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TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

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T.S.E. Jones, FCO

THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

This paper describes the existing distribution of documents of selected International Organizations to Provincial Governments. It attempts to analyze the present distribution system, and to decide whether it is adequate or in need of improvement.

In January 1974, this Division prepared a paper entitled, Systeme de distribution de documents aux provinces which exhaustively examined the proposal that documents of international organizations should be disseminated to the provinces by this Department. The paper recommended that a system be established which at first, should distribute documents from only UNESCO, OECD, EEC, and international conferences which involve provincial participation. In examining the present distribution of documents from these organizations however, it became apparent that the machinery established between provinces and certain federal departments which dealt with other international bodies perhaps had some relevance to any system of distribution we might institute.

Accordingly, this paper examines the systems used by several federal departments to supply to the provinces documents from international organizations in addition to those mentioned in the 1974 paper. The organizations fall into two categories: those dealing with subjects which enter provincial jurisdiction in the domestic sphere; and those which treat subjects in which provincial governments have expressed particular interest but over which they have no jurisdiction. In the first group

falls UNESCO, OECD (education, science and technology, and environmental sectors), ILO, FAO, WHO, UNEP, and the subject of Human Rights which involves the UN, UNESCO, and ILO. The second group includes GATT, UNCTAD, EEC, OECD (economic sector) and the ITU.

GROUP 1 ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH SUBJECTS WHICH ENTER PROVINCIAL
JURISDICTION IN THE DOMESTIC SPHERE

THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATION,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

UNESCO matters are co-ordinated in Ottawa principally by the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, which is both the creature and semi-autonomous branch of the Canada Council. In this Department, UNESCO affairs are primarily the responsibility of Cultural Affairs Division (FAC).

Types of Documents

UNESCO documents fall into the following categories:

1. Publications for public dissemination. These are held by UNESCO depository libraries which are located in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (see appendix A). The provinces of Quebec and Ontario are particularly well served by three depository libraries each. Their holdings are more or less complete, depending on the interest of the librarian. In addition, UNESCO publications are sold in Canada by Information Canada.
2. Documents relating to the governing bodies:
 - a) General Conference and its committees;
 - b) Executive Board, and its committees.
3. Documents relating to UNESCO Program Activities. These include working papers and reports of all program conferences, colloquia, seminars and committees, and encompass such

documents as expert studies, program outlines, drafts of proposed conventions, and letters of recommendation to member states.

ROLE OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION

The National Commission receives UNESCO documents direct from UNESCO Paris.

Distribution to the Provinces

1. Documents relating to the sessions of the General Conference, Executive Board and their committees are not forwarded to the provinces as a matter of routine. Occasionally, when such a document bears directly on a matter of provincial domestic jurisdiction, it may be forwarded to the provinces for the purpose of obtaining their comments.

2. Documents relating to UNESCO program activities: these are distributed to the provinces through a series of informal contacts within the provincial governments which the National Commission has built up over the years, and with whom the Commission deals on UNESCO matters. Although this system of distribution and liaison may often bypass more orthodox provincial government channels in an attempt to hasten the process of informing and consulting with interested parties, the system is most effective for it involves those provincial officials who are actively concerned with, and knowledgeable about, the matter in question, and it allows for immediate provincial feedback which may be necessary. Nevertheless, very recently the National Commission has established with the Intergovernmental officials of the governments of

Quebec and Ontario an informal system of information on developments taken by UNESCO within their province. This system of liaison is too new to allow an appraisal of its efficacy.

On matters of education, provincial liaison is achieved through the office of the Council of Ministers in Education which is located in Toronto. The National Commission uses this Council as a channel of liaison, for reasons of protocol and convenience. It judges that the distribution effected by the Council is a trifle perfunctory and that material sent through the Council takes too long to reach the provinces. As the bulk of the material on education is for information only, this delay is unimportant. When the views of the provinces are to be sought, however, and where provincial input is required, the National Commission sends a copy of the material direct to its contacts in the provincial departments of education for action, as well as utilizing the usual channels of communication via the Council.

The National Commission believes that one of the most important aspects of its distribution system is that it allows for an immediate reaction to the material supplied from the provincial contact concerned and, if necessary, a feedback or request for additional information. Frequently time is of the essence in UNESCO projects, and the action or point of view of the concerned parties must be taken or expressed with the minimum of delay. This can best be achieved by direct communication between the National Commission and the individuals most directly involved.

