

The Non-Financial Agencies

The International Labour Organization, established by the Treaty of Versailles, is one of the largest (these terms relate to the budgets of the various agencies) of the Specialized Agencies. The ILO strives to promote social justice by improving labour conditions and living standards. To achieve these ends, the ILO, in co-operation with management, labour and government, endeavours to establish minimum standards in such fields as social security, wages, hours of work, safety, and work, safety and workmen's compensation. In 1971, the ILO had a budget of \$36,676,000 (U.S.), of which Canada's assessment was \$1,072,000.

The Food and Agriculture Organization is also one of the largest Specialized Agencies. Its purpose is to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living by improving the efficiency of production and distribution of all food supplies from farms, forests and fisheries. The Organization carries out programs of technical assistance in nutrition and food management, soil erosion, reforestation, irrigation engineering, pest control, and the use of fertilizers. FAO's 1971 budget was \$43,584,000 (U.S.), to which Canada contributed \$1,226,000.

The World Health Organization, the largest of the Specialized Agencies, works to improve the health of the people of the world. To achieve this purpose, WHO carries out programs of training and aid to equip countries to improve their health services. WHO also provides day-to-day information on major communicable diseases such as cholera, smallpox and yellow fever. WHO has also arranged and co-ordinated large-scale industrial research into heart disease and cancer. For 1971, WHO's budget was \$84,676,000 (U.S.); Canada's assessment was \$2,075,000.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, whose headquarters are in Paris, endeavours to promote international co-operation and understanding in educational, scientific and cultural fields. To realize these aims, UNESCO carries out programs to increase facilities for education and culture, to educate the public about human rights, to extend compulsory education, and to eradicate illiteracy. For 1971, UNESCO had a budget of \$49,374,000 (U.S.), and Canada was assessed \$1,174,000.

The International Civil Aviation Organization, with headquarters in Montreal, works to establish international standards and regulations for civil aviation and to promote the development and planning of international air transport. Programs are carried out to improve safety, to simplify procedures for international air travel and transportation, and to aid countries in developing air networks. ICAO's 1971 budget amounted to \$9,809,000 (U.S.), and Canada's assessment was \$259,000.

The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization is the smallest and youngest of the Specialized Agencies. Its purpose is to facilitate co-operation of governments in all technical matters affecting shipping. IMCO also endeavours to promote the highest levels of shipping