

2 Science and Technology In the UN System

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Program Elements Significant to Canadian Interests

NOTE

This working paper was prepared in late 1973
and first published in 1974:
certain details will now be out of date.



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FOREWORD

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One activity of the Cooperation Branch of the Ministry of State for Science and Technology is to review and evaluate criteria which determine Canada's participation in international science and technology. As one step toward such a review, the Multilateral Cooperation Division undertook to study the United Nations System in order to identify those of its agencies and bodies which could most fruitfully be explored in pursuing Canada's science and technology goals. In the course of this study it became clear that the assembled information might be useful to others interested in or working on the UN system, and consequently it was decided to make it available in the form of this compendium.

The first step in the review was to identify those activities and programs within the United Nations bodies which might contain relevant and substantive science and technology components. While this compendium on United Nations science and technology activities is by no means complete or definitive, it may prove useful for the following reasons:

1. It presents a general basic introduction to the UN system — especially regarding science and technology — and provides background to persons (both governmental and non-governmental) who become involved with the UN, and who have only a sketchy knowledge of the overall United Nations System and how it functions;
2. It represents a data base necessary for analyzing and identifying those bodies where Canada might best pursue its general science and technology goals — and thus defines specific international activities in which to participate;
3. It will lay the groundwork for further refining the information base, the criteria and the procedures for participation in UN science and technology, and could serve as a guideline methodology when reviewing other multilateral organizations.

Further reading, of a more general — and sometimes more detailed — nature can be found in the General References section in the Appendix on References. Two volumes in particular are recommended to the reader, namely:

1. The **UN and Related Agencies Handbook** published by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and
2. The Worldmark **Encyclopedia of the Nations, Volume 1, the United Nations**, Worldmark Press, Harper and Row, New York, 1971.

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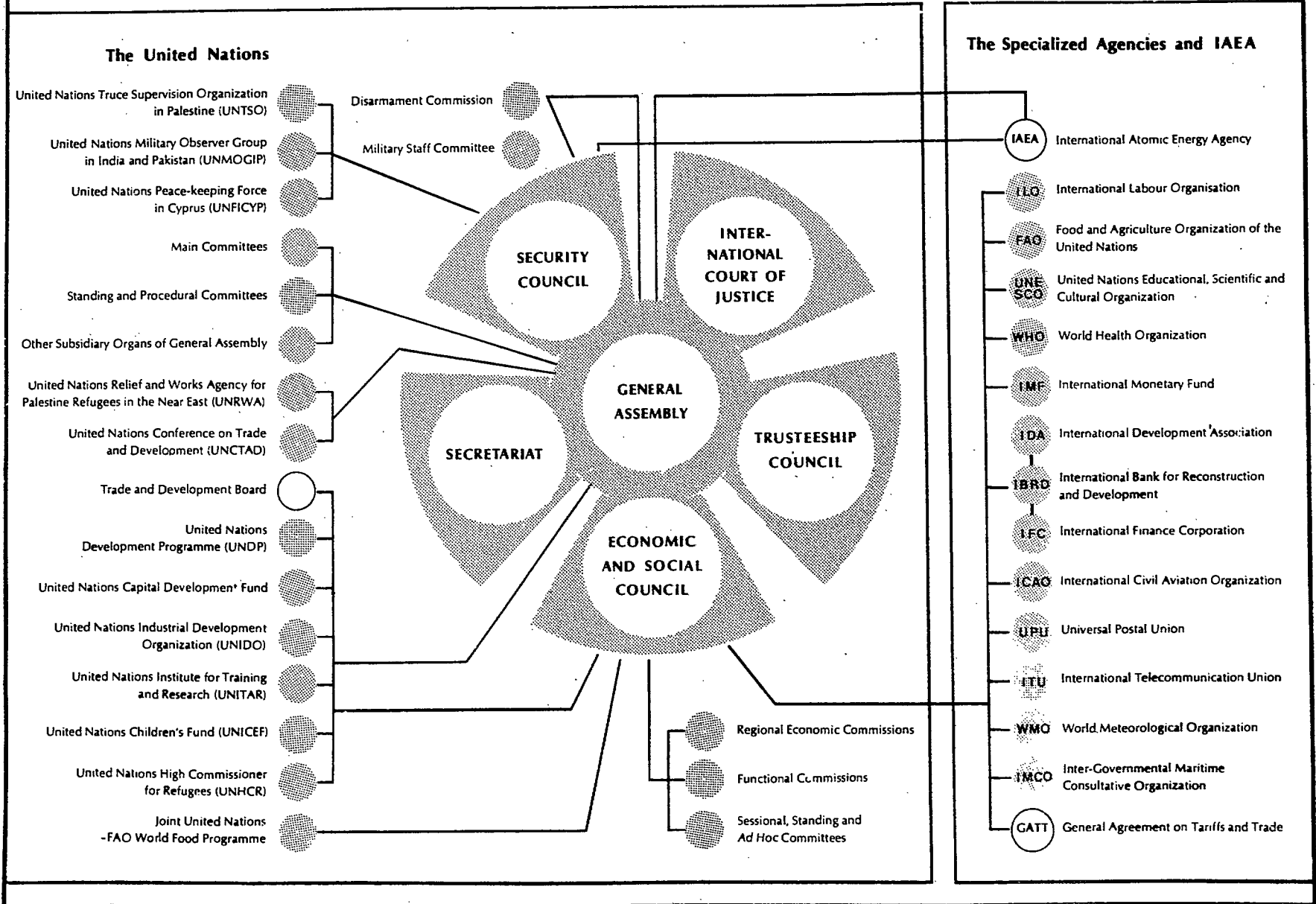
TABLE OF ACRONYMS

ACABQ	The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACAST	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
ACC-S&T	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination — Subcommittee on Science and Technology
ADIS	Automated Data Interchange System
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIDC	The Asian Industrial Development Council
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
CARIS	Computerized Agricultural Research Information System
CCIR	The International Radio Consultative Committee
CCITT	The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee
CCPS	Consultative Council for Postal Studies
CERN	European Organization for Nuclear Research
CIMMYT	The Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre
CIP	The International Potato Centre
CNR	Committee on Natural Resources
COPUOS	Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
COWAR	Committee on Water Research
CPC	Committee on Program and Co-ordination
CSCE	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
CSTD	Committee on Science and Technology for Development
CSTP	Committee on Scientific and Technological Policy
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
EEC	European Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
FUND	The International Monetary Fund
GARP	Global Atmospheric Research Program
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IBE	International Bureau of Education
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
IBRO	International Brain Research Organization
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICITO	Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
ICRO	International Cell Research Organization
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions

ICTA The International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
IDA The International Development Association
IDB Inter-American Development Bank
IFC The International Finance Corporation
IFRB The International Frequency Registration Board
IGCP International Geological Correlation Program
IHD International Hydrological Decade
IHHSF International Habitat and Human Settlement Foundation
IHP International Hydrological Program
IIASA International Institute for Applied Systems
 Analysis
ILO International Labour Organization
ILRAD International Laboratory for Animal Diseases
IMCO Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative
 Organization
IMF International Monetary Fund
INIS International Nuclear Information System
IOC Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission
IRRI The International Rice Research Institute
IRS International Referral System
ITU International Telecommunication Union
LAFTA Latin American Free Trade Area
MAB Man and the Biosphere Program
MSC Maritime Safety Committee
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NPT Non-Proliferation Treaty
OAS Organization of American States
OCAM Common Afro-Malagasy Organization
ODAS Ocean Data Acquisition System
OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and
 Development
OST Office for Science and Technology
 United Nations Secretariat
PAHO Pan American Health Organization
PUAS Postal Union of the Americas and Spain
RPOAs Recognized Private Operating Agencies
SCOPE Scientific Committee on Problems of the
 Environment
SCOR Scientific Committee on Ocean Research
SIS Special Industrial Services
TAC Technical Advisory Committee
UNCITRAL United Nations Commission on International
 Trade Law
UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCURK United Nations Commission for the Unification and
 Rehabilitation of Korea
UNDP United Nations Development Program
UNEP United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
 Organization
UNESOB United Nations Economic and Social Office
 in Beirut
UNFPA United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNGA United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISIST	Scientific and Technical Information Retrieval System
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSAC	United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee
UNSCEAR	United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
UPC	Universal Postal Congress
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WAITRO	World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWW	World Weather Watch Program

THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM



THE UNITED NATIONS — GENERAL

The Preamble to the United Nations Charter expresses the ideals and the common aims of all the peoples whose governments joined together to form the United Nations:

We the peoples of the United Nations determined

TO SAVE succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

TO REAFFIRM faith in fundamental rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

TO ESTABLISH conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

TO PROMOTE social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

And for these ends

TO PRACTISE tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

TO UNITE our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

TO ENSURE, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

TO EMPLOY international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all people.

Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

The four principal purposes of the UN are:

1. To maintain international peace and security;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations;
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international economic, social, cultural or humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

In general the organization of the UN is as follows:

1. *Superior Organ: The General Assembly
 - a. Plenary Session
 - b. Six main committees
 - c. Procedural and standing committees
 - d. Subsidiary and ad hoc bodies
2. Councils:
 - a. The Security Council

- i. UN Truce Supervision Organization In Palestine
 - ii. UN Military Observer Group in India and Palestine
 - iii. UN Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus
 - iv. Military Staff Committee
 - v. Disarmament Commission
- b. The Trusteeship Council
- c. *The Economic and Social Council
 - i. Regional economic commissions
 - ii. Functional commissions
 - iii. Seasonal, standing and ad hoc committees
 - iv. UN-FAO World Food Program
- 3. Court: International Court of Justice
- 4. *Executive Organ: Secretariat, led by the Secretary-General
- 5. *The specialized agencies and the IAEA:
 - a. *International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
 - b. *International Labour Organization (ILO)
 - c. *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
 - d. *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 - e. *World Health Organization (WHO)
 - f. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - g. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
 - h. International Development Association (IDA)
 - i. International Finance Corporation (IFC)
 - j. *International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
 - k. *Universal Postal Union (UPU)
 - l. *International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
 - m. *World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
 - n. *Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)
 - o. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

NOTE: An asterisk (*) indicates that activities in science and technology take place in this organ. Further details appear under the specific organization section.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations is an organization composed of states which have accepted the obligations contained in the Charter of the UN, drawn up and signed at the San Francisco Conference in 1945. Article 104 of the Charter states that "the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes."

Article 105 declares that "The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes." It further declares that "representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as

are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization."

In February 1946 the General Assembly approved a Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN. The Convention provides, among other things, that UN property and assets shall enjoy immunity from legal process and shall be free from all direct taxes and customs duties and that UN officials and experts shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization. The UN may also issue to its officials laissez-passer (passports) which are recognized as valid documents by member states. By May 17, 1966, 94 countries had acceded to the Convention.

In June 1947 the UN concluded an agreement with the USA on all matters of privileges and immunities in regard to the UN headquarters. The agreement entered into force in November 1947. Section 8 of Article III of that agreement states, inter alia, that the UN "shall have the power to make regulations, operative within the headquarters district, for the purpose of establishing therein conditions in all respects necessary for full execution of its functions. No federal state or local law or regulation of the USA which is inconsistent with a regulation of the UN authorized by this section, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be applicable within the headquarters district."

Following the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte and of others serving the UN in Palestine, the General Assembly in December 1948 requested an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the question of reparation for injury suffered in the service of the UN. The Court, in April 1949, rendered the unanimous opinion that the UN is an international person — though not a state or a "super-state" — and had the capacity to maintain its rights by bringing international claims against member as well as non-member states to obtain reparation for damages caused to itself or to any of its agents. The UN, in bringing such a claim, could do so only by basing it upon a breach of obligations due to itself. The Court declared that respect for this rule would usually prevent a conflict between the action of the UN and such rights as the agent's national state might possess. It further held that to insure the efficient and independent performance of its missions and to afford effective support to its agents, the Organization itself must be able to provide them with adequate protection.





The United Nations General Assembly

Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, United Nations, New York, New York 10017
USA

PURPOSE OF BODY

1. To consider and make recommendations on the principles of international co-operation in the maintenance of peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments;
2. To discuss any problem affecting peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, to make recommendations on it;
3. To discuss and, with the same exception, to make recommendations on any question within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations;
4. To initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political co-operation, the development of international law and its codification, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and international collaboration in economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields;
5. To receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations;
6. To make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation regardless of origin, which might impair friendly relations among nations;
7. To supervise, through the Trusteeship Council the execution of the Trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic;
8. To elect the 10 non-permanent members of the Security Council, the 54 members of the Economic and Social Council and those members of the Trusteeship Council which are elected; to take part with the Security Council in the election of judges of the International Court of Justice; and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to appoint the Secretary-General; and
9. To consider and approve the budget of the United Nations, to apportion the contributions among members, and to examine the budgets of the UN specialized agencies.

UNGA

Under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution — adopted by the General Assembly in November 1950 — if the Security Council, because of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility in the maintenance of peace, in a case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, the Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making recommendations to members for collective measures. These include, in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression, the use of armed force when necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. If the Assembly is not in session, it may meet in emergency special session within 24 hours of a request for such a session by a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Voting on important questions — such as recommendations on peace and security, election of members to organs, admission, suspension and expulsion of Members, trusteeship questions and budgetary matters — is by a two-thirds majority. On other questions, it is by a simple majority.

Each member of the General Assembly has one vote.

WORK PROGRAM

Relevant parts of the work program of the United Nations have been included in separate sections of this compendium.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

The Canadian budget contribution by the Department of External Affairs is \$6,076,000 of the \$225,920,420 total. Canada's assessment is 3.08% of the UN budget and ranks as the 8th largest contributor. The Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations is in Suite 250-866 of the United Nations Plaza.

ORGANIZATION

Integral to the UNGA is the use of the committee and delegation of responsibility. Note should therefore be taken of the following organizations. Elements with an S&T involvement are marked with an asterisk (*).

1. The Plenary Session of the UNGA
2. The Main Committees:

Each member nation may be represented by one person on each main committee.

- *a. First Committee — Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments)
- *b. Special Political Committee — Political questions not discussed by the First Committee
- *c. Second Committee — Economic and Financial
- d. Third Committee — Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural
- e. Fourth Committee — Trusteeship (including self-governing territories)
- f. Fifth Committee — Administrative and Budgetary
- g. Sixth Committee — Legal

The main committees correspond to the major fields of responsibility of the Assembly. They consider agenda items referred to them by the Assembly and prepare recommendations and draft resolutions for submission to the Assembly in plenary meeting. Although it is the practice to refer most items to committee, the Assembly may decide to deal with certain items without prior reference to a committee. All members of the United Nations have the right to be represented on each of these committees. Each committee elects its own officers. Decisions are made by a majority of the members present and voting, a majority of the committee constituting a quorum.

3. The Procedural Committees:
 - a. The General Committee
 - b. The Credentials Committee

4. The Standing Committees:
 - a. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ)
 - b. The Committee on Contributions

5. The Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies:
 - *a. United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee (UNSAC)
 - *b. United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)
 - *c. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)
 - i. Scientific and Technical Sub-committee
 - ii. Legal Sub-committee
 - iii. Working Group on Direct Broadcast and Satellites
 - iv. Working Group on Earth Resources Satellites
 - *d. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed and Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction
 - *e. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
 - i. Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology
 - ii. Trade and Development Board
 - iii. Advisory Committee to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities
 - Permanent Sub-committee on Commodities
 - Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes
 - Committee on Tungsten
 - iv. Committee on Manufactures
 - v. Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade
 - vi. Committee on Shipping, Special Committee on Preferences
 - *f. Joint Advisory Group on the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre
 - *g. United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
 - *h. United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)
 - *i. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
 - i. Industrial Development Board
 - Working Group on Program and Co-ordination
 - *j. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
 - i. Board of Trustees
 - ii. Administrative and Financial Committee
 - iii. Research Committee
 - *k. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 - l. Other:

Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly

Ad Hoc Committee on Co-operation between UNDP and UNIDO

Ad Hoc Committee on Extra Budgetary Funds

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Program of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

Board of Auditors

Collective Measures Committee

Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments

Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter

Committee on Conferences

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Committee on Host Country Relations

Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD)

Consultative Panel on United Nations Information Policies and Programs

Group of Consultant Experts on Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons

Group of Consultant Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures

Group of Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament

Interim Committee of the General Assembly

International Law Commission

Investments Committee

Joint Inspection Unit

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Executive Committee of the Program for the UNHCR

Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation

Panel of External Auditors

Panel of Military Experts

Peace Observation Commission

Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System

Special Committee on the Financial Situation of the UN

- Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa
 - Sub-committee on Petitions
 - Sub-committee on Information on Apartheid
 - Working Group on the Implementation of the United Nations Resolutions on the Question of Apartheid
- Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations
 - Working Group for a Study of Peace-Keeping Measures
- Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States
- Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression
- Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly
- Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
 - Sub-committee on Petitions
 - Working Group of the Special Committee
- Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories
- Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize
- Sub-committee on the Situation in Angola
- United Nations Administrative Tribunal
- United Nations Capital Development Fund
 - Executive Board of the United Nations Capital Development Fund
- United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), Committee of UNCURK
- United Nations Commission on International Trade Law — (UNCITRAL)
 - Working Group on Time-Limits and Limitations (Prescription) in the International Sale of Goods
- United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
- United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse
- United Nations Council for Namibia
- United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
 - Standing Committee of the Pension Board
 - Committee of Actuaries
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

UNGA

Advisory Commission of UNRWA

Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA

United Nations Staff Pension Committee

University Council of the United Nations University

MEMBERSHIP

The General Assembly is composed of all member states of the United Nations. Each member has not more than five representatives in the Assembly. Each country decides the way in which it chooses its representatives. (See Chart — Annex I)

MEETING SCHEDULE

The General Assembly meets once a year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September. Special sessions can be convened at the request of the Security Council, of a majority of members of the United Nations or of one member if the majority of members concur. An emergency special session may be called within 24 hours of a request by the Security Council on the vote of any nine members of the Council or by a majority of the United Nations members or by one member if the majority of members concur. The General Assembly meets in New York.

United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee

United Nations — New York

PURPOSE OF BODY

To advise and assist the **Secretary-General, at his request**, on all matters relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy with which the United Nations might be concerned.

WORK PROGRAM

It should be noted that within the broad terms of reference the Scientific Advisory Committee is primarily concerned with the particular problem of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It has, however, occasionally dealt with other matters. For example, it took the initiative to propose the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, which met in 1963.

In atomic energy the committee has confined its activities to advising the Secretary-General and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the preparation of four successive Atomic Energy Conferences. Its seven members are government-instructed, and are all atomic physicists. The particular composition of membership from sophisticated science countries is unique. The framework of UNSAC, if not its past subject matter, enables the UN to examine professionally the emerging impact of scientific discoveries still too little understood.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

A Canadian is a member of the committee.

ORGANIZATION

UNSAC reports to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

MEMBERSHIP

The seven members of the Committee appointed by the General Assembly are from the following states:

Brazil	U.S.S.R.
Canada	United Kingdom
France	United States
India	



United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

United Nations — New York

PURPOSE OF BODY

The primary task of the Committee is to assess levels, and attendant risks of harmful effects, of natural and man-made ionizing radiations to which man is currently exposed, and to recommend uniform standards of sampling and analysis of radioactive material.

WORK PROGRAM

Yearly progress reports and substantive reports at varying time intervals are submitted to the General Assembly. Five substantive reports discussing in detail sources and biological effects of radiation have been issued so far. The fifth report, submitted to the 24th Session of the General Assembly, reviewed current environmental and tissue levels of radioactive contamination from nuclear tests and the theoretical basis for estimating the corresponding doses to which human populations are exposed. This report covered the induction of chromosome anomalies by radiation and the effects of radiation on the nervous system. The drafts of the Committee's reports are prepared by a scientific staff recruited on an ad hoc basis and attached to the Offices of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canadian Representative: Dr. Gordon Butler of the National Research Council

MEMBERSHIP

The 15 member states of the Committee appointed by the General Assembly are:

Argentina	Japan
Australia	Mexico
Belgium	Sweden
Brazil	U.S.S.R.
Canada	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	United Kingdom
France	United States
India	

MEETING SCHEDULE

Annually
LOCATION: New York

NEXT: Early 1975 LAST: 3-8
March, 1974



Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Outer Space Affairs Division, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs,
United Nations, New York

PURPOSE OF BODY

1. To review the scope of international co-operation on the peaceful uses of outer space;
2. To devise programs in this field which could be undertaken under United Nations auspices;
3. To encourage continued research and disseminate information on research; and
4. To study legal problems arising from the exploration of outer space.

WORK PROGRAM

In 1966, the General Assembly adopted the **Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies**. The Treaty, which bans nuclear weapons from outer space and prohibits claims of national sovereignty in space, was commended by the Assembly at its 21st session in 1966 and entered into force on 10 October, 1967.

In 1968, the first United Nations Outer Space Conference was held in Vienna, Austria, from 14-27 August.

The Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space was opened for signature in April 1968, and came into force on 3 December 1968. It provides, inter alia, for co-operation between the launching authority and a contracting party to effect a prompt rescue of the personnel of a spacecraft which, owing to accident, distress, emergency, or unintended landing, lands in territory under the jurisdiction of the latter state.

The Committee reported to the General Assembly at its 26th Session that a draft **Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects** had been adopted by the Committee on 10 September, 1971. The Convention was submitted to the General Assembly for consideration and final adoption. It was commended by the General Assembly and is to be opened for signature at an early date. It is currently working on draft conventions relating to the moon, and on the registration of objects launched into outer space.

COPUOS

In the scientific and technical fields the Committee — basing itself on the reports of its Scientific and Technical Sub-committee — has made a series of agreed recommendations on the exchange of information, the encouragement of international programs, the creation of international sounding rocket facilities under United Nations sponsorship, plus recommendations about education and training in the space field, and the potentially harmful effects of space experiments.

The Committee's Scientific and Technical Sub-committee deals with present and anticipated applications of space technology in such fields as direct broadcasting, weather forecasting and remote sensing by satellite. It has also considered the possibility of establishing data storage and retrieval centre(s) for information obtained from remote sensing satellites, but is caught up in the debate over how much freedom there should be in the remote sensing of other state territories. Additionally, encouragement is being given to consideration of using satellites to improve and protect the environment.

RELEVANT CANADIAN IDC

Name: Inter-departmental Committee (IDC) on Space; UN Sub-committee
Chairman: External Affairs
Secretary: External Affairs

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada is a member.

Canadian members' representatives on the Scientific and of the Technical Sub-committee are: Mr. B.A. Walker (DOC) and Dr. L.W. Morley (EMR).

ORGANIZATION

Senior:

Reports to the First Committee of the General Assembly

Subordinate:

1. Scientific and Technical Sub-committee
2. Legal Sub-committee
3. Working Group on Navigational Satellites
4. Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites

MEMBERSHIP

Albania	Italy
Argentina	Japan
Australia	Lebanon

COPUOS

Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chad
Czechoslovakia
France
Hungary
India
Iran

Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Poland
Romania
Sierra Leone
Sweden
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States

MEETING SCHEDULE

Annually
LOCATION: New York

NEXT: 1-12 July, 1974
LAST: 25 June-6 July, 1973



Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction

United Nations Headquarters, New York, U.S.A.

PURPOSE OF BODY

To study legal principles which will promote international co-operation and ensure the exploitation of the seabed for the benefit of mankind; to study the ways and means of promoting the exploitation and use of the environment; to review studies carried out in the field of exploration and research and ensure exchange of scientific knowledge, and to examine measures to prevent marine pollution.

WORK PROGRAM

Sub-committee I

1. Terms of reference:

To prepare draft treaty articles embodying the international regime — including an international machinery — for the area and the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, taking into account the equitable sharing by all States in the benefits to be derived therefrom, bearing in mind the special interests and needs of developing countries, whether coastal or land-locked, on the basis of the Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, economic implications resulting from the exploitation of the resources of the area as well as the particular needs and problems of land-locked countries.

2. In this context, the sub-committee has established a working group to deal with item 1 of its program of work entitled "Status, scope and basic provisions of the regime based on the Declaration of Principles".

This working group consists of 33 members, but is to be open-ended to enable non-members to present proposals, or to allow those groups who had already presented proposals to join in their examination.

3. Sub-committee I concluded the discussion of item 2 of its work program, viz: "Status, scope, functions and powers of the international machinery in relation to:

- a. Organs of the international machinery, including composition, procedures and dispute settlement;
- b. Rules and practices relating to activities for the exploration, exploitation and management of the resources of the area, as well as those relating to the preservation of the marine environment and scientific research, including technical assistance to developing countries;
- c. The equitable sharing in the benefits to be derived from the area, bearing in mind the special interests and needs of developing countries, whether coastal or land-locked;

- d. The economic considerations and implications relating to the exploitation of the resources of the area, including their processing and marketing;
- e. The particular needs and problems of land-locked countries; and the
- f. Relationship of the international machinery to the United Nations System."

Sub-committee II

Terms of Reference:

To prepare a comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea, including those matters concerning the regimes of the high seas, the continental shelf, the territorial sea (including the question of its breadth and the question of international straits) and contiguous zone, fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas (including the question of the preferential rights of coastal states) — and to prepare draft treaty articles thereon. It is understood that this sub-committee may decide to draft articles before completing the comprehensive list of subjects and issues related to the law of the sea. In effect, it confines itself to matters other than those assigned to sub-committee I and sub-committee III or matters retained by the Committee itself.

Sub-committee III

1. Terms of Reference:

To deal with the preservation of the marine environment (including, inter alia, the prevention of pollution) and scientific research, and to prepare draft treaty articles thereon.

2. This sub-committee arranged its program of work under five main headings:

- a. Preservation of the marine environment (including the sea-bed);
- b. Elimination and prevention of pollution of the marine environment (including the sea-bed);
- c. Scientific research concerning the marine environment (including the sea-bed);
- d. Development and transfer of technology; and
- e. Other matters.

Sub-committee III has set up a working group on marine pollution based on the same formula as the working group on the regime in sub-committee I, i.e., a working group of 33 members but open-ended to permit participation by other interested groups and states.

**RELEVANT CANADIAN
IDC**

Name: Inter-departmental Committee on the Law of the Sea (ICLOS)
Chairman: Mr. R. Bélanger, Department of the Environment (DOE)

**CANADIAN
PARTICIPATION**

Canada is a member of this Committee.

ORGANIZATION

The Committee has three sub-committees with working groups. It reports to the UN General Assembly.

MEMBERSHIP

The Committee is composed of 91 states, with an understanding that one-third of the membership in each regional group is to rotate every two years.

Current membership is as follows:

African Regional Group

Algeria	Mali
Cameroon	Mauritania
Congo	Mauritius
Egypt	Morocco
Ethiopia	Nigeria
Gabon	Senegal
Ghana	Sierra Leone
Guinea	Somalia
Ivory Coast	Sudan
Kenya	Tunisia
Liberia	United Republic of Tanzania
Libya	Zambia
Madagascar	Zaire

Asian Regional Group

Afghanistan	Malaysia
China	Nepal
Cyprus	Pakistan
Fiji	Philippines
India	Singapore
Indonesia	Sri Lanka
Iran	Thailand
Iraq	Yemen
Japan	Lebanon
Kuwait	

Eastern Europe Regional Group

Bulgaria	Romania
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Yugoslavia
Poland	

Latin American Regional Group

Argentina	Jamaica
Bolivia	Mexico
Brazil	Nicaragua
Chile	Panama
Colombia	Peru
El Salvador	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela
Guyana	

Western European and Other States Regional Group

Australia	Malta
Austria	Netherlands
Belgium	New Zealand
Canada	Norway
Denmark	Spain
Finland	Sweden
France	Turkey
Greece	United Kingdom
Iceland	United States
Italy	

MEETING SCHEDULE

Two per year
LOCATION: Geneva and New York
NEXT: 27 May 1974
LAST: 5 March 1973

AFFILIATIONS

The Committee is to work in close co-operation with the specialized agencies, the IAEA and the other inter-governmental bodies concerned "so as to avoid any duplication or over-lapping of activities".

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Lerchenfelderstrasse 1, A-1070, Vienna, Austria

PURPOSE OF BODY

To promote industrial development by encouraging the mobilization of national and international resources to assist in, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector. The Organization advises and assists governments of developing countries in formulating industrial development programs, in building and strengthening industrial support institutions and in preparing specific industrial projects.

WORK PROGRAM

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is essentially a responsive, promotional and operational organization. In both capacities, it relies heavily on technology, on its adaptation and on its transfer to developing countries. It can therefore be said that — apart from the work concerned with economic, financial and institutional aspects of industrialization — the Organization by itself constitutes a mechanism, and a very important one, for the application of science and technology to development.

UNIDO has also been given, by the General Assembly, the primary responsibility for reviewing and promoting the co-ordination of all activities in the field of industrial development.

Operational Activities:

1. Carrying out surveys of industrial development possibilities, formulation of industrial development plans and programs, pre-investment and feasibility studies;
2. Advising at the various stages in the implementation and follow-up of industrial projects;
3. Assisting in achieving the efficient utilization of new and existing industrial capacity, including the solution of technical and technological problems, and the improvement and control of quality, management and performance;
4. Assisting in developing and improving marketing and distribution techniques and the development of export-oriented industry;
5. Assisting in the training of technical and other appropriate categories of personnel, including such forms of training as management workshops and in-plant training;

6. Assisting in the dissemination of information on technological innovations and know-how, the development of systems of patents and industrial property, and the adaptation and application of existing technology to the needs of developing countries;
7. Assisting in promoting domestic financing and in obtaining external financing for specific industrial projects;
8. Assisting in establishing or strengthening institutions to deal with various aspects of industrial development, including planning and programming, project formulation and evaluation, engineering and design, training and management, applied research, standardization and quality control, marketing, small-scale industry, investment promotion and pilot plants;
9. Organizing seminars, workshops and in-plant training; these are organized by UNIDO in various sectors of industry and mostly in industrialized countries for the training of personnel and acceleration of the flow of technical know-how and skills from industrialized countries to developing countries. Participation in this activity is on a regional or inter-regional level and is open to all interested governments; and
10. Reviewing and promoting co-ordination of activities in the field of industrial development.

Promotion — Studies and Research

Included, in particular, is the compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of data concerning various aspects of industrialization, such as industrial technology, investment, financing, production, management and planning.

It should be noted that UNIDO is basically a responsive organization, responding to requests from developing countries. The analytical studies carried out by it have been criticized as not being of sufficient depth to be as useful as they otherwise might be. The Secretariat defended its position saying that within the framework of the resources (monetary) available to it, the analyses were as comprehensive as possible given the broad scope of most of them.

In 1970, UNIDO set up the World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations (WAITRO) to secure co-operation between institutes in the developed and developing countries on a regional and inter-regional basis. While engaged in all the industrial sectors — metallurgy, engineering, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles, pesticides, petrochemicals, fertilizers, construction and building materials and light industries — UNIDO has attached importance to the development of small-scale industry and has set out to encourage, along with the World Bank and the regional banks, the development of industrial estates.

Financing

Operational activities are financed from three different sources: Voluntary contributions to the organization; the United Nations Program of Technical Assistance; or the United Nations Development Program. A UNIDO Pledging Conference was held on 26 October 1971 at which time \$ 1.9 million was pledged for UNIDO operations in 1972.

