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**THE 25TH SESSION  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

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

**OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER, 1970**

## INTRODUCTION

*This booklet has been prepared for the use of the delegates and observers to the 25th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. It is to be read in conjunction with documents supplied in Ottawa by the Department of External Affairs and in New York by the Canadian Permanent Mission. It is intended to acquaint delegates and observers with the general character and procedures of the General Assembly session, and with support arrangements made to facilitate their work while in New York.*

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## PREAMBLE TO THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

“We the peoples of the United Nations determined

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

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

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

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

and for these ends

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

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

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

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

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

ITS FUNCTIONS

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

The Assembly's formal functions are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To elect the ten non-permanent members of the Security Council, the twenty-seven members of the Economic and Social Council and those members of the Trusteeship Council which are elected; to take part with the Security Council in the election of judges of the International Court of Justice; and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to appoint the Secretary-General;

To consider and approve the budget of the United Nations, to apportion the contributions among members, and to examine the budgets of the specialized agencies.

## UNGA PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

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

The General Assembly also elects seventeen Vice-Presidents, on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the General Committee on which each hold a seat (see below)\*. If the President finds it necessary to be absent during the whole or part of a meeting, he appoints one of the Vice-Presidents to take his place.

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

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

## THE MAIN COMMITTEES

The General Assembly deals with most of its work through seven Main Committees on which all members have the right to be represented. Though each member may be represented by only one person on each Committee, each may assign advisers and experts to these Committees. Upon the designation of the chairman of each delegation, such advisers and experts may act as members of the Committee. Quorum is one third of the members of each Committee, but the presence of a majority of the members is required for a question to be put to the vote. Decision is by majority.  
(See Rules 98-134 of the *Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly*)

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

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

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

The Main Committees are as follows:

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

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

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

Voting on *other questions* is by simple majority.

Each Member of the General Assembly has one vote.

In determining two-thirds or simple majorities, only "yes" and "no" votes are counted, not abstentions. However, in UN practice an abstention has

come to be a respected and widely used method of indicating a government's position on issues on which a variety of conflicting factors come into play and where a simple "yes" or "no" vote would not be an accurate reflection of the attitude of a government. Quite often explanations of a vote are made before or after the vote.

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

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

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

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

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

Subsidiary and ad hoc bodies are set up as necessary.

## THE SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

Sessions are opened by the President of the previous session (or the chairman of his country's delegation) and the first task on the agenda, after the appointment of the Credentials Committee and the tabling of its first report (controversial issues on credentials are not normally considered until later in the session), is the election of a new President for the next twelve



months. The convention is firmly established that he should not be a representative of a great power. The President's powers are limited, but an able official has done a good deal through his personal influence to smooth the work of a session and maintain the interests of the Organization against the sectional pressures of the membership. He is elected by secret ballot, but normally private arrangements are made before the session opens to find a candidate for whom an impressive majority of the votes can be mustered.

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

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

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

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

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

## TWO VIEWS ON THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

*"The ancient Parthians poured molten gold down the throats of those of their country who spoke longer than was deemed fit in public council. And in seventeenth-century New England, loquacity was often punished in the ducking pool. If these practices were yet in force, the corridors of the United Nations would be filled with precious cadavers or men shaking water out their ears."*  
(United Nations News, Oct. 1955)

*"There are times when United Nations debate – prolonged, boring, discouraging – is in fact a sophisticated, useful and often planned device for finding time in which the fever can subside."*

(World Affairs Interpreter, June, 1955)

While both reveal something about the General Assembly, neither discloses that it is in the corridors of the UN building and in inter-delegation consultations at private meetings in Permanent Mission offices that much of the substantial work of an Assembly is facilitated.

## THE CANADIAN DELEGATION

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

"An alternate representative may act as a representative upon designation by the Chairman of the delegation." (Rule 26)

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

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

Normally, there is at least one adviser for each of the Main Committees. The Permanent Mission and the United Nations Division of the Department provide the hard core of these, but other divisions and government departments also provide officers for shorter periods to cope with specific agenda items.

