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## CANADA'S FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

### FAMILY OF ORGANIZATIONS

#### Introduction

Canada's substantial and rising contributions to the United Nations family of organizations bear witness to its firm support for and active participation in the world organization. The majority of the lesser organizations have been created since 1945, although some, such as the Universal Postal Union, were formed late in the last century. Their main purposes are to foster a peaceful international environment with economic and social progress, and to provide facilities for the implementation of international agreements in the political, economic, trade, social, technical and other spheres of activity.

Canada's contributions to the United Nations fall into three broad categories: (a) annual assessments to finance appropriations of the organization under its regular budget; (b) peacekeeping contributions; and (c) contributions to the activities of a variety of multilateral economic, social, and humanitarian programs. The assessed and voluntary payments made by Canada to the United Nations since its inception in 1945 total approximately \$421.8 million.(1)

During the same period, assessments and voluntary contributions to the non-financial intergovernmental agencies amounted to about \$80.2 million. Substantial additional resources have been placed at the disposal of the financial agencies to encourage the growth of international trade, monetary co-operation and economic development.

The following pages provide more detailed information on the nature and extent of Canada's contribution to the United Nations family of organizations. The three appendices contain detailed statistical information on contributions. Appendix A details the Canadian contributions during the financial year April 1, 1971, to March 31, 1972. Appendix B breaks down Canada's contributions to organizations, programs and activities between 1945 and March 31, 1972. Appendix C compares the voluntary contributions of Canada and 11 other major contributors to five important programs.

(1) All financial figures are in Canadian dollars unless stated otherwise.

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United Nations

Regular Budget

The Regular Budget of the United Nations provides for its operating expenses and is considered and approved annually by the General Assembly. The gross budget appropriations for the United Nations financial year 1971 amounted to \$192 million (U.S.). The actual assessment of member states of \$179 million (U.S.) was apportioned among all members by the General Assembly in accordance with accepted principles, the most important of which is the relative capacity to pay as derived from net national product estimates of member states. Canada's assessment of 3.08 per cent, the eighth largest, resulted in a 1972 contribution of \$5.49 million.

The United Nations Secretariat, which is financed by these contributions, provides services for the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and other organs and bodies of the United Nations, and implements a broad range of approved programs, often on a global scale. These programs include some peacekeeping activities and activities in the political, economic, legal, social and humanitarian fields. The Regular Budget also makes provision for the expenditures of the secretariats of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), four regional economic commissions, information centres around the world, special missions and the International Court of Justice. The United Nations is also one of the "executing agencies" implementing programs financed from voluntary contributions to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP -- see below). The establishment financed by the Regular Budget comprises over 8,000 persons.

Peace-keeping

Article 1 of the Charter states one of the purposes of the United Nations is "To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression...". Since 1945, the United Nations has been involved in ten military operations:

- |  |         |              |
|--|---------|--------------|
| (1) United Nations Truce Supervision Organization<br>in Palestine <sup>(2)</sup> | UNTSO   | 1948-present |
| (2) United Nations Military Observer Group in<br>India and Pakistan              | UNMOGIP | 1949-present |
| (3) Unified Command in Korea   | ---     | 1950-1953    |
| (4) United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle<br>East                         | UNEF    | 1956-1967    |

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(2) Financed fully by assessment through the Regular Budget of the United Nations.



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|------|---|---------|--------------|
| (5)  | United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon <sup>(3)</sup>    | UNOGIL  | 1958         |
| (6)  | United Nations Operation in the Congo                         | UNOC    | 1960-1964    |
| (7)  | United Nations Temporary Executive Authority<br>in West Irian | UNTEA   | 1962-1963    |
| (8)  | United Nations Yemen Observation Mission                      | UNYOM   | 1963-1964    |
| (9)  | United Nations Force in Cyprus                                | UNFICYP | 1964-present |
| (10) | United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission <sup>(4)</sup> | UNIPOM  | 1965-1966    |

Canada firmly supports United Nations activities in maintaining international peace and security and Canadian military personnel have served with the United Nations in all the above operations. As of May 1972, about 620 Canadian military personnel were serving in UNTSO, UNMOGIP and UNFICYP.

Some United Nations peacekeeping operations have been financed by the assessment of all members, while others have been paid for by voluntary contributions. Until 1956, with the exception of Korea, which did not engage the financing machinery of the United Nations, the assessed shares were relatively modest and were paid by virtually all member states. However, with the establishment of UNEF in 1956 and ONUC in 1960, peacekeeping costs mounted considerably: the total cost of UNEF was \$217 million (U.S.) and that of ONUC \$392.8 million (U.S.). Canada has paid its total share of the assessed portion of these expenses (\$5,910,000 for UNEF and \$9,187,000 for ONUC). However, some countries, including the Soviet Union and France, argue that peace-keeping is the prerogative of the Security Council and that the General Assembly overstepped its authority by establishing UNEF and ONUC. Accordingly, these countries have refused to pay their assessments for either operation. France paid the UNEF assessments until 1964 but has refused to pay for ONUC.

