

over a wide range of government activity including domestic issues, the export of uranium and nuclear safeguards, the exploration and marketing of raw materials and multilateral trade questions. Two-way trade with Australia totalled almost \$750 million in 1977 and with New Zealand the figure reached \$130 million. In both cases approximately 85% of Canada's exports were manufactured goods.

In 1977, as in previous years, Canada's three largest development assistance programs were in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The nature of these programs varied widely from immediate disaster relief for victims of the Bay of Bengal cyclone to large amounts of food aid to continuing development assistance. Canada is one of the largest non-regional contributors to the Asian Development Bank whose financial assistance has done much to promote development throughout Asian and Pacific regions.

3.6.2.11 Canada and the OECD

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was established in Paris in September 1961 as successor to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) founded in 1948 by the countries of Western Europe to facilitate reconstruction of their war-shattered economies and to administer the Marshall Plan. With the establishment of the OECD, Canada and the United States and later Japan (May 1964), Australia (June 1971) and New Zealand (May 1973) joined with the countries of Western Europe to form a major intergovernmental forum for consultation and co-operation among the advanced industrialized nations in virtually every major field of economic activity. At present 24 countries are full members while Yugoslavia has a special status entitling it to participate in certain activities.

The aim of the OECD is to facilitate the formulation of policy approaches which are conducive to stability, balanced economic growth and social progress of both member and non-member countries. The organization assembles and examines knowledge relevant to policy-making and is a forum, meeting the year round, for exchange and analysis of ideas and experiences from all member countries.

The organization plays a significant role in harmonizing international economic and financial policy and is the main area where industrialized nations hold consultations on questions of development assistance. The original focus on more traditional economic, trade and development matters has altered and new activities have been undertaken in agriculture, the environment, industry, science and technology, international investment and multinational enterprises, social affairs, manpower and education. The International Energy Agency (IEA) established within the framework of the OECD in November 1974, plays an important role in four main areas: emergency oil sharing, consultations on the oil market, promotion of the accelerated development of new sources of energy, and relations between oil consuming and oil producing countries. Another agency of the OECD, the Nuclear Energy Agency which celebrates its 20th anniversary in 1978, has been involved in the co-ordination and exchange of views of the technical aspects of nuclear power. This broader orientation places increasing emphasis on qualitative as well as quantitative aspects of world economic growth.

The OECD brings together government officials and representatives of private business, labour unions, universities and other non-governmental bodies at the international level. Within Canada, the Canadian Business and Industry International Advisory Committee, comprising representatives of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian chapter of the International Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Association for Latin America, and the Pacific Basin Economic Council, was established in 1962 to ensure input from the business community. Arrangements exist for consultation with Canadian labour organizations, universities and other non-governmental bodies. Representatives of provincial governments attend OECD meetings when subjects of particular interest to the provinces are being discussed.

3.6.2.12 Canadian development assistance programs

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is responsible for the operation and administration of Canada's international development assistance