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| (5) | United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon ⁽³⁾ | UNOGIL | 1958 |
| (6) | United Nations Operation in the Congo | UNOC | 1960-1964 |
| (7) | United Nations Temporary Executive Authority
in West Irian | UNTEA | 1962-1963 |
| (8) | United Nations Yemen Observation Mission | UNYOM | 1963-1964 |
| (9) | United Nations Force in Cyprus | UNFICYP | 1964-present |
| (10) | United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission ⁽⁴⁾ | UNIPOM | 1965-1966 |

Canada firmly supports United Nations activities in maintaining international peace and security and Canadian military personnel have served with the United Nations in all the above operations. As of May 1972, about 620 Canadian military personnel were serving in UNTSO, UNMOGIP and UNFICYP.

Some United Nations peacekeeping operations have been financed by the assessment of all members, while others have been paid for by voluntary contributions. Until 1956, with the exception of Korea, which did not engage the financing machinery of the United Nations, the assessed shares were relatively modest and were paid by virtually all member states. However, with the establishment of UNEF in 1956 and ONUC in 1960, peacekeeping costs mounted considerably: the total cost of UNEF was \$217 million (U.S.) and that of ONUC \$392.8 million (U.S.). Canada has paid its total share of the assessed portion of these expenses (\$5,910,000 for UNEF and \$9,187,000 for ONUC). However, some countries, including the Soviet Union and France, argue that peace-keeping is the prerogative of the Security Council and that the General Assembly overstepped its authority by establishing UNEF and ONUC. Accordingly, these countries have refused to pay their assessments for either operation. France paid the UNEF assessments until 1964 but has refused to pay for ONUC.

From 1957 until 1961 the General Assembly, led by the United States, Britain, Canada and a number of other countries, upheld the principle of collective responsibility and supported the adoption of resolutions assessing the costs of UNEF and ONUC against the whole membership with reductions to developing countries. By 1961, as a result of the French and Soviet positions on this question, the United Nations was facing a serious financial situation. In a resolution co-sponsored by Canada the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to issue bonds up to an amount of \$200 million (U.S.) to help finance UNEF and ONUC. By 1964-1965, the Soviet Union and France had accumulated arrears to the point that they became liable for the loss of their votes in the General Assembly under Article 19 of the Charter, but to disenfranchise these two member states would have seriously jeopardized the future of the organization.

(3) See (2).

(4) See (2).