

tees or of participation in loans by private investors and to make loans for which private capital is not available on reasonable terms. The IDA, an affiliate of the Bank, has as its primary objectives the promotion of economic development by providing financing on terms that are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than do conventional loans, to which the IBRD is limited. The IFC is also an affiliate of the Bank and seeks to promote the growth of productive enterprise. It invests its own funds in association with private capital where this is not available in sufficient quantity and on reasonable terms; it acts as a clearing-house by bringing together investment opportunities and private capital, whether foreign or domestic; finally, it helps to enlist managerial skill and experience where these are not readily available for a project. The operations of the IMF are of a different character. It 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.

In addition to contributing to the regular programmes of the Agencies, member states have frequently been requested to make extra-budgetary contributions to special programmes of assistance designed to overcome particularly acute problems and serious deficiencies which exist in various areas of the world. Examples of such special programmes include the FAO's "Freedom-from-Hunger" campaign, the WHO's Malaria Eradication Programme (which is now part of the WHO's regular budget) and the recently organized World Food Programme (WFP). Canada has made substantial contributions to each of these programmes and, in the case of the WFP, of which it was a co-author, Canada has offered an initial contribution of up to \$5 million in commodities and cash. This programme will provide emergency aid to persons suffering as a result of national calamities and will establish several short-term pilot programmes to determine whether food from the WFP might be used to advantage in facilitating programmes of economic and social development.

The Canadian Government's contributions and assessments to the United Nations and its related bodies do not, of course, include the generous donations made by individual citizens and private groups in Canada. Canadian citizens have played an active and humanitarian role by assisting, through donations, children, refugees, the victims of national disasters and the less fortunate people in other lands. Furthermore, the above data do not include the Canadian Government's gifts of emergency relief (food, clothing, medical supplies), nor do they include the more than \$395 million of government bilateral foreign aid and Colombo Plan assistance to the less-developed areas of the world.