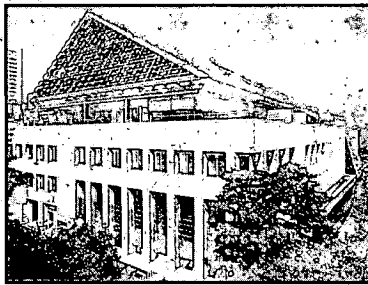


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# THE TOKYO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

JULY 7-9, 1993



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# SOMMET ÉCONOMIQUE DE TOKYO

7-9 JUILLET 1993

## DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE: CANADA'S RECORD

Canada is a leader in both quantity and quality of aid.

During the past 40 years, Canada's aid budget has grown from \$33 million to more than \$2.5 billion a year, making Canada the world's seventh largest donor in absolute terms. In terms of percentage of gross national product and per capita assistance, Canada is second in the G-7.

Canada is known for the high quality of its aid. We rank second in the G-7 (behind the U.K.) in grant aid as a percentage of official development assistance (ODA). For instance, the Canadian International Development Agency operates only grant programs, rather than a mixture of loans and grants.

In terms of providing aid to the poorest countries and most disadvantaged:

- Canada ranks second in the G-7 in the percentage of ODA allocated to the least developed countries.
- Canada is first in the G-7 in the proportion of aid allocated to disaster and humanitarian relief.
- Canada ranks first in the G-7 for providing aid through non-governmental organizations (NGOs), an important channel for reaching the poorest people.

In policy talks with bilateral partners and multilateral institutions, Canada has been a leader in raising social issues, e.g., women in development, the human dimension of economic reform, poverty alleviation, food security, and environmentally sound programming. We have also demonstrated our commitment to human rights, democratic development, and good governance in

our international assistance programs in a variety of ways. As examples, because of our concerns for human rights, we suspended new aid projects in Indonesia, all aid (except humanitarian assistance) to Haiti, and aid pledges to Kenya. We have also supported human rights development through initiatives such as the \$1 million electoral observation fund; support for human rights institutions in the Commonwealth, La Francophonie and the Organization of American States; and support for judicial and legal systems in developing countries.

Canada is undergoing a period of budgetary restraint as we fight our deficit. All levels of government are sharing in this exercise. However, despite reductions, Canada's development assistance budget will be \$2.5 billion in 1993-94.

Canada has demonstrated its continued commitment to the quality of its aid program by protecting famine relief programs and programs geared to children and to humanitarian concerns. The major share of Canada's international assistance budget continues to be targeted to the poorest countries, and poorest peoples.

Aid is but one instrument contributing to development. Canada's leadership in other areas, such as debt relief, private sector development and continuing policy dialogue has been recognized internationally and appreciated by developing countries. As examples, we have forgiven official development assistance debt in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Commonwealth Caribbean; we have launched an industrial co-operation program (\$73 million); and we have established private sector development programs in Thailand, Malaysia and the Maghreb.



CANADA