## PARLIAMENTARY OBSERVERS

For a number of years, it has been the practice to appoint representatives from the various national political parties to accompany the Canadian delegation to the General Assembly as observers. Senatorial and parliamentary observers have been selected from both Houses in rough accordance with the number of seats held by each party. On occasion, private citizens with a professional concern for United Nations affairs (for example, the Head of the United Nations Association of Canada) have also been appointed in one or another capacity.

The basic aim in appointing observers is to give them an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the workings of the United Nations and to broaden their understanding of current world affairs of special concern to them.

## CANADA'S OBJECTIVES AT THE UNITED NATIONS

Broadly speaking, the totality of Canada's national policy seeks to:

- foster economic growth
- safeguard sovereignty and independence
- work for peace and security
- promote social justice
- enhance the quality of life
- ensure a harmonious natural environment

Within this general context, it must be expected that at one time or another the activities of the United Nations Organization will touch on almost every aspect of Canada's foreign policy objectives and that Canadian representatives will have the opportunity and responsibility to pursue these objectives in many different ways. Goals selected as having intrinsic importance and thus worthy of special consideration are the following:

- (1) contributing to social and economic development
- (2) working to stop the arms race
- (3) promoting peacekeeping and peace-making through the United Nations
- (4) reconciling Canadian objectives in southern Africa
- (5) taking measures to prevent further deterioration in the human environment

- (6) promoting international cooperation in the peaceful uses of satellite systems
- (7) promoting international cooperation in the use of the seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction
- (8) promoting observance of human rights, including adherence to and respect for various United Nations conventions
- (9) contributing to the progressive development and codification of international law
- (10) projecting Canada as a bilingual country within the United Nations context
- (11) contributing to the institutional development of the United Nations as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.

## A REVIEW OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

The twenty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly was an undramatic but constructive one. In the context of Canada's objectives at the UN, the issues with which the session dealt provide effective illustration of the Organization at work on a large number of the goals outlined above.

While sensitive to world tensions, the twenty-fourth session's most notable work was in areas beyond the immediate and volatile issues of the situations in the Middle East, Vietnam and Nigeria. Great power arguments were largely absent during the session which seemed, to some observers, to be a prelude to a significant shift in the UN away from political and ideological debate to more substantive issues. There is no question that there was more emphasis on the pragmatic, or immediate needs. Thus, during the Special Committee debate on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, emphasis was placed on a humanitarian concern for the fate of the Palestinian refugees. On the subject of peace-making, the General Assembly adopted a resolution asking the Special Committee of 33 to continue its work, and to submit to the twenty-fifth session, a complete study on U.N. Military Observers set up under Security Council authority, as well as a progress report on its work on framing "models" for U.N. peacekeeping operations. There was significant development in the discussions on disarmament and the peaceful uses of the seabed. Progress was also made in the economic field and considerable attention was paid to reorganizing and streamlining the United Nations organization. In all

these sectors the Canadian delegation promoted valuable initiatives. The sections which follow deal with the main items on the agenda of the session.

#### CONTRIBUTING TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The main item in the field of economic development was the discussion of the Second Development Decade due to start in 1971. The Preparatory Committee established in 1968 was unable to present a preliminary draft of an international development strategy for consideration. It did, however, agree on the general form the strategy was to take and thus provide a basis for debate. The main Canadian concern was the necessity of mobilizing world public opinion to create an understanding of the efforts required to further development efforts generally. As a result of an initiative by the Canadian delegation, a resolution on this subject was adopted by the twenty-fourth General Assembly without a dissenting vote.

During the general debate in the Second Committee, which was restricted to the Second Development Decade and the report of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), frequent references were made to two reports published during the General Assembly. The first was the Report of the Commission on International Development (the Chairman of the Commission, the Rt. Hon. L.B. Pearson, was invited to address the Committee) and the second was the report of Sir Robert Jackson on the capacity of the United Nations development system. Both reports are expected to have a major impact on development assistance in the future.