An autonomous body within the UN, it had a budget of \$14,419,000 (1972) from the UN regular budget for administration and research activities.

ORGANIZATION

1. Industrial Development Board
The principal organ of UNIDO is a 45-member Industrial Development Board elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years from among members of the United Nations, or members of the specialized agencies or the IAEA. Fifteen members are elected each year. The distribution of seats is based on the principle of equitable geographical representation as follows:

Group A: Africa and Asia plus Yugoslavia
(73 countries: 18 seats)

Group B: Western Europe and Others
(30 countries: 15 seats)

Group C: Latin America
(24 countries: 7 seats)

Group D: Eastern Europe
(9 countries: 5 seats)

2. Secretariat
3. Subsidiary bodies
4. Special Industrial Services (SIS)

MEETING SCHEDULE

Industrial Development Board — Annually

NEXT: December, 1974

LAST: December, 1973

AFFILIATIONS

1. UNIDO has concluded specific agreements with the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for the purpose of review and promotion of co-ordination of all activities in the field of industrial development.
2. For the purpose of liaison and co-ordination of activities, UNIDO has regional advisers to the Regional Economic Commissions, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB), and various developing countries.
3. UNIDO co-operates with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Center in the promotion of export of manufactured goods.
4. An Agreement exists with the Common Afro-Malagasy Organization (OCAM), for specific projects.



United Nations Institute for Training and Research

801 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, U.S.A.

PURPOSE OF BODY

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was founded to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving its major objectives. These overall goals are the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development. UNITAR provides training at various levels to persons — particularly from developing countries — for assignment with the United Nations or the specialized agencies, and conducts research and studies related to the objectives of the United Nations.

The broad objectives of the Institute's training program are to help developing countries train their national officials and foreign service officers of all grades, but particularly junior and middle levels, for work in international co-operation or academic work requiring a knowledge of international organization.

WORK PROGRAM

As in its title, UNITAR's work program is broken down into two basic areas, i.e., training and research.

The training assists individuals, particularly from less developed countries, to assume jobs in the United Nations System and national bodies working with the UN or in related fields. In addition UNITAR promotes and assists other programs for persons working in fields where they could contribute to the promotion of co-operative international relations.

The basic element of the training program is short, intensive courses and seminars. The main areas of these courses are:

1. UNITAR Training Programs in Diplomacy and International Organizations, including:
 - a. Seminar on the Organization and Functioning of the UN System;
 - b. Training Programs in Diplomacy and International Organization;
 - c. Special courses on topics of current concern to the UN; and
 - d. Special symposia on subjects of immediate relevance to the UN.
2. Training Program in Development Co-operation, including:
 - a. Regional Seminars on Techniques and Procedures of UN Technical Assistance; and the
 - b. Annual Inter-Regional Seminar to Review Major Aspects of International Co-operation for Development.
3. Other activities including:
 - a. Fellowships in international law, jointly with the UN Office of Legal Affairs;
 - b. Regional training and refresher courses in international law;
 - c. "UNITAR Weekends"; and the

UNITAR

d. Annual Colloquium for Senior Officials of the UN.

The UNITAR research program has its main focus in five broad areas:

1. United Nations functioning and procedures;
2. Peaceful settlement and resolution of conflict;
3. Economic and social development;
4. Implication of science and technology for international organizations; and
5. Major trends and developments having implications for the future.

Under the heading of implications of science and technology for international organizations, UNITAR has conducted studies on marine pollution problems and remedies, and economic, legal and administrative measures used for controls relevant to pollution. UNITAR participated actively in the Stockholm Conference. It is now planning to do work on the broader question of the efficient use of scientific expertise by the UN and other international bodies. Recently UNITAR conducted a special three-day seminar on science and technology for development on February 21, 26, 28, 1974 for member states of the UN, particularly those attending the second session of the Committee on Science and Technology (CSTD).

The work on the future is being conducted under the UNITAR Commission for the Future, whose first project was a "Global Review of Trends and Developments Having Implications for the UN System".

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

A Canadian is a member of the Board of Trustees.

Canada contributed \$60,000 in 1973 of an estimated total budget in 1972 of \$1,627,700 financed by voluntary contributions from member states, business corporations, foundations, and individuals.

ORGANIZATION

UNITAR is an autonomous body within the United Nations.

1. Administrative and Financial Committee
2. Research Committee
3. Training Committee
4. Board of Trustees (20 members plus 4 Ex Officio), appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
5. Executive Director (Appointed by the General Assembly and the Security Council)

MEMBERSHIP

The Board of Trustees Membership

The Secretary-General appointed the following individuals to be members of the UNITAR Board of Trustees for a period of three years, starting from 1 July 1973:

Mr. Jean M.L. Baillou (France)	Mr. G. Parathasarathi (India)
Mr. Henning Friis (Denmark)	Mr. Harvey Picker (USA)
Mr. Manuel Pérez Guerrero (Venezuela)	Mr. Walter F. Rau (FRG)
Mr. Felipe Herrera (Chile)	Mr. Najib Sadaka (Lebanon)
Mr. John Holmes (Canada)	Mr. Raymond Scheyven (Belgium)
Mr. Nikolay Inozemtsev (USSR)	Mr. Toshio Shishido (Japan)
Mr. Josphat Njuguna Karanja (Kenya)	Mrs. Inga Thorsson (Sweden)
Mr. T.T.B. Koh (Singapore)	Mr. Brian Urquhart (UN Secretariat)
Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland)	Mr. Arsène Usher (Ivory Coast)
Mr. Bradford Morse (UN Secretariat)	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)
Mrs. Lusibu Nkanza (Zaire)	Sir Kenneth Younger (UK)

The **ex officio** members of the Board of Trustees are:

Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General;

The President of the General Assembly;

The President of the Economic and Social Council; and

The Executive Director of UNITAR.

MEETING SCHEDULE

The Board of Trustees meets annually.

LOCATION: New York

NEXT: 24-27 September 1974



United Nations Economic and Social Council

United Nations, New York

PURPOSE OF BODY

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) makes or initiates studies and reports with respect to international, economic, social, cultural, educational, medical, and related matters. It makes recommendations on such matters to the General Assembly, to the member states of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned. It also makes recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of human rights. ECOSOC prepares draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly on matters within its competence and calls international conferences on such matters. It enters into arrangements with the specialized agencies and makes arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations.

WORK PROGRAM

The work program of ECOSOC is one of the most diverse and extensive in the UN system and is certainly the heaviest in terms of issues discussed at its meetings.

In preparing the annual work program for ECOSOC, the Secretariat must include the following general categories:

1. Questions which must be considered statutorily by the Council each year;
2. Questions which must be considered in alternate years;
3. Reports of its subsidiary bodies — the number of which will depend on how often the bodies meet;
4. Questions included in ECOSOC's program by decision of the Council itself or of the General Assembly; and
5. Questions which must be considered mandatorily by ECOSOC in pursuance of Charter provisions or of decisions of the General Assembly and/or the Council, in the light of certain defined developments and circumstances.

The 1974 program is briefly outlined.

Under Section 1 ECOSOC will discuss:

- a. International economic and social policy including regional and sectoral developments;
- b. Reports of the
 - i. United Nations Development Program;
 - ii. United Nations Environment Program;
 - iii. Industrial Development Board;
 - iv. Trade and Development Board;
 - v. United Nations Capital Development Fund;
 - vi. United Nations Fund for Population Activities;

- vii. United Nations Children's Fund;
 - viii. World Food Program;
 - ix. Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;
 - x. International Narcotics Control Board;
 - xi. Specialized Agencies and the IAEA;
 - xii. Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;
 - xiii. Meeting of Executive Secretaries of Regional Economic Commissions;
 - xiv. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; and the
 - xv. Joint Inspection Unit; and
- c. Additional subjects including the calendar of conferences, elections of committee members etc., and reports by the Secretary-General on technical co-operation activities undertaken by him.

Under Section 2 there will be discussions on:

- a. Review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy;
- b. Examination of problems and areas of present or potential significance for development and international co-operation;
- c. A comprehensive policy review of operational activities throughout the UN system;
- d. Work program relating to economic, social and human rights activities;
- e. Economic and social consequences of disarmament;
- f. United Nations export promotion and development efforts; and
- g. Marine co-operation.

Under Section 3 the reports of the following groups will be discussed:

- a. Population Commission;
- b. Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;
- c. Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
- d. Commission on Human Rights;
- e. Commission on the Status of Women;
- f. Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations;
- g. Committee on Development Planning;
- h. Committee on Program and Co-ordination;
- i. Regional Economic Commissions; and the
- j. Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

Under Section 4 the following subjects will be discussed:

- a. Appraisal of prospective food deficits and food aid needs;
- b. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;
- c. Channels of communications with youth and international youth organizations;
- d. Convening of a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law;
- e. The aged and social security;
- f. Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism;
- g. Relationship of the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
- h. Review of the terms of reference of ECOSOC's subsidiary bodies;
- i. Review of the machinery for review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy;

- j. Institutional arrangements for science and technology;
- k. Machinery for program and co-ordination;
- l. Assistance to southern Sudanese returnees and displaced persons;
- m. United Nations water conference;
- n. Container standards for international multimodal transport;
- o. International co-operation in cartography;
- p. Collective economic security;
- q. Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries;
- r. Special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries;
- s. Agrarian reform;
- t. Co-operation among developing countries in the United Nations technical co-operation programs and the increased efficiency of the capacity of the United Nations development system;
- u. Development and environment;
- v. Measures for protecting and enhancing the human environment;
- w. Review of the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and IAEA;
- y. Relations with the World Intellectual Property Organization; and
- z. Tourism.

Under Section 5 the Council's program will include the question of "Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights".

At present ECOSOC covers this large amount of business in two sessions each year with the second mid-summer session being resumed in the early fall.

At present ECOSOC is trying to streamline and rationalize its meetings in order to do away with the resumed section of the second annual session, and to ensure that all subjects are dealt with in as coherent and unified a way as possible.

It should be noted that ECOSOC deals with many direct or related science and technology issues through a broad spectrum of reports and subject areas.

RELEVANT CANADIAN IDC

Name: Ad hoc Inter-departmental Committee — UN/ECOSOC S&T Activities
Chairman: External Affairs, Director of the Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems (ECS) Division
Secretary: External Affairs Desk Officer, ECS Division

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada is now represented on the following bodies in the UN dealing with economic and social questions:

1. Three sessional committees of ECOSOC (Economic, Social, Co-ordination);
2. UNDP Governing Council;

ECOSOC

3. Statistical Commission;
4. Narcotics Commission;
5. Commission on the Status of Women;
6. Committee on Review and Appraisal;
7. Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
8. Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;
9. UN/FAO Committee on the World Food Program; and the
10. International Narcotics Control Board.

ORGANIZATION

1. UN General Assembly
2. ECOSOC
3. The following subsidiary and related bodies were in existence in March 1972:
 - a. **Functional Commissions**
 - i. Statistical Commission
 - ii. Population Commission
 - iii. Commission for Social Development
 - iv. Commission on Human Rights
 - Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
 - v. Commission on the Status of Women
 - vi. Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
 - b. **Regional Economic Commissions**
 - i. Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
 - ii. Economic Commission for Asia & the Far East (ECAFE)
 - iii. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
 - iv. Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)
 - v. Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA, formed 1973)
 - vi. Economic & Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB).
 - c. **Intersessional Committees and Subsidiary Bodies**
 - i. Committee for Program and Co-ordination (CPC)
 - ii. Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
 - iii. Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)
 - iv. Inter-Agency Consultative Board (IACB)
 - v. Committee for Development Planning
 - vi. Committee on Natural Resources (CNR)
 - vii. Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST)
 - viii. Ad Hoc Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation
 - ix. Committee on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
 - x. Committee on Housing, Building, and Planning

- xi. Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (set up in 1950 as an ad hoc body by the General Assembly; established as a permanent body by ECOSOC in 1956)
- xii. Interim Committee on Program of Conferences
- xiii. Committee on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)
- xiv. Committee on Review and Appraisal.

MEMBERSHIP

The Economic and Social Council is composed of 54 members, eighteen of which are elected each year by the General Assembly for a three-year term of office. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

MEMBERSHIP IN 1974 (expiry of terms)

Algeria (1975)	Ivory Coast (1976)
Argentina (1974)	Jamaica (1976)
Australia (1976)	Japan (1974)
Belgium (1974)	Jordan (1976)
Bolivia (1974)	Kenya (1974)
Brazil (1975)	Liberia (1976)
Burundi (1974)	Mali (1975)
Canada (1974)	Mexico (1976)
Chile (1974)	Mongolia (1975)
China (1974)	Netherlands (1975)
Colombia (1976)	Pakistan (1974)
Congo (1976)	Poland (1974)
Czechoslovakia (1974)	Romania (1976)
Democratic Republic of Yemen (1976)	Senegal (1975)
Egypt (1976)	Spain (1975)
Ethiopia (1974)	Sweden (1974)
Fiji (1975)	Thailand (1976)
Finland (1974)	Trinidad and Tobago (1975)
France (1975)	Turkey (1975)
German Democratic Republic (1976)	Uganda (1975)
Germany, Federal Republic of (1975)	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1974)
Guatemala (1975)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1974)
Guinea (1975)	United States of America (1976)
India (1974)	Venezuela (1975)
Indonesia (1975)	Yugoslavia (1975)
Iran (1976)	Zaire (1974)
Italy (1976)	Zambia (1976)

MEETING SCHEDULE

Two per year

LOCATION: 1st in New York
2nd in Geneva

NEXT: 3 July-2 Aug. 1974

LAST: 9 April-10 May 1974

ECOSOC

AFFILIATIONS

Related Bodies

1. Executive Board of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
2. Executive Committee of the Program of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
3. Governing Council of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
4. UN/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Program
5. International Narcotics Control Board

Relations with the Specialized Agencies

Much of the work toward achieving the UN aims of improved economic and social conditions for the peoples of the world is carried out by the specialized agencies. Article 57 of the Charter provides that "the various specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the UN".

The instruments defining this relationship are the individual agreements between the UN and the specialized agencies. These agreements are submitted for approval to ECOSOC, and by the Council to the General Assembly. Before coming into force each agreement must also be approved by the appropriate organs of the specialized agency concerned.

Agreements exist with the following specialized agencies:

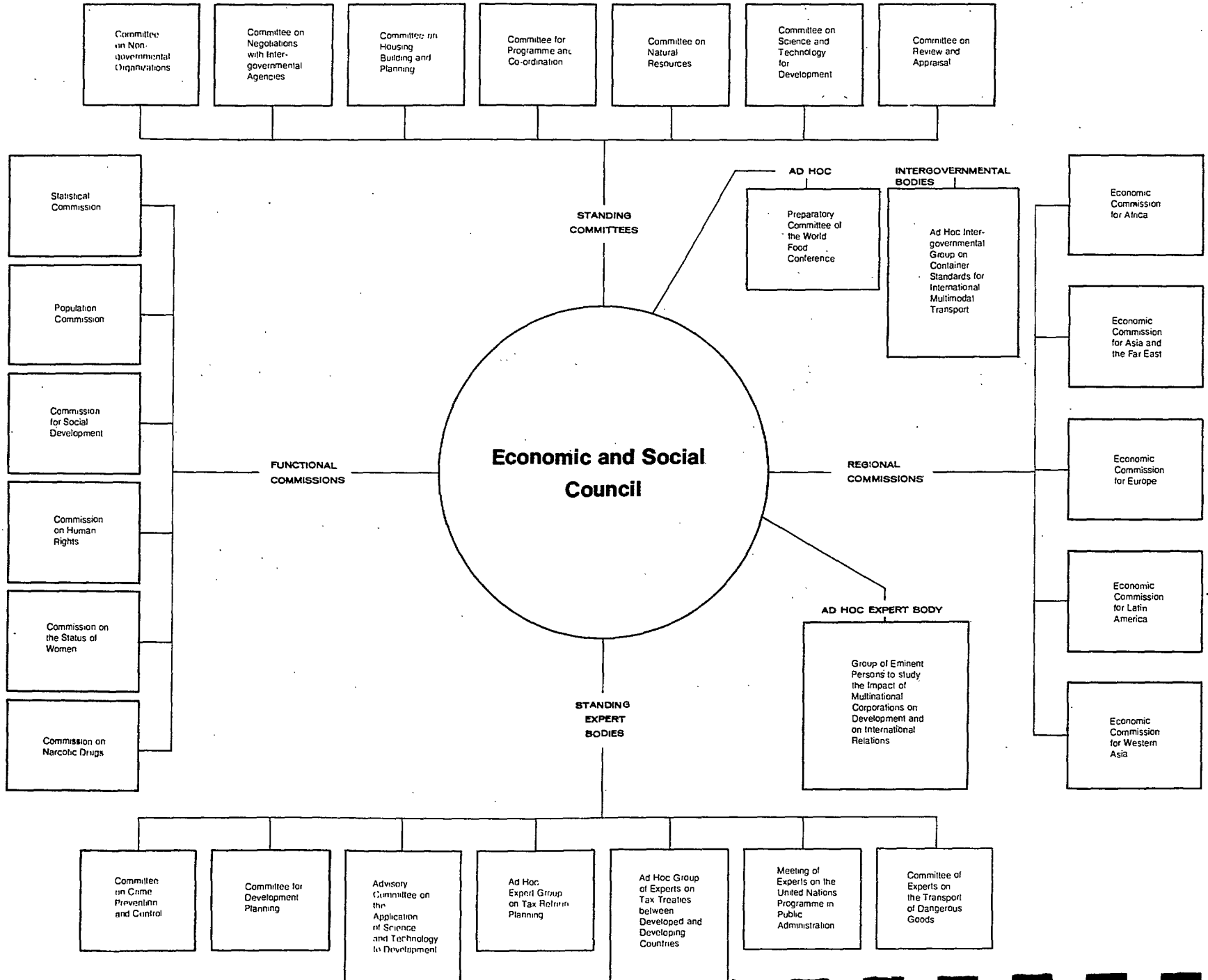
1. International Labour Organization (ILO)
2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)
3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
4. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
5. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
6. International Development Association (IDA)
7. International Finance Corporation (IFC)
8. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
9. World Health Organization (WHO)
10. Universal Postal Union (UPU)

11. International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
12. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
13. Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) — which officially came into being on 29 July 1957 — is not a specialized agency, but was established under the aegis of the UN General Assembly. Its relationship agreement with the UN was approved by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which brought into operation a code of international trade and provides machinery for reducing and stabilizing tariffs and for regular consultations on trade problems, arose out of the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO), set up by the UN. Arrangements for co-ordination have been made between GATT and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The Secretariat of GATT maintains close links with the United Nations System, through ECOSOC.

ORGANIZATION CHART ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



Economic Commission for Africa

Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

PURPOSE OF BODY

"Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic development of Africa, including the social aspects of such development with a view to raising the level of economic activity and standards of living in Africa, and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of countries and territories of Africa, both among themselves and with other countries of the world."

WORK PROGRAM

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) carries out its activities under the divisions of:

- Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs;
- Natural Resources and Transport;
- Industry and Housing;
- Statistics;
- Human Resources Development;
- ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture;
- Economic Research and Planning; and the
- ECA/UNIDO Joint Division.

There is also a Technical Assistance and Program Co-ordination Section, a Population Program Centre — dealing with population programs and policies, together with general demography. — a Centre for Economic Co-operation and the African Trade Centre.

At the request of member states in the region the Commission also performs advisory services in various economic and social fields.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada is not a member.

ORGANIZATION

Senior — ECA reports to and is under ECOSOC.

1. The **Conference of Ministers** is vested with full powers to consider matters of general policy and the priorities to be assigned to the program and other activities of the Commission. It reviews program implementation and examines and approves the proposed program of work, and considers reports submitted to it by the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts. The Conference of Ministers holds its meetings every two years. The first meeting was held in Tunis in February 1971.

ECA

2. The **Technical Committee of Experts** meets once a year. It is composed of senior officials of member states concerned with economic affairs, and examines studies prepared by the ECA Secretariat and assists in the formulation of the work program aimed at ensuring co-operation between the Secretariat and member governments.
3. The **Executive Committee** is composed of representatives of 16 member states and assists the Executive Secretary in the implementation of the resolutions and the work program of the Commission, and provides links between the Secretariat, member states and the sub-regions. The Executive Committee meets at least twice a year.
4. **Subsidiary Bodies—**
The Commission is empowered, under its terms of reference, to establish subsidiary bodies. Those now in existence and actively functioning are the Conference of African Statisticians, the Conference of African Planners and the Conference of African Demographers, each of which meets once every two years.

MEMBERSHIP

Algeria	Malawi
Botswana	Mali
Burundi	Mauritania
Cameroon	Mauritius
Central African Republic	Morocco
Chad	Niger
Congo	Nigeria
Dahomey	Rwanda
Egypt	Sengal
Equatorial Guinea	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Somalia
Gabon	South Africa *
Gambia	Sudan
Ghana	Swaziland
Guinea	Togo
Ivory Coast	Tunisia
Kenya	Uganda
Lesotho	United Republic of Tanzania
Liberia	Upper Volta
Libya	Zaire
Madagascar	Zambia

Total ... 42

Associate Members

The terms of reference provide that non-self governing territories in Africa (including African islands), and powers other than Portugal responsible for the international relations of those territories (France, Spain, United Kingdom) are associate members.

(The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland take part in a consultative capacity.)

* South Africa has been suspended from ECA since 1963

MEETING SCHEDULE

ECLA-Biennially
Executive Committee - Annually

Economic Commission for Europe

Palais des Nations, 1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland

PURPOSE OF BODY

To initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic development of Europe, for raising the level of European countries, both among themselves and with other countries of the world. To this major aim was added that of making or sponsoring investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments as well as the collection, evaluation and dissemination of economic, technological and statistical information.

WORK PROGRAM

The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) is empowered by its terms of reference to "undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate".

Until recently most ECE activities in the field of scientific and technological co-operation were carried out as part of the duties of the various ECE Committees which are concerned with particular economic or industrial sectors. (See Organization below.)

The sphere of new ECE activities in science and technology was defined and the Commission's program of work took shape in the course of successive meetings — particularly two meetings of governmental experts on scientific and technological co-operation held in 1969 and 1970.

In particular these meetings led to the formation of a new group called **Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology**.

The current long-term program of the ECE is restricted to the economic and technical aspects of co-operation between ECE countries (including its non-European members). Priority has been given to the following six sectors in their science and technology program:

1. Review and analysis of problems of scientific and technological policy;
2. Technological forecasting;
3. Transfer of technology;
4. Dissemination of scientific and technological information;
5. Co-operative research in specific fields; and
6. Co-operation with other subsidiary bodies of the Commission and with other international organizations operating in the ECE region.

These "cross-sectoral" programs are designed to facilitate a general approach to scientific and technological problems, and to aid this work a special unit has been established within the Secretariat - The Division for General Economic Research.

Following is a brief abstract on the work being done in each of the six areas.

In the area of **science and technological policy** the ECE plans to improve the knowledge of the criteria, institutions and policies by which science and technology are developed, through seminars, and related expert and secretariat research, to ascertain how S&T can be most effectively applied to social and economic development.

In **technological forecasting**, which is a growing concept in many regions, the ECE has and will continue to undertake research including the devising of forecasting techniques in particular areas, and means of assessing the related methodological and practical difficulties.

In the **transfer of technology** area, ECE efforts are intended to help governments overcome problems of technology transfer among countries with different economic and social systems and at different stages of development.

In the area of the **dissemination of scientific and technological information** the main focus is being placed on methods of improving dissemination channels for information useful in enterprise management. To systematize this information transfer, a symposium was sponsored in 1973 to promote effective national systems with improved international compatibility.

Finally, in the **field of co-operation** both within the ECE organization and between ECE member states, studies are being made of the means of identifying areas where co-operation research might yield greater results and reduce wasteful duplication of effort.

Further to the above priority areas the ECE is working on the problems of environmental decay, including prevention of pollution at the source, and acting as a centre for co-operation on broad policy and technical problems of water and resource management.

RELEVANT CANADIAN IDC

Primary responsibility for the ECE lies with the Commercial Policy (ECL) Division of External Affairs; primary responsibility for the ECE Senior Advisers on Science and Technology lies with the Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems (ECS) Division of External Affairs.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada became a full member in July 1973. Canada has sent representatives from MOSST to both the first (observer) and second meetings of the Senior Advisers on Science and Technology.

Prior to obtaining full membership, a number of federal departments have participated for some years as observers in the activities of the ECE and its subsidiary bodies, particularly the Steel Committee, the Timber Committee, the Statistics Committee, the Committee on Agricultural Problems and the Committee on the Development of Trade.

ORGANIZATION

(See attached organization chart)

Senior: Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Subordinate:

Principal Subsidiary Bodies of the Commission:

The Principal Subsidiary Bodies have been delegated a sufficient degree of autonomy, so that under the general supervision of the Commission they might develop priorities and programs of work in the light of changing situations in their areas of competence.

1. Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology
2. Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments
3. Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems

Committees:

Committee on Agricultural Problems
 Coal Committee
 Committee on Electric Power
 Conference on European Statisticians
 Committee on Gas
 Committee on Housing, Building and Planning
 Industry and Materials Committee (inactive)
 Inland Transport Committee
 Steel Committee
 Timber Committee
 Committee on the Development of Trade
 Chemical Industry Committee
 Committee on Water Problems

A main Committee of the Commission is designed in such a way as to have a narrowly-defined area in which specific tasks which it undertakes or has referred to it are able to be accomplished with expertise and a minimum of political involvement.

All of these above-noted bodies act in a consultative and advisory capacity in reporting on their activities and making recommendations to the Commission. However, since all subsidiary bodies of the Commission are composed of authorized representatives of ECE governments, any subsidiary body can agree upon and make recommendations on matters within its terms of reference directly to participating governments without prior approval from the Commission.

MEMBERSHIP

Albania	*Italy
Austria	*Luxembourg
*Belgium	Malta
Bulgaria	*Netherlands
Byelorussian S.S.R.	*Norway
Canada	Poland

ECE

Cyprus	Portugal
Czechoslovakia	Romania
Denmark	Spain
Finland	Sweden
*France	Turkey
German Democratic Republic	
Germany (Federal Republic of)	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Greece	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	*United Kingdom
Iceland	United States
*Ireland	Yugoslavia

Total ... 33

Notes:

1. An asterisk (*) indicates those countries which are also members of the European Economic Community (EEC).
2. Switzerland takes part in a consultative capacity.

MEETING SCHEDULE

The Commission holds one public session each year, usually in Geneva; closed meetings of its subsidiary bodies are held throughout the year.

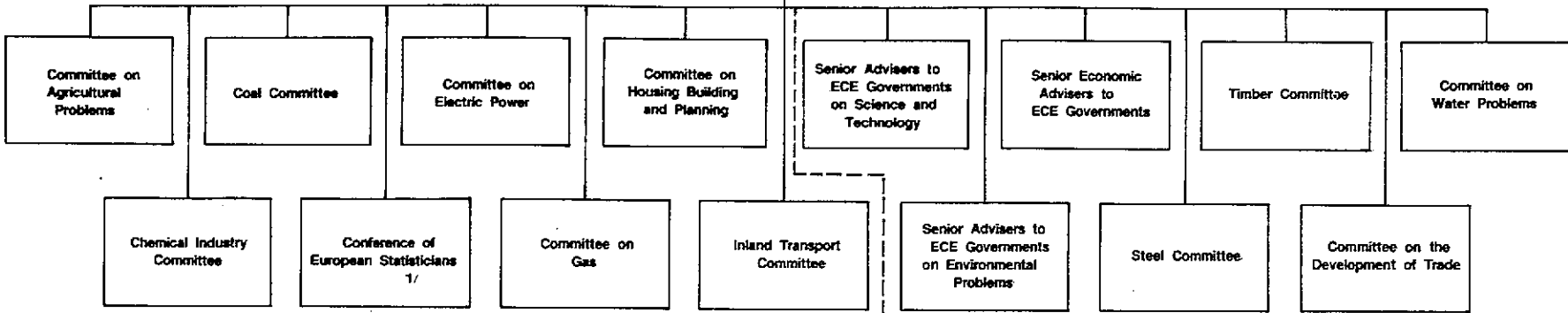
LOCATION: Various

NEXT: 18-29 April 1974, Bucharest

LAST: April 1973, Geneva

**ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR EUROPE**

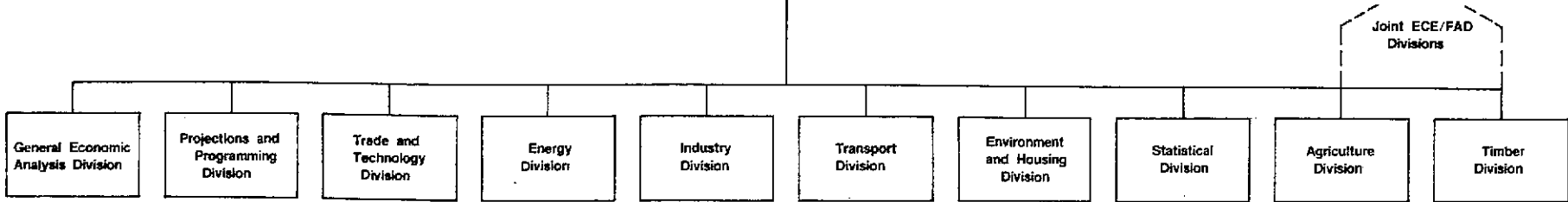
PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARY BODIES



1/Sponsored jointly by the ECE and the United Nations Statistical Commission

SECRETARIAT

**OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**





ADDENDUM

THE ECE WORKING COMMITTEES

The concrete and practical work performed by the following ECE subsidiary bodies takes place with a minimum of formality and procedural incumbrances. These committees make recommendations within their terms of reference directly to participating governments. In addition they catalyze, negotiate and agree upon formal inter-governmental agreements, conventions and protocols which act to bring about a harmonization of legislation, policies and practices throughout the ECE region.

1. Committee on the Development of Trade

This body serves as a forum for study and discussion and the preparation of recommendations on measures for the expansion of trade between European countries as well as with member countries outside of Europe. In doing its work this committee operates in close contact with its sister committees. Its activities can be summarized under the four headings:

- a. Trade policy;
- b. Trade facilities;
- c. Trade promotion; and
- d. Trade problems of less developed ECE countries.

Forming part and parcel of the activities of the Trade Committee are also the important aspects of standardization and homologation of commerce commodities.

2. Industry and Materials Committee

Formed around 1947, this committee never met after 1950. It did during its period of existence give rise to a number of the other specific subsidiary bodies, e.g. the Steel Committee, a working group on trade in engineering equipment, a working group on agricultural machinery, and an experts group on the productivity of labour, and the Chemical Industry Committee.

3. The ECE Steel Committee

This is a central instrument for inter-governmental co-operation among countries which account for most of the world's crude steel output. Over the past 10 or 12 years major steel-producing countries outside of Europe, such as Australia, Canada and Japan have participated regularly in the Committee's activities. Its work at this time is directed to the examination of economic and technological factors which influence steel production. It compiles statistics on principal steel-consuming sectors; it stimulates technological improvements in the steel industry; it compiles and improves steel statistics; and it facilitates the exchange of economic and technical information and co-operation. It also publishes an annual bulletin entitled "Statistics of World Trade and Steel".

