

these hopes and intentions began to take concrete form. Quite apart from the raising of the level of our consulates in Brazil, there was the official visit to Canada by the Brazilian Foreign Affairs Minister in September 1980. In January 1981, Prime Minister Trudeau made the first ever visit to Brazil by a Canadian Head of Government (to discuss North-South and certain bilateral issues). In February 1981, the Brazilian Finance Minister visited Canada, followed by the Governor of the State of Sao Paulo in June 1981 (primarily a trade mission). The bilateral trade relationship provided the focus for the Minister for Trade, Ed Lumley's visit to Brazil last December, while in February of this year the Minister of Communications Francis Fox, came to Brazil to support Canada's bid to participate in Brazil's domestic communications satellite programme and to discuss other communications-related matters. The March 1982 visit of the Secretary of State for External Affairs is to discuss a variety of multilateral issues and bilateral trade and political matters. In July of this year, President Figueiredo of Brazil is scheduled to make a state visit to Canada, the first ever by a Brazilian Head of State.

Canada's relations with Brazil are primarily in the economic sphere. Canadian investments in Brazil, which date to the end of the last century, amount to over a billion dollars (such companies as Brascan, Alcan, Noranda, Seagrams, Bata Shoes, Moore Business Forms and Massey-Ferguson are active). Canadian banks are also very active in that country, and their loans total approximately 5 billion dollars. In the commercial sphere, exchanges came to over \$700 million in 1979, \$1.2 billion in 1980 and \$1.1 billion in 1981, with the balance of trade in Canada's favour. Canadian sales to Brazil in 1980 more than doubled from \$422 million in 1979 to \$893 million. While traditional exports such as wheat, potash, sulphur, newsprint and minerals led the way, a number of new items joined the list of leading exports, including fuel oil (\$39 million), electronic computers and parts (\$6 million), polyethylene resins (\$5 million), mining machinery (\$5 million), and commercial telecommunications equipment (\$4.7 million).

The Canadian International Development Agency undertook a program of bilateral assistance to Brazil in 1968. In January 1981, Canada announced its willingness to continue its bilateral technical cooperation programme with Brazil with special emphasis on human resource training. Brazil also receives non-governmental aid. The International Development Research Centre finances projects in the amount of approximately \$800,000 and CESO (Canadian Executive Service Overseas) maintains some 200 volunteers in Brazil, its largest group of volunteers in any single country in the world. Finally Canada's scientific community has become increasingly interested in developing mutually beneficial projects in such areas as alternate fuels and metallurgy.