

- (g) The last resolution [1880 (S-IV)] called for the continuation of the Working Group of 21, which was requested to recommend a special method for sharing equitably the costs of future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures. It also requested the Working Group to consider other sources of financing, to explore ways and means of bringing about the widest possible agreement on the question of financing peace-keeping operations, and to report to the nineteenth session of the Assembly. Adoption of this resolution was secured by 95 votes in favour (Canada), 12 against, with two abstentions.

At the eighteenth session, the major task of the Fifth Committee in the peace-keeping field was to provide funds for UNEF and ONUC in 1964. The request of the Congolese Government for the continuation of ONUC during the first six months of 1964 was supported by a number of African states, which submitted a project to that effect. The financing formula proposed, similar to the one used at the fourth special session, appropriated \$15 million, \$3 million of which would be assessed under the regular budget scale and the balance at the regular rate, except that the less-developed countries would have their rates calculated at 45 per cent. The Soviet bloc objected to the proposal and several Latin American countries considered the financial burden being imposed on the developing countries as too heavy. Finally, the text was revised to indicate that the cost estimates for the first six months of 1964 were to be the "final" ones and the resolution [1885 (XVIII)] was adopted by a vote of 76 in favour (Canada), 11 against, with 20 abstentions. Canada supported this resolution in the belief that the continuation of ONUC, even on a diminishing scale in 1964, would help to maintain stability in the Congo until its national government was in a better position to maintain law and order.

The other financial question related to peace keeping was the continuation of UNEF in 1964. In the belief that the Emergency Force continued to play an effective role in the maintenance of peace and stability in the Middle East, a number of countries, including Canada, were prepared to maintain the Force in existence. However, a number of other delegations were becoming increasingly concerned about the high costs of UNEF and its "permanent" nature and suggested a study by the Secretary-General to determine whether UNEF costs could be reduced. Canada supported the idea of such a review, but did not believe that the size and composition of the Force should be altered drastically if any such changes would upset the delicate political balance in the area.

The study was carried out in November and, as a result, the Secretary-General presented revised estimates of \$18,122,000, which were \$832,000 lower than his original ones. In his report the Secretary-General maintained