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CANADA

**THE 29TH SESSION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

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

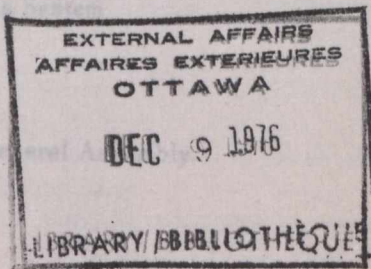
OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 1974 (REVISED)

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INTRODUCTION

This booklet has been prepared to provide advisers and observers to the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly with a compact reference work which outlines some of the more significant features of the procedure and work of the General Assembly, and in addition, draws attention to Canada's participation in the various organs of the United Nations system.

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



INTRODUCTION

This booklet has been prepared to provide a general and
concise summary of the 20th Session of the United Nations General Assembly
with a special reference to the work of the Commission on Human Rights.
It contains a list of the resolutions adopted by the Commission and the
General Assembly, and in addition, draws attention to Canada's participation in the
work of the United Nations system.

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

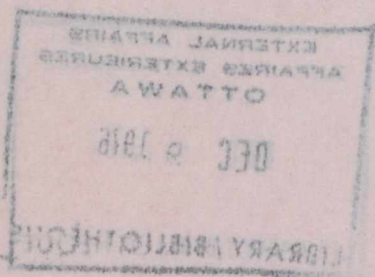


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THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

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Senior Officials of the United Nations Secretariat

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THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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

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

"We the peoples of the United Nations determined

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

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

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

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

and for these ends

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CANADIAN PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK

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

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

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

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES	PERIOD
(Acting) J.W. Holmes	January 50 – June 50
(Acting) R.G. Riddell	June 50 – August 50
R.G. Riddell	August 50 – June 51
(Acting) E.H. Norman	June 51 – July 51
David M. Johnson	November 51 – August 55
R.A. MacKay	August 55 – November 57
C.S.A. Ritchie	January 58 – February 62
P. Tremblay	July 62 – June 66
G. Ignatieff	July 66 – February 69
Yvon Beaulne	February 69 – June 72

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

Deputy Permanent Representative, and Minister	– G.F. Bruce
Counsellor	– E.B. Wang
Counsellor	– L.J. Wilder
Counsellor	– Lt. Col. D. Harrison
First Secretary (Administration)	– W.A. Jenkins
First Secretary	– J.R. Morden
First Secretary	– P.H. Hahn
First Secretary	– V.M. Edelstein
First Secretary	– D.F. Wright
First Secretary	– D.P. Lindores
First Secretary	– G. Desbiens
Third Secretary	– R. Plain
Third Secretary	– E. Loignon

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

THE CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

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

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

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

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

OBSERVERS

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

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

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

THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

MEMBERSHIP

The General Assembly is composed of all 135 Member states of the United Nations, each of which is entitled to have five representatives seated in the Assembly Chamber.**

Member-States

	Date of Admission to the United Nations
Afghanistan	19/11/46
Albania	14/12/55
Algeria	8/10/62
* Argentina	
* Australia	
Austria	14/12/55
Barbados	9/12/66
Bahamas	18/9/73
Bahrain	21/9/71
* Belgium	
Bhutan	21/9/71
* Bolivia	
Botswana	17/10/66
* Brazil	
Bulgaria	14/12/55
Burma	19/4/48
Burundi	18/9/72
* Byelorussian S.S.R.	
Cameroon	20/9/60
* Canada	
Central African Republic	20/9/60
Chad	20/9/60
* Chile	
* China	
* Columbia	
* Costa Rica	
* Cuba	
Cyprus	20/9/60
* Czechoslovakia	
Dahomey	20/9/60
* Denmark	
* Dominican Republic	
* Ecuador	

Egypt	24/10/45
* El Salvador	
Equatorial Guinea	12/11/68
* Ethiopia	
Federal Republic of Germany	18/9/73
Fiji	13/10/70
Finland	14/12/55
* France	
Gabon	20/9/60
Gambia	21/9/65
German Democratic Republic	18/9/73
Ghana	8/3/57
* Greece	
* Guatemala	
Guinea	12/12/58
Guyana	20/9/66
* Haiti	
* Honduras	
Hungary	14/12/55
Iceland	19/11/46
* India	
Indonesia	28/9/50
* Iran	
* Iraq	
Ireland	14/12/55
Israel	11/5/49
Italy	14/12/55
Ivory Coast	20/9/60
Jamaica	18/9/62
Japan	18/12/56
Jordan	14/12/55
Kenya	16/8/63
Khmer Republic	14/12/55
Kuwait	14/5/63
Laos	14/12/55
* Lebanon	
Lesotho	17/10/70
* Liberia	
Libya	14/12/55
* Luxembourg	
Madagascar	20/9/60
Malawi	1/12/64
Malaysia	17/9/57
Maldives	21/9/65
Mali	28/9/60
Malta	1/12/64
Mauritania	27/10/61
Mauritius	24/4/68

