

VOLUME 2

REPORT TO PARLIAMENT ON THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

**Engagement with international
financial institutions**

2021-2022

This volume of the report meets the reporting requirements of the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act (Bretton Woods Act)*, sections 13 and 14; and the *European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Agreement Act (EBRD Act)*, section 7.

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Introduction

Volume 2 of the Report to Parliament on the Government of Canada's International Assistance 2021-2022 provides information on Canada's engagement with three international financial institutions (IFIs)¹: the World Bank Group ([Section A](#)), the International Monetary Fund ([Section B](#)) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ([Section C](#)). Such information responds to various reporting requirements under the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act* and the *European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Agreement (EBRD) Act*. This year's report introduces the work that these IFIs are undertaking to respond to Russia's unjustifiable and illegal invasion of Ukraine, as well as ongoing global economic uncertainties.

IFIs provide financial and technical assistance to developing country governments, and in some cases private sector actors, to support poverty reduction and long-term economic development. These investments cover a wide array of sectors, including education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management. Some IFIs, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group, also support developing countries with policy advice, research and analysis, and capacity-development activities.

Canada provides core contributions to support IFI operations and activities, while also providing funds for specific projects. Canada also actively contributes to the development of IFI policies and provides oversight of IFI financial activities through membership on Boards of Governors and Boards of Directors, the latter bodies dealing with day-to-day decisions. Canada is also involved in the work of various internal committees and engages in meaningful dialogue with other shareholders.

In order to provide strategic direction for its engagement with IFIs, Canada develops key objectives that are informed by Canada's commitment to multilateralism, foreign policy, and development priorities, and general principles of good governance.

¹ This report only covers international assistance and ODA disbursed by the Government of Canada. The [Statistical Report on International Assistance](#) also includes international assistance and ODA from Canadian provinces, territories and municipalities. Please refer to the Statistical Report for detailed definitions of international assistance and ODA.

Section A: Canada's engagement in World Bank Group operations

The World Bank Group's (WBG) twin goals are to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030 and boost shared prosperity through inclusive, sustainable economic growth and development. Canada is a founding member of the WBG, which has 188 member countries, and holds a permanent seat on the 25-member Board of Executive Directors. The Canadian Executive Director represents a constituency on the Board that includes Ireland and 11 Commonwealth Caribbean countries. Canada's largest annual contribution to the World Bank is to the International Development Association (IDA), the Bank's concessional fund, which provides low interest loans or grants to the poorest member countries. Canada is the sixth largest donor to this fund since its creation in 1960 and has contributed US\$13.4 billion to IDA since its inception.

During the reporting period, the WBG provided record levels of financing (US\$104 billion) to address the multiple and overlapping crises facing developing countries, from the continuing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, to the global food and energy crisis resulting from Russia's unprovoked and unjustified invasion of Ukraine. Rising debt burdens, inflation, and the increasingly severe impacts of climate change complicate achieving objectives around growth, poverty alleviation, and shared prosperity. In April 2022, the WBG announced a \$170 billion Global Crisis Response Package² to support low- and middle- income countries in responding to these crises, so that they can get back to sustainable progress in reducing poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

In addition, between April 2020 and June 2021, the WBG committed over US\$157 billion to address the health, economic and social impacts of the pandemic, the fastest and largest crisis response in its history. The financing is helping more than 100 countries strengthen pandemic preparedness, protect the poor and jobs, and support a climate-friendly recovery.. In September 2022 the WBG established the Pandemic Fund, a financial intermediary fund to finance critical investments to strengthen pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response capacities at national, regional, and global levels, with a focus on low- and middle-income countries. Canada is a founding donor of the Pandemic Fund, committing \$50 million towards its establishment.

Reporting requirements

The *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act* came into force in 1985 to govern Canada's engagement with the Bretton Woods institutions: the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank Group (that is, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes). The Bretton Woods institutions constitute important channels through which Canada delivers international assistance and supports global economic and financial stability.

As laid out in sections 13 and 14 of the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, the Minister of Finance is required to table an annual report in Parliament that provides a general summary of operations under the Act and details of operations that directly affect Canada, along with communiqués issued by the institutions' governing committees. Sections A and B meet these reporting requirements.

² To be committed over a 15-month period between April 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023.

For more information, refer to the text of the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act* on Justice Canada's website: [Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act](#).

Governance and representation

Canada's capital subscriptions and shareholding

The World Bank Group is governed by member countries, each of which owns shares of the agencies that make up the World Bank Group. Decision-making power is exercised primarily by countries, through their representative on the Board of Governors and their Executive Directors.

Canada is among the 10 largest shareholders at the World Bank Group. Since the World Bank's creation in 1945, Canada has contributed a total of US\$9.2 billion in capital subscriptions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and US\$13.4 billion in contributions to the International Development Association (IDA) (see Table 1).

Canada's current voting power ranges from 2.5% to 3.45% within the Bank's different institutions. Voting power at the Bank is a function of the shareholdings held by a country. A small share of a member's voting power is also determined by basic votes, which are distributed equally among all members.

Table 1: Canada's cumulative capital subscriptions, June 2022 (US\$ millions, unless otherwise indicated)

Description	IBRD	IDA	IFC	MIGA
Capital subscriptions and contributions	8,499.3	13,436.5 ³	796.1 ⁴	56.5
Amount paid in	619.5	13,436.5	305.7 ³	10.7
Amount not paid in but contingent on future capital requirements	7,879.8	-	-	45.8
Subscription or contributions share (%)	2.77	4.64	3.62	2.95
Voting power (%)	2.64	2.66	3.45	2.50

Information on the World Bank Group's 2021-2022 fiscal year (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022) is provided in the [financial statements](#) of each entity. Further information on the WBG's performance can be found on its [Results webpage](#).

Canada at the Board of Governors

Each member appoints a Governor to represent it on the Board of Governors, the highest authority governing the World Bank Group. Governors are responsible for core institutional

³ Represents Canada's cumulative contributions to IDA.

⁴ While Canada's cumulative payments to the IFC amount to US\$305.7 million, Canada holds US\$796.1 million of shareholder capital as a result of the conversion of members retained earnings into paid-in capital.



decisions, such as admitting or suspending members, increasing or decreasing the Bank's authorized capital stock, determining the distribution of net income, and reviewing financial statements and budgets. Canada's Governor at the World Bank Group during the reporting period was Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland. The position of Alternate WBG Governor was held by Leslie MacLean, Canada's former Deputy Minister of International Development during most of the reporting period.

Canada at the Executive Board

Governors delegate responsibility for the day-to-day running of the organization to 25 full-time Executive Directors, located at the WBG's headquarters in Washington, D.C. Executive Directors are appointed for two years. They each represent a constituency, which can include more than one country. Canada holds one of the 25 seats on the Executive Board and represents a constituency that is also composed of Ireland and 11 Caribbean countries. Representatives of the governments within the constituency provide advice to the Executive Director on issues discussed at the Executive Board. Canada's Executive Directors to the WBG during the reporting period were Louise Levonian and Katharine Rechico, who was appointed in February 2022.

The Executive Board usually makes decisions by consensus. In the event of a formal vote, however, the relative voting power of individual Executive Directors is based on the shares held by the constituencies they represent. Further information on Canada's Executive Director's office can be found on the [World Bank website](#).

To learn more about the governance of the Executive Board, please visit the World Bank Group's [Board of Directors' webpage](#).

Canada at the Development Committee

By virtue of its significant shareholding, Canada's Governor is also accorded a seat at the Development Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and IMF. The committee meets twice a year, at the Spring Meetings and the Annual Meetings (held in the Fall). The Development Committee is a ministerial-level forum of the World Bank Group and the IMF for intergovernmental consensus-building on development issues and the financial resources required to promote economic development in developing countries.

In 2021-2022, Canada's Governor tabled two Development Committee statements on behalf of Canada's constituency, in October 2021 and on April 2022. Among other things, the Governor highlighted some of Canada's priorities at the WBG, including an equitable, global recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Statements by all Governors can be found on the [Development Committee webpage](#).



Canada's financial contributions to the World Bank Group in 2021-2022

Canada is an important provider of funding to the World Bank Group. In 2021-2022, Canada made the following contributions, which are reported as Canadian official development assistance:

IDA contribution: \$423.24 million grant and US\$287.21 million loan

IDA is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world's 75 poorest countries, 39 of which are in Africa. Strongly aligned with Canada's international assistance priorities, IDA-financed operations focus on issues such as primary education, basic health services and clean water and sanitation. The most recent replenishment of IDA, IDA20, will cover the period July 2022 to June 2025 and focus on areas that reflect new challenges. This involves five special themes – human capital; climate change; gender and development; fragility, conflict and violence; and jobs and economic transformation, as well as four cross-cutting issues of governance and institutions; crisis preparedness; debt; and technology. IDA provides countries with low-interest loans, interest-free loans and grants based on a country's level of income and record of success in managing their economy and their ongoing IDA projects.

During the reporting period of July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, Canada provided a grant contribution of \$423.24 million, as agreed under the IDA19 replenishment, along with a loan of US\$287.71 million. These contributions support IDA's efforts to enhance aid effectiveness, finance large regional projects such as infrastructure projects, and provide special assistance for fragile states, while ensuring countries do not take on unsustainable levels of debt.

IFC share purchase

On April 16, 2020, the IFC authorized a general capital increase, which allocated US\$175.9 million (estimated at \$224.4 million at the time) in shares to Canada, with shares valued at US\$1,000 each. As part of Budget 2021, the Government decided to fully purchase the US\$175.9 million in IFC shares allocated to Canada in FY2021-22. The shares were fully purchased on January 12, 2022.

Multilateral debt relief through the World Bank: \$53.1 million

Under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), the World Bank, IMF and African Development Fund (ADF) agreed to cancel 100% of eligible debts owed by heavily indebted poor countries. At the G8 Summit in Gleneagles, United Kingdom, in 2005, Canada and other donor countries agreed to fully compensate the World Bank, IMF and ADF for the debts they cancelled on behalf of poor countries, so as not to undermine the ability of these institutions to provide new financial support to low-income countries. Canada's total commitment over the 50-year lifespan of the MDRI is \$2.5 billion and payments are made annually. Debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the MDRI has substantially reduced debt burdens in recipient countries. During the July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 reporting period, Canada provided \$53.1 million to the World Bank Group for the MDRI.

