

assistance and to make a significant move towards untying it as to procurement; to increase the proportion of Canadian assistance allocated to multilateral programs to about 25 per cent of bilateral assistance to other developing countries; and to increase support of the private sector's participation in the development program".

### Bilateral Aid

Canadian bilateral aid is extended mainly in the form of goods and services. The principal recipients are certain countries or areas of concentration where Canada has special interests and where Canadian resources can most effectively contribute to development - India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Ghana and *francophone* Africa, Latin America and the Commonwealth Caribbean as regions. Bilateral funds are also allocated to more than 50 other countries or territories, mainly through technical assistance - the provision of skilled Canadian experts to carry out essential development work in those countries or the training of their students in Canadian universities and technical institutes.

Aid offered through CIDA is governed by a Canadian content regulation, which was reduced recently from 80 per cent to 66 2/3 per cent. In its recent policy review, the Government also pledged to make available up to 20 per cent of total bilateral allocations on a completely "untied" basis and, under certain circumstances, to pay shipping costs.

### Colombo Plan

In October 1969, Canada played host, for the second time in 20 years, to the annual meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee in Victoria, British Columbia. The Plan, through which Canada provides aid to South and Southeast Asia, underwent a searching examination and was extended for a further five years, from 1971 to 1976.

By the end of fiscal year 1969-70, Canada had allocated a total of \$1.2 billion through the Colombo Plan, of which \$126 million - about 51 per cent of Canada's total bilateral aid for the year - was allocated in 1969-70. The 1970-71 allocation was \$125 million.

India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Malaysia, the countries of concentration in the area, have received the bulk of this assistance in the form of food and commodities, including shipments of industrial metals, asbestos, fertilizer, wheat and butter. From the internal sale of these supplies recipient governments have raised counterpart funds to meet local costs of economic development. A significant amount of aid has been directed to specific development projects, such as equipment for multi-purpose irrigation and hydro-electric projects, resources surveys, cobalt therapy units, bakery equipment, and educational and laboratory equipment and books.

In the calendar year 1970, Canada provided the Colombo Plan area with 31 teachers, 29 technical advisers and training scholarships in Canada for 586 students.