

Since 1951, including the fiscal year 1963-1964, Canadian contributions under the Plan have amounted to \$464.7 million. The chief recipients of Canadian aid have been the Commonwealth countries of India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Malaysia, which have accounted for over 90 per cent of Canada's expenditure. Non-Commonwealth countries in the area, however, are also eligible for Canadian assistance, and significant amounts of technical assistance have been given to countries such as Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines, Thailand and South Vietnam. All Canadian assistance under the Colombo Plan, as with other bilateral aid programmes undertaken by Canada, takes the form of grant aid.

Activities carried out under the Canadian Colombo Plan in each of the recipient countries are described in greater detail in the following paragraphs.⁷

Burma

The total value of the aid, including technical assistance, made available to Burma from 1950 to the end of the fiscal year 1963-1964 was \$5,249,000.

The major capital project undertaken by Canada under the Colombo Plan in Burma is the Thaketa Bridge, which will link Rangoon with a town across the Pazundaung River. Construction work commenced in 1962-1963, and is scheduled to be completed in 1965. The Canadian contribution of \$1,440,000 toward the project includes the supplying from Canadian sources of steel, construction materials, bridge machinery and some construction equipment, as well as the services of engineers to design and supervise the building of the bridge. Burma has allocated \$1,730,000 in counterpart funds derived from sales of Canadian wheat provided earlier under the Plan. Burmese engineers were brought to Canada to work with Canadian engineers during the design stage as part of a training programme associated with this project.

A number of smaller projects, including the provision of technical-education equipment, have been undertaken and completed. A project involving the testing of a Burmese hardboard-manufacturing process, started in 1962-1963, has also been completed.

Since 1951, \$2,300,000 in commodity assistance has been given to Burma in the form of wheat and flour. In 1963-1964 the value of commodity assistance was \$325,000.

As of March 31, 1964, 20 Burmese students were studying in Canada under the Plan and one Canadian adviser was serving at the Rangoon General Hospital helping to treat cancer patients with the Canadian cobalt therapy unit previously given to Burma and, at the same time training Burmese technicians in its operation.

Cambodia

Aid to Cambodia, principally in the field of technical assistance, has amounted to \$484,000 since the inception of the Colombo Plan.

During 1963-1964, 19 training programmes were arranged in Canada for Cambodian scholars, most of whom are in engineering courses at Laval University and the Ecole Polytechnique in Montreal, though a few are enrolled at L'Institut de Technologie in Trois Rivières, the University of Montreal and Macdonald College in Montreal.

⁷ The distribution by country of funds made available under Canada's Colombo Plan programme is set out in Table F and the allocation of funds voted by Parliament in 1963-1964 is shown in Table G.