4. **Chemical Industry Committee**

Within the chemical sector the work of this Committee is very similar to that done by the Steel Committee. Its long-term activities pay particular attention to analyses of market trends and prospects. It investigates factors determining the feasibility of the establishment of chemical industries, the minimal and optimal capacity for production units and problems arising from production in units of varying size. Included as well are investigations as to the effects of technical progress on the chemical industry and on its place in the economy.

5. **Inland Transport Committee**

Set up in 1947, this body has over the past years generated sub-committees or working parties to deal with road, rail and inland waterway transport and has empowered its sub-committees to make recommendations directly to governments. The concerns of these bodies have been fairly specific and concrete. They have regularized traffic signs, rules and signals from country to country; unified the regulations on the construction and utilization of transport equipment; and standardized requirements for international carriage of perishable foodstuffs, to name just a few of the activities. The bodies have additionally endeavoured to improve the international comparability of transport statistics.

6. **Committee on Housing, Building and Planning**

This body, along with doing statistical inventories of housing requirements, has now turned its attention to the international standardization of dimensions and properties of building components and materials. Additionally, it looks at the harmonization of national building regulations and codes which not only lend effectiveness within a nation but assist in the promotion of international trade and co-operation in the field of building materials, equipment and construction. This Committee is now looking into the social-economic aspects of housing and urban planning in general, and this encompasses the role of urban transportation and development to serve particular economic, social and environmental objectives of urban centres.

7. **Committee on Water Problems**

With economic growth in Europe, the demand for water has risen markedly over the years and this committee is looking into the aspect of inter-governmental co-operation in examining the problem of water policy as a whole. Its information gathering and research activities to this end have given rise to various publications in the area of water usage trends as well as on disposal and treatment systems and pollution control. As might be imagined, one of the current major concerns is on the protection of ground and surface waters against pollution from various sources.

8. Committee on Agricultural Problems

This Committee is serviced by a joint ECE/FAO Agriculture Division set up in the ECE secretariat on the basis of an agreement between the Director General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of the ECE. Overall, this Committee directs its concerns toward the aspect of recommendations and policy vis-a-vis the market outlook for agricultural products. Continuous study is carried out with reference to trends, demands, and the necessity for standardization of products for commerce. It also provides a channel for the exchange of technical information and experience on all phases of agriculture. Quite a number of publications have issued from the work of this Committee.

9. Committee on Timber

Early in 1950 the initial work of this body was directed to halting the drastic over-cutting of forests in Europe. Along with its market reviews and statistical analyses and prognostications it has assisted the European countries in projecting timber import characteristics and requirements necessary to supplement home products to meet growing demands. In conjunction with the International Labour Organization (ILO) it has also taken a number of concrete steps to maintain the European timber industry on a viable and competitive plane. On the supply and demand aspects it has at this time extrapolated to 1980 and has made tentative projections to the year 2000 as regards the European situation.

10. Coal Committee**11. Committee on Gas****12. Committee on Electric Power**

The work and activities of these three committees are much interwoven since they are all concerned with energy utilization in the broadest sense. Studies, meetings and symposia in these respective committees have dealt with a continuum of activities ranging from the strictly energy demands aspect through to the improvement of related technology and energy production. Industrialization in Europe has of course increased the demand for gas, coal and electricity, and depending upon the availability of each energy source, this demand has given more or less concern to these respective committees through the years. Recently there has been more attention paid to long-term prospects for electrical power demand, the inter-connection of electricity transmission systems and the expansion of commercial exchanges of energy along with the integration of nuclear power into electrical production systems. As with the other committees there have been a goodly number of publications coming out of each of these three committees.

13. Conference on European Statisticians

As will have been noted, much of the work of the ECE and its subsidiary bodies is based directly or indirectly on statistics. Projections, programming and recommendations in any of the subject-areas calls for a wide range of economic, production, demographic and social statistics. Because of this the ECE has taken an active part in the improvement of national statistics and in the promotion of their comparability between countries. The central work of statistical standardization and development in the ECE has been carried out by the Conference on European Statisticians which was set up in 1953. The members of this body are the directors of the central statistical offices of countries participating in the work of the ECE. The Conference has been working for quite some time in close co-operation with other members of the United Nations family, and of recent years has been directing more attention to social, demographic, and science and technology statistics.

STATISTICAL BULLETINS ISSUED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE ECE

These are issued on a regular continuing basis.

1. Bulletin of Coal Statistics for Europe (annual and quarterly)
2. Bulletin of Gas Statistics for Europe (annual)
3. Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe (annual and half-yearly)
4. Bulletin of General Energy Statistics for Europe (annual)
5. Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe (annual)
6. Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe (quarterly)
7. Statistics of World Trade in Steel (annual)
8. Bulletin of Transport Statistics for Europe (annual and quarterly)
9. Statistics of Road Traffic Accidents for Europe (annual)
10. Timber Bulletin for Europe (half-yearly)
11. Bulletin of Statistics on World Trade in Engineering Products (annual)

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Sala Santithana, Bangkok — 2, Thailand

PURPOSE OF BODY

To encourage the economic and social development of Asia and the Far East.

WORK PROGRAM

ECAFE seeks to promote regional co-operation in all possible areas, from river basin development, transport and telecommunications, for example, to joint-venture industries and trade. At the same time, it helps individual members in the planning and carrying out of balanced national development programs.

In recent years ECAFE's work has been increasingly focused on action-oriented programs to stimulate tangible economic growth. To provide a sound basis for regional and national development, ECAFE compiles and analyses statistics; prepares economic surveys and studies; organizes seminars, working parties and study tours; and provides advisory services to governments at their request. Although ECAFE does not itself distribute capital aid, it has helped set up and attract funds for regional projects that, in turn, provide development assistance. The Asian Development Bank, for example, grew out of an ECAFE decision on the need for a source of additional capital: Since 1966 it has operated as an independent institution in Manila.

Enterprises in regional economic co-operation in 1971 included the opening of the Southeast Asia Iron and Steel Institute in March; the signing in April of an agreement establishing a Pepper Community; and in June the approval by UNDP and contributing governments of plans for the joint-financing of a Centre for Development Administration.

Major fields of work include:

- Development research and planning;
- Trade;
- Industry and natural resources;
- Water resources;
- Agricultural development;
- Transport and communications;
- Statistics;
- Population;
- Social development; and
- Public administration.

ECAFE

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada is not a member.

ORGANIZATION

Senior — ECAFE reports to and is under ECOSOC.

The Commission has established the following subsidiary bodies:

1. Committee on Industry and Natural Resources:
 - a. Sub-committee on Metals and Engineering;
 - b. Sub-committee on Electric Power;
 - c. Sub-committee on Mineral Resources Development;
 - d. Sub-committee on Housing, Building, and Planning;
 - e. Advisory Committee on Regional Housing Centres;
 - f. Working Party on Small-scale Industries; and the
 - g. Working Party of Senior Geologists.
2. Committee on Trade:
 - a. Working Party on Customs Administration;
 - b. Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates; and the
 - c. Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks.
3. Inland Transport and Communications Committee:
 - a. Highways and Highway Transport Sub-committee;
 - b. Water Transport Sub-committee;
 - c. Railways Sub-committee;
 - d. Telecommunications Sub-committee;
 - e. Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee; and the
 - f. Working Party on Facilitation of International Traffic.

MEMBERSHIP

Afghanistan	Nauru
Australia	Nepal
Bhutan	Netherlands
Burma	New Zealand
China	Pakistan
France	Philippines
India	Singapore
Indonesia	Sri Lanka
Iran	Thailand
Japan	Tonga
Khmer Republic	U.S.S.R.
Republic of Korea	United Kingdom
Laos	United States
Malaysia	Vietnam, Republic of
Mongolia	Western Samoa

Total... 30

Associate Members

British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Brunei, Cook Islands, Hong Kong, Papua-New Guinea, Fiji, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Gilbert & Ellice Islands. (The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland take part in a consultative capacity.)

MEETING SCHEDULE

Annually

LOCATION: Various

NEXT: Colombo — March/April 74

LAST: March 1973

AFFILIATIONS**Conferences and Working Parties**

The Executive Secretary has authority from ECAFE to organize conferences, working parties, meetings, or panels of experts within existing resources and subject to suitable consultation with governments and the specialized agencies. These are either of an ad hoc nature (ceasing to exist when their task is completed) or they are permanent institutions.

The permanent bodies are:

1. Conference of Asian Economic Planners (triennial meetings);
2. Working Party on Economic Development and Planning;
3. Conference of Asian Statisticians;
4. Regional Conference on Water Resources Development;
5. Mekong Co-ordination Committee (meets under the auspices of ECAFE);
6. Asian Conference on Industrialization;
7. Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas;
8. Typhoon Committee; and the
9. Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation (formerly Ministerial Conference for Asian Economic Co-operation).

All ad hoc bodies are usually organized of as subsidiaries of these permanent bodies, e.g., Seminar on Industrial Statistics as a subsidiary of the Conference of Asian Statisticians.

The Asian Industrial Development Council (AIDC)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East established the Asian Conference on Industrialization as a permanent organ of the Commission. It meets with the joint preparatory meetings of ECAFE and UNIDO at three-year intervals to review and advise upon progress made with all the problems involved in industrialization in the ECAFE region. The second session of the Asian Conference on Industrialization was held in Tokyo in September 1970. By the same resolution establishing the Asian Conference on Industrialization, the Commission established the Asian Industrial Development Council which is to report annually to the Commission and also to the Asian Conference on Industrialization whenever the latter is convened.

The purposes and functions of the AIDC are briefly:

1. To keep under constant review industrial development plans of members with a view to achieving progress in harmonization;
2. To identify, in collaboration with the countries concerned, projects where the co-operation of two or more countries would be of mutual benefit;
3. To assist in the preparation of industrial feasibility studies and advise on the procurement and use of financial and technical assistance for the implementation of projects.

Membership of the Council is open to regional and associate members of ECAFE. It meets once a year.

The Council also has authority to elect an advisory group of nine members consisting of "outstanding experts in the field of industrial development, provided by ECAFE member countries within and outside the region".

Subsidiary bodies of the AIDC are:

1. Asian Standards Advisory Committee; and
2. Advisory Council for Industrial Research.

Economic Commission for Latin America

Santiago, Chile

PURPOSE OF BODY

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) was set up to deal with the economic problems of Latin America arising from World War II and to raise the level of economic activity, and to improve economic relations among the Latin American countries. The Commission also provides Latin American governments with economic and statistical information.

WORK PROGRAM

ECLA's present role is set within the framework of the program for the United Nations Second Development Decade and its activities are directed toward providing support to the regional and sub-regional integration movement which is an established feature of Latin American economic development. ECLA's program focuses on:

1. Development policy, with the Secretariat undertaking a theoretical analysis of economic problems and formulating policy proposals for economic development;
2. Foreign trade and external financing, particularly in view of the region's inadequate share in the growth of world trade and the low level and unfavourable terms of capital inflows;
3. Integration, including continental and sub-regional groupings;
4. Employment;
5. Population in relation to economic and social factors;
6. The export of manufactures, particularly in relation to regional development policies;
7. Policies for reducing regional imbalances with ECLA countries in order to achieve integrated and rapid development; and
8. Science and technology, mainly with regard to the transfer of expertise, the assimilation of techniques and the development of science and technology within Latin America.

**CANADIAN
PARTICIPATION**

Canada is a member of ECLA.

ECLA

ORGANIZATION

Senior — ECLA reports to and is under ECOSOC.

The Commission has established the following subsidiary organs:

1. **Central American Economic Co-operation Committee** with sub-committees on:
Trade;
Statistical Co-ordination;
Transport;
Housing, Building & Planning;
Electric Power;
Industrial Initiatives; and
Agricultural Development.
2. **Committee on Trade.** The Committee on Trade convenes ad hoc working groups on a number of topics, e.g., Working Group on Customs Questions.

MEMBERSHIP

Argentina	Haiti
Barbados	Honduras
Bolivia	Jamaica
Brazil	Mexico
Canada	Netherlands
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Dominican Republic	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	United Kingdom
El Salvador	United States
France	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela
Guyana	

Total ... 29

Associate Members

British Honduras (Belize) and West Indies Associated States (Additionally there are a number of other countries that take part in a consultative capacity.)

MEETING SCHEDULE

Meetings of ECLA are held every two years, with a Committee of the Whole meeting in the intervening years.

LOCATION: Various

NEXT: 1975

LAST: May 1973

AFFILIATIONS

ECLA works closely with the Secretariat of the Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA), which was set up partly as the result of studies carried out by working groups convened by the Commission. ECLA also works with the Organization of American States (OAS).

Economic Commission for Western Asia

NOTE: Established 9 August 1973 by ECOSOC Resolution E/1818 (LV) which reads as follows:

PURPOSE OF BODY

"The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the special role of the regional economic commissions in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind that the countries of Western Asia at present covered by the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut do not enjoy membership in any regional economic commission,

Believing that such membership would be an important factor in accelerating their economic and social development,

Establishes an Economic Commission for Western Asia, to start its operations on 1 January 1974, with terms of reference as follows:

1. The Economic Commission for Western Asia, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Economic and Social Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:
 - a. Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of Western Asia, for raising the level of economic activity in Western Asia and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the countries of that area both among themselves and with other countries of the world;
 - b. Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments within the territories of Western Asia as the Commission deems appropriate;
 - c. Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems necessary;
 - d. Perform such advisory services, within the available resources of its secretariat, as the countries of the region may desire, provided that such services do not overlap with those rendered by the specialized agencies or the United Nations Development Program;
 - e. Assist the Council, at its request, in discharging its functions within the region in connection with any economic problems, including problems in the field of technical assistance; and
 - f. In carrying out the above functions, deal, as appropriate, with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of the economic and social factors.

2. The members of the Commission shall consist of the States Members of the United Nations situated in Western Asia which at present call on the services of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. Future applications for membership by Member States shall be decided on by the Council upon the recommendation of the Commission.
3. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the Governments of members concerned, Governments admitted in consultative capacity and the specialized agencies concerned. The Commission shall submit for the Council's prior consideration any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.
4. The Commission may invite any State Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member.
5. The Commission may make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose and contained in its resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968.
6. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field and with the approval of the Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.
7. The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies and may invite representatives of any intergovernmental organizations to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to those agencies or organizations, following the practice of the Council.
8. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison is maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies. The Commission shall establish appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional economic commissions in accordance with the directives contained in the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.
9. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its Chairman.
10. The administrative budget of the Commission shall be financed from the Funds of the United Nations.
11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the staff of the Commission, which shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.
12. The Commission shall submit to the Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, once a year."

WORK PROGRAM

Due to the newness of this body no work program has as yet been established.

United Nations Development Program

866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A.

PURPOSE OF BODY

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has the responsibility for administering and co-ordinating the great majority of the technical assistance provided through the United Nations System. Its objective is to assist developing countries in their efforts to accelerate their economic and social development by providing systematic and sustained assistance geared to their development objectives, with a view to promoting their economic and political independence in the spirit of the United Nations Charter and ensuring the attainment of higher levels of economic and social development for their entire populations.

To quote from the proposed statute of the UNDP: "The purposes of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) shall be in accordance with the Principles and Policies laid down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, to organize universal international co-operation and to assist developing countries in their efforts to accelerate their economic and social development by providing systematic and sustained assistance geared to their national development plans and objectives, including their pre-investment needs, with the purpose of creating a more just and national world economic and social order".

WORK PROGRAM

The UNDP is the principal and largest channel for multilateral **technical and pre-investment assistance** to the low-income countries. It is active in virtually every economic and social sector — including crop and animal production, fishing, forestry, mining, manufacturing, power, transport, communications, housing and building, trade and tourism, health and environmental sanitation, education and training, community development, economic planning and public administration.

Pre-investment and technical assistance projects supported by the UNDP have two general and closely-related aims. The first is to help low-income countries create favourable conditions for mobilizing development capital from both domestic and external sources on a sound and business-like basis. The second is to prepare the way for fully-effective use of such investment capital and of all other available economic and human assets.

More specifically, national and regional activities carried out with UNDP aid involve:

1. Surveys and feasibility studies to determine the availability and economic value of low-income country natural resources, and to assess other potentials for the increased production and marketing of goods and services;
2. Expansion and strengthening of educational systems from primary through university levels — a full spectrum of professional, vocational and technical instruction; work-oriented literacy training; and the provision of fellowships for specialized studies abroad;

UNDP

3. Establishment of facilities for applying modern technological research methods to priority development problems, and for disseminating new discoveries and production techniques;
4. Activities to improve rural and urban living conditions and to open new employment opportunities, particularly for young people; and
5. Advisory, operational and training services related to overall development planning and to other essential governmental activities.

Rendered only at the request of governments and in response to their priority needs, UNDP assistance is integrated into overall national or regional development efforts and is carried out by the United Nations itself and its 16 related agencies. **The Development Fund** operates according to the following guiding principles:

1. Countries eligible for assistance are required to formulate a country program for a five-year period. This program is prepared by the recipient governments in co-operation with the UNDP Resident Representatives so as to co-ordinate all UN assistance activities within a country. In so doing, account is taken of the economic plan or objectives of the country concerned.
2. UNDP has jurisdictional responsibility for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). Although UNFPA is a separate entity with considerable independence and its own Executive Director, it reports directly to the UNDP Governing Council. This Council oversees the activities of the UNFPA and provides it with general direction.

The UNDP is financed by voluntary contributions from virtually every member state of the United Nations and its related agencies. This support has grown rapidly, rising from \$55.2 million in 1959 to over \$225 million for 1970. Projected figures for 1977-1981 are \$1,741 million for the five-year period.

RELEVANT CANADIAN IDC

There is no formal Inter-departmental Committee (IDC) although inter-departmental meetings are called as required to prepare for sessions of the Governing Council and for other purposes. The Vice-President, Multilateral Branch, CIDA, is responsible for interdepartmental co-ordination.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada ranks as the 4th largest donor to the UNDP. The Canadian contribution in 1973-74 is \$19,800,000 to the regular budget. As a major contributor Canada actively participates in the Governing Council sessions by assisting in the formulation of overall policy, and by providing direction to the program.

In 1973-74 the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) made a special contribution of \$500,000 to be used in aiding the least developed countries.

ORGANIZATION

Membership of the Program is open to all members of the UN, of the specialized agencies or of the IAEA.

Direct policy control of UNDP is provided by a Governing Council composed of representatives of 48 nations (developing as well as developed). This Governing Council, which meets twice annually, has final responsibility for approving projects, overseeing program operations and allocating funds.

In deciding on the program and directions of the Fund, the Administrator of the UNDP and Executive Director of the Fund draw on the advice and guidance of two consultative bodies — an Advisory Board composed of 21 eminent persons appointed by the Secretary General and an Inter-Agency Consultative Committee representing the member organizations of the United Nations System participating in the program. Policy and programs are implemented through a headquarters bureau and four regional bureaus, on the basis of the country programming. The UNDP reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Governing Council was originally set at 37 by General Assembly and it was later raised to 48. Twenty-seven of these seats are allocated to developing countries as follows:

- 11 African Countries,
- 9 Asian Countries,
- 7 Latin American Countries.

The twenty-one seats allocated to the economically more advanced countries as follows:

- 17 Western Europe and Other countries,
- 4 Eastern Europe.

Elections to these seats are for a period of three years with 16 members being elected by ECOSOC each year. Retiring members are eligible for re-election.

MEETING SCHEDULE

The Governing Council meets twice a year.

LOCATION: Various

NEXT: 5-24 June 1974

LAST: 14 January-1 February 1974

AFFILIATIONS

Most of the projects financed by the UNDP are implemented by agencies and organizations within the United Nations system. Participating and executing agencies include the United Nations:

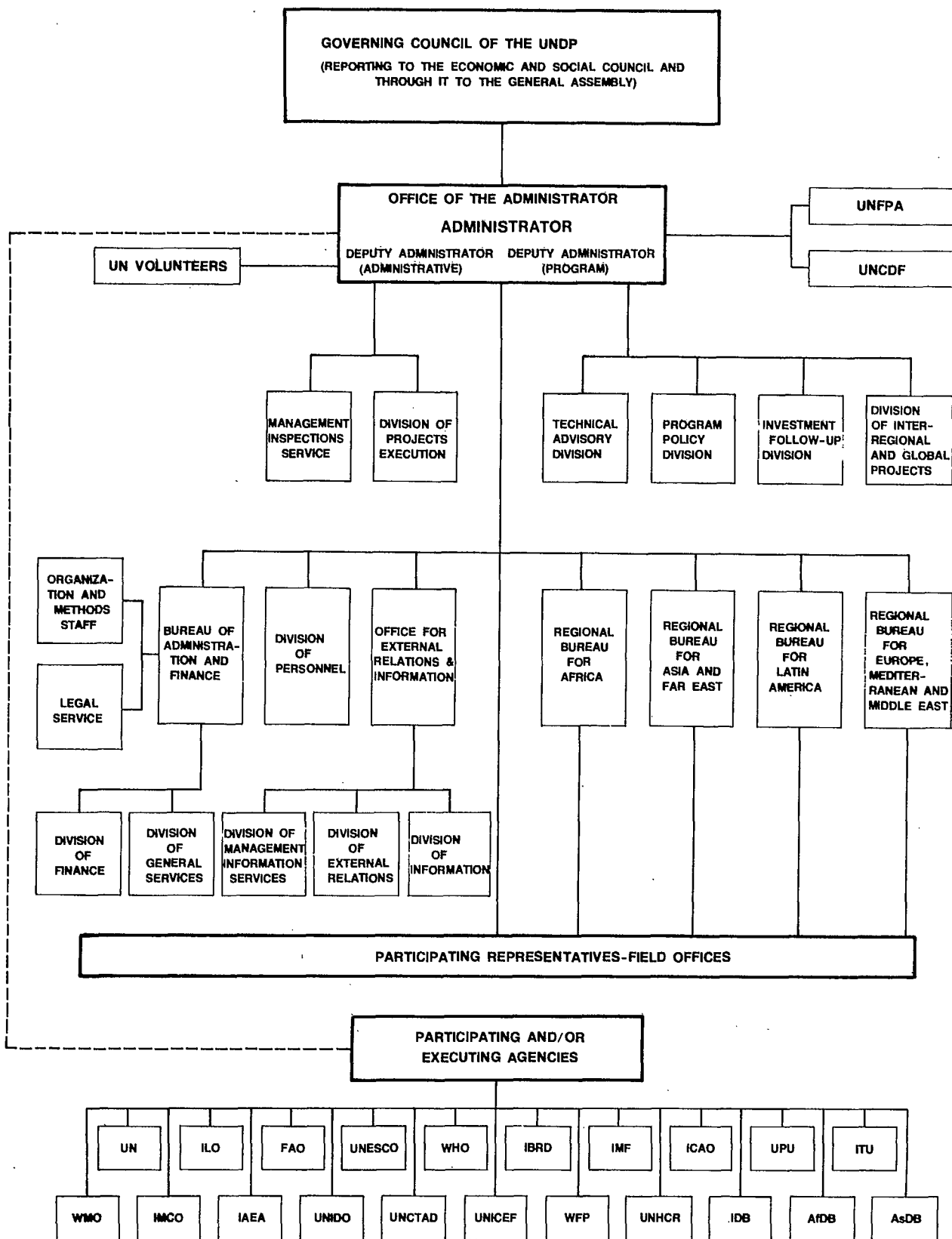
1. International Labour Organization (ILO);
2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);
3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
4. World Health Organization (WHO);
5. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD/World Bank);
6. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO);
7. International Telecommunication Union (ITU);
8. World Meteorological Organization (WMO);

UNDP

9. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);
10. Universal Postal Union (UPU);
11. Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO);
12. African Development Bank (AfDB);
13. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);
14. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB);
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);
16. Asian Development Bank (AsDB); and
17. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

From time to time, however, the UNDP calls upon the services of non-governmental organizations with special capabilities unavailable within the UN system.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
ORGANIZATION CHART**







only one earth

UNEP

United Nations Environment Program

Nairobi: Headquarters, P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya

Geneva: Liaison Office, Palais des Nations 1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland

New York: Liaison Office UN Secretariat, P.O. Box 20, Grand Central Station, NY, NY 10017, USA

PURPOSE OF BODY

The purposes of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) are:

1. To provide, through interdisciplinary study of natural and man-made ecological systems, improved knowledge for an integrated and rational management of the resources of the biosphere;
2. To encourage and support an integrated approach to the planning and management of natural resources so as to take account of environmental consequences to achieve maximum social, economic and environmental benefits; and
3. To assist all countries, especially developing countries, to deal with their environmental problems and to help mobilize additional financial assistance with a view to promoting the full participation of developing countries in international activities for the preservation and enhancement of the environment.

The Governing Council (GC) shall have the following main functions and responsibilities:

1. To promote international co-operation in the field of the environment and to recommend, as appropriate, policies to this end;
2. To provide general policy guidance for the direction and co-ordination of environmental programs within the United Nations System;
3. To receive and review the periodic reports of the Executive Director, on the implementation of environmental programs within the United Nations System;
4. To keep under review the world environmental situation in order to ensure that emerging environmental problems of wide international significance receive appropriate and adequate consideration by governments;
5. To promote the contribution of the relevant international scientific and other professional communities to the acquisition, assessment and exchange of environmental knowledge and information and, as appropriate, to the technical aspects of the formulation and implementation of environmental programs within the United Nations System;

6. To maintain under continuing review the impact of national and international environmental policies and measures on developing countries, as well as the problem of additional costs that may be incurred by developing countries in the implementation of environmental programs and projects, and to ensure that such programs and projects are compatible with the development plans and priorities of those countries; and
7. To review and approve annually the program of utilization of resources of the Environment Fund.

WORK PROGRAM

In addition to providing fora and support for the inter-governmental consideration of environmental matters, the principal means through which the above program objectives can be achieved may be considered as functional tasks. For the most part these tasks consist of the necessary supporting measures for the assessment and management of the environment. Accordingly, these tasks relate to all objectives and all program areas.

A program for the carrying out of one such functional task was approved by name and in principle at the 1972 United Nations Conference on the human environment in Stockholm (Stockholm Conference) — it is the "Earthwatch" assessment program — which calls for research, monitoring and evaluation activities to provide an understanding and assessment of environmental problems. Closely associated to the monitoring system, and to related information exchange activities, is the International Referral System (IRS).

A number of supporting measures are needed to contribute to the execution of various assessment and management actions by member states, regardless of their stage of economic or technological development. A study of what is needed, in the light of the Stockholm recommendations, has led to the identification of four major functional tasks:

1. The provision of technical assistance to governments in evaluating their environmental needs and in planning and carrying out measures to meet them;
2. The provision of assistance for the training of personnel who will require specialized skills in order to participate in the development and application of measures — including environmentally-sound technologies — for the protection and enhancement of the environment, with particular emphasis on planning and management;
3. The provision of financial and other forms of support to strengthen national and regional institutions which can contribute significantly to the international institutional network required for carrying out agreed measures under the program; and
4. The provision of information and related material in support of national programs of public information and education in the environmental field.

In conjunction with the establishment of the UNEP by the General Assembly there was also approval given to the establishment of the United Nations Environment Fund now called **The Fund of the United Nations Environment Program**. This Fund had an initial target of \$100 million, most of which had been pledged by the first meeting of the Governing Council. The first meeting authorized the spending of some \$5.5 million of this fund in the time between the first and second meetings of the Governing Council, i.e. between June 1973 and March 1974. The Executive Director was asked to begin activities in the following areas:

1. Human settlement, human health, habitat and well-being;
2. Land, water and desertification;
3. Education, training, assistance and information;
4. Trade, economics, technology and transfer of technology;
5. Oceans;
6. Conservation of nature, wildlife and genetic resources;
7. Energy; and
8. The establishment of the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) and International Referral System Programs of "Earthwatch".

At its second meeting the Governing Council will be asked to approve a work program for 1974 and a three-year plan of work covering the above areas. The projected budget for 1974 is some \$20 million.

In order to improve communications, liaison units of the UNEP are being established in all of the Regional Economic Commissions.

In addition to all of the above the UNEP in conjunction with the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has decided to hold a **"Conference/Exposition on Human Settlements"** to be hosted by Canada in Vancouver in the spring of 1976. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has been authorized to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Conference which will soon be working on detailed plans in conjunction with co-ordinating committees in Canada. As well as a conference section on urbanization and its effects on the nature and problems of human settlements, it was decided to add an exhibition of demonstration projects which could show how different problems of human settlements have been or could be handled.

At its 2nd Session in the Spring of 1974 the Governing Council approved the establishment of the International Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (IHHSF) within UNEP. This foundation, which must be approved by the UNGA, is a voluntary organization expected to be established as of 1 January 1975. "The primary operative objective of the IHHSF will be to assist in strengthening national environmental programs relating to human settlements, particularly in developing countries, through to provision of seed capital and the extension of necessary technical and financial assistance". It is to be financed with \$4 million over 4 years from the Fund of the UNEP.

UNEP

RELEVANT CANADIAN IDC

Name: Inter-departmental Committee on the Environment (ICE), Sub-Committee on UN Environmental Activities

Chairman: Director, Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems (ECS) Division, External Affairs

Secretary: ECS Division Desk Officer

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

1. Canada is a member of the Governing Council until 31 December 1976.
2. Canada at the "Stockholm Conference" and subsequently at ECOSOC and UNGA offered to host a **Conference/Exposition on Human Settlements**. This offer was subsequently accepted and is being planned for 1976 in Vancouver, as mentioned above.
3. Canada contributed \$1 million to the Environment Fund in 1973 of its total pledge of \$7.5 million over 5 years.

ORGANIZATION

1. 58 Nation Governing Council
2. Secretariat: the Executive Director
3. Reports to UNGA through ECOSOC

MEMBERSHIP

Composed of 58 members, elected by the General Assembly

Argentina*	Madagascar**
Austria***	Malawi***
Australia**	Mexico**
Brazil***	Morocco*
Burundi**	Netherlands**
Cameroon***	Nicaragua**
Canada*	Nigeria***
Central African Republic**	Pakistan**
Chile**	Panama**
China*	Peru**
Czechoslovakia*	Philippines*
France*	Poland**
Gabon*	Romania***
German Democratic Republic**	Senegal***
Germany, Federal Republic of***	Sierra Leone*
Ghana*	Somalia***
Guatemala*	Spain*
Iceland***	Sri Lanka**
India***	Sudan*
Indonesia*	Sweden*
Iran***	Syria*
Iraq**	Tunisia***

Italy***
Jamaica*
Japan***
Jordan**
Kenya***
Kuwait***
Lebanon*

Turkey**
U.S.S.R.***
United Kingdom**
United Republic of Tanzania***
United States***
Venezuela***
Yugoslavia*

* To serve until December 31, 1976

** To serve until December 31, 1975

*** To serve until December 31, 1974

MEETING SCHEDULE

Governing Council — Annually

LOCATION: Nairobi, Kenya

NEXT: 6-21 February 1975

LAST: 11-22 March 1974

AFFILIATIONS

The Environment Co-ordination Board (an interagency group) is under and within the United Nations Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).