* Mexico	27/10/61
Mongolia	12/11/56
Morocco	14/12/55
Nepal	
* Netherlands	
* New Zealand	
* Nicaragua	
Niger	20/9/60
Nigeria	7/10/60
* Norway	
Oman	30/9/71
Pakistan	30/9/60
* Panama	
* Paraguay	
People's Republic of Congo	20/9/60
* Peru	
* Philippines	
* Poland	
Portugal	14/12/55
Qatar	21/9/71
Romania	14/12/55
Rwanda	18/9/62
* Saudi Arabia	
Senegal	28/9/60
Sierra Leone	27/9/61
Singapore	21/9/65
Somalia	20/9/60
* South Africa	
Southern Yemen	30/9/47
Spain	14/12/55
Sri Lanka	14/12/55
Sudan	12/11/56
Swaziland	24/9/68
Sweden	19/11/46
* Syria	
Thailand	16/12/46
Togo	20/9/60
Trinidad and Tobago	18/9/62
Tunisia	12/11/56
* Turkey	
Uganda	19/10/62
* Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	
* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
United Arab Emirates	9/12/72
* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
United Republic of Tanzania	14/12/61
* United States of America	
Upper Volta	20/9/60

* Uruguay	
* Venezuela	
Yemen	30/9/47
* Yugoslavia	
Zaire	30/9/60
Zambia	1/12/64

* Original members, e.g. members which participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco in 1945 or had previously signed the United Nations Declaration of January 1, 1942, and which signed and ratified the Charter on June 26, 1945.

** Three new members, Bangladesh, Grenada and Guinea-Bissau, were admitted during the 29th Session of the General Assembly.

UNITED NATIONS GROUPINGS

REGIONAL GROUPS*

PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

China	U.S.S.R.	United States
France	United Kingdom	

WESTERN EUROPE (and other States)**

Australia	Greece	Norway
Austria	Iceland	Portugal
Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Canada	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Luxembourg	Turkey
Federal Republic of Germany	Malta	
Finland	Netherlands	
	New Zealand	

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania	Democratif Republic of Germany	Romania
Bulgaria	Hungary	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Poland	Yugoslavia
Czechoslovakia		

AFRICA AND ASIA

AFRICA

Algeria	Guinea	Senegal
Botswana	Ivory Coast	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Kenya	Somalia
Cameroon	Lesotho	South Africa
Central African Republic	Liberia	Sudan
Chad	Libya	Swaziland
Congo	Madagascar	Togo
Dahomey	Malawi	Tunisia
Egypt	Mali	Uganda
Ethiopia	Mauritania	Tanzania
Equatorial Guinea	Mauritius	Upper Volta
Gabon	Morocco	Zaire
Gambia	Niger	Zambia
Ghana	Nigeria	
	Rwanda	

ASIA

Afghanistan	Israel	Pakistan
Bahrain	Japan	Philippines
Burma	Jordan	Qatar
Bhutan	Khmer Republic	Saudi Arabia
Cyprus	Kuwait	Singapore
Democratic Yemen	Laos	Sri Lanka
Fiji	Lebanon	Syria
India	Malaysia	Thailand
Indonesia	Maldives	United Arab Emirates
Iran	Mongolia	Yemen
Iraq	Nepal	
	Oman	

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina	Dominican Republic	Nicaragua
Bahamas	Ecuador	Panama
Barbados	El Salvador	Paraguay
Bolivia	Guatemala	Peru
Brazil,	Guyana	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Haiti	Uruguay
Colombia	Honduras	Venezuela
Costa Rica	Jamaica	
Cuba	Mexico	

* These groups are unofficial and they have been established to take account of the purposes of resolutions 1990 and 1991 of the XVIIIth Session of the General Assembly.

** France and the United Kingdom are members of the WEO group but the United States does not participate. In regional meetings of various committees, particularly the Second and Fifth Committee, both the USA and Japan attend WEO meetings. For electoral purposes to subsidiary bodies (mostly economic and social) observers are considered part of WEO group and occupy seats allocated to WEO.

NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

The following countries participated at the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Algiers from September 5 to 9, 1973.

