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No. 93
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CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The operating costs of the United Nations, as set out in the organization's annual budget and approved by the General Assembly are met by assessing the member nations in accordance with an agreed formula based on their relative capacity to pay. In 1969, Canada's share of the regular budget was \$4.05 million, or 3.02% of the net total. Canada is the eighth largest contributor.

In addition to the activities covered by the regular budget, the United Nations carries out extensive programmes of economic and technical assistance, aid to refugees, etc., which are financed by voluntary contributions from Member States.

From March 31, 1945, to March 31, 1969, Canada paid assessments of about \$45.8 million to the regular budget of the United Nations and of approximately \$15 million as its share of the costs of peace-keeping operations in the Congo (ONUC)¹ and the Middle East (UNEF)². By the end of March, 1969, Canada had also absorbed costs of about \$14.4 million, without seeking reimbursements from the United Nations, to maintain its peace-keeping contingent in Cyprus (UNFICYP)³. From March 31, 1945, to March 31, 1969, Canada made voluntary contributions to special United Nations programmes such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the World Food Programme (WFP) of over \$232 million. In addition, Canada as a member of each of the 13 Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), was assessed and made contributions of about \$131.7 million (excluding subscriptions to the Bretton Woods Institutions). In all, Canada's total contribution to the United Nations and its related bodies, the IAEA and the United Nations Association in Canada (UNAC), totalled approximately \$438.9⁴ million during the period March 31, 1945 - March 31, 1969.

1. ONUC ceased activities June 30, 1964.
2. UNEF was withdrawn in June 1967.
3. This figure represents the cost to Canada over and above the cost which the Government would have had to bear in order to maintain these forces in Canada.
4. Unless otherwise indicated, all financial figures are in Canadian dollars.

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The United Nations efforts to maintain peace and security are well known to the general public. Regrettably, insufficient public attention is paid to the quieter but nonetheless constructive work of the United Nations special programmes (UNRWA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP and the UN/FAO World Food Programme (WFP)) and by the related programmes of the 13 Specialized Agencies and the IAEA. Taken together, these efforts constitute an impressive endeavour to conquer the timeless enemies of mankind — illiteracy, hunger and disease. At the same time, they provide a significant contribution to political and economic stability in the developing areas of the world.

A short description is given below of the work of the United Nations in peace-keeping and in the economic and social fields. A statement of Canada's contributions to these important activities (during the period March 31, 1945 to March 31, 1969) is included as Appendix A. Appendix B contains a table listing Canada's contributions to the United Nations common system during 1968 and Appendix C compares the total contributions of the ten major contributing countries to the voluntary special programmes of the United Nations.

Peace-keeping and United Nations Finances

Article I of the United Nations Charter states, in part, that the purpose of the United Nations is "to maintain international peace and security and, to that end, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression". Since 1945, the United Nations has been involved in military operations in Korea, Pakistan and India (United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), 1949-, and United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM), 1965-66), the Middle East/United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), 1957-67, and United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), 1948, Lebanon (United Nations Observations Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL), 1958), the Congo (United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) 1960-64), West Irian (United Nations Temporary Executive Administration (UNTEA) 1962-63), Yemen (United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM) 1963-64), and Cyprus (United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) 1964-). Canada has firmly supported United Nations activities in maintaining international peace, and Canadian military personnel have served with the United Nations in all the above operations. At present, about 625 Canadian military personnel are serving in UNTSO, UNMOGIP and UNFICYP.

In addition to providing military personnel for these United Nations peace-keeping operations, Canada, as one of the three supervisory members (with India and Poland) of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Indochina, has maintained military and civilian personnel in Indochina since 1954. From 1954 to December 31, 1968, the total cost to Canada of participating in these Commissions was approximately \$17.3 million.⁵ The annual cost is now in the region of \$675,000 (1969).

5. Of this total \$2,982,728 has been billed to the International Commissions as recoverable expenses. By the end of March, 1969, Canada has been reimbursed only \$1,770,500.

Until 1956, with the exception of Korea⁶, which did not engage the financing machinery of the United Nations, virtually all member states regularly contributed their assessed share of the relatively modest costs of United Nations peace-keeping operations. However, with the establishment of UNEF in 1956, followed by ONUC in 1960, peace-keeping costs expanded markedly (from 1957 to 1967, UNEF cost approximately \$217 million (U.S.), while ONUC, from its inception to its termination in 1964, cost \$392.8 million (U.S.)). From 1957 until 1961, the General Assembly, led by the U.S.A., Britain, Canada and a number of other countries upholding the principle of collective responsibility continued to support the adoption of resolutions assessing the costs of UNEF and ONUC against the whole membership according to the United Nations regular scale of assessments, with reductions to the developing countries. However, the U.S.S.R., in accordance with its view that peace-keeping in all its aspects, including financing, was the sole prerogative of the Security Council, refused to pay its assessments. France chose to pay its assessed share of UNEF but not ONUC. Certain other countries also refused to contribute to one or both operations.

