

appraisal of the priorities and policies of the International Development Strategy of the Second Development Decade. The Council also decided to increase the membership of its Standing Committee on Natural Resources from 38 to 54.

Canada played a positive role during discussions in the Governing Council of the UNDP concerning the implementation of the Consensus by the twenty-fifth session. As implementation of the Consensus required substantial modification of the whole UN system, the Governing Council considered a wide variety of questions relating to the administration and field components of the program, new approaches to co-operation with executive and Specialized Agencies, manpower training and recruiting and financial and budget management. Satisfactory progress has been registered in connection with transforming the UN Development Program to meet the challenge of "country programming", and it is envisaged that within the near future, after a period of initial experience with the modified machinery, the UNDP will be in a position to absorb increased financial "inflows" for development.

By a resolution of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the membership of the Governing Council of the UNDP was increased from 37 to 48 to allow for a more balanced representation for UN member countries. It is in this new environment that discussion of the various problems related to the implementation of the Consensus will continue, with the first group of country programs to be submitted for the Governing Council's approval during 1972.

United Nations activities in social affairs continued to expand during the year at an unprecedented rate. A number of important developments occurred in the control of narcotic drugs. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, established late in 1970, began operations. Its plan of action was to attack the problem of the abuse of narcotic drugs at its three critical points -- supply, demand and traffic; this was presented to and approved by the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (of which Canada is a member) at its October session. Contributions to the voluntary fund, initially slow in coming, picked up towards the end of the year. In December, Canada announced its intention to contribute \$400,000 to the Fund in a two-year period -- \$150,000 in 1971-72 and \$250,000 in 1972-73. In January and February 1971, an intergovernmental conference met in Geneva to adopt the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, an international legal instrument designed to limit the production and use of psychotropic substances to strictly medical and scientific purposes. Canada participated and was, in general, pleased with the final text of the Convention. However, the decision on whether Canada will become a party to the Convention will be taken after Parliament has had an opportunity to debate the broad subject of narcotics following the publication of the final LeDain Commission report.

A further development in this sphere was the decision of ECOSOC, at the request of the United States Government, to convene, early in 1972, an intergovernmental conference to consider extensive amendments aimed at strengthening the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 -- the multi-lateral treaty that deals with the licit production of and traffic in narcotic substances such as opium, cocaine and cannabis. Canada subsequently invited senior U.S. officials responsible for narcotics matters to visit Ottawa on September 8 for a one-day meeting to discuss the purpose and details of the