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**THE 28TH SESSION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

*PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF UNITED NATIONS AFFAIRS
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS*

OTTAWA, AUGUST 1973

INTRODUCTION

This booklet has been prepared to provide advisers and observers to the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly with a compact reference work which outlines some of the more significant features of the procedure and work of the General Assembly, and in addition, draws attention to Canada's participation in the various organs of the United Nations system.

This booklet will be most useful if it is read in conjunction with the documents supplied in Ottawa by the Department of External Affairs and in New York by the Canadian Permanent Mission.

A. Objectives

C. THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

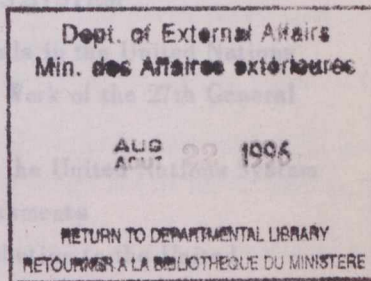
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THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
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THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Following two months of discussions in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, the representatives of 50 states, including Canada, signed the Charter of the United Nations on June 26, 1945. The Canadian role during the Conference had been an extremely active one and many Canadian proposals were incorporated in the Charter, which came into effect on October 24, 1945.

The Preamble to the Charter expresses the fundamental aims of the 51 original members* and those which have been admitted to the United Nations since October, 1945.

“We the peoples of the United Nations determined

To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

and for these ends

To practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

To ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.”

* Poland was not represented at the San Francisco Conference but signed the Charter after agreement had been reached between the USA, the USSR, and the UK about which Polish Government would be recognized.

THE BUREAU OF UNITED NATIONS AFFAIRS THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS – OTTAWA

The Bureau of United Nations Affairs is charged primarily with the management of Canadian policy with respect to the activities of the United Nations system of organizations. It is a basic premise of Canadian policy to continue actively to strengthen the United Nations system as an effective instrument for international co-operation, and in particular, to improve the capacity of the United Nations to discharge its Charter responsibilities. In pursuing these objectives, the Bureau consults closely with other Bureaux and government departments and agencies.

The United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Division has as its field of responsibility the coordination of Canadian policy and activity as regards the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary organs, the special bodies of the United Nations, and the Specialized Agencies. Human Rights matters and United Nations issues related to social and economic development fall within the purview of this Division.

The United Nations Political and Institutional Affairs Division is responsible for assessing the political implications of developments in the Security Council, the General Assembly, and other United Nations organizations, reviewing the institutional development of the United Nations system, and examining administrative, financial and procedural questions.

THE CANADIAN PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK

Almost all members of the U.N., including Canada, have found it necessary to maintain continuing representation at the seat of the United Nations.

Certain states which are not members of the United Nations, including Switzerland, Monaco, the Federal German Republic, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Viet-Nam, have established permanent observer missions in New York.

The first Canadian Permanent Mission in New York was established in January, 1948, with the appointment of General McNaughton as the first Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations. The following individuals have served in the capacity of Permanent Representative since General McNaughton's term of office expired in December, 1949:

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

PERIOD

(Acting) J.W. Holmes

January 50 – June 50

(Acting) R.G. Riddell

June 50 – August 50

R.G. Riddell

August 50 – June 51

(Acting) E.H. Norman

June 51 – July 51

David M. Johnson

November 51 – August 55

R.A. MacKay

August 55 – November 57

C.S.A. Ritchie

January 58 – February 62

P. Tremblay

July 62 – June 66

G. Ignatieff

July 66 – February 69

Yvon Beaulne

February 69 – June 72

The present Canadian Permanent Representative is Ambassador Saul F. Rae. The Mission which he heads is as follows:

Ambassador, and Permanent Representative

– Saul F. Rae

Deputy Permanent

Representative, and Minister

– G.F. Bruce

Counsellor

– A.J. Matheson

Counsellor

– E.B. Wang

Counsellor

– L.J. Wilder

Counsellor

– Lt. Col. D. Harrison

First Secretary (Administration)

– W.A. Jenkins

First Secretary

– J.R. Morden

First Secretary

– D.F. Wright

First Secretary

– E. Hebert

First Secretary

– D.P. Lindores

Third Secretary

– G. Desbiens

During the fall of the year the staff of the Mission is joined in New York by other members of the Canadian delegation to the General Assembly.