Thus the United Nations faced a serious financial situation by 1961. No assessments were levied to meet peace-keeping expenses during the last half of 1962. Instead, the General Assembly, in a resolution co-sponsored by Canada authorized the Secretary-General to issue \$200 million (U.S.) in United Nations bonds to provide working capital to help overcome the organization's financial crisis. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds were used to finance peace-keeping operations during the last half of 1962 and the first half of 1963. Canada purchased \$6.24 million (U.S.) of bonds. Other countries, the Soviet Union and France most notably, have claimed that the bond issue was a back-door method of financing the costs of peace-keeping and have refused to pay that portion of their annual United Nations budget assessments attributable to the costs of repaying the principal and interest to the bond-purchasers.

In 1961, the Assembly also decided to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice as to whether peace-keeping costs were "expenses of the organization" and thus assessable under Article 17 of the United Nations Charter. On July 20, 1962, the Court advised that the costs of UNEF and ONUC were legitimate expenses of the organization and, in turn, the seventeenth session of the General Assembly "accepted" this opinion.

As of January 1, 1964, some countries, including the Soviet Union because of their continuing refusal to pay peace-keeping costs, had accumulated arrears in excess of their assessments for the preceding two years and thus, under the provisions of Article 19 of the Charter, were liable to loss of their votes in the General Assembly. France came into the same category on January 1, 1965. To avoid the possibility of the U.S.S.R. and France being

6. See United Nations General Assembly "Uniting for Peace", Resolution 377A(V).

disenfranchised, which would have gravely imperilled the future of the United Nations, the General Assembly, in February 1965, authorized the establishment of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (the Committee of 33). Its assignment was to undertake "a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the present financial difficulties of the organization". On September 1, 1965, the General Assembly agreed to the consensus worked out in the Committee of 33 that the loss-of-vote sanction should not be applied with regard to UNEF and ONUC and that the financial difficulties of the organization should be solved through voluntary contributions by member states. Before this decision, Canada announced on June 21, 1965, that it would donate \$4 million (U.S.) as an unconditional voluntary contribution to a special fund to restore the United Nations to solvency. However, to date, only 24 countries have contributed a total of about \$23.6 million (U.S.) to the United Nations solvency fund.

Thus the United Nations remains faced with a serious deficit, estimated by a special United Nations Ad Hoc Committee of 14 financial experts to be, as of September 30, 1965, \$53 million (French-Soviet view) or \$73.4 million (U.S.-British-Canadian view), the differing figures reflecting varying political views on the financing of peace-keeping operations. In the two years between the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of financial experts and the 1967 report of the Secretary-General, it was estimated that the minimum deficit had risen to some \$60-\$62 million. After subtracting the \$23.6 million in voluntary contributions, the deficit remains significant.

The financing of UNFICYP has been accomplished without open controversy since, unlike the financing of UNEF and ONUC, it has never been by assessment. The same Security Council resolution which established UNFICYP on March 21, 1964, provided for its financing by voluntary contributions. Voluntary contributions, however, have proved to be an unreliable means of financing. Deficits have plagued UNFICYP from the start and the Secretary-General has been forced to make frequent appeals for contributions. As of June 15, 1969, about \$94.2 million (U.S.) has been collected to meet the organization's costs of about \$102.8 million (U.S.). These costs do not include those that some troop-contributors, including Canada, have agreed to absorb at their own expense without seeking reimbursement from the United Nations. During 1969, Canada is expected to absorb about \$1.4 million (Cdn) over and above what it would normally have paid to maintain its contingent in Canada.

In addition to providing military personnel for these United Nations Peace-keeping operations, Canada, as one of the three supervisory members (with India and Poland) of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Indochina, has maintained military and civilian personnel in Indochina since 1954. From 1954 to March 31, 1968, the cost to Canada of

participating in these Commissions was approximately \$19.5 million.⁷

While it has made some progress, the Committee of 33 has not yet managed to reach agreement upon guide-lines for the financing of future peace-keeping operations.