From 1957 until 1961 the General Assembly, led by the United States, Britain, Canada and a number of other countries, upheld the principle of collective responsibility and supported the adoption of resolutions assessing the costs of UNEF and ONUC against the whole membership with reductions to developing countries. By 1961, as a result of the French and Soviet positions on this question, the United Nations was facing a serious financial situation. In a resolution co-sponsored by Canada the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to issue bonds up to an amount of \$200 million (U.S.) to help finance UNEF and ONUC. By 1964-1965, the Soviet Union and France had accumulated arrears to the point that they became liable for the loss of their votes in the General Assembly under Article 19 of the Charter, but to disenfranchise these two member states would have seriously jeopardized the future of the organization.

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(3) See (2).

(4) See (2).



Early in 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping, including ways to overcome the financial difficulties of the United Nations. This body, also known as the Committee of 33, made some progress over the years but has not yet reached agreement on guide-lines for the financing of future peacekeeping operations.

On September 1, 1965, the General Assembly agreed by consensus that countries should not lose their votes because of the financial problems of UNEF and ONUC and that the financial difficulties of the organization should be solved through voluntary contributions by member states. Even before this decision had been taken, Canada had announced that it would donate \$4.3 million as an unconditional voluntary contribution to restore the United Nations to solvency. To date, 26 countries have contributed or pledged over \$26 million (U.S.) to the United Nations Special Account, which, with income earned on investments and income from other sources, has grown to over \$29 million (U.S.). However, according to one estimate, approximately \$70 million more would be necessary to liquidate the short-term deficit due to peace-keeping. There is general agreement that voluntary contributions and cancellation of obligations are required to restore the United Nations to solvency. Another financial problem requiring solution is the liquidation of the unamortized portion of the United Nations bond issue. As of March 31, 1972, Canada's unamortized bonds amounted to just over \$4.1 million (U.S.).

The financing of UNFICYP has been accomplished without open controversy since, unlike UNEF and ONUC, it has never been paid for by assessment. The same Security Council resolution that established UNFICYP on March 21, 1964, also provided for its financing through voluntary contributions. However, voluntary contributions have proved an unreliable means of financing and deficits have plagued UNFICYP from the start; the Secretary-General has had to make frequent appeals for additional funds. As of December 15, 1972, about \$127.8 million (U.S.) had been pledged or contributed to meet an estimated cost of about \$147.9 million (U.S.). These costs do not include amounts that some troop-contributors, including Canada, have agreed to absorb without seeking reimbursement from the United Nations. During the 1971 calendar year, Canada absorbed about \$1.6 million over and above the normal cost of maintaining the contingent at home.

#### Social and Economic Programs

A major part of the United Nations work (excluding the activities of the Specialized Agencies) consists of helping to improve social and economic conditions in the world. Broadly speaking, activities can be classified in three categories:

- Independently administered programs
- Special purpose funds
- Emergency relief operations

All the activities included in the three categories, except the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), are financed totally or in part



by voluntary contributions. UNCTAD is financed almost entirely through the Regular Budget of the United Nations. Canada has been one of the major supporters of these multilateral voluntarily-financed activities.

The United Nations includes seven major independently-administered programs, six of which deal with social and economic problems or provide relief to the destitute. The seventh provides training and research in multilateral organizational affairs. Each operates like a separate organization with its own budget and secretariat. The five programs to which Canada makes voluntary contributions are:

- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The two organizations to which Canada has not made voluntary contributions are the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UNCTAD. As mentioned already, Canada does, however, help defray the costs of the secretariats of UNIDO and UNCTAD through assessment under the Regular Budget of the United Nations, and contributes to UNIDO's development assistance programs indirectly through UNDP (*see below*).

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is the world's largest multilateral source of technical and pre-investment assistance for economic and social development in low-income countries. It was formed by the General Assembly in 1965 by merging the United Nations Special Fund (1959) and the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA), (1949). The UNDP is financed by voluntary contributions and the countries that receive the assistance contribute local "counterpart" costs of the development projects.

The EPTA provided expert services, technical equipment and training, which have been continued under the UNDP's technical assistance program. However, technical assistance is effective only as part of a broader plan based on a full knowledge of human and material resources, and unfortunately many countries lack this knowledge. Accordingly the Special Fund was established to carry out the pre-investment function of conducting large-scale surveys to define the resources that would attract the necessary capital to industries likely to contribute to economic development. These pre-investment surveys have also continued under the UNDP.

Approved UNDP projects are carried out by "executing agencies", which include Specialized Agencies, UNIDO and the United Nations itself. The UNDP does not execute any of its projects, but it co-ordinates them and provides funds.

From 1959 to the close of the First United Nations Development Decade in 1970, the UNDP and its two predecessor organizations provided \$1,200 million (U.S.) in development aid. Thousands of projects, most of modest size, were implemented under the technical assistance component of the



program at a cost of \$540 million (U.S.). Counterpart support furnished to these projects amounted to approximately half that sum. During the same period, 1,075 larger-scale projects in the Special Fund Component were approved by the UNDP Governing Council. By the end of 1969, the UNDP had spent approximately \$640 million (U.S.) in the execution of Special Fund projects, and the recipient countries had contributed in cash and kind the equivalent of \$900 million (U.S.). In 1971 the program carried out about 3,000 technical co-operation projects involving an expenditure of \$261.4 million and a somewhat larger sum in cash or kind by the recipient countries themselves. For the five-year period 1972-1976, financing has been approved, which is expected to total over \$1,250 million in 118 countries.

