

social and humanitarian questions, and one in Geneva to examine economic questions including food problems and international co-operation. The council is also charged with co-ordinating the work of some 167 subsidiary bodies of the UN system. Examples of those on which Canada is represented are: the governing council of the UN environment program, the commission on narcotic drugs and the committee on science and technology for development.

In recent years the UN has devoted more time to human rights, and new declarations, conventions and covenants have been promulgated. In 1976 four international human rights instruments came into force: the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights; the international covenant on civil and political rights; the latter's related optional protocol; and the international convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid. Canada has encouraged the preparation of such instruments and has stressed building better mechanisms for effective enforcement of standards. To emphasize Canada's commitment, special importance has been placed on securing membership on UN human rights bodies. During 1978 Canadians served on the commission on human rights and the UN human rights committee.

Canada is the eighth largest contributor to the UN, and in 1979 was assessed 3.04% of the regular budget or in dollar terms nearly \$17.2 million. Canada also makes voluntary contributions to the United Nations development program, the United Nations high commissioner for refugees, the United Nations children's fund, the United Nations relief and works agency for Palestine refugees, the world food program, the United Nations institute for training and research, the United Nations educational and training program 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 abuse control. The United Nations development program is one of the largest of these, and has a team leadership function in co-ordinating development activities in the UN system. Canada's voluntary donations in both cash and commodities to various UN programs totalled nearly \$210 million in the 1978-79 fiscal year.

20.2.4.1 Canada and disarmament

Canada is an active member of the various deliberative and negotiating international bodies concerned with disarmament. Since the reorganization of these bodies on the recommendations of the United Nations special session on disarmament (UNSSOD), more countries have become involved in the pursuit of arms control and disarmament. As a member of the conference of the committee on disarmament, Canada took a seat on the newly constituted committee on disarmament (CD). This 39-nation body is the international negotiating forum for disarmament, and four of the five nuclear weapon states are currently represented on it. The UNSSOD suggested that the disarmament committee seek agreement on a comprehensive ban of nuclear weapons testing, including underground tests, and a ban on the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons.

20.2.4.2 Specialized agencies

Canada is a member of the specialized agencies of the UN, and is the host country of one, the International Civil Aviation Organization. Canada maintains permanent missions to the UN headquarters in both New York and Geneva, and has accredited representatives to agencies located in Paris (UNESCO), Rome (FAO), Nairobi (UNEP) and Vienna (IAEA and UNIDO). The contributions of these agencies have been one of the greatest strengths of the UN system.

The World Bank Group, consisting of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) or World Bank, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association, is by far the largest of the multilateral aid-giving institutions. A brief summary of the agencies follows:

The International Labour Organization (ILO) originally established with the League of Nations in 1919 became a specialized agency of the UN in 1946. It brings together government representatives, employers and workers from 136 member states (1978) to