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BUREAU, COLOMBO, CEYLON.

Colombo Plan Council Annual Report - 1959-60
Technical Co-operation cost £46.4 million
15116 Trainees; 1729 Experts

Since the inception, in 1950, of the Colombo Plan,

15116 South and South-East Asians have learnt new skills or attained higher standards of efficiency in skills previously learnt;

1729 experts have visited the region to perform and demonstrate a wide variety of highly technical tasks, and

equipment valued at £9.5 million has come into South and South-East Asia.

The overall cost of Colombo Plan technical co-operation - borne by countries providing the training or supplying the experts and equipment - is estimated at £46.4 million.

These facts are revealed in the Annual Report, released today, of the Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia, popularly known as the Colombo Plan Council.

- 22 Countries -

The Council which functions in Colombo, Ceylon, consists of representatives, at high diplomatic level, of Colombo Plan countries.

There are 22 countries in the Colombo Plan fraternity, 16 in the region - Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, North Borneo, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam - and six outside the region - Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and United States.

- The Report -

The Report of the Colombo Plan Council (for July 1959 - June 1960) is a 35,000 word document in seven chapters and 15 pages of appendices covering 18 items of statistical data. It deals only with one of the three main aspects of the Colombo Plan - technical co-operation, that is to say the provision of training and the supply of experts and equipment. It does not deal with the other two aspects, the national development plans of the region and capital aid from outside. The Consultative Committee (of Ministers of Colombo Plan