World Bank Group trust funds: \$609.52 million

World Bank Group trust funds are an effective instrument for channeling donor funding to address key strategic development issues at the country, regional or global level. In particular, trust funds leverage bank funding for development programs, particularly in post-disaster and post-conflict situations; enable donor and private sector financiers of development activities to partner with the Bank, consistent with harmonization objectives;



build capacity to work in innovative areas; and work with civil society organizations. Trust funds can either be single- or multi-donor. Canada contributes to both types, with the majority of its contributions going to multi-donor trust funds.

Canada's engagement with the World Bank Group reflects a strong focus on:

- the Feminist International Assistance Policy, which puts the empowerment of women and girls at the centre of its development efforts;
- the poorest countries and countries in conditions of fragility and conflict through both IDA and the IBRD/IDA trust fund portfolio;
- global public goods, such as health, including maternal and child health, and climate change mitigation, through IBRD/IDA trust funds and financial intermediary funds (FIFs); and,
- country operations.

Global Affairs Canada manages Canada's trust fund relationship at the World Bank Group. Table 2 provides a list of Global Affairs Canada trust fund disbursements in 2021-2022.

Table 2: Global Affairs Canada disbursements to WBG trust funds in 2021-2022	
Trust funds	Disbursements between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022 (\$ millions)
Sources: Global Affairs Canada, Chief Financial Officer – Statistics	
Africa	
Rural Social Protection: Productive Safety Net Program 2016-2021 (Ethiopia)	15.00
Strengthening National Sexual and Reproductive Health Services in Mozambique	14.41
GIRL/Gender Innovation & Regional Learning	5.29
Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods for Women in Ethiopia	5.10
Innovative Finance for Women Entrepreneurs in Ethiopia	2.80
Enhancing Extractive Sector Benefit Sharing	2.00
Strengthening Regional Disease Surveillance in West Africa	1.50
Supporting Renewable Energy in Africa - Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI)	0.35
Americas	
Support to girl access to secondary education in Haiti single-donor Trust Fund (Improving Girl's Access to Secondary Education in Haiti)	9.50



Table 2: Global Affairs Canada disbursements to WBG trust funds in 2021-2022

Trust funds	Disbursements between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022 (\$ millions)
Caribbean Resilience Facility Trust Fund (Canada-Caribbean Resilience Facility)	7.00
Technical Assistance for Social Inclusion of Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in Colombia and Peru	2.00
Jamaica Gender Assessment	0.09
Asia	
Bangsamoro Normalization Trust Fund (Philippines)	2.76
Gender Responsive Planning & Budgeting in Indonesia	1.00
Middle East and North Africa	
Support for Lebanon's Recovery	13.00
Global Concessional Finance Facility (Jordan)	8.30
Municipal Services and Social Resilience (Jordan)	5.68
Municipal Services and Social Resilience Project – COVID (Jordan)	1.32
Support to Iraq Reform, Reconstruction and Recovery Fund	0.07
Global initiatives and strategic policy	
Accelerating Coal Transition Program	400.00
Support to GFF's COVID 19 Essential Health	50.00
Global Financing Facility (GFF) Phase II	25.00
PROBLUE	16.11
Ac Women-Led Coal Transition Mechanism	15.00
Catalysing Childcare Action	5.50
LGBTQ2I: Expanding the evidence & Policy	0.75
Total	609.52
<i>Note: total may not add due to rounding.</i>	



Objectives and results of Canada's WBG trust funds

As Canada continues to engage with the World Bank Group through trust fund arrangements, the effectiveness of these partnerships is assessed to ensure that development outcomes are being achieved. Results from select trust funds include:

- Strengthening National Sexual Reproductive Health Rights in Mozambique
- PROBLUE
- Canada Caribbean Resilience Facility

In 2021-2022, Canada contributed \$14.41 million to **Strengthening National Sexual Reproductive Health Rights in Mozambique**, a multi-donor trust fund that supports specific sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) objectives within the World Bank Group's broader Mozambique Primary Health Care Strengthening Program. This project of \$75 million over 5 years focuses on 42 underserved (particularly for women and girls) primary care districts. The main objective is to improve the utilization and quality of reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health and nutrition services. Results to date include: the number of active Community Health Workers has more than doubled from 3,380 in 2018 to 7,329 (represents 95% of the target of 7,748); the share of domestic resources spent on the health sector has increased from 7.8% (the average from 2014-2016) to 9.6% in 2020; and cumulatively, the number of clinical personnel assigned to the primary health care network is 17,319 which exceeds the target of 17,153 set for 2023 and an improvement from the 2018 baseline of 12,205.

In 2021-2022, Canada contributed \$16.11 million to **PROBLUE**, a multi-donor trust fund housed at the World Bank, that supports the development of integrated, sustainable and healthy marine and coastal resources. PROBLUE focuses on four key areas: (1) the management of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture; (2) addressing threats posed to ocean health by marine pollution; (3) the sustainable development of key oceanic sectors such as tourism, maritime transport and off-shore renewable energy; and (4) building government capacity to manage marine resources. The number of national policy reforms in fisheries and aquaculture informed doubled from 3 in FY21 to 6 in FY22 with the final project target set for 25 in FY26. Examples of policy reforms catalyzed include Senegal's new plastic law, Fiji's ban on polystyrene, Fiji's National Tourism strategy, the Vietnam Fisheries Development Strategy, Vietnam National Action Plan on Marine Debris, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Regional Fisheries Action Plan, Maldives National Waste Management Strategy, and Myanmar National Plastic Action Partnership. Emerging regional cooperation was demonstrated in pollution prevention in the Black Sea. PROBLUE continues to support national capacity building, stakeholder involvement and coordination, and regional dialogue and cooperation by encouraging substantive stakeholder engagement at consultation events in the Black Sea countries.

Canada's \$7 million contribution to the **Canada-Caribbean Resilience Facility (CRF)** in 2021-22 contributed to more effective and coordinated gender-informed climate-resilient preparedness, recovery and public financial management practices in nine Caribbean countries. The CRF supports countries by deploying technical experts to collaborate, partner and provide just-in-time support to accelerate recovery projects and overall resilience-building efforts across the Caribbean. In FY22, the CRF team trained government representatives in all nine countries — over 150 participants in total — in preparing and implementing gender-based analyses of budget policies by making their policies more gender aware and socially inclusive. This included enhancing the collection of disaster-impact data - (disaggregated by sex and other important variables) and integrating gender, disaster risk management and climate-change adaptation considerations in the design and implementation of budget programs. These training sessions were designed and implemented in collaboration with Statistics Canada and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat. As a result, CCRF countries including Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are beginning to apply Gender-Based Analysis Plus (GBA+) in the design and implementation of their budget policies. The number of countries with disaster-responsive or gender-sensitive



budgeting guidelines has reached 5 out of 9 countries and 9 out of 9 countries have shown an improvement in the knowledge, skills and overall capacity of their Public Financial Management staff to conduct post-disaster budgetary operations. Other policy areas are being updated as well to reflect best practices. In Grenada, the CRF is helping the National Disaster Management Agency to address gender-based violence during disasters as a mandate in Grenada’s new Disaster Risk Management bill.

World Bank procurement from Canada

The Trade Commissioner Service (TCS) works closely with Canadian companies to increase awareness and pursuit of multi-sectoral procurement opportunities at the IFIs. The TCS maintains the Offices of Liaison with International Financial Institutions (OLIFIs). The Washington, D.C., OLIFI helps businesses access WBG procurement opportunities. Due to data availabilities, this section reflects contract awards for World Bank operational procurement only, and does not include sub-contractor information. It also does not include information for contracts awarded to subsidiaries of Canadian companies which are headquartered outside of Canada.

Table 3: Disbursements by IBRD and IDA borrowers: Goods and services from Canada⁵ (US\$ millions)

World Bank Fiscal Year (July 1-June 30)	Amount
Note: Based on World Bank Group figures as of January 10, 2023.	
2007-2008	61.4
2008-2009	51.6
2009-2010	80.0
2010-2011	49.8
2011-2012	31.2
2012-2013	177.6
2013-2014	105.5
2014-2015	47.1
2015-2016	27.1
2016-2017	46.5
2017-2018	30.1
2018-2019	36.4
2019-2020	26.4

⁵ Defined as firms/individuals self-reporting Canada as their location. This list would not necessarily include contracts secured by the overseas subsidiaries of Canadian companies, or contracts where the Canadian firm/individual acted as a sub-contractor.



Table 3: Disbursements by IBRD and IDA borrowers: Goods and services from Canada⁵ (US\$ millions)

World Bank Fiscal Year (July 1-June 30)	Amount
2020-2021	37.3
2021-2022	20.0

Table 4: Disbursements by IBRD and IDA borrowers: Suppliers of goods and services from Canada, 2021-2022 (US\$)

Supplier	Sector	Category	Amount
Note: Based on World Bank Group figures as of January 10, 2023. The World Bank fiscal year runs from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.			
SOGEMA	Information and Communications Technologies; Social Protection; Public Administration	Request for Bids	3,519,198.00
K-LINE INTERNATIONAL (CANADA) LIMITED	Energy and Extractives	Direct Selection	1,247,341.00
CBCL LIMITED	Transportation; Social Protection; Water, Sanitation and Waste Management	Quality And Cost-Based Selection	898,825.00
BLEAKBURN CAPITAL L.P.	Health	Request for Bids	779,970.00
R.J. BURNSIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Water, Sanitation and Waste Management	Quality And Cost-Based Selection	449,775.00
GRPT CIERA GROUP STRATEGIAWORLDWIDE	Energy and Extractives	Quality And Cost-Based Selection	397,906.00
GROUPEMENT CPCS TRANSCOM LIMITED (CPCS) – EVOLUTIS	Information and Communications Technologies; Transportation	Quality And Cost-Based Selection	389,299.00
CONSORSIUM SDI INC/BADL	Social Protection; Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry; Public Administration	Quality And Cost-Based Selection	382,784.00
CPCS TRANSCOM	Water, Sanitation and Waste Management	Quality And Cost-Based Selection	343,044.00
CPCS TRANSCOM LIMITED	Public Administration; Industry, Trade and Services	Direct Selection	341,083.00



