

new dimension of co-operation was opened with agreement in principle to accept approximately 100 Chinese scholars in 1979 for advanced training at selected institutions in Canada.

Canada-Korea relations have continued to develop in parallel with the Korean economy. As the major growth factor, trade totalled close to \$580 million in 1978, an increase of 20% over 1977. The visit of the Korean foreign minister to Canada in February 1979 marked a further step in the development of the relationship.

Canada's bilateral relations with the individual countries of South East Asia have both development assistance and commercial interest. A further dimension has been added in the evolution of Canada's relationship with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines have, through their participation in ASEAN, indicated an increased willingness to co-operate for their mutual benefit. In two formal meetings with ASEAN representatives since 1976 Canada expressed interest and support for this organization in its efforts to promote broad regional development and increase stability in the area. Two-way trade with the ASEAN countries totalled over \$590 million in 1978, a 32% increase over 1977.

Relations with Australia and New Zealand are deeply rooted in similar institutional, legislative and judicial experience as well as in shared problems and common action over several generations. More recently, new and rapidly developing mutual interests have arisen 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 was over \$765 million in 1978 and with New Zealand the figure exceeded \$170 million. In both cases approximately 85% of Canada's exports were manufactured goods.

India's gathering economic strength and geopolitical significance are factors in the formulation of Canadian foreign policy in Asia. Pakistan, one of the largest recipients of Canadian bilateral aid, was the focus of attention because of events within its boundaries and because of a rapidly changing situation in subcontinental Asia as a result of the Iranian and Afghanistani revolutions. Bangladesh remained a focus for Canadian international assistance programs, and Sri Lanka attracted considerable Canadian support in developmental projects. Fundamental to the pursuit of specific Canadian policy concerns is the continuing political dialogue with countries in the area.

## 20.4 Canadian development assistance programs

### 20.4.1 The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

CIDA is responsible for the operation and administration of Canada's international development assistance program. In the 1978-79 fiscal year Canada spent \$1.16 billion on international development co-operation, an increase of \$115 million over 1977-78. Of the total, \$560 million went to bilateral assistance programs, \$491 million to multilateral assistance programs and \$63 million to special programs; this assists the work of Canadian and international non-governmental organizations and provides incentives for the Canadian private sector to invest in developing countries. Remaining funds (\$35 million) went to the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and to other programs such as CIDA scholarships for Canadians taking postgraduate degrees in international development and related fields.

CIDA's bilateral program is divided into three types of assistance — technical, economic and food aid — and five regional programs. In 1978, a total of 1,138 students and trainees from developing countries studied in Canada, 986 Canadian technical assistants worked overseas, and 767 students and trainees studied in their own country or in developing countries other than their own.

Canadian bilateral economic assistance is divided almost evenly between grants and loans. Most loans are extended for 50 years and are without interest, with no repayment required for the first 10 years. A few loans are offered for 30 years, with 3% interest and seven years' grace before first payment.

CIDA's program in Asia is Canada's largest (\$227 million in 1978-79) and oldest regional bilateral aid program. Since 1951 Canada has provided more than \$2.4 billion in