The Assembly adopted a number of resolutions on the activities of various bodies of the UN system in the economic field including approval of the expansion of the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination. In addition, the Assembly considered the institutional aspects of the development of international tourism. The acceptance of the Canadian proposal put forward in 1968 to reform the procedures of the Second (Economic) Committee contributed significantly to the effective working of that Committee.

#### WORKING TO STOP THE ARMS RACE

The question of general and complete disarmament is reviewed annually by the First Committee when it has before it the Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

The negotiation of a treaty to ban nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction from the seabed occupied the major portion of the attention and time of the First Committee's consideration of the item at the 24th UNGA.

A joint draft treaty by the USA and USSR was tabled. Many delegates

expressed regret that the treaty would ban only nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction.

On verification, which was probably the most contentious issue, most delegations expressed considerable doubt over the adequacy of the verification procedures provided for in the USA-USSR draft treaty. The Canadian delegation, which had been particularly concerned with the elaboration of an adequate verification article in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, continued its efforts during the First Committee discussions and eventually tabled a specific proposal which provided for (a) a clear statement of the verification procedures involved; (b) international assistance for smaller states so that they would not be deprived of their right to ensure that the provisions of the treaty were not being adhered to; and (c) protection of the rights of coastal states over their continental shelves. This proposal was supported by many delegations, while a similar proposal laying somewhat more stress on the rights of coastal states and tabled subsequently by the delegation of Brazil also received some support.

On December 12th the USA and the USSR, together with 33 other co-sponsors, including Canada, tabled a resolution which remitted the treaty to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament for further work, taking into account the suggestions made at the UNGA and in the Seabed Committee, and also asked that the text of a draft treaty be resubmitted to the General Assembly for its consideration.

The United Nations General Assembly regularly reviews the question of the complete cessation of nuclear weapons testing which would complete the Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963, which prohibited all nuclear weapons testing except weapons tests underground. The question was discussed again in response to Resolution 2456 (XXIII) which requested a progress report on the discussions of this subject which had taken place at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

Although several delegations quite rightly characterized this year's discussions in Geneva as being at an "intermediate stage", the fact remains that compared to the complete impasse of the past several years, some movement was discernable through a Canadian initiative to establish a world-wide exchange of seismological data to facilitate the achievement of an adequately verified test ban. On November 18, Canada tabled in the First Committee a draft resolution implementing this proposal. This draft resolution, eventually co-sponsored by 28 delegations, was widely supported and was adopted in the First Committee by a vote of 79-8-9 on December 4, 1969 and subsequently by a vote of 99 (Canada)-7-13 in the General Assembly.

## RECONCILING CANADIAN OBJECTIVES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The United Nations has seen its membership greatly expanded with the admission of states granted independence in the post-war period, when governments with colonial possessions gave effect to the principles of self-determination enunciated in the Charter. However, the hard-core and seemingly intractable problems of entrenched white minority rule in southern Africa remain unresolved and these, together with related colonial questions, continued to be a significant preoccupation of the United Nations in 1969.

The developing countries, particularly the African members, have sought to have the United Nations take punitive action against South Africa because of its *apartheid* policies and its maintenance of control over Namibia (South West Africa) in the face of the General Assembly's termination of the South African Mandate over the territory in 1966. These efforts led to two resolutions on *apartheid* in the General Assembly. One, sponsored by forty-six primarily Afro-Asian countries, which Canada supported, condemned the South African government for its repression of the people of South Africa and called for the instant release of political prisoners. Another resolution, which was not supported by Canada because of the extreme and unrealistic nature of some of its provisions, called on all states and organizations to supply assistance to the liberation movements in South Africa and to apply sanctions against that country.

The Security Council, of which Canada was not a member in 1969, condemned Portugal for violations of other states' territorial frontiers about which three complaints had been brought to the Council's attention.

