

and was gratified by the spirit of co-operation displayed by the delegates to the Fifth Committee in dealing with this item. The resolution approved in plenary differed markedly from the draft originally tabled by France. As the result of suggestions from a wide spectrum of countries, the French Delegation introduced substantial changes which, while retaining the emphasis on the importance of observing sound financial principles, at the same time removed any phraseology suggesting the intention to impose ceilings or limits on United Nations growth.

### *UNEF Financing*

In recent years, the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)<sup>1</sup> has been financed by graduated assessments with voluntary contributions to compensate for reductions to the developing countries and, in effect, for the refusal of the Soviet bloc and other members to pay their assessments. However, as a consequence of the agreement not to raise the Article 19 issue with respect to arrears for UNEF, it was apparent that assessments could no longer be enforced. Canada and many other members believed that any new arrangement for financing UNEF for 1965 and 1966 should continue to reflect the principle of the sharing of costs by all member states; a simple appeal for funds according to a voluntary formula would not provide effectively for the financing of UNEF. Consequently, the Canadian Delegation took the initiative in introducing a resolution which appropriated \$18.9 million for the operation of UNEF for 1965 and, in view of anticipated economies in the Force's operations, \$15 million for 1966.

Of the total appropriation of \$18.9 million for 1965, \$3.9 million was earmarked for payment from the voluntary contributions pledged in 1965 by a number of member states, including Canada, to restore the solvency of the United Nations. Of the remaining \$15 million for 1965 and 1966 respectively, the developing countries were apportioned \$800,000, or approximately five per cent, as their share of the costs, with the proportions for individual countries being determined according to the scale of assessments for the United Nations regular budget. The developed countries were apportioned \$14,200,000, or approximately 95 per cent, with individual countries also being apportioned according to the regular scale of assessments. As well, each developed country was to pay an additional amount equal to 25 per cent of its apportionment "in order to meet reserve requirements", i.e. any short-fall resulting from some member states refusing to pay their share. All countries,

<sup>1</sup>See also page 2.