Table 4: Disbursements by IBRD and IDA borrowers: Suppliers of goods and services from Canada, 2021-2022 (US\$)

Supplier	Sector	Category	Amount
SETYM INTERNATIONAL	Public Administration	Quality Based Selection	336,299
SOCIÉTÉ DE DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL SDI INC	Social Protection	Consultant Qualification Selection	325,963
MOUSSA TRAORÉ	Information and Communications Technologies; Public Administration	Individual Consultant Selection	314,000
CPCS TRANSCOM LIMITED	Energy and Extractives	Consultant Qualification Selection	299,553
CIMA GLOBAL	Energy and Extractives; Water, Sanitation and Waste Management	Quality And Cost-Based Selection	296,647
GROUPEMENT CPCS & AZ CONSULT	Transportation; Industry, Trade and Services	Quality And Cost-Based Selection	295,923
FREEBALANCE INC.	Information and Communications Technologies; Health; Education; Public Administration	Direct Selection	294,048
3 EING	Energy and Extractives	Quality And Cost-Based Selection	269,652
WNLDS INTERNATIONAL	Health; Social Protection	Consultant Qualification Selection	250,269
FREEBALANCE INC.	Financial Sector; Information and Communications Technologies	Direct Selection	229,030
ECONOLER	Energy and Extractives	Quality And Cost-Based Selection	226,073
DAVID EAVES	Information and Communications Technologies; Public Administration	Direct Selection	217,391
TATYANA NYCHYPEROVYCH (AXSYN PROCUREMENT SOLUTION INC.)	Education; Health; Public Administration	Individual Consultant Selection	196,120



Table 4: Disbursements by IBRD and IDA borrowers: Suppliers of goods and services from Canada, 2021-2022 (US\$)

Supplier	Sector	Category	Amount
CPCS TRANSCOM LIMITED	Transportation; Public Administration; Industry, Trade and Services	Quality Based Selection	194,041
JOHN BROOKS	Energy and Extractives; Water, Sanitation and Waste Management; Public Administration; Industry, Trade and Services	Direct Selection	189,000
C2D SERVICES INC.	Information and Communications Technologies; Public Administration	Consultant Qualification Selection	183,369
SARA SULTAN (REDWING STRATEGIC)	Energy and Extractives	Individual Consultant Selection	178,110
MOHAMED SHEIKH OSMAN OMAR	Financial Sector; Information and Communications Technologies	Direct Selection	174,960
COWATER INTERNATIONAL	Information and Communications Technologies; Public Administration	Consultant Qualification Selection	161,261
AXSYN PROCUREMENT SOLUTIONS	Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry; Industry, Trade and Services	Individual Consultant Selection	159,940
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CONSULTING	Financial Sector; Public Administration	Quality And Cost-Based Selection	149,950
HAROLD COULOMBE	Information and Communications Technologies; Education; Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry; Public Administration	Direct Selection	146,825
TANIA ANDREWS CONSULTING	Energy and Extractives	Consultant Qualification Selection	141,027
MUHAMMAD ZAMAN	Energy and Extractives	Individual Consultant Selection	125,000
TATYANA NYCHPEROVYCH	Energy and Extractives	Direct Selection	120,760



Table 4: Disbursements by IBRD and IDA borrowers: Suppliers of goods and services from Canada, 2021-2022 (US\$)

Supplier	Sector	Category	Amount
KOGENT ADVISORY	Information and Communications Technologies; Transportation	Consultant Qualification Selection	112,279
DELTA GIS	Health	Request for Quotations	110,000
MS. ANAB SABRIYE	Health; Education; Public Administration	Direct Selection	86,640
CPCS TRANSCOM LIMITED	Transportation	Consultant Qualification Selection	85,293
C2D	Education	Quality And Cost-Based Selection	82,260
GROUPEMENT EXP.IRAF	Transportation; Social Protection	Consultant Qualification Selection	75,288
CABINET C2D	Education	Direct Selection	74,643
CPCS TRANSCOM LIMITED	Energy and Extractives; Water, Sanitation and Waste Management	Consultant Qualification Selection	69,201
SEAMAR ENGINEERING	Transportation	Direct Selection	64,103
NORDA STELO INC	Transportation	Direct Selection	64,103
GERARD VERGER	Public Administration	Direct Selection	63,625
GERARD VERGER	Public Administration	Individual Consultant Selection	62,917
CHRISTOPHER CARLSEN	Energy and Extractives	Individual Consultant Selection	57,000
UGO VELICOGNA	0	Individual Consultant Selection	50,000
PHILIPPE JONNAERT	Education	Direct Selection	46,931
MORIBA TOURE	Information and Communications Technologies; Social Protection; Public Administration	Individual Consultant Selection	33,600
VIAMO INC	Information and Communications	Direct Selection	29,990



Table 4: Disbursements by IBRD and IDA borrowers: Suppliers of goods and services from Canada, 2021-2022 (US\$)

Supplier	Sector	Category	Amount
	Technologies; Public Administration		
CANCHAM	Industry, Trade and Services	Direct Selection	29,420
DELTASGIS	Information and Communications Technologies; Public Administration	Request for Quotations	26,509
TIMOTHY REID	Information and Communications Technologies; Public Administration	Individual Consultant Selection	23,000
GROUPE DE GOUVERNANCE STRATÉGIQUE	Financial Sector; Public Administration; Industry, Trade and Services	Direct Selection	17,950
ROBIN MCLAY	Public Administration; Industry, Trade and Services	Individual Consultant Selection	17,500
RBR LIMITED	Water, Sanitation and Waste Management	Request for Quotations	16,970
BERNARD DUPRAT	Education	Direct Selection	15,815
KAREEN GOURZONG	Information and Communications Technologies	Direct Selection	13,022
PROFESSEUR ANNIE SAVARD	Education	Direct Selection	12,677
NT GROUP PENNASOL SARL	Social Protection; Public Administration	Request for Quotations	5,267
MARY GRACE A. AGAPITO	Social Protection	Individual Consultant Selection	2,400
JOHN E. MCNULTY	Financial Sector	Individual Consultant Selection	950



Canadian Financial Institutions and the World Bank Group

Canadian financial institutions are also actively engaged with the World Bank Group as lead arrangers and financiers of bond issuances – connecting Canadian capital markets with the global development agenda. Below are several recent transactions that illustrate where Canadian financial institutions have played a major role.

- In January 2022, the World Bank issued a C\$1.5 billion bond which helped to raise investor awareness of the IBRD's work on issues like health and gender equality. This issuance was jointly led by **BMO Capital Markets, National Bank Financial Markets, Scotiabank and TD Securities.**
- In January 2022, the International Finance Corporation also issued a C\$500 million Social Bond, its first in the Canadian market. This issuance will support underserved communities in emerging markets, including women entrepreneurs and low-income people. This transaction was jointly led by **BMO Capital Markets, Scotiabank, and TD Securities.**



Communiqués of the Development Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and IMF (as required under the Bretton Woods Act)

World Bank-IMF Annual Meetings 2021: Development Committee Communiqué

October 15, 2021

1. The Development Committee met virtually today, October 15, 2021.
2. The global economy is experiencing an uneven recovery, with uncertainty about the path of the pandemic. Low-income countries (LICs) and middle-income countries (MICs) continue to see high COVID-19 caseloads, risks of new variants, vaccine supply bottlenecks, and obstacles to vaccination. Their economies remain below pre-pandemic GDP levels and are falling further behind. Volatile commodity prices, supply chain disruptions, inflationary pressures, and constraints on fiscal space have further complicated policy options.
3. We commend the World Bank Group (WBG) for its largest crisis response in history. Through fiscal year 2021, the WBG committed \$157 billion to protect the poor and vulnerable, expand social protection, support businesses, and preserve and create jobs, while helping over 100 countries on emergency health response and strengthening health systems. The pandemic has reversed progress on the twin goals of ending extreme poverty and achieving shared prosperity in a sustainable manner, as well as on the SDGs. An estimated 100 million more people have fallen into extreme poverty, about 80% of them in MICs. Millions of jobs have been lost, while informality, underemployment, and food insecurity have increased. Children, especially girls, have lost schooling and educational gaps are widening, with long-term risks for human capital. Women's economic and social situation has worsened, underscoring the importance of promoting gender equality through recovery. The pandemic has also heightened vulnerabilities in LICs, MICs, and in situations of fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV).
4. Vaccines are critical to saving lives and restarting economies, and we commend the WBG for financing their purchase and distribution through COVAX, the Africa Vaccine Acquisition Trust (AVAT), and directly from manufacturers, with engagements in 55 countries to date. Yet challenges remain in ensuring timely and equitable access. We encourage the WBG, IMF, WHO, and WTO task force to leverage global partnerships; scale up production; rapidly disburse financing to facilitate deployment and delivery of COVID-19 vaccines; and finance critical testing, diagnostics, and treatment. We also support the task force's work to promote and report on country readiness and actions to address bottlenecks. We recognize IFC's role in boosting vaccine production and supporting medical equipment manufacturers in developing countries, including through its Global Health Platform. We also commend MIGA for increasing private sector investments. We ask the WBG to continue exploring innovative solutions that can mobilize private financing to developing countries.
5. The pandemic demonstrates the importance of investing in crisis prevention, preparedness, and response. All countries face risks, including pandemics, natural disasters, and climate-related events. Countries need stronger policies, mechanisms, institutions, and resources to bolster resilience. Working with development partners, the WBG is uniquely positioned to help in key areas: including, strengthening fiscal frameworks to better implement countercyclical policies, fostering human capital, developing quality and volume of infrastructure, increasing access to energy, building robust health and social protection systems, and enabling digital infrastructure, which are essential to reinforcing country resilience. We call on the WBG to continue providing flexible, rapid financing for the most vulnerable, including in small states and FCV situations. The WBG can also harness knowledge and lessons learned, while addressing and monitoring such risks as food



shortages, malnutrition, cybersecurity threats, and increased due diligence on supply chain disruptions. We call on the WBG to remain engaged in strengthening crisis prevention, preparedness, and response, and to play a role in global health architecture.