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya (Arab Republic of), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra-Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Viet-Nam (P.R.G.), Sri-Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria (Arab Republic of), Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Yemen (A.R.), Yemen (P.D.R.), Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Observers:

Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay, Venezuela, Angola (M.P.L.A. and F.L.N.A.), Guinea-Bissao (P.A.I.G.C.), Mozambique (Frelimo), Principe and Sao Tome (C.L.P. Sao Tome), Zimbabwe (Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U.), South Africa (A.N.C. and P.A.C.), Namibia (S.W.A.P.O.), Seychelles Islands (S.P.U.P.), Comores Islands (M.O.L.I.N.A.C.O.), Somalia (F.L.C.S. and M.L.D.), Palestine (P.L.O.), Puerto Rico (Socialist Party of).

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

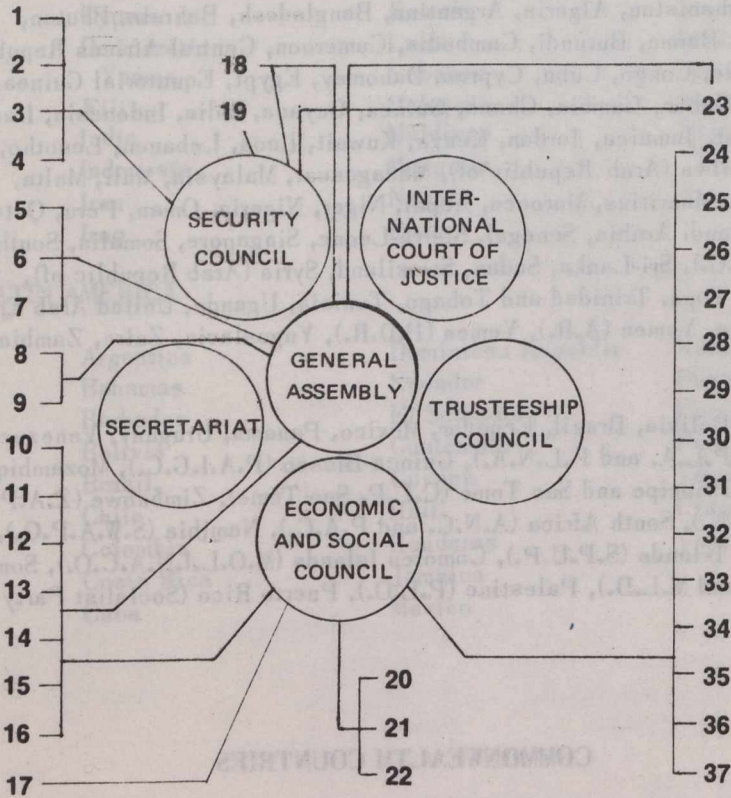
Australia (1901)*, Bahamas (1973), Bangladesh (1972), Barbados (1966), Botswana (1966), Britain, Canada (1867), Cyprus (1961), Fiji (1970), Gambia (1965), Ghana (1957), Grenada (1973), Guyana (1966), India (1947), Jamaica (1962), Kenya (1963), Lesotho (1966), Malawi (1964), Malaysia (1957), Malta (1964), Mauritius (1968), Nauru (1968), New Zealand (1907), Nigeria (1960), Sierra Leone (1961), Singapore (1965), Sri Lanka (1948), Swaziland (1968), Tanzania (1961), Tonga (1970), Trinidad and Tobago (1962), Uganda (1962), Western Samoa (1970), Zambia (1964).

“GROUP OF 77” (see last page)

* Date of Membership

CHART OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**The Specialized
Agencies
and IAEA**



The United Nations

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

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

The Specialized Agencies and IAEA

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

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ITS FUNCTION

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

The Assembly's formal functions are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

