

This newest form of development co-operation is extended to countries with a well-formulated development plan, an adequate infrastructure and a strong administration. It provides a good mechanism for supplying spare parts and other materials needed for projects previously financed by CIDA and makes it possible for a wide range of Canadian goods to become known in those countries that are not too far from making the step up from aid recipient to trading partner.

**Emergency relief** Natural and man-made disasters create sudden, desperate needs for medicines, food, shelter, blankets or other items. CIDA reserves \$600,000 a year for such occasions, but finds itself forced sometimes to shift funds from other programs to meet emergencies. This way, mainly because of the war that created Bangladesh, emergency relief commitments in 1971-72 topped \$7.5 million.

**Pre-investment incentives** One of the things developing countries are short of is investment capital. To encourage Canadian firms to establish or expand operations in the Third World, CIDA helps finance starter studies and feasibility studies undertaken by, or on behalf of, *bona fide* businessmen.

If a businessman wants to visit a developing country for a preliminary investigation into the possibility of branching out, CIDA can reimburse such expenses as air-fare, accommodation and living expenses, up to a total of \$2,500. Approved costs may include salaries of personnel engaged in the study, travel, accommodation and living expenses. Feasibility-study grants are available whether or not the applicant decides to go ahead with the overseas venture after the study.

One feature shared by all forms of Canadian assistance and accepted by Third World countries is that Canada is not trying to export ideas. Canada has no political ambitions in the developing world; the only aim of CIDA's development co-operation is to improve the quality of life everywhere.

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