6. The WBG should continue supporting a green, resilient, and inclusive recovery, in line with longer-term objectives for sustainable development. Climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation have compounded the pandemic's effects on poverty reduction, inequality, human capital, migration, gender equality, FCV, and food security, with small states, LICs, and MICs all showing acute vulnerabilities. With resources scarce, the WBG, along with other IFIs, should advise on essential reforms, help enhance equitable domestic resource mobilization and the quality of public spending, combat illicit financial flows, foster an enabling environment for private and public investments, and work to strengthen institutions. We affirm the importance of WBG support for job creation and economic transformation as part of a broad agenda for green, resilient, and inclusive development. We support further mechanisms to increase the WBG's climate finance, including from private sources. We ask the WBG and the IMF to deepen their diagnosis of the needs in LICs and MICs on a case-by-case basis, along with policy support and innovative financing instruments to rebuild better. We ask the WBG to assess its support to MICs, which have been hit hard by the pandemic.

7. We welcome the WBG Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP), including results measurement and reporting, as well as strong support for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. We ask the WBG to roll out its new Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDRs) in client countries; these will strengthen the link between climate issues, development, and poverty reduction and identify gaps and actions needed. Guided by countries' NDCs, we expect the WBG, in cooperation with other MDBs, to play a leading role in aligning with the Paris Agreement, with specific timelines, deliverables and financing mechanisms. Throughout its climate work, the WBG should give equal importance to financing for adaptation and mitigation. We are encouraged by the WBG's commitment to increase its climate financing, in line with national objectives, to an average of 35% over the next five years. We urge the WBG to increase its impact even further by mobilizing more climate finance from the private sector and domestic resources. We ask the WBG to build on the CCAP to help protect natural capital and biodiversity. We urge it to help countries make a just transition to a low-carbon economy, adapted to each country's mix of energy needs, capacities, and assets. We support the important role of the WBG and IMF in preparing for the upcoming biodiversity COP15 and climate COP26 meetings. We ask the WBG to continue working on options and mechanisms to increase private sector financing mobilization.

8. We commit to concluding an ambitious IDA20 replenishment in December and are encouraged by the negotiations. IDA countries will face exceptionally high financing needs during the next IDA cycle. We call on the solidarity of all partners to ensure that the policy and financial package supports the post-pandemic recovery.

9. We encourage the WBG and the IMF to continue coordinating efforts to strengthen debt transparency and debt management capacity, including a process to strengthen the quality and consistency of debt data and improve debt disclosure, while helping many LICs and MICs achieve debt and fiscal sustainability. As the DSSI comes to an end, we welcome WBG and IMF support, in line with their respective mandates, for implementing the G20 Common Framework, together with the Paris Club. We recall the ongoing work of the MDBs, as stated in the Common Framework, in light of debt vulnerabilities.

10. We are encouraged by approval of the IMF's new general SDR allocation, equivalent to about \$650 billion, which will address long-term needs to supplement reserves, build confidence, and foster resilience and stability in the global economy. This will particularly help vulnerable countries cope with the COVID-19 crisis. We ask the IMF and the WBG to



collaborate, within their mandates and comparative advantage, to help countries make the best use of their SDRs, support and coordinate voluntary SDR channeling efforts, and magnify the benefits for vulnerable countries.

11. We strongly support the WBG's commitment to the highest standards of transparency and accountability in the operations it funds. This includes the rigorous application of the Environmental and Social Framework and Performance Standards, which expand protections for people and the environment in WBG financed projects, and we welcome the WBG's ongoing efforts to strengthen due diligence. We also welcome the implementation of recent reforms to the accountability mechanisms of the WBG.

12. We also strongly support the WBG's commitment to the highest levels of transparency and accountability in its operations and research. We expect the WBG to take additional steps to assure the integrity and credibility of data and knowledge products and to foster a culture of respect, inclusiveness, and non-discrimination, so that staff are free from retaliation and feel comfortable reporting wrongdoing. We call for stronger whistleblower protection and a zero-tolerance policy for abuse and misconduct. We applaud staff for their ongoing commitment to the WBG's mission amid challenging circumstances.

13. We thank WBG staff for their exceptional efforts to increase support to client countries during the global crisis. We remain committed to enhancing the performance and the culture of the institutions to deliver their best, through continued promotion of diversity, equity, inclusion, gender equality, and a zero-tolerance to racism.

14. We also thank the WBG Executive Directors for their work on the Reviews of IDA Voting Rights and of IBRD and IFC Shareholding. We welcome the consensus around the final report on the IDA Voting Rights review. We accept its recommendation on the proposed new framework and call for its implementation in the upcoming IDA20 replenishment. We also acknowledge the concluding report on the 2020 Shareholding Review and accept its recommendations, including the timeline of technical work to prepare the next review. We look forward to the next five-yearly Shareholding Review, which will take place in 2025 in line with the Lima shareholding principles.

15. We thank Ms. Mia Amor Mottley, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of Barbados, for her guidance and leadership as Chair of the Committee during the past year. We welcome Ms. Azucena Arbeleche, Minister of Economy and Finance of Uruguay, as Chair of the Development Committee for the November 2021–October 2022 period. 16. The next meeting of the Development Committee is scheduled for April 22, 2022, in Washington, DC.

World Bank-IMF Spring Meetings 2022: Development Committee Statement by Chair

April 22, 2022

1. The Development Committee (DC) recalls that on March 2, the United Nations General Assembly by a majority of 141 countries adopted the resolution ES-11/1 “Aggression against Ukraine”⁶ that “deplores in the strongest terms the aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine in violation of Article 2 (4) of the Charter” and “demands that the Russian Federation immediately cease its use of force against Ukraine”. Thirty-five countries abstained from the vote; five countries voted against the resolution; some countries expressed no position. The DC recognizes that Russia's war against Ukraine has massive

⁶ Quote from UN Resolution ES-11/1.



humanitarian consequences and detrimental repercussions for the global economy through direct and indirect channels. The DC calls for a speedy resolution through diplomatic channels, including “political dialogue, negotiations, mediation and other peaceful means”⁷, and for greater international cooperation and strengthened multilateralism to prevent fragmentation and safeguard global economic integration.

2. The global economy faces tighter and more volatile financial conditions as well as compounding crises related to public health, human capital, climate change and biodiversity, food and energy insecurity, debt, refugees and internal migration, and fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV). The impacts will be felt most by low-income countries (LICs) and middle-income countries (MICs), especially their most vulnerable people, including women and children. Economic recovery is likely to remain at risk amid geopolitical tensions, with investment, trade, and global economic growth affected by commodity price shocks, supply chain bottlenecks, inflationary pressures, and disruptions in remittances. The possible emergence of new COVID-19 variants underscores the need to prepare for further risks from the pandemic and address the uneven deployment of vaccines. Tax evasion, corruption, as well as illicit financial flows, also remain concerns. We ask the WBG and the IMF to remain vigilant, coordinate actions, and orient their country engagement toward a green, resilient, and inclusive economic recovery, while remaining focused on the twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity and helping countries achieve the SDGs.

3. The sharp rise in prices for food, energy, and other commodities is weakening food systems and hitting the most vulnerable the hardest, undermining poverty alleviation efforts and exacerbating inequality both in LICs and MICs. Higher costs for fertilizers and supply constraints for staple crops, combined with water scarcity, floods, droughts, and other climate change impacts especially affect small farmers and threaten global food security. We ask the WBG to use all its tools to increase its financing, policy and analytical support to help countries address immediate food security and social protection needs; we also urge it to coordinate closely with MDBs, WFP and other UN agencies, the WTO, the IMF, and other stakeholders on the global response to the crises. We call on the WBG to continue supporting countries in implementing policies to increase resilience amid reduced food supplies, while working to address the underlying vulnerabilities that have exacerbated food insecurity, and to dissuade policy makers from any actions that could negatively impact food markets.

4. The war in Ukraine and other conflicts in recent years have forcibly displaced millions and spurred a rapid rise in the global refugee population, placing strain on host communities. We applaud the WBG for its commitment to address fragility, conflict, and violence; and for nearly tripling IDA financing to FCV in the last five years. We call for enhanced field presence and financial support in such situations. We call on the WBG to: continue responding to development needs during crises, so that it can help alleviate food insecurity, malnutrition, forced displacement, and gender-based violence; provide emergency income support; restore and improve inclusive access to education, health, and basic services such as water and energy; and expand economic opportunities and jobs, with emphasis on women and girls. We welcome the continued implementation of the WBG FCV strategy and the IMF recently adopted fragile and conflict affected states strategy. We encourage the WBG to continue working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus—with governments, the UN, the IMF, and other partners, including bilateral, multilateral, and nongovernmental organizations—to analyze the drivers of FCV, with a focus on prevention and resilience, and to deliver critical services. We recognize that FCV situations are deepening, with crises emerging in both LICs and MICs. We ask the WBG to continue responding with flexible and innovative policy and financing options, and an enhanced footprint, with due attention to its social and fiduciary standards, so that resources may be used strategically and effectively.

⁷ Idem.



5. Responding to the COVID-19 crisis remains a critical priority. Though vaccination rates have risen, setbacks to development gains have hit the neediest, particularly in small states and FCV situations, necessitating tailored, country-focused interventions. We congratulate the WBG's crisis response efforts and unprecedented financial support, delivering \$204 billion in 2020-2021, including for health, education, and social protection to address the significant impact on human capital in LICs and MICs. We commend the extraordinary IDA20 replenishment, totaling \$93 billion, which was agreed a year early and will be critical to support these efforts in the poorest countries and to maintain a focus on long-term goals. We thank the WBG, together with the Multilateral Leaders' Task Force (WBG, IMF, WHO and WTO), for catalyzing international actions aimed at fast, equitable vaccine delivery. We ask the WBG to continue using its convening power and financial leverage to help deploy vaccines, increase manufacturing, invest in diagnostics and therapeutics, and strengthen health systems, all of which will help developing countries accelerate economic recovery. Based on recent experiences and lessons, and in close coordination with its international health partners, we urge the WBG to focus further financial, policy and analytical support to helping countries achieve their vaccination goals, strengthen health systems' capacity, move toward universal health coverage, and support resilience, prevention, and preparedness for future pandemics.