The Commission does not believe that these same advantages could be achieved by using the services of a central body, as for example,

a department of intergovernmental affairs, although such a body might be informed of developments. Such a channel would take longer to relay information than a direct communication, and an intergovernmental body would not necessarily distribute UNESCO material direct to the parties in the provincial government which were specifically interested in the project.

Departmental Distribution to the Provinces

UNESCO documents in categories two and three are received by the UNESCO desk officer in FAC Division, in order that this Department might monitor the activities of the Organization, and direct the participation of the Canadian delegations.

All formal invitations from UNESCO to participate in or attend meetings of a representational character - ie. where the delegate represents his country and where the country must ratify his nomination - are sent to this Department (FAC Division). These invitations are then forwarded to appropriate governmental officials, sometimes direct to provincial departments, at other times to the appropriate federal department with a request that the department arrange provincial participation if required.

From time to time the views of the provinces are sought by this Department on UNESCO education proposals; in this case, the provincial views are obtained through the agency of the Council of Ministers of Education.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION - OECD

Documents of the OECD on the following subjects, are forwarded to this Department by our Mission to the OECD, and are received by the divisions listed below:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Division</u>
1. Education	Cultural Affairs Division (FAC)
2. Science and Technology	Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems Division (ECS)
3. Environment	Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems Division (ECS)
4. Economic Policy	Commercial Policy Division (ECL) Documents on economic policy will be discussed in the second part of this paper

1. OECD Documents on Education

Documents in this subject area are received by the OECD desk officer in FAC Division. They fall into several series.

Types of Documents

1. ED series - Documents of the Standing Committee of Education
2. CERI series - Centre d'education, recherche et innovation
3. IMTEC series - International Management Training in Educational Change
4. IMHE series - Institutional Management of Higher Education

All of these series of documents are forwarded to FAC Division by our Mission to the OECD, which also supplies the associated working papers and "restricted" position papers of these bodies.

In addition, the Mission reports to the Department on the workings of the OECD and its committees on Education.

Distribution to the Provinces

The channel of communication to the provinces is the Council of Ministers of Education, which is located in Toronto. The documents in the ED, CERI, IMTEC and IMHE series are supplied to the Council direct from our Mission to the OECD. The Council then distributes them to provincial departments of education when appropriate, that is, if there is a provincial interest involved.

On the occasion when the views or other input of the provinces are sought, this Department invites provincial participation through the Council. Similarly, when provincial departments of education require additional information on OECD matters, their request to us for this information is channelled through the Council.

Direct distribution by FAC to provincial officials takes place only if the provincial officials are delegates to a meeting of one of the OECD educational sub-groups such as CERI. In this case, FAC supplies the delegate direct with all the required documentation although, in theory, this provision of documents is the responsibility of the Council; the delegate might also contact FAC to request additional information.

Reports from our Mission are not distributed to the Provincial governments.

2. OECD Documents on Science and Technology

Documents in this subject area are received by the OECD desk officer in ECS Division. The Department of State for Science and Technology also receives these documents which are sent direct to them by our Mission.

Types of Documents

They consist of the working papers, reports of meetings, progress reports and reports of sub-groups of the OECD Committee for Science and Technological Policies. No publications are included among these documents, except formal reports of studies or projects.

Distribution to the Provinces

ECS Division maintains a close liaison with the Federal Department of State for Science and Technology on OECD Science and Technology matters. The division does not forward OECD documents to the provinces unless they are specifically requested to do so. However, as the Province of Quebec has recently expressed some interest in the documents of the OECD's Committee for Scientific and Technological Policies, the division has begun an informal but fairly regular distribution of these documents to Quebec's Department of Intergovernmental Affairs.

The Department of State for Science and Technology has no regular distribution of these OECD documents to the provinces, but supplies only documents which are specifically requested, or which are of obvious concern to the provinces. It has adopted this ad hoc approach, as it lacks within its departmental structure, an organization to undertake a systematic distribution.

3. OECD Documents on the Environment

A. The Secretary to the OECD Sub-Committee of the Interdepartmental Committee of the Environment, is located within ECS Division, and this official receives all documents from the OECD on environmental subjects.

Types of Documents

1. "Restricted" in-house working papers: these include situation reports, position papers, reports on programmes of the OECD Environmental Committee, and of various sector groups, such as Water Management or the Air Pollution Group.
2. Reports from our Mission to the OECD: these include factual reporting and assessments of the workings of the environmental programmes of the organization.

Distribution to the Provinces

The material received by the Secretary is maintained in the Division for the information of members of the sub-committee of the Interdepartmental Committee on the Environment. It is also used to formulate briefing papers for members of the Sub-Committee. No distribution to the provinces of OECD documents on the environment is undertaken by the division.

