

disenfranchised, which would have gravely imperilled the future of the United Nations, the General Assembly, in February 1965, authorized the establishment of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (the Committee of 33). Its assignment was to undertake "a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the present financial difficulties of the organization". On September 1, 1965, the General Assembly agreed to the consensus worked out in the Committee of 33 that 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, to date, only 24 countries have contributed a total of about \$23.6 million (U.S.) to the United Nations solvency fund.

Thus the United Nations remains faced with a serious deficit, estimated by a special United Nations Ad Hoc Committee of 14 financial experts to be, as of September 30, 1965, \$53 million (French-Soviet view) or \$73.4 million (U.S.-British-Canadian view), the differing figures reflecting varying political views on the financing of peace-keeping operations. In the two years between the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of financial experts and the 1967 report of the Secretary-General, it was estimated that the minimum deficit had risen to some \$60-\$62 million. After subtracting the \$23.6 million in voluntary contributions, the deficit remains significant.

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 same Security Council resolution which established UNFICYP on March 21, 1964, provided for its financing by voluntary contributions. Voluntary contributions, however, have proved to be an unreliable means of financing. Deficits have plagued UNFICYP from the start and the Secretary-General has been forced to make frequent appeals for contributions. As of June 15, 1969, about \$94.2 million (U.S.) has been collected to meet the organization's costs of about \$102.8 million (U.S.). These costs do not include those that some troop-contributors, including Canada, have agreed to absorb at their own expense without seeking reimbursement from the United Nations. During 1969, Canada is expected to absorb about \$1.4 million (Cdn) over and above what it would normally have paid to maintain its contingent in Canada.

In addition to providing military personnel for these United Nations Peace-keeping operations, Canada, as one of the three supervisory members (with India and Poland) of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Indochina, has maintained military and civilian personnel in Indochina since 1954. From 1954 to March 31, 1968, the cost to Canada of