Committee on Science and Technology for Development

United Nations, New York

PURPOSE OF BODY

To provide policy guidance and make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on matters relating to the application of science and technology to development. In particular, the Committee's functions consist of the following:

1. Promoting international co-operation in the field of science and technology, including education, training and exchange of experience and information;
2. Reviewing and analysing, on a continuing basis, the policy aspects of science and technology for development with a view to:
 - a. Identifying restrictive factors affecting indigenous scientific and technological development;
 - b. Promoting policies geared to adequate scientific and technological infrastructure;
 - c. Encouraging the development of science and technology in the developing countries themselves;
3. Encouraging the formulation of an over-all scientific and technological policy for the United Nations System;
4. Assisting ECOSOC to help the appropriate inter-governmental bodies of the United Nations System to plan programs;
5. Studying and suggesting:
 - a. Ways and means of integrating scientific and technological planning and activities related to development;
 - b. Measures required to make foreign scientific and technological influx fully compatible with the national plans and priorities of the host countries;
6. Making recommendations, through ECOSOC and the General Assembly, to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) on the policy questions arising in the field of science and technology, including projects which could be financed by the program out of funds allocated for global projects; and
7. Making appropriate recommendations on the conclusions of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST).

WORK PROGRAM

1. ECOSOC requested the Committee on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) at its first session in March 1973:
 - a. To recommend goals and targets for the achievement of the policy measures relating to science and technology contained in paragraphs (60...64) of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;
 - b. To examine in detail the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (published 1971); and

- c. To recommend, on the basis of the World Plan of Action, appropriate policy measures and objectives for inclusion in the International Development Strategy.
2. Recently ECOSOC decided that matters relating to science and technology within ECOSOC shall, as a general rule, be examined in the first instance by the CSTD.

At its first session the CSTD spent most of its time discussing the following subjects:

1. Science and Technology in the Second United Nations Development Decade — The Role of Modern Science and Technology in the Development of Nations (items 5 and 6 of the Agenda);
2. International Development Strategy — particularly goals and targets, and review of paragraphs 60...64 of the Strategy (Item 5(a) of the Agenda); and the
3. World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (Item 5(b) of the Agenda).

After considerable debate on Item 1 above, a resolution was passed by the CSTD and later by ECOSOC which requested "the Secretary-General to convene an inter-governmental group of experts which, in co-operation with interested international organizations within and outside the United Nations System, should:

1. Give priority to the research required to clarify further the quantification of scientific and technological activities;
2. Develop, to the extent feasible, appropriate classification schemes with world-wide applicability for such quantification with particular attention to definitions and criteria;
3. Examine and recommend criteria and definitions for classification of various scientific and technological activities under the three targets suggested for inclusion in the International Development Strategy, in order to assess more precisely and uniformly the efforts of all countries in this field; and
4. Present a report on the results of this research effort to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session".

This exercise was conducted by the group of experts and a meeting was held in December 1973 at UNESCO House and the report of this group was considered at CSTD II. The above resolution was supported by Canada, but Canada declined an invitation to send an expert to this meeting.

On this item there was also a recommendation passed to ECOSOC concerning revisions to the "International Development Strategy". This so-called "Targets" resolution designated the relative amounts of money (targets) which developed countries should spend in aid of developing countries. This recommendation was not supported by Canada.

On Item 2 above the CSTD drafted a resolution which in brief called for the continuing review and appraisal of the "World Plan of Action" and suggested the promotion and method of implementation of the "World Plan of Action".

Also discussed and adopted was a draft resolution on the "Application of Computer Technology for Development" which among other things requested the Secretary-General to suggest ways of providing expert advice to the CSTD on this subject and further "deemed it necessary that more activities should be undertaken within the United Nations System on various aspects of the application of computer technology to development with a view to assisting the efforts of developing countries in the introduction and sound use of computer technology in their countries and to promoting international co-operation in this field, **including studies on:**

1. The management of information systems and data-processing centres;
2. The use of modern communications systems, including satellite-related systems; and
3. Ready accessibility of software".

The 2nd Session of CSTD passed a resolution (E/C.8/L.43) to ECOSOC approving:

1. That the Sub-committee on Science and Technology of the UN Advisory Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) act as the focal point in the UN for co-ordinating activities concerned with the application of computer science and technology to development; and
2. As regards expert services, CSTD would obtain these from existing UN bodies or organizations.

**RELEVANT CANADIAN
IDC**

N/A

Participation is presently co-ordinated on an ad hoc basis by the Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems (ECS) Division of the Department of External Affairs.

**CANADIAN
PARTICIPATION**

1. Attended First Session March 1973, and Second Session March 1974
2. Member of CSTD until 31 December 1975

ORGANIZATION

CSTD is an Intersessional Committee of ECOSOC.

MEMBERSHIP

The Committee is composed of 54 members elected by ECOSOC for a period of three years, (presently six vacancies) on the following basis:

- 11 from Asian States;
- 14 from African States;
- 10 from Latin American States;
- 13 from Western European and Other States; and
- 6 from Eastern European States.

Bracketed numbers indicate year of retirement.

Algeria (76)	Mexico (76)
Argentina (76)	Mongolia (75)

CSTD

Australia (76)	Netherlands (75)
Belgium (76)	New Zealand (75)
Brazil (74)	Pakistan (74)
Byelorussia (74)	Peru (74)
Canada (75)	Philippines (75)
Chile (76)	Poland (74)
Columbia (75)	Romania (74)
Czechoslovakia (74)	Sierra Leone (76)
Democratic Yemen (75)	Spain (75)
Egypt (74)	Sri Lanka (75)
France (74)	Sweden (76)
Germany, Federal Republic of (76)	Syrian Arab Republic (75)
Guatemala (74)	Tunisia (74)
India (74)	U.S.S.R. (76)
Indonesia (74)	United Kingdom (74)
Iran (75)	United States (74)
Italy (74)	United Republic of
Jamaica (76)	Tanzania (76)
Japan (76)	Uruguay (74)
Jordan (75)	Venezuela (76)
Kenya (74)	Yugoslavia (76)
Madagascar (76)	Zaire (76)

MEETING SCHEDULE

Biennially
LOCATION: New York

NEXT: 1976
LAST: March 11-29, 1974

Committee on Natural Resources

United Nations, New York

PURPOSE OF BODY

To assist the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in the planning, implementation, and co-ordination of activities in the United Nations System for the development of natural resources, and to undertake an analysis of resolutions in this field with a view to recommending the consolidation and streamlining of the international legislative bases for natural resources development.

Additionally, it is to select and follow up on priority questions concerning long-term problems and trends of world-wide significance in the field of natural resources.

WORK PROGRAM

The Committee is a vehicle for the co-ordination of UN system activities in the natural resources field, and for the exchange of development-related information. The Committee provides a forum for views on minerals, energy, and water issues among the three groups involved — these are the developing countries, those states more technically advanced in the natural resources field, and those elements of the UN system dealing with natural resources questions.

Items which this committee has dealt with include:

1. Co-ordination of the work of the United Nations System in the natural resources field, working closely with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC);
2. Projections of natural resources reserves supply and future demand;
3. Work and consideration of establishing a revolving fund for natural resources exploration; and
4. Development of principles of permanent sovereignty over natural resources and the calling of a United Nations Water Conference to be held in 1977.

In the technical vein the Committee is dealing with ground-water exploration and development; new technologies in energy; new concepts in mineral resources and exploration, and recent advances in production technology and discussion of the "Stockholm Conference" recommendations relating to natural resources.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada is a state member of the Committee until at least 1976.

CNR

ORGANIZATION

Secretariat services are provided by the United Nations Resources and Transport Division.

CNR is an Inter-sessional Committee of ECOSOC.

MEMBERSHIP

54 members, with four-year terms

To serve until December 1974:

Argentina	Kenya
Australia	Kuwait
Central African Republic	Netherlands
Egypt	Norway
France	Pakistan
Gabon	Poland
Greece	Sri Lanka
Guinea	Sudan
Hungary	Sweden
Indonesia	Trinidad and Tobago
Iran	Turkey
Iraq	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Italy	Yugoslavia

To serve until December 1976:

Algeria	Malaysia
Austria	Mali
Bolivia	Peru
Brazil	Philippines
Canada	Romania
Chile	Rwanda
Ghana	Syrian Arab Republic
Guatemala	Uganda
India	U.S.S.R.
Jamaica	United Kingdom
Japan	Uruguay
Libyan Arab Republic	Venezuela
Malawi	Zaire

MEETING SCHEDULE

At least every two years

LOCATION: Various

NEXT: New York 1975

LAST: 6-17 February 1973, Delhi

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

United Nations, New York

PURPOSE OF BODY

1. To keep under review progress in the application of science and technology and propose to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) practical measures for such application for the benefit of the less developed areas;
2. To review, in close co-operation with the UN Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), scientific and technological programs and activities of the United Nations and related agencies and propose to ECOSOC measures for their improvement, including the establishment of priorities and the elimination of duplication;
3. To consider specific questions referred to it by ECOSOC, or by the Secretary-General, or by the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); and
4. To study and to advise ECOSOC as to the need for making changes of organization or other arrangements which would advance the application of science and technology for the benefit of developing countries.

To these terms of reference must be added tasks assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly.

WORK PROGRAM

One of the principal activities of ACAST over the last six years has been the drawing up of the "**World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development**", which is an integral part of the strategy adopted by the United Nations for the Second Development Decade (published 1971). In March of 1973 the Committee on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) adopted a resolution commending the plan and requested that it be considered by the 28th session (1973) of the UN General Assembly (UNGA). The resolution was subsequently adopted at the 55th session of ECOSOC in August 1973 and forwarded to the UNGA. Included also was a statement suggesting general acceptance and implementation of the plan by member states and the UN system.

ACAST

Among the Plan's conclusions is that more research is needed on industrial technology based on raw materials produced by agriculture, on "post-harvest" technology, and on appropriate industrial technology. It also stresses the need for the establishment of global research projects on problems of concern to many developing countries. Such projects could be carried out in developed countries which could bring to bear their knowledge, skills and facilities which are not available in the developing world. The Committee intends to direct its efforts toward assisting the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in stimulating and reviewing such projects where they have important scientific and technological research components built into them.

Another matter which has been dealt with by ACAST is the question of protein malnutrition in developing countries. The Advisory Committee, which has been drawing attention to this problem for several years, has reiterated its concern that insufficient activity and progress has resulted from the recommendations on this subject contained in the document entitled "**Strategy Statement on Action to Avert the Protein Crisis in the Developing Countries**" which was prepared in 1968 for the Secretary-General by a panel of experts. The Advisory Committee intends to maintain its interest in this problem and over the next three years review and evaluate programs and activities in the UN family, in bilateral, regional and other programs and in developing countries.

Other matters dealt with by ACAST at its 16th session included a proposal by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) Scientific Committee on the Problems of the Environment (SCOPE) for the establishment of an international registry of potentially toxic chemicals. This would have particular importance for developing countries in addition to its significance to the environment in general. ACAST intends to study the action needed to establish such a registry.

ACAST has spent some time considering its activities and work program. It decided to:

1. Assign a significant proportion of its time to furthering the implementation of the World Plan of Action and study the establishment of appropriate reporting machinery;
2. Follow closely the results of the UN Conference on the Human Environment and review any matters on which it may be of assistance;
3. Devote increasing attention to the question of appropriate technology, including transfer of technology from developed to developing countries;
4. Study social, economic and cultural conditions under which there can be effective application of science and technology in different types of developing countries; and
5. Assist the Secretary-General actively in the preparation of a report on the role of modern science and technology for development.

The terms of reference assign to the Committee the task of reviewing the activities of the organizations of the United Nations System in the field of science and technology and of making proposals for their improvement, "including the establishment of priorities and the elimination of duplication". The terms make it clear that ACAST's main function is not merely to co-ordinate, but also to assist, the Economic and Social Council in drawing up common programs and in securing their implementation.

At its 19th session held in Geneva in November 1973 ACAST discussed its current and future activities. Among its current activities are:

1. Continued encouragement for implementation of the World and Regional Plans of Action;
2. Discussion of the application of computer technology to development;
3. Discussion on the establishment of a special protein fund which it supports;
4. Commencing discussions of the establishment of an advisory service for sponsoring research proposals for development;
5. Study of problems of the human environment, particularly a proposal for a study of non-conventional and non-polluting sources of energy for developing countries. This is being carried out on the request of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP);
6. Continued discussions on technology for development, particularly with respect to:
 - a. Appropriate technology;
 - b. An international code of conduct for transfer of technology; and
 - c. Technology assessment.

In the future, ACAST plans to co-operate with and act on matters referred to it by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) including:

1. Working on a science policy for the United Nations;
2. Studying the co-ordination of science and technology in the UN system; and
3. Continued work on the current items mentioned above.

Dr. Louis Rousseau, Director of the Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique at Laval University is the expert member.

Senior — ECOSOC

Functional decentralization is effected in the Committee by way of ad hoc working groups (for instance, on science education, natural resources and protein) which report their findings to the full meetings. On the other hand, issues involving regional consideration are allocated to ACAST regional groups (Africa, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Europe), working in close co-operation with the regional bodies belonging to the United Nations System.

CANADIAN
PARTICIPATION

ORGANIZATION

ACAST

Finally, the Committee has provided for the continuing participation in its meetings of the organizations belonging to the United Nations System, in addition to the regular submission of information on its activities to them.

MEMBERSHIP

Its 24 members do not represent governments: They are appointed by ECOSOC — on the nomination of the Secretary-General after consultation with governments — on the basis of their personal qualifications, knowledge and experience in this field, with due regard to equitable geographical representation.

The following are members until 31 December 1974

Pierre V. Auger	France
Bruce Billings	United States
A.H. Bunting	United Kingdom
Maurad Castel	Algeria
Carlos Chagas	Brazil
Wilbert K. Chagula	United Republic of Tanzania
Ricardo Diez-Hochleitner	Spain
Jermen Gvishiani	U.S.S.R.
Alexander Keynan	Israel
Thorkil Kristensen	Denmark
Sir Arthur Lewis	St. Lucia
M.J.K. Menon	India
Tadashi Mukaibo	Japan
Leonard Mukendi	Zaire
Josef Novak	Czechoslovakia
Louis Rousseau	Canada
Frederick T. Sai	Ghana
Abdus Salam	Pakistan
Irimie Staicu	Romania
Victor L. Urquidi	Mexico
Jose Valenzuela	Chile
Nicola Videnov	Bulgaria
Sir Ronald Walker	Australia
Mohammed Yeganeh	Iran

MEETING SCHEDULE

Normally two per year — 1974 only one meeting

LOCATION: New York

NEXT: 21 October-1 November 1974

LAST: 12-23 November 1973

AFFILIATIONS

The relationship between ACAST and CSTD is now being studied by ECOSOC.

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

United Nations — New York

PURPOSE OF BODY

To review matters of common interest to the various UN agencies, to co-ordinate where needed the policies and activities of its member organizations and arrange implementation of requests from ECOSOC and UNGA involving common action.

ORGANIZATION

1. Preparatory Committee of ACC
2. Technical sub-committees (permanent and ad hoc) including:
 - a. Sub-committee on Science and Technology
 - b. Sub-committee on Water Resources Development
 - c. Sub-committee on Marine Science and Application
 - d. Computer Users Committee
 - e. Inter-agency Study Group
 - f. Sub-committee on Natural Resources
 - g. Environmental Co-ordination Board

MEMBERSHIP

Membership includes the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the IAEA. The Chairman and "leader" is the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The heads of UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNITAR also participate.

MEETING SCHEDULE

Annually

LOCATION: various

NEXT: April 1974, Geneva

LAST: October 1973

AFFILIATIONS

1. It is an Inter-sessional Committee of ECOSOC.
2. Close co-operation with ACAST
3. Meets annually with members of the Committee on Program and Co-ordination (CPC)



**Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: Sub-committee on
Science and Technology**

United Nations — New York

PURPOSE OF BODY

The Sub-committee serves as a channel of communication between the ACAST and the United Nations System and as an instrument of co-ordination within the system itself. It is also the only organ at the inter-secretariat level specifically entrusted with science and technology as a whole. It is not, however, confined to a passive role. It may also take initiatives and has done so on several occasions.

ORGANIZATION

This Sub-committee is part of and reports to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), which decides on its conclusions and proposals prior to submitting them to the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST).

MEMBERSHIP

Membership includes all interested agencies under the chairmanship of the United Nations (Secretary-General).

MEETING SCHEDULE

Meets shortly before sessions of the ACC and at other times as necessary



Committee for Program and Co-ordination

United Nations — New York

PURPOSE OF BODY

The Committee for Program and Co-ordination (CPC) is responsible for the co-ordination and review of UN and specialized agency programs in the fields of economic and social development.

ORGANIZATION

1. Holds joint meetings with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)
2. It is an inter-sessional committee of ECOSOC, established in August 1972.

MEMBERSHIP

1. The Committee has 21 governmental members, with a term of office of three years, one-third of the committee retiring each year.
2. The members are elected by ECOSOC on the following basis: Five from African States; four from Asian States; four from Latin American States; five from Western European and Other States; three from Eastern European States.
3. The present members whose terms end on 31 December of the year shown are:

African States:

Kenya (1974)	Uganda (1974)
Nigeria (1973)	United Republic of
Sudan (1973)	Tanzania (1974)

Asian States:

India (1974)	Japan (1974)
Indonesia (1974)	Pakistan (1975)

Latin American States:

Brazil (1974)	Trinidad and
Colombia (1973)	Tobago (1973)
Guyana (1975)	

Eastern European States:

U.S.S.R. (1973)	Byelorussian S.S.R. (1975)
	Hungary (1975)

CPC

Western European and Other States:

Belgium (1975)

Denmark (1975)

France (1973)

United Kingdom (1975)

United States (1973)

MEETING SCHEDULE

Meets twice each year

LOCATION: New York

LAST: 13-31 May 1974

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Palais Des Nations 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Liaison Office: UN Headquarters, New York

PURPOSE OF BODY

The principal functions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) are:

1. To promote international trade, particularly between countries at different stages of development, with a view to accelerating the economic growth of developing countries;
2. To formulate and implement principles and policies on international trade and related problems of economic development;
3. To review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities of other institutions within the United Nations System in the field of international trade and related problems of economic development and in this regard to co-operate with the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council with respect to the performance of their Charter responsibilities for co-ordination;
4. To initiate action for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade; and
5. To act as a centre for harmonization of trade and related development policies of governments and regional economic groups.

WORK PROGRAM

The UNCTAD work program is oriented toward the transfer of technology to less developed countries. The four main areas with which it is concerned are channels and mechanisms for the transfer, costs of the transfer, access to technology, and trade and the transfer of technology. Two subsidiary areas are substitution of domestic for imported technology, and the choice of technology. In the subsidiary areas, UNCTAD aims to supplement the activities of the various agencies and organizations of the UN. UNCTAD has proposed the establishment of institutional machinery in less developed countries to:

1. Deal specifically with the transfer of technology;
2. Provide training and specialized personnel needed for these offices;
3. Establish advisory services for the formulation of technology projects;
4. Undertake the preparation of alternatives and the negotiation of specific contracts; and
5. Direct a part of the research and development expenditures in developing countries to projects of particular significance to them.

UNCTAD

RELEVANT CANADIAN IDC

N/A

The responsibility for co-ordination of Canadian policy in UNCTAD lies with the Commercial Policy (ECL) Division of the Department of External Affairs.

ORGANIZATION

UNCTAD is directly responsible to the General Assembly. Its Secretary-General is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and its expenses form part of the regular United Nations budget. The sum of \$10,333,000 (US) was appropriated for UNCTAD for 1971 from the United Nations regular budget.

The General Assembly also established the **Trade and Development Board** as a permanent organ of UNCTAD. The Board, which is primarily intended to carry out the functions of UNCTAD when it is not in session, reports to UNCTAD and also the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The Board normally holds two regular sessions annually in Geneva.

The Trade and Development Board has established four main committees and other subsidiary bodies. Prior to the third session of UNCTAD, members of the main committees were elected on the basis of a specified number of seats for each of four electoral groups. The third session requested that the Trade and Development Board convert the main committees into committees open to the participation of all interested member states, on the understanding that members of the Conference wishing to attend a particular session of one or more of the main committees will communicate their intentions to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD — at the latest — during the preceding regular session of the Board. The four main committees are:

1. Committee on Commodities;
2. Committee on Manufactures;
3. Committee on Invisibles and Financing relating to Trade; and the
4. Committee on Shipping.

The subsidiary bodies include:

1. Inter-governmental Group on the Transfer of Technology, which consists of 45 members elected by the Board;
2. The Special Committee of Preferences, whose membership is open to all members of UNCTAD;
3. The Working Group on International Shipping Legislation, which consists of 38 members elected by the Committee on Shipping; and the
4. The Committee on Tungsten which replaced the "United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on Tungsten" when UNCTAD was established. This Committee, which consists of 29 members, reports to the Committee on Commodities.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership to UNCTAD is open to any country which is a member of the United Nations, or of the specialized agencies, or the International Atomic Energy Agency. There are 142 members, designated by the General Assembly - namely, the 132 Members of the United Nations and the 10 other states which are members of specialized agencies or of the IAEA (Bangladesh, Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Republic of Korea, Republic of Vietnam, San Marino, Switzerland and Western Samoa).

For electoral purposes members are divided into the following groups:

African and Asian Countries and Yugoslavia (79 members);
Western Europe and Others (30 members);
Latin America (24 members); and
Eastern Europe (9 members).

MEETING SCHEDULE

Every 3 years

LOCATION: Various

NEXT: 1975

LAST: 3rd session, April-May 1972

AFFILIATIONS

UNCTAD has also assumed general responsibility for United Nations commodity meetings, and provides servicing for the United Nations Cocoa Conference, the United Nations Sugar Conference, the United Nations Tin Conference, and the Committee on Tungsten. Other commodity conferences may be convened as required.



The United Nations Children's Fund

866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

PURPOSE OF BODY

To aid governments in their efforts to undertake long-range and far-reaching programs benefitting children and youth.

WORK PROGRAM

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is essentially a program of assistance and development for the benefit of children and adolescents. Its main fields of activity are health, nutrition education and welfare within the framework of national development programs. As scientific and technological support for its work, UNICEF has set up — together with the other organizations concerned — a number of inter-agency bodies. Projects are prepared for presentation to the UNICEF Executive Board, with the technical co-operation of the relevant agency (or agencies) within the United Nations System.

It is assisting governments in some 110 countries in the development of services for children and adolescents in the areas of health and environmental sanitation, education and human resources, nutrition, and welfare services and institutions. Particular emphasis is placed on community action and services.

In 1970 UNICEF approved activities — in co-operation with the appropriate specialized agencies — in developing and implementing projects undertaken by 97 governments plus 28 projects on a regional or inter-regional basis.

In the field of health, which still represents the major share of UNICEF's activities, assistance is provided by creation and development of maternal and child health services, including assistance in carrying out family planning programs, and prevention and treatment of specific diseases (e.g., tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy, yaws and trachoma). In endeavouring to ensure that mothers, children and young people consume adequate supplies of foods essential to healthy growth, UNICEF has assisted in the development, production and distribution of milk supplies and of other protein foods.

In the field of education, aid has concentrated on teacher-training by special courses and seminars, in the extension of primary and secondary education, and in the provision of books and equipment. Vocational training is provided in association with other agencies, special emphasis being placed upon training suited to both the rural and urban needs and to opportunities.

In social welfare activities, training is provided for workers who care for children living in slum and shanty-town conditions — particularly where parents are absent from home during the day — and for workers who provide facilities whereby children can receive attention, care and recreation away from such homes.

UNICEF

In all of these and related activities, UNICEF devotes well over one-third of its resources to the training of national personnel required for the implementation of assisted projects. Its main contribution consists in the provision of supplies, equipment and transport.

While UNICEF's program concentrates upon long-term programs to achieve its wide range of objectives, it continues to provide emergency relief for children who suffer in war, earthquakes, cyclones, floods and other disasters — and to ameliorate emergency situations. East Pakistan, Nigeria, Viet-Nam, Middle East countries and Yugoslavia are among countries where such help has recently been provided. Help has also been provided in association with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the children of refugees in West Bengal, Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada is a state member of the Executive Board.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) contributed \$1,900,000 in 1973 to a projected budget of \$63 — \$67 million.

ORGANIZATION

1. Semi-Autonomous body under the United Nations
2. Executive Board (30 members)
3. Executive Director
4. UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy
5. FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee
6. FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group

MEETING SCHEDULE

Executive Board — Annually

LOCATION: New York

NEXT: 13-24 May 1974

World Food Program

Via delle Terme de Caracalla, 00100, Rome, Italy

PURPOSE OF BODY

To establish international procedures for meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition; to assist in pre-school and school feeding projects; and to implement pilot projects as an aid to economic and social development.

WORK PROGRAM

The World Food Program (WFP) provides assistance for development projects and emergency operations, almost all of which have human-societal impact. Most of the aid is given as material incentive to participate in self-help schemes beyond the personal incentive to enjoy better homes, cleaner, healthier, more sanitary and more up-to-date facilities, amenities and surroundings. These activities can include country-wide disease eradication projects (e.g. malaria control); the construction of better schools and health centres and other public buildings; the replacement of unsightly and unhealthy slums by pleasant parks and rehousing of the inhabitants, often squatters, in new urban areas within reach of remunerative employment.

Included are projects for the development of human resources, such as schemes for nutritional improvement of the particularly vulnerable groups i.e., of young mothers and children; programs for the feeding of students in primary schools and other educational and vocational training institutions, and hospital patients; and food-for-work projects in which workers engaged in development projects receive World Food Program rations in partial payment of wages or as an incentive to participate in self-help or mutual-help schemes.

In other projects, WFP funds are used to promote livestock and dairy development and to establish grain reserves for price stabilization and other purposes.

The World Food Program is assisted by the United Nations, FAO, the ILO, WHO and UNESCO in the appraisal and evaluation of these development projects. These organizations and UNDP also provided technical support to governments in the execution of a number of these projects. Several (WFP) projects were also aided by UNICEF or by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) while the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Regional Development Banks assisted in the financing of others.

**RELEVANT CANADIAN
IDC**

Name: Inter-departmental Committee (IDC) on the World Food Program
Chairman: Director, International Liaison Service, Department of Agriculture
Secretary: Desk Officer, International Liaison Service, Department of Agriculture.

WFP

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada is a state member of the Inter-governmental Committee, elected by FAO Council.

Canada has pledged \$40 million (US) for the 1975-76 period, of which 25 per cent will be in the form of cash and 75 per cent in commodities. The contribution is paid out of the vote of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Canada is the second largest contributor to the Program, having pledged \$131.4 million (US) for the period 1963-74. Canadians have served in official capacities as Chairman of the Inter-governmental Committee (1963, 1971) and Chairman of the Second Pledging Conference (1966). In addition Canadians have served as consultants and are serving on the WFP staff both at headquarters and in the field.

ORGANIZATION

Membership in the Program is voluntary and open to all member states of the United Nations and member nations and associated members of FAO. It is supervised by a United Nations/FAO Inter-governmental Committee (IGC) of 24 members, chosen in equal parts by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council.

MEETING SCHEDULE

IGC — Twice a year
LOCATION: New York

NEXT: early 1976
LAST: February 4, 1974

The United Nations Secretariat

Secretary-General, The United Nations, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

PURPOSE OF BODY

The Secretary-General is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations, including all meetings of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. He may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which, in his opinion, threatens international peace and security. The Secretary-General makes an annual report, and any supplementary reports necessary to the General Assembly on the work of the United Nations.

An international staff assists the Secretary-General. The highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity govern recruitment, which is on as wide a geographical basis as possible. In performing their duties the Secretary-General and his staff must not seek or receive instructions from any government or any other authority external to the United Nations. Member states of the United Nations have agreed to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretariat and not seek to influence it in carrying out those responsibilities.

The United Nations is the only organization of its kind in which the Secretariat ranks with the other major councils in advising the General Assembly, and where the Secretariat has specific duties and functions under the charter which gives it independent status in particular areas and situations.

ORGANIZATION

The Secretariat is composed of the Secretary-General, who is the chief administrative officer of the organization, and an international staff appointed by him under regulations established by the General Assembly. The Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly. The first Secretary-General was Trygve Lie (Norway), 1946-53; the second, Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden), 1953-61; the third U. Thant (Burma), 1961-71. The present incumbent is Kurt Waldheim (Austria), appointed 1 January 1972.

The Secretary-General is assisted by 11 Under-Secretaries-General and 5 Assistant Secretaries-General. Please consult the attached organization chart.

The relevant offices concerned with science and technology are described in the following sections.

SECRETARIAT

Office for Science and Technology (OST)

The main piece of machinery established in the Secretariat to deal with science and technology is the Office for Science and Technology. This organ has two functions: It acts as a unit of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, charged with certain duties and responsibilities within the Secretariat which are described below, and as the agent of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST), empowered to carry out its instructions within the wide range of functions assigned to the Committee under its terms of reference.

The main duties of this Office are to assist ACAST and the Committee on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) in their work, and to provide in the United Nations System a focus for the activities involving the use of science and technology for development. They include the following tasks:

1. With respect to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs:
 - a. To carry out responsibilities assigned to the Secretary-General with respect to science and technology;
 - b. To draw attention to the possible uses of science and technology in economic and social development; and
 - c. To encourage the application of science and technology to development by strengthening existing programs and promoting new programs.
2. With respect to ACAST:
 - a. To provide the secretariat to ACAST and for its regional and functional subsidiary bodies;
 - b. To carry out research and studies and to prepare reports required by ACAST in co-operation, as required, with the competent organizations; and
 - c. To undertake any action needed to ensure and stimulate the follow-up of ACAST's recommendations and of the resolutions of ECOSOC and of the General Assembly concerning the Committee's work or other matters within the province of the Office.
3. With respect to other bodies:
 - a. To service the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) Subcommittee on Science and Technology;
 - b. To provide the secretariat for the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee (UNSAC);
 - c. To carry out research and studies, to prepare reports and to undertake such activities as may be required; and
 - d. To provide the secretariat for, and do the research required by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

Resources and Transport Division (Split in 1973)

As in its title, the Resources and Transport Division constitutes the Secretariat's instrument for research and development in the field of natural resources. The Division is concerned with the economic, technical, administrative, organizational and financial aspects of:

1. Energy resources development, including non-conventional and new sources of energy;

2. Geology, including hydrogeology;
3. Mining and mineral resources development, including offshore resources development;
4. Surface water resources development, including river basin development, hydro-power and water desalination;
5. Transport and transport development, including problems concerning road, rail, inland and coastal navigation;
6. Development of tourism; and
7. Surveying and mapping.

The Division is also concerned with the economic and technical aspects of the application of new technology to resources development. Among the fields which have recently come into the foreground are the peaceful uses of outer space — in particular the utilization of satellites for mapping and surveys — and the peaceful uses of the sea bed and ocean floor, in particular the development of mineral resources beyond the continental shelf.

The Resources and Transport Division, through its very large operational program transfers modern technology to developing countries by:

1. Carrying out modern technological exploration programs jointly with local governments involving advanced technologies;
2. Establishing local laboratories and local institutions with modern equipment;
3. Introducing modern drilling and similar equipment;
4. Training local personnel in all of the above fields through fellowships or on-the-job training; and
5. Organizing training seminars in the field of natural resources and transport, whereby government officials from developing countries are trained in the new technologies and new opportunities in the various fields of natural resources and transport.

