

Canadian contributions to multilateral institutions have ranged between 15 per cent and 20 per cent of the total official programme during the last several years. The Government intends to increase the proportion within the next five years to about 25 per cent of the total programme. The International Development Association has proven to be a particularly effective organization through which to channel development assistance. Additional contributions to the IDA deserve a special priority. The Government also proposes to increase its support of the United Nations Development Programme on evidence that its effectiveness is being improved, and to support regional and other specialized development institutions. New types of multilateral institutions are now emerging. They serve special purposes such as those of the agricultural research institutions established by large private foundations. They were supported initially almost exclusively by private foundations, but their expanding role now depends on increasing support from governments.

In addition to their growing support of multilateral institutions, increased emphasis will be placed on the co-ordination of the bilateral programmes with the programmes of other bilateral and multilateral donors.

## The Allocation of Bilateral Assistance

There are a number of principles by which bilateral assistance can be allocated to countries. It can be allocated according to the degree of poverty; according to whether they are close to self-sustaining growth; according to the availability of good projects and programmes; according to the degree of determination they are bringing to the mobilization of their own resources; or according to sectors in which Canada has particular expertise. Finally, there are historical factors which support a special sense of concern and responsibility in Canada for particular countries or areas of the developing world such as the Caribbean, the *francophone* countries of Africa, or the Commonwealth countries of both Africa and Asia. In addition, a reasonable concentration of funds within a few developing countries will improve the effectiveness and impact of those funds, as well as reduce the administration problems associated with the total programme. Each of these principles has a substantial justification, but each leads to difficult anomalies if used as a sole criterion.

The Government therefore intends to allocate the major portion of Canadian bilateral funds to selected "countries of concentration", and to specialize in assisting particular sectors within those countries