	1,250
Total Foreign Cnts. ...	3,210	—	10,636	9,561	1,057	13,367	452	—
Unallocated ...	138	—	1,142	100	—	—	182	—
Total Bilateral	36,343	—	84,095	92,360	22,932	18,043	2,669	1,250
Multilateral ...	1,981	—	13,405	—	5,621	—	371	—
Total Development Aid ...	38,324	—	189,860	—	46,596	—	4,290	—

Notes:

* Australian allocation to individual Commonwealth countries shown in this column excludes £340,000 expenditure under the programmes for Commonwealth Co-operation in Education, Australian International Awards, SEATO and Disaster Relief.

† New Zealand treats Western Samoa as a member of the Commonwealth.

Australian figures converted from £A at rate of £A1.25 = £1 sterling

Canadian figures converted from \$US (used in OECD tables) at \$2.80 = £1 sterling.

New Zealand figures include a small amount of private donations.

Source: The Governments of Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand.

Table B2

Aid from the Developed to the Developing Commonwealth Experts and Trainees

		Experts and Teachers, etc.		Training and Scholarships			
		Australia*	New Zealand	Australia*	Britain	Canada	New Zealand
		30/6/65	1/1/65	30/6/65	31/12/64	31/12/64	30/6/65
Europe and Middle East							
Aden ...	...	—	—	—	40	—	—
Cyprus ...	...	—	—	—	12	5	—
Gibraltar	...	—	—	—	6	1	—
Malta ...	...	—	—	—	29	2	2
Total ...	...	—	—	—	87	8	2
Africa							
Basutoland ...	...	—	—	—	32	19	—
Bechuanaland ...	...	—	—	—	14	2	1
Swaziland ...	...	—	—	—	15	2	—
East African Common Services ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambia ...	...	—	—	—	58	4	—
Ghana ...	...	—	—	—	21	—	—
Kenya ...	...	2	—	—	88	56	9
Malawi ...	...	4	—	—	165	23	22
Mauritius ...	...	1	—	—	19	5	6
Nigeria ...	...	—	—	—	25	16	2
Rhodesia ...	...	4	—	—	347	52	15
St. Helena and Tristan da Cunha ...	...	—	—	—	32	20	6
Seychelles ...	...	—	—	—	7	—	—
Sierra Leone ...	...	—	—	—	18	—	—
Tanzania ...	...	—	—	—	60	24	6
Uganda ...	...	—	—	—	187	27	23
Zambia ...	...	2	—	—	156	20	10
Regional and Miscellaneous ...	...	1	—	—	34	4	7
Total ...	...	14	4	198	1,278	274	107

Table B2 (contd.)

		Experts and Teachers, etc.		Training and Scholarships		
		Australia*	Britain†	Canada	Britain	New Zealand
		30/6/65	31/12/64	31/12/64	31/12/64	30/6/65
America (Central and Southern)						
Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Virgin Islands	...	—	n.s.	—	35	—
Barbados	...	60	—	—	29	—
British Guiana	...	33	6	—	n.s.	—
British Honduras	...	75	3	—	26	2
Cayman Islands	...	60	—	—	15	—
Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent	...	9	—	—	1	1
Falkland Islands	...	41	n.s.	—	48	2
Jamaica	...	48	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	...	88	8	—	55	6
Turks and Caicos Islands	...	19	17	—	50	2
West Indies (Unspecified)	...	7	—	—	2	—
	...	30	21	—	n.s.	—
Total	...	—	55	—	267	13
	...	—	—	—	—	—
Asia						
Brunei	...	—	—	—	7	—
Ceylon	...	2	1	—	81	22
Hong Kong	...	12	—	—	44	1
India	...	6	7	—	299	19
Malaysia	...	166	54	—	110	285
Maldives	...	735	—	—	160	—
Pakistan	...	—	9	—	323	9
	...	3	—	—	—	—
Total	...	29	71	19	914	336
	...	—	—	—	—	—
	...	29	1,046	705	434	—

Table B2 (contd.)