The publication, late in 1969, of the *Capacity Study of the United Nations Development System* (the "Jackson Report") has initiated a profound change in the UNDP. The study's main recommendations concern the introduction of country programming of United Nations activities, relating more closely to the objectives of each developing country, more fully co-ordinating the efforts of the various United Nations development-assistance organizations, increasing responsibilities for the UNDP's field offices throughout the world, and streamlining project procedures.

In *Foreign Policy for Canadians*, published in 1970, the Canadian Government stated its intention to increase support of the UNDP on evidence that its effectiveness was being improved. Canada has been a major supporter of the UNDP and its predecessor programs from their inception and up to March 31, 1972, contributed a total of \$123.8 million to them. Canada's 1971 contribution of \$16,185,000 was the fourth-largest, representing 6.6 per cent of all contributions.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established by the General Assembly in 1949, and its mandate has been successively renewed up to December 31, 1973. For the Office's activities a refugee is defined as a person who has left his native country and does not enjoy the same rights as the citizens of his country of residence. The UNHCR's primary task is to provide legal protection and emergency relief, such as food and medical supplies, to refugees who are not being assisted by other United Nations organizations. In some cases, the UNHCR has, with other United Nations organizations, endeavoured to integrate the refugees into their host society. The High Commissioner's program is administered by an executive committee composed of representatives of 31 states, including Canada, which are members of the United Nations or the Specialized Agencies.

The UNHCR was preceded by a number of other organizations created to help the 2,200,000 refugees in Europe after the Second World War. Immediately after the war, the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGCR) was formed to help refugees establish themselves in their country of asylum, return to their native country, or emigrate to another country. In 1946 the International Refugee Organization was established as a United Nations agency to continue this work.



By 1960 almost all the European refugees had been settled, but new groups of refugees had formed in other parts of the world, especially in Africa. By 1971 they numbered nearly one million, mostly from Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Portuguese Guinea, Angola, Mozambique, and the Sudan. In addition to the refugees in Africa, the UNHCR is concerned with other refugees throughout the world; few of them require UNHCR material assistance, but most still require legal protection.

One of the greatest needs for UNHCR assistance occurred in 1971, when up to ten million refugees moved from East Pakistan into India. This number was much greater than the UNHCR had ever before been called upon to help. However, with the aid of India, and as a part of an international effort, the Office was able to provide substantial emergency food aid. Canada made a special contribution of \$4.3 million to the UNHCR to help alleviate the plight of these refugees (*see Appendix A*).

From 1951 to 1971, Canada has contributed \$6 million to the UNHCR's Regular Budget. Since 1969 Canada's annual contribution to the UNHCR has been \$400,000, increased from a figure of \$350,000 in the previous year.

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

Contributions are made by governments, private organizations and individuals. The 1971-1972 Canadian Government contribution of \$1.5 million brought Canada's total contributions since the inception of UNICEF up to about \$26.3 million. In 1970, Canada also gave \$75,000 to UNICEF to assist cyclone victims in East Pakistan. The following year Canada gave UNICEF \$2.4 million to help East Pakistani refugees in India and the people of what later became Bangladesh. The Fund also receives considerable support from individual Canadians; in 1969-1970 these contributions totalled \$1.7 million, increasing approximately 25 per cent in 1970-1971.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees was established in 1949 to provide relief and rehabilitation for 684,000 Arab refugees who lost their homes and their means of livelihood in the wake of the Palestine hostilities in 1948-1949. By 1972, these refugees numbered more than 1.4 million. UNRWA also conducts a subsidiary educational and vocational training program and the Canadian Government believes that this program is vital to the maintenance of peace in the area and to the ultimate rehabilitation of the refugees.

In recent years, owing to increasing demands for relief, health, and educational services and to rising costs in the countries where the Agency operates, UNRWA has been faced with serious financial difficulties.



For 1971, UNRWA had a budget of about \$50 million. Canada has usually ranked high among the regular contributors to UNRWA. In total contributions since 1949 it stands third, behind the United States and Britain. For 1971 Canada made a contribution of \$650,000 in cash and \$700,000 in food commodities. In response to special conditions resulting from the 1967 "Six-Day War", the Canadian Government contributed about \$3 million in cash and food to UNRWA during 1967-68.

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research was established on December 11, 1963, and became operational in 1966. UNITAR conducts a number of training programs to prepare individuals, mostly from the Third World, for service with international organizations. The Institute also arranges informal and formal opportunities for exchanges of opinions and ideas among scholars, diplomats and national officials. In addition, UNITAR carries out special studies on topics such as the problems and status of very small states and territories. For 1971, the budget was about \$1 million (U.S.), of which Canada contributed \$60,000.

In addition to contributing to independently-administered programs of the United Nations, member states frequently make significant voluntary payments to special-purpose funds to meet certain pressing global, regional, or local problems. These funds differ from those mentioned above in that they are managed by the United Nations Secretariat or other organizations in the United Nations system rather than administered independently.

Canada has made contributions to most of these funds, specifically to the World Food Program (WFP), the United Nations Education and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA), the Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the United Nations Fund for the Congo, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, and the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

The activities of the WFP include projects in developing countries and the supply of emergency food aid to victims of natural disasters. Since it was first organized in 1963 as a joint program of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, Canada has been among the leading contributors to this multilateral food-aid operation. Canada's contribution during 1971-1972 of \$3.4 million in cash and \$12.6 million in food aid was second only to that of the United States.

