

to these organizations totalled \$24.6 million, compared to \$17.5 million in 1964-65. In summary:

	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1964-65</u>
Bilateral development programme <sup>(1)</sup>	\$140.6 million	\$132.6 million
Export credits:	\$ 49.3 million	\$ 76.0 million
Multilateral aid:	\$ 24.6 million	\$ 17.5 million
Totals	<u>\$214.5 million</u>	<u>\$226.1 million</u>

### International Co-ordination

Canada continued to take an active part in various agencies co-ordinating aid, such as the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the consortia and consultative groups organized by the World Bank. One of the major subjects under discussion among the industrialized nations has been the heavy debt burden carried by many less-developed countries. The World Bank has estimated that a large proportion of the financial resources received by these countries is not available for new investment but flows back to the donor nations in the form of interest payments and dividends. In this respect, Canada was commended for the highly concessional terms of its aid.

### Voluntary Societies

Apart from the aid programmes administered by the Canadian Government, a considerable amount of economic, educational and social development assistance is provided by Canada's voluntary organizations. It has been estimated that some \$25 million is contributed annually by Canadians for this type of work carried out overseas by churches and other private agencies.

In 1965-66, assistance to the extent of \$500,000 was given to the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) to help that organization place a number of people in field work in developing countries. Canada was able to supplement the work of the Canadian Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign Committee (now the Canadian Hunger Foundation), which sponsored and continues to support the Food Technology Centre at Mysore, India. The Government of Canada acceded to a request from the Government of India to permit counterpart funds, generated by supplies of food and industrial commodities, to be used to establish an international hostel at the Centre.

### Asian Development Bank

During the year, Canada became a charter member of the Asian Development Bank, which is expected to make a major contribution to the economic development of a region stretching from Iran to Korea. Under the charter, the Bank is empowered

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes the Food Aid Programme, part of which is used for contributions in kind to UN programmes.