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

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

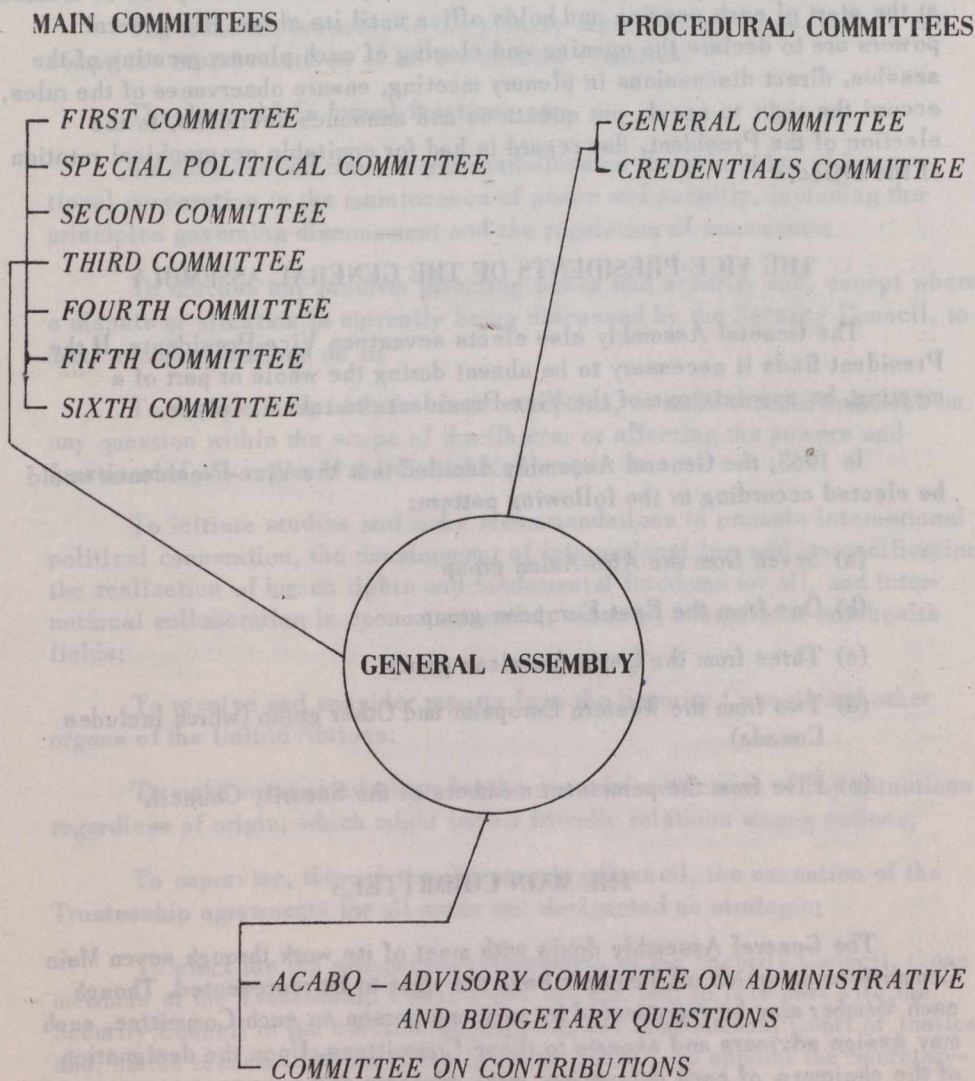
THE MAIN COMMITTEES

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

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

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: ITS PRIMARY ORGANS



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

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

The Main Committees are as follows:

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

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

OTHER BODIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

VOTING

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

Voting on *other questions* is by simple majority.

Each Member of the General Assembly has one vote.

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**LIST OF SENIOR OFFICIALS OF UNDER-SECRETARY,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL AND EQUIVALENT RANKS**

UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL

Narasimhan, C.V. (India)	Under-Secretary-General, Office for Inter-Agency Affairs and Coordination
Suy, E. (Belgium)	Under-Secretary-General, The Legal Counsel
Guyer, Roberto E. (Argentina)	Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs
Davidson, George F. (Canada)	Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management
Shevchenko, Arkady N. (USSR)	Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs
de Seynes, Philippe (France)	Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs
Djermakoye, I. S. (Niger)	Commissioner for Technical Cooperation
Tang, Ming-Chao (China)	Under-Secretary-General, Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization
Lewandowski, Bahdan (Poland)	Under-Secretary-General, Department of Conference Services
Winspeare-Guicciardi, V. (Italy)	Under-Secretary-General, (Director-General, UN Office, Geneva)
Morse, Bradford (USA)	Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs
Urquhart, Brian E. (UK)	Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs

ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL

Gherab, Mohamed H. (Tunisia)	Assistant Secretary-General (Personnel Services)
Akatani, Genichi (Japan)	Assistant Secretary-General (OPI)
Ryan, Robert J. (USA)	Assistant Secretary-General (General Services)
Kittani, I. T. (Iraq)	Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General
(Vacant)	Assistant Secretary-General (Controller)

EQUIVALENT RANKS**SPECIAL BODIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

Corea, Gamani (Sri-Lanka)	Secretary-General of Conference on Trade and Development
Labouisse, Henry R. (USA)	Executive Director of UNICEF
Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan (Iran)	High Commissioner for Refugees
Rennie, Sir John (UK)	Commissioner General for UNRWA
Peterson, Rudolph A. (USA)	Administrator for UNDP
Nicol, Davidson (Sierra Leone)	Executive Director for UNITAR
Abdel-Rahman, I.H. (Egypt)	Executive Director for UNIDO
Strong, Maurice (Canada)	Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, IAEA AND GATT