	Experts and Teachers, etc.			Training and Scholarships		
	Australia* 30/6/65	Britain† 31/12/64	Canada 31/12/64	Australia* 30/6/65	Britain 31/12/64	Canada 31/12/64
			New Zealand 1/1/65			New Zealand 30/6/65
Oceania						
Cook Islands ...	—	—	103	n.s.	—	115
Fiji ...	5	390	79†	18	23	6
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	—	47	1†	3	7	—
New Guinea, Papua ...	n.s.	13	—	n.s.	—	4
New Hebrides...	—	45	1†	n.s.	2	2
Niue ...	—	—	41	n.s.	—	55
Pitcairn Islands	—	—	1†	n.s.	—	—
Solomon Islands	—	265	—	1	6	2
Tokelau Islands	—	—	1	n.s.	—	15
Tonga ...	—	18	11†	7	2	14
Western Samoa	—	—	66	3	—	88
Other Western Pacific	—	—	—	7	—	—
Total ...	5	778	304	39	40	301
Total Commonwealth	48	12,527	332	1,004	2,586	759
Total Foreign Countries	29	573	77	618	1,043	224
Total ...	77	13,100	409	1,622	3,629	983

n.s. = not specified.

*Excluding Papua and New Guinea.

†These 93 New Zealanders were teachers recruited by the NZ Department of Education under schemes of co-operation with the administrations of Pacific Island territories.

Source: The Governments of Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand.

†British total includes 893 volunteers.

Table CI

Australia's Economic Aid to Developing Countries

£ Sterling (converted at rate of £A1.25 = £1.00 sterling)

				1963/64	1964/65
Papua and New Guinea	...	...	...	24,439,200	26,639,200
Bilateral Aid.					
Colombo Plan	...	...	...	3,985,600	4,173,600
Commonwealth Programmes:					
Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan	...	...	...	144,800	131,200
Commonwealth Co-operation in Education	...	...	...	214,400	259,200
Australian International Awards	...	...	...	23,200	25,600
South-East Asia Treaty Organisation	...	...	...	755,200	1,016,000
Laos Stabilization Fund	...	...	...	86,400	86,400
Wheat for India	...	...	...	—	3,040,800
Disaster Relief	...	...	...	53,600	128,000
Indus Basin Development Fund	...	...	...	388,000	843,200
Total Bilateral Aid	...	...	...	5,651,200	9,704,000
Multilateral Aid.					
Financial Institutions					
International Development Association	...	...	...	1,090,400	1,018,400
World Bank	...	...	...	2,137,600	—
United Nations Programmes.					
Special Fund	...	...	...	300,000	200,000
UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	...	...	...	268,000	268,000
UN Relief & Works Agency	...	...	...	72,000	72,000
UN High Commission for Refugees	...	...	...	60,000	40,000
UN Children's Fund	...	...	...	192,000	192,000
FAO World Food Programme	...	...	...	64,800	184,000
Red Cross	...	...	...	6,400	6,400
Total Multilateral Aid	...	...	...	4,191,200	1,980,800
Total Economic Aid	...	...	...	34,281,600	38,324,000

Note: All Australian Government aid is in *grant* form.

Source: Australian Government.

Table C2

British Government Aid to Developing Countries in 1964

I. Bilateral Aid.

(a) Grants.

	£'000 <i>Sterling</i>
Financial Assistance to Commonwealth Countries (including Indus Basin)	50,063
Financial assistance to Foreign Countries	9,054
Total Bilateral Financial Grants	59,117
Technical Assistance:	
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	13,676
Colombo Plan	2,373
Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan	2,392
Commonwealth Caribbean	244
South-East Asia Treaty Organisation	51
Central Treaty Organisation	803
Non-Commonwealth Africa	143
Other Countries	546
Commonwealth Educational Co-operation	1,124
Colonial Development and Welfare	540
Other Technical Assistance	3,086
Total Bilateral Technical Assistance	24,978
Total Bilateral Grants	84,095

(b) Loans.