THE CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

“The delegation of a Member shall consist of not more than five representatives and five alternate representatives, and as many advisers, technical advisers, experts and persons of similar status as may be required by the delegation (Rule 25 of the General Assembly Rules of Procedure)

“An alternate representative may act as a representative upon designation by the Chairman of the delegation (Rule 26 of the General Assembly Rules of Procedure)

In practice, no distinction is made between a delegate and alternate delegate (representative).

The Canadian delegation to any session of the United Nations General Assembly is appointed by Cabinet upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Normally, the Delegation will consist of ten members: five representatives and five alternates. The Chairman of the Delegation is usually the SSEA and the Vice-Chairman the Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations. Individual members of the Delegation are assigned responsibilities for one or other of the seven Main Committees. Invariably, the SSEA will return to Ottawa for protracted periods in the course of the Session, during which time direction of the Delegation devolves upon the Vice-Chairman.

In addition to the delegates themselves, a number of advisers are named, at least one for each of the seven Main Committees. The Permanent Mission in New York and the Bureau of United Nations Affairs in Ottawa provide most of the advisers assigned to the Delegation but officers from other missions, other divisions in Ottawa, and other government departments may also be appointed (often for short periods to cope with specific agenda items)

OBSERVERS

For a number of years, it has been the practice of the Canadian Government to appoint representatives from the various national political parties as parliamentary observers to sessions of the General Assembly. Senators and Members of Parliament have been selected in rough accordance with the number of seats held by each party in the respective legislative chambers.

On occasion, private citizens with a professional concern for United Nations affairs have also been appointed as observers in one or another capacity.

It is believed that as an individual becomes more aware of the potentialities and limitations of the United Nations system, so his ability to identify and evaluate possible courses of action for the resolution of international problems is enhanced. Also, while most parliamentarians will be familiar with the problems under discussion in the United Nations, experience as an observer may contribute to a deeper understanding of specific issues troubling the world community and the way in which these issues can affect Canada.

MEMBERSHIP

The General Assembly is composed of all 132 Member states of the United Nations, each of which is entitled to have five representatives seated in the Assembly Chamber.

132 Members – United Nations

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| Afghanistan | * Costa Rica |
| Albania | * Cuba |
| Algeria | Cyprus |
| * Argentina | * Czechoslovakia |
| * Australia | Dahomey |
| Austria | * Denmark |
| Barbados | * Dominican Republic |
| Bahrain | * Ecuador |
| * Belgium | Egypt |
| Bhutan | * El Salvador |
| * Bolivia | - Equatorial Guinea |
| Botswana | * Ethiopia |
| * Brazil | Fiji |
| Bulgaria | Finland |
| Burma | * France |
| Burundi | Gabon |
| * Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic | Gambia |
| Cameroon | Ghana |
| * Canada | * Greece |
| Central African Republic | * Guatemala |
| Chad | Guinea |
| * Chile | Guyana |
| * China | * Haiti |
| * Colombia | * Honduras |
| | Hungary |

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Iceland | Nepal |
| * India | * Netherlands |
| Indonesia | * New Zealand |
| * Iran | * Nicaragua |
| * Iraq | Niger |
| Ireland | Nigeria |
| Israel | * Norway |
| Italy | Oman |
| Ivory Coast | Pakistan |
| Jamaica | * Panama |
| Japan | * Paraguay |
| Jordan | People's Republic of the Congo
(Brazzaville) |
| Kenya | * Peru |
| Khmer Republic | * Philippines |
| Kuwait | * Poland |
| Laos | Portugal |
| * Lebanon | Qatar |
| Lesotho | Romania |
| * Liberia | Rwanda |
| Libya | * Saudi Arabia |
| * Luxembourg | Senegal |
| Madagascar | Sierra Leone |
| Malawi | Singapore |
| Malaysia | Somalia |
| Maldives | * South Africa |
| Mali | Southern Yemen |
| Malta | Spain |
| Mauritania | SRI Lanka |
| Mauritius | Sudan |
| * Mexico | Swaziland |
| Mongolia | Sweden |
| Morocco | |

- * Syria
- Thailand
- Togo
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- * Turkey
- Uganda
- * Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
- * Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- United Arab Emirates
- * United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United Republic of Tanzania