Blanchard, Francis (France)	Director-General of ILO
Boerma, Addeke H. (Netherlands)	Director-General of FAO
Maheu, Rene (France)	Director-General of UNESCO
Mahler, Halfdan (Denmark)	Director-General of WHO
McNamara Robt. S. (USA)	President of IBRD and IFC

Witteveen, H. Johannes (Netherlands)	Chairman of the Executive Board and Managing Director of IMF
Kotaite, Assad (Lebanon)	Secretary-General of ICAO
Ridge, Anthony A. (UK)	Director-General of UPU
Mili, Mohamed (Tunisia)	Secretary-General of ITU
Davies, David A. (UK)	Secretary-General of WMO
Srivastava, C.P. (India)	Secretary-General of IMCO

IAEA

The Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) entered into force on 29 July 1957. It is not a Specialised Agency, but is an independent inter-governmental organisation under the aegis of the United Nations. The purpose of the Agency, as defined in its Statute, is "to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world". Its Director-General is Sigvard Eklund (Sweden).

GATT

Formally, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is an interim step on the road to a more comprehensive International Trade Organization. In practice, however, it has existed for almost 30 years as a virtually autonomous body, administered by separate secretariat and governed by the Contracting Parties to the Agreement, of which Canada is one. At present, 84 states are members of the GATT and major multilateral trade negotiations have traditionally taken place under its auspices. Its Director-General is Olivier Long (Switzerland).

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

CANADA'S POLICIES AND GOALS IN THE UNITED NATIONS

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

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

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

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

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE 28th SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) opened on September 18 with an agenda which eventually was expanded to 110 items. It is difficult to separate issues debated directly in UNGA from other important events involving the United Nations which took place during the 28th Session. The outbreak of the 4th Arab-Israeli war was on October 6 added a new and dramatic dimension of crisis, terminating in a renewed assertion of authority by the Security Council, in calls for a ceasefire, and the establishment of UNEF II in which Canada is a major participant. On December 18 the Session was adjourned sine die with an uneasy ceasefire still shakily in place, and with negotiations scheduled to begin in Geneva.

At the outset of the Session, as many speeches in the general debate indicated, there was little doubt that the UN had a role to play in global questions such as the environment, population, natural resources, development planning, and extension of international law in many important sectors. There remained, however, some scepticism that it had an effective role in the maintenance of international peace and security. Despite promising signs of "detente" in relations between the USA and the USSR (manifested in part by the admission at this session of the two German States to UN membership), in American approaches to China stopping just short of full diplomatic relations, in the relative calm in the Asian sub-continent, the general mood was that the UN had played out its hand in the key area for which it was first established, maintenance of international peace and security.

It was not only in the area of peace and security that Member States felt sceptical of the capacity of the UN to act effectively. As Ministers speaking in the General Debate looked back over 1973 and forward into 1974, they pointed to many problems and issues which seemed insoluble and yet which had to be dealt with by the UN: Law of the Sea, the widening gap between rich and poor, the continuation of *apartheid* and colonialism, the threat which was represented in the overthrow of Allende, the continuation of nuclear testing, the instability of the international monetary system, the imbalance between food, energy and other resources and world population, threats to the environment (particularly oceans), and the economic exploitation of developing countries by industrialized countries and multinational corporations. These were among the problems which Ministers raised in statements in the UNGA and which became central issues of resolutions which were debated in the subsequent months. Neither debates on these subjects, nor resolutions which may have resulted from them, could be expected to allay the scepticism referred to above. But in many instances, promising beginnings were made and there were signs of increasing confidence in the UN system. The reference by External Affairs Minister Sharp in the Canadian General Debate statement to consensus was in fact reflected in the resolution of many important issues before the session. With the important step toward universality in the admission to UN membership of the Federal Republic of

Germany, the German Democratic Republic, and the Bahamas, the UN is at the minimum the only world body in which international problems may be dealt with by the representatives of all but a very few of the world's Governments.

The role of the Security Council in bringing about the ceasefire and establishment of UNEF II under its authority, including contingents from all geographical regions, gave fresh impetus to the concept of the UN as peace-keeper as well as to hopes for the possibility of progress towards lasting settlement. Canada was asked to assume a major role in UNEF in providing logistics support, along with Poland, and both accepted.

Amid uncertainty as to the capacity of the UN to play a meaningful world role in all its varied areas of responsibility, some of the middle powers and Non-Aligned countries retain greater confidence in the UN's potential and in their joint capacity to use the organization than perhaps do the Permanent Members of Security Council. The Non-Aligned Conference of Heads of State and Government at Algiers was held on the eve of UNGA XXVIII, and agreed, after remarkably little discussion but extensive preparation, on collective positions covering a vast range of subjects. The Non-Aligned nations found a lowest common denominator on issues such as the Middle East, food and resources, development assistance, terrorism and many others, which was to act as instant guidance for the pursuit of their objectives in the wider forum of the UN.

