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THE 26TH SESSION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER, 1971

INTRODUCTION

This booklet has been prepared to provide advisers and observers to the 26th 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.

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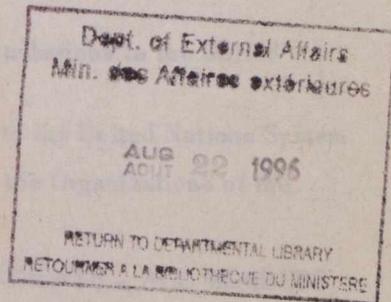


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THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

* 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 major element 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 cooperates closely with other External and government departments and agencies.

The Bureau has as its major field of responsibility the work of the Secretary-General and the various organs of the United Nations system, including the Economic and Social Council and the subsidiary organs, the Special Bodies of the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme. It also deals with the work of the United Nations Development Programme within the purview of the United Nations system.

The Bureau is also responsible for advising the Minister of External Affairs on the work of the United Nations system, and for coordinating Canadian participation in the work of the United Nations system.

**THE INSTRUMENTS OF OFFICIAL CANADIAN PARTICIPATION
IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION**

THE CANADIAN PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

Almost all members of the U.N., including Canada, have based their permanent or semi-permanent delegations in New York.

Certain states which are not members of the United Nations, including Switzerland, Monaco, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Vietnam, have also based permanent or semi-permanent delegations in New York.

The first Canadian Permanent Mission to New York was established in January, 1945, with the appointment of Francis Fox as Canada's first Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations. The following individuals have served in the capacity of Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations since that time: General MacNaughton (1945-1946), General MacNaughton (1946-1947), General MacNaughton (1947-1948), General MacNaughton (1948-1949), General MacNaughton (1949-1950), General MacNaughton (1950-1951), General MacNaughton (1951-1952), General MacNaughton (1952-1953), General MacNaughton (1953-1954), General MacNaughton (1954-1955), General MacNaughton (1955-1956), General MacNaughton (1956-1957), General MacNaughton (1957-1958), General MacNaughton (1958-1959), General MacNaughton (1959-1960), General MacNaughton (1960-1961), General MacNaughton (1961-1962), General MacNaughton (1962-1963), General MacNaughton (1963-1964), General MacNaughton (1964-1965), General MacNaughton (1965-1966), General MacNaughton (1966-1967), General MacNaughton (1967-1968), General MacNaughton (1968-1969), General MacNaughton (1969-1970), General MacNaughton (1970-1971), General MacNaughton (1971-1972), General MacNaughton (1972-1973), General MacNaughton (1973-1974), General MacNaughton (1974-1975), General MacNaughton (1975-1976), General MacNaughton (1976-1977), General MacNaughton (1977-1978), General MacNaughton (1978-1979), General MacNaughton (1979-1980), General MacNaughton (1980-1981), General MacNaughton (1981-1982), General MacNaughton (1982-1983), General MacNaughton (1983-1984), General MacNaughton (1984-1985), General MacNaughton (1985-1986), General MacNaughton (1986-1987), General MacNaughton (1987-1988), General MacNaughton (1988-1989), General MacNaughton (1989-1990), General MacNaughton (1990-1991), General MacNaughton (1991-1992), General MacNaughton (1992-1993), General MacNaughton (1993-1994), General MacNaughton (1994-1995), General MacNaughton (1995-1996), General MacNaughton (1996-1997), General MacNaughton (1997-1998), General MacNaughton (1998-1999), General MacNaughton (1999-2000), General MacNaughton (2000-2001), General MacNaughton (2001-2002), General MacNaughton (2002-2003), General MacNaughton (2003-2004), General MacNaughton (2004-2005), General MacNaughton (2005-2006), General MacNaughton (2006-2007), General MacNaughton (2007-2008), General MacNaughton (2008-2009), General MacNaughton (2009-2010), General MacNaughton (2010-2011), General MacNaughton (2011-2012), General MacNaughton (2012-2013), General MacNaughton (2013-2014), General MacNaughton (2014-2015), General MacNaughton (2015-2016), General MacNaughton (2016-2017), General MacNaughton (2017-2018), General MacNaughton (2018-2019), General MacNaughton (2019-2020), General MacNaughton (2020-2021), General MacNaughton (2021-2022), General MacNaughton (2022-2023), General MacNaughton (2023-2024), General MacNaughton (2024-2025).

