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Action programme in favour of developing island countries

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 32/185 of 19 December 1977, the General Assembly urged all organizations in the United Nations system to continue to identify and implement, within their respective spheres of competence, appropriate specific action in favour of developing island countries, in accordance with the recommendations in resolution 98 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular those concerning the fields of transport and communications, trade and commercial policies, industrialization, tourism, the transfer of technology, marine and submarine resources development, the flow of external resources, environment protection and response to natural disasters. 1/ It further urged the United Nations organizations and the regional commissions to give attention to the programmes of regional and subregional co-operation in respect of developing island countries, and called upon Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, to take fully into account, in their bilateral and regional development efforts and in relevant negotiations towards the attainment of the objectives of the new international economic order, the special problems of developing island countries.

2. In its resolution the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit for its consideration at its thirty-fourth session a sectoral analysis of action undertaken in favour of developing island countries and proposals for further consideration, taking into account the consideration of this question by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session.

3. In pursuance of the General Assembly resolution, Governments and international organizations were asked to provide relevant information. The present report has been prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat, and is based on the replies received. The information concerning each respondent is organized as far as possible according to the sectors named in the resolution. 2/

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1/ A related report has been prepared on Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent in response to General Assembly resolution 33/152 (A/34/563).

2/ Apart from the replies in the text, answers were also received from the World Health Organization, the Economic Commission for Western Asia, the African Development Bank, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and the German Democratic Republic. These were either in general terms or indicated that the organization or country in question had no substantive information to report.

## II. INFORMATION RELATING TO INDIVIDUAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### A. United Nations

#### 1. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

1. Within the terms of reference of this department, special attention has been placed on the developing island countries, both to continue to identify their specific and basic needs in terms of immediate plans of action and to implement fully all special measures and action programmes, including those recently adopted by UNCTAD at its fifth session in Manila. These terms of reference do not pertain directly to the activities singled out in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 32/185.

2. Some 20 experts from the department are assisting 10 island developing countries in management, socio-economic development planning, co-ordination, and implementation of development plans. Since 1968, the department has been providing assistance in the area of public administration to some 72 per cent of the island developing countries.

3. Consideration is being given to a project for water resources development and management in small islands within the Caribbean, Pacific and Indian Ocean regions and other areas, to be financed under the Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation.

#### 2. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

##### Trade and commercial policies

1. A workshop on harmonization of foreign trade statistics and customs tariff nomenclatures and valuation for the developing island countries of the Pacific will be held in December 1979. Technical assistance is also available in these fields. ESCAP invited several developing island countries to meetings on tropical hardwoods (1977 and 1978), the Integrated Programme for Commodities (1978) and Coconut Products (1978).

2. Papua New Guinea, as a member of the Asian and Pacific Coconut Community (APCC) and the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC), and Fiji and Solomon Islands, as members of APCC, also benefited from joint ESCAP/APCC and ESCAP/ANRPC projects.

3. ESCAP has developed a mobile professional development programme in the foreign trade sector for the developing island countries of the Pacific. Under this programme a series of seminars was organized in 1978 with the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC) and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC) and with financial support from the Governments of Australia and New Zealand. It is planned to organize a similar programme during 1979 and 1980.

4. Of the developing island countries of the ESCAP region, only Papua New Guinea and Tonga have had the opportunity or the capacity to participate formally in the GATT multilateral trade negotiations. Nevertheless, under the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) project five regional seminars were organized, which, inter alia, focused attention on the particular trade interests and problems of the developing island countries of the Pacific. The project provided technical assistance to them and prepared studies with regard to the MTN.

5. The Maldives have received various forms of assistance in trade promotion and customs matters.

6. In 1979, a trade information advisory mission was sent to the Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga to assist in the preparation of specific proposals for the development of trade information services. This exercise will be part of a trade expansion and diversification project which will be based in Fiji to serve the needs of all the Pacific island countries. In addition, the Trade Information Services provided assistance to the island countries in organizing data collection and in-service training of the staff concerned. A businessman's workshop in trade information is scheduled to be held by the trade information advisory team in Tuvalu in August 1979 and follow-up missions to these countries will be planned later this year.

#### Industrialization

7. An industrial survey of the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands and Tonga, funded by the Asian Development Bank, is expected to be completed by the end of 1979.

8. Various meetings, workshops and studies on joint ventures and transnational corporations are planned for the developing island countries of the Pacific in 1979 and 1980.

#### Marine and submarine resources development

9. Committee for Co-ordination of joint prospecting for mineral resources in South Pacific off-shore areas (CCOP/SOPAC); this Committee, which was established under the auspices of ESCAP in 1972, comprises the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the New Hebrides, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga. Its main objective is to provide a basis for, and to assist member countries in, the formulation of policies and execution of programmes for evaluation, development and management of off-shore mineral associated resources in the best interests of the countries concerned.

10. In January 1979 a three-year project funded by UNDP was started. It includes off-shore surveys, technical assistance and training.

#### Environment protection

11. Preparations are under way to convene a South Pacific Conference on the Human Environment in 1980 at Noumea, New Caledonia, in co-operation with the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC) and the South Pacific Commission (SPC).

12. ESCAP regional projects on environment protection at the village level, marine and coastal pollution and land management will benefit the island developing countries.

#### General

13. An interagency mission on integrated rural development visited the Maldives at the request of the Government during February 1978. It recommended broad strategies for rural development in which development of fisheries through fishermen's co-operatives, supply of drinking water, environmental protection and expansion of employment opportunities featured prominently. As a result, an integrated rural development project is being implemented in one of the 19 atolls on a pilot basis. It covers such sectors as communication, transport, marine resources and environmental protection.

#### Other

14. Effective action in almost all the fields cited will require an adequate statistical base for the formulation of projects and the evaluation of their impact. Such a base is lacking in most developing island countries of the region and a preliminary task of the ESCAP secretariat is to assist these countries in building up their statistical capabilities. The ESCAP secretariat and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific have organized a number of seminars and training courses in which participants from developing island countries of the Pacific took part.

15. The island developing countries of the Pacific have benefited from a number of workshops, seminars, and training courses on technical co-operation among developing countries, development planning and project appraisal organized by the ESCAP secretariat or the Asian Pacific Development Institute.

#### United Nations Development Advisory Team (UNDAT)

16. The South Pacific UNDAT was established in 1971 to help developing island countries and territories in the South Pacific by organizing short-term consultancy services. Since its inception, UNDAT has carried out more than a hundred short-term consultancy works for the Governments of the South Pacific, related to their economic development, which are not normally covered, at least not at short notice, by the United Nations agencies.

17. Since the beginning of this year, a substantial programme of technical and advisory assistance has been carried out by UNDAT in response to the request of the developing island countries of the South Pacific. During this period the following specific activities were carried out:

(a) Transport and communications: Short-term consultancy services were made available to prepare draft articles of association for a proposed association of South Pacific airlines (ASPA) and to undertake a survey on the future trading potential of the Pacific Forum Line (PFL) with a view to developing a master plan for it.

(b) Trade and commercial policies: Assistance by the UNDAT statistician on a new alphabetical index of commodities for imports (Papua New Guinea) and in compiling import statistics for 1978 (Tuvalu).

(c) Industrialization: An industrial employment and output survey was assisted by the statistician of the Team (Tonga). A feasibility study on a proposed fruit-processing factory and associated estates in Samoa was carried out by the project evaluation expert. He also undertook a short assignment on project monitoring and control.

(d) Tourism: Short-term consultancies were provided to advise the Government of Fiji, Kiribati and the New Hebrides on the development of tourism.

(e) Environment protection: The physical planning expert finalized his report on O Le Pupu - Pu'e National Park (Samoa). Assistance was also given to the Solomon Islands Government on follow-up action in connexion with previous studies, and in drafting a resolution for physical planning.

(f) Other: Activities include preparation and updating of comparative tables of Central Government Revenue and Expenditure 1973-1978 (Solomon Islands); an analysis of the 1976 census, a paper on migration and population distribution, and a proposal for financial management (Niue).

18. On request, advisory services on economic and social planning were rendered to the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

### 3. Economic Commission for Latin America

1. The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) was established by resolution 358 (XVI) of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

#### Transport and communications

2. Maritime transport: In 1977, a study on General Cargo Shipping in the Eastern Caribbean was carried out and published.

3. In 1978, this survey - and its scope - was expanded to include all CDCC countries. It is aimed at providing up-to-date and reliable traffic statistics on maritime trade in the Caribbean in order to assist Governments in planning for the systematic improvement of port facilities and shipping services. It is scheduled to be completed in September 1979.

4. A two-year project on regional co-operation in the development of shipping is being submitted for financing to the World Bank and/or UNDP. In its first phase it will establish a Caribbean Maritime Centre to assist the countries in decision-making through the preparation of regional shipping statistics and the development of national expertise; investigations of shipping port problems and ad hoc advice to the regionally owned shipping lines; the development of maritime safety administrations and work to combat marine pollution; a survey of needs in economic and commercial shipping and a feasibility study of future regional institutions.



5. Air transport: The Regional Group of Experts of CDCC countries agreed that a programme of work should be initiated encompassing technical co-operation and manpower development; regional service improvements and regulation; policy co-ordination and promotion.
6. Initial steps have been taken to establish a Caribbean Air Transport Council and financing for a project for two years is being sought.
7. Postal services: Draft articles of association for a Caribbean Restricted Postal Union have been prepared and a meeting is scheduled to be held in August 1977 in Jamaica to initiate this Restricted Postal Union for the Caribbean. Initially it will comprise all the English-speaking Caribbean countries.

#### Trade and commercial policies

8. A feasibility study on the establishment of a Caribbean Trade Information System was carried out during the first quarter of 1979.
9. With respect to economic co-operation and integration, a regional workshop on modern approaches to teaching foreign languages is scheduled for September 1979 as a contribution to the removal of language barriers.
10. Basic studies on associations of producers/exporters have been carried out with a view to co-ordinating similar associations on a subregional basis. Research into the development, marketing and storage of rice, legumes, fruits, vegetables and ground provisions, timber, livestock products, and citrus will be undertaken as from the third quarter of 1979.
11. A survey has been carried out on the possibility of establishing multinational marketing enterprises in the Caribbean, and a number of specific feasibility studies have already been carried out.

#### Industrialization

12. The report of an exploratory mission to prepare an industrial development survey of the Caribbean is under consideration by UNIDO.

#### Exchange of technology

13. In 1977 a survey of the status of science and technology in the region was undertaken and the establishment of a Caribbean Council for Science and Technology was proposed. In March 1979 the CDCC approved the creation of the Council.

#### Environment protection

14. A joint UNEP/ECLA project for environmental management in the Caribbean area commenced in 1977. An evaluation of the existing state of the environment has been carried out with a view to drawing up a plan of action for the management of the environment. Overview studies have been prepared in agriculture, fisheries, coastal areas, energy, environmental health, human settlements, marine pollution and

international laws, tourism, critical natural areas, natural disasters, small island systems and environmental legislation. The action plan will be submitted to an intergovernmental meeting to be held around May 1980 for adoption and implementation.

Other

15. A prefeasibility study of a Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Material was initiated in May 1979. The feasibility of establishing a network of cultural centres is now being assessed.
16. Steps are now being taken to establish a statistical data bank.
17. A study on levels and trends of energy production and consumption has been prepared; this study includes projections. An assessment of energy resources and diversification has been initiated.
18. Identification of projects for the integration of women in development, and assistance in the implementation of such projects, is being undertaken with the assistance of the Voluntary Fund for Women in Development.
19. A 10-year Agricultural Sector Plan for Grenada has been prepared.

4. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. The mandate assigned to the UNCTAD secretariat by the Conference in its resolution 98 (IV) to undertake a programme of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries was confirmed and extended by Conference resolution 111 (V). This resolution, apart from calling for continued technical assistance to these countries, calls upon UNCTAD, in co-operation with regional and other competent institutions, to carry out a series of in-depth studies of the problems of island economies and possibly to convene meetings as a basis for follow-up. UNCTAD is now seeking the means to carry out this mandate effectively.
2. The following paragraphs outline UNCTAD's activities in favour of island developing countries since 1978.

Transport and communications

3. Pursuant to Conference resolution 98- (IV), paragraph 53, an expert group was convened in October 1977 to consider feeder and interisland services by air or sea for island developing countries. The Trade and Development Board took note of its report (TD/B/687 and Corr.1) at its eighteenth session.
4. The expert group considered that the purely technical problems of interisland transport were not too difficult to overcome, although, of course, ships, aircraft and infrastructure must be acquired, which called for funds and better information about sources of capital. The major problems in interisland transport were

financial, managerial and social. Transport links with smaller outer islands were unlikely to be financially viable: their provision had often to be seen as a matter of national social policy.

5. Recognizing the peculiar difficulties of ensuring a fair share of economic development to these remote communities, the expert group stressed the inevitability of subsidizing such transport in many cases. This aspect of the major problem of regional policy affecting island developing countries is dealt with in paragraph 61 of Conference resolution 98 (IV). The expert group stated that the form a subsidy might take, and the sources from which the funds for the subsidy were to be found, all had far-reaching social as well as economic consequences. The international community was urged to make available technical assistance in this regard.

6. The group also recommended that a series of regional seminars on the transport and trade aspects of outerisland policy be organized and made further recommendations on methods of aid management and delivery suitable for small island developing countries.

7. Technical assistance in shipping and ports has been provided to Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica, Jamaica, Cuba, Antigua, the Philippines, Mauritius, and Cape Verde. Training possibilities have been offered to the Seychelles, Mauritius, Tonga, Fiji, Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Singapore, the Philippines and Bahrain.

8. A project on regional co-operation in the development of shipping is being prepared, in collaboration with ECLA, IMCO and the ILO, to cover the Caribbean area. It will involve ports, shipping enterprises and shippers' interests, and include fellowships as well as technical assistance.

9. Following the meeting of the group of experts on feeder and interisland transport by sea or air for island developing countries convened by UNCTAD in October 1977, UNCTAD's technical assistance in this area has expanded. Assistance has been provided to the Cook Islands and Seychelles and advice provided to Fiji in preparations for a UNDP-funded project to be executed directly by the Government. A Caribbean regional project, "Support for small vessels and schooners", is in its preparatory stages.

#### Trade and commercial policies

10. An UNCTAD foreign-trade policy adviser has been provided to Haiti. An economist has been also provided to Sri Lanka to advise on economic policies concerning various export commodities. Assistance is being provided to the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) area in the development of producers' and exporters' associations. A number of UNCTAD technical assistance missions have visited Cape Verde, and various projects are assisting the Economic Community of West African States, of which Cape Verde is a member.