B. The Department of the Environment, International Organization, also receives OECD documents on environmental matters.

Distribution to the Provinces

An attempt was made two years ago, to inform the provinces about the subject area and to find out which OECD environmental projects interested provincial governments. They were so little interested, that no systematic distribution of these OECD documents was established. In

the view of Environment Canada this lack of interest stems from the fact that OECD activities are in the international field and rarely involve provincial interests. Provinces do not sit on the OECD Environment Committee, nor are they represented in the sectoral groups. On the infrequent occasion that provincial interests are involved, as perhaps could be the case in an OECD environmental study, Environment Canada would consult with the province or provinces concerned, and might invite them to join the relevant Canadian delegation, or study group.

Provinces which are interested in specific OECD environmental matters are always free to raise the subject at the Federal/Provincial meetings on the Environment. In the past, however, they have rarely chosen to do so.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION - ILO

Within the Federal Government, ILO matters are the responsibility of the Department of Labour, International/Provincial Labour Relations Section, in consultation with the U.N. Economic and Social Affairs Division (UNS) of the Department of External Affairs.

Types of Documents

A) Publications These are sold (1) by direct subscription to the ILO in Geneva, (2) through Information Canada, (3) by the ILO Canadian national office in Ottawa. Provincial Governments may purchase all the ILO publications they require by one of these methods.

B) Studies and Reports prepared for (1) Annual Meetings
(2) Industrial Committee Meetings

(1) Annual Meetings

Federal-Provincial conferences at Deputy Minister levels are held every spring to work out the official Canadian position on ILO matters. As matters under consideration almost certainly involve a topic of mixed jurisdiction (Federal/Provincial), an ILO questionnaire on the subject is sent by the Department to the provinces for their comments. These questionnaires form the basis for discussion of the Canadian position at the next convenient Federal-Provincial Conference. The decisions taken as a result of this discussion form the official Canadian reply to the ILO questionnaire. This is submitted to the Annual Conference of the ILO, which considers it twice, at two consecutive

annual conferences. A report is issued following each annual conference and these reports are all distributed to the provinces.

(2) Industrial Committee Meetings

ILO questionnaires, following much the same format as for annual meetings are issued for Industrial Committee Meetings. Because they deal with highly technical subjects, the questionnaires are distributed to the provinces only if the subject is of special provincial interest. If so, the same procedure of consultation is followed with the provinces to prepare the official Canadian position.

Although only selected questionnaires are distributed to the provinces, they receive all reports of the Industrial Committee Meetings. In addition, provincial officials frequently form part of the Canadian delegation to the meetings, and occasionally act as the Canadian representative to a specific meeting of an industrial committee.

C) Documents of the Governing Body These include reports on the adoptions of resolutions, position papers, minutes of meetings, reports of organizing committees, etc., and are not sent to the provinces unless specific provincial interests are involved.

Liaison with the Provinces

(1) ILO International Instruments These take about three years before they are adopted. The provinces are consulted at every stage in their adoption and a Canadian position is worked out on the basis of a concensus of Federal/Provincial views, following the same procedure as that used to formulate Canadian positions for Annual Conferences.

(2) ILO Questionnaires If a questionnaire has the slightest provincial interest, a copy is sent to the Province of Quebec immediately upon its receipt. The Federal Department of Labour then works out a draft reply to the questionnaire and circulates this draft to the remaining provinces for their comments. Frequently, there is widespread agreement as to the draft, but the procedure outlined above gives the Province of Quebec about six weeks notice to prepare on its position.

(3) Liaison Officer In each provincial Department of Labour, an officer has been designated as responsible for maintaining liaison with the Federal Department of Labour on ILO matters.

Other Areas of Liaison Between
Department of Labour and Provincial Governments

(1) The Department of Labour maintains Labour Councillors at our missions in London, Washington and Brussels. Reports from these officers are occasionally supplied to the provinces when they are largely factual reports bearing upon subjects of particular interest to the provinces.

(2) OECD Documents on Labour Subjects As the OECD members are largely developed states, OECD reports on labour associated subjects are usually of interest to the provinces. If so, they are sent to the Deputy Ministers of the provincial departments of labour.

(3) As well as the annual federal/provincial meeting on ILO matters, the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation meets annually. The Federal Department and Provincial Departments of Labour are members of this association; at these conferences they may

raise any issues, including those concerning labour matters in the international field.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION - FAO

The Department of Agriculture, in close liaison with the United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Division (UNS) of this department, is the principal federal agency concerned with FAO matters.

