

questions of development assistance. The original focus on more traditional economic, trade and development matters has expanded and new activities have been undertaken in agriculture, the environment, industry, science and technology, international investment and multinational enterprises, social affairs, manpower and education. The International Energy Agency (IEA) established within the framework of the OECD in November 1974, plays an important role in four main areas: emergency oil sharing, consultations on the oil market, promotion of the accelerated development of new sources of energy, and relations between oil consuming and oil producing countries. Another agency of the OECD, the Nuclear Energy Agency which celebrated its 20th anniversary in 1978, has been involved in the co-ordination and exchange of views of the technical aspects of nuclear power.

The OECD brings together government officials and representatives of private business, labour unions, universities and other non-governmental bodies at the international level. Within Canada, the Canadian Business and Industry International Advisory Committee, comprising representatives of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Exporters' Association, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian chapter of the International Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Association for Latin America, and the Pacific Basin Economic Council, was first established in 1962 and later reorganized in 1977 to ensure input from the business community. Arrangements exist for consultation with Canadian labour organizations, universities and other non-governmental bodies. Representatives of provincial governments attend OECD meetings when subjects of particular interest to the provinces are being discussed.

A number of OECD committees and working groups are chaired by Canadians and the Canadian ambassador and permanent representative to the OECD is vice-chairman of the executive committee. Canadians also held senior positions in the secretariat, including president of the development centre and director of the environment directorate.

### Canada and the United Nations

#### 20.2.4

Since the inception of the United Nations, support for the UN system has been an integral part of Canadian foreign policy. Canada has played a significant role in the General Assembly and is a member of a number of its subsidiary bodies including the special committee on peacekeeping operations, the committee on disarmament, the committee on the peaceful uses of outer space, the United Nations scientific committee on the effects of atomic radiation, the committee on contributions and the board of auditors. At the beginning of 1979, the General Assembly had 147 members and was close to achieving universal membership.

In 1977 Canada served on the Security Council for the fourth time. Canada was previously on the Security Council in 1948-49, 1958-59 and 1967-68. Each term is two years long; Canada's most recent term ended December 31, 1978.

On the 12 occasions that UN troops have been dispatched to deal with threats to peace and security, Canada has actively participated. In 1978 over 1,500 Canadians were involved in UN peacekeeping, the largest commitment being to the United Nations force in the Sinai, where over 850 specialists of the Canadian forces were employed in logistics support. A similar role was being performed by more than 150 Canadians in the United Nations force in the Golan Heights area. In Cyprus, Canada provided infantry to patrol and monitor existing arrangements between the disputants.

Canada contributed close to \$6.5 million to peacekeeping in 1979. At the same time, Canada actively sought equitable reimbursement arrangements for countries participating in UN peacekeeping forces. Standard scales of reimbursement for each of the troop-contributing countries have been adopted for the UN forces in the Sinai and the Golan Heights. This is a significant advance over the uneven reimbursement scales of previous peacekeeping operations.

Canada has also served at regular intervals on the third principal organ of the UN, the Economic and Social Council. Canada's most recent term on ECOSOC was 1975-77. Generally, two sessions of the council are held annually, one in New York to discuss