

their activities and has led to the creation of a number of new organizations. The Canadian government supports several that are either Canadian or have significant Canadian participation.

3.6.2.3 Canada and the United Nations

Since the inception of the United Nations firm support for the UN system has been an integral part of Canadian foreign policy. Canada has played a significant role in General Assembly matters and is a member of a number of subsidiary or ad hoc bodies of the General Assembly including the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, the Committee on Contributions, the Committee on Conferences, the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee and the Board of Auditors.

On the 12 occasions that UN troops have been dispatched to deal with threats to peace and security, Canada has supplied both personnel and equipment. In 1975 perhaps the most noteworthy example of Canadian participation has been the Canadian contribution to the United Nations Force in Cyprus which has sought to help stabilize conditions on Cyprus since 1964 and was instrumental in efforts to resolve the crisis that arose in the summer of 1974.

Since the inception of UNEF I (the first United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East 1956-67) Canada's contribution to peacekeeping in the Middle East has also been of great significance. Both UNEF II and UNDOF (the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force created following the October 1973 hostilities to the UN buffer zone between Syria and Israel) are recent UN peacekeeping operations in which Canada actively participates.

In 1974 Canada contributed over \$10 million to UN peacekeeping, not including regular costs. Canada agreed to absorb, for example, the cost of salaries, clothing and equipment needed to maintain Canadian contingents. At the same time, Canada actively sought equitable cost-sharing arrangements for peacekeeping ventures. This problem was resolved for UNEF II by the ad hoc imposition of a scale of assessments that places the greatest cost burden on the five permanent members of the Security Council and in decreasing proportion on the economically developed and economically less-developed member states. Under this scale of assessments Canada's share of the estimated UNEF II budget for 1974-75 was approximately \$2.8 million.

Canada is also an active member of all 13 of the United Nations specialized agencies and is the host country to the International Civil Aviation Organization which has its headquarters in Montreal. Canada maintains permanent Missions in both New York and Geneva.

The numerous conferences sponsored by the UN such as the Law of the Sea Conferences have provided UN forums for active participation through which Canada has made contributions to the international community. In 1975 besides the Law of the Sea Conference Canada participated in the International Women's Year Conference, the World Food Conference and the World Population Conference. Canada also looks forward to hosting Habitat: The United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, in the spring of 1976.

Canada is the eighth largest contributor to the UN budget. The assessment charged to Canada is 3.18% of the over-all UN budget and in the UN financial year 1975 amounted to over \$58 million (Table 3.7). Canada makes voluntary contributions to special UN programs such as the United Nations Development Program, the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in the Middle East, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the United Nations Education and Training Plan for Southern Africa, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the Committee on Racial Discrimination, the Trust Fund for South Africa and the Fund for Drug Control.

Specialized agencies. Canada is a member of each of the 13 specialized agencies of the UN, as well as of the autonomous International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Invested with wide international responsibilities established by intergovernmental agreement, these agencies assist in carrying out the terms of the UN Charter. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, established by the Economic and Social Council and composed of the Secretary General of the UN, executive heads of the specialized agencies, the director-general of the