Through resolution 1033 (XXXVII) of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) the Resources and Transport Division has set up the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre. Its responsibilities include questions of overall water resources development and use on the national and international level, and performs special co-ordinating functions within the United Nations System of organizations with responsibilities in water resources. Specifically the duties of the Centre are:

1. To keep the interrelated problems of water resources development and utilization under continuous review;
2. To pay special attention to the administrative and legislative problems related to water resources development in developing countries;

SECRETARIAT

3. To foster the diffusion of relevant information among governments and interested organizations;
4. To foster in the case of international rivers, as appropriate, the collection of relevant data, the study of tentative program schemes and the bringing together of parties concerned;
5. To promote efforts towards the formulation of principles of international law applicable to water resources development;
6. To facilitate co-ordination of activities between headquarters and the regional economic commissions; and
7. To perform, as required, on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), the organizational and secretarial functions for the inter-agency and ad hoc meetings on water resources development and utilization.

Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions

The concern of the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions with science and technology originates in General Assembly requests, made first in 1961, for a study of the role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries. The Division, in co-operation with UNITAR, is responsible for studies relating to methodology and case studies of the transfer of operative technology between enterprises (public and private). The Division also explores measures to reduce the cost of operative technology, and co-operates with other agencies and organizations in improving patent and know-how administration in developing countries.

ACAST is familiar with the development of this problem, having dealt with it in its third report to the Economic and Social Council.

Office of Legal Affairs

The Office of Legal Affairs is called upon, as the secretariat of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), to deal with matters related to the transfer of operative technology. The Commission's mandate is

“the promotion of the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade...”.

At its first session, at the beginning of 1968, the Commission listed “Intellectual Property” among the topics which should form its future program of work, without, however, being included among priority problems. It should be noted that other units and organs of the United Nations, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), are also dealing with certain aspects of this problem. In view of this convergence of interest, UNCITRAL was instructed by the General Assembly to establish and maintain close collaboration with UNCTAD and to maintain liaison with the other United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned.

Population Division

The Population Division, which is part of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, is concerned with the inter-relationship between population and development; the factors involved in population growth, including fertility, mortality and migration; and population projections and analyses of trends. It provides the secretariat for the Population Commission and undertakes technical and research work on fertility, family planning communication and motivation.

Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

The Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, located in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, provides a focus for all UN activities related to housing, building and planning. These activities include the preparation of special studies and reports and advice to governments on housing, building, urban and regional planning, and physical planning aspects of urbanization and industrialization; organization of inter-regional meetings and study tours on selected subjects related to housing, building and planning; and organization of pilot projects.

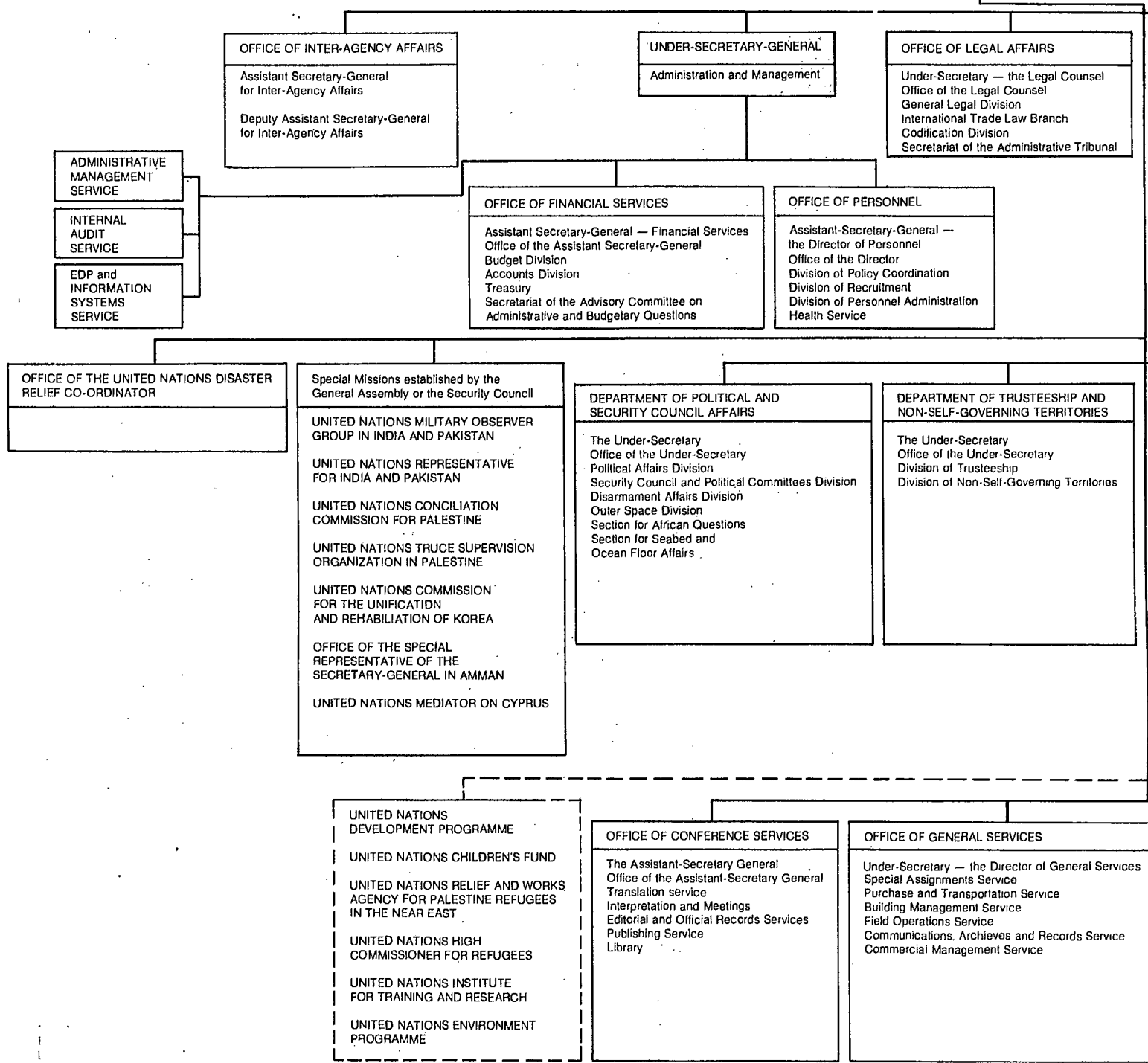
Division for Outer Space Affairs

Work on the peaceful uses of outer space is handled by the Division of Outer Space Affairs, in the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs. Duties include the provision of documentation for the scientific and technological sub-committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) as well as providing documentation, analytical surveys and memoranda on developments in the field of outer space.

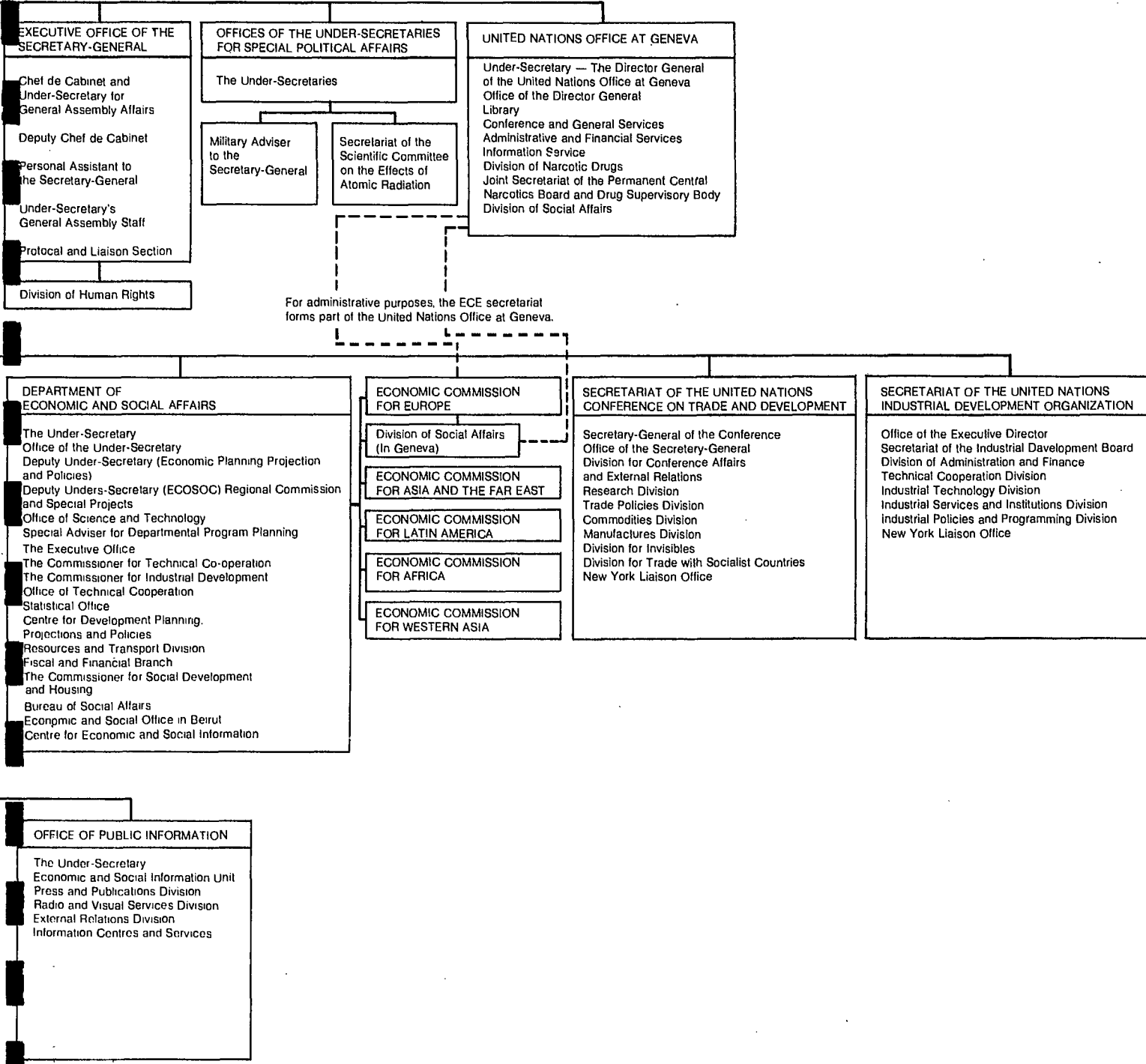
Section for Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor Affairs

A section for Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor Affairs has recently been set up in the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs for work in this area, including the preparation of technical papers and documentation.

The Secretary-General



SECRETARIAT





THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

General Introduction

The specialized agencies are separate, autonomous organizations related to the UN by special agreements. They work with the UN and each other through the co-ordinating machinery of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

1. The **specialized agencies** — Much of the work toward achieving the UN aims of improved economic and social conditions for the peoples of the world is carried out by its specialized agencies. The Charter of the UN provides that "the various specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the UN..."

The instruments defining this relationship are the individual agreements between the UN and the specialized agencies. These agreements are submitted for approval to ECOSOC, and by ECOSOC to the General Assembly. Before coming into force each agreement must also be approved by the appropriate organs of the specialized agency concerned.

The specialized agencies involved in science and technology are:

1. The International Labour Organization (ILO);
2. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);
3. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
4. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO);
5. The World Health Organization (WHO);
6. The Universal Postal Union (UPU);
7. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU);
8. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO); and
9. The Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

The remaining specialized agencies are:

10. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, also known as the World Bank);
11. The International Development Association (IDA);
12. The International Finance Corporation (IFC); and
13. The International Monetary Fund (IMF).

2. The **IAEA** — The International Atomic Energy Agency is not a specialized agency as such, but was established under the aegis of the UN General Assembly (and the Security Council).

3. The **GATT** — The **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**, which brought into operation a code on international trade and provides machinery for reducing and stabilizing tariffs and for regular consultations on trade problems, arose out of the UN Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO). Arrangements for co-ordination have been

made between GATT and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the Secretariat of GATT also retains close links with the United Nations Secretariat.

4. **The Regional Development Banks** — These banks were established to contribute to economic and social development in their member countries. They are not involved in science and technology activities per se. The banks are:

- a. The Inter-American Development Bank
- b. The African Development Bank
- c. The Asian Development Bank



International Atomic Energy Agency

Kaerntnerring 11-13, A1010 Vienna 1, Austria

PURPOSE OF BODY

The IAEA is not a specialized agency, but is an independent inter-governmental organization under the aegis of the United Nations. Unlike UN specialized agencies which are requested to report to ECOSOC, IAEA submits an annual report directly to the United Nations General Assembly.

Its purposes are:

To accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world; and to ensure that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.

It is further authorized to:

1. Encourage and assist research on atomic energy for peaceful purposes throughout the world;
2. Act as an intermediary in the supply of materials, services, equipment, and facilities;
3. Foster the exchange of scientific and technical information;
4. Encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts;
5. Establish and administer safeguards against the misuse of aid provided by or through the Agency; and to
6. Establish safety standards.

The Agency has also been allocated the responsibility for drawing up and implementing the safeguard provisions for the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT).

WORK PROGRAM

IAEA's work program is designed to provide advice and technical assistance to member states on nuclear power developments. This is accomplished through a program which includes work in the following areas:

- Technical assistance and training;
- Food and agriculture;
- Life sciences;
- Physical sciences;
- Nuclear power and reactors;
- Nuclear safety and environmental protection; and

Information services.

The work is carried out in various ways including the provision of expert services; the establishing of training courses, financing of fellowships and research contracts; publishing of scientific and other documents, and the running of scientific meetings and seminars. The IAEA also directly runs or finances fundamental and applied research through four laboratories (mentioned later).

The Agency also runs a safeguards program designed to prevent the diversion of nuclear materials, intended for peaceful uses, to military use. This program covers nuclear power stations, experimental and research reactors, conversion plants, fuel processing and reprocessing plants and other areas where nuclear materials are employed as fuels. This amounts to some 253 facilities requiring a total of 60 inspectors in 1973.

The IAEA co-operates extensively with the FAO in their food and agriculture program. Under this joint program the exploitation of irradiation and isotope techniques continues in the following six fields:

1. Plant improvement by induced mutation;
2. Eradication of destructive insects by the sterile-male technique;
3. Improvement of livestock nutrition and preparation of animal vaccines;
4. Study of effects of insecticide residues;
5. Preservation of food by irradiation; and
6. Improvement of the use of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer.

It also is involved with WHO in the life sciences program and with UNESCO in the support and operation of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics.

The IAEA has established an International Nuclear Information System (INIS) which will be providing a full subject scope of information in 1973.

One committee of prime importance in science and technology is worth mentioning:

The **Scientific Advisory Committee** which is composed of seven members appointed on their qualifications by the Board of Governors. Members serve in an individual capacity and for terms of three years. The Committee advises the Director-General on the scientific orientation of the Agency, and the scientific aspects of the program.

LABORATORIES

The IAEA is one of the few U.N. bodies to have under its aegis fully operational laboratories. This is in large part due to its unique relationship to the U.N., its unique, highly complex and potentially dangerous subject matter and its interaction with other U.N. agencies. The following is a brief description of each laboratory.

1. **Laboratory at Selberdorf, Austria**

This laboratory provides services to member states on physics, chemistry and agricultural applications of radioisotopes, and offers openings for training. It also has a calibration service and co-ordinates research contracts in programs on the use of isotopes and radiation in agriculture. Its work includes entomology with research on the "sterile male" techniques for insect control, use of radiation in crop mutation breeding and use of isotopes in soils and plant nutrition studies.

2. **Laboratory at Headquarters, Vienna**

This laboratory consists of two units — the medical section is concerned with measurements of natural and artificial radioactivity in the human body and with the suitability of certain diagnostic radioisotope equipment. The hydrology section deals chiefly with the determination of tritium and carbon-14 in natural water-tracing techniques.

3. **Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity, Monaco**

Set up in 1961 by agreement between IAEA, the Principality of Monaco, and the Institut Océanographique, this laboratory deals with the effects of radioactivity in the sea. It is engaged in research on four main groups of problems: distribution of radionuclides in the sea; chemical behaviour of radionuclides of various chemical states in the sea; distribution and accumulation of radionuclides by various components of marine biota; and interchange of radioisotopes between the sea-bottom and the bottom water.

4. **International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste**

This Centre, established in 1964 — and which is supported by IAEA, UNESCO, the Italian Government and the City of Trieste — represents the first attempt to establish a truly international scientific training and research institute under the aegis of the United Nations System. Its purpose is to foster, through training and research, the advancement of branches of theoretical physics related to the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy. Of particular importance is its **Scheme of Associateship** by which physicists of developing countries may visit the Centre for periods of several months during a year while continuing to work in their home countries for the remainder of the time. It thus provides a realistic answer to the problem of the "brain-drain".

**RELEVANT CANADIAN
IDC**

N/A

Co-ordination of Canadian relationships with the IAEA is the responsibility of the Transport, Communications and Energy (ECT) Division of the Department of External Affairs.

**CANADIAN
PARTICIPATION**

Being one of the nine members most advanced in the technology of atomic energy including the production of source materials, Canada is a member state and is represented on the Board of Governors.

External Affairs contributed \$534,100 in 1973 towards an estimated total budget of \$21,868,000. Canada contributed 2.96% of IAEA's budget and ranks 8th among member states.

CIDA granted \$87,400 in 1973.

Dr. W.B. Lewis of Canada is a member of the IAEA Scientific Advisory Committee in a personal, professional capacity.

ORGANIZATION

1. General Conference

IAEA

2. Board of Governors
3. Director-General
(Chart of Secretariat Attached)

MEMBERSHIP

(See Chart — Annex I)

MEETING SCHEDULE

General Conference Annually

LOCATION: Various

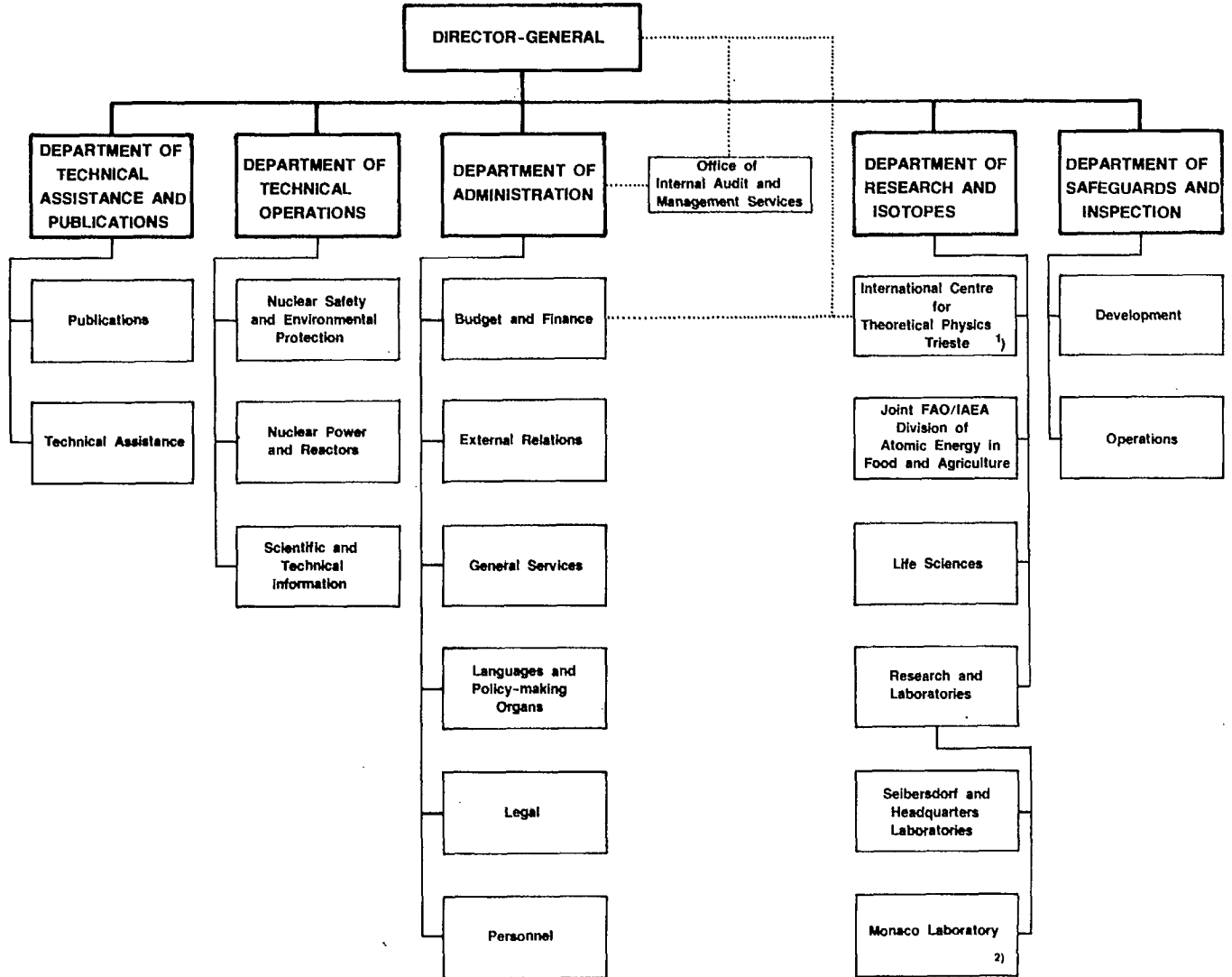
NEXT: September — October 1974, Vienna

LAST: September 1973, Mexico City

AFFILIATIONS

United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee (UNSAC)

**INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**



1) Jointly operated by the Agency and UNESCO.
 2) With the increasing participation of UNESCO and FAO.





International Labour Organization

154 Rue de Lausanne CH — 1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

PURPOSE OF BODY

1. To raise working and living standards throughout the world;
2. To eliminate the social injustices, with their consequence in unrest, which constitute a cause of war; and
3. To further among nations programs to achieve:
 - a. Full employment and the raising of living standards;
 - b. Employment of workers in jobs for which they are best fitted;
 - c. Provision of facilities for training and transfer of workers;
 - d. Policies in regard to working conditions calculated to assure a just share of the fruits of progress for all;
 - e. Effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, and the co-operation of management and labour;
 - f. Extension of social security;
 - g. Protection of the worker's life and health;
 - h. Provision of adequate nutrition, housing and facilities for recreation and culture; and
 - i. Assurance of educational and vocational opportunity.

WORK PROGRAM

Since its founding, the International Labour Conference has adopted 138 conventions and 146 recommendations. These conventions and recommendations together make up the body of world labour standards which is known as the International Labour Code. Other measures to improve social conditions are recommended to governments and workers' and employers' organizations when appropriate, through the Governing Body. A steadily increasing volume of technical assistance has been provided. This has more recently been accompanied by a program of activities designed to assist in the full and efficient use of resources. The International Labour Organization (ILO) participates in the United Nations Technical Assistance Program and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

ILO has set up various centres including:

1. International Institute for Labour Studies which was established in 1960 as an international centre for research and education. It is financed by a special Endowment Fund;
2. International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre; and the
3. International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training. The object of this Centre is to provide advanced technical and vocational training for industrial and commercial workers, technicians and executives and for managers of small-scale industries. It is financed by voluntary contributions from governments, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations.

ILO

As a means of achieving its purposes the ILO draws extensively upon science and technology. This is particularly true in the fields of occupational safety and health, ergonomics, vocational and technical training and in management training — which in fact amounts to a transfer of technology — but also applies to the effect on employment of technological advances.

To facilitate the dissemination of scientific and technological information and documentation, the ILO has created a computer-based **Integrated Information Service**. This service has been designed in such a way as to permit its insertion into a larger international network, probably UNISIST.

It is noteworthy that the ILO is a tripartite organization associating employers' and workers' representatives on a footing of equality with government representatives in all aspects of its work, including that related to the environment in which the worker lives and works.

Budget

1972-73: \$71,503,000 for the two years

1974-75 biennium: \$93,569,000

RELEVANT CANADIAN IDC

N/A

The ILO is the responsibility of the International Labour Affairs Branch of Labour Canada. Mr. John Mainwaring is Canada's governmental representative on the Governing Body.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

1. Canada is a member of the International Labour Conference.
2. A permanent non-elective member of the Governing Body as one of the states of chief industrial importance
3. A member of the Inter-American Regional Conference
4. Mr. Joseph Morris — a Worker's Member on the Governing Body
5. Mr. F.K. Richan — an Employer's Deputy Member on the Governing Body

External Affairs contributed \$1,407,280 of the 1973 regular budget. The 1974 contribution is \$1,516,520. This is 3.36% of the budget and Canada ranks as the 8th largest contributor. ILO office in Canada — 178 Queen Street, Ottawa, Mr. Kalmen Kaplasky, Director.

ORGANIZATION

1. The International Labour Conference

2. The Governing Body (24 governments, 12 employers, 12 workers)
3. The International Labour Office (see organization chart attached)

MEMBERSHIP

(See chart — Annex I)

MEETING SCHEDULE

General Conference — Annually

LOCATION: Geneva

NEXT: June 1974

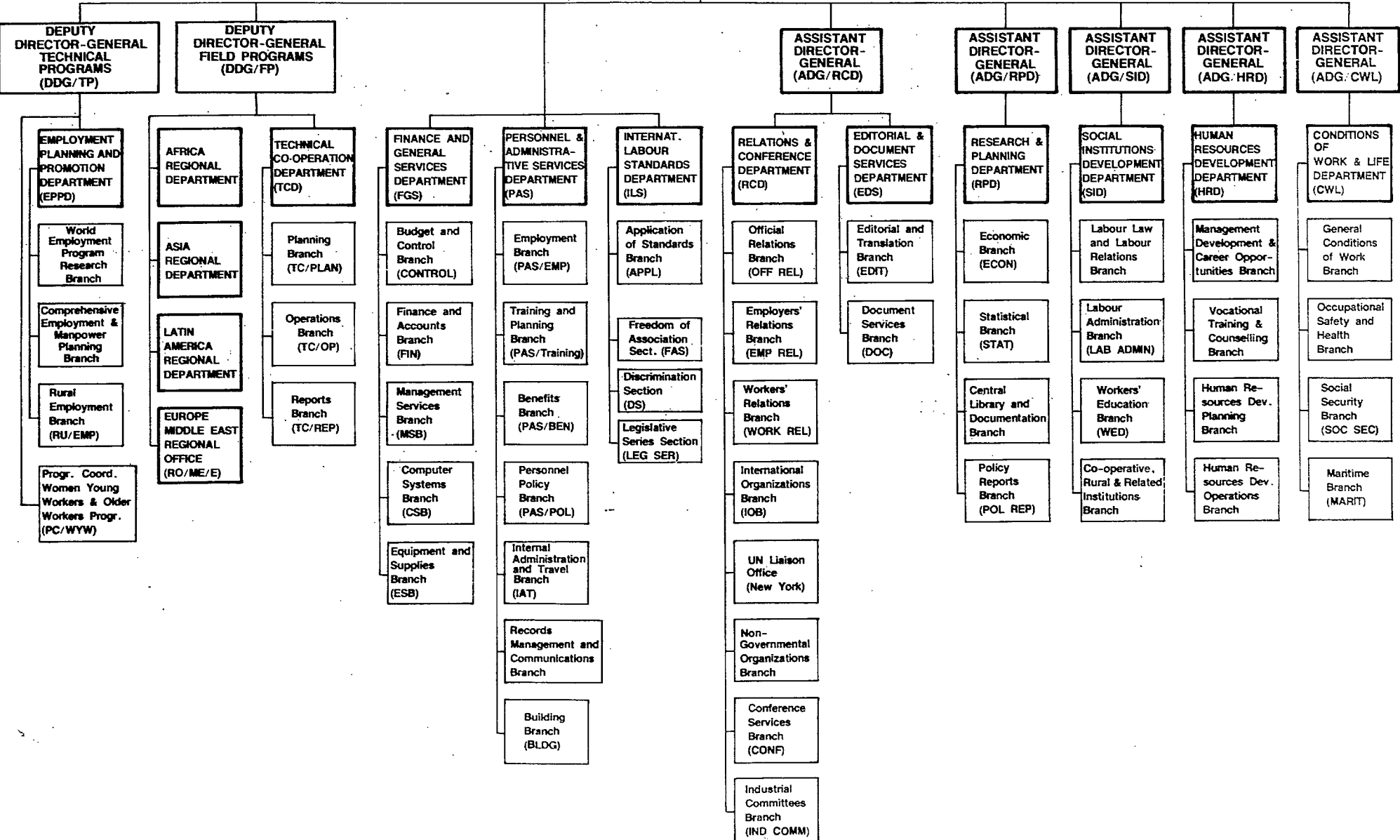
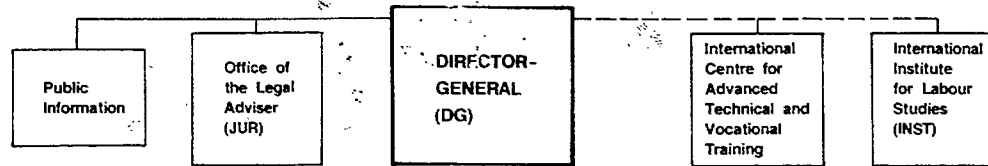
LAST: June 1973

AFFILIATIONS

1. International Institute for Labour Studies (Geneva)
2. International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training (Turin)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE - ORGANIZATION

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Viale delle Terme de Caracalla, 00100, Rome, Italy

PURPOSE OF BODY

To promote the common welfare by furthering separate and collective action — for the purposes of raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of peoples, securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural projects, bettering the condition of rural populations, and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy.

WORK PROGRAM

The basic activity of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is to inform and to advise member governments on all aspects of the production, distribution, and the current needs in the area of food and thus agriculture. In recent years, the FAO has been concentrating its resources in areas of most pressing need for its member nations. It has four major concerns:

1. To improve national planning and programming so as to ensure more effective development and use of scarce resources;
2. To improve human resources;
3. To improve the quality of diets; and
4. To increase the supply of food, particularly through reduction of losses in storage, processing and marketing.

Administrative, constitutional and financial considerations apart, FAO's activities are based on:

1. A regular program of work adopted by the Conference at each biennial session;
2. The implementation of about one-third of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance of the United Nations;
3. The execution of those projects of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for which it is appointed as the executing agency; and
4. The execution of certain joint programs with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other of the specialized agencies.

World Food Program

With the United Nations, FAO shares control of the **World Food Program**, which uses supplies of food pledged by members of the two organizations for such purposes as paying workers on development programs, supporting settlers on new lands while they wait to harvest their first crops and assisting institutional feeding programs for mothers, children and students. Through the **Freedom from Hunger Campaign**, which is conducted by 90 national committees, it is arousing concern over the gravity and extent of the world food situation and mobilizing public support for governmental and non-governmental programs to improve the situation.

Activities

The scientific research activities of FAO are mostly concerned with subjects such as improving plant yields and fertility of the soil, control of plant and animal diseases, surveying and development of land and water resources, nutritional problems and oceanography. These activities inevitably involve FAO in many fields of applied scientific research, including assistance in the organization of research services and the development of research programs at national and regional levels.

The work of the FAO is focused on five areas of concentration which have been delineated as requiring particular attention if the world food situation is to be improved. The five areas of concentration are:

1. The mobilization of human resources;
2. Production and productivity;
3. Nutrition and protein (livestock and fish);
4. Conservation of resources and control of diseases and pests; and
5. Agricultural policy and planning.

