Specialized Agencies—concluded	\$
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Health Organization	8,000 (U.S.)
United Nations Educational. Scientific and Cultural Organization	612,000
World Health Organization	1,041,000
Universal Postal Union	41.000
World Meteorological Organization	25,000
World Meteorological Organization International Telecommunication Union	148,000
Others—	
International Atomic Energy Agency	243,000
International Atomic Energy Agency United Nations Association in Canada	12,000
Total	10,279,000
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Specialized Agencies.—Canada is a member of each of the 13 Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. As well, Canada holds membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an autonomous international organization under the aegis of the United Nations. These Agencies are bodies with wide international responsibilities established by intergovernmental agreement, which act in relationship with the United Nations to carry out the terms of the Charter. Co-ordination of their activities is promoted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination established by the Economic and Social Council. The Committee is composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the Specialized Agencies and the Director-General of IAEA. It considers not only administrative questions common to them all, but planned projects on problems of special urgency to be undertaken jointly by several Agencies.

Food and Agriculture Organization.—The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) came into being in 1945, the first Conference being held in that year in Quebec City. The objectives of the Organization are to raise the levels of nutrition and living standards of its members and to improve the techniques of the production and distribution of food and agricultural, fishery and forestry products. To this end, the FAO Secretariat collects, analyses and distributes technical and economic information and encourages appropriate national and international action. A 25-member Council meets twice a year to give direction and policy guidance to the Secretariat; the FAO Conference, which is the governing body of the Organization, meets every other year. Headquarters are in Rome, Italy.

Canada has participated actively in FAO activities and is a member of the Council, the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal, the FAO Group on Grains, the North American Forestry Commission and other FAO bodies. A number of Canadians are on the staff at Rome headquarters, and many Canadians have undertaken assignments under FAO technical assistance programs. Canadian membership in the Organization is provided for by an Act of the Canadian Parliament passed in 1945. A committee of officials from Canadian Government departments (the Canadian Interdepartmental FAO Committee) has been established to maintain liaison between the FAO Secretariat and the Canadian Government. Canada's annual contribution to FAO in 1964 and 1965 is to be \$737,247.

The FAO and the United Nations are jointly responsible for the World Food Program, a three-year experimental project that went into operation at the beginning of 1963. The Program provides food aid on a multilateral basis for emergency relief and to promote economic development.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was established in 1946 "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, for human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Total membership in the Organization at the end of 1963 was 113 states and three associate members. The Organization is made up of three principal organs—the General Conference, which is the policy-making body, the Executive Board and the Secretariat. Representatives from member states make up the General Conference which meets every two years to consider applications for membership, elect the Executive Board, plan the program and approve the budget for the ensuing two-year period. The latest General