Exemplifying their concern for colonial issues a resolution sponsored by twelve Afro-Asian states was adopted by the General Assembly on the subject of de-colonization in general. The resolution declared that the continuation of colonial rule constituted a threat to international peace and security; reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial people for self determination and called upon all governments to declare the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries to be punishable as a criminal act. It further requested all states and specialized agencies to withhold assistance of any kind from the governments of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia. It also called for the dismantling of military bases in dependent territories, the recognition of the right of self determination of small states and the access of visiting missions to the colonial territories. Canada abstained on this resolution, as it has in the past, because of a number of provisions or concepts which the Canadian delegation considered unrealistic or inaccurate.

## TAKING MEASURES TO PREVENT FURTHER DETERIORATION IN THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

The 23rd United Nations General Assembly, by deciding to convene a Conference on Human Environment to be held in 1972, formally directed its attention to a new area of universal concern — the problems of human environment that affect man's physical, mental and social well-being. It is recognized that, while modern industrial and technological developments offer unprecedented opportunities to change and shape the environment of man to meet his needs and aspirations, they involve grave dangers if not properly controlled, such as the growing problems of water and air pollution.

Reflecting Canadian concern and experience with these problems, the Canadian statement during the 24th Session of the UNGA on the question of Human Environment was the exposition of a pragmatic approach towards the actual problems which had to be confronted in preparations for the Conference. It also suggested a number of possible approaches that the conference could take in discussing environmental questions. Canada was elected to be a member of the Preparatory Committee, which had its first meeting in March, 1970.

## PROMOTING OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING ADHERENCE TO AND RESPECT FOR VARIOUS UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

The Third Committee of the United Nations during the twenty-fourth session devoted a major part of its time to elaborating Part II (Objectives) and Part III (Means & Methods) of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development; the Preamble and Part I (Principles) having been adopted at the twenty-third Session. The draft declaration as finally adopted will be of considerable importance in the elaboration of the international strategy for the Second Development Decade. It should also be of value to all governments, as it establishes a number of basic principles concerning social progress and different means to attain such development without attempting to set out a general order of priorities. Each government decides in the light of its own circumstances what is most important for its own development and progress.

The Third Committee also debated the problems of youth and its participation in national development. These discussions were related especially to the Second Development Decade and called for an increased participation of youth in the work of the United Nations; considered the possibility of creating an international volunteer corps for development; and the convening of a youth assembly during the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations.



The Item on the Respect of Human Rights in Armed Conflict was not, because of shortage of time, discussed in the Third Committee. Similarly the Item on the Creation of a Post of High Commissioner for Human Rights, which continues to lack the support of the socialist countries and the Arab States, was not raised, although it was agreed this question will be given the highest priority at the twenty-fifth Session.

#### CONTRIBUTING TO THE PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

During the 24th session of the UNGA, the Sixth (Legal) Committee completed its work on the International Law Commission draft articles governing the sending and receiving of Special Missions. Special Missions, also referred to as "*ad hoc* diplomacy", consist of Government Ministers or other representatives sent by the Government of one state to conduct official business in another state. These articles were adopted in the Sixth Committee and the General Assembly, which opened the Convention on Special Missions for signature and ratification.

The Sixth Committee also considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-first session. The Commission adopted in that session the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties which codifies a broad area of international law on the subject, including some concepts which have only recently been generally accepted in customary international law.

Near the end of the session of the U.N. Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression, Canada and five other states (Australia, Italy, Japan, U.S.A. and U.K.) tabled a draft definition of aggression. There were three other such draft definitions submitted. The Sixth Committee considered the report of the Special Committee and decided to recommend that the Special Committee convene again in 1970 to resume its work.

Canada also actively participated in the work of the Special Committee which discusses the definition of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations among States. The Sixth Committee noted the Special Committee's report and asked the Special Committee to meet early in 1970 to complete, to the extent possible, its work in formulating principles concerned with the subject.