It was evident that the importance of the Arab States in the UN had grown for a number of reasons. Arab-related issues such as the situation in the Mideast, terrorism and permanent sovereignty over natural resources, viz. oil, were at the centre of UN attention. Arabs and Africans have found increasing community of interest with strong support for anti-colonialism being traded for strong support for Arab views in the Mideast. The Non-Aligned movement, with Algerian Leadership, has gained in confidence and assertiveness. This growing role has been paralleled and reflected by Arab success in the UN. Although always isolated on UNGA resolutions on the Mideast, Israel was shown at the 28th Session to be even more alone than in the past.

The nine members of the European Community worked in closer concert at UNGA XXVIII than at previous sessions. In the Declaration of Copenhagen on December 14, the Nine stated that they were resolved to "adopting common positions whenever possible in international organizations, notably UN and specialized agencies". They met regularly during the session for consultations on economic, political, social and administrative issues, generally deciding upon a common position.

The broad outlines of Canada's approach to issues before UNGA XXVIII were set out by External Affairs Minister Sharp in his statement on the second day of the General Debate. After reviewing achievements leading to peace and security in many parts of the world in 1973, the Minister stressed

the important role the UN could play in both the security and economic fields. He expressed Canada's support for the UN role in peacekeeping, and interest in the US initiative to convene a World Food Conference, and stressed the importance of protecting the environment, developing international law as it relates to the environment and the sea, the need to take action to eliminate terrorism and to end all nuclear testing.

In many areas, Canada initiated or joined with other delegations in formulating resolutions and programs which helped to carry the UN and Member States toward the goals set out by Mr. Sharp. The question of nuclear testing, which is of major interest to Canada, was among the most sensitive and divisive issues of UNGA.

UNGA and the Law of the Sea Conference laid part of the organizational groundwork for the substantive session of the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference to be held in Caracas June 20 – August 29, 1974. Mr. Alan Beesley was elected to the key position of Chairman of the Drafting Committee on the Conference in recognition both of his personal role and also of the sustained Canadian contribution to the work of the Seabed Committee in preparing for this Conference.

Canada was elected to full membership in ECOSOC and the Governing Council of the UN Environment Program. In the broad area of environmental protection, Canada continued to play a major role. Stressing the importance of the new UN Environment Program, the Canadian delegation mobilized the support of 116 delegations in adopting a resolution providing basic enabling legislation to carry forward preparations for a Conference/Exposition on Human Settlements to be held in Vancouver in 1976, which flows from one of the major areas of concern at the Stockholm Conference.

Also of importance for immediate Canadian interests was the adoption, with the active support of the Canadian delegation, of a resolution which buttressed the Stockholm principle of the duty of a State to engage in prior consultations with a neighbour before proceeding with a project which might have harmful environmental consequences for the latter.

One of most important issues at this UNGA was that of sovereignty, particularly as related to natural resources. Such questions have arisen in the context of debates over resources of the land, sea and seabed, and will clearly provide some fundamental problems in international forums, particularly in the Law of the Sea Conference. The issue of sovereignty over resources also arose in debates on colonial territories and Arab lands occupied by Israel, and at the other extreme, in connection with resources of the moon. The resolution adopted by UNGA on various aspects of international cooperation in outer space provided a sound basis for ongoing work in the UN bodies concerned through the coming year.

The decision of UNGA to hold a World Food Conference in Rome in

November, 1974, as proposed by Dr. Kissinger and by the Algiers Conference was another significant achievement. As a major food producing country, Canada will play an important role in the preparations for and proceedings of the Conference. Mr. Sharp supported the call for the Conference and the Canadian Delegation played an active part in reconciling the US and Non-Aligned initiatives so that both they and Canada could take a measure of satisfaction from the end result.

In the shadow of the Mideast war, little progress was made on measures to combat international terrorism. After protracted negotiations, the Sixth (Legal) Committee approved the Convention on Protection of Diplomats and other Internationally Protected Persons but it remains to be seen whether ambiguities in the text and in the accompanying resolution will weaken the implementation and deterrent effect of the Convention. Having taken this modest step to combat this particular form of terrorism, directed against diplomats, UNGA agreed to defer to the 29th Session the broader question of terrorism even as events in Rome and Athens underlined afresh the need for international action.

