

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 (1974) 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 under its regular budget. Sessions of the Governing Body as well as numerous technical and expert committees meet frequently during the year and a conference of the full membership is held annually in June in Geneva. 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 10 non-elective 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 131 members. Raising the nutrition levels and living standards of its member countries and improving production and distribution techniques for food, agriculture, fishery and forest 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 17th meeting was held in November 1973 at Rome. FAO headquarters is in Rome and regional offices are located in Washington, Bangkok, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago and Cairo. Canada participates 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 to provide food aid on a multilateral basis for emergency relief and to promote economic and social development, including the feeding of children. The approved target for pledges for 1975-76 is \$440 million, of which \$368 million had been pledged by January 1975. Between January 1963 and the end of 1974, Canada pledged a total of \$132 million to the Programme and was ranked as the second largest supporter of the Programme. As a result, the 1975-76 pledge estimated at \$98.5 million roughly quadruples Canada's pledge over the previous year. Canada is now the Programme's largest contributor.

**The World Health Organization (WHO)**, created in 1948, now has 140 members and two associate members. Functioning through the World Health Assembly, the Executive Board, the Secretariat and six regional committees, WHO acts as a directing and co-ordinating authority on international health matters. The objective of the Organization, as set out in its constitution, is "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". To pursue this goal, WHO provides advisory and technical services from its Geneva headquarters to help countries develop and improve their national health services. At the 28th World Health Assembly held in Geneva in May 1975, Canada was elected to the WHO Executive Board for a three-year term.

**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". Its headquarters is in Paris and total membership is 135 states.