Colonial Development and Welfare: Section I	1,863
CD & W: Section 2 (Exchequer Loans for the Colonies)	5,341
Export Credit Guarantees Department: Section 3—	
Commonwealth Assistance Loans	55,024
Loans to Foreign Countries	5,977
Exchequer Advances to Commonwealth Development Corp.	6,415
Other Loans—Commonwealth	14,157
Other Loans—Foreign	3,583
Total Bilateral Loans	92,360

Total Bilateral Aid **176,455**

II. Multilateral Aid.

UN Technical Assistance (Expanded Programme and Special Fund)	3,572
UN Children's Fund	335
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	10
UN Civil Assistance to the Congo	338
UN Relief and Works Agency	1,928
World Food Programme	583
International Development Association	6,597
Other	22
Total Multilateral Aid	13,405

Total British Government Economic Aid to Developing Countries **189,860**

Source: British Government

Table C3

Canadian Development Aid in 1964

										£ million sterling*
I. Bilateral Aid.										
(a) Grants.										
Colombo Plan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.9
Indus Basin Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2
Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Programme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8
Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5
Francophone Africa Programme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Commonwealth Scholarship Plan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3
Emergency Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Total (of which Technical Assistance £3m.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.0
(b) Loans.										
Loans with 5 to 10 years maturity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.9
Loans with 10 to 20 years maturity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.0
II. Multilateral Aid										
International Development Association Subscription	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8
UN Special Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2
UN Works and Relief Agency (UNRWA)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1
World Food Programme...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.6
Total Canadian Development Aid Expenditure 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.6

* Converted from U.S. Dollars at rate of \$2.80 = £1 Sterling; and from Canadian Dollars at rate of \$3.00 = £1 Sterling.

Source: Canadian Government.

Table C4

New Zealand Contributions for Development and Relief Overseas

						<i>Year ended 31st March 1964 £ Sterling (£ Sterling = NZ\$1)</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March 1965 £ Sterling</i>
1. Bilateral Aid.							
(a) Grants.							
South Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	818,723	870,669
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	317,800	318,000
Tokelau Is.	...	...	...	...	...	42,732	29,931
Western Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	145,372	135,043
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	59,184	58,129
						1,383,811	1,411,772
South and South-East Asia							
Colombo Plan	...	...	...	...	...	1,044,015	1,097,590
South-East Asia Treaty Organisation	...	...	...	...	...	14,805	4,776
Volunteer Service Abroad	...	...	...	...	...	3,936	11,058
						1,062,756	1,113,424
Commonwealth							
Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan	...	...	...	...	...	58,517	65,503
Commonwealth Educational Co-operation	...	...	...	...	...	48,975	60,686
						107,492	126,189
Refugees and Relief							
Disaster Relief	...	...	...	...	...	15,242	15,000
Red Cross	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	3,000
						17,242	18,000
Total Bilateral Grants						2,571,301	2,669,385
(b) Bilateral Loans.							
Government Loan to India for Purchase of Wool	...	...	...	...	...	—	250,000
Public loan to Western Samoa for Harbour Development, guaranteed by New Zealand Government	...	...	...	...	...	—	1,000,000
Total Bilateral Loans						—	1,250,000
Total Bilateral Aid						2,571,301	3,919,385

Table C4 (contd.)

