

tions of a constitutional and organizational nature within ECAFE have been resolved by the membership." It is to be hoped that this delay will not be prolonged and that Canada will soon be able to play a full role in this regional group.

### C. Country Programmes

116. The Committee is encouraged by the apparent direction of the programme in Indonesia (stressing projects in the forestry and transportation sectors) and the continuing excellence of the diversified programme in Malaysia. Elsewhere, as in Thailand, Burma, Cambodia and Laos the emphasis on technical assistance and forestry and resource development seem to be a good blend of local needs and Canadian capabilities.

117. In the cases of Hong Kong and Singapore, the Committee notes the expressed view of CIDA that, in the light of their attainment of impressive and self-sustaining growth, it now "appears appropriate to de-emphasize Canadian assistance" to these countries. It remains true, however, that if these countries are to maintain their growth and extend its benefits throughout their societies, they will require continuing assistance from developed countries and fair access to overseas markets for their export products.

118. In the cases of South Korea and the Philippines, the Committee is concerned with the rationale presented by CIDA for the "modest" level of past Canadian assistance. The CIDA brief stated, "These countries have traditionally received substantial economic assistance from the United States and Japan, and for this reason have not been emphasized in the Canadian program." While the Committee would not be inclined to recommend concentrated Canadian assistance to these countries, it does not believe that such a retiring attitude is justified. No one, and least of all the countries concerned, would contend that it is healthy for them to be so largely dependent on any one "donor", and they are actively seeking to diversify their sources of development assistance. Furthermore, both of these countries are at a critical juncture in their economic development and both are important to Canada in their own right. Canada has substantial trade (and favourable trade balances) with both countries. The Philippines is Canada's largest market in Southeast Asia and the future potential appears bright. Both countries also provide significant numbers of immigrants to Canada. On these grounds, the Committee recommends that CIDA adopt a more positive approach to their development needs, and remain open to requests from these countries for Canadian participation in promising development projects.

119. In South Vietnam, and in Indochina generally, the Government anticipates that Canada may well have a significant role in rehabilitation aid after the cessation of hostilities. The Committee supports the emphasis placed on this future possibility in the Policy Paper. The needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction aid will of course be immense, and Canada, because of its non-involvement in the hostilities and its francophone capability can play a particularly helpful role.