

"North-South dialogue", Canada announced that these debts had been remitted to a total of some \$254 million. This global decision followed the line of the UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) solutions to the problem of Third World indebtedness (\$225 billion in 1977). Canada had already granted remissions of debt to India, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

As a general rule, loans are used to finance the purchase of goods and equipment for the implementation of a project, while subsidies are used for technical co-operation — to pay the salaries of teachers and advisers or to finance profitability studies —, as well as for food aid. Canada, faithful to the 1975-1980 co-operation strategy, at present directs the greater part of its bilateral aid to countries in which the annual *per capita* income is less than \$200, and has substantially increased its activities of social significance. Among the countries concerned with Canadian bilateral aid, preference is given to those that rely first of all on their own efforts to emerge from under-development and struggle against the segregation of rural or other sections of their populations.

Disbursements for Canadian bilateral aid in 1966-1977 were regionally distributed as follows:

- Asia (23 countries and some regional programs): \$237 million, or nearly 50 per cent of all disbursements;
- Africa (41 countries and some regional programs): \$182 million, or 38 per cent of disbursements, of which \$89 million was for 21 French-speaking countries and \$93 million for African Commonwealth and neighbouring countries;
- Commonwealth West Indies: \$23 million;
- Latin America: \$26 million.

Multilateral aid

In a dozen years, from 1965-1966 to 1976-1977, the share of Canadian public aid routed through multilateral channels (that is to say, through the medium of institutions or programs in which the participants were states) rose from some \$30 million to \$417 million. The latter amount therefore represents more than 43 per cent of Canada's disbursements for co-operation in international development.

One part of Canada's food aid has always been forwarded through international agencies or programs; it was 19 per cent in 1974-1975. During the World Food Conference in Rome in 1974,