THE PARTS OF OFFICIAL CANADIAN PARTICIPATION
IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

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 Federal German Republic, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Viet-Nam, have established permanent observermissions in New York.

The first Canadian Permanent Mission in New York was established in January, 1948, with the appointment of General MacNaughton as the first Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations. The following individuals have served in the capacity of Permanent Representative since General MacNaughton'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

The present Canadian Permanent Representative is Ambassador Yvon Beaulne. The Mission which he heads is as follows:

✓ <u>Ambassador, and Permanent Representative</u>	– <u>Yvon Beaulne</u>
Deputy Permanent Representative, and Minister Counsellor	– G.L. Hearn
Counsellor	– A.J. Matheson
Counsellor	– E.B. Wang
Counsellor	– C.O. Spencer
Counsellor	– Lt. Col. W.J. Newlands
First Secretary (Administration)	– W.A.J. Jenkins
First Secretary	– R.J.L. Berlet
First Secretary	– E. Hébert
Third Secretary	– Miss A.M.H. Gendron
Third Secretary	– B. Baker

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.

** There are times when United Nations debate – prolonged boring, discouraging – is in fact a sophisticated, useful and often planned device for finding time in which the fever can subside.”*
(World Affairs Interpreter, June, 1955)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

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

MEMBERSHIP

The General Assembly is composed of all 127 Member states of the United Nations, each of which is entitled to have five representatives seated in the Assembly Chamber.

127 Members – United Nations

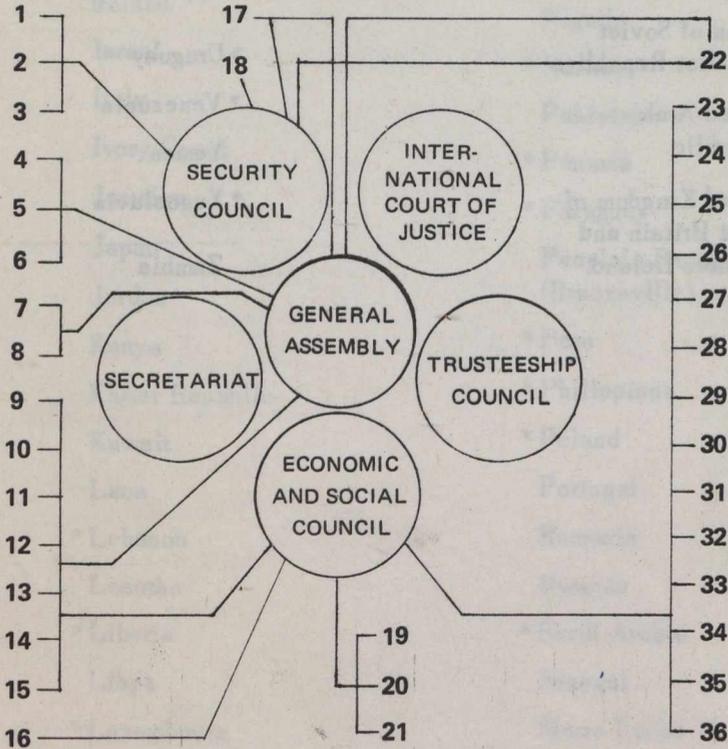
Afghanistan	* Costa Rica
Albania	* Cuba
Algeria	Cyprus
* Argentina	* Czechoslovakia
* Australia	Dahomey
Austria	* Denmark
Barbados	* Dominican Republic
* Belgium	* Ecuador
* Bolivia	* El Salvador
Botswana	Equatorial Guinea
* Brazil	* Ethiopia
Bulgaria	Fiji
Burma	Finland
Burundi	* France
* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Gabon
Cameroon	Gambia
* Canada	Ghana
Central African Republic	* Greece
Ceylon	* Guatemala
Chad	Guinea
* Chile	Guyana
* China	* Haiti
* Colombia	* Honduras
Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa)	Hungary
	Iceland

