

safety and efficiency, and to encourage the removal of discriminatory actions and of unnecessary restrictions by governments. For 1971, IMCO had a budget of \$1,448,000 (U.S.), and Canada was assessed \$20,000.

The International Telecommunication Union, the oldest international organization, is responsible for regulating, co-ordinating and planning international telecommunications in the fields of telephone, telegraphy and broadcasting. As part of its efforts to help make telecommunication services available to all countries, the ITU co-operates with individual countries in developing telecommunications. For 1971, the ITU budget was \$9,190,000 (U.S.), and Canada was assessed \$245,000.

The World Meteorological Organization was established in 1950 as the successor to the International Meteorological Organization, formed in 1878. WMO's primary function is to facilitate the international exchange of weather reports, to aid aviation and shipping, and to help countries establish meteorological services. In 1971 the budget was \$4,540,000 (U.S.), of which Canada was assessed \$86,000.

The Universal Postal Union is another agency dating from the last century. Its purpose is to promote the organization and improvement of the postal services and to provide technical assistance as requested. This purpose is furthered by establishing principles and standardized practices for international exchanges and by the agreement of all members to use the best means to transmit the mail of all other members. The 1971 budget of the UPU was \$2,326,000 (U.S.), of which Canada was assessed \$62,000.

Although usually treated as a Specialized Agency, the International Atomic Energy Agency is an independent intergovernmental organization that reports directly to the General Assembly. The IAEA is empowered to enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to world peace, health and prosperity and to apply safeguards, when requested, to nuclear equipment and material to ensure that they are not diverted to non-peaceful uses. The IAEA has been given the responsibility by the United Nations for applying the safeguards called for under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In 1971, its budget was \$13,930,000 (U.S.), of which Canada was assessed \$351,000.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was the result 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 proved to be 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 consultations; and (4) within the framework of GATT, tariffs should be reduced by negotiations. At present, about 85 countries have