

air transport, legal, joint support of air navigation services, and finance. The Canadian Representative to ICAO is Chairman of the Finance Committee.

During the past few years, ICAO has paid great attention to the problems involved in the introduction of jet aircraft on the world's air routes. Much work in the technical field has been devoted to this subject and during 1958 the Air Transport Committee prepared a study for the guidance of ICAO's 73 member nations on the economic implications of the introduction into service of these aircraft.

Other activities during 1958 included the coming into force of the Rome Convention of 1952 which among other things limits the liability of air carriers for damage done to third parties on the land or sea. Canada is among the countries which has ratified this international agreement drafted by ICAO. The Expanded Technical Assistance Programme (ETAP) under which ICAO maintains training and advisory missions in more than 20 countries also received close attention during 1958.

The International Monetary Fund The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and The International Finance Corporation

History and Purposes

The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development came into being in December 1945, following the 1944 Bretton Woods United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference where their respective Articles of Agreement were drawn up.

The Fund and Bank were planned for a peaceful world of liberal trade, currency convertibility and advancing economic development, in which increased resources could be devoted to raising standards of living throughout the world. The two organizations were seen as permanent institutions for world-wide co-operation in the fields of currency exchange, international investment, and economic development.

The Fund provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary, payments and exchange problems. Among its purposes are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments, and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade. Under certain conditions member countries may draw on the resources of the Fund to assist in dealing appropriately with temporary balance of payments difficulties and for other purposes consistent with the Fund's Articles of Agreement, including support for the introduction or maintenance of convertibility.

The main purposes of the Bank, as described in the Articles of Agreement, are, first, to facilitate the investment of capital for productive purposes; second, to promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or of participation in loans by private investors; and, third, to make loans when private capital is not available on reasonable terms.

The International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the Bank designed to promote the growth of productive private enterprise particularly in the less-developed countries, came into being in July 1956.