						<i>Year ended 31st March 1964 £ Sterling</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March 1965 £ Sterling</i>
II. Multilateral Aid.*							
UN Children's Fund	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	75,000
UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	...	...	...	...	...	100,000	100,000
UN Special Fund	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	49,980
World Food Programme	...	...	...	...	...	9,014	75,818
UN Relief and Works Agency	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	50,000
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	20,000
Total Multilateral	...	...	...	...	...	304,014	370,798
Total Official Aid and Relief	...	...	...	...	...	2,875,315	4,290,183
Note: In addition private Donations were as follows:							
						<i>1962/3</i>	<i>1963/4</i>
Council of Organisations for Relief Service Overseas (CORSO)	...	...	...	...	...	157,480	280,138
Red Cross	...	...	...	...	...	9,107	18,041
Other	...	...	...	...	...	3,842	3,882
						170,429	302,061

* New Zealand Government contributions to overseas development through the regular budgets of UN and Specialised Agencies were calculated at an additional £136,824 in 1962/3 and £145,500 in 1963/4.

Source: New Zealand Government.

Sources of Aid to India
Total Authorization up to the end of 1963 (cumulative)

millions.

	Grants		Loans		Total		%
	R's	£'s	R's	£'s	R's	£'s	
Australia	155.1	11.6	—	—	155.1	11.6	0.5
Austria	—	—	42.1	3.2	42.1	3.2	0.1
Belgium	—	—	95.2	7.1	95.2	7.1	0.3
Britain	14.5	1.1	2,726.5	204.5	2,741.0	205.6	8.7
Canada	1,189.7	89.2	322.2	24.2	1,511.9	113.4	4.8
Czechoslovakia	4.0	0.3	231.0	17.3	235.0	17.6	0.7
Denmark	—	—	10.3	0.8	10.3	0.8	0.0
Ford Foundation	178.9	13.4	—	—	178.9	13.4	0.6
France	—	—	380.9	28.6	380.9	28.6	1.2
Germany (Federal Republic)	20.9	1.6	3,598.6	269.9	3,619.5	271.5	11.4
International Development Association	—	—	1,428.4	107.1	1,428.4	107.1	4.5
Italy	—	—	470.4	35.3	470.4	35.3	1.5
Japan	51.1	3.8	1,077.6	80.8	1,128.7	84.6	3.6
Netherlands	—	—	131.5	9.9	131.5	9.9	0.4
New Zealand	36.3	2.7	—	—	36.3	2.7	0.1
Norway	41.8	3.1	—	—	41.8	3.1	0.1
Poland	—	—	298.0	22.4	298.0	22.4	0.9
Rumania	—	—	55.9	4.2	55.9	4.2	0.2
Sweden	1.5	0.1	—	—	1.5	0.1	0.0
Switzerland	—	—	152.5	11.4	152.5	11.4	0.5
USA	1,416.3	106.2	9,438.5	707.9	10,854.8	814.1	34.2
UN Special Fund	66.1	5.0	—	—	66.1	5.0	0.2
USSR	11.5	0.9	3,838.1	287.8	3,849.6	288.7	12.2
World Bank	—	—	4,034.0	302.6	4,034.0	302.6	12.7
Yugoslavia	—	—	190.5	14.3	190.5	14.3	0.6
Total	3,187.7	239.0	28,522.2	2,139.3	31,709.9	2,378.3	100.0

Source: "External Assistance 1963", Indian Government Ministry of Finance.

Table E1

The World Bank, the International Development Association and the Commonwealth
Position at June 3rd, 1965

