

lines for the development of relations, and substantial progress has been made in implementing the recommendations of that conference. Progress has also been made in realizing the recommendations approved by the Government following Senator Paul Martin's special mission to the Commonwealth Caribbean in 1970.

At present, Britain's entry into the European Community is a matter of concern to the region because of its traditional reliance on Britain as a key export market for its agricultural products. Since they are eligible for "EEC associate" status, the Commonwealth Caribbean countries are now trying to determine what terms of association with the EEC are most likely to satisfy their economic and political requirements. These developments, with the important question of regional economic cooperation, were discussed at the Commonwealth Caribbean Heads of Government Meeting held in Trinidad and Tobago, in October, 1972. One of the decisions made at this conference was to form a Caribbean Common Market in 1973. The existence of a CCM could have important implications for Canadian trade and investment, and close liaison is being maintained with the region on this subject.

Sugar remains a subject of potential concern. The Tariff Board report on sugar made recommendations which would reduce the preferential margin for Commonwealth Caribbean producers, but Caribbean governments have been informed that Canada would be prepared to consider any comments they have to offer on the report.

The Commonwealth Caribbean continued to receive the greatest *per capita* allocation of Canadian aid funds of any region in the developing world. Principal areas of assistance are in education, water development, transportation and the development of infrastructure facilities generally. In the 1972-73 fiscal year, \$19.1 million in aid was allocated to the region. Of this amount, \$14.6 million took the form of grants and \$4.5 million was in loans.

In 1972, Canadian investment in the region was estimated at \$500 million. Canadian exports amounted to \$114 million, compared to \$117 million in 1971 and \$134 million in 1970, while imports from the

Caribbean totalled \$77 million in 1972, \$100 million in 1971 and \$78 million in 1970. Immigration to Canada from the region was 9,300 in 1972, compared to 12,000 in 1971. Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Barbados maintain high commissions in Ottawa. In addition to its present missions in three of these countries, Canada will open a high commission in Barbados in 1973. There is also a Commissioner for the Eastern Caribbean in Montreal, who represents the six West Indies Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and Montserrat).

## **Continental and Caribbean Latin America**

Considerable progress was made in 1972 toward achieving the objectives set out in the Government's Latin American policy statement of 1970. This called for "a systematic strengthening" of Canada's relations, both bilaterally with the 20 countries of the region and multilaterally with inter-American institutions.

Canada maintains diplomatic relations with all the Latin American countries through 13 resident missions and through dual or multiple accreditations from these missions. New programs and projects were launched there in 1972. In Mexico, for example, exchange programmes covering science and technology, cultural events and regular commercial consultations were prepared, and a Canadian Library Centre was opened in Mexico City. In Brazil, trade was expanded substantially, investments were encouraged, new cultural and information activities were introduced and the Canadian programme of technical assistance reached the stage of implementation.

## **Development aid**

Canadian development assistance to Latin American countries was increased fourfold through Canada's admission to full membership in the Inter-American Development Bank. A complementary programme of bilateral technical assistance to Latin American countries was concentrated in countries which most need and can most effectively utilize Canadian aid. To