The organization is particularly involved in operational activities aiming at:

1. A proper assessment of the potentialities and limitations for use of soils, crops, livestock, grazing lands, forests, wildlife and fish resources;
2. The protection of these resources against degradation hazards, risks of depletion, pollution, diseases and pests by promoting sound planning and management practices through applied research, demonstration and training and by assisting in developing adequate legislation, standards, institutions and regulatory controls;
3. The reduction of all forms of wastage in the process of food and agriculture production including those wastes which are harmful to these activities, to the quality of food and other agricultural products, and to the human environment in general; and
4. Maintaining and improving the quality of the rural and aquatic sectors of the human environment.

Examples of joint programs within the FAO:

1. Following a decision of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Congress directed toward the maximum possible utilization of meteorological knowledge and experience to improve world food production and conservation, an **Inter-Agency Working Group on Agricultural Biometeorology** was created. It consists of representatives of WMO, FAO, UNESCO and UNDP. Its task is to guide the participating organizations in the orientation of their activities related to the agrometeorological program and to give technical advice on the specific projects planned under it.
2. "The green revolution" may have influenced the evolution of a new kind of international structure: the **Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research** with its Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), with FAO providing the secretariat for TAC.

The Consultative Group was established in January 1971. Its United Nations sponsors were the World Bank, FAO, and UNDP. Its main purpose is to mobilize long-term financial support from international agencies and private sources for international agricultural research institutes.

The Consultative Group's main objectives are:

- a. To review the needs of developing countries for special efforts in international and regional agricultural research and associated training in critical subject sectors unlikely to be covered adequately by existing facilities, and so see how these needs can be met;
- b. To review the financial and other requirements of those agricultural research activities which the Group considers to be of high priority and consider providing finance for such activities; and
- c. To suggest feasibility studies of specific proposals and agree on how those studies should be undertaken and financed.

Members of the Group are presently supporting five-centres already in operation: The Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) in Mexico; The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines; The International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (ICTA) in Nigeria; and The International Potato Centre (CIP) recently established in Peru. In addition, members of the Group are presently supporting the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) based in India. In 1972, the members contributed approximately \$ 15 million to meet the financial needs of these institutes.

The Consultative Group, through its African Livestock Committee, is investigating the possibility of establishing an International Laboratory for Animal Diseases (ILRAD) probably in Kenya and is considering the question of a comprehensive research activity for animal production and health in Africa. Working groups have also been set-up to deal with genetic resources and aquaculture. The Group is also interested in FAO's CARIS project (**Computerized Agricultural Research Information System**).

3. The **Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission**, composed of 65 member governments, is responsible for making recommendations on all matters pertaining to the implementation of the **Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Program**, the purpose of which is to:
 - a. Protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade;

FAO

- b. Promote co-ordination of all food standards work undertaken by international governmental and private organizations;
- c. Determine priorities and initiate and guide the preparation of draft standards;
- d. Finalize standards after acceptance by governments and publish them in a Codex Alimentarius together with standards perfected by other bodies; and
- e. Amend published standards as required.

The Commission is located in FAO but is jointly financed by both organizations. Its machinery includes an Executive Committee, and Joint FAO/WHO Committees of government experts.

Both the Food Standards Program and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign are considered special programs within the FAO and receive special and substantive budgets of around \$500,000 per year.

RELEVANT CANADIAN IDC

Name: Inter-departmental Committee on the FAO
Chairman: Director, International Liaison Service, Agriculture Canada

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada is a member of the General Conference, and the Council for 1974. Additionally it is a member of the Inter Agency Working Group on International Agricultural Research and the Executive Committee of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Program.

Canada is one of the founding members of the FAO and the World Food Program. It has contributed financial resources, food and technical experts to both of these organizations. Canada is the 8th largest contributor to the FAO — after the United States, Japan, Germany, France, China, Britain, and Italy. Its share of the FAO budget for the years 1974 and 1975 will be \$2,160,675 (U.S.) per annum, or 4.05 percent. Its original contribution in 1946 was \$216,500 (U.S.). Canada is also the second largest contributor to the World Food Program. Its contribution has risen from \$2.3 million (U.S.) a year during 1963-1965 to \$34 million for the years 1973-1974. Canadians serving as FAO experts have come from the federal and provincial civil services and from the universities and industry.

MEMBERSHIP

(See Chart — Annex I)

ORGANIZATION

1. The General Conference
2. The Council*
3. The Secretariat (See attached organization chart)
4. Subsidiary bodies

*Committees of Council

1. Committee on Commodity Problems
2. Committee on Fisheries
3. Committee on Forestry
4. Committee on Agriculture

MEETING SCHEDULE

General Conference, — Biennially
LOCATION: Rome

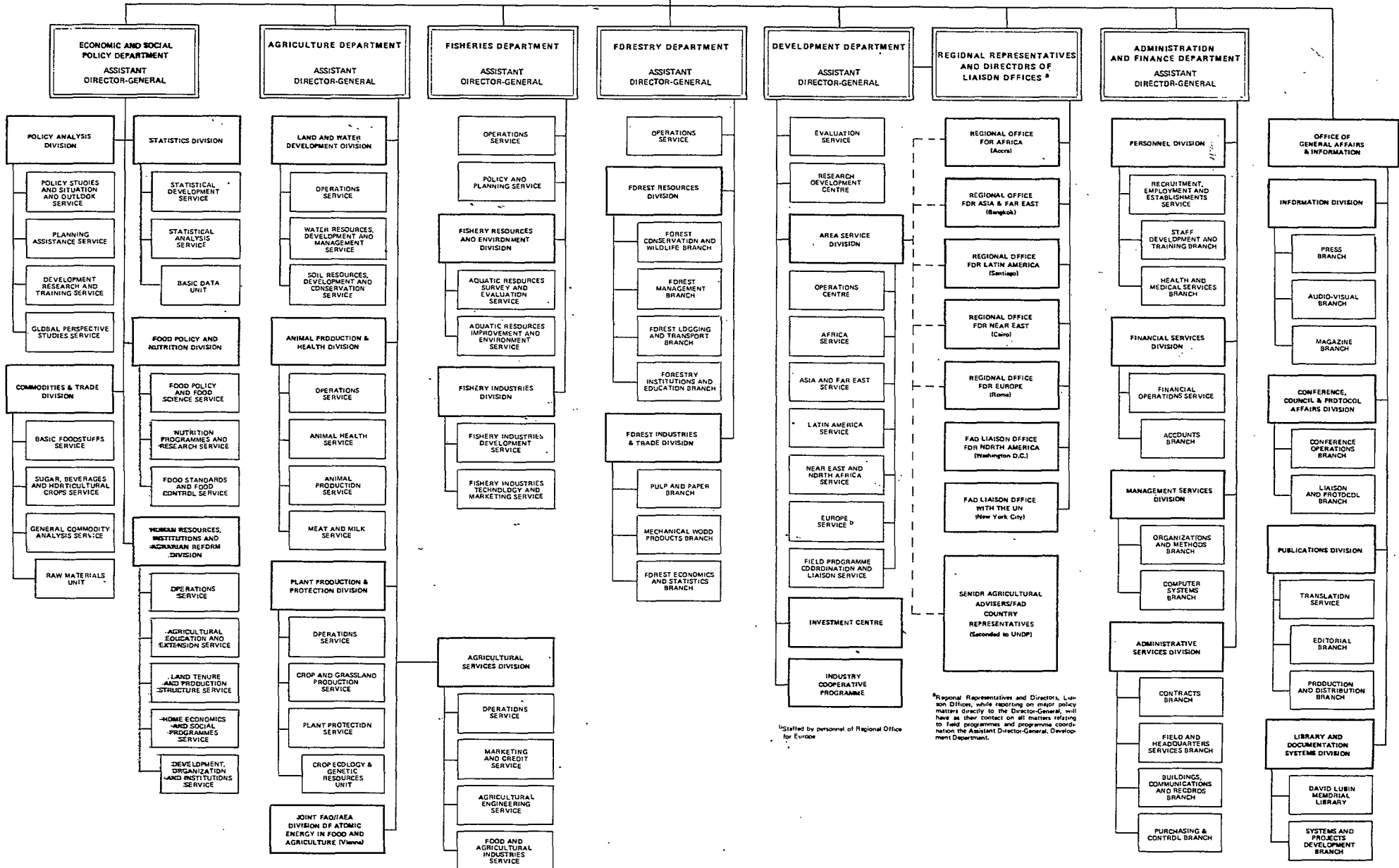
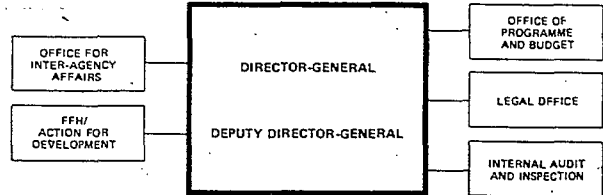
NEXT: November 1975
LAST: 10-29 November 1973

AFFILIATIONS

1. Freedom from Hunger Campaign
2. Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Program
3. World Food Program, autonomous under joint FAO/UN sponsorship
4. International Rice Commission — UN sponsorship
5. Industry co-operative program

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ORGANIZATION CHART 1974-75

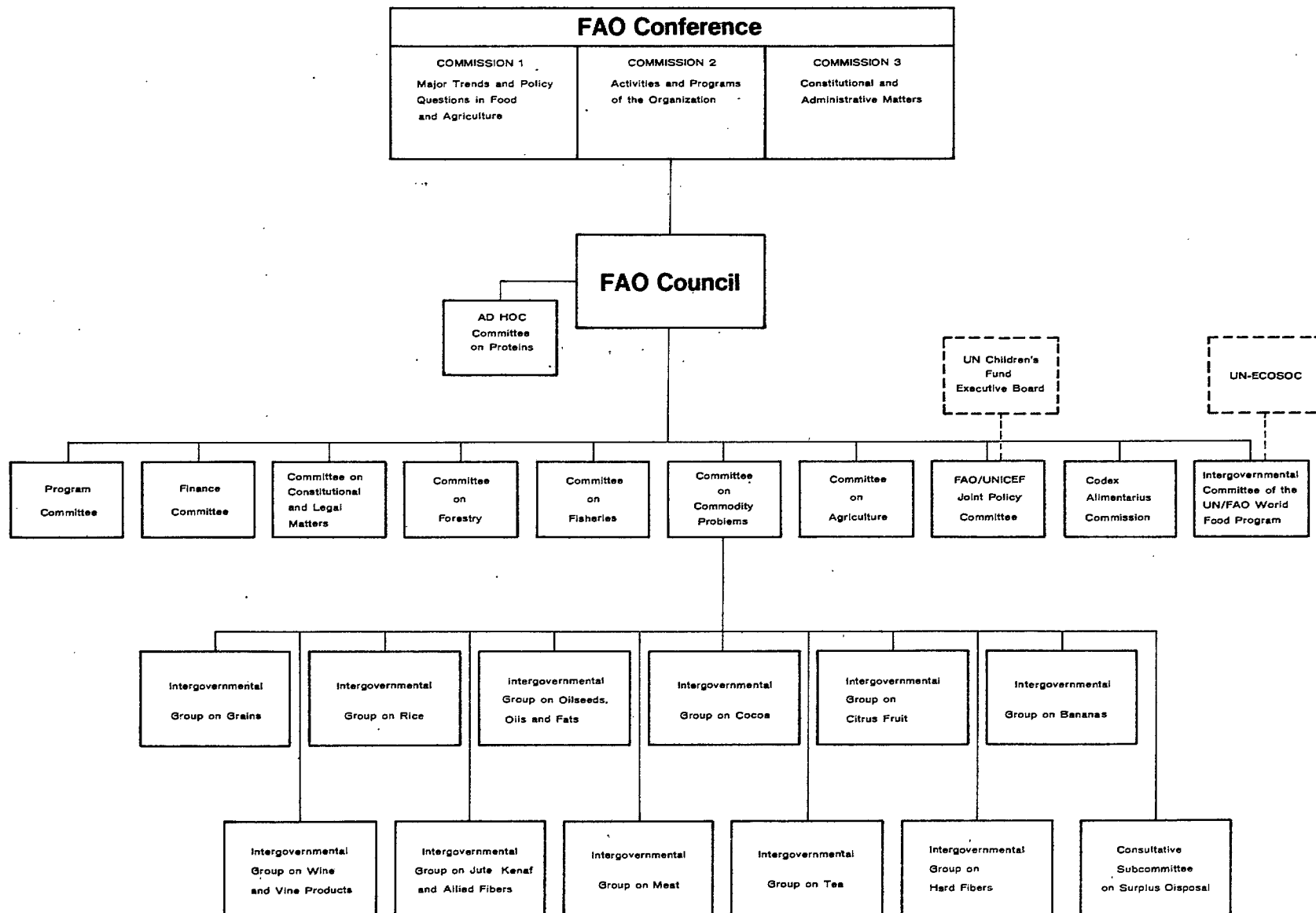


*Regional Representatives and Directors, Liaison Offices, while reporting on major policy matters directly to the Director-General, will have as their contact on all matters relating to field programmes and programme coordination the Assistant Director-General, Development Department.

Initiated by personnel of Regional Office for Europe

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE STRUCTURE 1974-1975







United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

7 & 9 Place de Fontenoy, 75 — Paris 7e, France

PURPOSE OF BODY

To contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science, and culture to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world — without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion — by the Charter of the United Nations.

WORK PROGRAM

The work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is currently divided into the following four sectors:

EDUCATION SECTOR

In education UNESCO endeavours to realize the right to education defined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and raise education standards in its member states to promote community development and education for international understanding. During recent years, the efforts to eradicate illiteracy have become increasingly important and have taken on a more practical form in several member states where projects are being put into effect in conjunction with economic and social development programs. The planning of education at all levels has been encouraged in different regions of the world where various conferences have defined a framework of the future educational structures in member states. In 1969, UNESCO absorbed the **International Bureau of Education (IBE)** into its structure. More recently the report "**Learning to Be**" released in 1972 emphasized the values of flexibility and democracy in the building of lifelong educational systems by member states.

SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES AND CULTURE SECTOR

In social sciences, UNESCO endeavours to apply scientific knowledge to relations between peoples on the national as well as the international level. Its efforts in documentation and statistics contribute significantly to the work of social scientists. As well, special studies have been carried out on such subjects as the causes of social tensions, obstacles to women's rights, development of worldwide recognition of human rights, investigations on racial problems and effects of industrialization.

The cultural program endeavours to create general conditions favouring co-operation among artists, musicians, philosophers and writers. It assists in the development of museums and libraries, undertakes translations of literary masterpieces and contributes to the publication of art albums and catalogues as part of its general program in favour of cultural development on the national and international levels. Work to preserve the cultural heritage of mankind is exemplified by the campaign to save the monuments of Nubia, and the campaigns for Florence and Venice.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

In the field of mass communication, action is focused on assisting member states to establish communication policies which allow them to plan and extend their current press, film and telecommunications services for developmental purposes. It studies obstacles to the free flow of information and takes the initiative in recommending international agreements designed to eliminate such obstacles.

In this sector as in others UNESCO participates in the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) by sending expert missions, granting fellowships and furnishing equipment in response to requests from member states. Technical assistance is provided for:

- Community development;
- Technical education;
- Primary and secondary education;
- General education services;
- Scientific consultative services;
- Scientific research and training; and
- Science teaching.

NATURAL SCIENCES SECTOR

1. GENERAL ACTIVITIES AND BODIES

The activities of UNESCO in the field of science and technology take three main forms:

- a. Joint study of problems beyond the means of any one country such as hydrology, oceanography, seismology, scientific maps, scientific information;
- b. Organization of international meetings (conferences, symposia, meetings of experts) which
 - i. exchange scientific information;
 - ii. consider fields for joint action; and
 - iii. study procedures for establishing laboratories, institutes or specialized international organizations; and
- c. Scientific assistance to developing countries.

UNESCO has been instrumental in setting up a wide range of structures for science and technology, some of which have developed into independent organizations (e.g. the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) and the International Cell Research Organization (ICRO)). Machinery more closely linked to UNESCO includes for example:

- i. The Co-ordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade;
- ii. The Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission; and
- iii. The Advisory Committee on Natural Resources Research.

The **Co-ordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade (IHD)** is the executive body for the "Decade" program. It is composed of 22 members elected by the General Conference and of representatives of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). It meets annually. On the scientific aspects of its work, it is advised by the Committee on Water Research (COWAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), and, on the study of special problems, by committees of representatives of the countries concerned or by panels of experts.

The **Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)** is UNESCO's main organ on marine sciences. Created in 1960, it consists of representatives of 77 member states. It works in close relationship with the agencies concerned. In particular, it uses as an official adviser the FAO Committee on Marine Resources Research. Presently it also has seconded to it professional and support staff from the member agencies of the Inter-secretariat Council on Scientific Problems Related to Oceanography (ICSPRO), specifically FAO, WMO and the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

The **Advisory Committee on Natural Resources Research** advises UNESCO on research and training in the geological, hydrological, soil and ecological sciences and on the implementation of programs in these fields. These activities include defining desirable allocation and deployment of capital and institutional and manpower resources for investigating natural resources in developing countries. The Committee is composed of 15 members appointed by the Director-General and meets at least once every two years.

2. SECRETARIAT STRUCTURES

UNESCO's activities in science and technology are divided into three departments:

- a. Science Policy and Information;
- b. Scientific and Technological Research and Higher Education; and
- c. Environmental Sciences and Natural Resources Research.

Some science-oriented units, such as the Division of Science Statistics, are located in other sectors of the Secretariat. Furthermore, UNESCO operates a number of Field Science Offices entrusted with the regional aspects of the **Natural Sciences Sector** program.

- a. **The Department of Science Policy and Information** is concerned with:
 - i. Promoting science policy-making at the national level and organizing international exchanges to ensure endogenous development in the member states;
 - ii. Establishing an internationally-integrated system of scientific and technological information; and
 - iii. Science in the Seventies.

The Department, therefore, comprises three divisions dealing respectively with science policy, scientific information and international co-operation in scientific research.

i. The role of the **Science Policy Division** is to promote international co-operation on questions relating to national science policy-making and organization of research, and to assist member states in these fields. Permanent contacts are maintained with government organizations for scientific and technological affairs in member states through continuing surveys of national science policy-making bodies and research facilities covering all member countries of the United Nations System. The Division is also responsible for international science policy problems and, in particular, for co-operation with the relevant international inter-governmental organizations. In its work, it consults with non-governmental scientific institutions such as the Committee on Science and Technology in the Developing Countries of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and the World Federation of Scientific Workers.

ii. The **Division of Scientific and Technical Information's** main current project is **UNISIST** which is a world scientific information system and is by far the largest part of this division's work on transfer of scientific and technological information. UNISIST is a continuing flexible program based on a joint UNESCO-ICSU study report on the feasibility of a world science information system. Its aims are to co-ordinate existing trends towards co-operation and to act as a catalyst for the necessary developments in scientific and technical information. The ultimate goal is the establishment of a flexible and loosely-connected network of information services based on voluntary co-operation. UNISIST is to be concerned initially with the basic sciences, applied sciences, engineering and technology, but it will later be extended to other fields of knowledge.

UNISIST is an international effort to synthesize a diversity of philosophies, programs, and policies that relate to the free flow of scientific and technical information. It is an unprecedented attempt to stabilize and co-ordinate existing trends towards international co-operation and standardization in the transfer of scientific information.

iii. The **Division for Science in the Seventies** has its basic work in the area of the popularization of science. It accomplishes this through studies of the human implications of scientific advance and the promotion of public understanding of science and its relationship to society. In consequence, much of the work of this Division is multi-disciplinary. Included in this are studies of misuses of science. In addition the Division produces two publications:

- Impact, a quarterly of articles dealing with the Impact of Science on Society; and
- Science in the '70s, a four-part study of the current trends of scientific research.

b. **The Department of Scientific and Technological Research and Higher Education** has the task of

- i. Improving science education and teaching methods, and
- ii. Assisting member states in building up a scientific and technological manpower force and research capability.

The department is composed of two Divisions dealing with scientific training and with technological training respectively.

- i. **The Division of Scientific Research and Higher Education** is responsible for many of the science research and teaching institutions supported by UNESCO as well as providing assistance to member states for the development of scientific research and training facilities including curriculum reform and experimental projects for developing science-teaching methods and materials. The main institutions it is responsible for are:
- The International Centre for Theoretical Physics (see more under IAEA);
 - The Latin American Centre for Physics;
 - The Latin American Centre for Mathematics;
 - The Latin American Centre for Biological Sciences; and
 - The Latin American Centre for Chemistry.
- This Division is also responsible for education in computer sciences, and in the health sciences mainly through two now-independent organizations UNESCO established — namely:
- The International Brain Research Organization (IBRO); and
 - The International Cell Research Organization (ICRO).
- ii. **The Division of Technological Research and Higher Education** is responsible for the greatest amount of United Nations Development Program (UNDP) projects carried out by UNESCO in the field of science and technology. It promotes international co-operation, engineering education — especially reform and development of curricula and, training of technologists and higher technicians.
- c. **The Department of Environmental Sciences and Natural Resources Research** is concerned with environmental elements and with their interrelation in terms of resource potential. It comprises three organizational units, dealing with natural resources, hydrology and oceanography.
- i. **The Division of Natural Resources Research** operates in the following fields: natural resources, ecology, nature conservation, earth sciences and prevention of natural disasters. It co-operates closely with — and in some cases supports — the international programs set up by a number of international scientific bodies. It is assisted by the Advisory Committee on Natural Resources Research. In 1968, it organized an Inter-governmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for the Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere, which led to the creation of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) program. This Division is also responsible for the International Geological Correlation Program (IGCP) including co-ordination, implementation and assistance in national and regional projects in the area of geological correlation. Additionally it carries out work on earth sciences and natural hazards, including geological sciences research and the study of geophysical phenomena and protection against related natural hazards.
- ii. **The Division of Water Sciences** (until recently this was the Office of Hydrology) is aimed at developing basic and applied knowledge in hydrology and at providing countries with essential data and personnel for water resources investigations. A very large part of this task is centred on the International Hydrological Decade, much of which is carried out by WMO. The Division also provides the secretariat for the Co-ordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade (IHD). This program is in the process of being converted to the International Hydrological Program (IHP) as an ongoing venture.

UNESCO

- iii. **The Division of Oceanography** operates in the field of marine sciences and assists member states in studies, research and teaching, with the co-operation of the United Nations, FAO, WMO, IMCO, IAEA (and the Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)). The IOC, since early 1973, now reports directly to the Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences and not to the Division of Oceanography.
- d. **The UNESCO Field Science Offices** assist headquarters in planning and carrying out regional activities in respect to science and technology in the three main developing areas of the world and are located respectively in Nairobi (Africa), Cairo (Arab States), Montevideo (Latin America), New Delhi (South Asia) and Jakarta (South-east Asia).
- e. The **Division of Science Statistics** should also be mentioned as its tasks include the collection of summary data on human and financial resources related to research and experimental development, as well as their analysis found in the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook.

RELEVANT CANADIAN IDC

Name: Inter-departmental Co-ordination Committee (IDCC) on UNESCO
Chairman: The Assistant Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Development,
Department of External Affairs
Secretary: Director-General, Bureau of Public Affairs, Department of External Affairs

This Inter-departmental Committee is advised on the Natural Sciences Sector activities of UNESCO (since April 1973) by the Natural Sciences Sub-committee, with

Chairman: Director, Multilateral Co-operation Division, Ministry of State for Science and Technology
Secretary: Chief, Global Sector, Multilateral Co-operation Division, Ministry of State for Science and Technology

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

1. The Delegation Head to the 17th General Conference: Prof. Napoleon Leblanc, Laval University
2. M. Leblanc is also the Canadian member of Executive Board.
3. External Affairs contributed \$1,372,000 in 1973 for the first year of a two-year (1973-1974) budget of \$119,954,000. Canada was assessed 2.96% of the total budget and ranks 8th among contributors.

ORGANIZATION

1. The General Conference
2. The Executive Board
3. The Secretariat
(see organization charts attached)

MEMBERSHIP

(See Chart — Annex I)

MEETING SCHEDULE

General Conference, Biennially

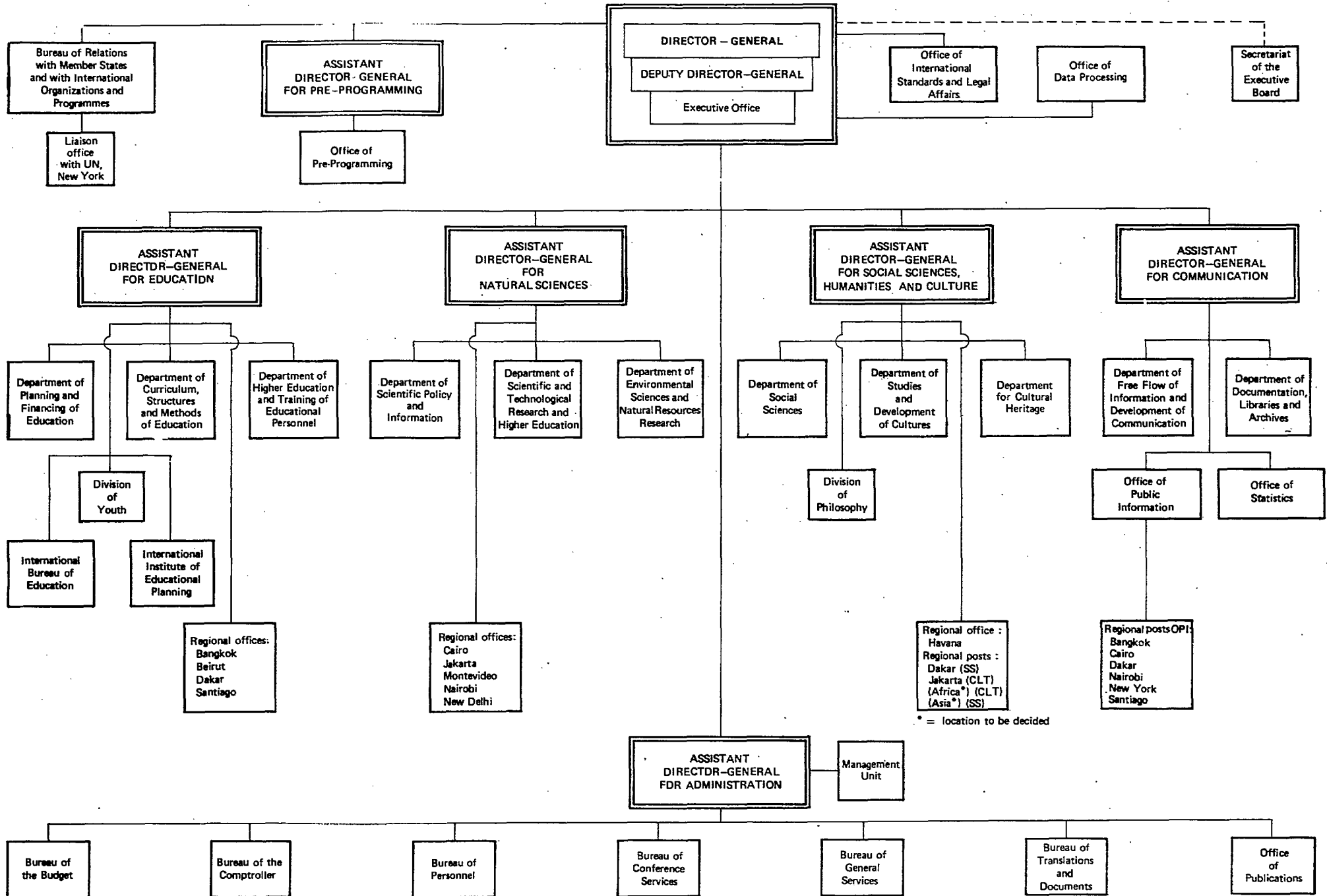
LOCATION: Paris

NEXT: Oct 16 — Nov 20 1974

LAST: October 1972

The Executive Board meets twice yearly, usually in Paris

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE SECRETARIAT 1973-1974



* = location to be decided

**UNESCO
ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE SCIENCE SECTOR**

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL
FOR SCIENCES

Administrative Unit

Field Science Offices

Africa

Asia (South)

Asia (South-East)

Arab States

Latin America

Department of Science Policy
INFORMATION

Department of Science
Teaching and Technological
Education and Research

Department of Environmental
Sciences and Natural Resources
Research

Division of
Science
Policy

Division
of
Scientific
Information

Division of
International
Cooperation
in Scientific
Research

Division of
Science
Teaching

Division of
Technological
Education
and Research

Division of
Agricultural
Education
and
Science

Division of
Natural
Resources
Research

Office of
Hydrology

Office of
Oceanography

IOC





World Health Organization

Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland

PURPOSE OF BODY

“The attainment of all peoples of the highest possible level of health.”

The World Health Organization (WHO) assists governments to:

1. Strengthen their health services;
2. Stimulate and advance work to eradicate diseases;
3. Promote maternal and child health, mental health, medical research and the prevention of accidents; and to
4. Improve standards of teaching and training in the health professions and of nutrition, housing, sanitation, working conditions and other aspects of environmental health.

WHO also

1. Proposes conventions, agreements, regulations, and makes recommendations about international nomenclature of diseases, causes of death, and public health practices; and
2. Develops, establishes and promotes international standards concerning foods and biological, pharmaceutical and similar substances.

WORK PROGRAM

The role of WHO is to accomplish tasks which require and justify the existence of an international organization which alone has the capacity to collate, to unify, to codify, to standardize and to disseminate data and information in all areas related to man's health, defined in the broadest possible terms. These tasks are undertaken in such fields as epidemiology, quarantine, health statistics, biological standardization, unification of pharmacopoeias, public-health laboratory methods, official and technical publications and publications intended for the general public.

More recently WHO is expected to:

1. Improve environmental health and sanitation in all countries and notably developing countries, with special emphasis on the provision of adequate quantities of potable water and the sanitary disposal of wastes;
2. Establish and to promote international agreement on criteria, guides and codes of practice with respect to known environmental influences on health, with particular emphasis on occupation exposure, water, food, air and waste, and to obtain further information about levels and trends in these areas of concern;

3. Stimulate the development and co-ordination of epidemiological health surveillance by methods including environmental monitoring systems, in collaboration with other national and international efforts, in order to provide basic information on actual and suspected adverse effects on human health attributable to the environment; and to
4. Extend the knowledge of effects of environmental factors on human health by collection and dissemination of information; stimulation, support and co-ordination of research, and assisting in the training of personnel.

Science and Technology — Medical Research

The primary task of science in WHO is to aid the accomplishment of the above goals by charting the shortest and most economical paths based on known methods and required research.

WHO is perhaps the most broadly-involved agency in research and the application of science and technology to worldwide problems, including almost the complete spectrum of the hard and soft (natural and social) sciences.

This work is accomplished through a broad range of activities including seminars, conferences, support of research through grants using operating funds, special voluntary funds and UNDP financing, teaching missions and provision of experts.

By far the largest part of WHO's resources is devoted to the application of currently available technology to the eradication of health problems.

Collaborative research is the main tool used in WHO's program. To this end WHO has developed some 750 reference centres and collaborating laboratories and institutions throughout the world. In general the research projects are initiated and designed by technical units within the WHO secretariat aided by external consultants. The actual research is usually carried out in established institutions, often with a small "seed" grant which only partially offsets the expenses, most of which are borne by the institution itself.

WHO in recent years has begun to carry out direct research at the headquarters and regional offices.

