

armistice on July 27, 1953, plans for a combined programme were developed in consultation among the Government of the Republic of Korea, UNKRA, the United Nations Command Economic Co-ordinator, and the Korea Civil Assistance Command, which is now concerned with the implementation of the United Nations Emergency Relief Programme and with the \$200 million programme of economic rehabilitation inaugurated by the United States Government shortly after the armistice. A formal agreement concerning the implementation of UNKRA programmes was signed with the Government of the Republic of Korea on May 31, 1954.

When UNKRA was first established, it was estimated by the Economic and Social Council that the cost of its programmes for the initial period of about a year would be \$250 million, and a Negotiating Committee for Extra Budgetary Funds of seven members, including Canada, was set up to ascertain what member and non-member states might be willing to contribute. Pledges received towards this amount at the time of writing were about \$209 million (U.S.) of which approximately \$98 million had been paid. The Canadian Government has paid its pledge of \$7,250,000 (Canadian) in full. The United Kingdom has pledged \$28 million of which \$17 million is paid and Australia \$4 million of which \$2,450,000 has been paid. The United States has pledged \$162,500,000 making it a condition that the United States contribution should not exceed 65 per cent of the total. Under this formula, the United States has so far paid \$65,750,000 of its pledge and will be unable to make further payments until more pledges are made good or additional contributions received.

Late in 1952 UNKRA was able to begin implementation of a programme of \$70 million for 1952-53, which included projects for the development of agricultural research, irrigation and land reclamation, the rehabilitation of damaged industrial plants, electric power, the installation of port facilities and railroads, the development of Korean coal fields for local needs, the initiation of a housing programme, the restoration of schools and libraries, and the importation of certain commodities such as grain and fertilizer to counteract inflation and provide the Agency with the local currency necessary to carry out its reconstruction programme. This programme was successfully completed in the fiscal year 1953-54. The programme of \$130 million originally planned for that year was revised in the light of developments after the armistice and a new target of \$85 million set, a substantial part of which has been implemented, on the basis of probable receipt of pledges. At the same time, the Agency made plans for a 1954-55 programme of \$110 million. Both these programmes were approved at the eighth session of the General Assembly by a vote of 52 in favour (including Canada) none against and 5 abstentions, in a resolution co-sponsored by Canada which expressed concern over the fact that sufficient funds were not available to implement the Agency's programmes and urged all governments to give immediate consideration to the prompt payment of pledges already made or to the making of contributions. At the same time the General Assembly requested the Negotiating Committee for Extra Budgetary Funds to undertake negotiations with governments to this end. In spite of the efforts of the Negotiating Committee and of