11. An UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC) project in export marketing development offers technical assistance in all aspects of export marketing and development and trade promotion to the Commonwealth Caribbean member countries of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). A joint CDB/ITC project provides assistance to the export marketing efforts of small manufacturers in the region.
12. Among the countries participating in UNCTAD/GATT ITC Asian regional project on advisory services in trade information are Fiji, Kiribati, Maldives, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, the Solomon Islands, Samoa, the Philippines and Indonesia. An ITC trade promotion advisory service and training project for the South Pacific is at an advanced stage of preparation.
13. The ITC is providing assistance to the Eastern Caribbean Common Market (ECCM) in the joint export of agricultural products. It is also assisting the Union of Banana Exporting Countries, of which the Dominican Republic is a member, and the Group of Latin American and Caribbean sugar-exporting countries (GEPLACEA), of which several island countries are members. A sugar marketing seminar in this context in 1978 was attended by participants from Trinidad and Tobago, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Assistance has been provided to the Asian and Pacific Coconut Community (APCC), whose members include Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Samoa, the Philippines and Indonesia.
14. The UNCTAD interregional project on the import procurement of wheat has resulted in missions to Sri Lanka, Cyprus, the Maldives and the Dominican Republic. Several other island countries have expressed interest in the project.
15. A project to assist CARICOM in establishing a Caribbean Centre for Pharmaceuticals is being elaborated. The ITC also assisted Saint Lucia in organizing a trade and tourism fair it held in Trinidad.
16. UNCTAD's interregional advisory services on facilitation of trade procedures and documentation has assisted the CDCC, as well as Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, Cuba, Fiji, Sri Lanka, Cape Verde, Mauritius, Cyprus and the Dominican Republic. A mission is planned to the Pacific Islands (Trust Territory).
17. Under the project on the generalized system of preferences, an advisory mission visited Madagascar, where a seminar was held.
18. A project for insurance education in Asia, based on four centres in the Philippines, Singapore, Bombay and Kuala Lumpur, includes Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Samoa and Sri Lanka as participating countries.
19. A number of developing island countries, particularly in the Pacific region, have made use of the technical assistance services of the UNCTAD/UNDP interregional project on the multilateral trade negotiations (MTN), including analyses of offers made during the negotiating process as well as studies on particular issues. Island countries of the Pacific region have participated in the five seminars on MTN organized by the ESCAP/Commonwealth secretariats in which the interregional project actively participated. It is planned that the ESCAP/UNCTAD/UNDP project, in collaboration with the interregional project, will intensify its assistance to

these countries over the remaining months of 1979, through advisory missions and workshops aimed at assisting these countries in adapting their trade policies to the post-MTN situation.

20. The interregional project is analysing the results of MTN from the point of view of the CARICOM member countries, and will be providing additional technical support to a seminar dealing with MTN and other trade policy issues to be held later in 1979 under the auspices of the Commonwealth secretariat.

#### Flow of external resources

21. UNCTAD was represented on the mission sent by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Seychelles in February and March 1978, in order to ascertain the special assistance required in the light of General Assembly resolution 32/101 of 13 December 1977.

22. UNCTAD staff collaborated actively with the Commonwealth secretariat in the meeting on external finance for small island countries in the Commonwealth, held in Samoa in April 1979.

#### Environment protection

23. Funding is being sought for a research and training project on population, resources, environment and development on small islands, in response to paragraph 61 of UNCTAD resolution 98 (IV).

### 5. United Nations Development Programme

Information on UNDP assistance to the island developing countries in the Asia and Pacific region for the period 1977-1981 is shown in annex I, for island countries of the Caribbean (including Bermuda) in annex II, for those of Africa in annex III, for Cyprus and Malta in annex IV and for Bahrain in annex V.

B. Specialized agencies and GATT

1. International Labour Organisation

Trade and commercial policies

1. An ILO project in co-operative development and management for the Caribbean region ended in early 1979. Projects are under way in the Seychelles, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka, and one is planned for Cape Verde.

Industrialization

2. Handicraft projects have been undertaken in Cape Verde, the Netherlands Antilles, Madagascar and Cyprus. Projects in vocational training for rural and urban needs, including vocational rehabilitation and management development, have been undertaken in Indonesia, the Philippines, the South Pacific, Madagascar, the Caribbean region - including Dominica, Antigua, Saint Lucia - Malta and Bahrain. Projects are planned for the Comoros and Cape Verde.

3. In 1978, the Turin Centre received 23 fellows from Madagascar, Seychelles and Mauritius alone.

4. Programmes in workers' education involved Madagascar and the Caribbean region. Planning has begun for a project on common safety standards in the South Pacific, and a model training course for rural safety is being devised in the Philippines.

Tourism

5. Hotel and catering training programmes are operating in Bahrain and the Netherlands Antilles; further projects are likely in Antigua and possibly the Cayman Islands.

Other

6. Projects in social security are under way in the Bahamas, the countries of the Eastern Caribbean Common Market, the Caribbean region as a whole, Cape Verde, Seychelles and Madagascar. A project is planned for the Comoros. In labour administration, labour statistics and manpower planning, projects are under way or were completed in 1978 in Madagascar, Seychelles, Trinidad and Tobago, the Netherlands Antilles, the English-speaking Caribbean, the ASEAN countries and the South Pacific. Projects in labour, population and family economies are under way in Jamaica, Dominica and Saint Lucia and in St. Kitts and St. Vincent. Assistance is being given to a special works programme in Cape Verde.

Flow of external resources

7. In the Caribbean region, the birth of several new independent States and the imminent emergence of several more has added to the tempo of international technical co-operation.

8. Two major themes for technical assistance will apply with special reference to the English-speaking Caribbean. First is the emphasis on strengthening local subregional organizations. Because of the very small size of many countries in the subregion, the national institutional structures vary immensely in the quality as well as quantity of external assistance they can effectively absorb. From the donor's point of view, projects formulated on an individual country basis become prohibitively expensive in terms of per capita costs. Thus, the various subregional organizations form an intermediate institutional framework which can develop a degree of technical proficiency too expensive and specialized for many of the countries individually but still definitely focused on the specific needs and conditions within the Caribbean. They also facilitate the organizing of "multi-island" projects in which several countries with similar needs and priorities co-operate in a project in a specific technical area. In tandem with the development of subregional organizations is the need for strong linkages with the rest of the Americas, both Spanish and English-speaking.

9. On larger islands, individual country projects may continue to be justified. In the smaller and less developed countries, however, the demand may well increase for training courses, seminars, workshops and fellowships. The traditional resident expert assigned to a single country may play a declining role, while the concept of a "pool" of experts attached to a regional or subregional organization is likely to become increasingly typical.

10. Technical co-operation among developing countries will become increasingly popular. At the moment, some intra-Caribbean assistance has occurred but it has been largely of an ad hoc nature. Yet the potential is substantial; and, as the techniques of identifying, requesting, fielding, monitoring and following-up local short-term consultants become more routine, an increasing volume of intra-Caribbean technical co-operation may be expected, particularly from the larger countries to the smaller ones.

## 2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

1. FAO, within its sphere of competence, has endeavoured to promote the progress of the developing island countries on regional, subregional, and national levels, mainly through the assignment of experts and the award of fellowships.

2. Specific difficulties should be taken into account, which hinder the implementation of technical assistance programmes in some of these countries: difficult living and working conditions, limited absorptive capacity, lack of skilled personnel and the inability of some countries to provide administrative support for developmental activities.

3. FAO entirely agrees with the approaches suggested in the report by the UNCTAD secretariat (TD/242) 3/ on the best utilization of experts whose services cannot be put to effective use in small, sparsely populated islands, and welcomes the practical approach which has been recommended.

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3/ "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries: Issues for consideration".

Transfer of technology

4. Extension and training programmes were developed in favour of several developing island countries in order to accelerate the transfer of technology. Such training activities were conducted either on a national basis (Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde, Comoros, Niue, Sri Lanka, Samoa, Haiti, Indonesia) or on a regional basis (Asia region, Caribbean countries).
5. Technical assistance was, for example, provided in training, planning and project analysis. A project in Barbados is intended to become the nucleus for a subregional training programme for the English-speaking Caribbean countries. Assistance in this field is also being provided in the Dominican Republic and Sri Lanka.
6. In research, the example can be given of an FAO/UNDP project in the Caribbean to improve and co-ordinate research through the establishment of co-operative programmes, and to encourage and facilitate the better utilization of research results, indigenous and external.
7. Advice was provided to the Solomon Islands in their negotiations with Japan on a fishing agreement.
8. Other assistance activities covering specific technologies include, for instance, in the Pacific area, boat building and crop production in Samoa; processing of agricultural products in Samoa, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and Cook Islands; livestock and veterinary training in Papua New Guinea, and regional projects on coconut varietal improvement and on root crops development. In the African region, similar projects include beef and milk production in the Seychelles, and diversification of agriculture and agricultural training in the Comoros.
9. In the area of food security, FAO is currently or will shortly be providing assistance to Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Sri Lanka, Cape Verde, Madagascar and the Comoros.

Marine and submarine resources development

10. Apart from individual national projects, three interregional projects are of benefit to developing island countries. The Indian Ocean Fishery Survey and Development Programme assists Sri Lanka, Seychelles, Mauritius, the Comoros, and Madagascar, as well as other countries of the region. Specific assistance has also been given to Sri Lanka, Seychelles, Mauritius and Madagascar. In the Pacific, a regional project provides general assistance in fisheries development to many of the Pacific island nations, including Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, New Hebrides, Kiribati and Cook Islands. In the Atlantic, the "Development of Fisheries in the Western Central Atlantic" fishery project is concerned with all aspects of marine fisheries development and aquaculture in marine and inland waters in the Caribbean region. This project includes in its programme of work assistance in fisheries administration to Saint Lucia, Dominica and Grenada and a survey of aquaculture possibilities in Antigua, Dominica and Grenada.



### Flow of external resources

11. Since 1973 FAO has been systematically monitoring the flow of external resources to agriculture in the developing countries. In the specific case of developing island countries a brief analysis shows that the total official commitments of capital assistance to agriculture (excluding fertilizer supply) in the developing island countries rose from approximately \$US 300 million in 1973 to about \$920 million in 1975. However, during 1976, these commitments fell to about \$600 million, and rose only slightly in 1977 to some \$735 million (preliminary figures). Whenever possible, FAO has brought this data to the attention of possible donors in order to increase the flow of external resources to this category of countries.

### Environment protection

12. FAO is involved in projects concerning marine and coastal pollution in Cuba, pests and diseases in the Pacific region, and forestry in Fiji and Cape Verde.

### Programmes of regional and subregional co-operation

13. In Asia and the Pacific, assistance is being provided to the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which includes Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore, through an FAO/UNDP project "Study Team on the Supply and Demand for Food and other Strategic Agricultural Products".

14. FAO co-operates with the South Pacific Commission (SPC) and the United Nations Asian and Pacific Development Institute in improving national planning capabilities of the member countries of that Commission, and exploring possibilities of regional co-operation in agro-economic fields. FAO is also to assist the Centre for Applied Studies in Development of the University of the South Pacific in the formulation of a policy-oriented studies programme and in the Centre's activities in agricultural planning on the basis of long-term arrangements for collaboration.

15. FAO participated in a regional fisheries meeting of Pacific Forum countries following their declaration of a 200-mile zone, to assist them in developing a suitable infrastructure.

### Response to natural disasters

16. The bulk of FAO emergency assistance to face natural disasters was in the form of food aid and non-food aid (such as quality seed, fertilizers, consultative services, training).

17. Through the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme, emergency food aid was provided during the period from 1 January 1978 to mid-June 1979, in response to special appeals from the respective Governments, to Cape Verde, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka. Emergency food aid amounting to 19,974 metric tonnes was supplied to these countries, at a total cost of \$US 6,610,900.

18. During the same period, non-food aid consisting of quality seeds, fertilizers, vehicles and other equipment, materials, consultative services and training, was provided, through the FAO Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO), to Cape Verde, Haiti and Sri Lanka - at a total cost of \$US 606,500, drawn mainly from the funds of the Technical Co-operation Programme. In addition, other assistance activities not falling within the two categories above were also provided. They concentrated mainly on control and prevention of African swine fever and coffee borer which have recently appeared in the Caribbean.

### 3. International Monetary Fund

#### Flow of external resources

Access to the resources of the Fund is governed by balance-of-payments needs of members rather than by geographic or political criteria. Nevertheless, it is believed that the aim of "specific action in favour of developing island countries", as set forth in General Assembly resolution 32/185, has been addressed, especially in recent years, both by developments in the operation of the regular facilities of the Fund and by the creation of additional facilities to meet special categories of balance-of-payments requirements. These changes, particularly responsive to the needs of economies in an early state of development or susceptible to wide variations in export earnings, include:

(a) The establishment of the extended Fund facility (EFF) in September 1974 providing for programmes up to three years duration to deal with structural balance-of-payments problems and corresponding repurchase periods (four to seven years). In April 1976 a three-year EFF arrangement for the special drawing rights (SDR) 217 million was concluded with the Philippines. In June 1978 a three-year EFF arrangement with Jamaica for an amount equal to SDR 200 million was approved.

(b) The establishment on 1 August 1975 of the Subsidy Account funded by 24 Fund members and Switzerland to assist the Fund's most seriously affected (MSA) members to meet the costs of using the 1975 oil facility by reducing the effective rate of annual charge payable on these drawings by 5 percentage points per annum. Drawings have been made by Haiti, Sri Lanka and Samoa.

(c) The substantial liberalization of the compensatory financing facility in December 1975. In the period since that date up to the financial year ended 30 April purchases under this facility have been made by the Philippines, Cyprus, Papua New Guinea, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and Samoa.

(d) The establishment in May 1976 of the Trust Fund to provide additional balance-of-payments assistance on concessional terms to developing countries with low per capita incomes. Resources of the Trust are mainly the profits realized from the sales of one sixth (25 million ounces) of the Fund's gold. The assistance is to be provided with respect to two periods each of two years' duration, the first of which ended on 20 June 1978, in the form of loans bearing interest at a rate of 1/2 of 1 per cent a year repayable in semi-annual instalments after a five-and-one-half year grace period, subject to review just before the first payments are to be

made. Loans have been made to Grenada, Haiti, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Samoa. The second period of the Trust Fund has another year to run with the closing date for eligibility for loans end-November 1979.

(e) The entry into operation on 23 February 1979 of the supplementary financing facility (SFF), established to provide additional assistance in the next several years to Fund members whose payments imbalances are large in relation to their quotas. For the purposes of the facility, 13 Fund members or their institutions and the Swiss National Bank have agreed to lend the Fund SDR 7.8 billion. Members can use the facility only in connexion with stand-by arrangements in the upper credit tranches or extended arrangements. The EFF arrangement with Jamaica referred to in subparagraph (a) has been augmented by means of the SFF.

(f) New guidelines for the use of Fund resources, agreed on 2 March 1979, extend the period of stand-by arrangements to up to three years in appropriate cases and direct that due regard be paid to the domestic social and political objectives and economic priorities and circumstances of members in helping them to devise adjustment programmes.

#### 4. International Civil Aviation Organization

1. The Assembly of ICAO, at its twenty-second session in 1977, instructed the ICAO Council to give special attention to activities designed to take account of the needs and special interests of developing island countries which face transport problems that civil aviation is increasingly able to solve. This matter is now under consideration by the Council, which will submit a report to the next session of the ICAO Assembly in 1980.

2. The activities of ICAO fall within the sector "transport and communications". Some activities in the air navigation and air transport fields can also be classified as "transfer of technology", as can all ICAO technical assistance activities.

##### Air transport studies

3. Regional air transport studies of the development of international air passenger and freight transport are produced generally at the rate of one each year. A study of the Latin American and Caribbean region was completed in 1978 and another for the African region in April 1979. One for the Asia and Pacific region is currently being conducted. A Caribbean Air Transport Study was recently carried out jointly by the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and ICAO.

##### Transfer of technology

4. Activities include the production of manuals and circulars, regional workshops and seminars, and air transport missions.

