

companies. In addition, the Canadian Government has made a total of \$30 million available to the IDB in the form of long-term credits.

This arrangement is one in which the Bank, a multilateral institution, is administering bilateral funds on Canada's behalf. It was entered into because the Canadian Government wished to help with implementation of Latin American development projects but had neither the experience in Latin American development problems nor the administrative machinery with which to accomplish this on its own. The Bank has been co-operative and much has been accomplished in the intervening years. However, the special nature of the arrangement has created some problems—notably a slow rate of disbursement of funds, arising principally from the difficulty of marrying different procedures and regulations.

Countries for which Canadian loans through the IDB have so far been approved include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru. A loan has also gone to the Central American Bank for Economic Integration. Projects being financed by Canada include feasibility and pre-investment studies, telecommunications facilities, port facilities, airport facilities, a technical university, a steam-power plant, hydro-electric projects and other infrastructure projects.

This programme has been oriented principally toward development projects with a high material content requiring substantial amounts of capital for their implementation. However, there has been some technical assistance content and the Canadian Government has also made a modest beginning in support of technical assistance to some Latin American countries through financial subventions to Canadian religious and other non-governmental organizations working in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti and Peru; to Canadian University Services Overseas (CUSO), which operates in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia and Peru; and to Canadian Executive Services Overseas (CESO), which operates in Brazil and which has plans to operate elsewhere in Latin America as well. CUSO, which has about 65 representatives in Latin America, works in such fields as education, agriculture, community development, engineering and para-medical services; CESO, which has a target of 60 advisers for Latin America, specializes in management techniques.

If the Canadian Government allocated to Latin America a somewhat higher proportion of its total development assistance budget, it could continue, and perhaps expand, its capital assistance programme for Latin America and it could launch a more systematic technical assistance programme in that area focused mainly on agricultural, education and com-