The medical research program of WHO has four chief functions:

1. To support medical research;
2. To provide services for research;
3. To train scientists for research; and
4. To improve communications.

WHO's major research priorities and activities are:

1. Communicable diseases;
2. Non-communicable diseases including cancer and cardiovascular and other chronic diseases;
3. Environmental health;
4. Biology including toxicology, biological standardization and comparative medicine;

5. Strengthening of health services, including family health with its components of human genetics, reproduction, and nutrition;
6. Mental health; and
7. Organization of health services.

WHO it is dedicated to decentralized activities aimed at assisting member states in their efforts to improve their national public health services and raise their standards of health.

In the Secretariat, to support work in the field of science and technology by WHO, there has recently been established a small Office of Science and Technology.

This office has the following purposes and responsibilities:

1. To undertake studies on special aspects of science and technology and their application to problems in WHO;
2. To advise on policy in science and technology in respect to WHO's relation with other organizations;
3. To co-ordinate work within WHO, and that carried on in collaboration with other organizations, on problems of the human environment;
4. To process applications for research grants to individual investigators, research training grants, and grants for exchange of research workers, and serve the committee that reviews such grants; and
5. To service the Advisory Committee on Medical Research.

In addition, the International Agency for Research in Cancer (IARC) was established by the World Health Assembly "to promote international collaboration in cancer research. The Agency shall serve as a means through which participating states and the World Health Organization - in liaison with the International Union against Cancer and other interested organizations - may co-operate in the stimulation and support of all phases of research related to the problem of cancer". The IARC is an autonomous body within WHO.

**CANADIAN
PARTICIPATION**

Canada is a member.

External Affairs contributed \$2,744,000 in 1973 of the total 1973 budget for WHO — \$89,582,388; Canada contributes 2.77% of WHO's budget and ranks 9th among member states.

CIDA granted WHO \$1,129,100 in 1973.

WHO

WHO Reference Centres in Canada

1. International Reference Centre for Chromosome Aberrations: Comparison and Standardization of Methods
Human Cytogenetics Division,
Environmental Health Centre,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
2. Regional Reference Centre for Smallpox Vaccine
Connaught Medical Research Laboratories,
University of Toronto,
Ontario, Canada

WHO Collaborating Institutions and Laboratories in Canada

1. Collaborating Laboratories for Research and Reference Service for Certain Immunological Biological Products
Biologics Control Laboratories,
Laboratory Center for Disease Control,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
2. Joint FAO/WHO Collaborating Laboratories on Food Colours
Food Advisory Bureau,
Food and Drug Directorate,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
3. Collaborating Institutions and Laboratories for the Cultivation and Study of *Mycobacterium leprae*
Institute of Microbiology and Hygiene,
University of Montreal,
Canada
4. Collaborating Centres for the Study of Psychotropic Drugs
Division of Psychopharmacology,
Department of Psychiatry,
McGill University,
Montreal,
Canada
5. Virus Collaborating Laboratories
Virus Laboratories,
Laboratory Center for Disease Control,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

ORGANIZATION

(See organization charts attached)

1. The World Health Assembly
2. The Executive Board
3. The Secretariat

4. Regional committees
 - a. Region of the Americas
 - b. Region of Europe
 - c. Region of Africa
 - d. Region of Eastern Mediterranean
 - e. Western Pacific Region
 - f. South-east Asian Region
5. Committees

MEMBERSHIP

(See Chart — Annex I)

MEETING SCHEDULE

World Health Assembly - annually
LOCATION: Geneva (Usually)

NEXT: 7-24 May, 1974
LAST: 9-26 May, 1972

AFFILIATIONS

1. WHO is an UNDP Executing Agency.
2. Advisory Committee on Medical Research
3. International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
4. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and regional office of the Americas of WHO are closely affiliated and commonly quartered.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Functional Structure

The World Health Assembly

The Executive Board

The Director-General

The Advisory Committee
on Medical Research

The Expert Advisory Panels
and Expert Committees

Scientific Groups
in specific fields

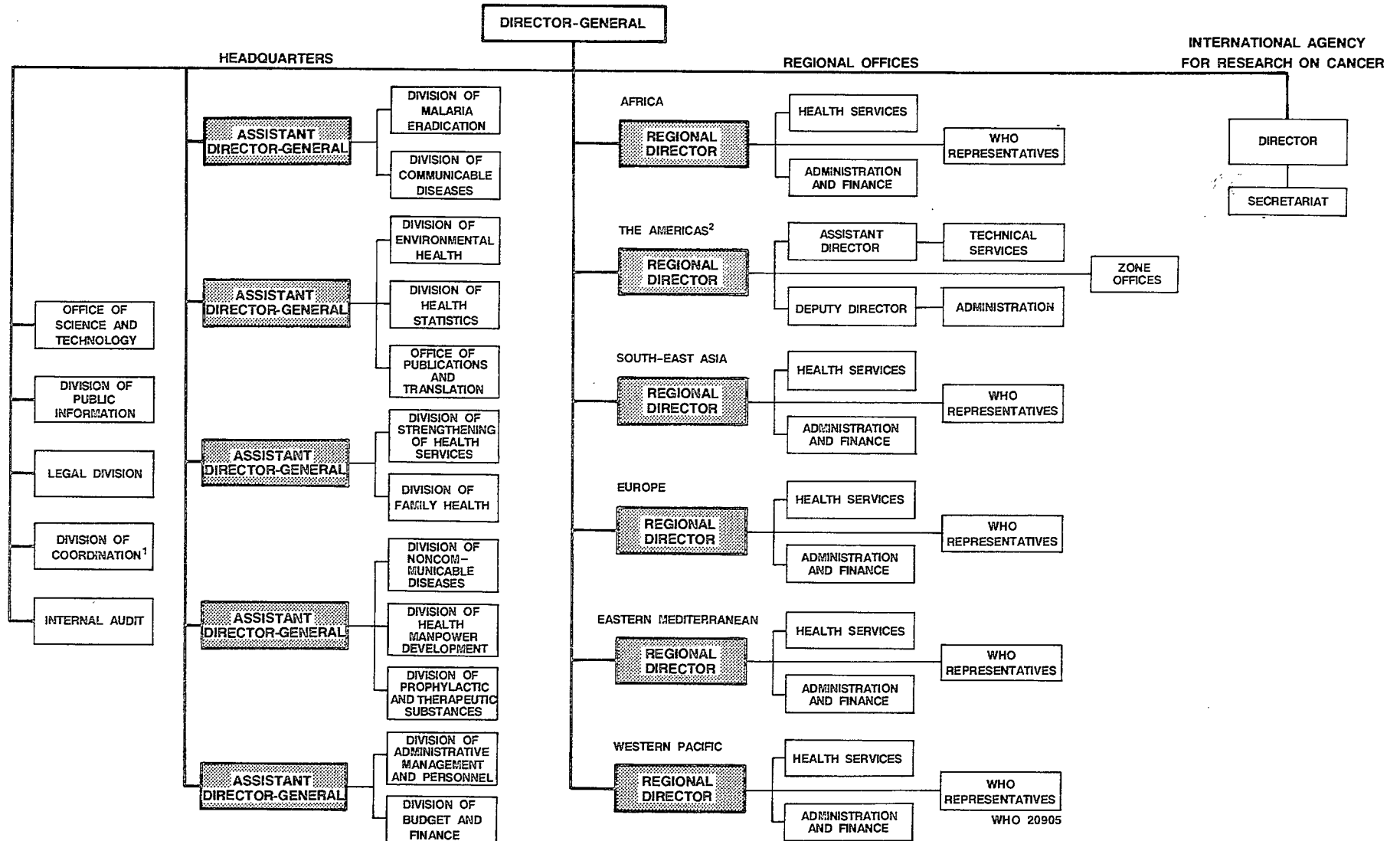
Technical Units

Research function
(the promotion and co-ordination
of medical research)

Operative function
(technical assistance and
advice to governments)
through WHO Regional Offices.

STRUCTURE OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION AT 31 DECEMBER 1972

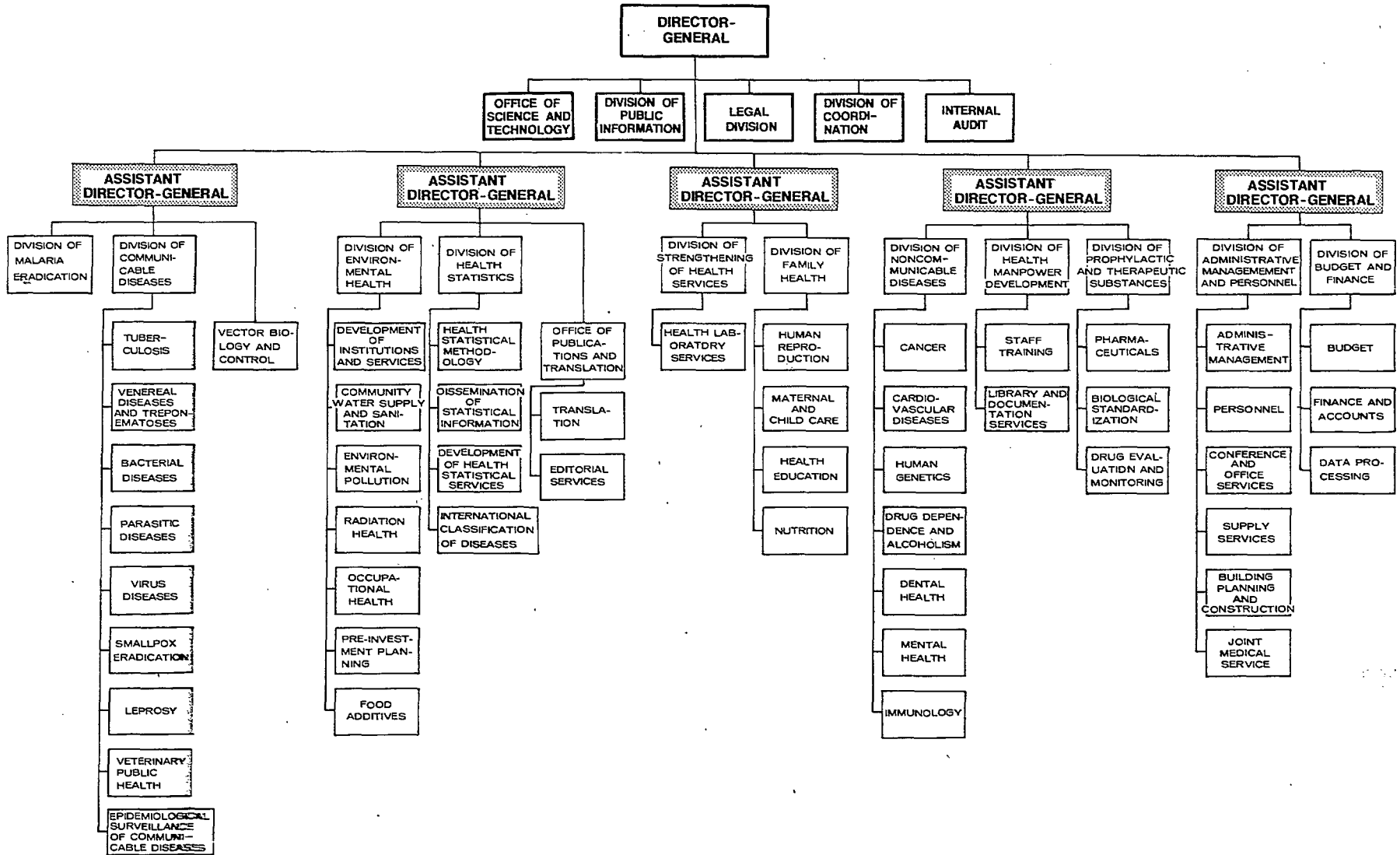
WHO SECRETARIAT AS A WHOLE



¹ The liaison offices with United Nations, ECA, ECAFE and IAEA, the WHO medical advisers to UNICEF and the WHO representative with UNRWA report to the Division of Coordination.

² Regional Office for the Americas/Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

WHO HEADQUARTERS SECRETARIAT





International Civil Aviation Organization

International Aviation Building,
1080 University Street,
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

PURPOSE OF BODY

To develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and foster the planning and development of international air transport so as to ensure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world.

WORK PROGRAM

Among the existing modes of transportation, aviation is particularly dependent on science and technology. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has, therefore, in the discharge of its responsibility for international civil aviation, to rely heavily on advances in science and technology in its task to improve safety and effectiveness in air transportation.

In the technical field, ICAO pays attention to certain problems that have arisen in recent years, such as the application of space techniques relating to aviation, supersonic transport aircraft, aircraft noise and sonic boom. ICAO's concern about environmental matters is not new. For a number of years ICAO has concerned itself with the application of technology to achieve a reduction in aircraft noise in the vicinity of airports, and with related questions such as land-use control. ICAO is also studying the possible effects on the community of sonic boom and atmospheric pollution due to aircraft emissions, both in the vicinity of airports and aircraft en route. ICAO participated in the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in June 1972.

An annex (No. 16) to the Convention on International Civil Aviation has recently been developed and published by ICAO. It contains international standards and recommended practices related to aircraft noise certification, noise measurement and noise abatement operating procedures.

ICAO's participation in inter-agency bodies and structures, as well as in programs of other organizations such as the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space or the World Meteorological Organization's (WMO) World Weather Watch (WWW) are mentioned later in this section on specialized agencies or under the heading of the individual organization in charge of the program. Projects envisaged for special attention during the period 1972-1974 include:

1. Further work on the subject of unlawful interference with international civil aviation;
2. Further study on the subject of "Liability of Air Traffic Control Agencies";
3. Further study on the subject of "Aerial Collisions";

ICAO

4. Review of effectiveness of policy on "Airworthiness"; and
5. Continued work on Aeronautical Information Services and Aeronautical Charts through the Automated Data Interchange Systems (ADIS) Panel.

RELEVANT CANADIAN IDC

Name: Inter-departmental Committee on Civil Aviation
Chairman: Officer of the Ministry of Transport

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada is a member of The Assembly, a member of The Council, and a member of the Air Navigation Commission (President since 1972). To help ICAO secure new accommodation, the Canadian Government has agreed to make an additional grant of \$1.1 million annually to the Organization.

The 1973 contribution to the ICAO operating budget was \$309,517. This amounts to 3.24% of the total budget and Canada ranks as the 7th largest contributor. The Department of External Affairs makes the contribution. Canada has a permanent Delegation at ICAO Headquarters in Montreal.

ORGANIZATION

1. The Assembly
2. The Council, the executive body of the organization, which elects its own President
3. The Air Navigation Commission
4. The Secretary-General, who appoints the ICAO secretariat staff and directs its activities
5. Committees of Council
6. Legal Committee (reports to Assembly)

MEMBERSHIP

(See Chart-Annex I)

MEETING SCHEDULE

Assembly — triennially; Council and Committee — three times each year
LOCATION: Montreal NEXT: 24 September — 16 October
1974
(ICAO's host not Canada)
LAST: June-July 1971, Vienna

AFFILIATIONS

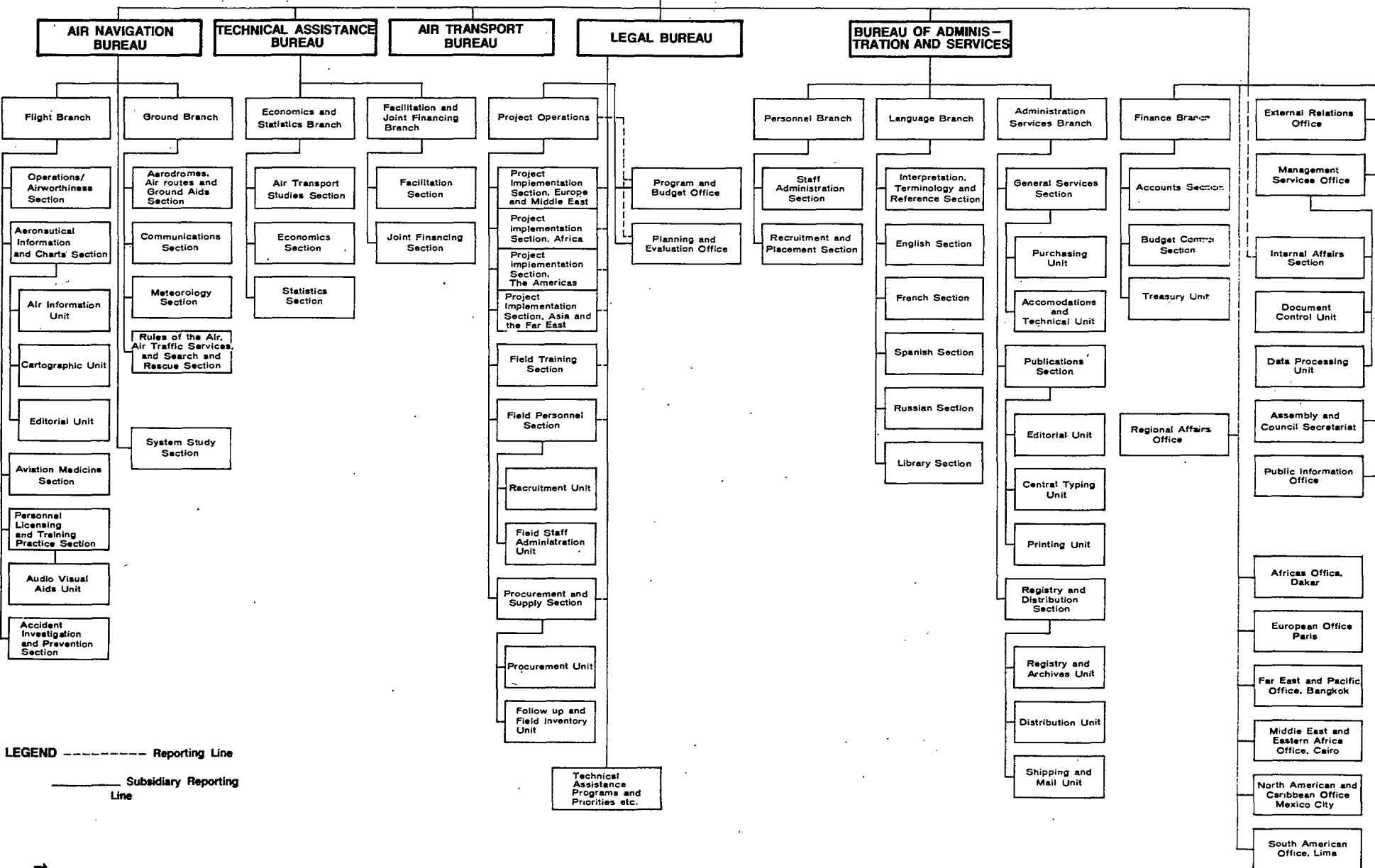
Inter-governmental Organization (IGO) Relations with the United Nations and other specialized agencies.

STRUCTURE OF ICAO SECRETARIAT

Effective 1 May 1973

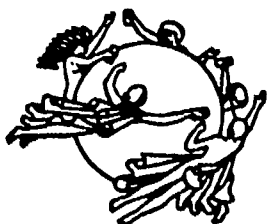
Office of
Secretary
General

SECRETARY GENERAL



LEGEND - - - - - Reporting Line
 _____ Subsidiary Reporting Line





Universal Postal Union

Weltpoststrasse 4, 3000 Berne 15, Switzerland

PURPOSE OF BODY

1. Formation of single postal territory .
2. Unification of postal charges
3. Guarantee of freedom of transit
4. Settlement of disputes by arbitration
5. Establishment of a central office (secretariat) under the name of the International Bureau
6. Administration of a clearing centre for various postal charges between administrations
7. Periodical meeting of Congresses
8. Promotion of the development of international postal services and postal technical assistance to Union members

WORK PROGRAM

The Universal Postal Union's (UPU) concern with the application of science and technology in the postal service was expressed by the creation, at the Ottawa Congress in 1957, of a Consultative Committee for Postal Studies (CCPS), which meets at the same time as the Congress and with participation of all members and a Management Council of 26 members meeting annually. The tasks of these bodies were to co-ordinate efforts towards modernization and rationalization, and to study technical problems on a world-wide scale. At the Vienna Congress of 1969 the CCPS was abolished and its Management Council transformed into the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS). This latter body, consisting of 30 members, meets annually to pursue a five-year work cycle of study subjects including, specifically, the application to postal operations of scientific and technological advances. Some of the subjects in the current program include standardization, mechanized handling and sorting of mail, optical character reading of postal codes and addresses, and electronic data processing in the post.

RELEVANT CANADIAN IDC

Relations with the UPU are the responsibility of the International Postal Affairs Branch of the Post Office Department and the Inter-departmental Committee on UN Specialized Agencies.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada has been a member of the UPU and its predecessor since 1878.

In 1973 \$ 78,600 was granted by the Post Office Department to the total UPU budget for 1972 of \$2.41 million. Canada contributed 2.62% of the budget.

UPU

ORGANIZATION

1. The Universal Postal Congress (UPC)
2. Executive Council (EC)
3. The Consultative Committee for Postal Studies (CCPS)
4. The International Bureau, which is the permanent secretariat of the Union (IB)

MEMBERSHIP

(See chart, Annex I)

MEETING SCHEDULE

Every five years

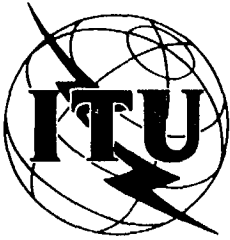
LOCATION: Various

NEXT: Lausanne 1974

LAST: 1 October — 14 November 1969,
Tokyo

AFFILIATIONS

Postal Union of the Americas and Spain (PUAS)



International Telecommunication Union

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

PURPOSE OF BODY

1. To maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;
2. To promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, as far as possible, generally available to the public; and
3. To harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these ends.

WORK PROGRAM

Article 4 (2) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Convention states that in fulfilling the Union's purpose (see above) it shall in particular:

1. Effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries;
2. Co-ordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum;
3. Co-ordinate efforts with a view to harmonizing the development of telecommunications facilities; notably those using space techniques with a view to full advantage being taken of their possibilities;
4. Foster collaboration among its members and associate members with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible, consistent with an efficient service and taking into account the necessity of maintaining the independent financial administration of telecommunications on a sound basis;
5. Foster the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in new or developing countries by every means at its disposal, especially its participation in the appropriate programs of the United Nations;
6. Promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the co-operation of telecommunication services; and
7. Undertake studies, make regulations, adopt resolutions, formulate recommendations and opinions, and collect and publish information concerning telecommunication matters.

The main technical organs of the Union are:

1. **The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB)**

The IFRB is composed of five independent members elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. It is assisted by a specialized secretariat. The essential duties of the Board are to effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments and positions assigned by countries to geostationary satellites; to facilitate effective management of the radio spectrum; to furnish advice to members on technical matters concerning harmful interference between stations, on invitation from members; to resolve cases of harmful interference; to participate in an advisory capacity in conferences and meetings dealing with the radio spectrum, and in the study on a long term basis of the utilization of the radio spectrum.

2. **The International Radiocommunication Consultative Committee (CCIR)**

The CCIR studies technical and operating questions relating specifically to radiocommunication and issues recommendations on them. It holds a Plenary Assembly normally every three to four years to elect a Director and to set up its study program. The CCIR is assisted by a specialized secretariat and the Union's technical laboratory. In addition to the technical representatives of ITU member states, recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial bodies, and international organizations take part in its work. Its study groups deal with such matters as propagation (tropospheric and ionospheric), broadcasting (sound and TV), equipment, services, space and radio astronomy, time signals, standard frequencies and monitoring of emissions.

3. **The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT)**

The CCITT is entrusted with the study of technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy, telephony, and data transmission, and issue recommendations on these questions. It holds a Plenary Assembly, normally every three to four years, which elects directors and sets up study groups. The CCITT is assisted by a specialized secretariat and the Union's laboratory. In addition to the technical representatives of the Union, members, recognized private agencies, scientific or industrial bodies and international organizations take part in its work. Its study groups operate in such fields as telegraphy, telephony, data transmission, switching, signalling, equipment, maintenance and protection. It has permanent joint working parties to deal with questions of interest to more than one study group and three special autonomous working parties to handle questions of special interest to developing countries.

4. **A World Plan Committee and Regional Committee**

Joint CCIR/CCITT Committees are developing a general plan for the International Telecommunications Network to facilitate the planning and co-ordinated development of international communication services.

ITU is participating, together with other agencies of the United Nations System, in matters concerning the peaceful uses of outer space, without, however, entering into commercial or operational activities.

It is particularly concerned with space communications, including radioastronomy and radar astronomy, as well as with the use of satellites for navigation purposes both in the aeronautical and maritime services.

**RELEVANT CANADIAN
IDC**

N/A

Primary responsibility for Canadian participation in the ITU rests with the International Telecommunications Branch of the Department of Communications.

**CANADIAN
PARTICIPATION****Plenipotentiary Conference**

Canada participated actively in the recent Plenipotentiary Conference, 14 September — 26 October 1973, in Malaga-Torremolinos, Spain. Canada will actively participate in the World Administrative Radio Conference for Maritime Mobile Telecommunications, 22 April — 7 June 1974.

World Administrative Conference

Canada has participated regularly in the conferences of the ITU. Canadian representatives serving as committee chairmen and as chairmen of the conferences themselves, have permitted Canadian views and aims in radio spectrum management, and other areas of telecommunications, to influence the decisions and recommendations of conferences, to ensure that the spectrum space necessary for the development of communications in Canada is readily available, and that the Canadian telecommunications industry is not penalized by restrictive or demanding regulations which are not in Canada's best interests.

Administrative Council

Canada has been a Member of Council, for Region A (The Americas), since the Council's inception in 1947.

**International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and International
Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT)**

Canada participates very actively in these bodies and contributes to the development of international technical and operating standards as well as the formulation of principles governing international tariffs. The active participation in, and technical contributions to these bodies by Canada, including the Canadian telecommunications industry, endeavours to reflect and safeguard communication requirements, including the commercial interests of Canadian operating agencies.

The Canadian input into the CCIR is provided via the Canadian National Organization for CCIR (CNO/CCIR) which is composed of study groups subdivided into working parties, using the same model as the CCIR. The working parties are composed of representatives from government departments, crown corporations, manufacturers and common carriers. These working parties prepare the first draft of the Canadian documents, which are submitted to the study groups concerned. They are then submitted for further approval to an executive committee of the CNO/CCIR, which brings together senior engineering and management representatives from government departments and industry to organize Canadian CCIR activity. Finally, the Canadian input is submitted to the Senior Committee of the Department of Communications for final approval before being dispatched to the ITU. The Canadian input to the CCITT is organized on a similar basis.

A number of Canadian organizations hold membership in the CCITT as Recognized Private Operating Agencies (RPOAs). The Department of Communications exercises Canada's vote in the CCITT. When the issue concerns the study program or recommendations, Canada's vote reflects a consensus of industry and government telecommunications policy. RPOAs and ISOs do not have voting rights but RPOAs can be authorized by their governments to vote on the latter's behalf.

Canada contributed \$452,886.75 to the ITU budget for 1974, i.e. approximately 3.7%. Canada ranks 7th among the major contributors.

ORGANIZATION

1. **Plenipotentiary Conference**

The Plenipotentiary Conference is the supreme authority of the Union, and is held approximately every five years. (It last met in 1973.) Its main responsibility is to review the ITU Convention, determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union, review budgetary matters concerning the operation of the Union, approve the accounts of the Union, elect members of the IFRB, elect the Secretary-General, deputy Secretary-General, elect the members of the Union which are going to serve on the Administrative Council, revise if necessary agreements between the Union and other international organizations, deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.

2. **The Administrative Conferences**

World Administrative or Regional Administrative Conferences are held to consider specific telecommunication matters and to amend the regulations relative to the subject or subjects considered by the Conference.

3. **Administrative Council**

Consists of 36 members of the Union representing the five ITU regions of the world; is elected to act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference in the interval between such Conferences; meets at least once a year and is responsible for the co-ordination of the Union's work and the supervision of the Union's administrative functions.

4. **The Permanent Organs of the Union are:**

- a. The General Secretariat: carries out the day-to-day operations of the Union under the direction of the Secretary-General who is responsible to the Administrative Council for all the administrative and financial aspects of the Union's activities. A deputy Secretary-General assists the Secretary-General and is responsible to him.
- b. The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) (see above)
- c. The International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) (see above)
- d. The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) (see above)

MEMBERSHIP

(See Chart — Annex I)

MEETING SCHEDULE

Plenipotentiary Conference - every 5 years
Administrative Council - annually

CCIR) every three to four years
CCITT) various

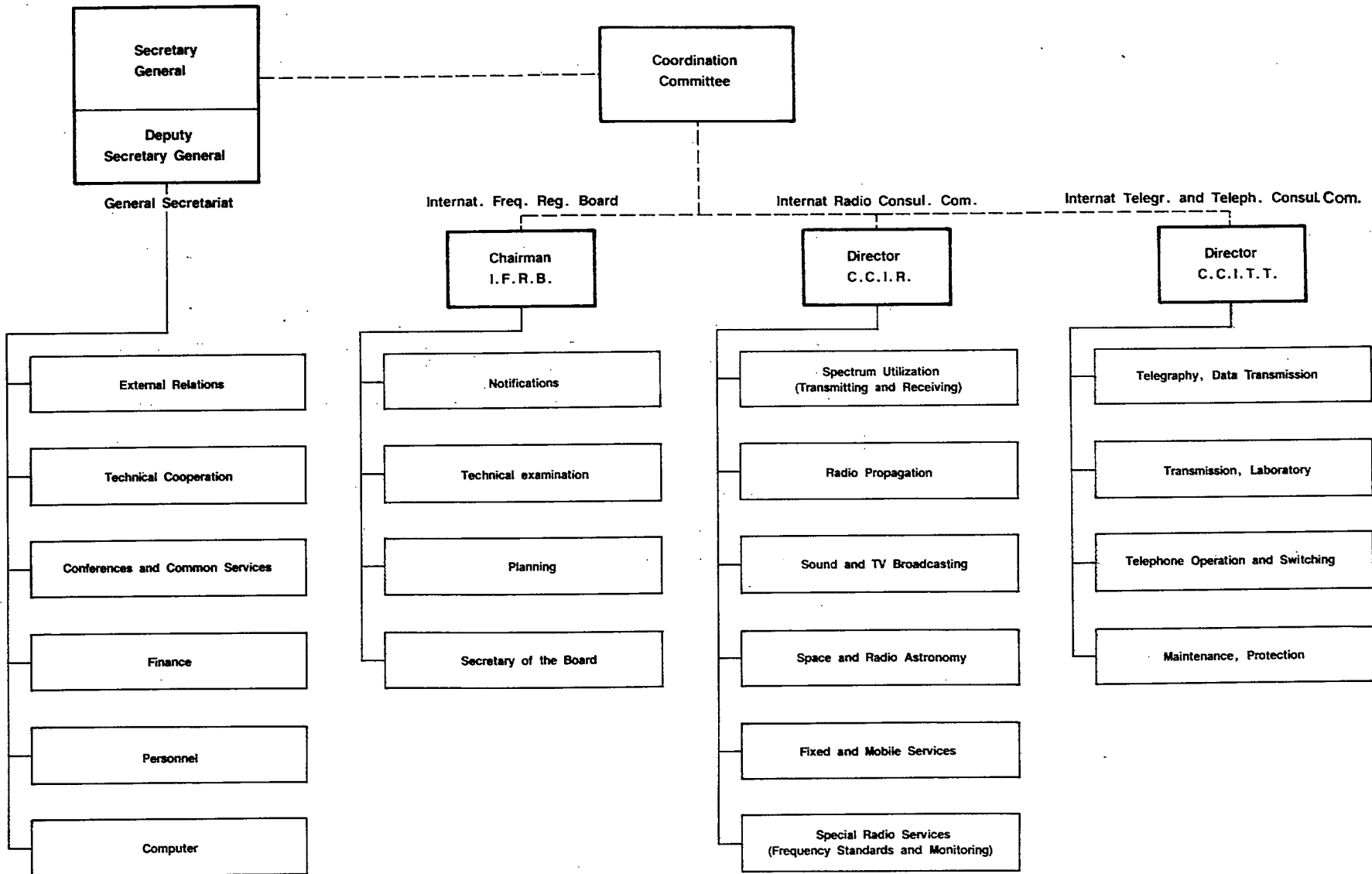
Administrative Conferences - as necessary

Next Major Meeting — World Administrative Radio Conference for Maritime Mobile Telecommunications, 22 April- 7 June 1974, Geneva

Last Major Meeting — ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, September — October, 1973, Torremolinos, Spain

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

TECHNICAL STRUCTURE



**World Meteorological Organization**

11 Avenue Guisepe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

PURPOSE OF BODY

1. To facilitate international co-operation in the establishment of networks of stations and centres to provide meteorological services and observations;
2. To promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for rapid exchange of meteorological information;
3. To promote standardization of meteorological observations and ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics;
4. To further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, agriculture, and other human activities; and
5. To encourage research and training in meteorology.