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Technical assistance activities

5. ICAO has been assisting the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC) and the South Pacific Airlines to form an Association of South Pacific Airlines (ASPA). ICAO has also proposed for UNDP funding that it undertake as a technical assistance project a survey of the South Pacific island States and territories to suggest ways in which civil aviation might make more effective contributions to the development of their national economies. A similar proposal has been prepared covering the nine States in the Western and Southern Asia subregion, which include two island States.

6. A proposal has also been prepared for an economic study of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) group of countries. Although two of these five ASEAN States are too large to be considered by the United Nations as island States, they comprise multitudes of islands where civil aviation must play a key role in development.

7. UNDP-funded technical assistance projects are under way in the Maldives, the Solomon Islands, Antigua, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and the Seychelles. Multi-country projects cover Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Saint Lucia, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Netherlands Antilles, Trinidad and Tobago and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Training

8. During 1978, 90 fellowships were awarded to nationals from island developing countries under ICAO Programmes (Cape Verde 1, Cayman Islands 7, Cyprus 1, Fiji 3, Kiribati 1, Haiti 3, Madagascar 4, Maldives 12, Mauritius 6, Montserrat 1, Netherlands Antilles 1, Papua New Guinea 4, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla 2, Saint Lucia 7, Singapore 17, Solomon Islands 3, Sri Lanka 5, Tonga 3, Trinidad and Tobago 3, Turks and Caicos Islands 6). Additionally, 51 fellowships were awarded to citizens from Indonesia and Philippines (46 and 5, respectively).

9. ICAO has been instrumental in establishing national and regional civil aviation training centres. Training centres of particular interest to developing island countries are those in Trinidad and in Singapore. A mission is planned to the Pacific island countries to determine their specific training needs in the aviation field with a view to meeting their needs at the aviation training schools in Papua New Guinea and other countries in the region.

5. Universal Postal Union

/Original: French/

Transport and communications

1. UPU has no specific programme of action in favour of developing island countries, but it takes the fullest account of the particular needs of those

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countries in preparing its technical assistance programmes and projects. It can thus be stated that all such countries benefit in one way or another from technical assistance activities in the postal services sector.

2. In Africa, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, the Comoros, Seychelles and Mauritius benefit from regional projects concerned with training or the improvement of postal services or receive visits from consultants. Cape Verde has received two fellowships for specialized study abroad. Sao Tome and Principe benefits from the activities of a country project, the objectives of which are training and assistance in the purchase of capital equipment. In Seychelles, two projects have been implemented, one dealing with the organization of the Postal Savings Bank and philately. The English-speaking island countries in the Caribbean have since 1976 been participating in a regional project "Organization and development of postal services". In 1970, UPU provided technical assistance to promote the establishment of a small Union for the Caribbean countries, the aim of which would be to ensure the improvement of postal services and to promote the development of international co-operation in that field. A UPU consultant mission is currently visiting Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent with a view to informing the heads of the postal services of the extent of and procedures for co-operation between UPU and countries which have recently acceded to independence. Consultant missions will also visit Jamaica and Dominica. A teacher training fellowship has been awarded to Saint Lucia.

3. Some island countries in Asia and the Pacific will be able to participate in a specialized course concerning the international postal service to be organized by the Asian and Oceanic Postal Training School in Bangkok.

4. Since 1978, Maldives and Sri Lanka have benefited from the operational and educational activities undertaken under a regional project "Improvement and development of postal services".

5. In 1979, one fellowship-holder each from Maldives, Fiji and Papua New Guinea and two from Sri Lanka participated in a trip to study rural postal services in China.

6. In 1978, an operational team, formed in the spirit of technical co-operation among developing countries and composed of two specialists from the region and a UPU consultant (as leader), carried out a three-month mission dealing with postal statistics in three countries of the region, including Sri Lanka. In 1979, an official of Sri Lanka participated in a similar mission lasting two months and dealing with operations relating to transit costs and terminal costs in connexion with Sri Lanka and another country in the region.

7. The island countries in the Pacific form part of a regional project "Improvement and development of postal services".

8. Kiribati and Tuvalu receive various training fellowships.

## 6. World Meteorological Organization

1. Assistance provided by WMO falls mainly into the sectors of transport and communications, transfer of technology, environmental protection and response to natural disasters.
2. WMO is giving full attention to assisting newly independent developing island countries. In Africa WMO is providing assistance to Cape Verde as part of a UNDP regional project for the countries participating in the Inter-State Committee for the Fight against Drought, commonly known as CILSS, and to Sao Tome and Principe and to the Comoros. In Asia, assistance to the Maldives is contemplated.
3. The Caribbean Meteorological Organization is the counterpart body in the execution of large-scale development projects for the Caribbean Meteorological Service and for advanced training in meteorology. Under these projects a weather-radar fence was established to provide information and warnings on hurricanes; six radars were provided and installed, one each in Antigua, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Belize and Tobago. The excellent training facilities available at the Caribbean Meteorological Institute provide a wide range of possibilities for the countries to train their meteorological personnel at all levels (technical and professional). In a recent review of plans for future development of the Caribbean Meteorological Institute in Barbados, it was decided that increased emphasis should be put on research activities and further external assistance will be required.
4. In 1977 a student from Antigua received a four-year fellowship award financed from the WMO Regular Budget to follow the complete Bachelor of Science degree in Meteorology at the University of the West Indies and the Caribbean Meteorological Institute in Barbados.

## 7. World Intellectual Property Organization

### Transfer of technology

Developing island countries have been included among those countries which have benefited from the development co-operation activities of WIPO. In this connexion, the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) are making arrangements to organize a seminar on intellectual property for the benefit of a number of newly independent OAU member States, including Cape Verde, the Comoros, Sao Tome and Principe and the Seychelles. In addition, WIPO has granted fellowships for training courses in the field of industrial property to candidates presented by the Governments of Mauritius and the Seychelles and in the field of copyright to a candidate presented by the Government of Fiji. Furthermore, at the request of the Government of Mauritius, the secretariat of WIPO submitted comments and suggestions on the new draft copyright bill of that Government.

## 8. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

### Trade and commercial policies

1. A number of island developing countries participate in GATT activities as full contracting parties to the General Agreement. A number of other such countries apply the principles of the General Agreement de facto to their trading relations. The Philippines have provisionally acceded to the General Agreement and is now negotiating for full accession.
2. In terms of the Tokyo Declaration, the multilateral trade negotiations have been open for participation by all Governments and a number of island developing countries which are not GATT contracting parties have taken part in these negotiations. Negotiations for special and more favourable treatment in the tariff field have taken place on the basis of requests made by developing countries and offers by developed countries. A number of island developing countries have participated actively in this process, and have been given technical assistance by the secretariat within the context of the negotiations.
3. The multilateral trade negotiations have also resulted in the elaboration of a number of new agreements in the field of such non-tariff measures as technical barriers to trade, government procurement, subsidies and countervailing duties, etc. Some of these agreements contain provisions for the extension of special and differential treatment to developing countries in the areas covered by them, including provision, where appropriate, of technical assistance to them. These provisions are applicable to all developing countries, including island developing countries.
4. In addition, seven island developing countries have, to date, been covered in a programme of technical studies undertaken by the secretariat in the context of expansion of trade among developing countries. The countries concerned are Bahamas, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Mauritius, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. The Philippines is a signatory to the present Protocol Relating to Trade Negotiations Among Developing Countries.

C. Intergovernmental organizations

1. Caribbean Development Bank

Flow of external resources

1. The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) plays a dual role as a bank and as a development agency for the region. Cumulative loan approvals arose from \$US 140.3 million at the end of 1977 to \$180 million at the end of 1978, and cumulative loan disbursements from \$74 million to \$96.8 million.
2. The CDB is programming over the five years 1979-1983 to fund at an average rate of approximately 1.7 times CDB rate over the last five years (1974-1979).
3. In addition, CDB, in response to the needs for technical assistance primarily to its small island members, which it could scarcely meet in the past, has now established a Technical Assistance Fund at \$US 4 million to meet those needs more fully over the next three years. Seventy per cent of this resource will go to the less developed members. <sup>4/</sup>
4. CDB staff co-operate with the Caribbean Community Secretariat in matters of mutual technical interest. They work closely with the newly established Caribbean Food Corporation (CFC) and with the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI).
5. Apart from identification and preparation of regional projects to be funded by CDB itself, CDB staff undertake project preparation work for regional projects to be funded by the European Development Fund (EDF).
6. The Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development came into being in 1978 and a Caribbean Development Facility (CDF) was consequently established. Under this Facility, external donors will provide foreign exchange to Caribbean countries for meeting local costs of development projects and will otherwise provide "programme" (as distinct from project) aid. The Bank played an active role in the conception of the Facility and became a channel for the greater part of USAID's contribution to it.

Transport and communications

7. Total loans approved for port development up to the end of 1978 amount to \$29.3 million, 98 per cent of which has been allocated to the LDCs. Disbursements at the end of 1978 amounted to \$18.9 million.
8. During 1978, a cruise ship pier was completed in Jamaica and a ports project

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<sup>4/</sup> The less developed members (LDCs) are Antigua, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and Turks and Caicos Islands. The more developed countries (MDCs) are Barbados, Bahamas, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.



in St. Kitts put out to tender. A pre-investment study was financed for port improvements in Grenada. Approval was given to carry out a feasibility study into providing two ships for WISCO to serve the route through the LDCs, and studies of airport maintenance, port authority legislation, and of the transport of bananas by aerial cableway in the Windward Islands. CDB has been working closely with EDF officials in preparation of a project involving the acquisition of new equipment for the airline LIAT.

#### Trade and commercial policies

9. CDB was involved in the establishment of export credit insurance and guarantee facilities in Barbados. By year end and after six months' operation, this institution has provided cover of \$24 million. Meanwhile, the Governments of the ECCM Territories have agreed to the establishment of similar facilities for the subregion.

10. An UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC) project in export marketing development offers technical assistance in all aspects of export marketing and development and trade promotion to the Commonwealth Caribbean member countries of CDB. A joint CDB/ITC project provides assistance to the export marketing efforts of small manufacturers in the region.

#### Industrialization

11. CDB's industrial portfolio includes lines of credit to financial intermediaries, industrial estate loans to Governments, direct loans and equity subscriptions for productive enterprises, including regional projects in the manufacturing and tourism sectors, and technical assistance loans to finance pre-investment studies.

12. The over-all performance in terms of loan/equity approvals for 1978 was \$7.5 million, a 7 per cent increase over 1977. Substantial work was done in the preparation of a number of new projects, some of which will be financed in 1979.

13. Technical assistance has been provided in industrial estates, management information for small business and banking. Pre-investment studies were financed for a proposed free port development in Saint Lucia and for the production of fodder yeast from molasses.

#### Tourism

14. A tourism loan was approved in 1978 for the Turks and Caicos Islands, and in Grenada part of a loan was devoted to tourism. Five tourism subloans were made by financial intermediaries.

#### Transfer of technology

15. By the end of 1978, there were 434 subborrowers under the Student Loan Scheme in the island member countries of the CDB, with subloan approvals by the executing agencies amounting to \$US 1.293 million.

16. Over-all activity under the Scheme left much to be desired. Operational and managerial problems continued to afflict the executing agencies. The cost of further education continued to soar to levels above the potential capacity of the subborrowers to repay from national and/or regional earnings. Stiffer immigration policies and a reduction in the work and study opportunities once open to West Indians in metropolitan countries also retarded the flow of students extra-regionally.

17. The Governments continued to experience fiscal problems and in many cases drastically reduced their financing of the "economic cost" of students wishing to attend the regional university. Some potential students also found difficulty in gaining admission to technical and vocational educational institutions in the MDCs. Efforts by CDB to obtain counterpart grant funding from traditional aid donors to support the Scheme were unsuccessful as these donors were having domestic financial difficulties of their own.

#### Marine and submarine resources

18. In fisheries, consideration of regional projects has given way to the preparation/appraisal of national projects where the interest is identified and where they can subsequently contribute to regional needs. One project for Antigua is expected to be considered for funding and implementation early in 1979.

#### The flow of external resources

19. Consequent to the establishment of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (CGCED), the Board of Directors endorsed the role proposed for CDB which includes administration of a Special Fund of \$20 million under the Caribbean Development Facility (CDF) provided by USAID for the purpose of lending to Borrowing Member Countries of CDB for meeting local costs of development projects; and participation, along with the UNDP, World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, in membership of the Steering Committee on Technical Assistance for the Countries of the Caribbean Area.

20. The need for aid co-ordination was emphasized at various meetings during the year at which traditional aid donors to CDB were present. It was decided that CDB would convene and service five formal aid co-ordination meetings annually. The inaugural meeting is to be held early in 1979.

21. The following tables, extracted from the CDB annual report for 1978, summarize the activities of the Bank.

Caribbean Development BankTable 1: Total resources by contributors as at 31 December 1978 (per cent)

Members		54.3
- of which:	United Kingdom and Canada	27.7
	Colombia and Venezuela	19.4
	Commonwealth Caribbean MDCs	11.7
	LDCs	1.5
Non-members		45.7
- of which:	United States of America	26.9
	European Development Fund	
	European Investment Bank	18.8
	Federal Republic of Germany	
	Inter-American Development Bank	
	New Zealand and World Bank	

Total resources \$252.6 million, including capital subscription, loans and grants, but excluding reserves of \$US 6.5 million.

Table 2: Distribution of total financing (net) 1970-1978 (per cent)

Hard loans		31.9
- of which:	to MDCs <sup>4/</sup>	23.4
	LDCs <sup>4/</sup>	8.5
Soft loans		68.1
- of which:	to LDCs	53.5
	MDCs	14.6
	- of which:	
	Caribbean Development Facility	10.0
	Other	4.6

Total financing (net) \$180.1 million.

Table 3: Distribution of total financing (net) by sector

Loans, contingent loans and equity, 1970-1978 (per cent)

Industry	18.5
Tourism	2.5
Housing	8.4
Ports	15.4
Other infrastructure	21.7
Student loans	1.5
Agriculture	29.8
Other	2.2

## 2. Inter-American Development Bank

Original: Spanish

1. Information on the financial assistance granted by the Bank to island countries members of the Bank is shown in the table. It covers both loans and technical co-operation up to the end of 1978. The recipient countries are the Bahamas, Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.
2. The Bank has not included information on trade and commercial policies, the transfer of technology, the flow of external resources or environment protection because those areas are included as integral components of Bank projects rather than treated separately.
3. Although the Bank has responded to natural disasters in the form of earthquakes in Guatemala and Nicaragua, operations of similar dimensions have not so far proved necessary in the case of island countries. If the need arose, however, the Bank would provide appropriate assistance to those countries.

## 3. OPEC Special Fund

1. The Fund has to date committed 27 loans in the amount of \$55.435 million to 15 island countries. This includes \$10.25 million in transport and communications to the Comoros, Maldives, and the Philippines; \$6.435 million for marine resources development in the Dominican Republic and the Philippines; and \$7.45 million for power projects in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Sri Lanka. The remainder was provided as balance-of-payments support loans to Cape Verde, the Comoros, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Madagascar, Maldives, Sao Tome and Principe, the Seychelles, the Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Samoa.
2. The Fund has also agreed to assist in financing local costs in the amount of \$30.05 million for 17 projects in 8 island countries; these local funds are generated under the Fund's balance-of-payments support loans in foreign exchange to these countries. This includes \$9.7 million for transport and communications to the Philippines and Samoa; \$4.1 million for industrialization to Madagascar and Samoa; and \$1.55 million to Cape Verde in response to natural disasters. The remainder devoted to other sectors was provided to Haiti, Jamaica, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and Samoa.
3. The Fund has also extended a technical assistance grant in the amount of \$2 million through UNDP to the Caribbean Regional Food Plan. Ten of the 12 beneficiaries of this project are island countries, i.e., Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago; the two other countries are Belize and Guyana.
4. The Fund continues to consider sympathetically the special needs of developing island countries and in its future lending programmes they will receive its utmost attention.