	World Bank (IBRD)			Loans† Received \$ million	Paid up Subscriptions \$ million	IDA % of Total	Development Credits† received \$ million
	Paid up Subscriptions \$ million	% of Total					
Australia	53.30	176.7	20.2	2.03	—
Bechuanaland	—	—	—	—	0.17
Britain	260.00	99.3*	131.1	13.17	—
Canada	75.00	—	37.8	3.80	—
Ceylon	6.00	27.6	3.0	0.30	—
Cyprus	1.50	5.4	0.8	0.08	—
Ghana	4.67	33.6	2.4	0.24	—
India	80.00	525.6	40.4	4.05	287.92
Jamaica†	2.67	—	—	—	—
Kenya	3.33	0.15	1.7	0.17	0.08
Malaysia	13.33	35.3	2.5	0.25	—
New Zealand†	16.67	18.8	—	—	—
Nigeria	6.67	17.5	3.4	0.34	—
Pakistan	20.00	140.4	10.1	1.01	35.12
Sierra Leone	1.50	2.3	0.8	0.08	—
Swaziland	—	—	—	—	2.80
Tanzania	3.33	—	1.7	0.17	2.27
Trinidad & Tobago†	2.67	—	—	—	—
Uganda	3.33	—	1.7	0.17	—
Commonwealth Total	553.97	25.54	1,082.5	257.6	25.86	328.36	
Other Countries	1,612.97	74.46	2,746.6	738.1	74.14	86.33	
Grand Total	2,166.94	100.00	3,829.1	995.7	100.00	414.69	

† Refers only to loans and development credits already used and not repaid. Some countries have received and repaid past loans: these sums are excluded. Others have received loans and credits but have not yet spent them, and such sums are also excluded from this table.

* Loans to Britain made largely for present and former colonial territories.

† Jamaica, New Zealand and Trinidad belong to the World Bank but not to IDA.

Source: World Bank and IDA Annual Report 1964-5.

UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Commonwealth 1950-64

	CONTRIBUTIONS			ASSISTANCE RECEIVED		
	Money Value \$ US	Experts ^{1, 2}	Fellowship Placements	Money Value \$ US	Experts ¹	Fellowships
Aden ...	...	...	...	151,705	18	6
Australia ...	...	...	453	—	2	13
Britain ...	7,675,900	803	3,926	—	—	17
Barbados ...	34,308,800	4,811	—	159,409	31	23
Basutoland ...	—	—	1	296,306	28	28
Bechuanaland ...	—	—	—	137,779	28	6
British Guiana ...	—	—	9	628,375	79	42
British Honduras ...	—	—	—	193,789	19	13
Brunei ...	—	—	1	85,019	8	3
British Cameroons ³ ...	—	—	—	49,000	3	2
Canada ...	23,722,700	1,157	614	—	—	—
Ceylon ...	276,000	67	275	6,401,616	579	327
Cook Islands ...	—	—	—	13,939	—	5
Cyprus ...	28,700	15	59	984,426	69	91
East Africa (EACSO) ...	—	—	1	481,644	39	6
Fiji Islands ...	—	—	39	62,996	5	25
Gambia ...	—	—	—	205,157	23	19
Ghana ...	548,200	—	112	2,985,071	270	169
Gilbert & Ellice Islands ...	—	7	—	11,275	1	3
Hong Kong ...	—	—	31	144,737	17	59
India ...	7,520,000	1,336	1,167	25,087,642	1,636	1,596
Jamaica ...	—	10	19	936,040	104	196
Kenya ...	—	3	143	1,210,233	87	182
Leeward Islands ...	—	—	102	75,057	8	65
Malawi ⁴ ...	—	—	25	114,409	9	16
Malaysia ⁶ ...	160,000	5	114	2,765,359	258	222
Malta ...	—	—	8	407,400	44	28
New Zealand ...	2,751,900	346	194	—	—	7
Nigeria ...	315,700	2	76	3,900,438	318	238

Table E2 (contd.)