* United States of America

Upper Volta

* Uruguay

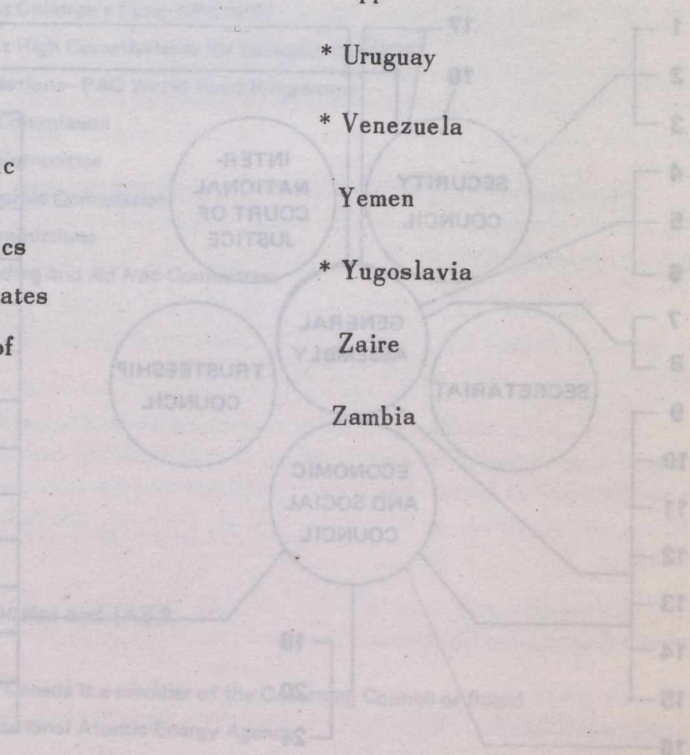
* Venezuela

Yemen

* Yugoslavia

Zaire

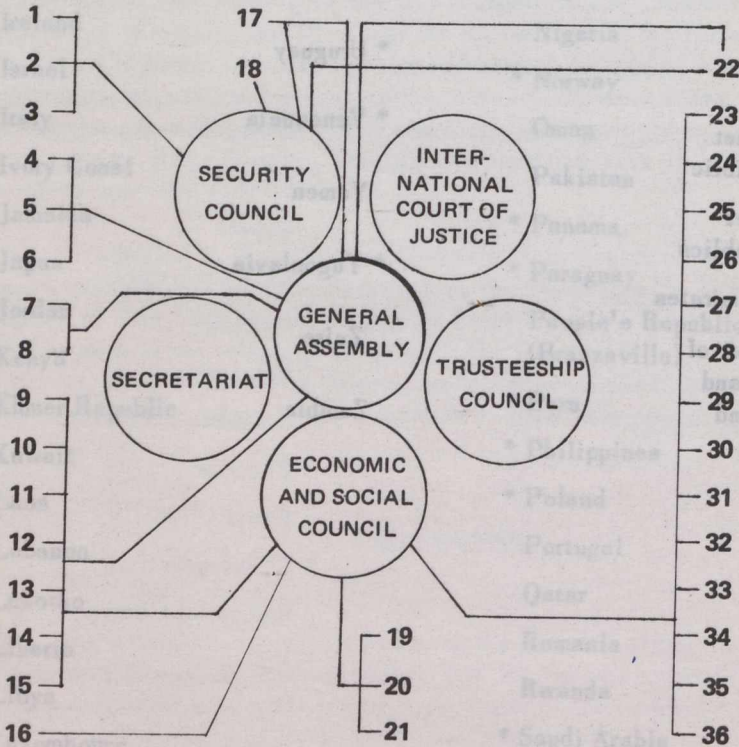
Zambia



* Original Members

The Specialized Agencies and IAEA

THE UNITED NATIONS



The United Nations

- 1 United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO)
- 2 United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
- 3 United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
- 4 Main Committees
- 5 Standing and Procedural Committees
- 6 Other Subsidiary Organs of General Assembly
- 7 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
- 8 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- 9 Trade and Development Board

- 10 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- 11 United Nations Capital Development Fund
- 12 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- 13 United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- 14 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- 15 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- 16 Joint United Nations—FAO World Food Programme
- 17 Disarmament Commission
- 18 Military Staff Committee
- 19 Regional Economic Commission
- 20 Functional Commissions
- 21 Sessional, Standing and *Ad Hoc* Committees

The Specialized Agencies and IAEA

* Indicates that Canada is a member of the Governing Council or Board

- *22 IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
- *23 ILO International Labour Organisation
- *24 FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- *25 UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- *26 WHO World Health Organization
- *27 IMF International Monetary Fund
- *28 IDA International Development Association
- *29 IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- *30 IFC International Finance Corporation
- *31 ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
- 32 UPU Universal Postal Union
- *33 ITU International Telecommunication Union
- *34 WMO World Meteorological Organization
- *35 IMCO Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
- *36 GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ITS FUNCTION

The General Assembly is the plenary organ of the United Nations and comprises representatives of all the member countries.