Operations of the Bank in island countries a/  
1960-1978  
(In US dollars)

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION										
SECTOR	LOANS		Reimbursable		Non-reimbursable		Repayment subject to specified conditions		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Transport and communications	10	130 741 000	3	3 446 000	7	2 067 500	5	614 000	15	6 127 500
Industry and mining	12	45 734 000	4	721 000	4	615 900	-	-	8	1 336 900
Tourism	5	7 889 000	-	-	3 1/2	835 000	1/2	136 000	4	971 000
Marine and submarine resources development	-	-	1	325 000	3	1 536 000	1	72 000	5	1 933 000
Subregional	1	12 000 000	-	-	1	500 000	-	-	2	12 500 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>196 364 000</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4 492 000</b>	<b>18 1/2</b>	<b>5 554 400</b>	<b>6 1/2</b>	<b>822 000</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22 868 400</b>

a/ Covers the Bahamas, Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

#### 4. Asian Development Bank

##### ADB's operations in its South Pacific island member countries

1. The present South Pacific developing member countries (SPDMCs) of ADB are the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Samoa. It is widely recognized now that the Bank's understanding of the distinct situation and problems of its smaller island member countries has significantly grown over the past few years, and as a result, the Bank has been able to be more responsive to the special needs of these countries. The Bank has been giving special attention to SPDMCs despite the fact that operations in these countries involve a high administrative cost to the Bank.
2. Among the 10 areas specified in General Assembly resolution 32/185, there are four which are not directly covered by the Bank in its operations. As a regional development bank, ADB does not provide direct relief for natural disasters, although indirectly it may help to ameliorate the consequences of these disasters in subsequent development assistance. Also, strictly speaking, the Bank does not insist on any specific trade and commercial policies as such, but it may, in the interest of the financial viability of particular types of projects to be financed, advise member Governments to take certain specific steps. Similarly, Bank-financed projects which support export-oriented or import-substituting production may have relevance to or impact on trade. In the field of tourism, the Bank has so far provided no direct assistance although it has taken into account the impact of some of its infrastructure projects on tourism development. In the South Pacific, the Bank's assistance for the Faleolo Airport and Road Project in Samoa particularly took the Government's objective of and the Project's relevance to tourism development into account, and there is evidence that the completion of that Project was helpful to such development. In its projects generally, the Bank has been mindful of the need to make sure that development is not at variance with the desirability of environmental protection.
3. In the remaining six areas, the Bank's contribution to SPDMCs has been notable. A brief description is given below.
4. Transport and communications. As appendix 3 shows, some 27 per cent of the Bank's lending to SPDMCs has been in the transport and communications sector. The 8 loans made out of 31 to these countries by the end of June 1979 related to a causeway project in Kiribati, two road projects in Papua New Guinea, one port project in the Solomon Islands, two telecommunications projects in Tonga and Samoa respectively and one airport and road project in Samoa. The Bank's current and near future programme includes among others a port project in Fiji and another in Papua New Guinea.
5. Industrialization. The Bank has recognized that there exist several specific constraints to industrial development in the South Pacific such as small domestic markets, lack of raw materials, high cost of transport, extreme shortages of skills, a general lack of hydropower resources, etc. Despite these limitations, it has also been recognized that in their effort to expand and diversify their economies, SPDMCs need as much industrial development effort as possible.

6. The basic approach of the Bank in this context has been to help in establishing and/or upgrading national development finance institutions in SPDMCs and through these institutions to channel funds for small public sector enterprises. This approach has worked very well. Of the seven SPDMCs, six have already been provided technical and/or financial assistance. Four of the six development banks operating in SPDMCs were established under Bank technical assistance. Three of these four development banks have already received credit lines from the Bank - in one case, three so far and in another, two. Through these national development banks, Bank funds have been used for subloans as small as around \$500 each. Besides this indirect support for industry, the Bank has also provided assistance where necessary for specific industrial projects directly. The examples are a loan for a small industrial estate in Tonga and another for a coconut oil mill in Samoa. Bank total assistance for industry (including development banks) has by the end of June 1979 been close to one fifth of the total lending to SPDMCs (see appendix 3).

7. In order to assess the industrial development potential of these countries in more comprehensive and concrete terms, the Bank is to undertake shortly an Industrial Survey of the South Pacific in collaboration with ESCAP, UNDP and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC).

8. Transfer of technology. Inherent in the Bank's technical assistance in all its DMCs and in SPDMCs in particular, has been an effort towards promotion of use of appropriate technology as well as towards transfer of expertise through imparting training to local counterparts. Advisory technical assistance to build up institutional capacities has been an important vehicle of this effort.

9. Marine/submarine resource development. SPDMCs are not generally well-endowed in natural resources based on land which in turn is itself limited. It has been noted that the future of these island countries is tied overwhelmingly with their marine resources, the importance of which has immensely increased with the extended economic zones. Under the Bank's emphasis on development of productive resources of SPDMCs, fishery development would therefore be a prime area of focus, to the extent that opportunities are found to assist justifiable activities in these areas. The Bank has so far undertaken a fisheries project in the Solomon Islands. It is likely that a fisheries project in PNG might come up for Bank consideration in the near future. Under the South Pacific Agricultural Survey, recently completed by the Bank, the fisheries development scope and potential have been examined in detail.

10. Flow of external resources. The Bank has been of considerable help to SPDMCs in promoting flow of external resources to them. This has been done in two ways: (a) by increasing the Bank's own volume of financing, and (b) by serving as a catalyst for the flow of other external resources.

11. The Bank's own financing to SPDMCs has increased very considerably since 1974. By the end of 1974, the Bank had made 10 loans in a total of \$30.5 million to these countries. By June 1979, the number had increased to 31 loans and the amount had gone up to \$131 million. In each of the years since 1976, the



amount of Bank lending has been more or less \$30 million annually. While SPDMCs population constitutes less than 1 per cent of the population of the Bank's borrowing DMCs, Bank loans to SPDMCs constituted over 2 per cent of the Bank's total lending by June 1979, and technical assistance to SPDMCs represented over 9 per cent of the total technical assistance by that date. While assistance per capita by the Bank was about \$9.5 as a whole, it was close to \$33 for SPDMCs; for individual SPDMCs per capita assistance had gone up to a level as high as about \$59 for the Solomon Islands, \$44 for Tonga and \$183 for Samoa (see appendices 1, 2 and 4).

12. It is difficult to quantify precisely the flow of other external resources that Bank activities have promoted in SPDMCs, but there is evidence that the Bank has been instrumental in this respect. Bank technical assistance for the preparation of plans and identification of projects in Tonga and Samoa helped in developing a more organized framework for development planning and facilitated allocation of resources by bilateral and other multilateral sources. The Bank has been increasingly active in the recent past and is likely to be more so in the future, in entering into co-financing arrangements with bilateral and other multilateral sources in projects in SPDMCs. Co-financing arrangements made for the financing of the beef cattle development project in the Solomon Islands, the telecommunications project in Tonga, the definite design studies and work for the Lungga hydropower project in the Solomon Islands and more recently for the Upper Warangoi hydropower project in Papua New Guinea are some of the examples.

13. Regional and subregional co-operation. To the extent possible the Bank has been endeavouring to take over-all views about the South Pacific subregion and undertake regional projects to encourage intercountry co-operation. Arranging with suitable intervals special training programmes in the field of development banking specifically for the South Pacific has become a regular feature of the Bank's over-all development banking training effort. The second of these programmes will be undertaken shortly. For training of particular staff of the national development finance institutions in the South Pacific, the Bank has generally used the more developed national development finance institutions within the subregion to promote technical co-operation among the developing countries.

14. The South Pacific Agricultural Survey, completed recently, and the Industrial Survey of the South Pacific, to be undertaken shortly, are two major regional projects of the Bank. It is expected that these projects would lead to other projects with possibilities of specific intercountry co-operation, as well as further co-operation with certain existing regional institutions.

Appendix 1

SPLMCs

Total and per capital Bank assistance

A/34/544  
English  
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Country	Date membership	Population (mid-1977) Mn	Capital subscription (\$M)	Bank assistance (as of 30 June 1979)					
				Loans (\$M)	TA (\$'000)	Total (\$M)	Loans per capita (\$)	TA per capita (\$)	Total per capita (\$)
1. Cook Islands	20 April 1976	0.02	0.121	-	91.0	0.09	-	4.5	4.6
2. Fiji	2 April 1970	0.59	3.016	22.90	488.0	23.39	38.8	0.8	39.6
3. Kiribati	28 May 1974	0.05	0.181	1.75	50.0	1.80	35.0	1.0	36.0
4. Papua New Guinea	8 April 1971	2.91	4.162	65.64	1 055.6	66.69	22.6	0.4	22.9
5. Solomon Islands	30 April 1973	0.21	0.302	11.20	1 149.3	12.35	53.3	5.5	58.8
6. Tonga	29 March 1972	0.09	0.181	3.17	760.0	3.93	35.2	8.4	43.7
7. Samoa	30 Sept. 1966	0.15	0.072	26.29	1 220.5	27.51	175.3	8.1	183.4
Total (A)		4.02	8.040	130.95	4 814.4	135.76	32.6	1.2	33.8
Bank over-all (B)*		596.22	3 688.391	5 594.9	51 481.5	5 646.4	9.4	0.1	9.5
(A) as % of (B)		0.67	0.22	2.34	9.4	2.4	-	-	-

\* Excluding India.

Appendix 2

SPDMCs

Bank loans by year of approval  
(In millions of United States dollars)

	<u>COO</u>		<u>FIJ</u>		<u>KIR</u>		<u>PNG</u>		<u>SOL</u>		<u>TON</u>		<u>SAM</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.40	1	2.40	3.2	1.8
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.50	-	-	-	-	1	0.33	2	4.83	6.5	3.7
1972	-	-	1	4.70	-	-	1	9.80	-	-	-	-	1	2.60	3	17.10	9.7	13.1
1973	-	-	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.30	1	2.30	3	5.60	9.7	4.3
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.56	1	0.56	3.2	0.4
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.40	2	2.40	6.4	1.8
1976	-	-	-	-	1	1.75	2	21.24	1	3.57	-	-	1	3.00	5	29.56	16.1	22.6
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17.70	2	5.63	1	0.37	2	5.25	7	28.95	22.6	22.1
1978	-	-	1	16.20	-	-	2	12.40	-	-	1	1.50	1	4.00	5	34.10	16.1	26.0
1979 (as of June)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.00	-	-	1	3.45	2	5.45	6.5	4.2
<b>TOTALS</b>	-	-	<u>3</u>	<u>22.90</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.75</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>65.64</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11.20</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3.17</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>26.29</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>130.95</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Appendix 3SPDMCsBank loan approvals by sector and by country as at 30 June 1979

(Amount in \$ million shown together with number of loans)

Sector	Cook Islands	Fiji	Kiribati	Papua New Guinea	Solomon Islands	Tonga	Western Samoa	Total			
								No.	%	Amount	%
Agriculture and agro industry	-	-	-	7.74/1	7.17/2	-	5.58/3	6	19.4	20.49	15.6
Industry (including development banks)	-	2.00/1	-	11.50/2	2.00/1	1.87/2	8.00/3	9	29.0	25.37	19.4
Public utilities	-	20.90/2	-	21.60/3	-	-	7.15/3	8	25.8	49.65	37.9
Transport and communications	-	-	1.75/1	24.80/2	2.03/1	1.30/1	5.56/3	8	25.8	35.44	27.1
Total	-	22.90/3	1.75/1	65.64/8	11.20/4	3.17/3	26.29/12	31	100.0	130.95	100.0

Appendix 4

SPDMCs

Bank technical assistance approvals a/  
 (as of 30 June 1979)

	Number	% of total	Amount (\$'000)	% of total
1. Cook Islands	1	2.3	91.0	1.9
2. Fiji	6	14.0	488.0	10.1
3. Kiribati	1	2.3	50.0	1.0
4. Papua New Guinea	8	18.6	1 055.6	21.9
5. Solomon Islands	9	20.9	1 149.3	23.9
6. Tonga	5	11.6	760.0	15.8
7. Samoa	<u>13</u>	<u>30.2</u>	<u>1 220.5</u>	<u>25.4</u>
Total (A)	43	100.0	4 814.4	100.0
Bank over-all (B) <u>a/</u>	290		51 481.5	
(A) as % of (B)	14.8		9.4	

a/ Excluding regional.

### III. INFORMATION RELATING TO BILATERAL AID

#### Australia

##### Flow of resources

1. Australia is well placed geographically to appreciate the general development problems of the larger island developing countries to its north and the special problems of the smaller island countries in the South Pacific.
2. The major proportion of Australian bilateral aid to the former group of countries goes to Papua New Guinea with which Australia has a special relationship, Indonesia, the Philippines and Sri Lanka being the next largest recipients. Australia has entered into a forward commitment to provide Papua New Guinea with a minimum of \$A 180 million in budget support assistance for each of the five years 1976 to 1981, and to supplement this provision with additional aid in the light of circumstances. The supplements agreed for 1977/78 and 1978/79 were \$A 20 million and \$A 35 million respectively. Australia has also entered into a forward commitment to provide Indonesia with assistance of not less than \$A 86 million over the period 1976 to 1979.
3. Towards the end of 1976, Australia announced a three-year forward aid commitment for island developing countries of the South Pacific which provides for expenditure of \$A 60 million over the period 1976 to 1979.
4. Because Australia accords priority in the allocation of aid to countries in its geographic region, only limited assistance has been able to be provided to island developing countries in other regions.
5. Australian assistance has been provided almost completely in grant form and for countries other than Papua New Guinea is mainly project and commodity aid (including food aid) as well as technical assistance. Considerable attention is given to the difficulties faced by the small island countries in the South Pacific with the objective of improving their physical, economic and financial infrastructures. Several initiatives have been introduced to widen the impact of Australia's aid to these countries including meeting local costs of Australian aid projects, providing grants to strengthen development banks, encouraging joint ventures with the Australian private sector and grants for rural betterment activities.
6. Details of the bilateral aid provided by Australia to individual island developing countries over the last three years are shown in the attachment.

##### Transport and communications

7. In the field of shipping, Australian assistance is being provided for the construction or repair of wharves, jetties and cargo-handling facilities in Indonesia, Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu and Samoa. A vehicular ferry has been supplied to operate between the major islands in Samoa, a pilot launch is being constructed for

use in the New Hebrides, and cattle barges have been supplied to the Solomons. Cash grants have been made for the construction of the School of Maritime Studies at the Fiji Institute of Technology and for a Maritime School in Tuvalu. Australia continues to be a major financial supporter of the Pacific Forum Shipping Line which was established to promote shipping services in the South Pacific.

8. In the field of air services, Australia is assisting with the construction or improvement of airfields in Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Kiribati and Tonga. Doppler VOR equipment has been supplied to the Manila International Airport, in the Philippines and a prefabricated hangar has been supplied to Kiribati. Aircraft guidance equipment has been supplied for service in the New Hebrides.

