

A number of other important steps were taken in 1972 which will help to improve the administrative performance of the organization. Canada offered constructive suggestions concerning the adoption of a new form of presentation of the United Nations budget, based on the concept of programme budgeting and a biennial budget cycle. The Canadian delegation also worked actively and successfully to establish a new International Civil Service Commission which will review the whole question of conditions of service for United Nations staff members.

There are a number of Canadians at senior levels in the secretariats of the United Nations and its family of organizations. In 1972, the Secretary-General of the United Nations appointed a distinguished Canadian, Doctor G. F. Davidson, as Under Secretary-General for Administration and Management. Employment of Canadians in the secretariats of the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies provides another means for Canada to promote a high level of competence in the organization. An active effort is under way to recruit Canadians from executive levels for employment in senior international posts.

United Nations University

The 27th General Assembly decided, by Resolution 2951, to establish an international university under the auspices of the UN, to be known as the United Nations University. The proposed institution will consist of a programming and coordinating central unit and of a system of affiliated research institutes. Canada voted in favour of the resolution which was adopted (101-8-4) on December 11, 1972. The resolution called for the establishment of a 20-member Founding Committee, to be nominated by the Secretary-General of the UN and the Director-General of UNESCO. Dr. Roger Gaudry, rector of the University of Montreal, was named to this Founding Committee which will be responsible for further definition of the principles and objectives of the university and the drafting of its charter. The results and recommendations of the Founding Committee meetings will form the basis of the report the Secretary-General will make to the twenty-eighth Assembly at which the further decisions on the university will be made.

FUNCTIONAL

Arms Control and Disarmament

Closely linked in national security terms to its defence arrangements is Canada's active participation in international discussions and negotiations on arms control and disarmament. Arms control agreements are a vital factor in slowing the arms race and thereby reducing the risk of war. In the Canadian view, progress towards the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament depends on the step-by-step solution of problems causing international tension and on the achievement of effective international control of the implementation of arms control treaties. As a leading industrial nation with particular competence in the field of nuclear technology, Canada is in a position to make a distinctive contribution to international disarm-

ament efforts and has participated in the work of every UN body concerned with disarmament since the organization was founded in 1945.

Multilateral discussions relating to arms control take place in a number of forums, but are conducted regularly in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) of which Canada is a member. Meeting in Geneva, the Conference has negotiated several far-reaching arms control agreements since its inception (as the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee) in 1961. Although not strictly speaking a United Nations body, the CCD reports to the United Nations General Assembly and its deliberations and proposals provide a large part of the material considered by the UNGA in its disarmament debates.