6. The multiple, overlapping crises will have long-term consequences. We ask the WBG to remain focused on supporting debt sustainability and transparency, including through implementation of the G20 Common Framework, together with the Paris Club to support LICs; as well as through efforts to address debt vulnerabilities in MICs. We welcome the WBG's Climate Change Action Plan, which will help it align with the Paris Agreement and bolster its efforts to promote biodiversity, improve access to energy and clean water, and support a just transition to a low-carbon economy, adapted to each country's circumstances. We also welcome the WBG's \$26 billion climate change financing in 2021. We also encourage the WBG to: enable private capital mobilization and job creation, including through domestic capital markets development; coordinate with the IMF on the new Resilience and Sustainability Trust and explore options to utilize Special Drawing Rights (SDRs); expand fiscal space, including through domestic resource mobilization; step up financing for the Global Public Goods (GPGs) agenda, while recognizing MICs' key role in its implementation; lead on gender equality, with financial, policy and technical support; enhance human capital through investments in education, health, and social protection; invest in infrastructure and promote digitalization, including through the private sector; and support all clients for a green, resilient, and inclusive recovery, which will be key in reversing development losses and reducing inequalities. We look forward to fruitful discussions in these areas, with an emphasis on debt vulnerabilities, GPGs, digital transformation, climate change, and fragility.



Section B: Canada's engagement in International Monetary Fund operations

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is the central multilateral institution in the international financial system. Its role is to provide global economic surveillance, capacity development assistance, and financial assistance to countries experiencing unsustainable external imbalances and related economic difficulties.

Canada has been an influential member of the IMF since 1945, as one of the original 29 signatories to the IMF Articles of Agreement. Since then, the IMF has grown to include a near-global membership of 190 member countries. Canada is engaged in all aspects of IMF governance and activities, and plays a collaborative role with its international partners to ensure that the Fund is effectively fulfilling its mandate. A healthy and stable global economy creates more jobs for Canadians, promotes stable prices for goods and services, and improves our standard of living.

The IMF has taken a number of actions to support Ukraine in the face of Russia's unjustifiable and illegal invasion, including:

- The IMF provided US\$1.4 billion in emergency financing to Ukraine on March 9, 2022;
- The IMF created a new Administered Account for Ukraine in April 2022. This account – the creation of which was championed by Canada – allows IMF member countries to provide flexible bilateral financing directly to the Government of Ukraine. Canada, Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands have all made significant contributions through this facility so far; and
- The IMF created a new Food Shock Window to permit Ukraine and other eligible countries suffering from significantly higher food prices as a result of Russia's invasion to access additional emergency financing. Ukraine received US\$1.3 billion from the IMF through this facility and other affected countries, including in Africa and the Americas such as Malawi, South Sudan, and Haiti for example, have received financing through this window as well.

This response from the IMF is a demonstration of the international community's support for Ukraine, and helped the Government of Ukraine sustain government operations and continue to provide essential services. Canada has been, and will remain, a strong advocate for Ukraine at the IMF.

The IMF has also continued to be an integral part of the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic, providing an unprecedented volume of emergency financing to its members in order to meet urgent financing needs associated with the pandemic. On August 2, 2021, the IMF's Board of Governors approved a general allocation of new Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) equivalent to US\$650 billion—the largest in IMF history. This allocation helped supplement member countries' foreign exchange reserves and increased global liquidity. The IMF has also provided policy advice and technical assistance to its members throughout the crisis to help them address urgent issues such as cash management, financial supervision, cybersecurity, and economic governance. These activities have helped stabilize the global economy and will promote a stronger, more sustainable, and more inclusive recovery.

Following the SDR allocation, Canada and other G7/G20 Leaders agreed to magnify the impact of the allocation by committing to channel US\$100 billion to vulnerable and low-income countries. While Canada initially committed to channeling 20 percent of its SDR allocation, Deputy Prime Minister Chrystia Freeland announced in April 2022 that Canada had not only met but exceeded its channeling commitment.



Governance and representation

Canada's voting share

Member countries' voting shares are based largely on their relative global economic weight and openness to international trade. Canada holds a 2.22 per cent IMF voting share, making Canada the 11th-largest member during the reporting period.

Table 1: Voting shares of top 20 IMF members (Percentage of total votes)		
Rank	Country	Share (%)
1	United States	16.50
2	Japan	6.14
3	China	6.08
4	Germany	5.31
5	France	4.03
6	United Kingdom	4.03
7	Italy	3.02
8	India	2.63
9	Russian Federation	2.59
10	Brazil	2.22
11	Canada	2.22
12	Saudi Arabia	2.01
13	Spain	1.92
14	Mexico	1.80
15	Netherlands	1.76
16	Korea	1.73
17	Australia	1.33
18	Belgium	1.30
19	Switzerland	1.17
20	Turkey	0.95

Canada at the Board of Governors

The IMF is accountable to its member countries through a number of mechanisms. The Board of Governors, composed of a Governor and an Alternate Governor appointed by each member country, is the IMF's highest decision-making body. The Board of Governors is responsible for the most important institutional decisions required under the Articles of Agreement (e.g., approving quota increases, admitting new members, and amending Articles



and by-laws). Canada's Governor at the IMF during the reporting period was Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland. The position of Alternate IMF Governor is currently held by Tiff Macklem, Governor of the Bank of Canada.

Canada at the Executive Board

The Board of Governors delegates authority over the IMF's regular business to the 24-member Executive Board, which is chaired by the IMF's Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva. The constituency system allows the 24 Board members to represent all 190 member countries, making it easier to conduct day-to-day business.

Canada holds one of the 24 seats on the Executive Board and represents a constituency of 12 countries⁸. With all constituency members combined, the Executive Director for Canada holds a voting power of 3.37%—making it the 12th-largest constituency by voting share. Given Canada's financial contributions and level of IMF engagement, a Canadian has always held the Executive Director position within this constituency. Canada's Executive Director during the reporting period was Philip John Jennings. The Executive Director is supported by a staff of seconded individuals from the countries represented within our constituency.

The Executive Board usually operates on a consensus basis, so formal votes are rare. Canada contributes to the development of policy proposals before they are brought to the Board through informal discussions with staff and management, or through consultation with other members of the Executive Board.

To learn more about the governance, representation and accountability structures of the IMF, please visit the [IMF's Governance Structure website](#).

Canada at the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC)

The IMFC advises and reports to the Board of Governors on international monetary and financial matters, and emerging issues of global importance. While it has no formal decision-making powers, it plays an important role in setting the strategic direction of the Fund. The composition of the IMFC mirrors that of the Executive Board with Canada's Minister of Finance occupying one of the 24 seats at the IMFC table. Magdalena Andersson, Sweden's Minister for Finance, served as IMFC Chair from the beginning of the reporting period until January 2022. Nadia Calviño, Spain's First Vice President and Minister for Economy and Digitalization, served as IMFC Chair for the remainder of the reporting period. The IMFC usually meets twice a year, during the IMF-World Bank Annual and Spring Meetings, and produces communiqués providing strategic direction and policy guidance to the IMF Managing Director and the Executive Board. Canada's Minister of Finance also tables written statements on behalf of our constituency during the Annual and Spring Meetings that outline our collective priorities for the activities of the Fund. Our constituency's statements for the reporting period are included below, and are also published on the IMF website⁹.

⁸ Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Ireland, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines

⁹ [IMFC Statements by Country](#), October 14, 2021; [IMFC Statements by Country](#), April 21, 2022



IMF resources, lending, and capacity development

IMF financial resources

The IMF's total financial resources are composed of both permanent and temporary resources. Members' permanent quota¹⁰ subscriptions are the primary component of IMF financial resources. These resources are supplemented by the New Arrangements to Borrow, a renewable multilateral borrowing arrangement (in which Canada participates) that forms a second line of defence for the IMF. Additionally, the IMF maintains temporary bilateral borrowing arrangements with 40 members (including Canada), which serve as a third line of defence. In the event of a major global economic crisis, the Fund can draw on these multilateral and bilateral lines of credit after all other resources have been effectively depleted. Further information can be found on the [IMF's multilateral and bilateral borrowing website](#).

While the resources outlined above can be used to support the macroeconomic adjustment needs of any member country, the IMF also maintains a special trust fund to enable concessional lending to the poorest and most vulnerable members¹¹. The Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) is financed through loan and grant contributions from members such as Canada, as well as through IMF investment income.

IMF financial operations are conducted in Special Drawing Rights (SDR)¹², an international reserve asset created by the IMF to supplement the existing official reserves of member countries. Table 2 summarizes the IMF's financial resources, and Canada's commitments to and financial position at the Fund as of April 30, 2022. For more information on IMF finances, see the [IMF's 2022 Annual Report of the Executive Board](#).

Table 2: Summary of IMF financial resources and Canada's financial position at the IMF, as of April 30, 2022 (Billions)

Description	Total (SDR)	Canada's Contribution (SDR)	Canada's Contribution (CAD)	Drawn from Canada's Contribution (SDR)
Sources: IMF: Canada: Financial Position in the Fund ; 2022 IMF Financial Statements ; Currency Units per SDR ; Department of Finance Canada calculations.				
General Resources Account				
Quota	476	11.0	19.0	3.1
New arrangements to borrow	361	7.7	13.3	0.1
Bilateral borrowing agreements	138	3.5	6.0	0
Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust				

¹⁰ [IMF Quotas](#)

¹¹ [IMF Support for Low-Income Countries](#)

¹² The SDR serves as the unit of account of the IMF. Its value is based on a basket of currencies comprising the U.S. dollar, euro, pound sterling, Japanese yen, and Chinese renminbi. SDRs can be exchanged for the freely useable currencies of IMF members. On April 29, 2022, 1 SDR equaled 1.719630 Canadian dollars.



Table 2: Summary of IMF financial resources and Canada's financial position at the IMF, as of April 30, 2022 (Billions)

Description	Total (SDR)	Canada's Contribution (SDR)	Canada's Contribution (CAD)	Drawn from Canada's Contribution (SDR)
Active loan commitments		1.5 ¹³	2.7	0.8

IMF lending programs

The IMF makes its resources available to help members finance temporary balance of payments problems while they implement economic policy adjustments. To provide this assistance, the IMF utilizes two types of lending arrangements: non-concessional lending that is available to all members, and concessional lending available to qualifying low-income and vulnerable member countries. Non-concessional lending is financed out of the Fund's normal resources grouped under the General Resources Account (GRA), whereas concessional lending is financed out of the PRGT.

