

## CHAPTER 1

### POINTS OF INTEREST

1. Almost 78% of the total bilateral expenditures for 1985/86 were for activities that took place in either Western Europe or the United States. In 1984/85 the comparative figure was 73%.
2. Taking into account the expenditures in the top 10 priority countries, we can see, as illustrated in the table below, that a significant adjustment in the allocation of resources has taken place between 1984/85 and 1985/86.

COUNTRY	1984/85		1985/86	
	Rank	%	Rank	%
United States	1	22.1	1	23
France	2	20.5	2	17.7
Great Britain	5	6.9	3	11.9
Netherlands	9	3.5	4	6.7
Fed. Rep. of Germany	4	7.1	5	6.5
Japan	3	8.7	6	5.7
Italy	6	3.9	7	3.8
Belgium	10	2.5	8	2.9
China	7	3.9	9	2.8
Mexico	8	3.6	10	2.8

It is important to note that the Netherlands are ranked 4th in 1985/86 and 9th in 1984/85. This is mainly due to extraordinary expenditures for the Holland Festival which featured Canadian artistic achievements in June 1985.

3. Of the \$8,039,263 spent in 1985/86
  - a) \$7,566,052 (94.1%) was on bilateral activities;
  - b) \$388,881 (4.8%) was spent on multilateral activities and administration and
  - c) \$84,330 (1.1%) was allocated to the domestic program administered by the Historical Division.
4. From an "accounting" point of view, the budgetary surplus for 85/86 was \$787,198. Given a total budget of \$8,826,461\$ this represents 8.9%. This surplus is the result of the government spending freeze in February 1986.