

the Specialized Agencies, its association with the UN dating only from 1974. WIPO itself has existed since 1967, when a convention was signed at Stockholm. It promotes the protection of intellectual property among states and in collaboration with other organizations, and ensures administrative co-operation among the unions previously established to protect intellectual property. The principal unions are the Paris Union (International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property), which dates from 1883, and the Berne Union (International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works), concluded in 1886. Expenses are apportioned among the states belonging to the various unions. WIPO's expenses in 1976 were \$7,820,000 (U.S.); Canada contributed 3.5 per cent, or \$145,000 (Cdn).

Although usually treated as a *de facto* Specialized Agency, the *International Atomic Energy Agency* is in reality an independent intergovernmental organization "under the aegis of the United Nations". The IAEA is empowered to enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to world peace, health and prosperity and, upon request, to apply safeguards to nuclear equipment and material to ensure that they are not diverted to non-peaceful uses. The IAEA has been given by the United Nations responsibility for applying the safeguards called for under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In 1976, its budget was \$36,502,000 (U.S.), of which Canada contributed \$1,115,000 (Cdn). The IAEA is expected to spend \$40,581,000 (U.S.) in 1977.

The *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade* was the outcome of certain tariff negotiations and meetings of a preparatory committee that preceded an international conference on trade and employment proposed by an Economic and Social Council resolution in 1946. The conference, held in Havana, was to adopt an international trade charter and constitute the International Trade Organization (ITO). Governments have been unwilling to ratify the Havana Charter, and therefore the ITO has not been established. As a result, GATT has been administered by a secretariat on behalf of the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization (ICITO). There are four main reciprocal rights and obligations to the agreement: (1) trade should be non-discriminatory; (2) domestic industries should be protected solely by tariffs; (3) damage to trading interests should be avoided by consultation; (4) within the frame-