

Agencies and has tried to encourage and develop their programs.* The responsibilities which the Specialized Agencies have assumed are so vast, and the opportunities for useful work so numerous, that great difficulty has been experienced in setting limits to and priorities for their programs. Canada has endeavoured to have the programs of the Specialized Agencies planned according to a system of priorities and has encouraged the Agencies to demonstrate techniques, give guidance and generally stimulate national efforts rather than engage themselves in direct operations. In July 1956 the International Finance Corporation (IFC) came into being as an affiliate of one of the Specialized Agencies (the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development). Canada had become a member of the IFC in October 1955 and at that time had purchased shares to the value of \$3,600,000. The actual establishment of IFC in July 1956 was the result of thirty countries subscribing the necessary funds in order to promote investment of capital in private enterprise in under-developed countries.

ECOSOC gave further consideration to the possibility of establishing a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) which would provide grants and long-term low interest loans to help the governments of under-developed countries strengthen their economies.

The United Nations and its Specialized Agencies have undertaken for many years special programs of assistance to overcome certain acute problems and serious deficiencies which exist in various areas. Since money for these special programs is not available through the regular United Nations budget or through the regular budgets of the Specialized Agencies (these regular budgets are raised by assessing all member States using a scale of assessment which is based mainly on the yardstick of gross national product), it must be raised from voluntary contributions made by member States. At the present time the United Nations is sponsoring five special programs: the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (ETAP); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF); and Aid for Korea (UNKRA)—which is expected to be wound up by 1958. Canada has made substantial contributions to these five programs and pledged to contribute, in 1956, \$650,000 to UNICEF, \$500,000 to UNRWA, \$125,000 to UNREF and \$1,800,000 to ETAP. For 1957, Canada pledged to contribute \$650,000 to UNICEF, \$750,000 to UNRWA, \$200,000 to UNREF and \$2,000,000 to ETAP.

In addition to these voluntary contributions, Canada paid an annual assessment to the United Nations as well as an assessment to each of the ten Specialized Agencies totalling about \$1,400,000 for 1956. Canada's share of the United Nations normal administrative budget for 1956 was at the rate of 3.63 p.c., or \$1,600,000.

Trusteeship Council.—During the period under review, the Trusteeship Council held five sessions—its regular sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth sessions as well as a special session at the end of 1955 and another special session in December 1956. Canada has not yet been elected to membership on the Trusteeship Council. As of the end of April 1957, the membership of the Trusteeship Council consisted of the seven States which administer trust territories (Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States) and an equal number of non-administering States; always included in the latter group are the two permanent members of the Security Council, the U.S.S.R. and China, which do not administer trust territories. At the end of April 1957 the other five non-administering countries on the Trusteeship Council were Burma, Guatemala, Haiti, India and Syria.

During the period under review, the most outstanding development was the ending of the trusteeship of United Kingdom-administered Togoland. This territory voted on May 9, 1956, to enter into a union with the Gold Coast which became the independent state of Ghana on Mar. 6, 1957. The trust territory of Eastern Togoland under French

*Canada's activities in connection with three of these Specialized Agencies—United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Food and Agricultural Organization and International Labour Organization are dealt with elsewhere in this volume. See Index.