The Assembly's formal functions are:

To consider and make recommendations on the principles of international cooperation in the maintenance of peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments;

To discuss any problem affecting peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, to make recommendations on it;

To discuss and, with the same exception, to make recommendations on any question within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations;

To initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development of international law and its codification, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and international collaboration in economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields;

To receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations;

To make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situations regardless of origin, which might impair friendly relations among nations;

To supervise, through the Trusteeship Council, the execution of the Trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic;

To elect the ten non-permanent members of the Security Council, those members of the Trusteeship Council who are elected; to take part with the Security Council in the election of judges of the International Court of Justice; and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to appoint the Secretary-General; to elect members of the Economic and Social Council. (At present, the Council comprises 27 members. But a resolution at the 26th General Assembly recommended that the membership be increased to 54. This enlargement will take place once two thirds of the membership of the UN, including the Permanent Members of the Security Council, have ratified the amendment to the Charter.)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is presided over by the President, who is elected at the start of each session and holds office until its close. His general powers are to declare the opening and closing of each plenary meeting of the session, direct discussions in plenary meeting, ensure observance of the rules, accord the right to speak, put questions and announce decisions. In the election of the President, due regard is had for equitable geographical rotation of the office.*

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly also elects seventeen Vice-Presidents. If the President finds it necessary to be absent during the whole or part of a meeting, he appoints one of the Vice-Presidents to take his place.

In 1963, the General Assembly decided that the Vice-Presidents would be elected according to the following pattern;

- (a) Seven from the Afro-Asian group
- (b) One from the East European group
- (c) Three from the Latin American group
- (d) Two from the Western European and Other group (which includes Canada)
- (e) Five from the permanent members of the Security Council.

THE MAIN COMMITTEES

The General Assembly deals with most of its work through seven Main Committees on which all Members have the right to be represented. Though each Member may be represented by only one person on each Committee, each may assign advisers and experts to these Committees. Upon the designation of the chairman of each delegation, such advisers and experts may act as members of the Committee. Quorum is one quarter of the members of each Committee, but the presence of a majority of the members is required for a question to be put to the vote. Decision is by majority.

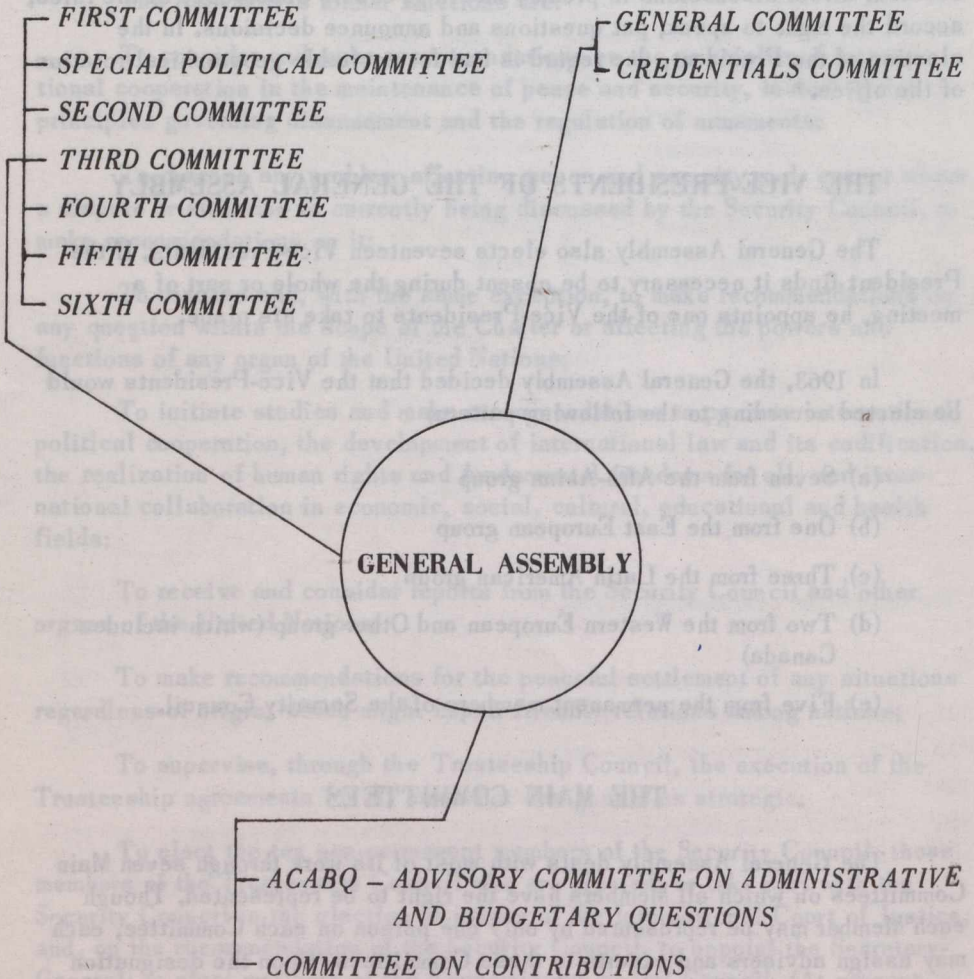
(See Rules 98-134 of the *Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly*)