The UNETPSA provides education and training abroad for Southern Africans to equip them to play a fuller part in their societies. In 1971, Canada contributed \$50,000. Canada also contributed \$10,000 to the Trust Fund for South Africa, which provides humanitarian assistance to persons persecuted for their opposition to *apartheid* policies. In addition, part of Canada's contribution to the aforementioned UNHCR is used to assist refugees from South Africa.

The UNFPA was established in January 1970 as a separate fund administered by the UNDP. It provides financial resources, and co-ordinates the response of the Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations



to requests from member states for assistance with their population and family-planning programs. The UNFPA is able to provide assistance over a broad range of activities in the population field, including demographic studies, expert services, assistance to population training centres, fellowships, supplies and equipment, and research and evaluation. Canada's contribution for 1971 was over \$2 million. Total pledged contributions for 1971 reached a figure of \$28 million (U.S.) -- surpassing by \$3 million (U.S.) the set target.

The United Nations Fund for the Congo was established in 1960 almost simultaneously with the establishment of the ONUC. The primary purpose of the Fund was to provide emergency health services and food during the chaotic conditions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (now Zaire) in 1960. After the emergency passed, long-range plans were developed in consultation with the Congolese Government to restore and develop government services. The major emphasis of the program was on the training of qualified Congolese in various services. The Fund is financed entirely by voluntary contributions. In 1971-1972, Canada contributed \$250,000.

The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control was created by the General Assembly in 1970 to carry out long- and short-term plans for co-ordinated action against drug abuse in producing, consuming and trafficking countries. The Fund is financed by voluntary contributions, and expectations are that the implementation of existing plans will require \$95 million over the first five years. During 1971-1972, Canada contributed \$150,000.

The International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination was adopted by the General Assembly on December 21, 1965, and came into force on January 4, 1969. One section of it obligates each country to submit a report recording its efforts to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination. A United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was formed and, since mid-1969, has held a number of meetings to examine the reports received and to ensure that they provide complete and satisfactory information. For 1971, Canada contributed \$2,848 to help the Committee in its work.

Canada frequently provides exceptional assistance for emergency-relief operations or other one-time needs. One recent major example of such an emergency was the conflict in 1971 leading to the independence of Bangladesh. Several United Nations organizations were involved, providing economic and humanitarian assistance to Bangladesh. The United Nations Relief Operation in Dacca (UNROD) co-ordinated and carried out a number of operations. Canada gave \$1.5 million to UNROD and made special contributions of \$50,000 to the World Health Organization, \$2.4 million to UNICEF, and \$4.3 million to the UNHCR; the latter two contributions have already been mentioned above. These figures do not include \$302,000 absorbed by the Department of National Defence for relief flights from Canada to India.

The Canadian Government's contributions and assessments to finance the United Nations and its related bodies which are reported in this paper do not include donations made by individual citizens and private groups in Canada.



### Intergovernmental Agencies

Much of the United Nations work to improve the economic and social conditions of the people of the world is carried out by specialized inter-governmental agencies that are separate, autonomous organizations related to the United Nations by special agreements. These agencies have their own deliberative and executive bodies, secretariats and budgets. Their work, except for that of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), is co-ordinated through the machinery of the Economic and Social Council, and all -- except the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) -- act as executing agencies for development projects financed by the UNDP. They are the well-known Specialized Agencies of the United Nations.

The 15 intergovernmental agencies and the year in which each was established are shown below:

International Labour Organization (ILO)	1919
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	1945
World Health Organization (WHO)	1948
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	1946
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	1947
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)	1958
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	1865
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1950
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	1875
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1957
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	1948
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	1944
International Development Association (IDA)	1960
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	1956
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1945

Contributions to finance the intergovernmental agencies are separate from payments to the United Nations Regular Budget. Several agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO) fix their scales of assessments for the apportionment of their expenses in accordance with principles similar to those applied in setting the United Nations scale. Other agencies (ICAO, IMCO, WMO) determine their assessments by scales that are based in part on the United Nations scale and in part on the degree of interest in and use of the services provided. The IAEA's assessments are based on a modification of the United Nations scale. The ITU and UPU give member states a certain freedom of choice as to the level of their contributions. GATT is financed in accordance with a scale of contributions assessed on each country's share in the total trade of the contracting parties and participating governments. (Canada's percent assessment to different agencies is shown in Appendix 1.) The financial Specialized Agencies (IBRD, IDA, IFC and IMF) do not make assessments of their members.



The Non-Financial Agencies

The International Labour Organization, established by the Treaty of Versailles, is one of the largest (these terms relate to the budgets of the various agencies) of the Specialized Agencies. The ILO strives to promote social justice by improving labour conditions and living standards. To achieve these ends, the ILO, in co-operation with management, labour and government, endeavours to establish minimum standards in such fields as social security, wages, hours of work, safety, and work, safety and workmen's compensation. In 1971, the ILO had a budget of \$36,676,000 (U.S.), of which Canada's assessment was \$1,072,000.

The Food and Agriculture Organization is also one of the largest Specialized Agencies. Its purpose is to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living by improving the efficiency of production and distribution of all food supplies from farms, forests and fisheries. The Organization carries out programs of technical assistance in nutrition and food management, soil erosion, reforestation, irrigation engineering, pest control, and the use of fertilizers. FAO's 1971 budget was \$43,584,000 (U.S.), to which Canada contributed \$1,226,000.