WORK PROGRAM

By its very nature the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is fundamentally concerned with the application of science and technology.

The WMO is not a research agency, but promotes research in meteorology, in particular through:

1. The co-ordination of meteorological services, standardization of equipment and observations, comparison of national standards, exchange of information, and publication and keeping of climatological records;
2. The promotion of meteorological training — creation of university chairs and training of personnel in national centres;
3. Technical assistance to less-developed countries — expert missions, fellowships, establishment of hydrometeorological services; and
4. Co-operation in research seminars, symposia, publication of technical documents, mainly in collaboration with other organizations, especially the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

More particularly, the objectives of the Organization's work program are grouped into the following four activity areas:

1. World Weather Watch Program (WWW);
2. Program for Research, Education and Training;
3. Program on Interaction of Man and the Environment; and

WMO

4. Technical Co-operation Program.

These programs are by no means divorced from each other and it could be said that the last three programs are support elements for the World Weather Watch. Another interpretation is that since the atmosphere is an essential if not a primary element of the human environment, thus programs 1, 2, and 4, are operational programs in support of program 3.

WMO has established eight technical commissions dealing respectively with synoptic meteorology, atmospheric sciences, basic systems hydrology, climatology, instruments and methods of observation, aeronautical meteorology, hydrometeorology. Each of these commissions has set up a number of working groups to study specific problems between sessions of the Congress held every four years. In addition, panels of experts have been established from time to time by the Executive Committee, mainly to handle questions which are of an urgent nature or do not fit readily into the technical commission machinery.

WMO is engaged in many inter-agency activities. Particular importance is attached to the inter-agency programs related to water resources, marine sciences and agrometeorology. It takes a major part in the program of the International Hydrological Decade (IHD) sponsored by UNESCO.

WMO's major effort is directed towards the implementation and development of the **World Weather Watch (WWW)**. This is an integrated system which includes provision for world-wide weather observations, for processing the observations at a number of world and regional meteorological centres, and for the distribution of the processed data by telecommunications. Of great importance is the associated program in education and training which provides machinery for the dissemination of science and technology to developing countries. The ultimate success of the World Weather Watch in the form of improved weather forecasts and other services to the nation states also depends on the completion of a major research project, the Global Atmospheric Research Program (GARP), which is being organized jointly by WMO and ICSU. Several other agencies collaborate with WMO in various facets of the World Weather Watch.

RELEVANT CANADIAN IDC

N/A

The responsibility for Canadian activities in the WMO rests with a staff officer of the Atmospheric Environment Service of the Department of the Environment (DOE).

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada is a member of the Executive Committee as Regional Association President (J.R.H. Noble — A.D.M. Atmospheric Environment Service, DOE)

Canada is a member of the Congress.

Canada contributed \$136,000 in 1973, of a 1973 WMO budget amounting to \$4,782,100. Canada's assessment is 2.62% of the total budget and ranks as the 7th largest contributor.

ORGANIZATION

1. The World Meteorological Congress
2. The Executive Committee
3. Six regional meteorological associations (Africa, Asia, South America, North and Central America, South-West Pacific, Europe)
4. Eight technical commissions (atmospheric sciences, aeronautical meteorology, agricultural meteorology, basic systems hydrology, instruments and methods of observation, marine meteorology, special applications of meteorology and climatology)
5. Secretariat (See organization charts attached)

MEMBERSHIP

(See chart — Annex I)

MEETING SCHEDULE

Every four years

LOCATION: Geneva

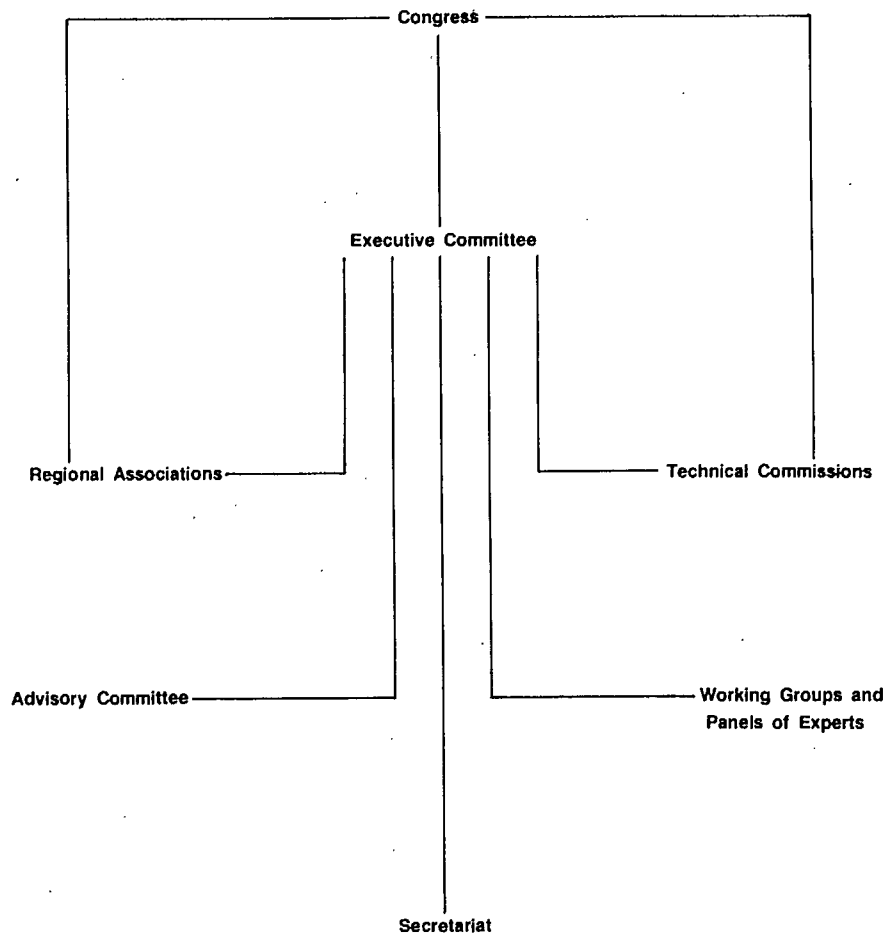
NEXT: 1975

LAST: 1971

AFFILIATIONS

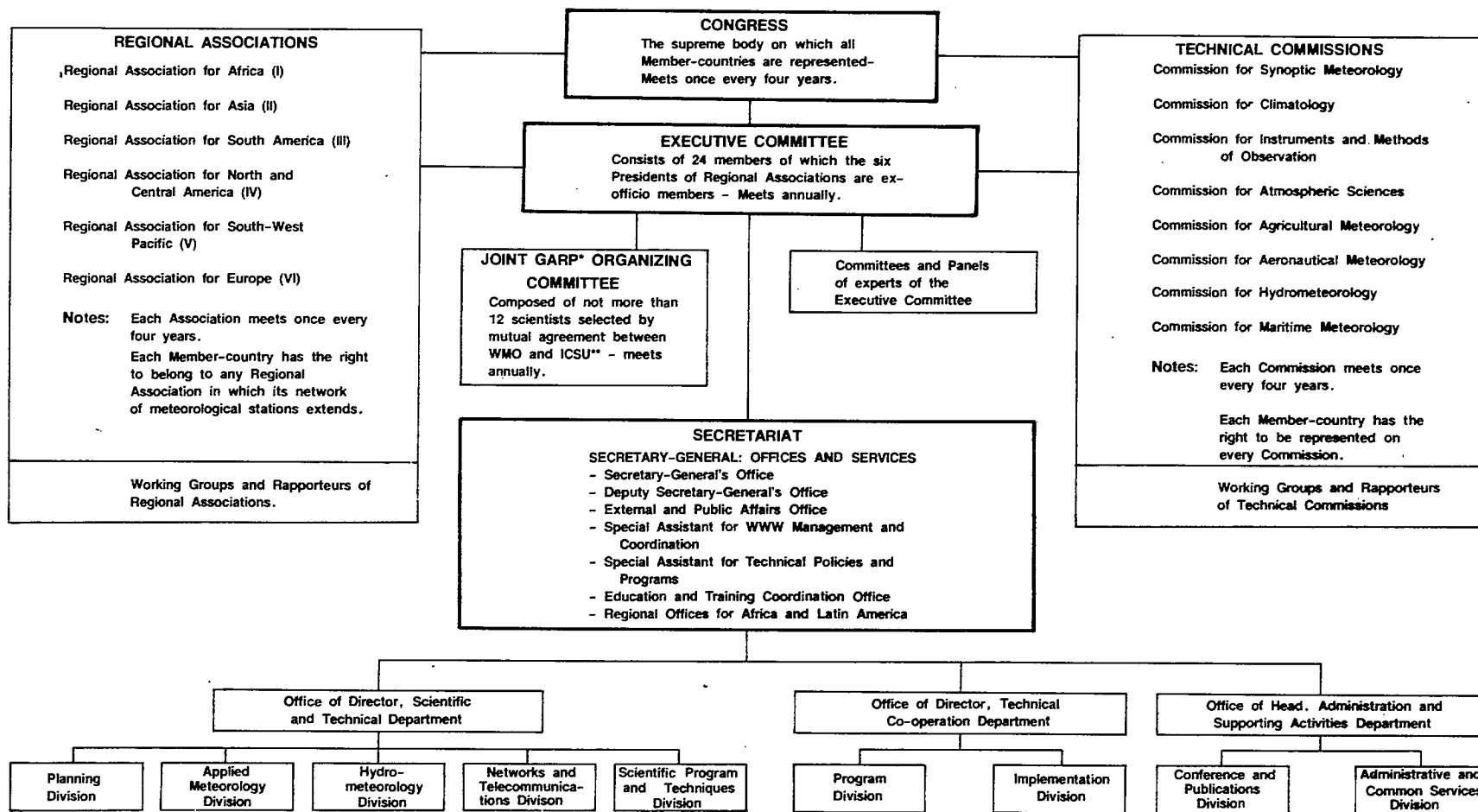
WMO is heavily involved with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) in the World Weather Watch (WWW) and the Global Atmospheric Research Program (GARP). Both the Scientific Committee on Ocean Research (SCOR) of ICSU and the Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO contribute to the oceanographic part of GARP.

ORGANIZATION OF WMO



WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)

STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANIZATION



*GARP: Global Atmospheric Research Program

**ICSU: International Council of Scientific Unions





Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

101-104 Piccadilly, London W1., England

PURPOSE OF BODY

To provide machinery for co-operation and exchange of information among governments on technical matters affecting shipping;

To assure achievement of the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and efficient navigation in view of IMCO's special responsibility for the safety of life at sea;

To encourage the removal of discriminatory action and of unnecessary restriction by governments;

To consider any matters concerning shipping that might be referred to it by any organ or specialized agency of the United Nations; and

To consider matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns.

The Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) also drafts international conventions and agreements and convenes international conferences on shipping matters. It functions in a consultative and advisory capacity.

WORK PROGRAM

IMCO is responsible for the safety of ships and for preventing pollution of the land, sea or air, by or from ships, vessels and other equipment operating in the marine environment.

The Maritime Safety Committee, the chief technical body of IMCO, has the duty of considering any matter within the scope of the organization and concerned with aids to navigation, construction and equipment of vessels, manning from a safety standpoint, rules for the prevention of collisions, carriage of dangerous cargoes, maritime safety procedures and requirements, hydrographic information log books and navigational records, marine casualty investigations, salvage and rescue, and any other matters directly affecting maritime safety. The Committee in fact is responsible for all technical matters of concern to the organization, and accordingly has the duty of maintaining such close relationship with other inter-governmental bodies concerned with transport and communications as may further the objectives of the organization in the context of its functions.

In view of the wide and constantly increasing range of technical problems which fall within its competence, the Committee has a number of sub-committees which normally meet twice a year, i.e.:

1. **Sub-committee on Cargoes and Containers**

This Sub-committee has drawn up the Code of Safe Practice for Bulk Cargoes, which will be kept up to date. It has drawn up new grain regulations, adopted by the 1969 Assembly as equivalent to Chapter VI of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960.

2. **Sub-committee on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods**

This Sub-committee has drawn up the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, which will be kept up to date.

3. **Sub-committee on Fire Protection**

This Sub-committee deals with fire protection measures for ships, including tankers.

4. **Sub-committee on Life-Saving Appliances**

This Sub-committee deals with questions pertaining to life-saving equipment.

5. **Sub-committee on Marine Pollution**

This Sub-committee keeps the problem of pollution and its prevention under constant review.

NOTE:

The 8th IMCO Assembly in November 1973 approved the deletion of this Sub-committee and the formation of Marine Environment Protection Committee which will report to the Assembly through the Council.

6. **Sub-committee on Radiocommunications**

This group deals with questions pertaining to radiocommunications from the viewpoint of safety at sea. It is responsible for periodic revision of the International Code of Signals.

7. **Sub-committee on Safety of Navigation**

This Sub-committee deals with questions pertaining to safety of navigation, including those relevant to new types of craft, and deals with traffic separation schemes.

8. **Sub-committee on Ship Design and Equipment**

This group considers primarily the construction and equipment of ships carrying bulk cargoes of dangerous chemical substances other than petroleum and similar inflammable products normally carried in tankers, and aims to recommend suitable design criteria, constructional standards and other safety measures.

9. **Sub-committee on Safety of Fishing Vessels**

This group considers and makes recommendations on safety aspects of these vessels.

10. Sub committee on Subdivision and Stability

It examines watertight subdivision of passenger ships, intact stability of passenger and cargo ships, subdivision and damage stability of cargo ships.

11. Sub-committee on Standards of Training and Watchkeeping

This Sub-committee lays down basic principles to be observed in keeping safe watch, including minimum qualifications of personnel involved and draws up proposals for minimum international standards of training and certification and their mandatory applications.

IMCO is responsible for convening international conferences when necessary and for drafting international maritime conventions or agreements. It has summoned international conferences on:

- Safety of Life at Sea (1960);
- Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil (1962);
- Facilitation of Travel and Transport (1965);
- Load Lines (1966);
- Tonnage Measurement of Ships (1969);
- Marine Pollution Damage (1969);
- Establishment of International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (1969);
- Maritime Carriage of Nuclear Substances (1971);
- Special Trade Passenger Ships (1971);
- Revision of the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (1972);
- International Container Traffic (1972);
- Space Requirements for Special Trade Passenger Ships (1973); and
- Marine Pollution (1973).

Under the sponsorship of IMCO a panel of experts on maritime satellites, of which Canada is a member, has held meetings in 1972 and 1973 to prepare documentation for an international conference on a maritime satellite system.

IMCO entered the field of technical assistance in 1965 as a participating and executing agency in the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and as such is represented on the Inter-Agency Consultative Board.

In addition to the sub-committees above the following committees are responsible to Council:

1. Legal Committee and the
2. Marine Environment Protection Committee (approved in 1973).

IMCO together with other specialized agencies had established a number of joint bodies, which also contribute to the transfer of technological and scientific knowledge, e.g., the Joint IMCO/ILO Committee on Training of Masters, Officers and Crew; the Joint FAO/ILO/IMCO Group of Consultants on Safety of Fishermen and Fishing Vessels; the Joint IMCO/UNESCO/WMO Ad Hoc Group for the Study of External Forces Affecting Ships, and the Joint IMCO/FAO/UNESCO/WMO Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution. IMCO collaborates with WMO in the World Weather Watch (WWW).

IMCO

IMCO supports one full-time professional seconded to the Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and co-operates on the Ocean Data Acquisition System (ODAS).

It expects in 1973 to become the agency responsible for administering the International Compensation Fund for Oil Pollution Damage.

IMCO has issued and continues to prepare internationally agreed recommendations to governments on the safety of navigation, the prevention of marine pollution and methods of dealing with spillages, including the carriage of oil and other noxious and hazardous cargoes.

RELEVANT CANADIAN IDC

N/A

The Marine (IMCO) Co-ordinator of the Bureau of International and Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of Transport is responsible for co-ordinating Canadian participation in IMCO meetings. He consults with other departments on an ad hoc basis.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

1. Member of The Council as one of six states with the largest interest in providing international shipping services
2. Member, Maritime Safety Committee
3. External Affairs contributed \$25,872 of total budget of \$2,026,700 for 1973. The contribution was 1.1% and Canada ranks as the 16th largest contributor.

ORGANIZATION

1. The Assembly — consisting of representatives of all Member States
2. The Council (18 members)
3. Legal Committee
4. Facilitation Committee
5. Technical Co-operation Committee

6. The Maritime Safety Committee (16 members), with sub-committees on:

- Containers and Cargoes;
- Carriage of Dangerous Goods;
- Fire Protection;
- Life-Saving Appliances;
- Radio Communications;
- Safety of Fishing Vessels;
- Ship Design and Equipment;
- Fishing Vessels;
- Subdivision and Stability; and
- Standards of Training and Watch Keeping

The sub-committees substantially facilitate the transfer of technology and scientific knowledge in the maritime field.

7. The Secretariat

NOTE: This description is accurate for 1972-73. Substantial changes were approved at the 8th IMCO Assembly November 1973 which have not yet been implemented.

(See Chart — Annex I)

MEMBERSHIP

MEETING SCHEDULE

Biennially

LOCATION: London

NEXT: 1975

LAST: November 1973

Assembly: Regular sessions shall take place once every two years. Extraordinary sessions shall be convened after a notice of 60 days whenever one-third of the members gives notice to the Secretary-General that they desire a session to be arranged, or at any time if deemed necessary by the Council after a notice of 60 days.

Council: The Council shall meet upon one month's notice as often as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of its duties upon summons of the chairman or upon request by not less than four of its members.

Maritime Safety Committee (MSC): Shall meet once a year and at other times at the request of any five of its members.

Sub-committees: Normally meet twice a year and as required by the Maritime Safety Committee

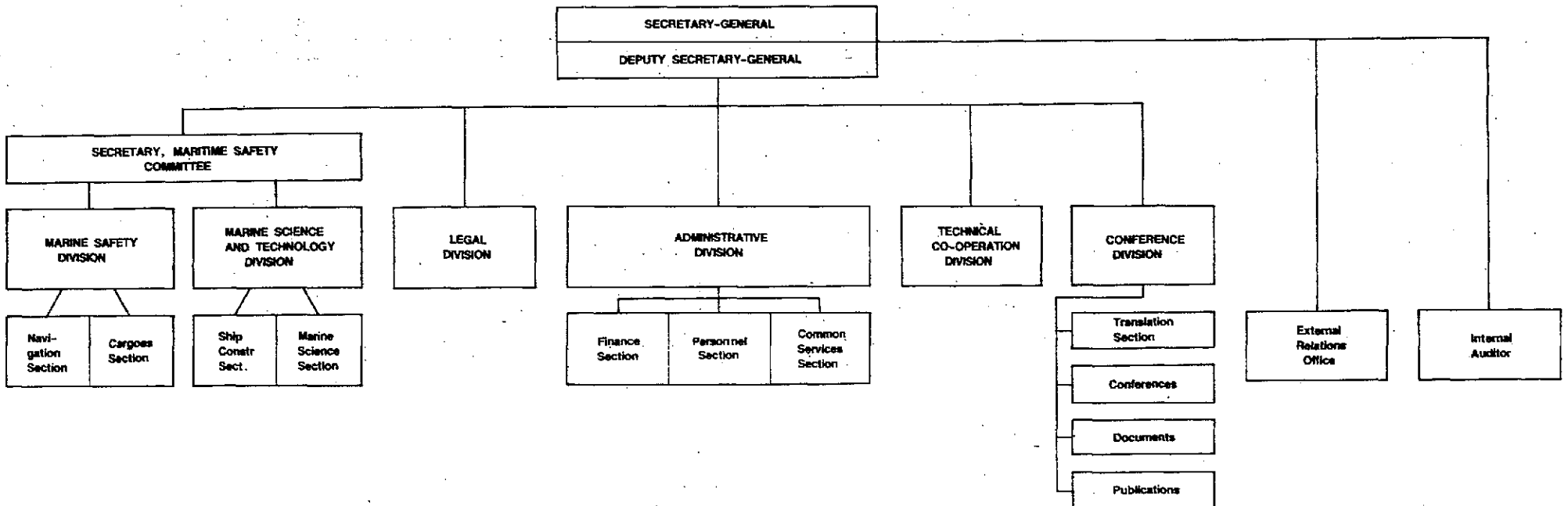
NOTE: 1. The Assembly will meet in its 5th Extraordinary Session in October 1974 and Council will meet in May and October, 1974.

2. A new proposed organization for the inclusion of a Marine Environment Division responsible to the Secretary of the MSC is now under consideration and will require amendment to the Organization Chart 1972-73.

AFFILIATIONS

IMCO has formal agreements with the UN, ILO, FAO, and with IAEA. It also has given consultative status to many non-governmental international organizations representing ship-owners, trade unions and other interests.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - SECRETARIAT
IMCO - (1972-73)



ANNEX I
MEMBERSHIP OF UNITED NATIONS
THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
AND OTHER U.N. BODIES

* = Original member of the United Nations	Date of joining UN	Thirteen specialized agencies											Other UN bodies			
		ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	FUND	BANK	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	GATT	IAEA
AFRICA																
Algeria	8 Oct 62	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Botswana	17 Oct 66		o			o	o	o			o	o	o			o
Burundi	18 Sept 62	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Cameroon	20 Sept 60	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Central African Rep.	20 Sept. 60	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Chad	20 Sept 60	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Comoro Islands																
Congo	20 Sept 60	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Cote d'Ivoire	20 Sept 60	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Egypt	27 Oct 45	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Equatorial Guinea	12 Nov 68					o	o		o	o	o	o				o
Ethiopia	13 Nov 45	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
French Territory of the Afars and the Issas																
Gabon	20 Sept 60	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Gambia	21 Sept 65		o		o	o	o	o			o	o	o		o	o
Ghana	8 Mar 57	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Guinea	12 Dec 58	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Guyana	20 Sept 60	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Kenya	16 Dec 63	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Lesotho	17 Oct 66		o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o				o
Liberia, Rep of	2 Nov 45	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Libyan Arab Rep	14 Dec 55	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Madagascar (Malagasy Rep)	20 Sept 60	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Malawi	1 Dec 64	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Mali	28 Sept 60	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Mauritania	27 Oct 61	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Mauritius	24 Apr 68	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Morocco	12 Nov 56	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Nauru																
Niger	20 Sept 60	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Nigeria	7 Oct 60	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Portuguese East African Asian and Australasian Provinces																
Portuguese West African Provinces																
Rhodesia																
Rwanda	18 Sept 62	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Senegal	28 Sept 60	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Sierra Leone	27 Sept 61	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Somalia	20 Sept 60	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
South Africa	7 Nov 45				o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Spanish Province in Africa																

*Original member of the United Nations	Date of joining UN		Thirteen specialized agencies											Other UN bodies			
			ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	FUND	BANK	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	GATT	IAEA
Sudan, Rep of the	12	Nov 56	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Swaziland	24	Sept 68		•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•
Tanzania, United Rep	14	Dec 61	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•
Togolese Rep	20	Sept 60	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•
Tunisia	12	Nov 56	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
Uganda	25	Oct 62	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•
Upper Volta	20	Sept 60	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•
Zaire	20	Sept 60	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•
Zambia	1	Dec 64	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•
AMERICA																	
*Argentina	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bahamas																	•
Barbados	9	Dec 66	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Bolivia	14	Nov 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Brazil	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
British Eastern Caribbean Group																	
*Canada	9	Nov 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Chile	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Colombia	5	Nov 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Costa Rica	2	Nov 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Cuba	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Dominican Republic	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Ecuador	21	Dec 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*El Salvador	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Guatemala	21	Nov 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Guyana	20	Sept 66	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Haiti	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Honduras	17	Dec 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Jamaica	18	Sept 62	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Mexico	7	Nov 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Netherlands Antilles																	
Surinam																	
*Nicaragua	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Panama	13	Nov 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Paraguay	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Peru	31	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
St Pierre and Miguelon																	
Trinidad and Tobago	18	Sept 62	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*United States of America	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
USA, Group of Territories of (incl Pacific Islands Territories)																	
USA, Territories of																	
*Uruguay	18	Dec 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Venezuela	15	Nov 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

	Date of joining UN		Thirteen specialized agencies											Other UN bodies			
			ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	FUND	BANK	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	GATT	IAEA
ASIA																	
Afghanistan	19	Nov 46	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bahrian	21	Sept 71															
Bangladesh			•	•						•	•	•					
Bhutan	21	Sept 71										•					
*Burma	19	Apr 68	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*China, Peoples Rep	24	Oct 45	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Hong Kong																	•
*India	30	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Indonesia	28	Sept 50	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Iran	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
*Iraq	21	Dec 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Israel	11	May 49	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Japan	18	Dec 56	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Jordan	14	Dec 56	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Khmer Rep	14	Dec 56	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Korea, Rep of				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Kuwait	14	May 63	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Laos	14	Dec 55	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
*Lebanon	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Malaysia	17	Sept 57	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Maldiv Islands	21	Sept 65		•		•						•					•
Mongolia	27	Oct 61	•		•	•						•				•	•
Nepal	14	Dec 55	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
Oman	7	Oct 71		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Pakistan	30	Sept 47	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Philippines	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Qatar	21	Sept 71	•	•	•					•	•	•	•	•			
*Saudi Arabia	24	Oct 45		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Singapore	21	Sept 65	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Yemen, People's Democratic Rep	14	Dec 67	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
Sri Lanka	14	Dec 55	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Syrian Arab Rep	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Taiwan																	
Thailand	16	Dec 46	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
United Arab Emirates	9	Dec 71	•							•	•	•	•	•			
Viet-Nam, Rep of			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Yemen	30	Sept 47	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
AUSTRALASIA																	
*Australia	1	Nov 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Fiji	13	Oct 70		•		•	•	•			•	•	•				•
French Polynesia																	
New Caledonia																	

*Original member of the United Nations	Date of joining UN		Thirteen specialized agencies											Other UN bodies				
			ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	FUND	BANK	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	GATT	IAEA	UNICEF
*New Zealand Tonga Western Samoa	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
EUROPE																		
Albania	14	Dec 55			•	•						•	•	•			•	
Austria	14	Dec 55	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Belgium	27	Dec 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Rep	24	Oct 45	•		•	•						•	•	•			•	•
Bulgaria	14	Dec 55	•	•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Cyprus	20	Sept 60	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Czechoslovakia	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Denmark	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Finland	14	Dec 55	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*France	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency, (Territories represented by)												•						
Germany, Democr. Rep of Germany, Federal Rep of			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Greece	25	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Holy See												•	•				•	•
Hungary	14	Dec 55	•	•	•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Iceland	19	Dec 46	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ireland	14	Dec 55	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Italy	14	Dec 55	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Liechtenstein												•	•				•	•
*Luxembourg	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Malta	1	Dec 64	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Monaco					•	•						•	•				•	•
*Netherlands	18	Dec 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Norway	27	Nov 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Poland	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Portugal	14	Dec 55	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Portugese Overseas Provinces												•	•				•	•
Romania	14	Dec 55	•	•	•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•
San Marino												•	•				•	•
Spain	14	Dec 55	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Sweden	19	Nov 46	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Switzerland			•	•	•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Turkey	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Ukranian Soviet Socialist																		

*Original member of the United Nations	Date of joining UN		Thirteen specialized agencies													Other UN bodies				
			ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	FUND	BANK	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	GATT	IAEA	UNICEF		
Rep *Union of Soviet Socialist Reps	24	Oct 45	•		•	•							•	•	•			•	•	
*United Kingdom UK (Overseas territories for which responsible)	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Yugoslavia	24	Oct 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Totals full members			123	125	127	131	120	117	107	97	128	148	141	123	72	80	104	124		

The 124 Governments contributing to UNICEF in 1970 include the following not listed in the table: Antigua, Brunel, Grenada, Virgin Is., Montserrat, St. Christopher, St. Vincent, St. Lucia.

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**ANNEX III:
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Deputy Permanent Representative and Minister	G.F. Bruce
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Counsellor	E. Wang
Counsellor	L.J. Wilder
Counsellor	Lt. Col. D. Harrison
First Secretary (Administration)	W.A. Jenkins
First Secretary	J.R. Morden
First Secretary	E.J.A. Hébert
First Secretary	D.S. Wright
First Secretary	D.P. Lindores
Third Secretary	G. Desbiens

Geneva

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Deputy Permanent Representative and Minister	W.F. Stone
Counsellor	W.H. Montgomery
Counsellor	G.P. Wilson
Counsellor	J.P. Clark
First Secretary	A.D. Rowe
First Secretary (Administration) and Consul	J.A.M. Lemieux
First Secretary	A.W. Sullivan
First Secretary	W. Dymond
Second Secretary	L.L. Herman
Third Secretary	D.R. MacPhee
Third Secretary	J.O. Caron

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Counsellor (Scientific)
Third Secretary

J.L. Gagnon
R.J. Marchand
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Alternate Representative
Adviser
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Counsellor (Scientific)	P.J. Beaulieu
Counsellor (Labour)	J. Archambault
Counsellor (Manpower and Immigration)	C.F. Rogers
Attaché	J.D. Love
First Secretary	C. Pederson
First Secretary	R. Marceau
First Secretary	R.B. Gourlay
First Secretary	F.L.N. Villeneuve
First Secretary	L.T. Dickenson
Attaché (Customs)	C.B. Cleveland
Second Secretary (Administration)	J.L.C. Leclerc

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Military Adviser	J.G. Levy
First Secretary (Finance)	Lt. Col. (L) J. Bell
First Secretary (Armaments)	W.M. Beckett
First Secretary	V. Milne
First Secretary (Defence Production)	P.S. Dunseath
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Taken from Canadian Representatives Abroad,
Department of External Affairs,
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