Type of Documents

Documents received from the FAO fall into 3 main categories:

- a) Reports of the Governing Body
 - reports of the FAO Conference
 - reports from the Director general to the Conference

- b) Legislation
 - food and agriculture legislation
 - current food additives legislation
 - FAO legislative series

- c) Program oriented documents which include monographs, meeting reports, maps, policy studies etc. broken down under the following headings:
 - 1. World Food Situation
 - 2. Agriculture
 - 3. Economics and Statistics
 - 4. Fisheries
 - 5. Forest and Forest Industries
 - 6. Nutrition
 - 7. Vocabularies, Directories, Bibliographies, Catalogues.

These are detailed in appendix B.

A) Distribution to the Provinces

Copies of all the documents listed above are sent to the Deputy Minister of all provincial departments of agriculture, as they are received. Reports on FAO activities are received by the Department of Agriculture, from the Canadian permanent delegate to the FAO. These reports, which are usually forwarded through the Department of External Affairs, are not distributed to the provinces by either Department.

B) Liaison with the Provinces

1. FAO Bi-annual conference. All provincial Ministers of Agriculture are invited by the Federal Government to attend the conference, at their own expense. Few do.

One provincial Deputy Minister chosen on a rotational basis, is invited to attend the conference as a member of the Canadian delegation, at the expense of the Federal Government. In 1975 the provincial deputy minister chosen was from Quebec.

Conference material: The working papers of the conference are distributed only to the delegates. Reports of the conference are distributed to all provinces.

Canadian Position on FAO matters: Because its activities are in the international field, FAO matters have proved to be of small interest to the provinces. Accordingly the working out and coordination of the Canadian position on FAO issues or replies to questionnaires is all done interdepartmentally at the federal level. The interdepartmental effort is co-ordinated by the Secretary of the Interdepartmental

Committee of the FAO, who is an officer of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Provinces which wish to participate in FAO programs may do so either through the provincial deputy minister delegate to the FAO conference, or by raising the matters at the federal/provincial annual conference (see below).

2. Federal/Provincial Conference of Department of Agriculture:

This conference is convened at deputy minister level, to discuss matters of mutual interest. Provinces which wish to comment on FAO proposals or questionnaires, may do so in this forum.

FAO DOCUMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Certain sub-organizations of the FAO deal with matters that relate to environmental subjects. The Committee on Forestry (COFO) is an example. Documents from COFO are received by the International Relations Branch of the Forestry Relations Branch of Environment Canada.

This International Relations Branch receives COFO documents from three different sources:

1. The Department of Agriculture.
2. The Canadian Permanent Representative to the FAO.
3. The North American Forestry Commission (This is a regional sub-organization of the FAO and is made up of representatives from Canada, the U.S.A., and Mexico).

Provincial Interest and Involvement

The provinces are charged with "the management and protection of resources". Therefore, they are kept informed of COFO activities, on a systematic basis.

Distribution:

All COFO documents of interest to the provinces are distributed to them, on a regular basis, including reports from Canada's Permanent Representative, if applicable.

Contacts

Provincial contacts have been established either in provincial departments of National Resources or of Lands and Forest, who deal specifically with COFO and North American Forestry Commission matters.

North America Forestry Commission Conference

This body will hold its 8th session in Ottawa, February 23-28, 1976. All the provinces have been invited to attend. Based on past precedents about 6 provinces will likely participate.

Each delegate from the provinces will be supplied with all conference working papers and documents, and they will participate fully in the conference's work and decision. The Conference Report and Papers will be distributed to all the provinces.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION - WHO

The Department of Health and Welfare Canada has primary responsibility for WHO matters, in consultation with the United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Division of this Department.

Federal/Provincial Division of Responsibilities

The Federal Government is responsible for the elaboration of Canadian standards of medical care; as well, it provides financial assistance to the provinces, conducts research, and provides health services within the N.W. Territories, and to treaty Indians. The Provincial Governments provide the actual health services to the majority of the population. In the past, they have shown little interest in the international aspects of health services.

Distribution of WHO Documents

WHO reports considered by Health and Welfare Canada to be of general interest are distributed to the provinces by the "Conference of Deputy Ministers of Health Section" of that Department. Only reports are distributed, not working papers or conference briefing notes, etc. In any case, little has been sent to the provinces recently.

Provincial Involvement in WHO Affairs

A) WHO Annual Assembly Two provincial Deputy Ministers of Health are chosen on a rotational basis, and are invited to participate as members of the Canadian delegation to the Assembly. All delegates are supplied with full conference working papers and documents. The final report of the conference is supplied to all provinces.

