Public Expenditure on Education, by Country, 1988

Dépenses publiques d'éducation par pays, 1988

Gasto público en educación, por país, 1988

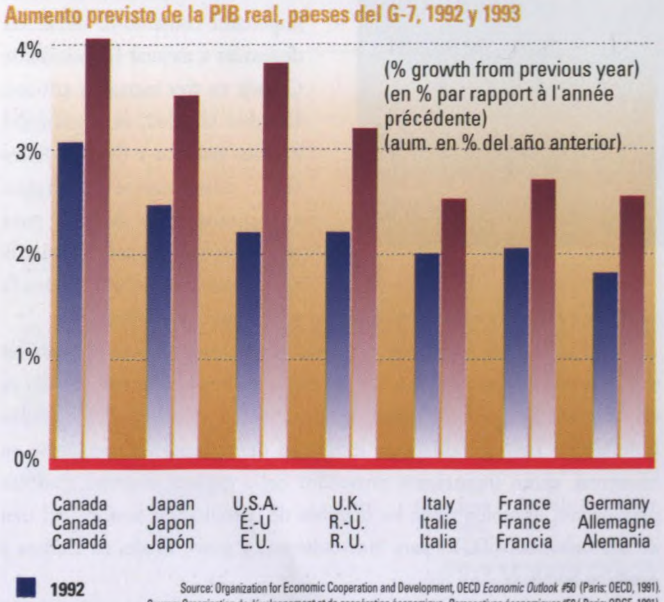
Country / Pays / País	$U.S. per capita $ U.S. par habitant $U.S. per capita	Ranking Classement Posición
Denmark / Danemark / Dinamarca	1 527.75	1
Norway / Norvège / Noruega	1 456.57	2
Canada / Canada / Canadá	1 353.92	3
Sweden / Suède / Suecia	1 348.11	4
Switzerland / Suisse / Suiza	1 332.74	5
United States / États-Unis / Estados Unidos	1 265.94	6
Finland / Finlande / Finlandia	1 178.83	7
Netherlands / Pays-Bas / Países Bajos	1 091.07	8
Japan / Japon / Japón	1 082.36	9
Austria / Autriche / Austria	878.67	10
France / France / Francia	847.39	11
W. Germany / Allemagne de l'O. / Alemania del O.	823.31	12
Belgium-Lux. / Belgique-Lux. / Bélgica-Lux.	727.61	13
Australia / Australie / Australia	710.65	14
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni / Reino Unido	647.94	15
New Zealand / Nouvelle-Zélande / Nueva Zelanda	635.87	16
Italy / Italie / Italia	599.77	17
Ireland / Irlande / Irlanda	486.53	18
Spain / Espagne / España	250.19	19
Portugal / Portugal / Portugal	149.27	20
Hungary / Hongrie / Hungría	110.01	21
Greece / Grèce / Grecia	109.59	22
Turkey / Turquie / Turquía	16.16	23

Source: World Economic Forum and IMD, *The World Competitiveness Report 1991* (Lausanne, Switzerland, 1991), p. 339.
Source: Forum économique mondial et IMD, *The World Competitiveness Report 1991* (Lausanne, Suisse, 1991), p. 339.
Referencia: Forum económico mundial y IMD, *The World Competitiveness Report 1991* (Lausanne, Suiza, 1991), p. 339.

Predicted Real GDP Growth, G-7 Countries, 1992 and 1993

Croissance prévue de la P.I.B. des pays du G-7 pour 1992 et 1993

Aumento previsto de la PIB real, paeses del G-7, 1992 y 1993



Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD *Economic Outlook* #50 (Paris: OECD, 1991).
Source: Organisation de développement et de coopération économique, *Perspectives économiques* #50 (Paris: ODCE, 1991).
Referencia: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Economic Outlook* #50 (Paris: OECD, 1991).

These programs recognize the need for partnership between domestic and international businesses. Some Canadian companies are role models in forging international alliances. For example, Bombardier Inc., the Montreal manufacturer of transportation equipment, is a major supplier to France's aerospace giant Aérospatiale. It holds North American rights to the French *"train à grande vitesse"* (TGV) technology and owns mass-transit and aerospace subsidiaries throughout Europe and North America.

Northern Telecom Ltd., a Toronto-based multinational, has acquired a major British telecommunications company and is the leading foreign supplier to Japan's giant telecommunications market. Power Corp. of Montreal has a large stake in European financial services. Another Montreal firm, Alcan Aluminium Ltd., operates on six continents. An aggressive new generation of Asian-Canadian entrepreneurs is forging strong business links with Asia.

Investment and trade are two-way streets. Investment Canada, an agency of the federal government, was established in 1985 to encourage business investment in Canada. It works closely with investment counsellors and other commercial officers at Canadian embassies and consulates abroad to provide potential investors with the information they need on investing in Canada and, more specifically, investment opportunities and appropriate Canadian partners. Investment Canada also works with Canadian companies to encourage joint ventures, strategic alliances, and technology transfers with international companies.

A positive attitude toward foreign investment is reflected in a wide range of government policies. For example, regulatory reforms have improved efficiency in the resource, transportation, telecommunications, and food and drug industries, and further reforms are planned to enhance competition in the financial services sector. A number of government-owned companies have been privatized, and copyright and patent laws have improved intellectual property protection. These factors have contributed to a foreign-investment boom in Canada in the past decade.

A Skilled and Productive Workforce

Prospective investors are also impressed by the quality of Canada's human resources. Graeme McDonald, president of the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, says the nation's competitive advantage in the Pacific Rim lies in its "large, well-motivated, highly skilled, well-connected Asian-Canadian population". The same could be said for many immigrant groups. This brimming reservoir of talent enhances Canada's international trade and investment prospects.

Indeed, the entire Canadian workforce is productive and well educated by international standards. The nation spends more on its public-school system per capita than does any other member of the G-7 industrialized nations. More than two million Canadians are university graduates, and nearly half of Canada's adults have graduated from high school. Furthermore, there is heavy enrolment in adult-education courses.

About 36% of Canada's non-agricultural workforce was unionized in