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| * India | * Netherlands |
| Indonesia | * New Zealand |
| * Iran | * Nicaragua |
| * Iraq | Niger |
| Ireland | Nigeria |
| Israel | * Norway |
| Italy | Pakistan |
| Ivory Coast | * Panama |
| Jamaica | * Paraguay |
| Japan | People's Republic of the Congo
(Brazzaville) |
| Jordan | * Peru |
| Kenya | * Philippines |
| Khmer Republic | * Poland |
| Kuwait | Portugal |
| Laos | Romania |
| * Lebanon | Rwanda |
| Lesotho | * Saudi Arabia |
| * Liberia | Senegal |
| Libya | Sierra Leone |
| * Luxembourg | Singapore |
| Madagascar | Somalia |
| Malawi | * South Africa |
| Malaysia | Southern Yemen |
| Maldives | Spain |
| Mali | Sudan |
| Malta | Swaziland |
| Mauritania | Sweden |
| Mauritius | * Syria |
| * Mexico | Thailand |
| Mongolia | Togo |
| Morocco | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Nepal | |

Tunisia	United Republic of Tanzania
* Turkey	
Uganda	* United States of America
* Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Upper Volta
* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	* Uruguay
* United Arab Republic	* Venezuela
* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yemen
	* Yugoslavia
	Zambia

* Original Members

THE UNITED NATIONS



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 Main Committees
- 5 Standing and Procedural Committees
- 6 Other Subsidiary Organs of General Assembly
- 7 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
- 8 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- 9 Trade and Development Board

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

Development Decade

20. functional commissions

- + narcotics,
human rights,
+ protection of minorities,
+ social development,
+ status of women,
population,
statistical,*

The Specialized Agencies and IAEA

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

- * 22 IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
- * 23 ILO International Labour Organisation
- * 24 FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- * 25 UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- * 26 WHO World Health Organization
- * 27 IMF International Monetary Fund
- * 28 IDA International Development Association
- * 29 IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- * 30 IFC International Finance Corporation
- * 31 ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
- 32 UPU Universal Postal Union
- * 33 ITU International Telecommunication Union
- * 34 WMO World Meteorological Organization
- * 35 IMCO Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
- * 36 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, the twenty-seven members of the Economic and Social Council and those members of the Trusteeship Council which are not elected; to take part with the Security Council in the election of judges of the International Court of Justice; and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to appoint the Secretary-General;

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

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.