* The election of the President has the effect of reducing by one the number of Vice-Presidents from the region from which the President is elected.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: ITS PRIMARY ORGANS

MAIN COMMITTEES

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES



The seven Chairmen of the Main Committees are elected on the following pattern:

- (a) three from the Afro-Asian group
- (b) one from the East European group
- (c) one from the Latin American group
- (d) one from the Western European and Other group
- (e) one to rotate every alternate year among representatives of groups (c) and (d)

The Main Committees are as follows:

- FIRST COMMITTEE – Political and Security Committee
(including the regulation of armaments)
- SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE – Special Political Committee (political questions not discussed by the First Committee)
- SECOND COMMITTEE – Economic and Financial Committee
- THIRD COMMITTEE – Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee
- FOURTH COMMITTEE – Trusteeship Committee
(including non-self governing territories)
- FIFTH COMMITTEE – Administrative and Budgetary Committee
- SIXTH COMMITTEE – Legal Committee

The General Assembly, as a rule, refers all questions on its agenda to one of the Main Committees, to a joint committee, or to an ad hoc committee established to consider the question. These committees then submit proposals for approval to a plenary meeting of the Assembly. Questions not referred to a Main Committee are dealt with by the Assembly itself in plenary meetings.

OTHER BODIES

In addition to the Main Committees, the General Assembly is assisted mainly by the following bodies:

- (1) *The General Committee*, which is composed of the President, the seventeen Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees, is a kind of steering group which meets during the first week of the session to recommend the inclusion of items in the agenda, the allocation of an agenda item to Committee, and to supervise the smooth running of the Assembly's work;

(2) *The Credentials Committee*, appointed by the President at each session, verifies the credentials of the representatives (both the USSR and USA traditionally have been members);

(3) *The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions*, provides expert examination of the UN budget;

(4) *The Committee on Contributions* advises the General Assembly on the apportionment of the expenses of the Organization among the Members.

Subsidiary and *ad hoc* bodies are set up as necessary.

VOTING

Voting on *important questions*, such as recommendations on peace and security, election of Members to the main organs, admission, suspension and expulsion of Members, Trusteeship questions and budgetary matters, is by two-thirds majority.

Voting on *other questions* is by simple majority.

Each Member of the General Assembly has one vote.

In determining two-thirds or simple majorities, only "yes" and "no" votes are counted, not abstentions. However, in UN practice an abstention has come to be a respected and widely used method of indicating a government's position on issues on which a variety of conflicting factors come into play and where a simple "yes" or "no" vote would not be an accurate reflection of the attitude of a government. Quite often explanations of a vote are made before or after the vote.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

The General Assembly meets once a year in regular session for about three months, commencing on the third Tuesday in September. Special sessions may also be convened at the request of the Security Council, a majority of the UN members, or one member if the majority of members concur. An emergency special session may also be called within twenty-four hours of a request by the Security Council on the vote of any nine members of the Council, by a majority of the UN members, or by one member if the majority concur.

Sessions are opened by the President of the previous session (or the chairman of his country's delegation) and the first task on the agenda, after the appointment of the Credentials Committee is the election of a new President for the next twelve months. The convention is firmly established that he should not be a representative of a great power. The President is

elected by secret ballot, but normally private arrangements are made before the session opens to find a candidate for whom an impressive majority of the votes can be mustered.