Development Funds

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was created by the United Nations General Assembly in November 1965 through the merger of the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance. The Special Fund, which concentrates on pre-investment assistance, began operations in 1959, while the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance was established in 1949. Canada played a leading role in the establishment of the UNDP and has been a member of the Governing Council since its inception. The relatively modest sums expended under the UNDP and its predecessors have made possible the advanced training and education of over a quarter of a million people, have helped set up over 100 centres for research and its application in developing countries, and have already helped to attract over \$1.8 billion (U.S.) in local and foreign investment from public and private sources. Canada has been a constant supporter of the Special Fund, EPTA and, in turn, the UNDP, and, to the end of the fiscal year 1968-69, has contributed approximately \$78.8 million to these programmes.

The UNDP constitutes a useful complement to bilateral aid programmes. The programme's technical-assistance work, largely carried out by agencies of the United Nations family, has grown in effectiveness and is contributing significantly to economic and social progress in more than 100 developing countries. The most important and valuable role of the UNDP is in the field of investment surveys, which have resulted in some large-scale investments in high-priority development projects. The UNDP also plays an increasingly vital role in the co-ordination and effective implementation of the assistance activities of the United Nations family in developing countries.

The UNDP is financed by voluntary contributions from members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, with recipient governments responsible for the local costs of projects undertaken under the Programme. The Programme set a target for contributions of \$200 million (U.S.) in 1965 and, at the twentieth session of the General Assembly, member states were urged to increase their contributions to the UNDP so that this total might be made available. At the last pledging conference in October 1968, the Canadian Government pledged \$13.5 million to the United Nations Development Programme, which represented six per cent of the UNDP target. Further progress has been made towards reaching the target level of \$200 million (U.S.) and pledges for 1969 total approximately \$195.8 (U.S.) million, some \$13 million more

7. Of this total some \$5,404,663 has been billed to the International Commissions as recoverable expenses. To date Canada has been reimbursed only half this amount.

than the previous year. Thus the Canadian contribution to the UNDP for 1969 represents over six per cent of the total funds pledged and is, on a percentage basis, the total only to the World Food Programme (WFP) the largest voluntary contribution made by Canada to a multilateral development fund.

Intergovernmental Agencies

When the Charter of the United Nations was signed in 1945, the members of the organization undertook to work for "conditions of stability and wellbeing which are necessary to peaceful and friendly relations among nations". The intergovernmental agencies have become the chief instruments through which member states have pooled their efforts and resources in seeking to attain the aims of higher standards of living and economic and social advance for all as envisaged by the Charter.

Of these organizations, 13 are known as Specialized Agencies -- separate, autonomous organizations related to the United Nations by special agreements. They have their own memberships, their own legislative and executive bodies, their own secretariats and their own budgets, but they generally co-ordinate their work with the United Nations and with each other through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council and report annually to the Council. The fourteenth organization is the International Atomic Energy Agency. While also separate and autonomous, it was established "under the aegis of the United Nations" and reports annually to the General Assembly. When appropriate it also reports to the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) were in existence before the League of Nations and were subsequently associated with it. The International Labour Organization (ILO), on the other hand, was established in conjunction with the League. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and the International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) were set up after the Second World War, as were the four financial agencies known as the Bretton Woods Institutions -- the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA).

Canada is a member of each of the Bretton Woods Institutions, the 13 Specialized Agencies and of the IAEA and, since 1945, has been or, still is, represented on the executive body of each.

Contributions to the regular budgets of the Specialized Agencies are in addition to payments made to the United Nations budget. During the

period 1945-1969, Canadian assessments in the Agencies (as well as the IAEA) totalled approximately \$106 million, of which about \$18.8 million was the Canadian contribution to the IRO during 1946-51. To a considerable extent, the activities supported by the regular budgets of the Agencies are of special significance to the economic and social development of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Some of the Agencies provide out of their regular budgets for many technical experts, advisers and training facilities in addition to those financed by the United Nations Development Programme. Canada is of the view that the financing of technical assistance should be done mainly on a voluntary basis and channelled through the UNDP to which Canada presently contributes some \$13.5 million annually. (See page 5).

Several Agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO) fix their scale of assessments in accordance with principles broadly similar to those applied in setting the United Nations scale. In the ICAO, IMCO, ITU, UPU and WMO, assessments are determined by somewhat different procedures and are based partly on the degree of interest in and use for the services the particular Agency provides to a member state. Agencies such as the IBRD, IFC, IDA and IMF do not levy regular assessments; their members provide funds in the form of capital advances, which are in turn lent to developing countries to help them finance approved development projects. In these four important financial Agencies, to which Canada is a major contributor, operating costs are covered by the interest on the loans made to economically developing countries.

