

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) were in existence before the League of Nations and were subsequently associated with that world body. The International Labour Organization (ILO), on the other hand, was established in conjunction with the League. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Health Organization (WHO) were set up after the Second World War, either in conjunction with the United Nations or as a result of discussions under its auspices. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), while technically not a Specialized Agency, is, for most practical purposes, on the same footing as an Agency; for example, it is a member of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in which the Secretary-General of the UN and the Executive Board of the Agencies meet to develop their several programmes in harmony and co-operation. However, the IAEA differs from the other Agencies in that it makes its annual report to the General Assembly direct rather than through ECOSOC and does not have a formal agreement with the Council.

Canada is a member of each of the 13 Specialized Agencies and the IAEA and, at one time or another since 1945, has been represented on the executive body of each.

Contributions to the regular budgets of the Specialized Agencies are in addition to payments made to the United Nations budget. During the period 1945-63, Canadian assessments in the Agencies totalled approximately \$45 million, of which about \$18.8 million was the Canadian contribution to the IRO during 1946-51. To a considerable extent the activities supported by the regular budgets of the Agencies are of special significance to the economic and social development in less-favoured areas of the world. Some of the Agencies provide out of their regular budgets for many technical experts, advisers and training facilities in addition to those financed by the Expanded Programme.

Several Agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO) fix their scale of assessments in accordance with principles broadly similar to those applied in setting the United Nations scale. In the ICAO, the IMCO, the ITU, the UPU and the 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 Agency provides to a member state. Agencies such as the IBRD, the IFC, the IDA and the IMF do not levy regular assessments; their member states provide funds in the form of capital advances, which are in turn lent to the commercially less-developed countries to help them finance approved developmental projects. In the four important financial agencies to which Canada is a major contributor, operating costs are covered by the interest on the loans made to economically less-developed countries.

The main purposes of the IBRD are to facilitate the investment of capital for productive purposes, to promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or of participation in loans by private investors and to make loans for which private capital is not available on reasonable terms. The IDA, an affiliate of the Bank, has as its primary objectives the promotion of economic development by providing financing on terms that are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than do conventional loans, to which the IBRD is limited. The IFC is also an affiliate of the Bank and seeks to promote the growth of productive enterprise. It invests its own funds in association with private capital where this is not available in sufficient quantity and on reasonable terms; it acts as a clearing-house by bringing together investment opportunities and private capital, whether foreign or domestic; finally, it helps to enlist managerial skill and experience where these are not readily available for a project. The operations of the IMF are of a different character. It provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary, payments and exchange 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.