

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.

### 3.6.2.12 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 1974-75 Canada allocated \$732.8 million for foreign aid, an increase of \$146.4 million over the previous year. Of that amount \$193.5 million was allocated to multilateral assistance programs and \$493.6 million to bilateral assistance programs. The remaining funds were divided among non-governmental organizations working in the field of international development, international emergency relief programs, the International Development Research Centre, incentives to Canadian private investment in developing countries and the CIDA scholarship fund for Canadians taking postgraduate degrees in international development and related fields.

CIDA's multilateral assistance programs are directed toward the United Nations and its affiliated organizations, the World Bank Group, the regional development banks and several regional institutions. Among the many UN organizations which Canada supported in 1974 were the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the World Food Programme (WFP). During 1974 Canada gave \$22.2 million to the UNDP, the world's largest pre-investment and technical assistance organization. The UNDP has an estimated program budget of \$300 million. The WFP has had 623 projects in 92 countries at a total cost of nearly \$1.525 billion since its inception in 1963. In 1974 Canada contributed \$20.5 million to the Programme in cash and commodities.

As its sixth largest contributor, Canada has continued to play an important role in the World Bank Group, consisting of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation. Negotiations for a fourth replenishment of funds for IDA, the agency responsible for the Bank's lending program to under-developed countries, were completed in 1973 and in 1974 Canada paid the first of four instalments which will total \$276 million.

Canada also continued its support for the four regional development banks — the Asian Development Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank — during 1974.

CIDA's bilateral development program is divided into three types of aid — technical assistance, economic assistance and international food aid — and into five regional programs. During 1974, 2,107 students and trainees from developing countries studied in Canada under CIDA's technical assistance program and 1,325 Canadian advisers and educators worked overseas. Under a unique feature of Canada's technical training program 599 students and trainees studied in developing countries other than their own.

Canadian bilateral economic assistance is divided almost evenly between grants and loans. Most loans are extended for 50 years and are interest free, with no repayment required for the first 10 years.

The initial allocation for bilateral food programs was \$81 million in 1974-75; but because of the serious drought in Africa and the Indian sub-continent, bilateral disbursements of food aid will be double that amount.

Canada's role in the Colombo Plan, a program initiated by Commonwealth governments in 1951 (and subsequently joined by other governments) to administer aid to South and