The main purposes of the IBRD are to facilitate the investment of capital for productive purposes, to promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or of participation in loans by private investors and to make loans for which private capital is not available on reasonable terms. The IDA, an affiliate of the Bank, has as its primary object the promotion of economic development by providing financing on terms that are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than do conventional loans, to which IBRD is limited. The IFC is also an affiliate of the Bank and seeks to promote the growth of productive enterprise. It invests its own funds in association with private capital where this is not available in sufficient quantity and on reasonable terms. It acts as a clearing-house by bringing together investment opportunities and private capital, whether foreign or domestic. Finally, it also helps to enlist managerial skill and experience where these are not readily available for a project. The operations of the IMF are of a different character. It provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary problems. Among its purposes are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade.

In addition to contributing to the regular programmes of the UN Specialized Agencies, member states have frequently been requested to make

(A) extra-budgetary contributions to special programmes of assistance designed to overcome particularly acute problems and serious deficiencies existing in various areas of the world. Examples of such special programmes include the FAO "Freedom-from-Hunger" campaign, the WHO Malaria Eradication Programme (which is now part of the WHO regular budget) and the World Food Programme (WFP) organized in 1963 as a joint UN-FAO programme. Canada has made substantial contributions to each of these programmes. Since the inception of the WFP, of which Canada was co-author, Canada has been among the leading contributors to its multi-lateral food-aid operations. Canada's pledged contribution of \$2.7 million in cash and \$8.1 million in food aid in 1969 is 17% of the actual contribution and second only to that of the United States. The activities of the WFP include the provision of food as a means of supporting specific economic and social development projects in developing countries and the supply of emergency food aid in cases of national disaster.

The Canadian Government's contributions and assessments to the United Nations and its related bodies do not, of course, include the generous donations made by individual citizens and private groups in Canada. Canadian citizens have played an active and humanitarian role by assisting, through donations, children, refugees, victims of national disasters and less-fortunate people in other lands. Furthermore, the above data do not include the Canadian Government's gifts of emergency relief (food, clothing, medical supplies) or the over \$1 billion the Government has given in bilateral foreign aid to the developing areas of the world.

RELIEF FUNDS

UNHCR and Refugees

A "refugee" is defined by the United Nations as a person who has left the country of his normal residence because of fear of persecution. At the end of the Second World War, the number of refugees in Europe was close to 2,200,000. Immediately after the War, Canada and other countries formed the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in order to assist refugees in their emigration, re-establishment in their country of present asylum or voluntary return to their original homes. In 1946, a United Nations Specialized Agency, the International Refugee Organization, was established to continue this work. Canada became a member of the IRO in 1947, and, from 1946 to 1951, contributed about \$18.8 million to the organization and accepted 123,479 refugees and displaced persons for resettlement.

At its fourth session in 1949, the General Assembly decided to appoint a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for a three-year term to continue to protect the interests of refugees after the termination of the IRO. In 1953, the Assembly extended the term of the High Commissioner's Office for another three-year period, and in 1957 the term was extended for a further five-year period, from January 1, 1959 to December 31, 1963. The seventeenth session voted in favour of a further renewal to December 31, 1968, and the twenty-second session again renewed this to December 31, 1973.

The High Commissioner's role was at first a non-operational one, limited mainly to the protection of refugees. In 1952, however, he was authorized to appeal for funds to enable emergency aid to be given to the most needy groups of refugees within his mandate. Funds raised by this decision were contributed to the United Nations Refugees Emergency Fund (UNREF). In 1954 this fund was incorporated in a new voluntary fund, the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNRF), whose programme was aimed principally at the promotion of a permanent European refugee solution by assimilation within European countries and the promotion of emigration to other countries.

On January 1, 1959, the UNREF was replaced by a new programme of the High Commissioner for Refugees, administered by the Office of the High Commissioner under the guidance of an Executive Committee composed of representatives of United Nations member governments. Canada has been a member of this Committee since 1957, and chaired it in 1965. From 1951 to 1968, Canada contributed over \$3.8 million to the UNHCR, and it donated \$650,000 in 1956-57 to the Canadian Red Cross for assistance to Hungarian refugees. In 1966, the Canadian Government increased its contribution to \$350,000 from the previous figure of \$290,000.

