

supervising the cease-fire agreements between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic. Of particular significance was the unanimous decision of the Security Council in March 1964 to establish the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to contain the communal strife between the Greek and Turkish communities on that island. It was authorized on the basis of voluntary financing instead of assessment of the whole membership as was the case for the operations in the Middle East and the Congo. Canada contributed troops to all these peace-keeping operations as well as to the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).

Canada also convened a meeting in Ottawa in November to consider the technical aspects of the United Nations peace-keeping operations. Twenty-three countries which had contributed to past peace-keeping operations or which had formed or were intending to form standby units for this purpose were represented. It was generally agreed that as a result of the meeting the participants had a better understanding of each other's problems and that their governments would be able to put this knowledge to use in preparing for future requests from the United Nations for military assistance in emergencies.

In 1964 the United Nations continued to carry out its extensive programs in the field of economic development. The most significant event in this respect was the convening in Geneva from March to June of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the largest economic conference in the history of the United Nations. It adopted some 60 recommendations on a wide variety of subjects and in December 1964 it was established as an organ of the General Assembly. The United Nations Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance (EPTA) supplied 2,500 experts and 3,000 fellowships to developing countries, while the United Nations Special Fund had at its disposal approximately \$90,000,000 to spend on pre-investment assistance to developing countries.

The advance of colonial territories toward independence continued and in 1964 Malta, Malawi and Zambia were admitted to the United Nations. The Special Committee of Twenty-four met frequently to consider a number of colonial issues including Rhodesia, South-West Africa, Aden, British Guiana and the Portuguese territories in Africa. The question of the *apartheid* policies of the South African Government remained in the forefront and was discussed in a series of meetings of the United Nations committees concerned and at the conferences of some of the Specialized Agencies.

In the social sector, the Specialized Agencies continued their efforts to advance education, relieve hunger and improve public health, while the High Commissioner for Refugees and UNICEF carried on with their invaluable work on behalf of refugees and of children. During the year, the Human Rights Commission devoted much of its time to the drafting of a convention on racial discrimination and a companion declaration on religious intolerance.

Since 1965 is International Co-operation Year, the Canadian Government and non-governmental organizations have sought to make its objectives better known and to give them added dimension by engaging in further projects in aid of the developing countries.

**Canadian Financial Contributions to the United Nations.**—In 1964, Canada's contributions to the United Nations system were as follows:—

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Percentage Assessment</i>	<i>Contribution (Canadian \$)</i>
<b>United Nations—</b>		
Regular budget.....	3.12	2,730,031
<b>Special Accounts—</b>		
Operations in the Middle East (UNEF)—		
Assessed.....	3.12	596,482
Voluntary.....	..	92,880
Operations in the Congo (ONUC)—		
Assessed <sup>1</sup> .....	3.12	504,361
Voluntary.....	..	97,200
Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) <sup>2</sup> .....	..	4,971,500
Congo Civilian Fund.....	..	500,000

For footnotes, see end of statement, p. 166.