UN preparations for the Conference on Crime Prevention to be held in Toronto in 1975 were facilitated by the efforts of the Canadian Delegation. In the Human Rights field, apart from the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UNGA launched the Decade Against Racism and Racial Discrimination and adopted the draft Convention on Apartheid. Of particular note in the area of decolonization, the PAIGC liberation movement declared independence for the "Republic of Guinea-Bissau" and 93 members of the UN supported a resolution welcoming this independence.

UK 20.8
 Italy 10.7
 C.B.L.R.
 9 Member States - 1.80 to 2.00% each
 17 Member States - 3.05 to 1.00% each
 70 Member States - 0.92 (new tier)

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

1960 - 1974

Year*	Canada's Contribution to UN Regular Budget (\$000 CDN)	Percent Assessment
1960	1,536	3.11
1961	1,860	3.11
1962	2,181	3.12
1963	2,356	3.12
1964	3,115	3.12
1965	2,774	3.17
1966	3,481	3.17
1967	3,588	3.17
1968	3,795	3.02
1969	4,049	3.02
1970	4,557	3.02
1971	4,891	3.08
1972	5,490	3.08
1973	5,770	3.08
1974	7,169	3.18

* Fiscal year ends on March 31

REGULAR BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS

“The 28th Session of the General Assembly voted appropriations totaling \$US540,473,000 for the biennial fiscal period 1974-1975. The anticipated income for the biennium is \$US92,646,000. The General Assembly also assessed member states in an amount totalling \$US264,321,715 to finance the 1974 appropriations. The 1975 assessment will be set by the General Assembly at its 29th Session.”

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

The new scale of assessments recommended for the triennium 1974-1976 reflected decisions taken at the twenty-seventh General Assembly to reduce the assessment of the minimum assessment from 0.04 per cent to 0.02 per cent; and to change the elements of the low *per capita* income allowance so as to adjust it to changing world economic conditions. The scale of assessments of the Member States' contributions to the UNO budget for the financial years 1974, 1975, and 1976 shall be as follows (listed in order of magnitude):

USA	- 25.00%
USSR	- 12.97%
Japan	- 7.15%
Federal Republic of Germany	- 7.10%
France	- 5.86%
China	- 5.50%
UK	- 5.31%
Italy	- 3.60%
Canada	- 3.18% (up from 3.08% for the previous three-year period)
9 Member States	- 1.00 to 2.00% each
47 Member States	- 0.05 to 1.00% each
70 Member States	0.02 (new floor)

AGENCIES RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS

		1974 Budget (\$U.S.)	Canada's Assessment (per cent)	Approx. No. of Staff
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency *Vienna	\$ 25,064,000	2.96	1,000
ILO	International Labour Office *Geneva	53,447,000	3.36	3,000
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization *Rome	57,850,000	4.05	5,000
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization *Paris	70,031,000	2.87	3,800
WHO	World Health Organization *Geneva	117,036,000	2.77	3,800
IBRD*	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development *Washington D.C.	128,324,000		3,400
IFC*	International Finance Corporation *Washington D.C.	7,538,860		186
IDA	International Development Association *Washington D.C.	(same officers and staff as IBRD)		
IMF	International Monetary Fund *Washington D.C.	50,717,820		1,365
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization *Montreal	12,264,700	3.23	814
UPU	Universal Postal Union *Bern	4,430,000	2.51	114

* Budget for 1973

ITU	International Telecommuni- cation Union *Geneva	18,221,000	3.71	553
WMO	World Meteorological Organization *Geneva	7,470,000	2.57	356
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization *London	2,564,000	1.04	126
GATT	General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade *Geneva	8,719,000		196

* Headquarters Location

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

	Financial Year ending March 31, 1974	Financial Year ending March 31, 1973	Total 1945-1974
A. UN Regular Budget	7,169	5,451	103,173
B. Peacekeeping			
UNFCYP	1,722	1,585	21,029
UNEF II	954	—	954
C. Social and Economic Programs			
UNDP	20,300	18,000	114,371
UNHCR	950	400	38,202
UNICEF	1,900	1,700	27,875
UNRWA	1,150	650	30,253
UNITAR	60	60	540
UNETPSA	49	75	299
WFP	20,740	20,279	127,513
UNFPA	2,000	1,996	7,052
Committee on Racial Discrimination	1	1	8
Trust Fund for South Africa	10	10	40
Fund for Drug Abuse Control	200	200	550
UN Voluntary Fund for Environment	905	99	1,004
D. Specialized Agencies and IAEA			
ILO	1,517	1,360	15,309
FAO	2,842	1,678	20,216
WHO	4,581	1,699	28,609
UNESCO	1,756	1,569	17,733
ICAO	539	315	5,678
IMCO	27	21	225
ITU	453	328	2,475
WMO	172	100	969
UPU	88	79	737
IAEA	236	499	5,234
GATT	401	323	2,690
E. UN Association in Canada	30	27	403

* Canada ranks as sixth to eighth largest contributor to the budget of the United Nations and its related agencies.