				CONTRIBUTIONS		ASSISTANCE RECEIVED			
				Money Value \$ US	Experts ^{1, 2}	Fellowship Placements	Money Value \$ US	Experts ¹	Fellowships
North Borneo ...	...	...	...	...	—	7	474,645	49	27
Pakistan ...	...	...	...	2,502,810	141	178	12,707,996	1,041	868
Papua and New Guinea ...	...	...	...	—	—	8	5,631	—	22
Rhodesia ⁴ ...	...	...	...	—	1	6	107,512	12	10
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ...	...	...	...	—	25	6	627,314	47	107
St. Helena ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	962	—	—
St. Lucia ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1,118	—	—
Western Samoa ...	...	...	...	—	—	4	184,587	—	12
Sarawak ⁵ ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	617,074	58	36
Seychelles ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	43,177	5	3
Sierra Leone ...	...	...	...	30,000	1	2	1,118,379	86	63
Singapore ...	...	...	...	—	—	98	828,404	112	63
Solomon Islands ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	149,317	7	5
Somaland (Bt.) ⁷ ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	39,510	7	4
Swaziland ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	204,623	26	8
Tanganyika ⁸ ...	...	...	...	5,900	—	10	1,957,113	204	95
Tanzania ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	576,227	47	58
Tonga ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	135,804	12	4
Trinidad and Tobago ...	...	...	...	20,000	8	16	668,264	80	36
Uganda ...	...	...	...	700	2	167	878,484	63	107
Virgin Islands (Bt.) ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	22,000	1	5
West Indies ...	...	...	...	—	1	18	367,350	40	26
Zambia ⁴ ...	...	...	...	—	2	—	98,704	13	19
Zanzibar ⁸ ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	478,457	34	22
Commonwealth Total	...	...	...	79,867,310	8,743	7,891	69,741,473	5,627	5,007
Regional Programmes ⁹	...	...	...	—	—	70	53,335,460	4,145	1,059
United States Total ...	...	...	...	216,236,200	3,966	3,429	—	—	2
Other ...	...	...	...	160,694,000	17,988	17,194	253,598,973	21,680	25,724
EFTA Total ...	...	...	...	456,797,510¹⁰	30,697¹¹	28,584	376,675,906¹⁰	31,452	31,792¹¹

50 Table E2 (contd.)

Notes:

1. Experts serving in a country for more than one year are counted more than once.
2. Experts serving in several countries during a single year are counted only once in this column.
3. Now part of Cameroon and Nigeria.
4. Since the break up of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
5. Since the formation of Malaysia.
6. Prior to formation of Malaysia.
7. Now part of Somalia.
8. Prior to formation of Tanzania.
9. Beneficiaries include Commonwealth countries.
10. Difference between contributions and expenditures largely accounted for by costs of administration.
11. Discrepancies between receiving and sending countries accounted for by those receiving training in more than one country.

Source: 15 Years and 150,000 Skills: An Anniversary Review of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

Table E3

UN Special Fund and the Commonwealth

PLEDGES 1964 \$US			ASSISTANCE RECEIVED May 1959-June 1965			Total Project Costs \$US	
			Special Fund Earmarkings \$US	Government Counterpart Contributions \$US			
Australia	...	...	557,338	—	—	—	—
Britain	...	...	6,250,000	—	—	—	—
British Guiana	...	...	—	1,762,400	1,484,500	3,246,900	3,246,900
British Solomon Islands	...	...	—	984,800	586,000	1,570,800	1,570,800
Canada	...	...	4,659,289	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	...	...	20,000	4,295,400	5,461,000	9,756,400	9,756,400
Cyprus	...	...	11,200	2,868,000	3,272,900	6,140,900	6,140,900
Ghana	...	...	42,000	8,041,500	15,267,900	23,308,500	23,308,500
India	...	...	2,150,000	31,846,500	73,970,000	105,816,500	105,816,500
Jamaica	...	...	—	1,159,500	754,000	1,913,500	1,913,500
Kenya	...	...	—	5,638,900	3,635,000	9,273,900	9,273,900
Malaysia	...	...	10,000	3,528,300	6,196,500	9,724,800	9,724,800
Malta	...	...	—	1,312,400	1,546,000	2,858,400	2,858,400
Mauritius	...	...	—	558,600	136,000	694,600	694,600
New Zealand	...	...	140,000	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	...	...	184,000	13,852,400	21,004,900	34,857,300	34,857,300
Pakistan	...	...	380,000	16,734,600	18,469,500	35,204,100	35,204,100
Sierra Leone	...	...	10,000	1,342,100	2,880,000	4,222,100	4,222,100
South Arabia (Federation of)	...	...	—	1,018,400	506,000	1,524,400	1,524,400
Swaziland	...	...	—	462,900	372,000	834,900	834,900
Tanzania	...	...	4,900	5,639,800	6,324,000	11,963,800	11,963,800
Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	40,000	494,300	391,000	885,300	885,300
Uganda	...	...	1,400	3,948,400	5,600,000	9,548,400	9,548,400
Zambia	...	...	—	786,100	589,000	1,375,100	1,375,100
Commonwealth Total	...	...	14,460,127¹	106,275,300	168,445,300	274,720,600	274,720,600
United States	...	...	36,491,500	—	—	—	—
Other	...	...	34,599,427	372,002,900	504,161,200	876,164,100	876,164,100
Special Fund Total	...	...	85,551,054	478,278,200	672,606,500	1,150,884,700	1,150,884,700