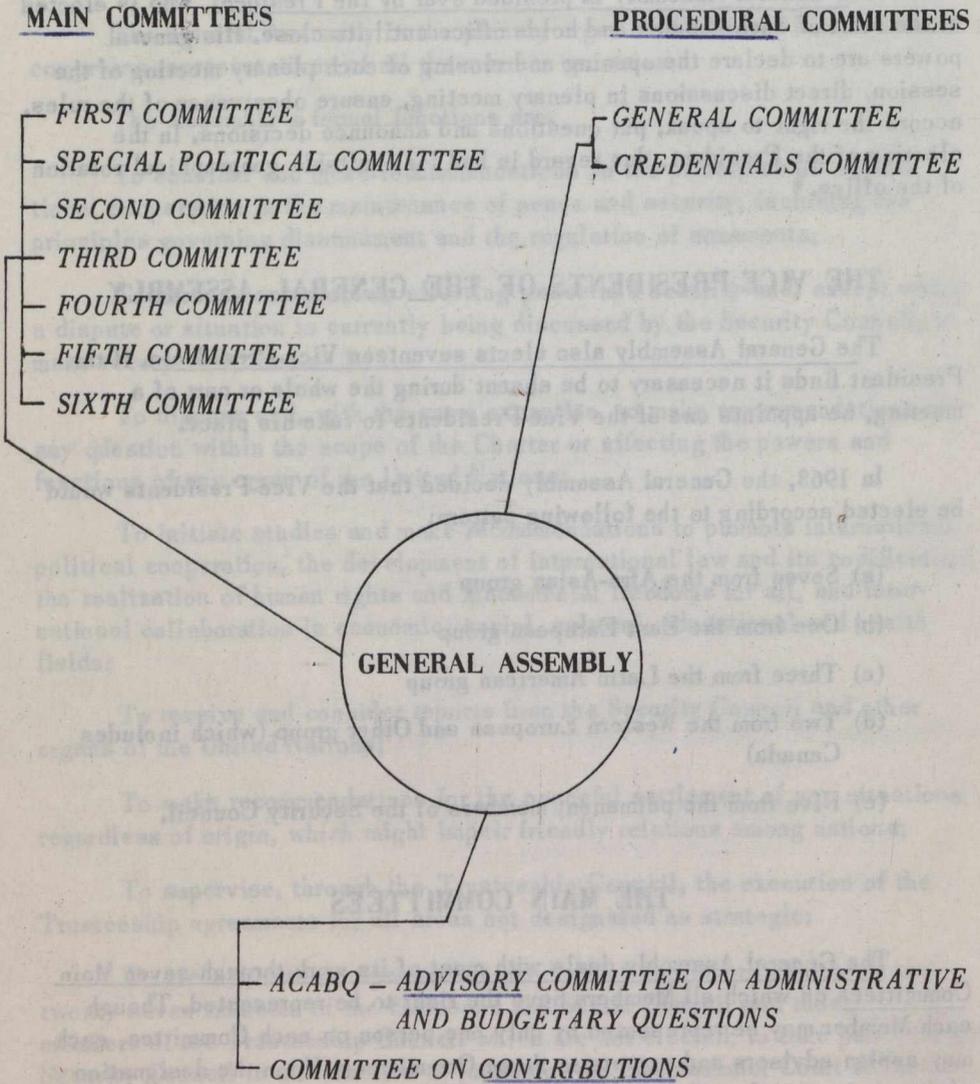
THE MAIN COMMITTEES

✓ 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 third of the members of each Committee, but the presence of a majority of the members is required for a question to be put to the vote. Decision is by majority.

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

* 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



Second and third committees → coincide with functions of ECOSOC, thematically,

fifth committee - ACABQ - Com. on Contr, similar concerns

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 frequently during the year to recommend on the inclusion of items in the agenda, the allocation of an agenda item to Committee, and to supervise the smooth running of the Assembly's work;

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

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

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

Subsidiary and ad hoc bodies are set up as necessary.

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 principle organ of the UN, or a member state.

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE 20th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mackenzie Bowden, in his address opening the twenty-fifth anniversary commemorative session of the United Nations General Assembly, drew attention to the broad scope of conflict in the United Nations and how progress in developing new people and governments everywhere can only be achieved through the relevance and the success of progress in the international world cooperation. He reminded the Assembly that, if there were considerable shortcomings in the performance of the United Nations, there has been notable achievements in the first 25 years of its existence, and he appealed for concerted action to make still greater progress in the next quarter-century. In the future, as in the past, the United Nations will succeed or fail in accordance with the extent of the cooperation of its members, which is their commitment to cooperate with one another under the Charter. While lack of complete success, particularly in maintaining international peace and security, tends to disillusion those who may have expected the world to rally to the United Nations, there are many encouraging signs that the habit of co-operation is growing in many areas of international activity under the aegis of the United Nations.

Despite initial serious differences of opinion on points of detail, the commemorative session, beyond a general declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Organization in which member states reflected of themselves to the aim of the Charter, also saw many months of intensive preparatory negotiations.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

A comprehensive report on the work of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the President of the General Assembly, Aulund Harboe of Norway, as one of the most important documents were adopted by the international organization. Finally, the commemorative session approved a declaration on friendly relations and co-operation among member states that will make a useful contribution to the development of international law.

Areas of Progress

What the United Nations again turned to the ordinary business of its twenty-fifth session, progress in a number of areas was recorded, especially agreement of the treaty prohibiting the placing of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed, agreement by all means on the measures necessary to strengthen international security, and a decision, involving now a Canadian initiative, to set up a committee to examine and recommend improvements for the General Assembly's structure and organization.

The twenty-fifth session also devoted considerable time and attention to Middle East questions. In plenary, the Assembly debated the general situation in the Middle East and adopted a resolution calling for the resumption of the ceasefire for a further three months and urging the parties to the Arab-Israeli dispute to resume peace talks under the auspices of Ambassador Jarring, special representative of the Secretary-General for the Middle East.

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE 25th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, in his address opening the twenty-fifth anniversary commemorative session of the United Nations General Assembly, drew attention to the broad crisis of confidence in the United Nations that had begun to develop, with peoples and governments everywhere questioning the relevance and the sense of purpose of this experiment in world co-operation. He reminded the Assembly that, if there were considerable shortcomings in the performance of the United Nations, there had been notable achievements in the first 25 years of its existence, and he appealed for concerted action to make still greater progress in the next quarter-century. In the future, as in the past, the United Nations will succeed or fail in accordance with the extent of the determination of its member states to fulfil their commitment to co-operate with one another under the Charter. While lack of complete success, particularly in maintaining international peace and security, tends to disillusion those who may have expected too much too quickly from the United Nations, there are many encouraging signs that the habit of co-operation is growing in many areas of multinational activity under the aegis of the United Nations.

