

Anti-dumping Act. Canada's Anti-dumping Act provides, in general, that where goods are dumped (the export price is less than the normal value) and such dumping causes material injury to the production of similar goods in Canada, or retards the establishment of production in Canada of similar goods as determined by the Anti-dumping Tribunal, there shall be an anti-dumping duty. The amount of this duty is equal to the margin of dumping of the entered goods.

Drawback. Drawback legislation is designed to provide relief from customs duty and sales tax included in the manufacturers' costs to enable them to compete more equitably both abroad and at home with foreign manufacturers. It does this by granting a drawback, in the case of Canadian exporters, of customs duty and sales taxes paid on imported parts or materials used in Canada in the manufacture of goods subsequently exported. In certain strategic industries in Canada (aircraft, automobiles and other secondary manufacturers) costs of plant equipment or key materials are reduced in the same manner when specified imported goods are used in eligible Canadian manufacturing. Other areas where drawbacks are payable include: ships stores; joint Canada-US projects; and imported goods exported or destroyed in Canada.

21.6.4 Trade agreements

Canada's tariff arrangements with other countries fall into three main categories: trade agreements with a number of Commonwealth countries; the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); and other arrangements.

Canada signed the protocol of provisional application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in October 1947 and brought the agreement into force in January 1948. The agreement provides for scheduled tariff concessions and the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment among the contracting parties, and lays down rules and regulations to govern the conduct of international trade.

Trade relations between Canada and a number of other countries are governed by trade agreements of various kinds, by exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment under orders-in-council, and by even less formal arrangements. Details are available from the appropriate international bureaus of the external affairs department.

21.7 Canadian development assistance programs

21.7.1 Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

CIDA is responsible for operating and administering most of Canada's international development assistance programs. In the fiscal years 1978-79 to 1982-83 inclusive Canada spent \$6.9 billion on

international development co-operation, an average of about \$1.4 billion for each of the five years. Of the total, about \$3.1 billion went to bilateral (country-to-country) development programs, \$2.6 billion to multilateral assistance programs and \$1.1 billion to a variety of other programs, including contributions to assist the work of Canadian and international non-governmental organizations and incentives to encourage the Canadian private sector to invest in developing countries, as well as funding for the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), for Petro-Canada International Assistance Corp., for international relief and for various scholarships.

CIDA's bilateral program assists selected developing countries in Asia, Africa and the Americas with many types of development projects, including various forms of technical assistance. In 1982, a total of 869 Third World students and trainees studied in Canada and 752 students and trainees studied in their home country or in another developing country under CIDA awards. In addition, 593 Canadian advisers were on assignment abroad under CIDA arrangements during 1982.

Canadian bilateral assistance is financed through non-repayable grants or development loans. Most loans are extended for 50 years, usually without interest, with no repayment required for the first 10 years; a few are offered for 30 years, with 3% interest and seven years' grace before first payment. To ease the debt burden on countries designated least-developed by the United Nations, Canada decided in 1977 to forgive their past loans and has since provided all aid to them in grants.

The Asia bilateral program is Canada's oldest: since 1951 it has provided about \$4 billion in aid, mostly to Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Sri Lanka. Food aid and infrastructure (dams, power transmission and transportation) were predominant in earlier years but more recently a new generation of projects has emerged that emphasizes rural development. Priority in future will go to agriculture and social development.

In bilateral assistance over the past two decades, francophone Africa and anglophone Africa have together received more than \$3 billion in Canadian aid.

In francophone Africa CIDA's efforts have included projects in such fields as irrigation, well-drilling, rural electrification and rail transportation, as well as health, education and community development. Food and fertilizer were also supplied, and a number of industrial co-operation initiatives were launched with the region's middle-income countries.

In anglophone Africa, Canadian aid tries both to meet the needs of the rural poor and to help overcome Africa's severe lack of infrastructure. Food production and rural development projects have been emphasized, and food aid has risen because of