

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 1967, the Canadian Government pledged \$10.75 million to the United Nations Development Programme, which represented five per cent of the UNDP target. Further progress has been made towards reaching the target level of \$200 million (U.S.) and pledges for 1968 total approximately \$183 million (U.S.), some \$10 million more than the previous year. Thus the Canadian contribution to the UNDP for 1967 represents over five per cent of the total funds pledged and is, on a percentage basis, 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 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 memberships, 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" 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 13 Specialized Agencies and of the IAEA and, at one time or another since 1945, has been represented on the executive body of each.