Canadian participation in the Expanded Programme is, of course, in addition to the $25,400,000 provided during 1953-54 for capital and technical assistance to the countries of South and Southeast Asia under the Colombo Plan. Out of that portion of the funds made available for technical assistance from the beginning of the Technical Co-operation Scheme to June 1954, facilities for about 209 Colombo Plan trainees were provided by Canada, while arrangements were also made to send some 51 Canadian experts and consultants and a variety of technical assistance equipment to the area.

Despite the progress made with the help of the various technical assistance programmes, it is apparent that the less developed countries still consider the flow of international capital to be inadequate in terms of their needs and of their aspirations. Through the United Nations, they have placed increasing emphasis on their need both for an expanded flow of private capital and for additional governmental and inter-governmental loans and grants-in-aid for the economic betterment of their countries.

Particular importance has been attached by the industrialized countries to the part which might be played by private investment in creating a real addition to the productive capacity of the under-developed countries. They have urged that the under-developed countries themselves could do much not only to create a climate for private foreign investment which would attract savings from the rest of the world but also to ensure that any international capital which is received makes an effective contribution to their economic growth. Within the United Nations, emphasis has been placed on a joint approach to the problem, and the need for action by both capital exporting and capital importing countries has been recognized. Following a resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its seventh session, an analysis of the international flow of private capital to under-developed areas has been carried out under the direction of the Secretary-General. Consideration of this analysis by ECOSOC at its session in the spring of 1954 resulted in the adoption of a new resolution recommending that countries seeking to attract private foreign capital should re-examine their domestic policies, legislation, and administrative practices with a view to improving the investment climate. For the capital exporting countries certain recommendations were also adopted. These countries were urged to impress on investors the importance of endeavouring to secure local capital participation in their foreign enterprises wherever appropriate and feasible and to adopt within the framework of their institutions taxation measures which would progressively eliminate international double taxation.

The United Nations has also considered whether additional resources from abroad, both public and private, might be made available through the establishment of an international finance corporation designed to help finance productive enterprises in under-