

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.

Additional information on customs and excise programs is provided in the *Annual Review of Revenue Canada Customs and Excise*.

#### 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 External Affairs Canada.

### 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 1981-82 to 1985-86 inclusive Canada spent \$9.24 billion on international development co-operation, an average of about \$1.85 billion for each of the five years. Of the total, about \$3.75 billion went to bilateral (government to government) development programs, \$3.36 billion to multilateral assistance programs and \$2.1 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 1985, CIDA supported 6,291 Third World students and trainees — 3,342 studying in Canada, 461 in their own country, and 2,488 in a third country. Of the total, 1,477 (or about 23%) were women. In addition, 4,309 Canadian experts were on assignments overseas in 1985, fully or partly supported by CIDA — working directly for CIDA, or through private firms, institutions and non-governmental organizations. Of this total, 1,202 (28%) were women.

Canadian bilateral assistance was financed through a mixture of non-repayable grants and development loans (interest-free, or at low rates) until April 1, 1986, when the government announced that it would become an all-grant program. Earlier, Canada took other steps to help the developing countries cope with their growing debt problem. In 1977, Canada forgave past loans to countries designated least-developed by the United Nations, and provided all subsequent aid to them in grants. And at the UN special session on Africa in May 1986, Canada declared a moratorium on the aid-related debts of sub-Saharan countries.

The Asia bilateral program is Canada's oldest: since 1951 it has provided about \$5 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. Co-operation was extended to China in the 1980s. The Asia program's priorities in the future will include agriculture, energy, human resource development, technology transfer, and industrial co-operation.

Africa became the focus of world attention during the crisis of 1984-85. Canada took several steps to help fight drought and famine there, providing emergency aid and creating the Africa 2000 program. The overall goal is to help sub-Saharan Africa recover and restore the balance between people and their environment. Less emphasis is now being put on creating costly infrastructure, and more on maintaining and restoring. Canada's bilateral aid to Africa up to 1985-86 totalled about \$4 billion. Major recipients in 1986 included Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte-d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana,