

it became apparent that Canada would receive little support for the proposal to retain its assessment at the 1953 rate of 3.3 per cent, it was decided, in order to gain wider support for the *principle* of the criterion of the per capita ceiling, to abandon that attempt, and instead to seek to have assessment frozen at the new proposed 1955 level of 3.63 per cent. Thus, when the United States put forward an amendment to this effect, it was accepted by Canada. The resolution¹ as amended was approved by the Fifth Committee and later by the General Assembly.

In its report to the tenth session on the 1956 scale of assessments, the Contributions Committee recommended small increases in the assessments of 11 members and small decreases in the contributions of 13 members. While the Committee was guided by the resolution of the ninth session freezing the percentage contribution of members at the 1955 level, it considered that these adjustments would eliminate the remaining inequities in assessments and recommended that the scale submitted should be applied for a period of three years. At the same time, the Committee recognized that if world economic conditions were to change substantially, or if new members were admitted before the termination of the three-year period, the Contributions Committee would be reconvened to review the scale and reconsider the per capita ceiling.

While accepting the scale recommended (in which the Canadian percentage remained at 3.63 per cent), the Canadian Representative joined with the Representative of Sweden in noting the observations made by the Chairman of the Contributions Committee concerning further implementation of the per capita ceiling principle. It was their understanding that, if a review of the scale were called for as a result of the admission of new members, the Contributions Committee would be guided by past directives of the General Assembly including those on the per capita ceiling. After this interpretation had been confirmed by the Chairman of the Contributions Committee and endorsed by the Fifth Committee, the Assembly approved a resolution adopting the 1956 scale.

Specialized Agencies

At meetings of the Specialized Agencies, Canadian Delegations continued to press for an equitable apportionment of expenses. In FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO they endeavoured to secure full application of the principles of assessment adopted by the United Nations—i.e., relative national income subject to (a) exemptions for low per capita incomes, (b) 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent ceiling, and (c) the per capita principle. In the technical agencies that yield identifiable, measurable technical benefits to all their members, Canada supported the adoption of scales based on United Nations principles adjusted to reflect special benefits derived by members. The application of these principles, as well as increased membership, resulted in reductions in Canadian assessments to FAO, ILO, ICAO, and UNESCO.

Negotiating Committee for Extra Budgetary Funds

Since 1951 the General Assembly has appointed at each session a Negotiating Committee for Extra Budgetary Funds which will function throughout the succeeding year. This Committee is responsible for requesting governments to contribute towards certain programmes² approved by the General Assembly for which funds are not available through the regular United Nations

¹Resolution 876 (IX).

²For Canada's contribution to these programmes in 1954 and 1955 see "Cost of Operational Programmes" above, p. 90.