

by voluntary contributions. UNCTAD is financed almost entirely through the Regular Budget of the United Nations. Canada has been one of the major supporters of these multilateral voluntarily-financed activities.

The United Nations includes seven major independently-administered programs, six of which deal with social and economic problems or provide relief to the destitute. The seventh provides training and research in multilateral organizational affairs. Each operates like a separate organization with its own budget and secretariat. The five programs to which Canada makes voluntary contributions are:

- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The two organizations to which Canada has not made voluntary contributions are the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UNCTAD. As mentioned already, Canada does, however, help defray the costs of the secretariats of UNIDO and UNCTAD through assessment under the Regular Budget of the United Nations, and contributes to UNIDO's development assistance programs indirectly through UNDP (*see below*).

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is the world's largest multilateral source of technical and pre-investment assistance for economic and social development in low-income countries. It was formed by the General Assembly in 1965 by merging the United Nations Special Fund (1959) and the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA), (1949). The UNDP is financed by voluntary contributions and the countries that receive the assistance contribute local "counterpart" costs of the development projects.

The EPTA provided expert services, technical equipment and training, which have been continued under the UNDP's technical assistance program. However, technical assistance is effective only as part of a broader plan based on a full knowledge of human and material resources, and unfortunately many countries lack this knowledge. Accordingly the Special Fund was established to carry out the pre-investment function of conducting large-scale surveys to define the resources that would attract the necessary capital to industries likely to contribute to economic development. These pre-investment surveys have also continued under the UNDP.

Approved UNDP projects are carried out by "executing agencies", which include Specialized Agencies, UNIDO and the United Nations itself. The UNDP does not execute any of its projects, but it co-ordinates them and provides funds.

From 1959 to the close of the First United Nations Development Decade in 1970, the UNDP and its two predecessor organizations provided \$1,200 million (U.S.) in development aid. Thousands of projects, most of modest size, were implemented under the technical assistance component of the