

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Percentage Assessment</u>	<u>Contribution (Canadian \$)</u>
United Nations—concluded		
Special Accounts—concluded		
Relief and Works Agency (UNWRA)—		
Cash.....	..	500,000
Wheat flour.....	..	500,000
World Food Program—		
Cash.....	..	602,350
Commodities.....	..	994,400
High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).....	..	290,000
Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA).....	..	2,325,000
Special Fund.....	..	5,000,000
Children's Fund (UNICEF).....	..	800,000
Specialized Agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency—		
International Labour Organization (ILO).....	3.39	595,278
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)—		
Regular budget.....	4.18	796,688
Voluntary programs.....	..	5,000
World Health Organization (WHO).....	2.85	1,060,338
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).....	2.98	611,673
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).....	4.55	219,309
International Telecommunication Union (ITU).....	3.28	127,800
World Meteorological Organization (WMO).....	2.63	32,262
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).....	1.64	10,082
Universal Postal Union (UPU).....	2.69	29,480
International Monetary Fund (IMF).....
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).....
International Finance Corporation (IFC).....
International Development Association (IDA).....	..	7,872,620
International Atomic Energy Agency—		
Regular budget.....	2.89	201,914
Operational budget.....	..	62,208
Related Organizations—		
Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM).....	4	60,000
International Committee of the Red Cross.....	..	15,000
United Nations Association in Canada.....	..	12,000

¹ Jan. 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964. ² Estimated. Canada pays all costs of maintaining its contingent in Cyprus but recovers from the UN the out-of-pocket expenses of Canadian personnel at Nicosia Zone and UNFICYP headquarters. The figure cited does not include salaries and similar costs which Canada would have had to pay if the personnel had remained in Canada. ³ Canada has paid in full its subscriptions to these organizations and, therefore, was not required to make payments in 1964. It is expected, however, that additional subscriptions will be made to the IBRD and IMF in 1965 as a result of the general review of quotas in the IMF authorized by its Board of Governors at the Annual Meeting in Tokyo in 1964. ⁴ Canada withdrew from ICEM in 1962 but has continued to make an annual grant for the transportation of refugees.

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 assist in carrying 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 projects on problems of special urgency to be undertaken jointly by several Agencies.

International Labour Organization.—The International Labour Organization (ILO) was originally established with the League of Nations in 1919 and became a Specialized Agency of the United Nations in 1946. It brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers from 110 member states in an attempt to promote social justice by improving working and living conditions in all parts of the world. ILO is responsible for a number of technical programs, financed by the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, as well as training projects under its regular budget. To further its work, the ILO holds numerous meetings during the year, including the regular International Labour Conference each June in Geneva. At the Conference in June 1964, the principal debate focused on methods of modernizing and streamlining the programs and structures of the Organization.