Through the efforts of the refugee programmes of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, the IRO and the UNHCR, the number of refugees in Europe had been reduced from 2,200,000 in 1946 to 10,000 in 1967. In the course of 1967 about 13,500 new refugees entered European countries. In view of the influx of new refugees there was an increase in the substantial burden created for certain European countries. One of the most significant events in 1966 was the final closing of the remaining refugee camps in Europe. In that year, a total of over 4,000 refugees were settled, leaving only about 7,500 "old" refugees yet to be settled. The number of newly-recognized European refugees, who are mostly young and in good health and thus relatively easy to resettle, also dropped in 1966 -- to approximately 6,700 compared to the figure for the preceding year. However, in 1965 the High Commissioner took on added responsibilities by bringing assistance to new groups of refugees, particularly in Africa, where the total number within its purview is over 286,000 (early 1968 estimate). The improvement of the situation in Europe has been made possible to a large extent by the contributions of governments to the United Nations and its related programmes, World Refugee Year (WRY) and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). During WRY (June 1959 to June 1960), 97 countries, including Canada, took part in the campaign and contributed more than \$83 million (U.S.). The Canadian Government's contribution to WRY was \$1 million in wheat flour to UNRWA and up to \$600,000 for the admission, in three movements, of 325 tubercular refugees to Canada, who have now been treated in sanatoria and resettled. These refugees were accompanied by 501 dependents. In addition to the movement of tubercular refugees, Canadian participation in WRY resulted in the admission to Canada of over 5,000 refugees, including 1,097 from camps in Italy and Germany. As of July 7, 1969, Canada has also admitted 11,165

refugees from Czechoslovakia who left the country as a result of the Russian intervention in August 1968.

UNRWA

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees was established in 1949 to provide relief and rehabilitation for about 950,000 Arab refugees who lost their homes and their means of livelihood as a result of the Palestine hostilities of 1948-49. Owing to natural population increase, these refugees now number more than 1.3 million. To this number must be added the 350-400,000 "new refugees" created by the June 1967 Middle East hostilities. The Agency was set up to co-operate with local governments in direct relief and works programmes in the Middle East and to consult these governments on measures to be taken until such time as international assistance for relief and works programmes were no longer available or the refugees were able to exercise the choice between repatriation and compensation offered to them by resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. As originally envisaged, the Agency's mandate was to run for a limited period. However, political considerations have impeded plans for solving the refugee problem and the General Assembly has found it expedient to renew the mandate several times. It was last renewed to June 30, 1972.

To finance its various current activities, UNRWA needs about \$39 million annually. Owing to increasing demands for relief, health and educational services and to rising costs in the countries where the Agency operates, it has in recent years faced serious financial difficulties. Accordingly, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA has urged regular contributors to continue granting assistance and has appealed to others to help in meeting the Agency's needs.

Canada has customarily ranked high among the regular annual contributors to UNRWA. In total contributions since 1949, Canada stands third, behind the United States and Britain. In response to special conditions for the fiscal year 1967-68, the Canadian Government contributed about \$3 million to UNRWA. Of this amount, \$1.3 million was emergency assistance which Canada agreed to provide following UNRWA's appeal to countries for additional contributions to meet the urgent needs of persons uprooted by the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East. This contribution to UNRWA for 1967-68 consisted of \$500,000 in cash and \$2 million in foodstuffs and delivery charges. However, in 1968, Canada reverted to its regular contribution in the order of \$500,000 in cash and \$700,000 in food aid, with a supplemental food grant of \$300,000 made at the end of that fiscal year. For the fiscal year 1969-70 Canada has made its regular contribution of \$700,000 food and commodities and \$500,000 cash. Canadian assistance to UNRWA is motivated primarily by humanitarian considerations. The Canadian Government also believes that UNRWA's subsidiary educational and vocational-training programme is vital to the maintenance of peace in the area and to the ultimate liquidation of the problem of refugees by facilitating their rehabilitation.

UNICEF

The United Nations Children's Fund was established by the General Assembly in December 1946 to provide emergency aid to children in war-devastated countries following the termination of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). In 1950 its terms of reference were revised and, while continuing to provide emergency relief for children during catastrophes, it placed emphasis on long-range programmes of child-care, particularly in developing countries. In 1953, the General Assembly voted unanimously to continue UNICEF for an indefinite period.

The aim of UNICEF is to promote permanent health, nutrition and welfare services for children through programmes which countries can continue after the initial stimulus provided by the Fund. UNICEF aid is provided only at the request of governments, and those requesting it must be prepared to put into the programme amounts at least equal to those received from UNICEF. This requirement encourages serious consideration before requests are made. It doubles the amount of money made available for UNICEF projects and establishes a basis for the continuation of the projects after the UNICEF aid is terminated.

The Fund is financed through voluntary contributions from governments and private associations. Since the inception of UNICEF in 1946, Canada has contributed about \$23.3 million. In 1968-69 individual Canadians contributed approximately \$1.7 million and the Canadian Government maintained its annual contribution of \$1 million. The Governmental contribution for 1969-70, from preliminary estimates, will be in the order of \$1.2 million.