9. In the field of telecommunications, Australia is assisting Indonesia with the maintenance of aeronautical communications systems and with the installation of exchange equipment. A design study is being undertaken for a projected telecommunications network in the New Hebrides. Broadcasting transmitters have been supplied to the Solomons and the first phase of an extensive programme to upgrade the telephone system is currently being undertaken in Tonga.

#### Marine and submarine resources

10. A refrigerated fishing vessel, an extension centre and cold storage facilities have been supplied for fisheries development in Tonga. Australia has also financially supported the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Agency, and contributes funds for the South Pacific Skipjack Tuna Survey and Assessment Program of fisheries research. Australia continues to support the ESCAP project involving the Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific off-shore areas (CCOP/SOPAC).

#### Technology transfers

11. Australia engages technical advisers and other experts to train local personnel in the technology of many of the aid projects it implements in island developing countries. Special group courses are also conducted in Australia to train developing country personnel in various technologies appropriate to their own country. Assistance is provided to research and technical training institutes in Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Fiji. Support is also given through ESCAP to the Regional Centre for the Transfer of Technology

#### Industrialization

12. Studies have been commissioned into the feasibility of establishing a new fruit and vegetable cannery and a dessicated coconut factory in Tonga. Australia has financed the Samoan Government's acquisition of equity in a timber mill and has supplied it with concrete pipe production plant for road construction. Industrial spares have been supplied to Sri Lanka, and assistance given to Mauritius in the design of an industrial housing estate. Australia and other Commonwealth countries are participating in studies aimed at accelerating industrialization in island and other developing countries.

### Trade and commercial policies

13. The Australian system of tariff preferences for developing countries provides preferential access to the Australian market for imports from island developing countries. A Market Advisory Section within the Department of Trade and Resources provides island and other developing countries with practical advice on marketing in Australia. This advice is to be augmented by the establishment of an Australian financed Pacific Islands Trade Commission in Sydney, which will operate under the auspices of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC). Other recent developments include a visit by an Australian Trade and Investment Survey Mission to the Pacific Islands late in 1978, and related follow-up on various investment opportunities identified and a decision by the South Pacific Forum to consider a possible non-reciprocal trade agreement in favour of the Pacific island countries. The objective of this agreement would be to progressively give island countries duty free and unrestricted access to Australian and New Zealand markets over as wide a range of products as possible. A regional Commonwealth Consultative Group on Trade is also examining issues of particular concern to the island developing countries.

### Environment protection

14. Australia has assisted Fiji to increase afforestation, and to develop forest fire protection systems. The Cook Islands have been provided with the services of a conservationist to establish environmental standards.

### Response to natural disasters

15. Australia has set aside funds in its annual aid programme to assist developing countries affected by natural disasters. The funds are expended in the manner most appropriate to meet the known needs of the affected country. Assisted countries include Indonesia (flood and earthquake damage), Solomon Islands (earthquake and hurricane damage), the Philippines (earthquake damage) and Tonga and Fiji (hurricane damage). Australia is also a contributor to the United Nations Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO).

### Regional and Sub-Regional Co-operation

16. Australia provides assistance to island developing countries through its contributions to the multilateral financial institutions (such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank) and the regular budgets of the principal United Nations organs and specialized agencies active in the aid field (such as UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO). It gives strong financial support to regional and other international agencies assisting island developing countries (such as ESCAP, South Pacific Commission, South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation and Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation). Australia additionally provides financial support to specific regional projects launched by such bodies as UNDP, SPEC and WHO, e.g. UNDP/SPEC/ITU Regional Telecommunications Training Centre, United Nations Development Advisory Team (UNDAT), WHO Epidemiological and Surveillance Services and Disease Control Project in the South Pacific and the WHO Programs in Acute Respiratory Infection and Diarrhoeal Diseases in the South Pacific. These projects are additional to those earlier mentioned, viz: the Pacific Forum Line, South Pacific Regional Fisheries Agency, the Skipjack Tuna Survey and Assessment Program, and ESCAP project involving Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific off-shore areas (CCOP/SOPAC).



Australian bilateral assistance to  
island developing countries

(\$A'000)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
<u>Asia and the Pacific</u>			
Cook Islands	93	257	253
Fiji	2 926	4 601	7 707
Indonesia	24 044	24 093	31 463
Kiribati (Gilbert Islands)	87	820	1 961
Maldives	91	276	322
Nauru	3	5	2
New Hebrides	563	749	658
Niue	3	10	54
Pacific Islands (United States of America)	-	13	22
Papua New Guinea	184 719	218 896	231 865
Philippines	4 448	7 142	6 278
Singapore	1 148	1 059	898
Solomon Islands	1 210	1 767	2 735
Sri Lanka	2 059	2 292	5 147
Timor	350	-	-
Tokelau	-	1	1
Tonga	577	1 361	3 162
Tuvalu	19	63	458
Samoa	2 665	4 291	3 260
<u>Africa</u>			
Mauritius	47	639	657
Seychelles	3	348	401
<u>Mediterranean</u>			
Cyprus	53	20	12
Malta	6	12	12
<u>Caribbean</u>			
Bahamas	10	12	-
Barbados	20	28	74
Bermuda	4	3	3
Costa Rica	5	9	3
Dominican Republic	-	3	1
Grenada	-	2	6
Jamaica	49	86	104
Saint Lucia	8	3	24
Trinidad and Tobago	11	22	36
<u>Total</u>	<u>225 221</u>	<u>268 880</u>	<u>297 579</u>

/...

Denmark

1. Denmark undertakes to finance a number of projects planned and executed by multilateral agencies. At present multi-bi projects are carried out or envisaged in Sri Lanka, Cuba, Indonesia, the Philippines and the Caribbean. Support through the ILO to the Institute of Occupational Safety and Health and Environment Pollution in Sri Lanka falls to some extent in the environment protection sector.

2. In 1978 and 1979, two loans were extended to developing island countries, one of 40 million D.kr (\$US 2.2 million) with a grant element of 76 per cent to the Philippines, and one of 30 million D.kr (\$US 5.4 million) with a grant element of 86 per cent to Sri Lanka to be used for the modernization and extension of a dockyard (transport and communications).

3. In 1978, Denmark financed a number of experts (in total 218 work-months) at a total cost of approximately \$US 632,000 in eight island developing countries: Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, the Philippines and Samoa. Of these, one expert was in the trade sector, and three in that of industry. Almost similar costs and distribution are foreseen for 1979.

4. Under the Danish fellowship programme, fellowships have been granted to 5 students from the Dominican Republic, 13 from Sri Lanka, 2 students and 8 trainees from Indonesia, and 16 students and 1 trainee from the Philippines.

Finland

Finland's aid to developing island countries, 1973-1978 (US dollars)

Country	Industrialization	Trade and commercial policies	Transfer of technology	Environment protection	Natural disasters and other humanitarian aid	Regional co-operation	Other	Total
Bahamas		1 800						1 800
Cape Verde					25 971			25 971
Cuba	3 670 825		1 824 576					5 495 401
Cyprus		3 894	7 611		173 693			185 198
Dominican Republic						3 033		3 033
Indonesia		3 856	38 977	4 888			823	48 544
Jamaica			3 320				34 641	37 961
Malta			1 976					1 976
Mauritius		13 735	11 147					24 882
Papua New Guinea		85 331						85 331
Philippines		5 396	195 768				19 870	221 034
Samoa			1 208					1 208
Singapore			12 759				107 931	120 690
Sri Lanka		16 190	123 859				35 472	175 521
Trinidad and Tobago		55 860						55 860
West Indies			1 421				124 639	126 060
Dutch Antilles							18 035	18 035
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 670 825</b>	<b>186 062</b>	<b>2 222 622</b>	<b>4 888</b>	<b>199 664</b>	<b>3 033</b>	<b>341 411</b>	<b>6 628 505</b>

### Hungary

1. Taking into account the interests of the partner developing country, Hungary has sought to provide, where possible, special treatment (e.g., by applying preferential schemes) to the developing island countries. Mention can be made of Sri Lanka as an example of how Hungary maintains economic relations with the developing island countries.
2. In conformity with the transformation of its industrial production structure, Hungary seeks to increase the import of industrial consumer goods from Sri Lanka and to participate, within the limits of its own possibilities, in the economic development programmes of the country through the export of industrial equipment, machinery and component parts. In recent years Hungary has increased its purchases of wearing apparel, sport shoes, handicraft and rubber products.
3. One of the important forms of co-operation is the agreement on scientific and technological co-operation in the framework of which Hungary renders free technical assistance to Sri Lanka by releasing and receiving experts.

### Iceland

An agreement between the Government of Iceland and the Government of Cape Verde concerning a bilateral aid project pertaining to deep sea fisheries development in Cape Verde is being prepared, an appropriation for 1979 having been decided upon by the Icelandic Parliament in early 1979.

### Netherlands

Table I gives an impression of the nature and quantity of the Dutch aid efforts to a number of developing island countries in 1977 and 1978. Not included in this table are commitments of less than Dfl. 0.1 million (\$US 1 = Dfl. 2.1634). Table II gives an impression of the sectoral distribution of technical assistance commitments in 1978. The classification is in conformity with the DAC classification. <sup>5/</sup> In table III a survey is given of the financial assistance by sector purpose. In addition to the 10 categories used in table II, five additional categories are included in table III.

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<sup>5/</sup> Cf. OECD, Development co-operation, 1978 Review, statistical annex, table B.6.

Table 1

## Commitments to island economies, 1977 and 1978 (million \$US)

Country	1977				1978			
	Grants	Of which technical assistance	Loans	Total	Grants	Of which technical assistance	Loans	Total
Cape Verde	4.71	0.10		4.71	3.76	0.49		3.76
Madagascar	0.61	0.55		0.61	0.49	0.49		0.49
Sao Tome and Principe	1.22			1.22				
Seychelles					0.11	0.11		0.11
Bahamas					0.06	0.06		0.06
Cuba	0.06	0.06	5.30	5.36	2.98	2.98	6.47	9.45
Dominican Republic	0.76	0.15		0.76	2.48	0.63		2.48
Haiti	1.23	0.61		1.23	1.01	0.31		1.01
Jamaica	2.19	2.19	8.15	10.34	2.86	2.86	27.64	30.50
Netherlands Antilles	31.11	1.97	11.75	42.86	29.54	4.25	18.34	47.88
Trinidad and Tobago	0.43	0.43		0.43	0.20	0.20		0.20
Anguilla					0.03	0.03		0.03
Antigua					0.07	0.07		0.07
Dominica					0.36	0.36		0.36
Grenada					0.07	0.07		0.07
Sri Lanka	8.43	4.18	12.22	20.65	10.45	4.69	31.91	42.36
Fiji	0.24	0.24		0.24	0.46	0.46		0.46
Papua New Guinea	0.21	0.21		0.21	0.23	0.23		0.23
Samoa	0.11	0.11		0.11	0.22	0.22		0.22
Grand Total	51.31	10.8	37.42	88.73	55.38	18.51	84.36	139.74

Table II

Commitments to island economies: sectoral distribution of technical assistance commitments, 1978 (million \$US)

Country	Planning and public admin- istration 1	Public utilities 2	Agriculture, forestry, etc. 3	Industry mining, construc- tion 4	Trade, banking, tourism, services 5	Education 6	Health 7	Social in- frastruc- ture, welfare 8	Regional development multisector, unspecified 9 and 10	TOTAL
Cape Verde			0.34		0.08	0.02	0.05			0.49
Madagascar			0.07			0.26	0.07	0.08		0.49
Sao Tome and Principe										
Seychelles							0.08	0.03		0.11
Anguilla	0.03									0.03
Antigua	0.03							0.03		0.06
Bahamas					0.04	0.02				0.06
Cuba	0.46			0.45		0.00	2.07			2.98
Dominica	0.04					0.24	0.07	0.02		0.36
Dominican Republic	0.23	0.02	0.26			0.01	0.02	0.08		0.63
Grenada			0.07							0.07
Haiti	0.06		0.01		0.04	0.10	0.03	0.07		0.31
Jamaica	0.23	0.01	1.56	0.61	0.12	0.33				2.86
Netherlands Antilles		0.37			0.28	1.85	0.14		1.62	4.25
Trinidad and Tobago						0.20				0.20
Sri Lanka	0.01	0.32	1.00	0.26		0.27		0.19	2.62	4.69
Fiji	0.14		0.12			0.05		0.16		0.46
Papua New Guinea		0.13				0.04			0.06	0.23
Samoa			0.10			0.12				0.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>18.50</b>

Note: 1 \$US = 2.1634 Dfl.

Table III

Commitments to island economies: financial assistance  
by sector purpose, 1978 (million \$US) a/

Country	2	3	4	6	7	8	10	Food aid A	Finance for current imports B	Contribu- tions not directly linked to imports C	Debt re- organi- zation D	Other E	TOTAL
Cape Verde		2.29				0.92	0.02	0.03					3.26
Madagascar													
Sao Tome and Principe													-
Cuba				6.47									6.47
Dominican Republic		1.28						0.60					1.88
Haiti								0.70					0.70
Jamaica	0.46	1.70	6.24	0.92	0.18	1.16		2.84	1.10		11.28	1.76	27.64
Netherlands Antilles	21.44		1.65	0.56	1.86	18.01		0.29				0.16	43.97
Sri Lanka	6.38	5.08	0.69	0.69	4.85	1.02	4.82	13.23	0.27	0.62	0.02		37.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.28</b>	<b>10.35</b>	<b>8.58</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>13.36</b>	<b>21.11</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>17.69</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>121.59</b>

a/ Columns 2-10 represent the same sectors as in table II.

Norway

The following information covers Norwegian official development assistance to ongoing or planned programmes and projects. The amounts given are commitments in million Norwegian kroner.

	<u>Commitments</u> (Mill.N.kr.)
<u>Sri Lanka</u>	131.4
<u>of which:</u>	
- trade and commercial policies (import support, commodity assistance)	68.1
- transfer of technology (technical assistance)	7.5
- marine and submarine resources (fisheries research)	0.6
- response to natural disasters (humanitarian relief)	1.0
<u>Jamaica</u>	31.2
<u>of which:</u>	
- transport and communications (maritime transport development programmes)	9.0
- transfer of technology (consultancy and technical assistance)	3.0
- marine and submarine resources (offshore oil and gas exploration)	8.5
- flow of external resources (budgetary support)	10.3
<u>Madagascar</u>	31.7
<u>of which:</u>	
- transport and communications (restoration of rural roads)	7.0
- trade and commercial policies (commodity assistance)	4.7
<u>Seychelles</u>	1.5
<u>of which:</u>	
- marine and submarine resources (fisheries research)	0.5
- industry (wood-based small-scale industry study)	1.0

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	<u>Commitments</u> (Mill.N.kr.)
<u>Cape Verde</u> : transport and communications (assistance to coastal navigation school, with IMCO)	2.2
<u>Indonesia</u> : transport and communications (development of coastal shipping)	70.0
<u>Philippines</u> :	5.0
<u>Papua New Guinea</u>	6.8
<u>of which</u> :	
- transport and communications (marine training school, with IMCO)	1.6

#### Poland

##### Trade and commercial policies

1. Poland maintains trade relations with 22 developing island countries, among others: Cuba, Indonesia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Cyprus and Madagascar. Trade exchange with these countries is based on bilateral trade agreements.
2. In the years 1977-1978 Polish trade with developing island countries was growing at the rate of 26 per cent per year. An Indonesian mission to Poland in 1978, Madagascar's economic mission in 1978, the mission of representatives of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade to the Philippines in 1977, and a Polish trade mission to Singapore in 1978 studied and discussed new possibilities for growth of trade and economic co-operation.
3. In Poland's trade relations with developing island countries the conditions for gradual expansion of exports of manufacturers and semi-manufactures from the developing countries are secured. For this purpose Poland introduced in 1976 the generalized system of preferences.
4. The list of goods enjoying preferential treatment includes approximately 100 items, not only goods currently imported but also products which, as a result of industrialization of developing countries, might become eligible for purchase by Poland in the years to come. The export needs of the least developed island and land-locked countries were taken into account first of all.