Notes:

UN Special Fund and the Commonwealth

1. All pledged contributions for 1964 by Commonwealth countries had been paid by 31.12.64, except for Canada's.

2. "Other" includes Regional and Inter-Regional projects benefiting both Commonwealth and Non-Commonwealth countries.

Sources: Pledges—"Statement of Contributions to the Special Fund Pledged and Paid for the year 1964 as at 31.12.64." Assistance Received—"United Nations Special Fund Progress Report: A Regional Special Fund Analysis of Assistance June 1965."

52 Table E4

**World Food Programme (WFP) and the Commonwealth
Position as at 1st November, 1964**

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED					\$US
	Commodities	Services	Cash	Total	EXPENDITURE APPROVED
					(World Food Programme Costs)
Australia	—
Britain	—
British Guiana	641,100
Canada	—
Ceylon	628,000
Cyprus	—
Ghana	—
India	1,437,800
Jamaica	2,599,000
Malaya*	1,046,500
New Zealand	—
Pakistan	—
Rhodesia and Nyasaland*	—
Sierra Leone	—
Tanganyika*	398,900
Zambia	254,300
Commonwealth Total	7,005,600
United States	—
Other	45,761,100
WFP Total	52,766,700

*This is the actual designation for these countries used in the source tables.

Source: Report on the World Food Programme by the Executive Director to the 39th Session of the UN Economic and Social Council.
Document E/4043.

Table E5

International Technical Assistance Programmes and the Commonwealth Experts in the Field at 1st January, 1965

	Experts Supplied				Experts Received					
	EPTA ¹	Regional ² Programmes	Special ³ Fund	OPEX ⁴	Total	EPTA ¹	Regional ² Programmes	Special ³ Fund	OPEX ⁴	Total
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Barbados	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
Basutoland	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	6
Bechuanaland	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Britain	...	...	...	...	705	...	...	...	...	...
British Guiana	271	180	244	10	1	9	5	...	...	14
British Honduras	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	8
Brunei	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Canada	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	53	32	45	1	19	21	16	7	...	44
Cyprus	8	8	3	...	2	7	3	11	1	22
Fiji	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	5
Gambia	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	4
Ghana	...	...	...	...	...	28	19	21	...	68
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
India	116	48	49	3	216	71	49	50	...	170
Jamaica	3	6	1	...	10	6	...	2	1	9
Kenya	...	...	...	...	...	23	13	19	2	57
Malawi	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	1	2	13
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	1	37	19	15	1	72
Maldives Islands	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	8
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	9
New Hebrides	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Carried Forward	490	293	400	15	1,198	238	142	135	9	514

Table E5 (contd.)