The President's powers are limited, but able officials have done a good deal through their personal influence to smooth the work of a session and maintain the interests of the Organization against the sectional pressures of the membership.

At the side of the new President will sit the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Under-Secretary General for Assembly Affairs who, in his capacity as Secretary of the General Assembly, will act as would a parliamentary clerk to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Following the election of Vice-Presidents and Committee Chairmen (which are the next items on the agenda), the Secretary-General proceeds to "notify" the General Assembly of "any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council".

After the adoption of the agenda itself, there follows the General Debate. This "Debate" will often last more than three weeks, and it is the occasion for nearly all member-states to present the principle policy objectives of their governments in the form of a *tour d'horizon* of significant world affairs.

The General Debate is followed by Reports from the Secretary-General, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). These are followed in turn by the elections of members to various UN councils, boards and commissions whenever such elections are due.

All the remaining agenda items are related to specific issues. Some have become very familiar over the years, and are carried over from one year to the next. Others evidence the UN's continuing concern for tackling current problems and are added to the agenda at the request of the Secretary General, a principal organ of the UN, or a member state.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

As the activities of the U.N. touch many if not all of Canada's national objectives and policies, Canada regards the U.N. as an important instrument in trying to achieve these objectives and policies in their international context. Since the foreign policy review, Canadian activities in the U.N. system have emphasized the themes of Economic Growth, Social Justice, Quality of Life and Peace and Security.

Central to the Canadian approach is the belief that Canada should actively work to help make the U.N. an effective means of developing international co-operation. Equally, Canada thinks it important to help improve the capacity of the U.N. to carry out its Charter responsibilities.

Within the U.N., Canada has focused on the following objectives:

- (1) contributing to social and economic development
- (2) working to stop the arms race
- (3) promoting peacekeeping and peace-making through the United Nations
- (4) reconciling Canadian objectives in southern Africa
- (5) taking measures to prevent further deterioration in the human environment
- (6) promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of satellite systems
- (7) promoting international co-operation in the use of the seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction
- (8) promoting observance of human rights, including adherence to and respect for various United Nations conventions
- (9) contributing to the progressive development and codification of international law
- (10) projecting Canada as a bilingual country within the United Nations context
- (11) contributing to the institutional development of the United Nations as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE 27 SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In his address to the 27th Session of the United Nations General Assembly the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, noted that many were taking a dark view of the performance and prospects of the United Nations. He pointed out that the international community often appears to be incapable of preventing wars, powerless against terrorism, apathetic to starvation and misery, and irresponsible with regard to the damage of the environment. Mr. Sharp pointed out that the U.N. was bound to reflect the weakness of the society which produced it and national egotism appeared to be the ruling principle of that society. At the same time there was a growing sense of responsibility to the international community at large and, ending on a hopeful note, Mr. Sharp told the members of the U.N. to lift their heads above the problems on occasion to remind themselves of past accomplishments and to seek to trace those unrests in international affairs which give hope that the U.N.'s greatest accomplishments lie ahead.

On the eve of the session it was the view of most observers that compared with the drama of UNGA XXVI, UNGA XXVII was headed for a low key "session of consolidation" with positive action likely only in certain technical, administrative and budgetary sectors; little was expected in the political and security areas of concern. The actual developments during the General Assembly seemed to bear out the above observations with regard to the focus of attention and progress made on the various items.

In the administrative and budgetary field, the most significant debates concerned the proposed reduction of the scale of assessment to 25 per cent for the largest contributor, the United States. Canada took an active role in the discussions in the Fifth Committee by supporting the proposal to lower the assessment of the largest contributor, and by its support of the United States' proposal, was instrumental in achieving its adoption. An initiative which aided the passage of the resolution on this question was Canada's announcement to forego the benefits of the per capita ceiling principle which would accrue to it if the maximum ceiling were reduced to 25 per cent. In this way the financial disadvantages to the United Nations were eased.

Perhaps the most valuable accomplishment in the social and economic field was the establishment of the United Nations environment programme, incorporating virtually unchanged the decisions of the Stockholm Conference on the Environment. It is evident that the determination of the great majority of United Nations members that the environment programme should be set up and the basic administrative structure for it be approved overcame, through extended committee discussions, some of the concerns of member states for certain aspects of the proposals. Differences of opinion over the enlargement of the governing council and the site of the headquarters were likewise resolved.