The World Health Organization, the largest of the Specialized Agencies, works to improve the health of the people of the world. To achieve this purpose, WHO carries out programs of training and aid to equip countries to improve their health services. WHO also provides day-to-day information on major communicable diseases such as cholera, smallpox and yellow fever. WHO has also arranged and co-ordinated large-scale industrial research into heart disease and cancer. For 1971, WHO's budget was \$84,676,000 (U.S.); Canada's assessment was \$2,075,000.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, whose headquarters are in Paris, endeavours to promote international co-operation and understanding in educational, scientific and cultural fields. To realize these aims, UNESCO carries out programs to increase facilities for education and culture, to educate the public about human rights, to extend compulsory education, and to eradicate illiteracy. For 1971, UNESCO had a budget of \$49,374,000 (U.S.), and Canada was assessed \$1,174,000.

The International Civil Aviation Organization, with headquarters in Montreal, works to establish international standards and regulations for civil aviation and to promote the development and planning of international air transport. Programs are carried out to improve safety, to simplify procedures for international air travel and transportation, and to aid countries in developing air networks. ICAO's 1971 budget amounted to \$9,809,000 (U.S.), and Canada's assessment was \$259,000.

The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization is the smallest and youngest of the Specialized Agencies. Its purpose is to facilitate co-operation of governments in all technical matters affecting shipping. IMCO also endeavours to promote the highest levels of shipping



safety and efficiency, and to encourage the removal of discriminatory actions and of unnecessary restrictions by governments. For 1971, IMCO had a budget of \$1,448,000 (U.S.), and Canada was assessed \$20,000.

The International Telecommunication Union, the oldest international organization, is responsible for regulating, co-ordinating and planning international telecommunications in the fields of telephone, telegraphy and broadcasting. As part of its efforts to help make telecommunication services available to all countries, the ITU co-operates with individual countries in developing telecommunications. For 1971, the ITU budget was \$9,190,000 (U.S.), and Canada was assessed \$245,000.

The World Meteorological Organization was established in 1950 as the successor to the International Meteorological Organization, formed in 1878. WMO's primary function is to facilitate the international exchange of weather reports, to aid aviation and shipping, and to help countries establish meteorological services. In 1971 the budget was \$4,540,000 (U.S.), of which Canada was assessed \$86,000.

The Universal Postal Union is another agency dating from the last century. Its purpose is to promote the organization and improvement of the postal services and to provide technical assistance as requested. This purpose is furthered by establishing principles and standardized practices for international exchanges and by the agreement of all members to use the best means to transmit the mail of all other members. The 1971 budget of the UPU was \$2,326,000 (U.S.), of which Canada was assessed \$62,000.

Although usually treated as a Specialized Agency, the International Atomic Energy Agency is an independent intergovernmental organization that reports directly to the General Assembly. The IAEA is empowered to enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to world peace, health and prosperity and to apply safeguards, when requested, to nuclear equipment and material to ensure that they are not diverted to non-peaceful uses. The IAEA has been given the responsibility by the United Nations for applying the safeguards called for under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In 1971, its budget was \$13,930,000 (U.S.), of which Canada was assessed \$351,000.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was the result of certain tariff negotiations and meetings of a preparatory committee that preceded an international conference on trade and employment proposed by an Economic and Social Council Resolution in 1946. The conference, held in Havana, was to adopt an International Trade Charter and constitute the International Trade Organization (ITO). Governments have proved to be unwilling to ratify the Havana Charter, and therefore the ITO has not been established. As a result, GATT has been administered by a secretariat on behalf of the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization (ICITO). There are four main reciprocal rights and obligations to the Agreement: (1) trade should be non-discriminatory; (2) domestic industries should be protected solely by tariffs; (3) damage to trading interests should be avoided by consultations; and (4) within the framework of GATT, tariffs should be reduced by negotiations. At present, about 85 countries have



acceded to the General Agreement, thereby becoming contracting parties. For 1971, GATT had a budget of \$4,024,000 (U.S.), of which Canada paid \$232,000.

### The Financial Agencies

There are four financial organizations in the United Nations system with Specialized Agency status. Three of them, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) with its two affiliates the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), constitute the World Bank Group.

The IBRD, with its two affiliates, is empowered to extend loans and credits to all member countries, especially those in the Third World, for projects that Bank studies have indicated will make an important contribution to the borrower's economic development. The three organizations differ essentially in the source of their funds and the terms of their loans. The IBRD obtains most of its funds from bonds issued on world capital markets and it must, accordingly, lend on competitive terms. Canada's subscription to the IBRD's capital amounts to \$942 million (U.S.) or 3.7 per cent of the total. Since members pay only one-tenth of their subscription, Canada's actual contribution to the Bank's lendable capital is \$94.2 million (U.S.). The remaining nine-tenths of its subscriptions constitute a guarantee of the Bank's obligations.

The IDA relies on interest-free advances from governments for the bulk of its resources, making loans on much easier terms than conventional loans. Since the IDA's inception in 1960, Canada has contributed or pledged \$304.5 million (U.S.), including \$150 million (U.S.) to the Third Replenishment in 1971 in advance of the effective date of the relevant replenishment agreement. Canada has pledged further contributions of \$50 million (U.S.) both in 1972 and 1973.

The IFC seeks to promote the growth of productive private enterprise in developing member countries by facilitating loans on competitive terms without government guarantee. The total of gross commitments since the inception of operations equals \$647 million (U.S.) in 48 countries. Canada's subscription to the IFC amounts to \$3.6 million (U.S.), out of the IFC's paid-in capital of \$107 million (U.S.).

