

co-operation among the advanced industrialized nations in virtually every major field of economic activity. At present, 23 countries are full members of the Organization, while Yugoslavia has a special status entitling it to participate in certain activities. The Organization's headquarters is in Paris.

The aim of the OECD is to facilitate the formulation of policy approaches which are conducive to balanced economic growth and social progress of both member and non-member countries. The Organization provides an instrument for assembling and examining knowledge relevant to policy-making and also a forum, meeting the year round, for the exchange and analysis of ideas and experiences from all member countries.

The Organization plays a significant role in harmonizing international economic and financial policy and is the main area where industrialized nations may hold consultations on questions of development assistance. The original focus of the OECD on more traditional economic, trade and development matters has altered and new activities have been undertaken in the areas of agriculture, the environment, industry, science and technology, and manpower policy. This broader orientation places increasing emphasis on the qualitative, as well as the quantitative, aspects of economic growth and is most recently seen in the Organization's work on the problems of environment and welfare in the context of economic policy. At the first Ministerial Council in 1961, member countries approved a growth target of 50% for the decade to 1970; that goal was considerably exceeded.

The OECD brings together government officials, representatives of private business, labour unions, universities and other non-governmental bodies in both deliberative and consultative capacities, at the international level. Within Canada, the Canadian Business and Industry Advisory Committee, comprising representatives of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Council of the International Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was established in 1962 to ensure input from the business community. Arrangements also exist for consultation with Canadian labour organizations, universities and other non-governmental bodies. Representatives of provincial governments frequently attend OECD meetings when subjects of particular interest to the provinces are being discussed.

4.6.2.11 Canadian development assistance programs

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is responsible for the operation and administration of Canada's international development assistance programs. In 1972-73 Canada allocated \$491 million to development aid, compared to \$431.2 million in 1971-72. Of the 1972-73 budget, \$333.3 million was allocated to bilateral economic assistance programs, and \$131.9 million to multilateral programs in support of the United Nations, development banks and other institutions. Bilateral program allocations comprised \$46 million in technical assistance, \$195.8 million in economic assistance and \$91.5 million in international food aid. Under the bilateral program, grants and loans were almost equally divided. Most loans are for 50 years with no interest and no repayment required for the first ten years. Bilateral aid is usually tied to purchase of Canadian goods and services; however, 20% of the total may be spent outside Canada and a further portion (about 15%) may be used to pay shipping costs. During 1971, approximately 2,600 students and trainees from developing countries studied in Canada under CIDA programs. About 860 Canadian educators and 250 Canadian experts worked abroad on various professional and technical jobs. Under a unique feature of Canada's technical training program, 157 foreign students studied in "third countries" (i.e., countries other than Canada or their own).

In 1972-73, Canada supported Canadian private voluntary organizations engaged in international development programs and in development education with contributions of \$16.5 million which generated some \$45 million in financial and human resources. Of the \$10 million allocated to research into the problems of underdevelopment, \$8 million went to the International Development Research Centre. Canada's interest in regional financial institutions was confirmed in 1972 when Canada joined the Inter-American Development Bank and played a major part in establishing a special fund for the African Development Bank, to provide funds on concessional terms to African members.

The International Development Research Centre is an international organization, supported financially by Canada. Established in 1970 to initiate and encourage research focused on the problems of the world's developing regions, it fosters co-operation between the developed and