

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, Caribbean, for example, 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. Canada co-operates with developing countries through two main channels: the national initiatives program, which includes mainly country-to-country agreements, most scholarship programs, and the programs of Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation; and the partnership program, which supports development efforts initiated and implemented by Canada's development partners, both Canadian (such as non-governmental organizations and institutions or Canadian private enterprise) and international (such as the international development banks, UN agencies and others). In the fiscal years 1981-82 to 1987-88 inclusive, Canada spent \$14.37 billion on international co-operation.

Canada's national initiatives program assists selected developing countries in Asia, Africa and

the Americas with many types of development projects, including various forms of technical assistance. In 1987-88, CIDA supported 8,171 Third World students and trainees — 4,030 studying in Canada, 2,030 in their own country, and 2,111 in a third country; of the total, 2,421 were women. In addition, 4,542 Canadian experts were on assignments overseas in 1987-88, fully or partly supported by CIDA — working directly for CIDA, or through private firms, institutions and non-governmental organizations; of this total, 1,289 were women.

Until April 1, 1986, Canadian country-to-country (bilateral) assistance was financed through a mixture of non-repayable grants and development loans, which were low-interest or interest-free. Since that time, Canada's official development assistance program has been financed completely by grants. 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. Most recently, Canada announced, at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting held in September 1987, debt forgiveness of \$347 million owed by Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Ghana and Swaziland. At the Summit of the countries of the Francophonie, a similar announcement forgave debts totalling \$324.9 million owed by Senegal, Zaire, Madagascar, Cameroon, Congo, Ivory Coast and Gabon.

The country-to-country program in Asia is Canada's oldest: since 1951, it has provided about \$5.8 billion in aid, mostly to Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Sri Lanka. Major co-operation programs have been extended to both China and the Philippines since 1980. Food aid and infrastructure (dams, power transmission and transportation) were predominant in earlier years, gradually evolving toward greater attention to rural development. At present, in response to the rapidly industrializing economies in this region, a greater emphasis is being placed on the transfer of technology and knowledge and the development of human resources. More linkages between Canadian and Asian institutions and private enterprises are being encouraged.

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