	Experts Supplied					Experts Received				
	EPTA ¹	Regional ² Programmes	Special ³ Fund	OPEX ⁴	Total	EPTA ¹	Regional ² Programmes	Special ³ Fund	OPEX ⁴	Total
Brought Forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	490	293	400	15	1,198	238	142	135	9	514
Nigeria	33	13	21	—	67	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	—	1	1	—	2	35	34	77	4	150
Rhodesia	14	13	7	—	34	41	26	31	—	98
Sierra Leone	2	1	—	—	3	4	1	4	—	9
Solomon Islands	—	1	—	—	1	14	10	—	—	24
Swaziland	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
Tanzania	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	9
Tonga Islands	—	—	—	—	—	32	12	12	2	58
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Uganda	2	—	—	—	2	14	1	—	—	15
Western Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	12	13	11	—	36
West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	12
Zambia	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	1	—	14
Zambia	1	—	—	—	1	7	3	12	—	22
Commonwealth Total	542	322	429	15	1,308	421	257	283	15	976
United States	126	98	140	7	371	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries	1,213	833	669	33	2,748	1,460	996	955	40	3,451
Grand Totals	1,881	1,253	1,238	55	4,427	1,881	1,253	1,238	55	4,427

1. United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

2. Regular Programmes of United Nations and Specialized Agencies.

3. United Nations Special Fund.

4. United Nations Operational Experts.

Source: United Nations.

Table E6

International Technical Assistance Programmes and the Commonwealth Fellowships in 1964

Commonwealth Countries		Fellowships Received		Study/Training Facilities Provided	
		Regular* Programmes	UN EPTA†	Regular* Programmes	UN EPTA†
Africa	Basutoland ...	4	11	—	—
	Bechuanaland ...	8	3	—	—
	Gambia ...	5	10	—	—
	Ghana ...	48	44	4	24
	Kenya ...	20	57	3	43
	Malawi ...	7	16	—	25
	Nigeria ...	60	66	109	19
	Rhodesia ...	12	10	1	—
	Sierra Leone ...	14	23	1	—
	Uganda ...	10	34	5	61
	Tanzania ...	21	58	60	—
	Zambia ...	4	19	—	—
	Bahamas ...	1	—	—	—
	Barbados ...	10	3	31	—
America	British Guiana ...	2	19	—	—
	British Honduras ...	7	—	—	—
	Canada ...	10	—	33	46
	Jamaica ...	30	14	88	5
	Leeward and Windward Islands ...	48	8	1	10
	Trinidad and Tobago ...	7	—	—	—
	Virgin Islands... ...	3	—	—	—
	Other West Indies ...	1	—	—	—
	Australia ...	9	2	13	18
	Brunei ...	3	—	—	—
Asia and Far East	Ceylon ...	24	72	18	21
	Fiji ...	5	1	8	—
	Carried Forward ...	373	470	375	272

Table E6 (contd.)

Commonwealth Countries		Fellowships Received		Study/Training Facilities Provided	
		Regular* Programmes	UN EPTA†	Regular* Programmes	UN EPTA†
Brought Forward		373	470	375	272
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	...	2	2	—	—
Hong Kong	...	9	11	20	1
India	...	92	201	152	118
Malaysia	...	63	58	74	26
Maldives Islands	...	1	—	—	—
New Hebrides	...	3	—	—	—
New Zealand	...	6	6	15	3
Niue	...	1	—	—	—
Pakistan	...	54	127	10	6
Papua and New Guinea	...	4	3	—	—
Solomon Islands	...	2	—	—	—
Tonga	...	5	1	—	—
Trust Territories of Pacific Islands	...	9	3	—	—
Western Samoa	...	20	2	—	4
Europe					
Britain	...	29	5	315	406
Cyprus	...	14	14	1	—
Malta	...	7	6	—	1
Middle East					
Aden	...	1	2	—	—
Commonwealth Total		695	911	962	837
Other Countries	...	2,695	4,028	2,982	4,272
Grand Total		3,390	4,939	3,944	5,109

*Regular Programmes of UN and Specialized Agencies.

†United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

Source: UN Economic and Social Council (Document E/4021): Annual Report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee for 1964.

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