

Through the leadership it has given in the IMF Committee of Twenty and the Interim Committee, as well as its active participation in the IMF/IBRD Development Committee, Canada is seeking to contribute to advancing the re-ordering of the international monetary system (including several major features which respond to developing country demands). In this regard, officials are at present examining proposals for two mechanisms which would help to recycle petro-dollars to the developing countries on concessional terms - a concessional fund for the most seriously affected LDCs related to the IMF's 1975 Oil Facility and a "Third Window" in the IBRD which would assist middle income developing countries. The parameters of these possible mechanisms are still being worked out; the details may be ready for consideration and approval at the IMF meeting in June.

VI. Aid Targets

Developing countries have called on donor countries to achieve the financial flows target of 1.0% of GNP and the Official Development Assistance (ODA) target of 0.7% of GNP by 1975.

(Canadian Position): Canada has accepted these targets as general objectives but not as levels to be reached by any given date. Net Canadian ODA disbursements stood at 0.43% in the calendar year 1973.

In order to increase its assistance to developing countries most seriously affected by the energy crisis, Canada has increased its disbursements for ODA in 1974/75 by some \$100 million (mainly food and fertilizer) and has reported this amount to the U.N. Emergency Fund. Canada supported the creation of the 1974 IMF Oil Facility of \$2 billion and advanced \$300 million to it. Canada was also instrumental in securing approval for the IMF's 1975 Oil Facility of \$5 billion. Canada's commitment at the 1974 World Food Conference to supply 1 million metric tons of food grains to developing countries annually during the next three years was a leading initiative.

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