

CHAPTER 1

POINTS OF INTEREST

1. Almost 73% of the total bilateral expenditures for 1984/85 were for activities that took place in either Western Europe or the United States. In 1983/84 the comparative figure was 80%.
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 1983/84 and 1984/85:

COUNTRY	1983/84		1984/85	
	Rank	% of expenditures	Rank	% of expenditures
United States	2	22.23	1	22.10
France	1	24.23	2	20.46
Japan	5	4.29	3	8.66
Fed. Rep. of Germany	4	8.58	4	7.12
Great Britain	3	9.78	5	6.92
Italy	10	2.95	6	3.93
China	7	3.31	7	3.90
Mexico	6	4.12	8	3.62
The Netherlands	11	1.89	9	3.51
Belgium	8	3.16	10	2.51

It will be noted that the Netherlands has for 84/85 become one of the ten while Switzerland with only 1.4% of total expenditures does not qualify. This is mainly due to extraordinary expenditures made in preparation for the 1985 Holland Festival which focused on Canadian artistic achievements.

3. Of the \$11,367,210 spent in 1984/85:
 - a) \$10,828,753 (95.2%) was on bilateral activities;
 - b) \$460,027 (4.1%) was spent on multilateral activities and administration and
 - c) \$78,430 (0.7%) was allocated to the domestic program administered by the Historical Division.
4. From an "accounting" point of view, the budgetary surplus for 84/85 was \$263,068. Given a total budget of \$11,630,278 this represents 2.27%. This situation would have been quite different if certain missions in Western Europe and the U.S.A. had made in time payments of grants (before March 31st) as per authorities and requests made by Headquarters. For example, Academic Relations Division (SCR) committed \$157,000 worth of projects for which payments were not made in time by posts abroad. If we disregard these errors, the budgetary surplus is only \$106,059, i.e. .9 of 1% (.009) of the total budget.