

the loss-of-vote sanction should not be applied with regard to UNEF and ONUC and that the financial difficulties of the organization should be solved through voluntary contributions by member states. Before this decision, Canada announced on June 21, 1965, that it would donate \$4 million (U.S.) as an unconditional voluntary contribution to a special fund to restore the United Nations to solvency. However, the Soviet Union and France have still not announced voluntary contributions and, to date, a mere 23 countries have contributed a total of about \$23.3 million (U.S.) to the UN solvency fund. Thus, the United Nations remains faced with a serious deficit. This deficit was estimated by a special UN Ad Hoc Committee of 14 Financial Experts to be, as of September 30, 1965, \$52 million (French-Soviet view) or \$73.4 million (U.S.-British-Canadian view), the different figures reflecting varying political views on the financing of peacekeeping operations. After subtracting the \$23.3 million in voluntary contributions, the deficit remains significant.

With the resumption of normal UN proceedings at the twentieth session in 1965, UNEF continued to be financed on an ad hoc basis, pending agreement in the Committee of 33 on guide-lines for the authorization and financing of future peacekeeping operations. Through a Canadian initiative, the General Assembly in 1965 adopted a new system for assessing members for the costs of UNEF. It appropriated \$18.9 million (U.S.) to finance UNEF for 1965 and \$15 million (U.S.) to meet 1966 expenses, using a method whereby the 96 developing countries would pay about 5 per cent of the costs and the developed countries the remainder (with each developed country paying an additional 25 per cent of its apportionment to make up for the shortfall caused by the refusal of certain countries to pay their share). The same system was used at the twenty-first session to appropriate \$14 million (U.S.) to finance UNEF in 1967. In June 1967, UNEF was withdrawn at the request of the United Arab Republic. The financing of UNFICYP has been accomplished without open controversy since, unlike the financing of UNEF and ONUC, it has never been by assessment. The Security Council resolutions which established UNFICYP in March 1964, and which continue it until December 26, 1967, provide for its financing by voluntary contributors. Reliance upon voluntary contributions, however, has proved to be an undependable means of financing. Deficits have plagued UNFICYP from the start and the Secretary-General has been forced to make frequent appeals for voluntary contributors. As of August 28, 1967, about \$70.4 million (U.S.) has been collected from 49 countries (no contributions having been received from France or the Communist countries) to meet the Secretary-General's costs of about \$79.3 million (U.S.) up to December 26, 1967. These costs do not include the costs that troop contributors, such as Canada, have agreed to absorb at their own expense without seeking reimbursement from the United Nations. During 1966, Canada absorbed about \$2.9 million (Cdn) over and above what it would normally have paid to maintain its contingent in Canada.

While it has helped to crystallize differences between the great powers, the Committee of 33 has not yet managed to reach agreement upon guide-lines for the financing of future peacekeeping operations. In the aftermath of the Article 19 dispute, the Committee has tried to make progress by consensus but, given the strongly-held positions of principle of the great powers, no consensus has yet emerged.