In March 2021, the Executive Board approved an extension through end-2021 of the temporary increases in annual and cumulative access limits that had applied since April 2020 to the Fund's emergency financing instruments, the GRA, and the PRGT. In December 2021, the Executive Board approved a further extension through June 2023 of the temporary increases to the cumulative access limits under the emergency financing instruments, while allowing all other access limits that had been temporarily increased to return to their pre-pandemic levels as scheduled. These increased limits helped ensure that member countries had sufficient access to IMF financing facilities in order to meet their needs. Further details on the IMF lending process and instruments are available on the [IMF lending website](#).

Lending arrangements

During its 2021-2022 fiscal year (May 1, 2021 to April 30, 2022) the IMF approved 12 new non-concessional lending arrangements, as well as two augmentations to existing arrangements, totalling SDR 77.9 billion (approximately \$134.0 billion). As of the end of the IMF fiscal year on April 30, 2022, there were 21 active non-concessional arrangements with the Fund, totalling SDR 117.9 billion (approximately \$202.7 billion).

The IMF also approved 14 new concessional arrangements and one augmentation of an existing arrangement under the PRGT, amounting overall to SDR 5.9 billion (approximately \$10.1 billion). As of the end of the IMF fiscal year on April 30, 2022, there were 20 active PRGT arrangements totalling SDR 6.9 billion (approximately \$11.9 billion).

Table 3 provides a summary of new IMF lending arrangements approved in 2021-2022. Chart 1 provides an overview of active IMF lending arrangements as of April 30, 2022. A complete list of the IMF's lending arrangements is available in its annual report and on the [IMF Lending Arrangements website](#).

¹³ Canada's loan commitment to the PRGT was increased to SDR 2 billion on May 26, 2022.



Table 3: Summary of new lending arrangements approved during 2021-2022

Description	Number of new arrangements	Size (SDR billions)	Size (\$ billions)
Source: IMF, Department of Finance Canada calculations. Notes: Arrangement counts and total program sizes may not add up due to rounding and the IMF's use of blended programs that include both concessional and non-concessional lending.			
Non-concessional lending	14	77.9	133.9
Regular program lending	7	33.5	57.6
Emergency lending	3	1.3	2.3
Precautionary lending	2	42.8	73.6
Augmentations to existing arrangements	2	0.2	0.4
Concessional lending (PRGT)	15	5.9	10.1
Regular program lending	10	5.4	9.3
Emergency lending	4	0.5	0.8
Augmentations to existing arrangements	1	0.1	0.1
Total lending	24	83.8	141.3

Table 4a: Active IMF lending arrangements, as of April 30, 2022 – by region

	Size (SDR billions)
Source: IMF, Department of Finance Canada calculations.	
Africa	9.5
Americas	108.7
Asia	5.9
Europe	0.7
Total	124.8



Table 4b: Active IMF lending arrangements, as of April 30, 2022 – by type and country	Size (SDR billions)
Source: IMF, Department of Finance Canada calculations.	
Non-concessional precautionary agreements	70.1
Chile	17.4
Colombia	7.2
Mexico	35.7
Panama	1.9
Peru	8.0
Non-concessional lending agreements	47.8
Kenya	1.2
Rest of Africa	2.0
Argentina	31.9
Costa Rica	1.2
Ecuador	4.6
Rest of Americas	0.8
Jordan	1.1
Pakistan	4.3
Rest of Asia	0.0
Europe	0.6
Concessional agreements	6.9

Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust

The Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) serves as the IMF’s lending trust for low-income countries. Canada has historically been a strong supporter of the PRGT, and in 2021-2022 announced SDR 500 million in new loan commitments and a \$107 million grant to the PRGT, helping Canada move towards its commitment to channel 20 per cent of its SDR allocation to vulnerable and low-income countries.

Resilience and Sustainability Trust

During the reporting period, Canada worked with other IMF members to develop the new Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST). The RST provides financing to vulnerable low- and middle-income economies to build resilience to external shocks and ensure sustainable growth, particularly in relation to macro-critical issues such as climate change and pandemic preparedness.



Capacity development

For over 50 years, the IMF's capacity development (CD) work has helped members strengthen the ability of domestic institutions to foster effective policies, leading to greater economic stability and growth. IMF CD activities are both internally and externally financed. They accounted for about one quarter of the IMF's budget in 2021-2022. Total spending on CD was US\$242 million. For more information, see [IMF Capacity Development](#).

Canada's contributions to capacity development

External partnerships allow the IMF to scale up its capacity building efforts for members in need. Canada has historically been among the largest external contributors to IMF CD, providing approximately US\$118.7 million (approximately \$152 million) since 2012 (see Table 5 for details). This support has helped low- and middle-income countries build capacity in areas such as central bank functions, public financial management, debt management, and financial sector development and oversight. Canadian-financed CD is generally delivered in three distinct ways:

- 1. Regional Technical Assistance Centres (RTACs):** The IMF has developed a regionally tailored approach to CD delivery. In addition to the training offered at the IMF Institute for Capacity Development in Washington, D.C., the IMF operates seven regional training institutes and nine RTACs in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Central America, China, the Middle East, and the Pacific. Canada, as the largest donor to the Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre (CARTAC), has contributed nearly US\$67 million (approximately \$86 million) over the last 20 years. CARTAC provides specialized capacity development that is valued by participating Caribbean countries and territories. This is in line with Canada's commitment to support small island developing states in the Caribbean. For more information, see [IMF Regional Capacity Development Centers](#).
- 2. Country-directed initiatives:** Member countries, other IFIs, and IMF project financing vehicles (e.g., RTACs, multi-donor trust funds, and country-specific trusts) can maintain "subaccounts" for targeted technical assistance initiatives and/or retaining a strategic reserve for rapid response to emerging priorities. Canada maintains a subaccount to support various CD activities in the Caribbean, Ukraine, the Middle East, and Africa.
- 3. Multi-donor trust funds:** The IMF manages several thematic funds. Examples include the Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Fund, along with others that focus on improving data availability, public debt management, and other public financial management issues. In support of the global response to the pandemic, the IMF also manages the COVID-19 Crisis Capacity Development Initiative (CCCDI) which helps countries as they steer their economies through the crisis and prepare for an inclusive recovery. In 2021, Canada contributed US\$3.5 million (approximately \$4.5 million) to the CCCDA to support the Strengthening Debt Management in East and Southern Africa Program. Canada is also supporting the AML/CFT Thematic Trust Fund and the IMF-Somalia Trust Fund for Capacity Development. For more information, see [Thematic Funds for Capacity Development](#).



**Table 5: Canadian technical assistance
(US\$ millions)**

Description	Total disbursed from 2011-2012 to 2020-2021	Amount disbursed/allocated in 2021-2022
Notes: IMF capacity development financing is denominated in US dollars. On April 30, 2022, 1 US dollar equaled 1.2844 Canadian dollars. Table only includes initiatives to which Canada has contributed.		
Source: IMF.		
Regional Technical Assistance Centres		
Africa Regional Technical Assistance Centres	10.4	0
Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre	27.1	0
Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic Regional Technical Assistance Centre	9.7	0
Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre	1.1	0
Country-directed initiatives		
Canada-Caribbean Enhanced Public Financial Management Project	15.8	0
Canadian Global Technical Assistance Subaccount	20.3	(3.5)
Ukraine Selected Capacity Development Activities	18.7	0
Other Selected Fund Activities	3.2	0
Multi-donor thematic trust funds		
AML/CFT Thematic Fund	3.4	0
COVID-19 Crisis Capacity Development Initiative	0	3.5
Somalia Trust Fund for Capacity Development	2.5	0.7
World Bank Subaccount for Selected Fund Activities	5.8	0
Total amount	118	0.7

Additional details on IMF operations (including IMF surveillance, lending, capacity building, and institutional governance) are available on the [IMF website](#).



Communiqués of the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the Board of Governors of the IMF (as required under the Bretton Woods Act)

Communiqué of the Forty-Fourth Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC)

October 14, 2021

Chaired by Ms. Magdalena Andersson, Minister for Finance of Sweden

The global economic recovery continues. But divergences between economies persist, reflecting stark differences in vaccine access and policy support. The emergence of virus variants has increased uncertainty, and risks to the recovery are tilted to the downside. The crisis is exacerbating poverty and inequalities, while climate change and other shared challenges are becoming more pressing and require our urgent attention.

Strong international cooperation and immediate action are needed to expedite universal vaccination to stem the spread of the pandemic, limit divergences, and support an inclusive recovery everywhere. In this regard, we thank the Multilateral Leaders Task Force for its efforts and encourage it to work to accelerate access to and on-the-ground delivery of COVID-19 tools. To help advance toward the global goals of vaccinating at least 40 percent of the population in all countries by the end of 2021 and 70 percent by mid-2022, we will take steps to help boost the supply of vaccines and essential medical products and inputs in developing countries and remove relevant supply and financing constraints.

Against a complex environment, we will carefully calibrate our domestic policies to the evolving pandemic and available policy space. We will continue to prioritize health spending and protecting the most vulnerable, while shifting focus, as appropriate, from crisis response to promoting growth and preserving long-term fiscal sustainability, including, where applicable, by bolstering medium-term fiscal frameworks. Central banks are monitoring price dynamics closely and can look through inflation pressures that are transitory. They will act appropriately if risks of inflation expectations de-anchoring become concrete. Clear communication of policy stances can help limit negative cross-country spillovers. We will continue to monitor and, as necessary, tackle financial vulnerabilities and risks to financial stability, including through targeted macroprudential policies. We are also taking comprehensive action to extend financial assistance to countries in need, while supporting countries' efforts to restore debt sustainability and strengthening debt transparency practices by both debtors and creditors, public and private.

We will work together to accelerate transformational reforms to help build a more resilient and sustainable global economy. We look forward to the outcomes of COP26 and commit strongly to further accelerate climate action in line with the Paris Agreement, taking into account country specific factors. In this context, we will utilize policy mixes based on all effective tools, ranging from fiscal, market, and regulatory actions, including efficient policy instruments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while protecting the most vulnerable. We will also collaborate to unlock the potential of the digital economy aiming at benefits reaching all countries, while managing associated risks. We will implement a more robust international tax architecture. We reaffirm our commitments on exchange rates, excessive global imbalances, and governance, and our statement on the rules-based trading system, as made in April 2021.

