

countries. The most important and valuable role of the UNDP is in the field of investment surveys, which have resulted in some large-scale investments in high-priority development projects. The UNDP also plays an increasingly vital role in the co-ordination and effective implementation of the assistance activities of the United Nations' family in developing countries.

The UNDP 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 under the Programme. The Programme set a target for contributions of \$200 million (U.S.) in 1965 and, at the twentieth session of the General Assembly, member states were urged to increase their contributions to the UNDP so that this total might be made available. At the last pledging conference in October 1966, the Canadian pledge to the United Nations Development Programme was increased from \$9.5 million to \$10.75 million, which represented five per cent of the UNDP target. Progress has been made towards reaching the target level of \$200 million (U.S.) and pledges for 1967 total approximately \$176 million (U.S.). Thus the Canadian contribution to the UNDP for 1967 represents approximately 5.8 per cent of the total pledge and is, on a percentage basis, the largest voluntary contribution made by Canada to any 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 well-being 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 membership, their own legislative and executive bodies, their own secretariats and their own budgets, but they 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", reports annually to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, 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 that world body. 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