

been a prime objective of Canadian policy. The ultimate goal has been the introduction of proper mechanisms that will relate needs to priorities, to programmes, and to efficient delivery of goods and services.

The urgency of the financial crisis caused Canada, like many other countries, to concentrate first on keeping the UN afloat financially. The effort has continued during 1987, the focus now being placed on the design and introduction of new administrative, budgetary, and financial systems and methods that address the need for management reform.

Another and major priority for Canada is to ensure the success of the Special Commission of the ECOSOC on the in-Depth Study of the UN Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields. The Commission started its work in March 1987. By September 1988, it expects to have reviewed the mandate and activities of more than 190 Intergovernmental bodies. Ultimately the exercise should lead to a extensive restructuring of the Economic and Social activities of the UN.

(Copies of the Canadian Budgetary and Financial Reform proposals are available upon request.)

The financial crisis has had a very adverse effect on the UN human rights programme. This has led Canada to consider ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the UN Centre for Human Rights. One such initiative was the Canadian contribution of \$ 150,000 to the UN Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services.