

Negotiating Committee, and subsequently at a special conference convened to secure pledges for 1952, Canada offered to match its earlier contribution provided the response of other states assured total contributions of at least \$20 million. Since total pledges fell short of the target and amounted to only slightly more than \$19 million, Canada decided that its contribution for 1952 would be \$(Canadian) 750,000.

From its inception in 1947 to the spring of 1952, UNICEF received total contributions of about \$165.5 million (including \$118 million from governments, \$33 million from UNRRA surpluses and \$12 million from private donors). During 1951 Canada maintained its position as one of the most consistent supporters of the Children's Fund with a contribution of \$(Canadian) 500,000. Parliament has also authorized a contribution of the same amount for 1952. This will bring total Canadian contributions to more than \$7.5 million of public funds as well as \$1.5 million of private donations.

In view of the magnitude and importance of these operational programmes, the sixth session of the General Assembly decided that their administrative costs should be given the same careful scrutiny as that applied to similar expenditures under the regular budget of the United Nations. The Assembly therefore requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions² to review the administrative portions of the budgets of these programmes and to submit its comments to the next session of the Assembly.

The Total Cost to Canada

How much does Canada's association with the United Nations cost the Canadian taxpayer? No simple answer can be given. Canada's share of the regular budgets of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies has already been mentioned; it amounts to between \$2 and \$3 million a year — \$2.67 million, for example, for 1952. But this is only part of the story. Canada's contributions to the operational programmes described above is very substantial. In 1951 it reached a total of \$(Canadian) 9.25 million. This figure, however, must be qualified. It included a technical assistance contribution for a period of 18 months, and by far the largest part was a contribution for Korean reconstruction which has not had to be repeated in 1952 — further contributions for Korean reconstruction will depend on developments in Korea which are not now foreseeable. To these amounts must be added the costs of preparing for and participating in international conferences under United Nations auspices, and the salaries and expenses of Canadian Government personnel in Ottawa and abroad whose time is partially or wholly devoted to United Nations matters. Finally, account must be taken of Canadian defence expenditures which are directly or indirectly related to Canada's participation in the United Nations action in Korea.

²For a description of the financial machinery of the United Nations see *Canada and the United Nations 1949*, p. 174.