

*Pakistan.*—For 1951-52, \$5,000,000 for a cement plant in the Thal area where the Pakistan Government is carrying out a large-scale refugee colonization scheme; \$2,800,000 for railway ties; \$2,000,000 for an aerial and geological survey of Pakistan's resources; and \$200,000 for agricultural machinery and related equipment for a model live-stock farm in the Thal area. (This is a joint Canadian-Australian-New Zealand project.)

*India.*—For 1952-53, \$5,000,000 for wheat; \$3,000,000 for equipment for a hydro-electric project; and \$2,200,000 for locomotive boilers.

*Pakistan.*—For 1952-53, \$5,000,000 for wheat; \$3,400,000 for equipment for a hydro-electric project; \$170,000 for three aircraft fitted with special equipment for use in the locust control program; and \$500,000 to cover remaining costs of the cement-plant project undertaken during the previous year.

*Ceylon.*—For 1952-53, \$1,000,000 for fishing vessels, cold storage plant and technical personnel for a fisheries research and development project.

Several of these projects will yield revenue in local currency (counterpart funds) which will, in turn, be used by the government concerned, in consultation with the Canadian Government, to finance further economic development in those countries.

Another important aspect of the Colombo Plan is the provision of technical assistance to governments in the area. To develop this side of the program, a Council for Technical Co-operation has been set up at Colombo to which Canada has appointed a permanent representative. The Technical Co-operation Program, though an integral part of the Colombo Plan, is designed to supplement the technical assistance activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the area.

For each of the years ended Mar. 31, 1951, 1952 and 1953, Parliament authorized appropriations of \$400,000 for technical co-operation under the Colombo Plan. Because of the inevitable delays in the early stages of a program of this kind, the amounts available for the first years were not fully used.

Up to Mar. 31, 1953, about 100 persons had been received for training in Canada in a great variety of technical fields and experts had been supplied by Canada to the Asian countries in such fields as fisheries, refrigeration, marine biology, agriculture, soil erosion, and the maintenance of tractors and agricultural machinery.

The Consultative Committee on the Colombo Plan held its fourth meeting at Karachi, Pakistan, in March 1952, which was attended by a Canadian delegation led by the Hon. George J. McIlraith, M.P. The Committee's main task was to prepare a report on the achievements of the Plan during 1951-52. This Report\* outlines the progress made and the plans for 1952-53, and it contains separate sections describing the activities of each member of the Colombo Plan, whether a contributing or a receiving country.

The annual Policy Session of the Council for Technical Co-operation was held at Colombo during February 1953. The Canadian delegation was headed by Mr. P. Sykes, the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Ceylon. The Council reviewed progress and issued a report on technical assistance activities during 1952.

For the year 1953-54, the Canadian Parliament has approved a combined appropriation of \$25,400,000 for both capital and technical assistance. It also established a Colombo Plan Fund to which the current and any subsequent appropriations, together with the unexpended portions of the appropriations for the previous year, will be credited. In this way, unspent funds will not lapse at the end of each fiscal year but will remain available until required.

\* Obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.