B) WHO International Accords Certain international accords require close liaison with the provinces. For example, the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases involved detailed consultation with the provinces and an exchange of documentation and information. Federal/Provincial work on such an international accord takes place within a time framework of more than one year.

C) Selection of Delegates Through its Federal-Provincial section, Health and Welfare Canada requests the provinces to nominate delegates to the numerous conferences, seminars, meetings, etc. of WHO and its sub-agencies.

General Liaison with the Provinces

1. A meeting of the Federal and Provincial Ministers of Health is held annually to discuss matters of mutual interests.
2. In addition, meetings of the Deputy Ministers of Health are held twice a year. At both levels, the provinces are free to raise matters of interest concerning WHO and to request additional information if they wish.

Note: The Department of Health and Welfare Canada is currently conducting a review of its Federal/Provincial Liaison mechanism.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM - UNEP

Environment Canada has primary responsibility for UNEP matters at the federal level of government, in co-operation with the Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems Division (ECS) of this Department.

UNEP documents are forwarded to Environment Canada's U.N. Environmental Affairs Section, by our Mission in Nairobi, through ECS Division. Recently little material or information has followed this channel.

From time to time, UNEP headquarters may approach direct an expert employed with Environment Canada, to invite his personal involvement in a UNEP study or program. If he agrees to participate, documentation concerning the specific project is passed to him through Environment Canada, by which means that Department is informed of the participation of the expert.

At other times, experts in various technical fields may hear of a UNEP program through their professional colleagues. The expert then initiates the contact to UNEP direct, and may thus become involved on a personal basis, while completely bypassing Environment Canada.

Federal-Provincial Liaison on UNEP Matters

1. Distribution of Documents there is no systematic distribution of UNEP documents to the provinces either by Environment Canada or by this Department.

2. Conferences, seminars, etc. Certain UNEP conferences or meetings are of obvious interest to the provinces. In this case,

Environment Canada informs the provinces and invites their participation. Those which participate are supplied with all the conference documents and working papers.

Note: The United Nations Environmental Affairs Section of Environment Canada is currently reviewing its system of liaison with the provinces.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Human Rights is a subject dealt with by the U.N., and to a lesser extent, by UNESCO and the ILO. Documents on this subject from the ILO are distributed through the usual channels of the Department of Labour, as outlined elsewhere in this paper. UNESCO documents on the subject are forwarded to the provinces, for information, by the National Commission of UNESCO through its usual channels; documents which require provincial comment or participation are provided to the provinces following the procedure outlined below for the distribution of U.N. documents.

The International Organization most actively involved in the matter of Human Rights, is the United Nations. Two Federal Departments receive U.N. documents on this subject and they work in close co-operation on the matter. They are UNS Division of this Department, and the Group Understanding and Human Rights Section of the Department of the Secretary of State.

Types of Documents

The documents on Human Rights fall into three main categories:

1. Publications These are available for sale from Information Canada. They are also held by U.N. depository libraries throughout Canada (see appendix C).

2. U.N. Working Documents Included in this category are reports, minutes and proceedings on U.N. committees in Human Rights,

working papers, draft covenants, etc. Because these are made available to the general public by the U.N., they are all considered unclassified.

3. Reports from the Canadian Delegations to the U.N. at New York and Geneva Many of these reports are confidential, and include commentaries on the workings of U.N. organizations concerned with Human Rights. The reports are received by UNS Division through Departmental channels, and are then forwarded to the Department of the Secretary of State for information and action as appropriate.

Distribution to the Provinces

The subject of Human Rights and its associated aspect of Anti-discrimination are matters of shared jurisdiction between the Federal and Provincial Governments. As a result, the provinces are very much involved and are consequently interested in U.N. documents on these subjects.

1. U.N. Working Documents All the U.N. documents received are in the public domain and may be freely distributed. Indeed the Department of the Secretary of State is considering the feasibility of setting up a non-government agency to disseminate these documents throughout Canada. In the meanwhile, that Department selects documents of particular interest to the provinces for onward transmission to provincial Human Rights Commissions or Agencies. As certain of the documents selected are judged to be of widespread interest, that Department has them reprinted in order that they might be supplied to the provincial Human Rights Commissions in sufficient quantities to allow distribution to provincial boards and organizations which are involved in the issue of Human Rights.

