

ii) Multilateral Programme

Assistance is also provided to developing countries indirectly through contributions to international development organizations of which Canada is a member. Canada supports two general categories of multilateral institutions and their programmes:

- 1) international financial institutions including the World Bank Groups (of which the International Development Association receives the largest financial support) and four regional development banks covering Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean;
- 2) development organizations which are part of the UN family, the Commonwealth (notably Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation), and Francophone institutions or international research institutions. With the exception of the World Food Programme, the multilateral programme involves untied funds.

Within the latter group of institutions, the CFTC is the principal multilateral mechanism for development assistance within the Commonwealth. It is financed by voluntary contributions from all Commonwealth countries, both developed and developing. The main purpose of the CFTC is to be responsive to the small scale technical assistance requests of Commonwealth developing countries. Canada is the major donor to the CFTC, and, as a member of the Board of Representatives, plays a strong role in policy making. Canada's 1983/84 contribution to the CFTC is \$13,200,000 Cdn, which at present exchange rates represents 35% of total contributions.

The main organizations of the United Nations development system receiving Canadian funding include the UN Development Programme (UNDP),