allowed. These differences were due primarily to the fact that circum-
stances differed considerably at the time of adoption of the various
procedures. In particular, I would draw attention to the fact that in
each case there is a specific relationship between the size of the peace-
keeping budget and the amount of relief afforded to economically less-
developed countries. Thus, during the period 1957-59 when the costs
of UNEF were only 15-25 million dollars, all members were assessed at
the rate used in conjunction with the regular budget. However, when in
1960 the costs of the operations in the Congo and the Middle East totalled
68.5 million dollars, credits were applied to reduce by 50 per cent the
rate of assessment of certain developing countries. During the 1961-62
assessment periods peace-keeping costs were 90-119 million dollars and
credits of 50 and 80 per cent were applied in the case of selected
developing countries. Our examination of the previous ad hoc formulas
suggests that any ad hoc method should be based upon the circumstances
existing at the time of its adoption and, in particular, on the magnitude
of costs of the relevant peace-keeping operation. This latter point has
been recognized in part by the large number of members who support the
idea of placing an initial amount of the costs of large-scale peace-
keeping operations under the regular budget scale and, of taking into
account the limited capacity of developing countries to pay when costs
exceed a certain level and become a heavy financial burden. Therefore,
if an ad hoc method is deemed appropriate by the Assembly for the
immediate future, it would seem logical to develop a formula based upon
present circumstances and conditions which are quite different from those
prevailing at the Sixteenth Session.

Another important element is the wide range which exists not
only among members' relative capacity to pay, but also in the relative
priorities which governments set in determining the allocation of national
resources. Any cost-sharing arrangement should take into consideration
the fact that it would be unrealistic to divide the membership of the