

importance to all of us, and I say all of us advisedly, because the transfer of technology is not just a unidirectional movement. It works both ways, to the advantage of Latin America as well as to the advantage of Canada. Allow me to provide a few examples. Canadians are now working on the ground in Latin America and the Caribbean area, helping out in programs and development where we have particular experience. This runs from dry-farm techniques, improved forestry, fishery, and mineral-prospecting techniques and railway planning and building to such complicated scientific and engineering endeavours as remote sensing, earthquake detection, hydro-electric power grids, heavy oil technology and nuclear energy. In return, our scientists have been impressed by and have benefited from Brazilian, Mexican and Colombian developments — to name a few countries — in such fields as special topographical and thematic mapping techniques, of particular value for mineral prospecting, soils and land use, which have been important to us in our quest for the development of our vast Arctic areas. Our scientists have also been putting to good use the excellent theoretical work coming out of Brazilian universities and research centres in the field of earth physics, notably geodesy, gravity and geodynamics. As I said, the current flows in both directions. In practical terms, Canadian technology is at present transferred to the countries of the Caribbean region and Latin America through two main channels: the Canadian International Development Agency, generally known as CIDA, and through the Inter-American Development Bank. The private sector is also involved in the flow.

Canada's financial participation in the IADB resources as of the end of 1977 involved a contribution of approximately \$700 million. Canada is also contributing \$127 million to the Fund for Special Operations, which enables the Bank to provide financial resources, on a long-term, low-interest-rate basis, for social-development projects. By use of complementary financing, the bank has channeled to date an additional \$145 million to Latin America from private banks, including three Canadian private banks — the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Banque Canadienne Nationale.

CIDA's development assistance is concentrated mainly in the fields of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and hydro-electricity, where Canada has had long experience. In dollar amounts — \$75 million this year — the sums involved are not as large as those earmarked for the Inter-American Development Bank but are still respectable, considering that most Latin American countries have reached levels of development significantly higher than those found in other parts of the Third World.

In addition, Canada contributes multilaterally to the development of Latin America through United Nations bodies, through the World Bank, and through support for the projects of sub-regional organizations such as the Andean Pact. Canadian consultation with Latin American governments on multilateral questions takes place in world forums such as the United Nations, UNCTAD, IMF, GATT, and the UN Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL). In CEPAL, incidentally, Canada has been particularly active in its support of the Latin American demographic centre, which is heavily engaged in studies of population growth, a subject of great importance to the region.