The operations of the fourth organization, the International Monetary Fund, are of a different character. It provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary problems. Among its functions are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments, and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade. As of September 30, 1971, the total of all members' quotas amounted to nearly \$28.8 billion (U.S.) and a Special Drawing Account contained over \$28.3 billion (U.S.). As of July 31, 1972, holdings of Canadian currency totalled \$326.4 million (U.S.), out of the current Canadian quota of \$1,100 million (U.S.). Canada has the sixth-largest quota in this organization.



acceded to the General Agreement, thereby becoming contracting parties. For 1971, GATT had a budget of \$4,024,000 (U.S.), of which Canada paid \$232,000.

The Financial Agencies

There are four financial organizations in the United Nations system with Specialized Agency status. Three of them, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) with its two affiliates the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), constitute the World Bank Group.

The IBRD, with its two affiliates, is empowered to extend loans and credits to all member countries, especially those in the Third World, for projects that bank studies have indicated will make an important contribution to the borrower's economic development. The three organizations differ essentially in the source of their funds and the terms of their loans. The IBRD obtains most of its funds from bonds issued on world capital markets and it must, accordingly, lend on competitive terms. Canada's subscription to the IBRD's capital amounts to 242 million (U.S.) or 3.7 per cent of the total. Since members pay only one-tenth of their subscription, Canada's actual contribution to the Bank's lendable capital is 24.2 million (U.S.). The remaining nine-tenths of its subscriptions constitute a guarantee of the Bank's obligations.

The IDA relies on interest-free advances from governments for the bulk of its resources, making loans on much easier terms than conventional loans. Since the IDA's inception in 1960, Canada has contributed or pledged \$304.5 million (U.S.), including \$150 million (U.S.) to the third replenishment in 1971 in advance of the effective date of the relevant replenishment agreement. Canada has pledged further contributions of \$20 million (U.S.) both in 1972 and 1973.

The IFC seeks to promote the growth of productive private enterprise in developing member countries by facilitating loans on competitive terms without government guarantee. The total of gross commitments since the inception of operations equals \$47 million (U.S.) in 48 countries. Canada's subscription to the IFC amounts to \$3.6 million (U.S.), out of the IFC's paid-in capital of \$107 million (U.S.).

The operations of the fourth organization, the International Monetary Fund, are of a different character. It provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary problems. Among its functions are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments, and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade. As of September 30, 1971, the total of all members' quotas amounted to nearly \$18.8 billion (U.S.) and a Special Drawing Account contained over \$28 billion (U.S.). As of July 31, 1972, holdings of Canadian currency totalled \$326.4 million (U.S.), out of the current Canadian quota of \$1,100 million (U.S.). Canada has the sixth-largest quota in this organization.



APPENDIX A

Canadian Contributions to the United Nations Family of Organizations

	<u>%</u>	<u>\$,000 Cdn</u>
United Nations Regular Budget (1972)*	3.08	5,490
UNFICYP (1971)	Voluntary (V)	1,600
Social and Economic Programs		
UNDP (1971)	V	16,185
UNHCR (1971)	V	400
UNICEF (1971)	V	1,500
UNRWA - cash (1971)	V	650
- food (1971)	V	700
UNITAR (1971)	V	60
UNETPSA (1971)	V	50
WFP - cash (1972)	V	3,400
- commodities (1971)	V	12,600
UNFPA (1971)	V	2,040
Congo Civilian Fund (1972)	V	250
Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination (1971)	V	3
Trust Fund for South Africa (1972)	V	10
UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control	V	150
Emergency-Relief Operation in Bangladesh:		
UNROD	V	1,500
UNHCR	V	4,300
UNICEF	V	2,492
WHO	V	50
Specialized Agencies, IAEA and GATT		
ILO (1972)	3.36	1,170
FAO (1972)	3.86	1,538
WHO (1972)	2.78	2,492
UNESCO (1972)	2.91	1,188
ICAO (1972)	3.27	275
IMCO (1972)	1.20	22
ITU (1972)	3.75	273
WMO (1971)	2.62	86
UPU (1971)	2.63	62
IAEA - Regular Budget (1972)	2.80	438
- Operational Budget (1972)	V	70
GATT (1972)	5.84	261

\* The year in brackets after the organization or program shows the recipient's financial period for which the contribution was made.



APPENDIX A

Canadian Contributions to the United Nations Family of Organizations

\$	\$	
16,182	V	UNDP (1971)
400	V	UNHCR (1971)
1,200	V	UNICEF (1971)
620	V	UNRWA - cash (1971)
700	V	- food (1971)
60	V	UNITAR (1971)
20	V	UNETPSA (1971)
3,400	V	WFP - cash (1972)
12,600	V	- commodities (1971)
2,040	V	UNFPA (1971)
250	V	Congo Civilian Fund (1972)
3	V	Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination (1971)
10	V	Trust Fund for South Africa (1972)
120	V	UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control
		Emergency-relief Operation in Bangladesh
1,200	V	UNROD
4,200	V	UNHCR
2,492	V	UNICEF
20	V	WHO
Specialized Agencies, IAEA and GATT		
1,170	3.36	ILO (1972)
1,538	2.86	FAO (1972)
2,492	2.78	WHO (1972)
1,188	2.91	UNESCO (1972)
272	2.27	ICAO (1972)
22	1.20	IMCO (1972)
273	2.72	ITU (1972)
86	2.62	WHO (1971)
62	2.62	UPU (1971)
428	2.80	IAEA - Regular Budget (1972)
70	V	- Operational Budget (1972)
261	2.84	GATT (1972)
Social and Economic Programs		
		UNFICYP (1971)
1,600	Voluntary (V)	
2,490	3.08	United Nations Regular Budget (1972)*

\* The year in brackets after the organization or program shows the recipient's financial period for which the contribution was made.



