

- an active campaign to encourage private individuals and corporations to make financial donations to the UN (donations would have to be without strings);
- earmarking a small portion of the anticipated decline in world military expenditures;
- a stamp tax on international travel and travel documents as recommended by the UN Secretary General in his Agenda for Development;
- issuing of UN bonds - i.e., development bonds, environment bonds, etc. (this approach would require Charter amendment); or even
- the establishment of an United Nations Security Agency to provide contributors (nation-states preferring not to sustain their own significant military expenditures on an on-going basis) with physical security protection against unanticipated threats from their neighbours.

### **The Experts Disagree: "Our Global Neighbourhood" and the Volcker-Ogata Report**

The conclusions of two widely anticipated and much-heralded experts' studies illustrate the difficulties in advancing the alternative financing agenda for any national government. The 1994 Report of The Commission on Global Governance argues that there is a widening gap between the financial requirements of programmes widely supported in principle and the money actually made available through traditional channels, a point echoed in the UN Secretary General's Agenda for Development. The non-financing of agreed peacekeeping operations is one of the more glaring examples. A start should be made in establishing practical, if initially small-scale, schemes of global financing to support specific UN operations. The Report recommends that broad principles should be established which would:

- make it appropriate to charge for the use of some common global resources on straight economic grounds, using market instruments;
- ensure that the whole burden should not fall on a small number of industrial countries but should be spread more widely, albeit with an element of progressivity;
- demand that new revenues should not substitute for domestic taxes or charges but represent additional sources; and
- focus on user charges, levies, taxes and global revenue-receiving arrangements that would be agreed globally and implemented by a treaty or convention. Proposals could be initiated in the UN system and negotiated and approved by the UNGA before being embodied in an international agreement to be approved and ratified.