We welcome the Managing Director's Global Policy Agenda.



We welcome the IMF's continued support to members to achieve a sustained recovery from the pandemic and address other challenges through cutting-edge, tailored bilateral and multilateral surveillance, and targeted capacity development. We support the continued refinement of surveillance activities, including by better integrating risks and uncertainties, improving forecasting and monitoring frameworks, deepening the Fund's engagement on macro-financial issues, and working on data provision and standards. We look forward to the review of the IMF's Institutional View on capital flows, informed by the Integrated Policy Framework, among others. We also support strengthening the effectiveness of the IMF's engagement with vulnerable members, including fragile and conflict-affected states.

We welcome the historic SDR allocation. We support the IMF's efforts to seek options for voluntary channeling of SDRs from members with strong external positions, according to their domestic processes, to the benefit of low-income and vulnerable middle income countries. We commit to significantly scaling up the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) while preserving its long-term financial soundness. We welcome new pledges to the PRGT received so far and call for broader participation from members for further loan and subsidy contributions. We support establishing a Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST) at the IMF, to provide affordable long-term financing to support countries undertaking macro-critical reforms to reduce risks to prospective balance of payment stability, including those related to climate change and pandemics. The RST should preserve the reserve asset characteristics of the SDRs. We call upon the IMF to develop and implement the RST and collaborate closely with the World Bank in this process, and to provide technical support in exploring viable options for channeling SDRs through multilateral development banks. We call for additional IMF members to sign voluntary SDR trading arrangements to enhance market capacity.

We welcome the IMF's continued support to members experiencing balance of payments needs, increasingly through upper-credit tranche arrangements. We welcome the G20's commitment to step up efforts to implement the Common Framework for debt treatment, which is also agreed by the Paris Club, in a timely, orderly, and coordinated manner, jointly supported by the IMF and the World Bank, as well as the IMF's broad agenda on debt sustainability, transparency, and restructuring. We support the IMF in securing donor contributions to the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCRT) to provide debt service relief for COVID-19 and future shocks. We thank the IMF for its update on the surcharge policy and look forward to further related analysis at the IMF Executive Board in the context of the interim review of precautionary balances.

We ask the IMF to help member countries achieve a durable and inclusive structural transformation. We highlight the IMF's important role in responding to members' diverse needs for guidance on the macroeconomic and financial implications of climate change issues and on effective policy responses. We support the IMF stepping up its work—in line with its mandate—to identify and manage macro-financial risks and the macro-critical implications of climate change, digitalization including digital money, fragility, and inequality, while ensuring continued effective collaboration with partners. We ask the Executive Board to consider the appropriate budget resources to ensure that the IMF has the staff and skills required to carry out its mandate. We support ongoing modernization projects and call for further progress on diversity.

We reaffirm our commitment to a strong, quota-based, and adequately resourced IMF at the center of the global financial safety net. We remain committed to revisiting the adequacy of quotas and will continue the process of IMF governance reform under the 16th General Review of Quotas, including a new quota formula as a guide, by December 15, 2023. We welcome the first progress report to the Board of Governors and look forward to further progress by the time of our next meeting.



We welcome the Statement by the IMF Executive Board on Its Review on the Investigation of the World Bank's Doing Business 2018 Report.

Our next meeting is expected to be held on April 21, 2022.



Chair's Statement of the Forty-Fifth Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC)

April 21, 2022

Chaired by Ms. Nadia Calviño, First Vice President of Spain and Minister for Economy and Digitalization

The IMFC recalls that on March 2, the United Nations General Assembly by a majority of 141 countries adopted the resolution ES-11/1 “Aggression against Ukraine”¹ that “deplores in the strongest terms the aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine in violation of Article 2 (4) of the Charter” and “demands that the Russian Federation immediately cease its use of force against Ukraine”. Thirty-five countries abstained from the vote; five countries voted against the resolution; some countries expressed no position.

The IMFC recognizes that Russia’s war against Ukraine has massive humanitarian consequences and detrimental repercussions for the global economy through direct and indirect channels. The IMFC calls for a speedy resolution through diplomatic channels, including “political dialogue, negotiations, mediation and other peaceful means”,² and for greater international cooperation and strengthened multilateralism to prevent fragmentation and safeguard global economic integration.

The IMFC expresses its deep appreciation to Prime Minister Magdalena Andersson for her leadership as IMFC Chair and welcomes Vice President Nadia Calviño as the new Chair.

The recovery of the global economy continues but has slowed down owing to new Covid-19 variants and is now facing a major setback from the war against Ukraine and its ramifications, which will amplify existing challenges. The resulting surge in energy and food prices has added to inflationary pressures, while supply disruptions have further intensified, and financial markets and capital flows are exhibiting increased volatility. Against the background of unprecedented uncertainties, rising interest rates, and record high global debt, the spillovers through commodity markets, trade, and financial channels could exacerbate existing vulnerabilities. Potential risks of debt distress, together with refugee flows, increased food insecurity, and inequality could add to social pressures. At the same time, climate change, together with other shared challenges—such as energy security, affordability, and sustainability—are becoming more pressing and require urgent attention.

In this context, strong domestic policies and international cooperation are needed more than ever to preserve the global economic recovery and safeguard macroeconomic stability, while battling the pandemic and, where necessary, mitigating the impact of energy and food price increases on the most vulnerable groups. We welcome the Managing Director’s call for urgent action on food security, in collaboration with multilateral and bilateral donors, to avert a food crisis by supporting the most vulnerable countries. We will continue to prioritize health spending and we will provide well-targeted support for vulnerable groups, including refugees and those affected by energy and food price spikes, while preserving long-term fiscal sustainability, including, where applicable, by bolstering medium-term fiscal frameworks. Central banks are closely monitoring the impact of price pressures on inflation expectations and will continue to appropriately calibrate the pace of monetary policy tightening in a data-dependent and clearly communicated manner, ensuring that inflation expectations remain well anchored, while being mindful to safeguard the recovery and limit negative cross-country spillovers. We will also continue to monitor and, if necessary, tackle financial vulnerabilities and risks to financial stability, including through targeted macroprudential measures and, if needed, other complementary policies. We will intensify our joint efforts to boost equitable access to a comprehensive COVID-19 toolkit, including vaccines, tests, treatments, and



enhanced in-country delivery in developing countries, and remove relevant supply and financing constraints to overcome the pandemic, including by boosting local production of vaccines. We will take action to provide financial assistance to countries in need, particularly those affected by the current circumstances, while supporting their efforts to address heightened debt challenges, and strengthening debt transparency practices by both debtors and creditors, public and private.

Against the backdrop of current uncertainties, we will intensify our efforts to achieve the goal of a more resilient, sustainable, and inclusive global economy, while remaining fully committed to fostering multilateral cooperation. We will strengthen pandemic prevention, preparedness and response to future infectious diseases. We also reiterate our strong commitment to further accelerate climate action in line with the Paris Agreement, taking into account country specific factors, and look forward to strong ambition for COP27, including enhanced action on adaptation and resilience. We recognize that timely, smooth, and just transitions to net zero will be critical for efforts towards increasing energy security and global resilience to current instability and future shocks. We will utilize policy mixes based on all effective tools, ranging from fiscal, market, and regulatory actions, including efficient policy instruments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while protecting the most vulnerable groups. We will ensure that the digital transformation process plays a key role in making our economies more resilient and inclusive, being mindful of data protection, data sharing, and interoperability and portability. We will ensure that the design of legal and regulatory frameworks for crypto assets can better protect against financial stability and integrity risks, while fostering innovation. We reaffirm our commitments on exchange rates, excessive global imbalances, and governance, and our statement on the rules-based trading system, as made in April 2021.

We welcome the Managing Director's Global Policy Agenda. In the context of current stress in the macroeconomic circumstances and outlook, we look forward to the IMF's swift and vital real-time and granular support to members through its tailored cutting-edge policy advice, timely financial support, and targeted capacity development in close and effective collaboration with international partners.

We support the IMF's increased surveillance focus on risk analysis and contingent policy advice; and its efforts to continue strengthening multilateral surveillance and analytical work on pressing policy issues, including on inflation and its drivers, policy mixes and international spillovers, financial, external, and corporate sector vulnerabilities, fiscal adjustment, scarring from the pandemic, and inequality. We welcome the IMF's recently completed Review of the Institutional View on capital flows and look forward to continued collaboration with other international organizations on capital flow issues and continued work on the Integrated Policy Framework. We look forward to the IMF's guidelines on strengthening the assessment of debt vulnerabilities and risks with the new debt sustainability framework for market-access countries and the work on the Multi-Pronged Approach. We look forward to the upcoming review of the IMF's Framework for Enhanced Fund Engagement on Governance.

The IMF has an important role in providing continued financial support with adequate safeguards through its facilities to members experiencing balance of payments needs, including countries that are particularly affected by the current circumstances, such as those that are at high risk from energy price increases and food insecurity. We welcome the progress on voluntary channeling of SDRs and call for further contributions. In particular, we welcome the recent decision to establish the Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST). The Trust aims to help low-income and eligible small states and middle-income countries address longer-term structural challenges that pose macroeconomic risks, including climate change and pandemics. We reaffirm our support for broad-based voluntary contributions in SDR or freely usable currencies, particularly from members with strong external positions according to their domestic processes, to enable the RST's full operationalization later this year, while furthering IMF collaboration with the World Bank and other relevant multilateral institutions.



We welcome our members' commitment to treat the RST as a preferred creditor, consistent with all IMF lending. We also urge members, including through broader voluntary participation, to cover the remaining resources to meet the total amount being sought for loans and subsidies for the PRGT, helping ensure its self-sustainability, as well as to replenish the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust to provide debt service relief in the event of further shocks. We welcome the establishment of the IMF's Multi-Donor Administered Account to facilitate bilateral financial assistance to Ukraine and will continue to work closely, in coordination with international partners, to support Ukraine in meeting its external financing needs, both immediate and for the post-war reconstruction. We welcome the G20's commitment to step up efforts to implement the Common Framework for debt treatments, which is also agreed by the Paris Club, in a timely, orderly, and coordinated manner, giving more certainty to debtor countries, jointly supported by the IMF and the World Bank. We encourage efforts to make progress in the cases of those countries that have requested a debt treatment under the Common Framework. More generally, we also support the IMF's broad agenda on debt sustainability, transparency, and restructuring. We also highlight the IMF's work to help address high and rising debt vulnerabilities.

