

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.

In addition to contributing to the regular programmes of the Agencies, member states have frequently been requested to make extra-budgetary contributions to special programmes of assistance designed to overcome particularly acute problems and serious deficiencies existing in various areas of the world. Examples of such special programmes include the FAO "Freedom-from-Hunger" campaign, the WHO Malaria Eradication Programme (which is now part of the WHO regular budget) and the World Food Programme (WFP) organized in 1963 as a joint UN/FAO programme. Canada has made substantial contributions to each of these programmes. Since the inception of the WFP, of which Canada was a co-author, Canada has been among the leading contributors to its multilateral food-aid operations. Canada's pledged contribution of \$30 million for the three-year period 1966 to 1968 is second only to that of the U.S.A. The activities of the WFP include the provision of food as a means of supporting specific economic and social development projects in developing countries and the supply of emergency food aid in cases of national disaster.

The Canadian Government's contributions and assessments to the United Nations and its related bodies do not, of course, include the generous donations made by individual citizens and private groups in Canada. Canadian citizens have played an active and humanitarian role by assisting, through donations, children, refugees, victims of national disasters and less fortunate people in other lands. Furthermore, the above data do not include the Canadian Government's gifts of emergency relief (food, clothing, medical supplies) nor the almost \$1 billion which the Government has given in bilateral foreign aid to the developing areas of the world.

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