As at the other sessions African questions occupied the attention of many members in several committees. The decision of the Fourth committee to seat representatives of African liberation movements recognized by the OAU was an unexpected development. Following this, the committee heard the late Amilcar Cabral, leader of the PAIGC in Guinea (Bissau) during its debates. The resolution dealing with Portuguese territories obtained a broad base of support, including that of Canada, which noted the call for negotiations between the principals concerned.

No advance of a very positive nature can be said to have been achieved on some of the long standing major issues which have led to political crises and military confrontations in various parts of the world. The Security Council decision to withhold a recommendation that Bangladesh be admitted to the United Nations disappointed many and as a result a resolution was adopted in Plenary which expressed the desire of the General Assembly that Bangladesh be admitted to membership at an early date. This was paralleled by a resolution calling on the parties to the India-Pakistan dispute to reach a fair settlement of the issues still pending and the return of prisoners of war. The debate on the Middle East was, in the general view, as sterile as feared with repetition of the same views. As last year, the question of Korea was deferred. As had often happened, for political reasons, there was no substantive discussions of political issues such as the admission of the GDR, or of Vietnam, nor was the expulsion of Ugandan Asians placed on the agenda.

On the other hand through the efforts of the Secretary General international terrorism appeared on the agenda as a new item. The delegations of a number of Western governments worked very actively for the adoption of effective measures to curb international terrorist activities but the debate in the Sixth committee became enmeshed in the political controversies surrounding the Middle East and African independence movements. As a result, the resolution adopted on terrorism expressed concern over acts of violence against innocent persons, and the whole problem of terrorism including studies of its underlying causes was referred to a committee set up for the purpose. A vigorous debate thus ended with disappointing results, but a forum has been provided in which Canada can continue to press its views for effective action on this most important question. Other important developments were the decision to hold a Conference on the Law of the Sea in 1974 and the creation of the Special Committee on the World Disarmament Conference.

Thus UNGA XXVII was characterized as low-key and even dull both by participants and by the media. Given the potentially explosive nature of several agenda items, the surface calm may have been the single main accomplishment of the session. While the maintenance of a generally calm atmosphere might be questioned as desirable in the long run, this achievement when linked with more operating efficiency both in Plenary and in Committees (the second was particularly outstanding in this regard) led to higher and more

orderly proceedings. On the other hand intractable problems of today remain to rise tomorrow.

1969 - 1973

Year*	(A)	(B)	Percent Assessment
		Canada's Contribution to UN Regular Budget	
		(1000 Cdn\$)	
1969		1,580	3.11
1971		1,800	3.11
1972		2,181	3.12
1973		2,382	3.12
1974		3,115	3.12
1975		3,274	3.12
1976		3,481	3.12
1977		3,588	3.12
1978		3,795	3.02
1979		4,049	3.02
1970		4,252	3.02
1971		4,391	3.08
1972		4,490	3.08
1973		4,710	3.08

*Fiscal year ends on March 31

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS
1960 - 1973

TABLE 1

(A) Year*	(B) Canada's Contribution to UN Regular Budget (\$000 CDN)	(C) Percent Assessment
1960	1,536	3.11
1961	1,860	3.11
1962	2,181	3.12
1963	2,356	3.12
1964	3,115	3.12
1965	2,774	3.17
1966	3,481	3.17
1967	3,588	3.17
1968	3,795	3.02
1969	4,049	3.02
1970	4,557	3.02
1971	4,891	3.08
1972	5,490	3.08
1973	5,770	3.08

*Fiscal year ends on March 31

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

In accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly, the scale of assessments for the Member States' contributions to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1971, 1972, and 1973 shall be as follows (listed in order of magnitude):

USA	-	31.52%	(30.00% ceiling)
USSR	-	14.18%	
France	-	6.00%	
UK	-	5.90%	
Japan	-	5.40%	
China	-	4.00%	
Italy	-	3.54%	
Canada	-	3.08%	
8 Member States - 1.00 to 2.00% each			
45 Member States - 0.05 to 1.00% each			
71 Member States - 0.04% (floor)			

CANADA'S FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM (\$000 CANADIAN)

