

Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm and co-sponsored resolutions at the 27th General Assembly of the UN which resulted in the establishment of the 58-member Governing Council for Environmental Programmes, a voluntary Fund for the Environment and the Environment Secretariat. Canada was elected to the Governing Council, and pledged between \$5 million and \$7.5 million to the Fund over a period of five years.

Canada's total assessment and contributions to the UN, its specialized agencies and related bodies totalled approximately \$500 million during the period 1945-72 and about \$61 million in 1971-72. A breakdown of Canadian contributions to UN agencies in 1971-72 is shown in Table 4.7. The Canadian subscription to the World Bank (the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) now totals the equivalent of \$1,022.5 million in current US dollars for 3.7% of the total. The International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, has received from Canada interest-free contributions or pledges amounting to the equivalent of \$276 million in current US dollars since it was first established. The International Finance Corporation, also a member of the World Bank Group, has a total paid-in capital of about US\$107 million, of which the Canadian subscription amounts to US\$3.6 million.

Specialized agencies. Canada is a member of each of the 13 specialized agencies of the UN, as well as of the autonomous International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Invested with wide international responsibilities established by intergovernmental agreement, these agencies assist in carrying out the terms of the UN Charter. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, established by the Economic and Social Council and composed of the Secretary General of the UN, executive heads of the specialized agencies, the director-general of the IAEA and other senior officials of the UN, considers common administrative questions, inter-agency program co-ordination and projects or problems of special urgency to be undertaken jointly by several agencies.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was originally established with the League of Nations in 1919 and became a specialized agency of the UN in 1946. It brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers from 124 (1972) member states in an attempt to promote social justice by improving living and working conditions in all parts of the world. The ILO is responsible for a number of technical and training programs financed by the United Nations Development Programme, as well as training programs under its regular budget. It meets frequently during the year and holds a conference in Geneva each June. Canada has been a member of the ILO from its inception and as one of the leading industrial states, it has been assigned one of the ten seats on the Governing Body.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), established in 1945, is one of the largest of the specialized agencies, now having 125 members. Raising the nutrition levels and living standards of its member countries and improving production and distribution techniques for food and agricultural, fishery and forestry products are two of its objectives. To this end, the FAO Secretariat provides advisory services, collects and publishes agricultural and fisheries statistics, and organizes international conferences and meetings of experts concerned with agricultural, forestry and fisheries problems.

The FAO Council meets twice a year to give direction and policy guidance to the Secretariat; the FAO Conference meets every second year. Its 16th meeting was held in November 1971 at Rome. FAO headquarters is in Rome and regional offices are located in Washington, Bangkok, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago and Cairo. Canada participates actively in FAO functions and is a member of the Council, the Finance Committee, the Committee on Commodity Problems, the Committee on Fisheries, the Consultative Sub-committee on Surplus Disposals, the FAO Group on Grains, the North American Forestry Commission and other FAO bodies.

The Joint FAO-WHO Food Standards Programme, controlled by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, was established in November 1961 by a resolution of the FAO Conference. Its statutes were adopted by the 16th World Health Assembly. The Programme is administered by an executive committee of which Canada is a member.

The World Food Programme first began operations on a three-year experimental basis at the beginning of 1963 under the joint auspices of the FAO and the UN. At the end of 1965, it was established on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral aid is forthcoming. It attempts