

Another important feature of this last session has been the question of financing. Some countries will not pay their share. Communist Bloc countries, for example, will pay nothing towards the expenses of the Congo operation. They pay nothing towards the cost of the United Nations Emergency Force. Other nations claim they are not able to pay. This has been one of the most difficult questions faced by the United Nations.

As one of its final acts in the early hours of last Saturday morning, the General Assembly voted a resolution which approved the expenditure of \$100 million for the Congo operation for the period January 1, 1961, to October 31, 1961, that is, for ten months. The new session will convene in September, so this financial arrangement straddles the intervening period. It opened an ad hoc account for the 1961 expenditures as it had done for the 1960 expenditures. At the same time it decided to apportion the \$100 million as expenses of the organization in accordance with the scale of assessment for the regular budget. It provided for rebates of up to 80 per cent on some of the lowest assessments in an effort to assist some of the less-developed nations in meeting their financial obligations.

What this means is that the United States will be paying a very large part of the amount required. As Hon. Members will be aware from newspaper and radio reports, this resolution was finally adopted after a great deal of difficulty and after it had failed in its original form to secure the required two-thirds majority in the plenary body. As I explained earlier in my remarks, there was a second vote and it carried.

In addition, the Canadian Delegation tabled a draft resolution in the Fifth Committee which called for a thorough discussion at the sixteenth session, that is, the next one, of the administrative and budgetary procedures of the organization with a view to their improvement and to meeting the peace-keeping costs of the United Nations. Our draft resolution also provided for the appointment of a working group to study these procedures with particular reference to the establishment of a peace and security fund and a peace and security scale of assessments. It was put forward when it became evident that the sentiment at the resumed session was in favour of continuing to deal with the costs of the Congo operation on an ad hoc basis. Our object was to ensure that this approach would not be continued indefinitely and that serious consideration would be given to more permanent solutions to the organization's financial difficulties at the sixteenth session. We believe these expenses should be considered as part of the regular United Nations budget.

In committee this Canadian resolution was amended to take out the main feature. Our Delegation found itself obliged to vote against its own resolution as altered by these unacceptable amendments. However, when the resolution came before the plenary body the objectionable amendments failed to get the two-thirds vote