Suggestions for Further Reading:

Reference Papers (available from Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa).

1. Reference Paper #69, The Department of External Affairs
2. Reference Paper #85, Canada and the International Labour Organization
3. Reference Paper #87, Canada and the World Meteorological Organization
4. Reference Paper #88, Canada and ICAO
5. Reference Paper #91, Canada and the World Health Organization
6. Reference Paper #121, Food and Agriculture Organization

Others (available through the Queen's Printer).

1. Annual Reports of the Department of External Affairs. (Note relevant Bibliographies).

Others (continued)

2. Canada and the United Nations (Discontinued Series) 1945-1966.

3. We the Peoples.... Canada and the United Nations, 1945-1965.

United Nations Publications (available through the Queen's Printer)

1. Basic Facts about the United Nations

2. Everyman's United Nations

3. United Nations Monthly Chronicle

4. Yearbook of the United Nations

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APPENDIX A

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ITS SPECIAL FUNDS, NON-FINANCIAL SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, THE IAEA AND THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION IN CANADA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1945-46 TO 1968-69

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

ORGANIZATION	1969 Scale of Assessment		TOTAL									
	1945-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969	TOTAL 1945-1969	
United Nations												
Regular Budget	3.02	1,860	2,181	2,356	3,115	2,774	3,481	3,588	3,795	4,049	45,996	
UNEP		883	316		957	93	595	730	678		5,902	
UNFICYP		1,490 (3)	5,796		1,299	602			1,907		9,187	
Miscellaneous (6)	V					3,340 (4)	3,662	2,948	1,907	1,235	13,092	
Contributions												
EPZA	V	5,368	75	93	500	500	4,807 (7)	560 (8)	510 (9)	527 (10)	78,402	
UNDP (11) Special Fund	V	12,911	2,217	2,338	2,219	2,325	2,325	3,300	10,750	10,750	29,676	
UNHCR	V	1,518	2,424	2,556	2,339	5,000	5,000	6,200	10,750	10,750	29,676	
UNICEF	V	1,965 (12)	290	290	290	290	290	350	350	350	4,755	
UNFPA (15)	V	11,975 (13)	650	800	800	800	1,000	1,100 (11)	1,000	1,000	13,775	
UNITAR	V	9,128 (16)	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200	3,006	1,519	24,053	
FAO	4.07	3,933	398 (17)	627	807	797	60	60	60	60	240	
WFP (13)	V											
ILO	3.36	3,174	341	394	603	1,207	978	1,068	1,207	1,139	11,600	
INCO (19)	1.53	6	11	511	595	675	2,335	818	11,261	10,398	36,417	
UNESCO	2.97	4,367	425	489	569	751	736	818	903	959	9,106	
ICAO	3.75	1,991	192	180	237	237	753	960	962	18	18	
WHO	2.82	3,900	636 (20)	712	219	237	273	245	206	265	10,945	
WFO	2.66	136	16	18	18	1,198	1,323	1,632	1,767	1,827	4,045	
WMO (21)	2.62	80	14	15	41	29	25	39	54	38	15,003	
ITU	3.60	631 (22)	109	126	128	149	160	211	203	218	438	
IAEA (23) Operational Budget	2.85	599	171	185	211	218	227	271	319	314	2,064	
Other expenses												
Re Agencies		38,322 (24)	255 (25)	274 (25)	332 (25)	387 (25)	14 (26)	22 (26)			39,626	
UN Association												
In Canada												
TOTAL (Approximate)*	V	181,030	20,051	19,024	13,757	18,206	22,583	29,417	34,395	29,096	35,897	413,496

Source: Public accounts of Canada for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1946 to March 31, 1969

* Due to rounding of figures

APPENDIX A (Continued)