APPENDIX B

Canada's Contributions to the United Nations, its Special Funds, Non-Financial Agencies, the IAEA and the United Nations Association in Canada for the fiscal years 1945-46 to 1970-72 (in \$000 Canadian)

ORGANIZATION	1945-62	62-63	63-64	64-65	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	Total 1962-72	Total 1945-72
<b>I UN Regular Budget</b>	22,238 (1)	2,356	3,115	2,774	3,764	3,588	3,796	4,049	4,557	4,866	5,490	38,355	60,593
<b>II Peacekeeping</b>													
UNEF	2,849	--	957	93	595	730	686	--	--	--	--	3,061	5,910
ONUC	7,286	--	1,299	602	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,901	9,187
UNFICYP (2)	--	--	--	3,340	3,662	2,943	1,907	1,235	1,235	1,800	1,600	17,722	17,722
UN Special Account	--	--	--	--	4,307	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,307	4,307
<b>III Social &amp; Economic Programs</b>													
UNDP (3)	--	--	--	--	--	9,500	10,750	10,815 (4)	13,554 (5)	15,267	16,185	76,071	76,071
Special Fund	6,283	2,556	2,539	5,000	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,095	21,378
EPTA	17,069 (6)	2,338	2,319	2,325	2,325	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,307	26,376
UNHCR	33,422 (6)	290	290	290	290	350	350	350	400	400	400	3,410	36,832
UNICEF	13,275 (7)	800	800	800	1,000	1,100 (8)	1,000	1,000	1,400	1,200	1,500	10,600	23,875
UNRWA	14,128	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200	3,006	1,519	1,700	1,350	1,350	14,325	28,453
UNITAR	--	--	--	--	60	60 (9)	60	60	60	60	60	420	420
UNETPSA	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	30	50	20	50	175	175
WFP (10)	--	603	1,207	1,673	2,335	8,940	11,261	10,398	17,546	16,531	16,000	86,494	86,494
UNFPA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,016	2,040	3,056	3,056
UN Fund for Congo	989	--	--	500	500	500	500	500	500	250	250	3,500	4,489
Trustee on Racial Discrimination	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trust Fund for South Africa	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fund for Drug Abuse Control	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous	7,867 (11)	--	11 (12)	--	--	35 (13)	--	--	11 (14)	21 (14)	150 (15)	8,348	16,215

(continued)



APPENDIX B (continued)

*Should read 960*

	Total 1945-62	62-63	63-64	64-65	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	Total 1962-72	Total 1945-72
<b>IV Specialized Agencies</b>													
ILO	3,909 (17)	511	595	675	736	818	903	959	1,084 (16)	1,072 (19)	1,170	8,523	12,432
FAO (20)	4,958	646	807	792	978	1,068 (21)	1,207	1,139	1,308 (18)	1,255	1,538	10,738	15,696
WHO	5,248	949	1,060	1,198	1,323	1,654	1,767	1,827	1,272	3,008 (22)	2,492	16,550	21,798
UNESCO	5,281	569	612	751	753	900 (960)	962	1,068	1,090	1,174	1,188	9,127	14,408
ICAO (23)	2,363	237	219	237	273	245	239	265	266	259	275	2,515	4,878
IMCO	26 (24)	8	11	13	14	14	16	17	18	18	22	151	177
ITU	866	129	128	149	160	211	203	218	235	245	273	1,951	2,817
WMO	109	18	28	36	48	61	64	74	82	91	86	588	697
UPU	170	18	41	29	25	39	54	38	37	57	62	400	570
IAEA - Regular Budget	760	211	218	227	259	271	319	315	343	351	438	2,952	3,712
IAEA - Operational Budget	153	62	62	62	62	61	61	61	62	71	70	634	787
GATT	361 (25)	68	72	91	118	170	183	191	219	232 (26)	261	1,605	1,966
Miscellaneous	91	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	92
UN Association in Canada	148	12	12	12	17	17	17	27	27	27	30 (27)	198	346

<b>TOTAL</b>	149,849	13,381	17,402	22,669	29,804	34,560	39,321	36,155	47,057	50,645	61,263	352,246	502,105
ORGANIZATION	1042-05	05-03	03-04	04-02	02-00	00-01	01-08	08-02	08-10	10-11	11-15	1065-13	1645-15
II	1065-13	1065-13	1065-13	1065-13	1065-13	1065-13	1065-13	1065-13	1065-13	1065-13	1065-13	1065-13	1065-13

Agencies 1942-46 to 1950-55 (in 2000 Conversions)  
 Agencies 1956-59 are the 1954-59 Conversions in Canada for the  
 Canada's Contributions to the United Nations for Specialized Agencies