Despite initial serious differences of opinion on points of detail, the commemorative session adopted a general declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Organization in which member states rededicated themselves to the aims of the Charter. After many months of arduous preparatory negotiations, this special session also approved an agreement on a comprehensive strategy for the Second Development Decade, described by the President of the General Assembly, Edvard Hambro of Norway, as one of the most important documents ever adopted by any international organization. Finally, the commemorative session approved a declaration on friendly relations and co-operation among member states that will make a useful contribution to the development of international law.

Areas of Progress

When the United Nations again turned to the ordinary business of its twenty-fifth session, progress in a number of areas was recorded, notably: agreement on the treaty prohibiting the placing of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed; agreement by all groups on the measures necessary to strengthen international security; and a decision, resulting from a Canadian initiative, to set up a committee to examine and recommend improvements for the General Assembly's procedure and organization.

The twenty-fifth session also devoted considerable time and attention to Middle East questions. In plenary, the Assembly debated the general situation in the Middle East and adopted a resolution calling for the extension of the ceasefire for a further three months and urging the parties to the Arab-Israeli dispute to resume peace talks under the auspices of Ambassador Jarring, special representative of the Secretary-General for the Middle East.

CANADA'S POLICIES AND GOALS AT THE UNITED NATIONS

The six principal themes of Canadian foreign policy, as defined in the foreign policy review, are as follows:

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

It must be expected that at one time or another the activities of the United Nations Organization will touch on many aspects of these foreign policy themes and that Canadian representatives at the United Nations will have the opportunity and responsibility to pursue these objectives in many different ways. Specific goals which have been selected on the basis of their intrinsic importance include:

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

The Special political Committee also adopted resolutions renewing the mandate of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees and, on the recommendation of UNRWA's Commissioner-General, established a working group to try to find ways of resolving the serious financial problems confronting the Agency.

On the long-standing issue of Chinese representation, a development of major significance to the future of the world organization was recorded. For the first time there was a simple majority in the General Assembly for the seating of the representatives of the People's Republic of China and for the first time Canada voted in favour of this change.

Since the Assembly was faced with a formidable agenda of some 100 items, in addition to special commitments arising from the important twenty-fifth anniversary occasion, it is understandable that not all its hopes for progress were fulfilled. In the area of peace and security, it is particularly worrying that the United Nations continues to appear unable to find a formula for meaningful influence in respect of many of the grave problems troubling the relations of nations. Nevertheless, 1970 was a year of milestones, and an impressive array of achievements gives encouragement for further advances in the ten-year period that has opened.

In particular, developments at the 25th Session relating to the 11 major objectives identified in the United Nations section of the foreign policy review (1970) were as follows:

1. *Contributing to Social and Economic Development*

The Canadian delegation played an important part in the critical Second Committee discussions, as it had in all prior negotiations, which resulted in consensus agreement on an international development strategy for the Second Development Decade. This document is of outstanding importance because of the reciprocal moral and political undertakings embodied in it for both the developing and the developed countries. An exciting and ambitious pioneer attempt to establish principles, targets and policy measures on a global basis, the strategy will undoubtedly have a significantly beneficial impact on economic and social development during and beyond the 1970s.

The Canadian delegation also played an active role in negotiations on almost 30 economic resolutions and decisions passed in the Second Committee, and was particularly prominent on certain questions of special interest to Canada: the production and use of edible protein, multilateral food aid, science and technology, and a unified economic and social approach to development — fields of vital significance, where the United Nations should play an increasing part.

In the Third Committee, the Canadian delegation participated in a wide-ranging discussion on the youth item on the agenda, and insisted, with other

delegations, that more attention should be paid in the Committee to social items. Canada co-sponsored a resolution on natural disasters introduced by the representative of Turkey.

2. *Working to stop the arms race*

As one of the most active members of the conference of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva, Canada can claim an important share of the credit for the success of the seabed denuclearization treaty in the First Committee. As approved, the treaty differed significantly from the version originally put forward by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. The Canadian delegation took the lead in building into the treaty substantive verification procedures involving recourse to the United Nations and the protection of the rights of coastal states. The Canadian delegation in the First Committee also pressed successfully for further progress on seismic information exchanges to prepare the ground for a complete nuclear test ban treaty. Canada also co-sponsored a unanimously approved resolution calling for the Secretary-General to study the economic and social consequences of the arms race, and Canada supported the call to cease the deployment of nuclear-weapon systems.

