

Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. All Canadian assistance under the Colombo Plan, as with other bilateral aid programs undertaken by Canada, takes the form of grant aid.

The distribution by country of total funds made available under Canada's Colombo Plan Program is set out in Table G and the allocation of funds voted by Parliament in 1962-63 is shown in Table H. Activities carried out under the Canadian Colombo Plan program in each of the recipient countries are described in greater detail in the following paragraphs.

Burma

The total value of assistance, including technical assistance, made available to Burma from 1950 to the end of the fiscal year 1962-63 was \$4,277,000.

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 1962-63. The Canadian contribution of \$900,000 toward this project includes supplying from Canadian sources steel and other construction materials, bridge machinery, some construction equipment as well as the services of engineers to design and supervise the building of the bridge. Burma has allocated \$950,000 in counterpart funds which were 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 program associated with this project.

A number of smaller projects, including the provision of technical education equipment, have been undertaken and completed. A start was made on a project involving the testing of a Burmese hardboard manufacturing process in 1962-63 and is still underway.

Since 1951, \$1,975,000 in commodity assistance has been given to Burma in the form of wheat and flour. In 1962-63 the value of commodity assistance was \$325,000.

Seven Burmese students arrived in Canada under the Plan during 1962-63 and there were two Canadian advisers serving in Burma. At the Rangoon General Hospital a Canadian radiotherapy technician continued her work of helping to treat cancer patients with the Canadian Cobalt Beam Therapy Unit given to Burma in 1958 and, at the same time, training Burmese technicians in its operation. A Canadian transportation economist was serving as adviser to the Burmese Ministry of Transport.

Cambodia

Assistance to Cambodia has been principally in the field of technical assistance totalling \$377,000 since the inception of the Colombo Plan.

During 1962-63, 31 training programs were arranged in Canada for Cambodian scholars and fellows. This represents a marked increase in the comparable figure of 13 for the previous year. Most of the Cambodians studying in Canada under the Colombo Plan are in engineering courses at Laval University and the Ecole Polytechnique in Montreal, although there are also Cambodian nurses enrolled at L'Institute Marguerite d'Youville in Montreal. Four Canadians were teaching in Cambodia under the Plan during this year.

Ceylon

To the end of the fiscal year 1962-63, Ceylon has received from Canada under the Colombo Plan total assistance to the value of \$24,103,000 for economic development purposes.

Over the last few years, Canada has assisted Ceylon with the construction of capital projects such as several transmission lines and the expansion of power producing facilities. The transmission lines have not only interconnected