

all member states according to the UN scale of assessments. The inability or unwillingness of some member states to pay their assessed shares of ONUC and UNEF costs has created disturbing financial difficulties for the United Nations. As a result, the organization has been forced to borrow funds from other United Nations accounts and to accept voluntary contributions and advances in order to meet its bills.

As of July 31, 1962, the delinquent member states owed the United Nations about \$82 million for their assessments of 1961 and previous years. This amount may be broken down as follows: 26 states were in arrears as regards the regular UN budget, in at least 1961, for \$5.2 million; 51 members owed approximately \$25.3 million to the UNEF Special Account for at least their 1961 assessments; and 64 members were in arrears to the ONUC Ad Hoc Special Account for at least their 1961 assessments, for approximately \$51.4 million. Thus about 94 per cent of the total arrears of \$82 million resulted from the failure or inability of member states to pay their assessed share of UNEF and ONUC costs.

Canada has consistently paid its assessed share of all United Nations costs and has shown lively interest in the financial aspects of the organization's activities. For example, at the fifteenth session, Canada co-sponsored a resolution which set up a Committee of Experts to examine United Nations financial and budgetary procedures. At the sixteenth session, Canada co-sponsored a resolution authorizing the Secretary-General to issue \$200 million in United Nations bonds to provide working capital to help overcome the organization's serious financial crisis. These bonds are to be repaid over a 25-year period, with interest at 2 per cent, out of the annual assessments of member states under the regular budget. Canada was the first country to announce its intention to subscribe to the bond issue and has pledged a purchase of \$6.24 million (U.S.). At the sixteenth session, Canada also co-sponsored a resolution which requested the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to give an advisory opinion as to whether UNEF and ONUC costs were expenses of the organization under Article 17(2) of the Charter. In company with 20 other countries, Canada made a submission to the Court. In its submission Canada contended that United Nations members had a collective responsibility for UNEF and ONUC expenses and that all members had an obligation to contribute according to their assessed shares. On July 20, 1962, the Court, in a majority decision of nine to five, found that the expenses authorized by the General Assembly relating to UNEF and ONUC constituted expenses of the organization. The Court thus corroborated Canada's views that UNEF and ONUC costs were expenses of the United Nations. The question of the financial obligations of member states is to be discussed at the seventeenth session.

It has only been since 1956 that special accounts for United Nations peace-keeping operations have been maintained. However, in the six years since UNEF was created, Canada's share of UNEF costs has been over \$2.8 million, while, since ONUC was created in 1960, Canada has been assessed approximately \$7.3 million. In addition, Canada has written off billings of about \$600,000 which the