

budget; these include: the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), the United Nations Korean Relief Agency (UNKRA), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). At the ninth session in 1954, the Committee was also asked to assume responsibility for soliciting contributions to the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF). The Committee's present membership consists of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, France, Lebanon, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

At the ninth session the Negotiating Committee drew to the attention of all members of the United Nations that, with the exception of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Children's Fund, contributions to the extra-budgetary funds had fallen considerably short of the target figures. The Committee recommended that there should be a more realistic approach by the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies when considering financial targets. Many delegations, including that of Canada, agreed with the Committee's recommendation and embodied it in a resolution which was adopted by the Assembly.

In November 1954, the Secretary-General, at the request of the Negotiating Committee, convened a conference of government representatives on behalf of the 1955 Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; at this conference 56 governments announced their pledges. In February 1955, the Negotiating Committee invited government representatives to meet with it to consider the financial requirements of UNKRA. Later in the month a similar meeting was called on behalf of UNRWA and in April one was held for UNREF. The Committee did not hold any meetings on behalf of UNICEF since the Children's Fund relies primarily on its own facilities for obtaining contributions; it only uses the services of the Committee when necessary although a close liaison is maintained between the two bodies.

In its report to the tenth session, the Negotiating Committee pointed to the disparity between the target figures of UNRWA, UNKRA and UNREF and the contributions to them, and reiterated its opinion that targets should be in keeping with probable contributions. Canada and other countries agreed with the Committee's view that the setting of unrealistic targets and failure to reach these high targets would adversely affect the prestige of the United Nations.

In October 1955, a pledging conference was called at the request of the Negotiating Committee for the 1956 Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; at this pledging conference 61 governments announced their proposed contributions. The Committee also convened meetings in November to discuss the financial requirements of UNRWA and of UNREF.

United Nations Board of Auditors

The United Nations Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in December 1946, is composed of the Auditors General of three member states appointed by the General Assembly for a term of three years. They are retired by rotation and may be re-appointed. The Auditors General of Canada, Colombia and Norway constitute the Board at present. The term of Mr. Watson Sellar, Canada's Auditor General, will expire in June 1956, and at the tenth session in 1955 the Netherlands was named to take Canada's place. Having been a member of the Board for the past ten years, Canada did not seek a further term for its Auditor General since it was thought that other countries should be given an opportunity to serve.