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

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

First Committee (Political and Security)

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

Second Committee (Economic and Financial)

Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural)

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

Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary)

Sixth Committee (Legal)

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

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (Committee of 33)

Special Committee on the Financial Situation of the United Nations

Special Committee on Relations with the Host Country

Board of Auditors

Committee on Contributions

Collective Measures Committee (has not functioned in recent years)

Disarmament Commission

United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee

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

Advisory Committee for the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Conference of the Committee on Disarmament

Ad Hoc Committee on Extra-Budgetary Funds

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

Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor
beyond the limits of National Jurisdiction

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training
Programme for Southern Africans

Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human
Settlements (Vancouver, May 31 – June 11, 1976)

3. *While Canada is not now a member of the Security Council, it does however contribute personnel to the following peacekeeping operations established by the Council:*

UNMOGIP – United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

UNTSO – United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

UNFICYP – United Nations Force in Cyprus

UNEF – United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East

UNDOF – United Nations Desengagement Force in the Middle East

4. *Canada is a member of ECOSOC (the Economic and Social Council) and of the following ECOSOC bodies:*

A. Functional Commissions –

- Statistics Commission
- Commission on Narcotic Drugs
- Commission of the Status of Women

B. Regional Commissions –

- ECLA – Economic Commission for Latin America
- ECE – Economic Commission for Europe

C. Standing Committees –

- Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST)
- Committee on Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources
- Member of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme for Refugees
- The Committee on Science and Technology for Development
- The Committee on Review and Appraisal
- The Committee on Natural Resources
- The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

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

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

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNCTAD – United Nations Conference on Trade and Development including:

The Trade and Development Board

The Committee on Manufactures

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing Relating to Trade

Committee on Shipping

The Committee on Commodities

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

UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme (member of Governing Council)

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

UNIDO – United Nations Industrial Development Organization

6. *Canada is a member of the following specialized agencies and inter-governmental organizations:*

IAEA – International Atomic Energy Association (member of Board of Governors)

GATT – General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Asian Development Bank (non-regional member)

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

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

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

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

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

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

- IFC – International Finance Corporation (member of the Board of Governors)
- IDA – International Development Association (member of the Board of Governors)
- IMF – International Monetary Fund (member of the Board of Governors)
- ICAO – International Civil Aviation Organization (member of the Council)
- UPU – Universal Postal Union (member of Executive Council)
- ITU – International Telecommunications Union (member of Administrative Council to 1971)
- WMO – World Meteorological Organization (member of Executive Committee to 1971)
- IMCO – Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

(Continued from page 11)

“GROUP OF 77”

Below are listed those countries whose Government have signed the Joint Declaration of Developing Countries, at the conclusion of the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Geneva in 1964. These countries are known as the “Group of 77”.**

Afghanistan*, Algeria*, Argentina*, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia*, Botswana, Brazil*, Burma*, Burundi*, Cameroon*, Central African Republic*, Chad*, Chile*, Colombia*, Congo*, Costa Rica*, Cuba, Cyprus*, Dahomey*, Democratic Republic of Yemen, Dominican Republic*, Ecuador*, Egypt*, El Salvador*, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia*, Fiji, Gabon*, Gambia, Ghana*, Guatemala*, Guinea*, Guyana, Haiti*, Honduras*, India*, Indonesia*, Iran*, Iraq*, Ivory Coast, Jamaica*, Jordan*, Kenya*, Khmer Republic*, Kuwait*, Laos*, Lebanon*, Lesotho, Liberia*, Libyan Arab Republic*, Madagascar*, Malawi, Malaysia*, Maldives, Mali*, Mauritania*, Mauritius, Mexico*, Morocco*, Nepal*, Nicaragua*, Niger*, Nigeria*, Oman, Pakistan*, Panama*, Paraguay*, Peru*, Philippines*, Qatar, Republic of Korea*, Republic of Viet-Nam*, Rwanda*, Saudi Arabia*, Senegal*, Sierra Leone*, Singapore, Somalia*, Sudan*, Sri Lanka*, Syrian Arab Republic*, Swaziland, Thailand*, Togo*, Trinidad and Tobago*, Tunisia*, Uganda*, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania*, Upper Volta*, Uruguay*, Venezuela*, Yemen*, Yugoslavia*, Zaire*, Zambia.

* Original signers of the Declaration

** There are now 98 developing countries in the “Group of 77” whose name arose from the fact the 77 Governments signed the Declaration.

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