

time to time by the UN and the Agencies for special purposes. Other smaller contributions in cash and kind go towards refugee activities, programs to benefit the victims of apartheid, and humanitarian and disaster relief assistance, all of which respond to urgent needs in the international community.

The Canadian contributions for peace-keeping relate primarily to the expenses beyond those that it would have cost to maintain the same forces in Canada. For UNFICYP it is estimated that Canada spent about \$10 million in 1975-76, including \$1.93 million that represented unclaimable expenses attributable solely to the Canadian presence in Cyprus, and a further \$800,000 for airlift costs that will be refunded by the UN. In the Middle East there are about 1,000 Canadians serving with the UNEF II/UNDOF Forces at a total annual cost of \$13 million, including pay and allowances, of which about \$7 million annually is reimbursed by the UN. Participation in the three operations cost Canada about \$6.5 million net in the 1975-76 fiscal year, or about 10 per cent of Canada's total contributions to the UN system in the same year (excluding food aid).

Although there is no official financial outlay involved, a final aspect of Canada's contribution to the United Nations that merits mention is that of the Canadians who work in the secretariats of the UN and its programs and agencies. At the professional level and above there are close to 300 individuals, including two at the assistant and under-secretary general level. Canadians may apply for positions in the Secretariat, and many well-qualified individuals do so each year with the support of the Federal Government. Although opportunities for advancement may not be as extensive as at the national level, the remuneration of UN staff is generous by Canadian standards, and many have successfully pursued careers in the international civil service.

B) Canadian membership in United Nations bodies

Canada is a member of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, IAEA and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Many of these bodies spawn a proliferation of committees and commissions, which, including their various governing bodies, executive councils and boards, number 143. As of January 1, 1977, Canada has been a member of 91 of these bodies by virtue of subscription, election and/or appointment.

In the overwhelming majority of cases, Canadian membership is a result of election. There are some notable exceptions. Canada is counted as a member by virtue of the service of Canadians in the peace-keeping forces and organizations of the UN (UNTSO, UNEF, UNDOF, UNMOGIP and UNFICYP). In the IAEA, Canada has been designated a member of the board of governors as one of the nine most advanced countries in the technology of atomic energy. Canada's appointment to the Governing Body of the ILO rests upon its designation as a "state of chief industrial importance" and, similarly, to ICAO because it is a "state of chief importance in air transport". Similarly, Canada is an "automatic" or appointed member of the executive boards of the IMF and the IBRD. Furthermore, one appointive position on the Board of Executive Directors of the Inter-American Development Bank is reserved for Canada.