Unlawful interference with aircraft was a new and important item dealt with by the Sixth Committee. A resolution co-sponsored by Canada urging ratification of the Tokyo Convention on hijacking, domestic legislation to prosecute hijackers and support for ICAO's work in this field was adopted by the Assembly.

## CONTRIBUTING TO THE INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS A CENTRE FOR HARMONIZING THE ACTIONS OF NATIONS

During this session, Canada participated in three initiatives in the Fifth Committee flowing from the statement in the general debate of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, in which he identified certain of the institutional problems confronting the Organization. The Canadian delegation sponsored a resolution on the pattern of conferences designed to restrict their number and to limit servicing requirements to the essentials. This initiative met with the approval of the Committee and of the General Assembly in Plenary Session where it was approved unanimously.

Another Canadian initiative was the co-sponsorship and introduction of a resolution aimed at reducing the excessive volume of documentation in the United Nations family of organizations. This resolution, too, was approved by the Committee without objection, as it was in Plenary.

Canada also participated in the drafting and sponsorship of a resolution aimed at ensuring orderly expansion of headquarters accommodation in New York. The resolution, which was introduced in the Committee by the Canadian delegation, authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the new construction in New York and also made provision for a study of the possibility of relocating certain units of the United Nations elsewhere. This resolution was also accepted by the General Assembly by a large majority.

In all, the acceptance of these and other resolutions by the Fifth Committee and the General Assembly as a whole opened the way for continued efforts towards improving the United Nations machinery in both efficiency and effectiveness.

The first reports of the United Nations Board of Auditors, of which the Auditor General of Canada is a member, were discussed in the Fifth Committee and approved. The Auditor General of Canada was first appointed to the three-member board in 1967 and will be eligible for re-election for another three-year period at the fall 1970 session of the General Assembly.

**CANADA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS**  
*(In thousands of Canadian dollars)*

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>(1969-70)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>(1960-70)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>(1945-70)</u>
UN regular budget	4,557	31,756	50,553
UNEF	-	4,252	5,902
ONUC	-	9,187	9,187
UNFICYP	1,235	14,327	14,327
Contributions	502	13,442	78,904
EPTA	-	16,765	29,676
UNDP Special Fund	13,500	60,660	62,578
UNHCR	400	3,190	5,155
UNICEF	1,400	9,200	21,175
UNRWA	1,700	16,625	25,753
UNITAR	60	300	300
FAO	1,302	8,969	12,902
WFP	17,546	53,963	53,963
ILO	1,076	7,008	10,182
IMCO	18	132	138
UNESCO	1,090	7,679	12,035
ICAO	266	2,320	4,311
WHO	1,272	12,375	16,275
UPU	37	315	451
WMO	82	440	520
ITU	235	1,668	2,299
Regular Budget	343	2,498	2,498
IAEA Operational Budget	62	597	1,196
Other expenses			
re Agencies	-	1,304	39,626
UN Association			
in Canada	27	164	289
<b>TOTAL (Approx.)</b>	<b>46,710</b>	<b>279,136</b>	<b>460,195</b>

## PERCENTAGE SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS

<u>MEMBER STATE</u>	<u>Present scale</u>	<u>Scale recommended for 1971-1973</u>
Afghanistan	0.04	0.04
Albania	0.04	0.04
Algeria	0.10	0.09
Argentina	0.93	0.85
Australia	1.52	1.47
Austria	0.57	0.55
Barbados	0.04	0.04
Belgium	1.10	1.05
Bolivia	0.04	0.04
Botswana	0.04	0.04
Brazil	0.89	0.80
Bulgaria	0.18	0.18
Burma	0.06	0.05
Burundi	0.04	0.04
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	0.51	0.50
Cambodia	0.04	0.04
Cameroon	0.04	0.04
Canada	3.02	3.08
Central African Republic	0.04	0.04
Ceylon	0.06	0.05
Chad	0.04	0.04
Chile	0.23	0.20
China	4.00	4.00
Colombia	0.20	0.19
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	0.05	0.04
Costa Rica	0.04	0.04
Cuba	0.19	0.16
Cyprus	0.04	0.04
Czechoslovakia	0.92	0.90
Dahomey	0.04	0.04
Denmark	0.62	0.62
Dominican Republic	0.04	0.04
Ecuador	0.04	0.04
El Salvador	0.04	0.04
Equatorial Guinea	0.04	0.04
Ethiopia	0.04	0.04
Finland	0.49	0.45

