

Lebanon: United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL), 1958.

Congo: United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC), 1960-64.

West Irian: United Nations Temporary Executive Administration (UNTEA), 1962-63.

Yemen: United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM), 1963-64.

Cyprus: United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), 1964 to the present.

Canada has firmly supported United Nations activities in maintaining international peace and security, and Canadian military personnel have served with the United Nations in all the above operations. At present, about 620 Canadian military personnel are serving in UNTSO, UNMOGIP and UNFICYP.

Until 1956, with the exception of Korea⁽⁵⁾, which did not engage the financing machinery of the United Nations, virtually all member states regularly contributed their assessed share of the relatively modest costs of the United Nations peacekeeping operations. However, with the establishment of UNEF in 1956, followed by ONUC in 1960, peacekeeping costs increased considerably: from 1957 to 1967, UNEF cost \$217 million (U.S.), while ONUC, from its inception to 1964, cost \$392.8 million (U.S.). 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 the developing countries. However, the U.S.S.R. refused to pay its assessment. Essentially, the Soviet Union felt that peacekeeping, including its financing and control, was the prerogative of the Security Council and not the General Assembly. It was also dissatisfied with the Secretary-General's handling of the crises. France paid its assessed share of UNEF but not of ONUC. Certain other countries also refused to contribute to one operation or another.

Thus by 1961, the United Nations faced a serious financial situation. In a resolution co-sponsored by Canada, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to issue \$200 million (U.S.) in United Nations bonds to provide some working capital. By 1964-65, the U.S.S.R. and France became liable for the loss of their votes in the General Assembly under Article 19 of the Charter, but to disenfranchise the U.S.S.R. and France would seriously have jeopardized the future of the organization.

In 1965, the General Assembly established a Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations, including ways of overcoming the

(5) See United Nations General Assembly "Uniting for Peace" Resolution, 377A(V).