- (1) This figure does not include Canada's 1945-46 assessment for the League of Nations of \$317,841 and the 1946-47 assessment of \$313,773. These two assessments included Canada's share of ILO and ICJ costs for these years. In addition, Canada advanced \$1,205,002 to the UN Working Capital Fund in 1945-46 and \$194,674 in 1946-47, which are not shown.
- (2) UNEF was established by the General Assembly on November 4, 1956, and was withdrawn in June 1967.
- (3) ONUC was established by the Security Council on July 14, 1960, and was withdrawn June 30, 1964.
- (4) UNFICYP was established by the Security Council on March 4, 1964. Figures are estimates of the costs absorbed by Canada in order to maintain its contingent in UNFICYP (over and above the cost of maintaining the same forces in Canada) and are for calendar years rather than for the fiscal year.
- (5) Net total cost to March 15, 1969.
- (6) Under this heading are included miscellaneous contributions such as: \$11,705 to the UN War Crimes Commission; \$12,052,348 voted under general post-UNRRA relief; contributions to UNKRA (terminated in 1958) and UNRRPK; contributions to the UN Civilian Fund for the Congo; amounts needed to reimburse the Agricultural Products Board for the export value of canned pork and skim-milk powder donated to international relief agencies; contributions to the UN Technical Assistance administrative training centre at the University of British Columbia and contribution to the gift programme for the UN building in Santiago.
- (7) This amount includes a voluntary contribution of \$500,000 to the Congo Civilian Fund and a voluntary contribution of \$4,807,165 announced by Canada June 27, 1965, to help to liquidate the deficit facing UN.
- (8) This amount includes voluntary contributions of \$500,000 to the Congo Civilian Fund, \$25,000 to the United Nations educational and training programme for southern Africans and \$35,000 to the United Nations International School Development Fund.
- (9) This amount includes a voluntary contribution of \$500,000 to the Congo Civilian Fund and a gift of \$10,000 to the UN Trust Fund for South Africa.
- (10) This amount includes voluntary contributions of \$500,000 to the Congo Civilian Fund and \$25,000 to the United Nations educational and training programme for southern Africans.
- (11) The UN Development Programme (UNDP) was formed by the consolidation of the EPTA and the Special Fund according to the terms of Resolution 2029 (XX) of November 22, 1965. Canada's contribution since then, on receipt, is broken down into two parts, approximately two-thirds of the contribution going to the Special Fund and one-third to technical assistance.
- (12) This amount includes contributions to the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, \$100,000 in contributions to the UN Refugee Emergency Fund (UNREF) and \$650,000 in 1956-57 to the UN Refugee Fund (UNRF).
- (13) This amount includes a contribution of \$5 million to the International Children's Emergency Fund and \$200,000 to the Council for the UN Appeal for Children, voted under general post-UNRRA relief.
- (14) This figure includes a special contribution of \$100,000 made on December 9, 1966, in memoray of the children who died at Aberfan, Wales, and Dorion, Quebec.

APPENDIX A (Continued)

- Canadian Contributions to the United Nations System in 1968-69
- (15) Canada normally makes a cash contribution of \$500,000 to the UNRWA; since 1958-59 this has been augmented by special donations of Canadian wheat flour. In 1967 the wheat-flour donation was increased by \$2,155,000 (including transportation costs of \$300,000) owing to the June hostilities in the Middle East.
 - (16) Includes \$254,000-worth of canned fish and \$195,000-worth of white beans in 1948 and \$198,000-worth of canned fish and \$73,000-worth of flour in 1959 for Palestine refugees.
 - (17) Includes a \$23,000 contribution to the FAO "Freedom-from-Hunger" campaign.
 - (18) Figures include both cash and commodity contributions.
 - (19) The IMCO was established as a UN Specialized Agency in 1958.
 - (20) Includes \$100,000 contribution to the WHO Malaria Eradication Programme.
 - (21) The WMO was established as a Specialized Agency in 1951.
 - (22) Assessment for membership in the ITU for 1945-46 and 1946-47 estimated at \$2,800 annually on the basis of 1947-48 assessment.
 - (23) The IAEA was established in 1957.
 - (24) Includes assessments to the IRO, which was terminated as a Specialized Agency in 1951.
 - (25) Amounts expended by Canada to provide ICAO with office accommodation at less than commercial rates.
 - (26) Gift of furnishings for a new WHO building in Geneva.

WHO		952,296
UNESCO		1,138,931
ICAO		237,286
IAEA		1,572,312
ITU		27,437
WMO		227,303
UPU ⁴		73,927
IDA ⁵		37,623
IBRD ⁶		15,027,000
IFU ⁷		-
IMF ⁸		-
LASA	a) Regular Budget	2,74
	b) Operational Budget	62,775

(c) RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

International Committee for the Red Cross	Y	20,000
United Nations Association in Canada	Y	27,500

APPENDIX A (Continued)