	Financial Year ending March 31, 1972		Financial Year ending March 31, 1971	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
A. Assessed Contributions				
United Nations	5,490	8	4,891	8
ILO	1,170	6	1,072	6
FAO	1,538	7	1,226	7
UNESCO	1,188	8	1,174	8
WHO	2,492	9	2,813 ¹	9
ICAO	275	8	259	8
UPU	62	1 (with 16 others)	57	1 (with 15 others)
ITU	273	7 (with Aus- tralia)	245	7 (with Aus- tralia)
WMO	86	7	91	7
IMCO	22	16	18	16
IAEA (Regular Budget)	438	9	351	9
B. Voluntary Contributions				
UNFICYP	1,600 ²	n/a	1,800 ²	n/a
UNDP	16,320	n/a	15,267	4
UNHCR	400	n/a	400	n/a
UNICEF	1,500	n/a	1,200	n/a
UNRWA	1,350	n/a	1,350	n/a
UNITAR	60	n/a	60	n/a
WFP	16,000 ³	2	16,531 ³	2
IAEA (Operational Budget)	1	n/a	71	9
UNETPSA	50	n/a	20	n/a
UNFPA	2,010	n/a	1,016	n/a
U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control	150	n/a	---	n/a
U.N. Association in Canada	27	n/a	27	n/a

¹ This figure includes approximately \$700,000 paid for the previous year.

² Difference between estimated costs of keeping troops in Cyprus and payments received from the United Nations.

³ Includes both cash and food components.

**CANADIAN MEMBERSHIP IN THE ORGANIZATIONS
OF THE
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM**

1. *As a member of the United Nations Canada is, of course, represented at each session of the United Nations General Assembly, including the seven main committees:*

First Committee (Political and Security)

Special Political Committee (Political questions not discussed by First Committee)

Second Committee (Economic and Financial)

Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural)

Fourth Committee (Trusteeship, including non-self-governing territories)

Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary)

Sixth Committee (Legal)

2. *Canada is a member of the following subsidiary or Ad Hoc bodies of the United Nations General Assembly:*

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (Committee of 33)

Special Committee on the Financial Situation of the United Nations

Special Committee on Relations with the Host Country

Board of Auditors

Committee on Contributions

Collective Measures Committee (has not functioned in recent years)

Disarmament Commission

United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee

UNSCEAR – United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments

Advisory Committee for the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Conference of the Committee on Disarmament

Ad Hoc Committee on Extra-Budgetary Funds

Special Committee on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States

Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression
 Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor beyond
 the limits of National Jurisdiction
 Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training
 Programme for Southern Africans
 Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human
 Environment (Stockholm, 1972)

3. *While Canada is not now a member of the Security Council it does contribute personnel to the following:*

UNMOGIP – United Nations Military Observer Group in India and
 Pakistan

UNTSO – United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

UNFICYP – United Nations Force in Cyprus

4. *At this time, Canada is not a member of ECOSOC (the Economic and Social Council) but is represented on the following organs of that body:*

A. Functional Commissions –

– Commission on Narcotic Drugs

– Commission for Social Development

– Commission of the Status of Women

– Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection
 of Minorities of the Commission of Human Rights (A Canadian
 is a member in his personal capacity)

B. Regional Commissions –

– ECLA – Economic Commission for Latin America

C. Standing Committees –

– Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology
 to Development (ACAST)

– Committee on Survey Programme for the Development of Natural
 Resources

– Member of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's
 Programme for Refugees

5. *Canada is a member of the following special bodies:*

UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund (member of the Executive
 Board)

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNCTAD – United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
including:

The Trade and Development Board

The Committees on Manufactures

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing Relating to Trade

Committee on Shipping (term of office expired in 1970)

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme (member of Governing Council)

UNITAR – United Nations Institute for Training and Research (member of Board of Trustees)

UNIDO – United Nations Industrial Development Organization

6. *Canada is a member of the following specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations:*

IAEA – International Atomic Energy Association

GATT – General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Asian Development Bank (non-regional member)

ILO – International Labour Organization (member of the Governing Body)

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization (member of the Council to 1971)

United Nations FAO/World Food Programme – WFP (member of the Council to 1971)

UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (member of the Executive Board)

WHO – World Health Organization (Member of the Executive Board)

IBRD – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (member of the Board of Governors)

IFC – International Finance Corporation (member of the Board of Governors)

IDA – International Development Association (member of the Board of Governors)

IMF – International Monetary Fund (member of the Board of Governors)

ICAO – International Civil Aviation Organization (member of the Council)

UPU – Universal Postal Union

ITU – International Telecommunications Union (member of Administrative Council to 1971)

WMO – World Meteorological Organization (member of Executive Committee to 1971)

IMCO – Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

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