We welcome the IMF stepping up its work as described—in line with its mandate and in continued effective collaboration with partners—in the new strategies on climate, on digital money and its implications for policies and the international monetary system, and on fragile and conflict-affected states, as well as the deepening of its macro-financial bilateral surveillance, mainstreaming of gender issues, and its enhanced engagement on policy issues affecting inequality. We reiterate the IMF's important role in responding to members' diverse needs for guidance on the macroeconomic and financial implications of climate change issues and on effective policy responses, including as a forum for dialogue.

We support the IMF's efforts to further integrate its capacity development with its surveillance and lending activities, while remaining agile to support members in implementing crisis-related responses, addressing vulnerabilities, and strengthening institutional capacity. We welcome the Fund's country-tailored approach to capacity development and support it in securing appropriate financing.

We reaffirm our commitment to a strong, quota-based, and adequately resourced IMF at the center of the global financial safety net. We remain committed to revisiting the adequacy of quotas and will continue the process of IMF governance reform under the 16th General Review of Quotas, including a new quota formula as a guide, by December 15, 2023. We welcome the second progress report to the Board of Governors and will build on recent constructive discussions to make further progress by the time of our next meeting.

We support ongoing modernization projects in the IMF and call for further progress on diversity. We support increasing gender diversity in the Executive Board. We agree on the importance of strong institutional safeguards and look forward to the outcome and the next steps of the review by the Executive Board and management on Institutional Safeguards.

Our next meeting is expected to be held on October 13, 2022.



Section C: Canada's engagement in European Bank for Reconstruction and Development operations

Reporting requirements

Created in 1991, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) fosters the transition toward democratic, market-oriented economies and promotes private and entrepreneurial initiatives in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean region. The EBRD recognizes that successful market economies should be inclusive as well as competitive, environmentally friendly, integrated, resilient and well governed. In 2021, the EBRD made €10.4 billion in investments – their second-highest level of investment to date – supporting 413 projects across 38 economies. Canada has been a member of the EBRD since its creation and is the bank's 8th largest shareholder.

The EBRD was the first international financial institution to approve a comprehensive package to respond to the war in Ukraine and support the resilience of Ukraine and other affected countries. The "Resilience Package," announced in March 2022, committed €2 billion in financing over calendar years 2022 and 2023 (of which 50 per cent will be enabled through donor guarantees and grants) to help the citizens, companies, and countries affected by the war in Ukraine. In particular, the support will focus on energy security, municipal services and livelihoods for displaced persons, trade finance, and the provision of liquidity for small and medium-sized enterprises.

The *European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Act (EBRD Act)* came into force in 1991 and provides the legal framework for Canada's membership in the EBRD. As a founding member and the eighth-largest shareholder in the Bank, Canada actively contributes to the development of EBRD policies while providing oversight of the Bank's financial activities. This is primarily achieved through Canada's seats on the Board of Governors and Board of Directors.

As laid out in section 7 of the *EBRD Act*, the Minister of Finance is required to provide to Parliament an annual report of operations containing a general summary of all actions taken under the Act, including their sustainable development and human rights aspects. This section meets these reporting requirements.

For more information, refer to the text of the *EBRD Act* on Justice Canada's website: [European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Agreement Act](#).

Governance and representation

Canada's capital subscriptions and shareholding

As of December 31, 2021, the EBRD had 71 shareholders: 69 countries, as well as the European Union and the European Investment Bank. The EBRD is active in 38 economies in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.

The EBRD's share capital is provided by member countries that hold proportional voting rights. Decision-making power is primarily exercised by member countries through their representatives on the Board of Governors and the Board of Directors.



Canada is the eighth-largest shareholder of the EBRD, with its shares representing 3.4% or €1.02 billion of the institution's capital. Of Canada's total share, €213 million is paid-in capital and the remaining is callable capital¹⁴.

Table 1: Canada's capital subscriptions to the EBRD, 2021, as of 31 December 2021 (€ millions)

Description	Total
Note: Figures are from the 2021 financial report for the EBRD.	
Capital subscriptions and contributions	1,020.49
Amount paid in	212.85
Amount not paid in but contingent on future capital requirements	807.64
Subscription or contributions share (%)	3.43
Voting power (%)	3.43

Information on the EBRD's 2021 fiscal year (January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021) is provided in its [Annual Review](#) and [Financial Report](#). Further information on the EBRD's performance can be found in the [Sustainability Report](#) and [Transition Report](#). The Bank releases considerable information on its various activities. Bank publications include information guides (such as the *Guide to EBRD Financing*), evaluation reports, special reports, country strategies, and assorted fact sheets. Information can be obtained on the [Bank's website](#).

Requests for EBRD information can be addressed to:

Attention: Access to Information Function
 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 One Exchange Square
 London, EC2A 2JN
 United Kingdom

Or submitted online to accessinfo@ebrd.com, or through the Bank's [Information Request Form](#).

Canada at the Board of Governors

The highest authority in the EBRD is the Board of Governors. The Board meets annually and approves the EBRD's Annual Review, net income allocation and financial statements, the independent auditor's report, the election of the chair and vice-chair for the next Annual Meeting, as well as other items requiring governors' approval. Governors provide a written statement at the EBRD annual meetings. [Canada's statement](#) outlines its priorities at the Bank.

¹⁴ Callable share capital is composed of resources that are not paid to the banks but act as a guarantee to allow banks to borrow on international capital markets to finance their lending program. Callable share capital, which has never been drawn on by the banks, would only be utilized in extreme circumstances to repay loans, should a bank's reserves not be sufficient. It represents a contingent liability of the Government of Canada, and is listed in the Public Accounts.



A Governor and an Alternate Governor represent each of the 71 shareholders. Canada's Governor during the reporting period was Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland. David Morrison, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, is Canada's Alternate Governor.

To learn more about the governance of the Board of Governors, please visit the [EBRD's Board of Governors webpage](#).

Canada at the Executive Board

The Board of Directors is responsible for the general operations of the Bank. It comprises 23 members, with each representing either one member or a constituency of member countries. The Board helps to set the strategic and financial course for the Bank, in consultation with the Bank's management. As of November 2020, Canada is represented on the EBRD Board of Directors by Sarah Fountain Smith. The Director for Canada also represents Morocco, Jordan and Tunisia at the EBRD Board of Directors.

To learn more about the governance of the Executive Board, please visit the [EBRD's website](#). The office of the Director for Canada, Morocco, Jordan, and Tunisia, can be reached by email at canadaoffice@ebrd.com.

Canada at board committees

The Board of Directors has established four committees to oversee Bank activities: the Board Steering Group, the Audit Committee, the Budget and Administrative Affairs Committee, and the Financial and Operations Policies Committee. This division of labour is consistent with good corporate governance practices and provides an appropriate system of checks, balances and incentives. In addition, the structure ensures a more effective discussion by the Board, once initiatives are ready for approval.

The Board Steering Group is responsible for the coordination of the committees' work programs to avoid overlap and ensure timely completion. In addition to some administrative duties, the Group's chair is the main liaison between the Board of Directors and management. In 2021, the Group was chaired by the Director for the Netherlands, China, Mongolia, North Macedonia, and Armenia.

The Audit Committee's primary objective is to ensure that the financial information reported by the Bank is complete, accurate, relevant and timely. The Committee oversees the integrity of the Bank's financial statements, and the compliance of its accounting and reporting policies with the requirements set out in the International Financial Reporting System. It also reviews the EBRD's system of internal controls and its implementation, as well as the functions of the internal audit, evaluation, compliance and risk management teams. In 2021, the Committee was chaired by the Director for Belgium, Luxembourg, and Slovenia.

The Budget and Administrative Affairs Committee is responsible for ensuring that the Bank's budgetary, staff and administrative resources are aligned with its strategic priorities. To this end, the Committee reviews the medium-term resource framework, annual budgets and the business plan. It also oversees the Bank's human resources policies, the Shareholder Special Fund, and the uses of Donor funding. In 2021, the Committee was chaired by the Director for Poland, Bulgaria, and Albania.

The Financial and Operations Policies Committee oversees the Bank's financial and operational policies, including the annual borrowing plan and the liquidity policy prepared by the Treasury Department. The committee plays a key role in taking forward implementation of the Bank's Strategic and Capital Framework; policy coherence and coordination; discussions on projects under the early warning system; and substantive preparations for the EBRD's



Annual Meeting. Since 2007, the Committee has also been charged with overseeing the net income allocation process. As well, it is responsible for the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy and EBRD country and sector strategies. In 2021, the Committee was chaired by the Director for Canada, Morocco, Jordan, and Tunisia.

Benefits of EBRD membership

Canada's membership in the EBRD, and its active participation in the discussion of policy and operational issues, is an important means to help shape economic and social development in the EBRD's countries of operation. Canada strongly supports the overriding objective of developing a strong private sector in its countries of operation by mobilizing financing for projects with a high transition impact and by providing advice and technical assistance to businesses and governments. The Bank provides Canada with a vehicle to contribute to development in transition countries that are not currently part of Canada's bilateral development assistance programs. This year, Canada has worked closely with the EBRD to respond to Russia's war in Ukraine, and provide critical financial and policy support as Ukraine navigates this crisis. As Ukraine's largest institutional investor, EBRD will also have an important role to play in supporting Ukraine's reconstruction, once conditions in the country allow.

Finally, Canada's engagement helps to raise awareness among Canadian companies of opportunities presented by the EBRD. Canadian companies can seek financing for projects undertaken in the Bank's countries of operations. The Bank often relies on the procurement of goods and services from the private sector to implement transition projects. The Executive Director's office works diligently with Bank management to increase awareness amongst Canadian companies of the opportunities presented at EBRD, with a view to increasing the participation of Canadian companies. Canadian financial institutions also play an active role in managing EBRD global bond issuances. Furthermore, Canadians are well represented on EBRD staff. At the end of 2021, there were 30 Canadians on the staff of the EBRD, representing 0.73% of total positions.