- (15) Canada normally makes a cash contribution of \$500,000 to the UNRWA; since 1958-59 this has been augmented by special donations of Canadian wheat flour. In 1967 the wheat-flour donation was increased by \$2,125,000 (including transportation costs of \$300,000) owing to the June hostilities in the Middle East.
- (16) Includes \$250,000-worth of canned fish and \$125,000-worth of white beans in 1948 and \$198,000-worth of canned fish and \$75,000-worth of flour in 1959 for Palestine refugees.
- (17) Includes a \$23,000 contribution to the YAO "Freedom-from-Hunger" campaign.
- (18) Figures include both cash and commodity contributions.
- (19) The IMCO was established as a UN Specialized Agency in 1958.
- (20) Includes \$100,000 contribution to the WHO Malaria Eradication Programme.
- (21) The WHO was established as a Specialized Agency in 1951.
- (22) Assessment for membership in the ITU for 1945-46 and 1946-47 estimated at \$2,800 annually on the basis of 1947-48 assessment.
- (23) The IAEA was established in 1957.
- (24) Includes assessments to the IHO, which was determined as a Specialized Agency in 1951.
- (25) Amounts expended by Canada to provide ICAO with office accommodation at less than commercial rates.
- (26) Gift of furnishings for a new WHO building in Geneva.

APPENDIX B

Canadian Contributions to the United Nations System in 1968-69
(paid by March 31, 1969)

	Percentage Assessment or Voluntary Contribution (V)	Contribution (Cdn \$)
(a) UNITED NATIONS		
i. Regular Budget	3.02	4,048,684
ii. Special Accounts		
UNEF ³	V	-
UNFICYP ¹	V	1,235,123
Congo Civilian Fund ⁸	V	500,000
UNRWA		
a) Cash	V	500,000
b) Food Aid	V	1,019,000
World Food Programme		
a)	V	2,481,400
b) Commodities	V	7,916,400
UNHCR	V	350,000
UNDP ²	V	10,750,000
UNICEF	V	1,000,000
UNITAR	V	60,000
UN Trust Fund for South Africa		-
UN Educational and training programme for southern Africans	V	26,750
(b) SPECIALIZED AGENCIES & IAEA		
ILO	3.36	959,296
FAO	4.07	1,138,931
WHO	2.71	1,327,386
UNESCO	2.84	1,068,112
ICAO	3.75	264,999
IMCO	1.53	17,492
ITU	3.80	217,505
WMO	2.62	73,900
UPU ⁴	2.65	37,013
IDA ⁵	V	15,027,000
IBRD ⁶	V	-
IFC ⁷	-	-
IMF ⁶	V	-
IAEA		
a) Regular Budget	2.74	314,543
b) Operational Budget	V	61,375
(c) RELATED ORGANIZATIONS		
International Committee for the Red Cross	V	20,000
United Nations Association in Canada	V	27,000

APPENDIX C

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF TEN MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO THE VOLUNTARY SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(In millions of U.S. dollars).

PROGRAMME	Total Contributions (all countries)	U.S.A.	Britain	Canada	Sweden	Germany	France	Nether-lands	U.S.S.R.	India	Italy	Total for Ten Countries Listed
(EPTA)												
UNDP(1)	824.5	371.0	62.1	45.8	29.3	32.6	32.7	25.4	28.0	12.6	9.9	
(Special Fund)	986.6	294.9(2)	71.4	52.6	103.7	57.0	18.7	48.3	12.0	23.4	14.9	
UNHCR	47.5	13.1	4.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	2.8	--	--	.2	
1968 (3)	4.63 (4)	.60	.61	.32	.25	.33	.39	.15	--	.0002	.0003	
UNICEF	471.6	258.6	14.0	19.3	10.7	14.7	17.1	1.9	9.1	7.0	3.6	
UNRWA	628.5	436.2	105.0	23.5	8.8	13.7	14.8	1.3	--	.4	1.7	

(1) Figures include pledges for 1967.

(2) The Government of the United States has announced a total pledge of \$75 million to the UNDP subject to the provision that it does not exceed 40 % of the total contributions to the programme, including assessed and audited local costs. The amount included for 1968 (\$47.9 million) represents the provisional estimated share for the Special Fund component of the total contributions pledged for 1968.

(3) Conditionally pledged (See Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, July 1968 (Supplement No. 11 (A/7211))).

(4) 1968 target is in report of UNHCR Supp. No. 11(A/7211).

Sources: Statement of Contributions Pledged and Paid for the year 1969 as at December 31, 1968 (UNDP Technical Assistance: DP/TA/CL.61) Statement of Contributions Pledged and Paid for the year 1969 as at March 31, 1969 (UNDP Special Fund: DP/SF/C/L.64 to L64); Financial Reports and Accounts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees up to the year ending December 1967, and Governmental Contributions to UNHCR programme for 1968, 23rd session, Supp. No. 11(A/7211); Financial Reports and Accounts for UNICEF up to the year ending December 31, 1968 (E/ICEF/AB/L87, E/ICEF/AB/L.73); Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, July 1, 1967 - June 30, 1968, Supplement No. 13 (A/7213).