2. Reports from the Canadian Delegations These are not forwarded to the provinces.

Federal/Provincial Liaison

Under the U.N. Charter on Human Rights, it is Canada's responsibility to prepare a series of Reports (seven - see appendix D). As the subject matter of the reports is one of shared jurisdiction, they must be prepared in collaboration with the provinces. The reports are viewed by the U.N. and by the Federal and Provincial Governments not merely as vehicles for information, but rather as social development instruments to stimulate action in the area of Human Rights.

The preparation of these reports is undertaken, for the Federal Government, by the Department of the Secretary of State in close collaboration with this Department, and for the provinces, by their Human Rights Commissions or other appropriate agency. The drafting of these reports entails detailed consultation between all parties involved and provincial agreement to the final texts before they are submitted to the U.N. This provincial involvement necessitates that all relevant U.N. documents be supplied to the provinces; however, confidential reports from the Canadian delegations are not.

GROUP 2 - ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH SUBJECTS
OF EXCLUSIVE FEDERAL JURISDICTION

The federal departments principally concerned with matters relating to GATT, UNCTAD, and OECD economic sector are: the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, GATT Division, UNCTAD - OECD Division, and Western European Division; and this Department, Commercial Policy Division (ECL).

It has been the policy of all divisions concerned not to supply the provinces with documents from these organizations because: the subject areas are of exclusive federal jurisdiction; the documents frequently relate the disparate negotiating positions of contracting parties of the respective organization, parties which would object to their "restricted" documents being circulated outside the confines of the organization; the documents frequently concern regional trade-offs in trade negotiations and could be used to the disadvantage of the Federal Government; the dissemination of these documents to the provinces would inevitably result in unwanted feedback from the provinces with which the divisions are not equipped to deal.

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

The distribution of documents from the EEC is at present in much the same situation, and for the same reasons. This situation will improve as that organization has recently opened an office in Ottawa. Once the office is established, EEC officials will tour

the provinces to organize their own network of liaison with provincial governments, and will no doubt pass on information and EEC documents on a regular basis.

The reports of our Mission to the EEC are received in this Department by ECL Division. They are not disseminated to the provinces for much the same reasons as apply to GATT and UNCTAD documents. No change is envisaged in this distribution.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

The federal Department of Communications is responsible for matters relating to the ITU. As is generally known, the question of jurisdiction in this area is the subject of much controversy between the Federal Government and the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia. The federal Government maintains that telecommunications is a subject of its exclusive jurisdiction. Accordingly it has adopted a policy of informing the provinces on ITU related matters, occasionally consulting them, but refusing them participation in planning or decisions.

Distribution of ITU documents

Contacts within the provincial departments of communications have been established on ITU affairs. They are sent reports on all meetings of the ITU and the relevant documents, plus plans for any conferences being prepared, such as the World Administrative Radio Conferences planned for 1977 and 1979.

In addition, the federal Department is preparing briefings on these conferences for the provincial departments. As the Conferences pass final "Acts" governing the telecommunications field, the acts are all passed on to the provinces at Deputy Ministers level.

APPRAISAL OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION

Group 2 It appears that there is no effective distribution to provincial governments of documents from or reports relating to GATT, UNCTAD, OECD economic affairs, or the EEC. This lack of distribution is a deliberate policy based on specific reasons, and is therefore unlikely to change without a change in the policy of those divisions which deal with these documents at present. As the organizations concerned deal with matters outside provincial jurisdiction, and as there are international organizations more directly the concern of the provinces from which documents are inadequately supplied, it follows that our first efforts to improve the distribution of documents to the provinces might be best applied elsewhere, followed perhaps by efforts to improve the distribution, in this area. As already noted, the dissemination of material from the EEC is likely to improve with the establishment of an EEC's Office in Ottawa, although it is unlikely that this fact will satisfy the desire of the provinces for classified reports on, or relating to, the activities of that organization.

The supply to the provinces of documents concerning the ITU appears to be very adequate, given the political considerations that govern this distribution.

Group 1 The distribution systems covering documents of international organizations in Group 1, those that deal with subjects which enter provincial jurisdiction in the domestic sphere, vary considerably in their adequacy. The best is that established by the Department of Labour to disseminate documents and information from the ILO. Its thorough document distribution is accompanied by consultation with

the provinces and a system of joint action and cooperation which is exemplary.

FAO documents on agricultural subjects also receive an exhaustive dissemination to provincial governments, particularly given these governments' limited interest in activities relating to agriculture on the international level. On environmental subjects, such as those dealt with by the Committee on Forestry of the FAO, the distribution system is excellent and is coupled with a process of consultation with the provinces on projects of joint interest.