##### Industrial co-operation

5. Close co-operation between Poland and Cyprus has been developing in production of trucks. Discussion between Poland and Madagascar concerning co-operation in coal mining started in 1978. Poland has delivered 20 industrial plants to developing

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island countries, in most cases based on Polish knowhow and technology - for example, sugar factories, coal mines, repair shipyards, paint manufacturing plants, rolling stock factory, foundry and paper plants.

Transfer of technology

6. Joint ventures facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries. A joint venture for manufacturing chemical dyes was established in Indonesia in 1976. Since 1976 a joint venture has operated in Singapore. In 1978 a joint venture for deep sea fishing was established in the Philippines.

7. In the future, Poland sees the possibility of an increase of co-operation with developing island countries in the sphere of transfer of technology, training of national cadres, and assistance by Polish specialists in the development of specified branches of their industry.

### Saudi Arabia

In the period from mid-1974 to mid-1976, the Saudi Fund for Development has committed funds for assistance to Bahrain (hydroelectric power); Cape Verde and Comoros (various projects); Indonesia (fertilizer production); and Malta (Marsaxlokk Bay Development).

### Singapore

#### Transport and communications

1. Singapore has offered a number of attachments to the Department of Civil Aviation, the Port of Singapore Authority, and the Telecommunications Authority for officers from Kiribati (2), the Solomon Islands (3), Fiji (11), and the Maldives (3).
2. One officer from Singapore Airlines was sent to Fiji to assist with airport ground handling facilities. The director of General Services, Port of Singapore Authority, was sent to Fiji to take up post of Director-General of the Fiji Ports Authority.

#### Trade

3. Attachments to the Trade Department and INTRACO have been offered to four officers from Fiji.

#### Industrialization

4. Attachments have been offered to the Jurong Town Corporation, to Tractor's Singapore Ltd. and to the Industrial Training Board for officers from Tonga (5) and Fiji (2).

#### Transfer of technology

5. Two officers from the Solomon Islands have been attached to the Technical Education Department.

#### Environment protection

6. Three officers from the Maldives received training in basic fire-fighting.

### Sweden

1. In the view of the Swedish Government, the situation of individual developing island countries varies greatly from case to case. In its bilateral relations with developing island countries that are main recipients of Swedish development assistance Sweden is prepared - in accordance with the principle of country

programming - to finance development efforts in the transport and communications field that are given priority by the recipient country concerned.

2. At present three developing island countries - Cuba, Cape Verde and Sri Lanka - are main recipients of Swedish development assistance. In fiscal year 1979-1980, these three countries will together receive Skr. 143 million in bilateral assistance from Sweden.

## IV. INFORMATION RELATING TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Mauritius

1. An export industry development of the magnitude required can only be achieved with the collaboration of foreign entrepreneurs providing capital resources, technology, management knowhow and established markets. It is the firm policy of the Government to continue to invite and facilitate such co-operation. This policy has the full support of all sections of the population.
2. The private sector has traditionally been expected to develop the productive sectors of the economy and it has built up the all-important sugar industry into an efficient organization contributing massively to the national economy. The development of the import replacement industry in the 1960s was entrusted almost entirely to the private sector, encouraged and supported by the Government. In fact, state enterprises control less than 2 per cent of the total industrial production.
3. Government spending on infrastructure and on the general social framework, from which investors benefit, is heavy. The Government must therefore make reasonably sure in any project that the return on its investment in terms of national benefits is likely to be worth while. It is recognized that it is a function of an industrial enterprise to make profit. As a corollary, the Government expects the investor to conduct his operations with a clear commitment to national policies and objectives, and to accept his social responsibilities as he would in any democratic, socially conscious country.
4. The Mauritius export processing zones system provides for guarantees, facilities and other incentives to promote export manufacturing. The machinery for its administration, support and follow-up activities is governed by two principles:
  - (a) To assure the investor of the security of his investment and of the long-term stability of the conditions under which he establishes an approved export enterprise;
  - (b) To ensure the greatest possible simplicity and smoothness in the administration related to establishing and operating approved export enterprises; in short, to reduce "red tape" to a minimum.
5. The Mauritius export processing zones system is designed as a very liberal system of bonded factories. There is no geographically limited export processing zone, where enterprises must be located. The final decision on the grant of a Mauritius export processing zones certificate is made on average five to six weeks after submission of an application.
6. The products manufactured for export under the scheme comprise textiles, garments, electronic components, toys, jewellery, etc. Among those who have invested are industrialists from France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Japan, Australia and the United States of America.

7. The table below shows the progress made since the inception of the Mauritius export processing zone:

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Employment	644	2,588	5,721	8,724	11,401	17,412	17,474
Number of units	9	19	33	46	68	85	89
Value of exports (in thousands of rupees)	3,900	10,527	45,682	135,656	196,545	308,553	425,000

Table 1

Developing island countries: population, per capita GNP and per capita concessional assistance from DAC and OPEC member countries

Country	Population in millions	Per capita GNP (\$)	Per capita concessional assistance (\$)		
			DAC		OPEC
			1970	1977	1977
<u>Over 1 million</u>					
Singapore	2.31	2 700	13.9	5.7	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1.12	2 241	5.5	4.8	-
Jamaica	2.10	1 071	5.7	15.4	-
Cuba	9.60	860	0.2	4.7	-
Dominican Republic	4.98	776	10.6	6.6	-
Papua New Guinea	2.91	494	59.2	88.0	-
Philippines	45.03	411	1.3	4.0	-
Indonesia	141.78	240	3.9	3.4	0.2
Madagascar	8.08	205	7.1	7.1	0.5
Sri Lanka	13.97	199	3.9	12.4	1.0
Haiti	4.75	198	1.8	17.5	0.7
<u>150,000 to 1 million</u>					
Brunei	0.19	7 190	*	*	-
Bahamas	0.22	3 311	0.6	2.3	-
Bahrain	0.27	2 405	1.4	6.7	127.8
Malta	0.33	1 777	59.1	60.0	-
Netherlands Antilles	0.25	1 763	124.6	166.4	-
Barbados	0.25	1 522	9.2	22.4	-
Cyprus	0.61	1 475	10.0	157.2	-
Fiji	0.60	1 152	13.3	38.0	-
Mauritius	0.88	676	7.2	25.3	-
Samoa	0.15	348	10.7	127.3	10.7
Solomon Islands	0.21	265	51.9	80.0	-
Comoros	0.31	180	29.3	49.7	11.3
Cape Verde	0.31	137	*	78.7	9.4
<u>Under 150,000</u>					
Bermuda	0.06	7 414	*	*	-
French Polynesia	0.14	4 213	180.0	594.3	-
New Caledonia	0.14	4 165	208.2	557.1	-
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0.002	3 000	50.0	1 000.0	-
Cayman Islands	0.012	2 667	-	125.0	-
British Virgin Islands	0.011	1 455	-	190.9	-
Kiribati a/	0.06	1 239	36.7	140.0	-
Pacific Islands	0.13	1 000	535.6	705.4	-
Antigua	0.07	822	-	77.1	-
Montserrat	0.01	750	-	320.0	-
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	0.07	631	-	44.3	-
Seychelles	0.06	590	80.0	171.7	6.7
St. Lucia	0.11	569	-	40.0	-
Wallis and Futuna	0.009	556	22.2	400.0	-
Tokelau	0.002	500	-	600.0	-
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.006	499	-	566.7	-
New Hebrides	0.10	485	40.0	145.0	-
Cook Islands	0.02	462	-	375.0	-
Grenada	0.10	420	-	32.0	2.0
Tonga	0.009	417	14.4	73.3	-
Niue	0.005	400	-	680.0	-
St. Helena	0.005	400	200.0	840.0	-
Dominica	0.08	350	-	61.3	-
St. Vincent	0.10	333	-	39.0	-
Sao Tome and Principe	0.08	325	-	36.3	2.5
Maldives	0.14	107	2.5	13.6	2.1

Source: UNCTAD secretariat based on information from the OECD/DAC secretariat and the World Bank.

a/ Formerly Gilbert Islands.

Table 2

Total concessional assistance and grants to developing island countries from DAC member countries  
and multilateral agencies largely financed by them  
(net disbursements in \$ millions) 1969-1977

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English  
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Country	Total concessional assistance									Leading donors in 1977 d/	of which: Grants								
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>Over 1 million</b>																			
Cuba	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.7	5.6	16.1	21.0	35.7	45.0	Sweden, UN, Canada	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.7	5.6	15.8	19.7	23.9	33.7
Dominican Republic	43.5	43.2	31.7	29.5	25.3	21.5	30.7	35.1	32.8	IDB, US	17.4	15.1	15.6	11.3	9.6	10.9	13.5	20.7	15.0
Haiti	5.1	7.8	6.2	6.7	8.2	14.5	59.3	71.6	83.1	US, IDB, IDA	4.2	5.8	6.0	7.0	8.2	12.6	32.7	35.9	32.6
Indonesia	329.1	465.0	509.0	503.1	616.4	665.1	691.9	668.9	485.3	Japan, US, IDA	67.1	109.7	105.7	130.6	140.4	174.1	152.6	141.8	160.1
Jamaica	13.4	10.6	22.4	16.9	18.9	25.9	25.3	25.5	32.4	US, IDB, Netherlands, Canada, Germany, Fed. Rep. of	6.9	7.5	10.1	9.4	8.0	8.1	10.9	12.6	10.6
Madagascar	45.8	48.3	47.0	54.7	52.8	60.4	82.4	63.1	57.1	France, EEC, IDA	40.8	41.2	41.7	78.3	38.7	43.6	66.7	50.8	46.9
Papua New Guinea	118.8	147.5	144.4	193.9	196.3	265.2	305.1	241.2	256.2	Australia	118.7	144.5	126.9	179.6	190.6	258.3	302.0	234.5	250.5
Philippines	80.6	46.1	72.9	163.3	222.6	158.1	179.8	186.7	181.6	US, Japan, IMF Trust Fund	58.5	31.8	49.5	78.3	116.9	96.1	104.9	98.1	102.9
Singapore	15.4	28.7	31.1	29.8	25.5	21.5	12.7	12.2	13.1	Japan, Germany, Fed. Rep of	6.4	14.5	13.1	11.2	8.0	8.1	7.2	7.6	7.1
Sri Lanka	50.0	49.1	55.9	58.0	58.1	80.5	151.8	133.9	173.5	US, UN, Japan	11.9	21.1	23.6	17.9	29.3	40.1	79.5	79.9	94.4
Trinidad and Tobago	6.9	5.7	6.3	4.4	4.0	5.5	5.3	4.6	5.4	IDB, UN	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3
<b>150,000 to 1 million</b>																			
Bahamas	*	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	UN	*	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Bahrain	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.8	UK, UN	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.8
Barbados	1.2	2.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	3.9	5.4	7.6	5.6	Canada, IDB, US, UN	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	4.6	4.0	2.9
Brunei	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*		*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*
Cape Verde	*	*	*	*	*	*	8.7	13.0	24.4	Sweden, UN, US, EEC	*	*	*	*	*	*	8.7	13.0	24.4
Comoros	6.3	7.9	8.8	10.1	17.6	27.3	21.6	11.4	15.4	France, EEC, UN	6.5	7.9	8.6	10.0	17.0	26.0	21.0	11.0	14.7
Cyprus	3.8	6.0	5.9	7.4	8.1	21.3	30.5	96.9	95.9	US, UN	4.2	3.1	5.8	5.7	6.9	20.4	30.8	57.2	92.7
Fiji	8.7	6.9	10.7	8.5	14.6	14.7	19.3	23.3	22.8	UK, Australia, New Zealand	8.6	7.0	10.5	8.3	14.1	12.6	15.0	18.3	17.7
Malta	15.1	19.5	9.9	15.0	27.4	16.1	30.4	28.4	19.8	US, UK	7.7	19.8	17.3	15.2	25.5	16.6	25.9	21.7	20.1
Mauritius	5.3	5.8	9.1	10.3	13.8	25.1	26.3	17.0	22.3	France, IDA, UN, EEC	4.3	4.2	6.9	8.5	10.4	18.8	19.2	13.1	13.2
Netherlands Antilles	19.0	27.4	25.2	34.6	22.2	28.7	33.3	49.3	41.6	Netherlands	8.3	19.5	21.2	20.0	12.7	17.5	21.0	30.5	32.9
Samoa	0.5	1.5	1.9	3.1	3.4	5.7	13.6	11.7	19.1	Australia, New Zealand, As. DB, EEC, UN	0.5	0.9	1.0	2.4	2.9	5.4	9.4	9.7	15.1
Solomon Islands	7.4	8.3	7.1	12.5	11.6	12.0	22.3	19.9	16.8	UK, Australia	7.4	7.9	6.8	11.8	11.3	9.9	15.7	17.5	16.6
<b>Under 150,000</b>																			
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.1	1.1	UK	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
Antigua	-	-	-	-	*	3.0	2.1	3.1	5.4	Canada, UK, Car. DB	-	-	-	-	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Bermuda	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.1	UK	-	-	-	-	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.5	UK, Car. DB	-	-	-	-	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Cook Islands	-	-	-	3.7	4.2	5.7	5.6	7.0	7.5	New Zealand	-	-	-	2.8	3.8	4.8	5.6	7.0	7.5
Dominica	-	-	-	-	0.1	3.6	7.9	4.7	4.9	UK, Car. DB, Canada	-	-	-	-	2.4	3.8	2.0	3.1	3.1
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.0	UK	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.0
French Polynesia	18.5	19.8	19.6	27.5	50.3	37.6	71.8	77.7	83.2	France	15.8	16.1	16.9	26.5	38.8	32.9	63.8	74.8	75.0
Grenada	-	-	-	-	*	1.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	Canada, UK, Car. DB	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6
Kiribati a/ b/	1.3	2.2	2.5	4.3	6.0	5.5	5.7	4.0	6.1	UK, Australia	1.3	2.2	2.5	4.3	6.0	5.5	5.7	4.0	6.1
Maldives	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	3.0	1.3	1.9	UN, Japan, Australia, UK	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.9
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	*	2.7	4.4	3.3	3.2	UK	-	-	-	-	2.7	4.3	3.1	2.9	2.9
Nauru	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*		-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*
New Caledonia	16.4	22.9	38.3	54.9	74.6	62.1	64.7	46.5	78.0	France	15.1	17.0	18.5	28.1	40.9	30.2	65.2	47.1	70.8
New Hebrides	3.2	3.2	4.7	6.1	7.4	16.1	12.5	30.9	14.5	France, EEC	2.9	2.9	3.3	5.2	7.2	15.4	11.0	29.7	13.9
Niue	-	-	-	1.5	1.6	2.9	2.2	2.9	3.4	New Zealand	-	-	-	1.3	1.6	2.9	2.2	2.9	3.4
Pacific Islands	46.1	48.2	53.3	57.2	65.6	75.3	81.3	89.7	91.7	US	46.1	48.2	53.3	57.2	65.6	75.3	81.3	89.7	91.7
Saint Helena	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	4.2	UK	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	4.2
Saint Kitts-Nevis	-	-	-	-	*	3.5	1.5	2.6	2.0	UK, Car. DB	-	-	-	-	3.5	1.4	2.4	1.3	1.3
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	0.1	7.5	9.4	7.4	4.4	Canada, Car. DB, UK	-	-	-	-	4.9	7.4	5.2	3.0	3.0
Saint Vincent	-	-	-	-	0.1	3.6	6.0	4.4	3.9	UK, Car. DB, Canada	-	-	-	-	2.5	5.0	3.3	2.5	2.5
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.6	2.9	2.9	Netherlands, UN, EEC, France	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.6	2.9	2.9
Seychelles	1.2	4.0	7.7	8.7	8.0	8.5	7.3	7.3	10.3	UK, France	1.2	3.7	6.9	8.8	7.9	8.5	7.5	7.5	10.3
Tonga	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.7	6.6	New Zealand, Australia, EEC, Japan	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	2.7	3.2	3.6	6.2
Tokelau	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.2	New Zealand	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.2
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	3.2	3.8	3.4	UK	-	-	-	-	2.5	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.4
Tuvalu c/	-	-	-	-	-	*	2.9	2.3	2.3	UK	-	-	-	-	*	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wallis and Futuna Islands	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.8	2.3	4.9	3.6	France	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.8	2.2	4.9	3.5

Source: UNCTAD secretariat based on information from the OECD/DAC secretariat and the World Bank.

a/ Formerly Gilbert Islands.

b/ Including Tuvalu prior to 1975.

c/ Prior to 1975 included under Gilbert Islands.

d/ Accounting for 10 per cent or more each of the total provided to the given island developing country.



