

Canada promised emergency assistance of 1 million tonnes of cereals a year from 1975-1976 to 1977-1987, and routed at least 20 per cent of its food aid through the medium of international agencies.

These measures increased the proportion of Canadian co-operation funds assigned to multilateral aid. In any case, in 1975 Canada resolved, however favourable the international circumstances might be, to earmark 25 to 30 per cent of its public aid for this purpose. This decision responded to the wishes of the developing countries for at least two reasons: on the one hand, multilateral aid is almost completely "untied"; on the other, these countries are members of the institutions that dispense multilateral aid, within which they can promote the development plans and projects they judge to be most appropriate for reducing their economic dependence.

Canada, too, is a member of these institutions, in which the importance of its financial, technical and food contributions enables it to play an active part both in the determination of major international policies for the elimination of underdevelopment and in the implementation of such policies. In both cases, Canada exercises its influence in favour of the socio-economic regeneration of the poorest countries and populations, which are also seeking its aid bilaterally. This relates to an urgency emphasized in the 1975-1980 strategy, the priority character of which is the subject of increasing agreement in the international and national circles in which co-operation in development is determined and implemented.

The orientation in this regard is discussed and decided principally in the General Assembly of the United Nations, in the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and also in the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). In these surroundings, Canada takes a position on matters as important as the establishment of a new international economic order, the indebtedness of the Third World and the transfer of technology and the ethical ideas of the multinational societies. In the DAC, some 20 non-Communist industrialized countries strive to harmonize their co-operation in development.

In the context of multilateral co-operation, the Third World asks much more from the industrialized countries than good resolutions. It is also a fact that Canada, through its contributions to the interna-