3. *Promoting peacekeeping and peacemaking through the United Nations*

Canada followed up its part as an active member of the working group of the Committee of 33 on Peacekeeping by co-sponsoring, in the Special Political Committee, a resolution designed to push forward work on an accepted methodology for undertaking peacekeeping operations under United Nations auspices. The resolution urged the Committee to make some progress by May 1971. If progress is not made, consideration may have to be given at that time on whether alternate methods of progress towards reaching agreement on peacekeeping models would be advisable.

Canada was also active in initiating behind-the-scenes discussions on the item on international security, which led to a Western draft resolution tabled in the First Committee. This draft was an important factor in the development of the final resolution outlining a declaration on the role of the United Nations in the search for peace and security.

4. *Reconciling Canadian objectives in Southern Africa*

Canada's balanced approach to the problems of Southern Africa was exemplified in the work of the Canadian delegation in the Special Political and Fourth Committees. On the *apartheid* item in the Special Political Committee, Canada supported five of the seven resolutions, and would have supported a sixth (on which it abstained), dealing with full implementation of an arms embargo against South Africa, had the vote in the United Nations taken place after the Canadian Cabinet had taken a decision to comply with an earlier Security Council resolution on this subject. Canada also abstained on one major resolution on *apartheid* on the grounds that it was the prerogative of the Security Council to determine if a situation requiring action under

Chapter VII existed, and, if so, to decide upon the precise nature of the response required. The Security Council had made no such judgment about the situation in South Africa and in the Canadian view it was, therefore, inappropriate to suggest, as the resolution under consideration implied, that Chapter VII action was required at this time.

The Canadian delegation supported the extension of the UN Trust Fund for South Africa to Namibia and endorsed the work of the UN Educational Fund for Southern Africans, to which Canada was also contributing. Canada also supported the creation of a new fund especially for Namibia.

The Canadian delegation strongly opposed an attempt to reject the credentials of the representatives of South Africa, since this was not constitutionally appropriate and would create a dangerous precedent. Canada was unable to support a resolution on the Portuguese territories because of the inappropriate steps suggested in it, but once again made clear Canada's support for the exercise of self-determination in those territories.

5. *Taking measures to prevent further deterioration in the human environment*

The appointment of a Canadian, Maurice Strong, formerly President of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), as Secretary-General of the 1972 Conference on the Human Environment, to be held in Stockholm, has provided a powerful spur to preparations. Canada is a member of the preparatory committee of 27 states, which had useful informal discussions during the General Assembly session. Canada co-sponsored a resolution on environment in the Second Committee providing guidance to the next formal session of the preparatory committee in February. Canada is seeking to make clear to developing countries that measures to save the environment are as much in their present and future interests as in the interests of the developed countries, and that such measures should further rather than impede economic development.

6. *Promoting international co-operation in the uses of satellite systems*

Canada's work in the Outer Space Committee and its legal and scientific sub-committees, and in the Working Group on Space Satellite Direct Broadcasting, was carried forward in the First Committee by a resolution co-sponsored by Canada and Sweden, recommending the promotion and encouragement of international co-operation on regional and other levels in order, *inter alia*, to allow all participating parties to share in the establishment and operation of regional satellite broadcasting services and/or in program planning and production. Canada also co-sponsored a resolution that urged progress on the liability convention on objects from outer space with binding arbitration provisions, and co-sponsored a third omnibus resolution supporting continuing work on the Satellite Working Group.

7. *Promoting international co-operation in the use of the seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction*

The Canadian delegation played a leading role in bringing together widely divergent viewpoints among delegations into a compromise resolution concerning preparations for the Law of the Sea Conference to take place in 1973. It will be prepared by an 80-member committee of which Canada will be a member, since it will include the 42 members of the Seabed Committee to which Canada belongs. Canada also participated actively in the negotiation of the declaration of principles concerning the regime for the exploitation of seabed resources beyond national jurisdiction, which strikes a balance between national and international interests, and between developed and developing countries. Canada co-sponsored the resolution embodying these principles.

8. *Promoting observance of human rights, including adherence to and respect for various United Nations conventions*

In the Third Committee, Canada strongly supported an attempt to make progress towards the establishment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights. Regrettably, no decision could be reached on this, because of opposition by the Soviet and other delegations. The discussion was useful and should lay the ground for progress next year.

