

make an important contribution to the borrower's economic development. The three organizations differ essentially in the source of their funds and the terms of their loans. The IBRD obtains most of its funds from bonds issued on world capital markets and must, accordingly, lend on competitive terms. Canada's subscription to the IBRD's capital amounts to \$1,147 million (U.S.), or 3.7 per cent of the total. Since members pay in only one-tenth of their subscriptions, Canada actual contribution to the Bank's lendable capital is \$114.7 million (U.S.). The remaining nine-tenths of the Bank's subscriptions remains on call and constitutes a guarantee of Bank obligations.

The IDA relies on interest-free advances from governments for the bulk of its resources, and makes loans on highly concessional terms. Since the IDA's inception in 1960, Canada has contributed or pledged \$862.4 million (U.S.). It has also agreed to participate in negotiation of a "fifth replenishment".

The IFC seeks to promote the growth of productive private enterprise in developing member countries by facilitating loans on competitive terms without government guarantee. The total of gross commitments since the inception of operations equals \$2 billion (U.S.). A total of 67 countries benefited from this assistance. Canada's subscription to the IFC amounts to \$3.6 million (U.S.), or 4.91 per cent of the IFC's paid-in capital of \$143 million (U.S.).

Thirteen times since the birth of the United Nations, military personnel have been dispatched under the UN flag to deal with threats to peace and security. On each occasion, Canada has taken an active part, at the request of the Secretary-General, in providing personnel and equipment.

Some United Nations peacekeeping involvements have been financed by assessment, while others have been paid for by voluntary contributions. Until 1956, with the exception of Korea (which did not engage the financing machinery of the United Nations), the relatively modest costs were included in the regular budget.

With the establishment of UNEF I in 1956 and ONUC in 1960, costs mounted considerably. Some countries, including the Soviet Union and France, did not contribute, contending that peacekeeping was the prerogative of the Security Council and that the General Assembly had overstepped its authority by establishing the two Forces. The United Nations attempted to make up the resulting financial shortfall by authorizing in 1961 a \$200 million (U.S.) bond issue. Canada purchased \$6.4-million (U.S.) worth of bonds. In 1962, the Assembly also requested an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice as to whether expenditures for UNEF and ONUC constituted "expenses of the organization" within the meaning of Article 17 of the Charter, which provides for collective assessments. After the Court responded affirmatively, some member states began to pay