Table 3

Total receipts of individual developing island countries from members of OPEC and multilateral agencies largely financed by them, 1973-1977 (net disbursements in \$ millions)

Country	Concessional					Non-concessional					Total disbursements				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<u>Over 1 million</u>															
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.0	-	-	-	-	60.0
Haiti	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
Indonesia	-	0.1	-	0.1	29.3	1.0	1.0	-	21.8	-	1.0	1.1	-	21.9	29.3
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	25.0	32.5	-	-	12.5	25.0	32.5
Madagascar	-	2.4	2.4	-	4.1	-	7.3	-	-	-	-	9.7	2.4	-	4.1
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.0	-	-	-	-	17.0	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	23.0	32.0	13.3	-	21.0	40.0	-	2.3	-	21.0	63.0	32.0	15.6
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>150,000 to 1 million</u>															
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	5.1	16.4	21.7	147.6	34.5	1.4	1.8	62.4	65.9	67.0	6.5	18.2	84.1	213.5	101.5
Barbados	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	-	-	0.1	11.8	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	11.8	2.9
Comoros	-	-	-	14.1	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.1	3.5
Cyprus	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	5.0	3.0	1.7	-	0.9	3.8	4.7	15.6	0.2	0.9	8.8	7.7	17.3	0.2
Mauritius	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	0.8	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	1.6
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Under 150,000</u>															
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domonica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	0.4	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.2
Kiribati a/ b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	-	-	0.2	2.8	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	2.8	0.3
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hebrides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts-Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	0.6	10.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	10.0	0.2
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu c/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallis and Futuna Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: UNCTAD secretariat based on information from the OECD/DAC secretariat and the World Bank.

a/ Formerly Gilbert Islands.

b/ Including Tuvalu prior to 1975.

c/ Prior to 1975 included under Gilbert Islands.

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## ANNEX I

UNDP assistance to the island developing countries of Asia and the PacificA. Country projects (Asia/Pacific)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project No. and title</u>	<u>Cost to UNDP</u> (\$US)	<u>Cost to Governments</u> (\$US equivalent)	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Executing agency</u>
<b>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>					
<u>Maldives</u>	MDV/77/001 - Civil Aviation Assistance	486 635	807 706	3 years 3 mos.	ICAO
	MDV/73/003 - Transport Fund (LDC)	48 130	-	6 years	UNDP
<u>Cook Islands</u>	CKI/79/001 - Inter-Island Transport a/	34 000	-	1 year	UN
<u>Fiji</u>	FIJ/77/004 - Freight Fellowships	13 500	3 000	5 months	UNCTAD
	FIJ/76/003 - Port Management Study Programme	8 000	7 000	1 year	UNCTAD
	FIJ/71/007 - Shipyard Management (OPAS)	180 000	-	6 years	UNIDO
	FIJ/78/008 - Telecommunication Fellowship a/	5 000	-	3 months	ITU
	FIJ/79/002 - Inter-Island Shipping Services Study a/	100 000	-	5 months	UNCTAD
<u>Gilbert Islands</u>	GIL/79/004 - Broadcasting Training Officer a/	60 000	-	2 years	UNESCO
	GIL/79/005 - Postal Management Fellowship a/	10 000	-		UPU
<u>Samoa</u>	SAM/71/011 - Telecommunications Development	547 000	1 300 400	8 years	ITU
	SAM/73/004 - Telecommunications Training Fellowships	97 400	19 000	6 years	ITU
	SAM/73/002 - Broadcasting Training	273 000	51 100	5 years	UNESCO
<u>Solomon Islands</u>	SOI/77/001 - Civil Aviation Superintendent	66 000	18 500	2 years	ICAO
<u>Tokelau</u>	TOK/78/006 - Boat Design and Construction Supervision	11 000	-	2 years	FAO
<u>Tonga</u>	TON/74/002 - Telecommunications Development	162 300	30 700	4 years	ITU
	TON/74/003 - Radio Technician Fellowship	46 200	54	4 years	ITU
<u>Tuvalu</u>	TUV/78/004 - Postal Officer Training a/	8 060	-	1 year	UPU
	TUV/78/010 - Telecommunications Training a/	-	-	-	ITU
	TUV/78/011 - Marine Training School a/	-	-	-	IMCO
	TUV/78/009 - Aeronautical Operations Training	3 000	-	2 months	ICAO
<b>TRADE AND COMMERCIAL POLICIES</b>					
<u>Samoa</u>	SAM/78/005 - Produce Marketing	148 900	25 300	2 years	FAO
<u>Solomon Islands</u>	SOI/79/002 - Trade Information Centre a/	25 500	-	2-1/2 years	UNCTAD/ITC

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project No. and title</u>	<u>Cost to UNDP</u> (\$US)	<u>Cost to Governments</u> (\$US equivalent)	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Executing agency</u>
<b>INDUSTRIALIZATION</b>					
<u>Cook Islands</u>	CKI/77/008 - Rehabilitation of the Citrus Industry	7 000	1 300	2 years	FAO
<u>Fiji</u>	FIJ/78/005 - Industrial Relations Fellowships	36 000	4 300	2 years	ILO
	FIJ/79/003 - Assistance to the Shipbuilding Industry <u>a/</u>	20 000	-	1 year	UNIDO
<u>New Hebrides</u>	NHE/79/001 - Promotion of Small Scale Industry <u>a/</u>	201 000	-	3 years	UNIDO
<u>Solomon Islands</u>	SOI/79/003 - Industrial Development Consultants <u>a/</u>	Uncosted			UNIDO
<u>Tonga</u>	TON/79/004 - Industrial Promotion <u>a/</u>	150 000	-	3 years	UNIDO
<b>TOURISM</b>					
<u>Maldives</u>	MDV/78/002 - Master Plan for Tourism <u>a/</u>	75 000	Not yet available	1 year	IBRD
<u>Fiji</u>	FIJ/73/007 - Hotel and Catering Training	175 700	66 500	4 years	ILO
<u>Tuvalu</u>	TUV/78/008 - Hotel and Catering Training <u>a/</u>	5 000	-	1 year	ILO
<b>MARINE AND SUBMARINE RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<u>Maldives</u>	MDV/79/002 - Fisheries Development <u>a/</u>	235 300	7 427	1 year 2 mos.	IBRD
<b>FLOW OF EXTERNAL RESOURCES</b>					
<u>Maldives</u>	MDV/79/003 - Development Planning	75 000	Not yet available	1 year	IBRD

B. Regional projects (Asia/Pacific)

<u>Regional scope</u>	<u>Project No. and title</u>	<u>Cost to UNDP</u> (\$US)	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Executing agency</u>
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS				
<u>South Pacific</u>	RAS/74/004 - Regional Telecommunications Training	1 619 488	Five years and six months	ITU
	RAS/77/043 - Fellowships at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea	263 500	Two years	ICAO
	RAS/79/034 - Regional Maritime Training Adviser	251 500	Two years	IMCO
	RAS/78/048 - Development of Telecommunications	946 100	Two years	ITU
TRADE AND COMMERCIAL POLICIES				
<u>South Pacific</u>	RAS/79/013 - Support to the ACP Group	22 875	Three months	UNCTAD
	RAS/79/017 - Trade Promotion Advisory Services and Training a/	500 000	Two years	UNCTAD
INDUSTRIALIZATION				
<u>South Pacific</u>	RAS/79/016 - Development of Small-Scale Enterprises and Entrepreneurship	300 000	Two years	ILO
	RAS/79/030 - Market Development Surveys for Product Planning and Development a/	44 000	To be determined	UNIDO
	RAS/79/031 - Regional Vegetable Oils and Fats Survey a/	14 000	To be determined	UNIDO
	RAS/79/015 - ESCAP/ADB/SPEC Regional Industrial Survey	73 960	Six months	ESCAP
TOURISM				
<u>South Pacific</u>	RAS/79/024 - Regional Training of Hotel Personnel	360 000	Two years	WTO

<u>Regional scope</u>	<u>Project No. and title</u>	<u>Cost to UNDP</u> (\$US)	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Executing agency</u>
<b>TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY</b>				
<u>South Pacific</u>	RAS/79/024 - Regional Advisory Services or Alternative Energy Sources <u>a/</u>	200 000	To be determined	ESCAP
	RAS/ / - Sharing and Transfer of Appropriate Technology <u>a/</u>	400 000	To be determined	To be determined
<b>MARINE AND SUBMARINE RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<u>South Pacific</u>	RAS/78/044 - Investigation of Mineral Potential in the South Pacific	2 508 325	Three years	UNCTAD
	RAS/73/025 - South Pacific Fisheries Co-ordinator	412 553	Four years and six months	FAO
<b>FLOW OF EXTERNAL RESOURCES</b>				
<u>South Pacific</u>	RAS/79/028 - Project Formulation and Appraisal <u>a/</u>	60 000	To be determined	ESCAP

a/ Pipeline.

Summary of indicative planning figures (IPF's)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1977-1981 adjusted IPF</u> (\$US '000)
Fiji	5 335
Gilbert Islands	1 140
Maldives	2 609
New Hebrides	2 000
Niue	1 000
Samoa	5 519
Solomon Islands	3 053
Tonga	2 181
Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands	1 000
Tuvalu	1 140
Other Pacific islands (undistributed)	3 192
<u>Total country IPF's</u>	<u>28 168</u>

Note: (1) In addition to the above-mentioned country IPF's a total of \$14.2 million is being made available to Pacific island countries from the regional IPF for intercountry projects in the period 1977-1981.

(2) A special intercountry programme for least-developed countries (LDC's) in Asia and the Pacific has recently been prepared by UNDP in consultation with the Governments concerned. This programme will partially benefit the Maldives and Samoa among other LDC's in the region. However, specific proposals have yet to be formulated and these benefits accordingly cannot be costed at the present time.

ANNEX II

Preliminary list of projects during 1977-1981 IPC cycle for  
 island developing countries covered by UNDP Field Offices  
 in Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad a/

Activities by sector	Estimated UNDP contribution
Project number and short title	Total 1977-1981 (\$US '000)
<u>Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</u>	
CAR/74/001 Agricultural Development	41
CAR/77/007 Agricultural Development	2,638
BVI/78/001 Animal Health	11
BVI/78/002 Fisheries	90
DMI/78/001 Livestock	36
GRN/76/001 Agricultural Development	843
BHA/77/002 Agricultural Statistics	116
BHA/78/001 Fisheries Development	370
BHA/78/002 Agricultural Planning	60
CAY/77/007 Agricultural Development	82
CAY/78/002 Marine Biology	30
CAY/78/003 Animal Health	42
MOT/74/003 Tanning	446
NAN/70/001 Tanning	33
STK/74/008 Manager Marketing	10
STL/72/019 Agricultural Education	5
STL/74/010 Veterinary Training	8
BER/76/001 Fish Processing	262
TCI/77/005 Agricultural Planning	21
Subtotal	5,144

a/ Country codes are explained at the end of the annex.

Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP contribution
Project number and short title	Total 1977-1981 (\$US '000)
<u>General Economic and Social Policy and Planning</u>	
CAR/75/010 Statistics <u>b/</u>	1,386
CAR/78/001 Project Prep. and Monitor	621
CAR/78/006 Common Services	86
CAR/78/001 Economic Advisory Serv.	90
ANT/72/007 Statistics	9
ANT/76/001 Socio-economic Planning	408
BHA/78/006 Central Purchasing Unit	63
BHA/78/007 National Accounts	50
BHA/78/008 Prisons Rehabilitation	30
BVI/77/001 Socio-economic Planning	315
CAY/77/002 Budget Administration	13
CAY/78/005 Economic Planning	6
CAY/77/004 Public Administration	21
DMI/76/002 Socio-economic Planning	624
NAN/74/003 External Econ. Relations	7
STL/78/001 Regional Planning <u>c/</u>	950
STV/74/003 National Accounts	2
STV/78/002 Development Planning	283
STV/74/002 Public Administration	2
BER/78/001 Vocational Rehabilitation	11
TCI/77/002 Business Administration	101
Subtotal	5,060

b/ Proposed future inputs to be determined at a later stage in 1979.

c/ Proposed expansion of STL/72/004: Port Management.



Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP contribution
Project number and short title	Total 1977-1981 (\$US '000)
<u>Health</u>	
CAR/74/003 Water Utility and Train	76
CAR/74/008 Vet. Mobile Laboratory	92
CAR/78/002 Health Care Facilities	40
CAR/78/003 Caribbean Health Laboratories	317
ANT/72/002 Hospital Administration	8
BHA/78/004 Health Services	253
STL/69/001 Hospital Administration	8
TCI/77/001 Health Services	95
TCI/78/005 Water Supply Dev.	93
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>982</b>
<u>Industry and Trade</u>	
CAR/75/005 Joint Export Agri.	415
CAR/74/006 Ind. Investment Corp.	892
CAR/73/001 Industrial Promotion	819
CAR/ / Food Processing	200
CAR/72/005 Handicrafts	8
ANT/78/003 Food Processing	290
BER/76/001 Fish Processing	222
BVI/77/002 Agro. Ind. Development	14
BVI/78/003 Handicrafts	90
NAN/72/002 Arts and Crafts Centres	382
NAN/73/001 Industrial Development	39
STK/76/001 Footwear	534
STK/78/001 Food Processing	200
STV/76/001 Food Processing	445
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,552</b>

Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP contribution
Project number and short title	Total 1977-1981 (\$US '000)
<u>Transport and Communications</u>	
CAR/75/002 Telecommunications	116
CAR/77/002 Civil Aviation	256
CAR/77/003 Postal Services	3
CAR/78/004 Restricted Postal Union	13
CAR/78/005 Sm. Vessels and Schooners	13
ANT/72/008 Civil Aviation	200
BHA/78/005 Air Services Dev.	185
CAY/74/009 Air Traffic Control	315
CAY/77/005 Public Works	32
CAY/77/009 Agricultural Pilot	20
MOT/72/004 Civil Aviation	73
STK/72/004 Civil Aviation	164
STL/76/001 Civil Aviation	252
STL/72/004 Port Management	205
TCI/78/003 Civil Aviation	213
Subtotal	2,060
<u>Social Security and other Social Services</u>	
CAR/75/004 Social Security	698
CAR/75/001 Physical Planning	36
CAY/78/004 Cartog. Print. and Build.	20
DMI/74/003 Social Security	18
DMI/74/009 Physical Planning	5
GRN/74/020 Legal Expert	80
STK/77/001 Physical Planning	64
STK/74/001 Social Security	12
STV/75/001 Electrical Inspection	176
STV/78/001 Building Design	48
Subtotal	1,157

Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP contribution
Project number and short title	Total 1977-1981 (\$US '000)
<u>Culture and Human Sciences</u>	
STL/74/012 Cultural Activities	14
STK/78/002 Archives	50
Subtotal	64
<u>Education</u>	
STL/77/001 Educational Evaluation	140
TCI/77/003 Educational Planning	4
Subtotal	144
<u>Science and Technology</u>	
STL/74/007 Meteorology	20
BHA/77/004 Meteorology	45
Subtotal	65
<u>Labour Management and Employment</u>	
BHA/78/009 Co-operative Development	147
CAR/77/006 Vocational Training	620
CAY/77/008 Hotel Administration	25
DMI/79/001 Co-operative Training	148
NAN/72/006 Hotel Training	288
TCI/78/001 Service Training	56
TCI/78/002 Hotel Catering	10
Subtotal	1,294
GRAND TOTAL	20,980

Total IPF Cycle (1977-1981) = \$22,797,000

Unprogrammed reserve = \$ 1,817,000

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A/34/544

English

Annex II

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Country codes: CAR: Multi-island activities; ANT: Antigua; BHA: Bahamas;  
BER: Bermuda; BVI: British Virgin Islands; CAY: Cayman Islands;  
DMI: Dominica; GRN: Grenada; MOT: Montserrat; NAN: Netherlands  
Antilles; STK: St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla; STL: Saint Lucia;  
STV: St. Vincent; TCI: Turks and Caicos Islands.

Annex III

Information on UNDP projects in developing island countries, Africa

<u>Cape Verde</u>	<u>IPF 1977-1981: \$4.0 million</u>	<u>Executing Agency</u>
	CVI/75/001 Ground water	UN/DTC
	CVI/77/002 Ground water	UN/DTC
	CVI/77/001 Fishery support	FAO
	CVI/77/004 Reafforestation	FAO
	CVI/78/001 Support for the Ministry of Rural Development	FAO
	CVI/75/015 Training of teaching personnel	UNESCO
	CVI/77/003 Civil aviation	ICAO
	CVI/76/004 Administrative support	UNDP/OPE
	CVI/78/002 Volunteer services	UNDP/UNV
	CVI/75/046 Port management	UNCTAD
	CVI/78/003 Planning support	GVT

<u>Comoros</u>	<u>IPF 1977-1981: \$7.2 million</u>	
	COI/73/005 Vocational training	ILO
	COI/75/003 Programming mission	UNDP
	COI/77/003 Agro-pedological maps	UNDP
	COI/77/004 Nioumakélé highway	IBRD
	COI/77/005 Agricultural extention services	FAO
	COI/77/007 Civil aviation	ICAO
	COI/78/004 Assistance in the management and planning of development	UN/DTC
	COI/78/008 FAO programming mission	FAO
	COI/78/010 Assistance to the Ministry of Production	UNDP
	COI/78/013 Pilot reafforestation project	UNDP
	COI/78/114 UNV education assistance	UNV
	COI/78/016 Social welfare scholarship	WHO
	COI/78/002 Integrated rural development of Nioumakélé	FAO
	COI/78/017 UNESCO/IBRD mission	UNESCO/IBRD
	COI/79/001 Habitat identification mission	UNCHS
	COI/79/003 Geothermics advisory mission	DTC
	COI/79/004 Rural development support	FAO
	COI/79/005 Comprehensive water resources project	FAO
	COI/79/006 Nioumakélé water supply	FAO

<u>Comoros</u>	<u>IPF 1977-1981: \$7.2 million (continued)</u>	<u>Executing Agency</u>
	COI/79/007 Youth assistance	UNESCO
	COI/79/008 Further training of office personnel	ILO
	COI/79/009 Housing of United Nations experts	UNCHS
	COI/79/010 Training of paramedical personnel	WHO

<u>Sao Tome and Principe</u>	<u>IPF 1977-1981: \$1.5 million</u>	<u>Executing Agency</u>
	STP/77/003 Identification mission	ILO/UNESCO
	STP/75/025 Assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture	FAO
	STP/78/001 Agricultural technical training centre	FAO
	STP/75/030 Assistance for INEC	UNESCO
	STP/75/021 Consultant in public finance	UN/OTC
	STP/77/002 Training of diplomats	UNDP/OPE
	STP/78/003 Organization of meteorological service	WMO
	STP/79/001 Assistance for secondary education	UNV
	STP/79/003 Seminar on rural women	OPE
	STP/79/004 Strengthening of medical services	UNV

<u>Mauritius</u>	<u>IPF 1977-1981: \$5.25 million</u>	
	MAR/69/003 Economic Planning	UNDTCD
	MAR/73/008 Administrative Reform	UNDTCD
	MAR/79/005 Labour Problems in Port Louis Harbour	ILO
	MAR/75/004 Milk Production and Processing	FAO
	MAR/75/006 Diver. of Agriculture	FAO
	MAR/78/003 Research Vessel Inv.	FAO
	MAR/78/004 Assis. in Aquaculture	FAO
	MAR/72/001 Institute of Education	UNESCO
	MAR/73/004 Nutrition and Health	WHO
	MAR/72/006 Civil Aviation	ICAO
	MAR/72/008 Meteo Training	WMO
	MAR/79/004 Telecom. Training	ITU
	MAR/76/001 Cascade Diamamouve	UNDP
	MAR/78/005 Communication Consul.	UNDP
	MAR/75/007 Industrial Investment Promotion	UNIDO
	MAR/75/008 Mtius Stan. Bureau	UNIDO
	MAR/73/009 Port Authority	World Bank
	MAR/74/002 Procurement Specialist	World Bank
	MAR/75/005 Physical Planning	UNCHS

<u>Mauritius</u>	<u>IPF 1977-1981: \$5.25 million (continued)</u>	<u>Executing Agency</u>
	MAR/79/003 Wind and Solar Resource Rodrigues	UNDTCD
	MAR/79/006 Assis. to Economic Planning	UNDTCD
	MAR/78/002 Labour and Industrial Relations (Workers Education)	ILO
	MAR/79/007 Vocational Rehabil.	ILO
	MAR/79/009 Strengthening of Labour Inspection	ILO
	MAR/79/010 Occupational Medicine	WHO
	MAR/79/001 Small Scale Industries	UNIDO
	MAR/79/002 Agro-Industrial Complex	UNIDO
	MAR/79/008 Industrial Management	UNIDO
	MAR/78/001 Postal Services	UPU

<u>Equatorial Guinea</u>	<u>IPF 1977-1981: \$4 million</u>	
	EQG/71/501 Education Development	UNESCO
	EQG/69/008 Education Fellowships	UNESCO
	EQG/74/001 Telecommunications	ITU
	EQG/78/001 Poultry Farming	FAO
	EQG/78/002 Electric Power	UN

<u>Seychelles</u>	<u>IPF 1977-1981: \$1.6 million</u>	
	SEY/73/003 Supervisory Training	ILO
	SEY/77/002 Social Security	ILO
	SEY/78/001 Manpower Development	ILO
	SEY/79/004 Workers Education	ILO
	SEY/72/002 Agricultural Training	FAO
	SEY/72/003 Consul. Ser. in Agriculture	FAO
	SEY/73/002 Beef and Milk Production	FAO
	SEY/73/001 Ass. to Educa. Services	UNESCO
	SEY/79/001 Youth Activities	UNESCO
	SEY/79/006 Consul. Serv. in Educ.	UNESCO
	SEY/76/003 Civil Aviation	ICAO
	SEY/75/002 Meteo Training	WMO
	SEY/78/003 Radio Seychelles	ITU
	SEY/77/004 Development Bank	UNDP
	SEY/78/004 Secretarial School	UNDP
	SEY/78/008 Evaluation of Inter-Island Trans. Needs	UNCTAD
	SEY/78/006 Ass. to Postal Services (Postal Saving Bank)	UPU
	SEY/78/007 Craft Training	UNV
	SEY/79/002 Asst. Buil. Control Off.	UNV

<u>Seychelles</u>	<u>IPF 1977-1981: \$1.6 million (continued)</u>	<u>Executing Agency</u>
SEY/78/102	Housing Programme	UNCHS
SEY/78/009	Customs Reorganization	UNDTCD
SEY/79/007	Orientation of Econo. Development Personnel	UNDTCD
SEY/79/008	National Planning and Coord. of Manpower Dev.	ILO
SEY/79/003	Duty Free Shops	UNCTAD
SEY/79/005	Cinnamon Market Dev.	UNCTAD
SEY/79/009	Strengthening of Economic and Development Planning	World Bank

<u>Madagascar</u>	<u>IPF 1977-1981: \$23.75 million</u>	<u>Executing Agency</u>
MAG/76/004	Urban Traffic	DTCD
MAG/76/006	Road Materials	DTCD
MAG/77/005	Hydrographic Service	DTCD
MAG/77/014	Geothermal Energy	DTCD
MAG/78/006	Cartographic Institute	DTCD
MAG/70/004	Carpet Production	ILO
MAG/71/534	Employment Planning	ILO
MAG/72/003	INPF	ILO
MAG/76/003	Development of Handicrafts	ILO
MAG/77/015	Worker's Education	ILO
MAG/78/004	Social Security	ILO
MAG/76/002	Inland Fisheries	FAO
MAG/77/008	Restoration of Savoka	FAO
MAG/77/011	Development of the Androy	FAO
MAG/73/001	Educational Reform	UNESCO
MAG/78/001	Promotion of Youth Activities	UNESCO
MAG/76/007	Training of Sanitary Personnel	WHO
MAG/79/001	Strengthening Health Services	WHO
MAG/77/002	Assistance to ENEAM	ICAO
MAG/78/007	Civil Aviation Training	ICAO
MAG/76/005	Data Processing	WMO
MAG/76/010	Cyclone Forecasting	WMO
MAG/78/002	Agrometeorology	WMO
MAG/78/003	SECREN	IMCO
MAG/75/001	Mineral Resources Studies	UNDP
MAG/76/008	SECREN	UNDP
MAG/74/008	Industrial Advice	UNIDO
MAG/76/009	Shoe Industry	UNIDO
MAG/78/003	Ankorahotra Dam	World Bank
MAG/77/012	Uranium Exploration	IAEA
MAG/79/008	Planning Institute	DTCD
MAG/77/006	CENRADERU	FAO
MAG/77/009	Oceanographic Centre	FAO



Madagascar      IPF 1977-1981: \$23.75 million

Executing Agency

MAG/79/010	Development of the Androy (III)	FAO
MAG/79/002	Educational Reform (II)	UNESCO
MAG/79/007	Documentalist Fellowship	UNESCO
MAG/79/005	Training of Postal Instructors	UPU
MAG/	Control of Radio Frequencies	ITU
MAG/78/008	Industrial Promotion	UNIDO
MAG/78/005	Housing for Experts (Ambovombe)	UNCHS
MAG/79/009	Human Settlements Development	UNCHS

Annex IV

UNDP projects in Cyprus and Malta

Cyprus      IPF: 5,000,000; Adjusted IPF: 5,223,000

	<u>Costs</u> <u>77-81</u>
CYP/70/511 Livestock Production Margo	1,832
CYP/71/515 Strengthening of Veterinary Services	7,624
CYP/72/004 Land Development	6,068
CYP/72/014 Social Welfare Research	15,140
CYP/72/018 Industrial Development	25,865
CYP/73/002 Production Engineer	65,940
CYP/73/009 Olive Processing	9,000
CYP/72/104 Land Development	17,700
CYP/75/003 Fellowships and Consultancy	7,300
CYP/75/016 Paphos Irrigation Project	218,888
CYP/75/021 Provision of Navigational Aids	127,510
CYP/76/003 Animal Disease Control	43,918
CYP/76/004 Industrial Services	1,825,100
CYP/76/005 Pilot Demonstration Project	11,207
CYP/76/007 Handicrafts Promotion	445,684
CYP/77/001 Port Congestion	5,980
CYP/77/002 Educational Planning	7,792
CYP/77/003 Bentonite Resources	111,659
CYP/77/004 Institute of Management	111,715
CYP/77/006 Krysochon Watershed Irrigation	239,184
CYP/77/007 Viticulture and Oenology	107,453
CYP/77/009 Energy Conservation	383,500
CYP/78/001 National Accounts	32,000
CYP/78/002 Meteorological Facilities	10,227
CYP/79/001 Training of Operators for the sewerage System	8,000
CYP/78/003 Use of sewerage for irrigation	25,050
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	3,819,706

Malta            IPF: 2,500,000; Adjusted IPF: 2,245,000

	<u>Costs</u> <u>77-81</u>
MAT/68/004 Natural Resources Development	3,684
MAT/73/005 Small-Scale Industries	933
MAT/73/014 Physiotherapy Tutor	67,767
MAT/73/016 Shipbuilding and Industrial Engineering	63,811
MAT/74/003 Orthoptic Nursing	7,546
MAT/74/008 Veterinary Bacteriologist	1,520
MAT/74/012 Financial Controller	3,882
MAT/74/014 Shipyard Development	300,978
MAT/75/001 Development of Fisheries	191,622
MAT/75/002 Refined Clay and Glazed Tiles	-1,900
MAT/75/003 Vocational Training	-7,200
MAT/75/004 Sewage Collection and Disposal	16,247
MAT/77/001 Metal Industries Centre	8,400
MAT/78/001 Mousaxlokk Harbour Development	370,000
MAT/78/002 Conversion of Port Facilities	192,000
MAT/78/003 Setting up a Colour TV studio	28,235
MAT/78/004 Water Resources Management	385
MAT/78/006 Conservation of Water	121,400
MAT/78/007 Maintenance Sewerage Network	229,600
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	1,598,970

Annex V

UNDP projects in Bahrain

<u>Project number and title</u>	<u>Cost to UNDP/IPF</u>	<u>Duration</u>
BAH/73/007 - Hotel and Catering Training	608,400	5.5 years
BAH/73/012 - Small-scale Industry	96,200	4.5 years
BAH/74/003 - Nursing Education Tutor	68,500	4 years
BAH/74/011 - Vocational Training	330,500	3 years
BAH/77/001 - College of Education	647,200	3 years
BAH/77/004 - United Nations Volunteers (UNDP)	39,000	4 years
BAH/78/002 - Integration of Women	124,400	2.5 years
BAH/78/003 - Animal Production and Health	262,600	3 years
BAH/78/004 - Rehabilitation of the Disabled	237,400	2 years
BAH/78/006 - Maintenance of Transport Vehicles	30,000	1 year
BAH/79/001 - Traffic and licensing Directorate	144,000	

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