The lack of provincial interest in international activities relating to subjects of their concern domestically is more closely mirrored in the distribution of WHO documents provided by Health and Welfare Canada. This less than exhaustive distribution, however, is bolstered by provincial participation in Canadian delegations to the WHO Annual Assembly, and provincial input on WHO International Accords; also Health and Welfare Canada is at present reviewing its document distribution system with a view to improving it.

The same is true of Environment Canada which is currently overhauling its system of liaison with the provinces, in consultation with this Department. At present its system of distributing documents from UNEP is less than ideal, and is recognized as such by that Department. Accordingly it is planned to establish a new system which will follow three steps: first, provide documents to the provinces; second, request comments on these documents; and third,

eventually involve the provincial governments in UNEP affairs, as appropriate. Our Department's role vis-à-vis UNEP documents, has been limited to monitoring them and passing them on to Environment Canada. As that Department is already attempting to distribute these documents more effectively, it would appear that we should wait to see the efficacy of the new system before trying to improve on it.

Environment Canada also distributes OECD documents on environment when requested to do so by the provinces. It has not set up a systematic distribution of these documents, for want of provincial interest. As the reading of this interest level was taken two years ago, however, it might be appropriate to sound out the provinces once again. This could well be undertaken by this Department, given the international aspect of the information and our present involvement with the OECD on environmental issues.

There appears to be little provincial interest in OECD documents on Science and Technology other than that expressed by the Province of Quebec. It is possible, nevertheless, that other provinces (and particularly Ontario) might find it useful to receive documents of the OECD's Committee for Scientific and Technological Policies. As the Department of State for Science and Technology is not able to distribute these documents, perhaps this Department might offer to provide them to the provinces, realizing that almost certainly only the Province of Ontario has sufficient interest or capability in this highly technical field, to take advantage of our offer.

Of all the international organizations considered by this paper, the U.N. (on Human Rights), the OECD (on education) and UNESCO are perhaps the best examples of organizations issuing documents which deal with subjects of direct concern to the provinces.

U.N. Documents on Human Rights are distributed very adequately to the provinces by the Department of the Secretary of State, particularly those documents concerning the Reports submitted by Canada. It may be worth considering the possibility of improving on this excellent distribution, as this is an area of detailed provincial involvement and interest.

This Department could supply to the provincial Human Rights Commissions, selected reports from the Canadian Delegations to the U.N. These reports, chosen for their direct relevance to areas of provincial activity, could be forwarded through the Department's intergovernmental contacts in provincial governments. They might be helpful in preparing provincial positions and contributions to the Reports for the U.N., and they would enable the provinces to better place these Reports in their international context. In addition, the provision of this information from our Delegations could constitute our contribution to the dissemination of documents on Human Rights, an area in which we have been overshadowed.

OECD documents on education are distributed to the individual provinces by their own organization, the Council of Ministers of Education. The extent of this distribution is determined by the Council based on its judgement as to the degree of provincial interest or

participation required.

It would be possible for the Department to complement this provision of OECD documents, by making available to the Council selected reports from our Mission to the OECD on matters concerning the workings of the Organization's education committees. This information would provide a background for OECD activities in the field, and could possibly assist the Council in deciding which of the Organization's activities should be properly drawn to the attention of the provinces.

The Canadian National Commission for UNESCO maintains an excellent system of providing information to, and of liaising with, provincial governments and experts across the country. Indeed, the effectiveness of its work in Canada is largely dependant upon this system. The Commission's lines of communication, however, may bypass provincial government channels in its direct approach to individuals.

The role of this Department in the distribution of UNESCO documents, has been limited to the forwarding of UNESCO invitations to attend gatherings of a representational character. This is perhaps all to the good, as it avoids the possibility of a duplication of the National Council's distribution, and of hampering that body's effective direct liaison with provincial officials.

APPENDIX A

UNESCO DEPOSITORY LIBRAIRIES IN CANADA

Mrs. Judith Colson
Documents Librarian
Harriet-Irving Library
University of New Brunswick
Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Mr. James B. Snelson
Documents Librarian
Dalhousie University Library
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Miss Catherine Kollar
Head, Government Documents Department
McLennan Library
McGill University
Montreal, Quebec.

M. Jean-Pierre Chalifoux
Chef de Service
Service des Publications officielles
Bibliothèque des Sciences humaines et sociales
Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128
Montréal 101, Québec.

M. Gilles Boutin
Directeur, Service des Documents officiels
Bibliothèque, Université Laval
Cité Universitaire
Québec 10e, Québec.

