

In ICAO, IMCO, ITU, UPU and WMO, assessments are determined by somewhat different procedures and are based partly on the degree of interest in and use for the services the particular Specialized Agency provides to a member state. Organizations such as the World Bank, IFC, IDA, and IMF do not levy regular assessments.

The primary function of the World Bank and the IDA is to extend loans and credits to member countries, chiefly the developing ones, for projects which the Bank's studies have indicated will make an important contribution to the borrower's economic development. The two organizations differ essentially in the source of their funds and the terms of their loans. The World Bank obtains most of its funds by borrowing on world capital markets by issuing bonds and it must, accordingly, lend on competitive terms. Canada's subscription to the World Bank's capital amounts to \$856 million, or 3.43 per cent of the total. Like other members, Canada has paid only one-tenth of its subscription, so that its actual contribution to the Bank's lendable capital is \$85.6 million. The remaining nine-tenths of all subscriptions constitute a guarantee of the Bank's obligations.

The IDA, which is an affiliate of the World Bank, relies on interest-free advances from governments for the bulk of its resources and can thus make loans on much "softer" terms. Since IDA's inception in 1960, Canada has contributed or pledged \$167 million, including the recent contribution to the second replenishment of about \$34.6 million.

The IFC, also an affiliate of the World Bank, seeks to promote the growth of productive private enterprise in developing member countries. The total of gross commitments since the inception of operations equals \$377.3 million (U.S.) in 40 countries. Canada's subscription to the IFC amounts to \$3.6 million (U.S.) out of IFC's paid-in capital of \$106.6 million (U.S.).

The operations of the IMF are of a different character. It provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary problems. Among its purposes are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade. Fund holdings of member currencies as of December 1970 amounted to nearly \$24.5 billion, and gold holdings to almost \$5 billion. Currency holdings included Canadian currency equivalent to \$633.7 million, representing 58 per cent of the current Canadian quota of \$1,100 million. As a result of the increase in the Canadian quota to \$1,100 million, Canada will remain with the sixth-largest quota in this organization.

In addition to contributing to the regular programs of the United Nations Specialized Agencies, member states have frequently been requested to make extra-budgetary contributions to special programs of assistance designed to overcome particularly acute problems and serious deficiencies existing in various areas of the world. Examples of such special programs include the FAO "Freedom-from-Hunger" campaign, the WHO Malaria Eradication Program (which is now part of the WHO regular budget) and the World Food Program (WFP),