

### Intergovernmental Agencies

Much of the United Nations work aimed at improving the economic and social conditions of the people of the world is carried out by specialized intergovernmental agencies that are separate, autonomous organizations related to the United Nations by special arrangements. They have their own membership, their own legislative and executive bodies, their own secretariats and their own budgets, but they work with the United Nations and with each other mainly through the co-ordinating machinery of the Economic and Social Council.

These agencies are:

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank or IBRD)
- International Development Agency (IDA)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Canada is a member of each of the above-mentioned organizations and during the past 26 years has been continuously 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 regular budget. During the period 1945-71, Canadian assessments in the Specialized Agencies (as well as the IAEA) totalled approximately \$70.6 million. Some of the Specialized Agencies provide technical experts, advisers and training facilities in addition to those financed by UNDP. Canada is of the view that the financing of technical assistance should be done mainly on a voluntary basis and channeled through the UNDP. Since 1960, Canada has contributed, on an average, about \$60,000 a year to the voluntary technical assistance fund of the IAEA. This fund, which is also supported by the UNDP and voluntary contributions of member states, enables the IAEA to offer assistance to member countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Several Specialized Agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO) fix their scale of assessments for the apportionment of their expenses in accordance with principles broadly similar to those applied in setting the United Nations scale.