Canada also supported a resolution on human rights in armed conflict, laying down some basic principles for the protection of civilians in armed conflicts. Affirmation by the General Assembly of those principles should give them more weight. On October 14, the Secretary of State for External Affairs deposited the instruments of ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.

9. *Contributing to the Progressive development and codification of international law*

Canada helped draft the Declaration on the Principles of Friendly Relations among States, which should make a helpful contribution to international law in this field. Canada co-sponsored a resolution on hijacking urging international action and co-operation in this field, and also a resolution for the first steps to be taken in reviewing the role of the International Court of Justice. Canada's ratification of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties was also deposited by Mr. Sharp on October 14.

10. *Projecting Canada as a bilingual country within the United Nations context*

Canada, with other French-speaking delegations, has been seeking to increase the use of French as one of the two principal working languages in the United Nations Secretariat and the UN generally. As a result of Canadian and other interventions in the Fifth Committee and of discussions with Secretariat officials, the Secretary-General agreed to the re-establishment of a French-language unit in the Press and Publications Division of the Office of

Public Information.

11. *Contributing to the institutional development of the United Nations as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations*

During the commemorative session, the Canadian delegation led an initiative to rationalize and improve the procedures of the General Assembly. The Canadian resolution to set up a committee of 31 members to study the subject and report to the next Assembly session received wide co-sponsorship and support. In the Fifth Committee, Canada co-sponsored a resolution on the reactivation of the *ad hoc* committee of financial experts, on documentation and publications, and on the pattern of conferences. A Canadian proposal relating to the scope of the Secretariat salary review was also accepted.

An important feature of the twenty-fifth anniversary celebrations was agreement by the commemorative session on a final declaration, which was approved without a vote on October 24. This anniversary statement of United Nations work and aims almost failed to achieve agreement because of difficulties over sections concerning decolonization and *apartheid*. The Canadian compromise wording was accepted at the last minute and permitted a consensus to be achieved.

Organization	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	
UNITAR	28.8	1.30	1.418	1.422	1.507	2.520	1.800	2.181	2.836	3.112	3.774	3.881	4.288	4.792	4.019	4.227	4.801	5.2	5.21			
FAO	23.2	2.00	2.12	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17
WFP	21.2	2.00	2.12	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17
ILO	11.2	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
IMCO	11.2	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
UNESCO	11.2	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
ICAO	11.2	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
WHO	11.2	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
UNEP	11.2	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
WMO	11.2	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
UNEP	11.2	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10

*** Contribution to the United Nations Organization Working Capital Fund to provide working capital for the operations of the organization through regular contributions. (Financial Year ending March 31)

**** The percentages shown for 1969 does not take into consideration the new member states of the UN admitted at the Fifth Session.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS
1946 - 1971**

TABLE I

(A) Year*	(B) Canada's Contribution to UN Regular Budget ((\$000 CDN))	(C) Percent Assessment
***1946	1,205	3.35
***1947	195	3.20
1948	903	3.20
1949	1,090	3.20
1950	1,362	3.20
1951	1,164	3.30
1952	1,468	3.35
1953	1,361	3.30
1954	1,394	3.30
1955	1,330	3.30
****1956	1,416	3.63
1957	2,680	3.63
1958	1,422	3.15
1959	1,667	3.09
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

* Fiscal Year ending March 31

*** Contribution to the United Nations Organization Working Capital Fund to provide working capital for the operations of the organization pending assessment and collection of regular contributions.

**** The percentage shown for 1956 does not take into consideration the 16 new member states of the UN admitted at the Tenth Session.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

(unless otherwise indicated, figures are in thousands of Canadian dollars)

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

ORGANIZATION	TOTAL 70-71	TOTAL 69-70
United Nations Regular Budget	4,891	4,557
UNFICYP	1,800	1,235
UN Training and Educational Programme for Southern Africans	25	25
UNDP	15,267	13,500
UNHCR	400	400
UNICEF	1,200	1,400
UNRWA	1,350	1,700
UNITAR	60	60
FAO	1,226	1,302
WFP	16,250*	17,546*
ILO	1,072	1,076
IMCO	18	18
UNESCO	1,174	1,090
ICAO	259	266
WHO	2,813	1,272
UPU	57	37
IMCO	18	18
WMO	85	82
ITU	245	235
UNFPA	1,015	
IAEA Regular Budget	351	343
IAEA Operational Budget	57	62
United Nations Association in Canada	27	27
International Committee of Red Cross	20	20

* includes food aid

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)

*At the 25th United Nations General Assembly a Canadian, Mr. Max Wershof, was elected Chairman of the Fifth Committee.

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

Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly (Committee of 31)

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (Committee of 33)

25th Anniversary Committee

Board of Auditors

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

Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments

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 Environment (Stockholm, 1972)

3. *While Canada is not now a member of the Security Council it does contribute personnel to the following:*

UNMOGIP – United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

UNTSO – United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

UNFICYP – United Nations Force in Cyprus

4. *Although not, at the time being, a member of ECOSOC (the Economic and Social Council) Canada is represented on the following organs of that body:*

A. Functional Commissions –

- Commission on Narcotic Drugs
- Commission for Social Development
- Commission of the Status of Women
- Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission of Human Rights (A Canadian is a member in his personal capacity)

B. Regional Commissions –

- ECLA – Economic Commission for Latin America

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

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 Committees on Manufactures

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing Relating to Trade

Committee on Shipping (term of office expired in 1970)

UNDP – United Nations Development 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 intergovernmental organizations:*

IAEA – International Atomic Energy Association

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 to 1971)

United Nations FAO/World Food Programme – WFP (member of the Council to 1971)

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

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

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

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

The scale of assessments for Member States' contributions to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1971, 1972 and 1973 shall be as follows:

Member State	Per cent
Afghanistan	0.04
Albania	0.04
Algeria	0.09
Argentina	0.85
Australia	1.47
Austria	0.55
Barbados	0.04
Belgium	1.05
Bolivia	0.04
Botswana	0.04
Brazil	0.80
Bulgaria	0.18
Burma	0.05
Burundi	0.04
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	0.50
Cambodia	0.04
Cameroon	0.04
Canada	3.08
Central African Republic	0.04
Ceylon	0.05
Chad	0.04
Chile	0.20
China	4.00
Colombia	0.19
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	0.04
Costa Rica	0.04
Cuba	0.16
Cyprus	0.04
Czechoslovakia	0.90
Dahomey	0.04
Denmark	0.62
Dominican Republic	0.04
Ecuador	0.04
El Salvador	0.04
Equatorial Guinea	0.04
Ethiopia	0.04
Finland	0.45

Member State	Per cent
France	6.00
Gabon	0.04
Gambia	0.04
Ghana	0.07
Greece	0.29
Guatemala	0.05
Guinea	0.04
Guyana	0.04
Haiti	0.04
Honduras	0.04
Hungary	0.48
Iceland	0.04
India	1.55
Indonesia	0.28
Iran	0.22
Iraq	0.07
Ireland	0.15
Israel	0.20
Italy	3.54
Ivory Coast	0.04
Jamaica	0.04
Japan	5.40
Jordan	0.04
Kenya	0.04
Kuwait	0.08
Laos	0.04
Lebanon	0.05
Lesotho	0.04
Liberia	0.04
Libya	0.07
Luxembourg	0.05
Madagascar	0.04
Malawi	0.04
Malaysia	0.10
Maldives	0.04
Mali	0.04
Malta	0.04
Mauritania	0.04
Mauritius	0.04
Mexico	0.88
Mongolia	0.04
Morocco	0.09
Nepal	0.04
Netherlands	1.18
New Zealand	0.32
Nicaragua	0.04

Member State	Per Cent
Niger	0.04
Nigeria	0.12
Norway	0.43
Pakistan	0.34
Panama	0.04
Paraguay	0.04
People's Republic of the Congo	0.04
Peru	0.10
Philippines	0.31
Poland	1.41
Portugal	0.16
Romania	0.36
Rwanda	0.04
Saudi Arabia	0.07
Senegal	0.04
Sierra Leone	0.04
Singapore	0.05
Somalia	0.04
South Africa	0.54
Southern Yemen	0.04
Spain	1.04
Sudan	0.04
Swaziland	0.04
Sweden	1.25
Syria	0.04
Thailand	0.13
Togo	0.04
Trinidad and Tobago	0.04
Tunisia	0.04
Turkey	0.35
Uganda	0.04
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1.87
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	14.18
United Arab Republic	0.18
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.90
United Republic of Tanzania	0.04
United States of America	31.52
Upper Volta	0.04
Uruguay	0.07
Venezuela	0.41
Yemen	0.04
Yugoslavia	0.38
Zambia	0.04
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