

### Subsection 3.—Canada and the United Nations

Firm support for the United Nations is an essential element of Canadian foreign policy. Canada has contributed over the years to the efforts of the organization to keep the peace in various parts of the world, including the Middle East, Kashmir, the Congo, West Irian, and Cyprus. In the 1956 Middle East crisis, Canada played a significant role in the establishment of the United Nations Emergency Force and participated in the Force until its withdrawal in 1967. In 1960, Canada responded to a UN request for support of its operations in the Congo by supplying military and civilian specialists and by pledging political and financial support. In 1962, Canada provided aircraft, pilots and maintenance crews to assist the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) in the exercise of its peacekeeping functions in West Irian. Canada maintains a large contingent in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to assist the UN to prevent open fighting between the Greek and Turkish communities. Canada has consistently advocated the strengthening of the peacekeeping capacity of the UN by means of advance planning at UN headquarters and advance cost-sharing arrangements and has taken steps to improve the readiness of its own forces and urged that others be invited to do the same. Despite slow progress and occasional setbacks, Canada continues to believe that the UN has an important role to play in the maintenance of international peace and security.

As a member of the eighteen-nation Disarmament Committee, Canada participates directly in the task of negotiating general and complete disarmament under effective international control and seeking agreement on measures to reduce international tension and lessen the possibility of war. In the Canadian view, it is of particular importance at this juncture to limit the spread of nuclear weapons and to extend to underground testing the treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water.

Canada also participates directly in the work of the UN through its membership in various UN bodies including all of the 13 specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), with headquarters in Montreal, is the only Specialized Agency of the UN with headquarters in Canada. The Fifteenth Session of the ICAO Assembly was held in Montreal in 1965 and the Assembly will meet again in 1968.

In 1967, Canada will complete a three-year term on the Economic and Social Council but will continue as a member of most of the important subsidiary bodies of the Council such as the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Inter-Governmental Committee of the UN/FAO World Food Programme, the Commission on Social Development, the Statistical Commission, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

Canada also serves on the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Industrial Development Board of the newly established United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) which replaced the Committee for Industrial Development. Canada participates directly on the Executive Committee of the Office of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Executive Committee of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (since the Second World War, Canada has received approximately 300,000 refugees from overseas).

Canada belongs to 16 subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly, including the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Disarmament Commission, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. Canada maintains Permanent Missions at both UN headquarters in New York and at the European Office of the organization in Geneva.

Canada pays 3.17 p.c. of the organization's regular budget and is the sixth largest contributor. In 1966 Canada's share of the gross expenses of \$131,167,000 (Cdn.) was approximately \$3,480,000, and its apportioned share for the costs of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF) was about 4 p.c. The cost to Canada of