

FOOD AID IN 1975-76

Canada, it will be recalled, faced the challenges at the Rome Conference with concrete and substantial pledges of food aid, together with additional support for agricultural development in Third World countries. Briefly, the Canadian response was:

- 1) A minimum supply of one million tons of cereal grains (includes wheat and flour plus all coarse grains such as maize, barley, oats, sorghum, etc., suitable for human consumption), in 1975-76 to 1977-78 inclusive.
- 2) An increase in the provision of non-grain foods to approximately \$45 million annually for 1975-76 to 1977-78 inclusive. (Includes fish, milk powder, rapeseed, beans, egg powder, beef).
- 3) An increase in the proportion of food aid supplied through multilateral channels to approximately 20 per cent of total food aid.
- 4) A re-allocation of \$50 million in the current year to boost existing commitments to approximately \$173 million for immediate food aid and fertilizer shipments to countries in greatest need.

In accordance with these pledges, Canada will provide an estimated \$280 million in food aid and related shipping costs in 1975-76 to assist nations most seriously affected by food shortages. This sum would represent 30 per cent of Canada's total proposed international development expenditures of \$933 million for the 1975-76 fiscal year.

MULTILATERAL ALLOCATIONS

The increase in food aid allocations through multilateral channels, especially the World Food Programme (WFP), is considerable and represents a major shift in the structure of the Canadian Food Aid Programme. Total multilateral allocations will increase more than four-fold, from \$21.1