

Export market shares to Japan and other OECD countries improved marginally, but market shares of Canadian exports to the EEC and other countries decreased.

21.5.5 Reconciled trade data with the United States

After adjusting for conceptual differences which normally add to the balance calculated from Canadian data, the reconciled trade surpluses with the United States measured Cdn. \$17.0 billion in 1987 and Cdn. \$18.4 billion in 1986. According to the reconciled data, Canadian exports to the United States rose 42.5% and Canadian imports from the United States were up 49.3% between 1983 and 1987.

21.6 Federal trade services

Canada's economy is vitally dependent on international trade. Competition among industrial nations is intense and increased exports are not easy to achieve. A successful export trade development program can only be assured by combining good products, efficient production and aggressive, intelligent marketing with government support.

External Affairs is responsible for the delivery of a number of export promotion programs.

The Program for Export Market Development (PEMD): The industry-initiated component of PEMD encourages the export of Canadian goods and services by offering assistance to Canadian businesses to participate in or undertake various types of export promotion activities, and sharing the financial risks of entering new foreign markets. The program's government-initiated component provides funds for organizing national exhibits at trade fairs outside of Canada, trade and economic missions to foreign countries and trade missions to Canada by foreign officials and businessmen.

The Technology Inflow Program (TIP): TIP promotes international collaboration on technological innovation. The program eases development of new or improved Canadian products, processes, or services by facilitating the flow of foreign technology with Canada, and by providing Canadian scientists and engineers with financial support to assist them in gaining first-hand knowledge of foreign technologies.

The Cost-Recoverable Technical Assistance (CRTA) program: CRTA facilitates export opportunities for Canadian technical goods and services (including capital projects) through government-to-government technical assistance projects, and through secondment of public sector expertise in support of private sector project initiatives.

21.6.1 Department of External Affairs

The economic policy bureau is responsible for developing advice on international economic issues which affect Canadian interests. It develops and co-ordinates Canadian positions for Economic Summits and Canadian participation in the OECD, on questions related to Canada's relations with developing countries and on the economic dimensions of East-West relations. It also provides departmental input into the government policy process relating to international financial, monetary and investment issues as well as energy and environmental questions.

The special trade relations bureau is responsible for policy development and implementation of import and export controls under the Export and Import Permits Act. The bureau implements government policies designed to protect Canadian manufacturers from injurious imports, to monitor steel imports and exports, and to control the import and export of military and strategic goods. The bureau also implements the government's nuclear safeguards and non-proliferation policy.

The trade policy bureau is responsible for formulating and implementing Canadian trade policy with particular reference to the activities of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the trade aspects of domestic industrial, resource and agricultural policies. It is responsible for sectoral trade issues, such as services, resource and commodity trade policy questions, including the preparation and conduct of the negotiation of intergovernmental commodity arrangements and agreements, as well as other negotiations of bilateral trade disputes and related issues. The bureau also provides support and advice regarding the management of international trade relations issues.

The five international branches (Europe, Asia and Pacific, Africa and Middle East, Latin America and Caribbean, and the United States) each headed by an assistant deputy minister, are focal points on matters affecting Canada's trade and economic relations with other countries and areas. Branch responsibilities include development of Canada's international trade strategy, market development programs for individual countries and improvement of access for Canadian products to export markets. The branches are centralized sources of information on trade, tourism and investment with specific countries or regions and they provide a regional perspective for matters of