

close to bare subsistence levels. It was evident that extensive co-ordinated efforts would have to be made to mobilize and bring the technical skills of the advanced countries to bear on the areas of great need. Consequently, the General Assembly established in 1949 the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA). This programme involves the training in advanced countries of students from the under-developed countries and the sending of experts and advisers to backward areas, exchange of technical information, organized examination of economic-development programmes and equipment supplies for the use of experts and trainees. About three-quarters of United Nations technical assistance expenditures go normally for the provision of experts to under-developed countries.

The EPTA supplements the regular programmes of technical assistance for the United Nations and certain Specialized Agencies and constitutes the greater part of the total United Nations technical assistance effort. The programme is financed by voluntary extra-budgetary contributions from member countries and is carried out by the Specialized Agencies and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (TAO), under the co-ordination of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC).

Contributions pledged to the Expanded Programme for 1964 are approximately \$52 million. Canada pledged \$2.15 million (U.S.) in 1962 and 1963. From 1950 to 1962, Canada has contributed over \$21 million to the EPTA.

#### United Nations Special Fund

A decision of the twelfth session of the General Assembly in 1957 resulted in the establishment of the United Nations Special Fund on January 1, 1959. The Canadian Delegation played an important role in the negotiations leading to the Fund's establishment and Canada was elected to a three-year term on the Governing Council of the Fund. The Special Fund's purpose is to provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of under-developed countries, primarily in the area of relatively large projects beyond the range of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Such undertakings include pilot projects and demonstration centres, surveys, research work, and the provision of equipment, training and experts - in what is called the field of pre-investment technical assistance. The United Nations and related organizations are now capable of providing funds and technical personnel for pre-investment programmes through the Special Fund, technical experts and advisers through the EPTA and Specialized Agencies such as the WHO, the ILO and the IAEA, and financial assistance through the IMF, the IBRD, the IDA and the IFC. Multilateral aid is, therefore, available to supplement the national efforts the economically under-developed countries are themselves putting forth to solve their economic, educational, social and health problems.

The Special Fund Programme is financed by voluntary contributions from members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, with recipient governments responsible for the local costs of projects undertaken by the Fund. The Fund set a target for contributions of \$50 million in 1959 and \$75 million "in the immediate future". At the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, member states were urged to increase their contributions to the Special Fund and the EPTA so that a total of \$150 million might be available for the two programmes. Contributions pledged to the Special Fund total \$80.8 million for 1964. Canada contributed \$2.35 million (U.S.) in 1963 and has pledged \$4.6 million (U.S.) for 1964. Canada has given approximately \$11.1 million during the period 1959-63.

#### Specialized Agencies

The 13 Specialized Agencies of the United Nations are independent organizations with responsibilities in specific fields of international activity. Each is linked to the United Nations by a formal agreement which, inter alia, recognizes the co-ordinating role of the Economic and Social Council under Article 63 of the Charter.