

than the previous year. Thus the Canadian contribution to the UNDP for 1969 represents over six per cent of the total funds pledged and is, on a percentage basis, the total only to the World Food Programme (WFP) the largest voluntary contribution made by Canada to a multilateral development fund.

Intergovernmental Agencies

When the Charter of the United Nations was signed in 1945, the members of the organization undertook to work for "conditions of stability and wellbeing which are necessary to peaceful and friendly relations among nations". The intergovernmental agencies have become the chief instruments through which member states have pooled their efforts and resources in seeking to attain the aims of higher standards of living and economic and social advance for all as envisaged by the Charter.

Of these organizations, 13 are known as Specialized Agencies -- separate, autonomous organizations related to the United Nations by special agreements. They have their own memberships, their own legislative and executive bodies, their own secretariats and their own budgets, but they generally co-ordinate their work with the United Nations and with each other through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council and report annually to the Council. The fourteenth organization is the International Atomic Energy Agency. While also separate and autonomous, it was established "under the aegis of the United Nations" and reports annually to the General Assembly. When appropriate it also reports to the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) were in existence before the League of Nations and were subsequently associated with it. The International Labour Organization (ILO), on the other hand, was established in conjunction with the League. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and the International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) were set up after the Second World War, as were the four financial agencies known as the Bretton Woods Institutions -- the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA).

Canada is a member of each of the Bretton Woods Institutions, the 13 Specialized Agencies and of the IAEA and, since 1945, has been or, still is, 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 budget. During the