Mr. Bourke
Foreign and International Official Publications
National Library of Canada
395, Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0N4

Mr. Robert H. Blackburn
Chief Librarian
University of Toronto Library
Toronto 181, Ontario

Mr. John T. Parkhill, Director
Metropolitan Toronto Library Board
214 College Street
Toronto 130, Ontario.

Mr. W. Hyrak
Documents Librarian
University Library
University of Alberta
Edmonton 7, Alta.

Head Librarian
Provincial Library of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Miss D. Martin, Librarian
Government Publications Division
Library
University of British Columbia
Vancouver 8, British Columbia

APPENDIX B

DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM THE FAO

1. WORLD FOOD SITUATION - Basic Information

Periodicals and Annuals
Ceres, FAO review on Development
The state of food and agriculture

Monographs, Meeting reports

Series

World Food Problems
World Food Program Studies
Freedom from Hunger Campaign Basic Studies

2. AGRICULTURE

Periodicals and annuals
FAO plant protection bulletin
World animal review
Animal Health Yearbook

Monographs, Manuals, Meeting Reports, Glossaries,
Bibliographies, Maps

Joint FAO/IAEA Publications

Series

FAO Atomic Energy Series
Better Farming Series
FAO Agricultural Studies
FAO Agricultural Development Papers

3. ECONOMIC AND STATISTICS

Periodicals and Annuals
Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economic and Statistics
Cocoa Statistics
Coconut situation
Production yearbook and trade yearbook
FAO Commodity Review
FAO commodity review and outlook
National grain policies
World grain trade statistics
Annual fertilizer review

Monographs, meeting reports, manuals

Series

FAO commodity Policy Studies
FAO Marketing Guides
Commodity Bulletin Series
Commodity Reports
Commodity Reports New Series
Commodity Reference Series

4. FISHERIES

Periodicals and annuals
World Fisheries Abstracts
FAO Fisheries Bulletin
Aquatic sciences and fisheries abstracts
Yearbook of fishery statistics

Monographs, meeting reports, manuals, glossaries

Documentation of the FAO regional Fisheries Councils

Series

FAO Fisheries Studies
FAO Manuals in Fisheries Science

5. FOREST AND FOREST INDUSTRIES

Periodicals and annuals
Unasyva
Timber statistics for Europe
Timber bulletin for Europe
Yearbook of forest products statistics
Yearbook of forest products

Monographs, meeting reports, surveys, manuals

Series

FAO Forestry and Forest Products Statistics
FAO Forestry Development Papers

6. NUTRITION

Monographs and meeting reports

Series

FAO Nutritional Studies
FAO Nutrition Meetings Report Series
FAO Food Additive Control Series
Codex Alimentarius Commission Series

APPENDIX C

U.N. DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES IN CANADA

University of Alberta
D.E. Cameron Library
Edmonton
Printed and mimeographed documents in English

University of British Columbia Library
Vancouver 8
Printed and mimeographed documents in English

Provincial Library of Manitoba
Winnipeg 1
Printed documents in English

University of New Brunswick
Bonar Law-Bennett Library
Fredericton
Printed documents in English

Dalhousie University
Macdonald Memorial Library
Halifax
Printed documents in English

Queens University
Douglas Library
Kingston
Printed and mimeographed documents in English

Library, Center for International Cooperation
University of Ottawa
Ottawa 2
Printed and mimeographed documents in English and French

Canadian Institute of International Affairs
Toronto 5
Printed and mimeographed documents in English

University of Toronto Library
Toronto 5
Printed and mimeographed documents in English

McGill University
Redpath Library
Montreal 2
Printed and mimeographed documents in English

Université de Montréal
Bibliothèque
Montréal 3

Printed and mimeographed documents in French

Université Laval
Bibliothèque
Québec 10

Printed documents in French

University of Saskatchewan
Murray Memorial Library
Saskatoon

Printed and mimeographed documents in English

APPENDIX D

LIST OF REPORTS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS

ON THE QUESTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS*

<u>Object of the Report</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Date of next Report</u>
- Yearbook on Human Rights, related to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	Biennial	1975 **
- Report on the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination	Biennial	1975 ** 1977
- Report on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	Biennial	1975 ** 1977
- Report on Freedom of Information	Every 6 years	1976
- Report on Civil and Political Rights	"	1978
- Report on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	"	1980
- Report on activities related to Human Rights Day (December 10)	Annual	1976

* When Canada accedes to the International Covenants on Human Rights, two more reports will have to be added to this list.

** These reports are now being prepared (October 1975)

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Storage

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Jones, T. S. E

The present distribution of
documents of international
organizations to provincial
governments

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