

and other government supported activities, are part of a continuing effort to expand the commercial relationship between Canada and China.

Near-term opportunities for Canada in the Chinese market appear more promising than they have in recent years, when readjustment policies greatly affected China's capital goods imports. With recent improvements in fiscal situation and the recognition that there exist significant infrastructure difficulties which hamper modernization, the Chinese are expected in the coming years to devote significant resources to energy, transport and communications, natural resource exploitation and selective industrial modernization. This should present opportunities for Canadian suppliers of hydro power equipment, oil and gas equipment, ports design and equipment, communications equipment especially in telecommunications, micro-systems and earth stations sectors, aircraft and ground support for airport installations, mining and forestry equipment, agricultural machinery and high-technology manufacturing processes.

Development Assistance

Aid by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to China began in the winter of 1981-82 with the donation of \$4 million worth of wheat to the relief of flood and drought-stricken areas of Hebei and Hubei provinces. Since that time, the Agency has negotiated a full program of development assistance concentrating on agriculture, forestry, energy, and human resources (including language training and sponsorship of university exchanges in fields such as medicine and management). Emphasis is being placed on training and technical assistance rather than capital programs and the growth of expenditures is expected to be gradual. A formal Development Cooperation Agreement was negotiated in mid-1983.

Family Reunification

Emigration of Chinese residents to Canada takes place under the Family Reunification Agreement signed in 1973. As the name suggests, a close family relationship must be demonstrated for the emigration to be permitted. The early years of the program saw a fairly small number of cases, but political and other factors in the second half of the last decade led to a surge in Canadian immigrants from the PRC which peaked in 1981 at over 6000 before dropping the next year to about 2500; the total to the end of 1982 is about 26000. In addition to these permanent residents, visas have also been granted recently to over 1000 Chinese