APPENDIX B



Footnotes to Appendix B

1. This figure excludes Canada's 1945-46 assessment for the League of Nations of \$317,814 and the 1946-47 assessment of \$313,733. These two assessments included Canada's share of the costs of the International Labour Organization and the International Court of Justice for these years. Canada's advances to the United Nations Working Capital Fund of \$1.2 million in 1945-46 and \$195,000 in 1946-47 are not shown.
2. These figures show the estimated extra cost to maintain the Canadian UNFICYP contingent in Cyprus instead of in Canada. Costs are for calendar years, not fiscal years.
3. The United Nations Development Program was formed by consolidation of EPTA and the Special Fund effective January 1, 1966. During 1966-67, Canada's contribution was \$6.2 million to the Special Fund and \$3.3 million to EPTA. Canada's contribution was consolidated beginning with the 1967-68 fiscal year.
4. This amount includes \$65,000 supplementary assistance for technical co-operation.
5. This sum includes \$54,000 supplementary assistance for junior professional officers.
6. This amount includes \$18.8 million for the International Refugee Organization during 1947-51 (the IRO terminated operations in 1951), \$236,000 to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGCR), \$1.7 million to the United Nations Refugee Fund and United Nations Emergency Fund, \$1.2 million to Post-UNRRA, as well as \$630,000 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
7. This amount includes a contribution of \$5 million to the International Children's Fund and \$200,000 to the Council for the United Nations Appeal for Children voted under general Post-UNRRA relief.
8. This figure includes \$100,000 contributed on December 9, 1966, in memory of the children who died at Aberfan, Wales, and Dorion, Quebec.
9. This was a contribution to a program preceding the United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa.
10. Figures for WFP include both cash and commodity contributions.
11. This sum includes \$7.8 million to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency during 1950-55, \$12,000 to the United Nations War Crimes Commission, \$75,000 for construction of seven doors for the United Nations, and \$30,000 to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration Training Program at the University of British Columbia.
12. This figure is a contribution to the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile.
13. This is a payment to the United Nations International School Development Fund.



14. These are payments to United Nations Trust Fund for the World Youth Assembly.
15. All of this sum was used for relief operations in Bangladesh. See Appendix A.
16. This amount includes \$8,000 supplementary assistance for technical co-operation from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).
17. This figure includes \$23,000 to the Freedom-from-Hunger campaign in 1961.
18. This amount includes a \$6,000 grant from CIDA to associate experts.
19. This figure includes \$29,000 supplementary assistance from CIDA.
20. The payments to the World Health Organization include various special contributions to the smallpox and cholera eradication funds that later became part of WHO's regular assessment.
21. Includes \$22,000 for gift of furnishings to the World Health Organization Building in Geneva.
22. Includes \$195,000 grant from CIDA.
23. The Canadian Government has made grants to assist the International Civil Aviation Organization in defraying the costs of accommodation and for improving the headquarter's building in Montreal. It has also reimbursed the Organization for compensation paid by ICAO to its Canadian employees for Quebec income tax. The sums expended for these purposes are not included in the statistics.
24. Assessment for membership in the International Telecommunication Union for 1945-46 and 1946-47 was estimated at \$2,800 annually on the basis of the 1947-48 assessment.
25. This sum includes \$62,000 for a gift of uranium to the International Atomic Energy Agency, \$24,000 to the IAEA Fellowship Fund, and \$3,000 for UNESCO office furnishings.
26. This amount is supplementary assistance to Specialized Agencies from CIDA.
27. This consisted of an annual grant of \$27,000, plus a special grant of \$2,500 for the annual meeting.



APPENDIX C

Contributions of 12 Major Contributors to Five Voluntary Programs

(\$ millions U.S.)

	UNDP		UNHCR		UNICEF		UNRWA (1)		WFP (1)	
	1949-71	1971	1953-71	1971	1947-71	1971	1950-71	1971	1963-71	1971 (2)
U.S.A.	865.5	86.3	15.70	1.00	298.4	13.6	500.9	23.0	294.7	59.2
BRITAIN	152.5	14.4	5.98	.36	18.9	1.7	118.5	4.5	16.8	1.9
CANADA	118.5	16.0	4.86	.40	23.2	1.6	27.2	1.3	82.0	15.5
SWEDEN	155.1	23.0	5.77	1.05	21.7	6.0	15.6	2.4	24.0	6.0
WEST GERMANY	105.5	13.7	4.83	.49	23.3	4.1	15.3	3.5	26.9	4.5
FRANCE	55.8	5.0	4.93	.45	21.9	1.8	17.6	1.4	6.6	.05
NETHERLANDS	87.0	11.1	3.42	.27	3.5	.4	1.8	.2	32.6	6.1
U.S.S.R.	43.0	3.0	0	0	11.2	.7	0	0	0	0
INDIA	40.1	3.8	0.03	.01	9.9	1.2	.4	.02	2.3	.5
ITALY	31.5	3.5	0.28	.02	5.0	.5	2.3	.2	4.5	.5
DENMARK	95.8	17.1	n.a.	.44	n.a.	1.7	n.a.	.7	25.5	7.5
JAPAN	38.5	5.8	n.a.	.03	n.a.	.8	n.a.	.6	3.9	.7

(1) Contributions in cash, and in commodities as valued by the contributors.

(2) Pledges are biennial; the figures shown are half of the pledges for 1971 and 1972.



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CONTRIBUTIONS OF 15 MEMOR COUNTRIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS

APPENDIX C