

assistance. In Canada during 1976 and 1977, out of a development co-operation budget of \$1.2 billion, more than \$600 million was used directly or otherwise to pay for Canadian goods and services, providing employment for several thousand workers and experts of all kinds. Thanks to the liberality that characterizes public aid and the initiative retained by Third World countries in selecting donor countries, the former have already done much to show that the "mutuality of interests" in fact guarantees the value and qualitative expansion of assistance to international development. More and more recipients are presenting themselves as full partners in the industrial markets of the world and in great international affairs. This is not to depreciate Canadian co-operation but to show its political and economic advantages. The transformation of developing countries into authentic commercial partners is something those countries desire as much as Canada.

Experience certainly reveals that, to reach that point, aid is not enough. But for some of the recipients, for the poorest countries, it remains indispensable. Aid is still necessary, in co-ordination with other means (financial, commercial, etc.), to ensure the rapid development of other, more-advanced, Third World countries before the economies of the North and the South alike come to a standstill as the result of damaging instead of helping one another.

Canada therefore provides its aid in the assurance not only that it is necessary for the socio-economic promotion desired by the Third World but also that it is compatible with this country's own national aims and complies with what Canada said was to be expected in the 1970 *Foreign Policy for Canadians*.

The Federal Government entrusts to the Canadian International Development Agency the responsibility for preparing, submitting for its approval and executing its programs for co-operation in the development of the Third World. The President of CIDA is directly responsible to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, who speaks in Parliament on the employment of the funds voted for Canadian public aid.

How much "aid"?

For more than 15 years the UN has been asking the industrialized countries to devote 1 per cent of their gross national product to the development of the Third World, of which 0.3 per cent would be