<u>MEMBER STATE</u>	<u>Present scale</u>	<u>Scale recommended for 1971-1973</u>
France	6.00	6.00
Gabon	0.04	0.04
Gambia	0.04	0.04
Ghana	0.08	0.07
Greece	0.29	0.29
Guatemala	0.05	0.05
Guinea	0.04	0.04
Guyana	0.04	0.04
Haiti	0.04	0.04
Honduras	0.04	0.04
Hungary	0.52	0.48
Iceland	0.04	0.04
India	1.74	1.55
Indonesia	0.34	0.28
Iran	0.22	0.22
Iraq	0.07	0.07
Ireland	0.17	0.15
Israel	0.20	0.20
Italy	3.24	3.54
Ivory Coast	0.04	0.04
Jamaica	0.05	0.04
Japan	3.78	5.40
Jordan	0.04	0.04
Kenya	0.04	0.04
Kuwait	0.07	0.08
Laos	0.04	0.04
Lebanon	0.05	0.05
Lesotho	0.04	0.04
Liberia	0.04	0.04
Libya	0.04	0.07
Luxembourg	0.05	0.05
Madagascar	0.04	0.04
Malawi	0.04	0.04
Malaysia	0.11	0.10
Maldives	0.04	0.04
Mali	0.04	0.04
Malta	0.04	0.04
Mauritania	0.04	0.04

<u>MEMBER STATE</u>	<u>Present scale</u>	<u>Scale recommended for 1971-1973</u>
Mauritius	0.04	0.04
Mexico	0.87	0.88
Mongolia	0.04	0.04
Morocco	0.10	0.09
Nepal	0.04	0.04
Netherlands	1.16	1.18
New Zealand	0.36	0.32
Nicaragua	0.04	0.04
Niger	0.04	0.04
Nigeria	0.14	0.12
Norway	0.43	0.43
Pakistan	0.37	0.34
Panama	0.04	0.04
Paraguay	0.04	0.04
People's Republic of the Congo	0.04	0.04
Peru	0.10	0.10
Philippines	0.34	0.31
Poland	1.47	1.41
Portugal	0.16	0.16
Romania	0.36	0.36
Rwanda	0.04	0.04
Saudi Arabia	0.05	0.07
Senegal	0.04	0.04
Sierra Leone	0.04	0.04
Singapore	0.05	0.05
Somalia	0.04	0.04
South Africa	0.52	0.54
Southern Yemen	0.04	0.04
Spain	0.92	1.04
Sudan	0.05	0.04
Swaziland	0.04	0.04
Sweden	1.25	1.25
Syria	0.04	0.04
Thailand	0.13	0.13
Togo	0.04	0.04
Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	0.04
Tunisia	0.04	0.04
Turkey	0.35	0.35
Uganda	0.04	0.04

<u>MEMBER STATE</u>	<u>Present scale</u>	<u>Scale recommended for 1971-1973</u>
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1.93	1.87
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	14.61	14.18
United Arab Republic	0.20	0.18
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6.62	5.90
United Republic of Tanzania	0.04	0.04
United States of America	31.57	31.52
Upper Volta	0.04	0.04
Uruguay	0.09	0.07
Venezuela	0.45	0.41
Yemen	0.04	0.04
Yugoslavia	0.40	0.38
Zambia	0.04	0.04
	<u>100.16</u>	<u>100.00</u>

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