

APPENDIX III

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION
DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

OTTAWA, CANADA

"Colombo Plan Administration in Canada"

JUNE 8, 1955.

Antonio Plouffe, Esq.,
 Assistant Chief,
 Committees and Private Legislation Branch,
 House of Commons,
 Room 150 West Block,
 OTTAWA, Canada.
 Dear Mr. Plouffe:

You will remember that the Chairman (Page 24 of the copy of the evidence marked for the printer) asked that a statement be included showing what the other nations had done by way of providing aid in lump sums so that it could be compared with the Canadian contribution, as was done in the case of a statement Dr. Keenleyside put in. I attach such a statement which, if included, will fulfill the Chairman's wish in this regard.

Yours sincerely,

NIK CAVELL,
 Administrator.

In answer to the question by the Chairman on page 24 of the copy of the evidence marked for the printer, the following is submitted:

As mentioned in my brief, Canada's contribution under the Colombo Plan to the end of 1954 was \$101,470,704. Contributions by other Colombo Plan donor countries to the end of 1954, compiled from Fact Sheet No. 4, dated January, 1955 and published by the Reference Division of the U.K. Central Office of Information, are as follows:

AUSTRALIA

Australia has spent or committed in the form of supplies and equipment £A17·8 million of the £A31·25 million it pledged in 1950.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand has spent or committed £2,393,640 of the £3 million it pledged for the three-year period ending 30th June, 1954. The balance is being supplemented to bring the total available for allocation in 1954 to £1 million. The aid takes the form of grants of finance applied to agreed projects.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. Sterling balances—accumulated during the war—are made available to India, Pakistan and Ceylon at the rate of £42 million a year in the aggregate. The actual rate of withdrawal depends on the choice of the countries themselves.

2. A credit of £10 million was made available to Pakistan in 1953 to finance the import of capital goods from the United Kingdom to assist food production.