

Assembly any political or financial responsibility for United Nations peace-keeping operations. Much of the session was devoted to restatements of positions on these questions.

According to Article 19 of the Charter, a member which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. Before the opening of the session, it appeared that the Assembly would be faced with a test case on this question. The Secretary-General informed the President of the Assembly by letter that one member state (Haiti) was in arrears in the payment of its financial contribution within the terms of Article 19. Some time after the opening of the session, the President replied that, if a formal vote had been taken and if the Haitian Delegation had been present, he would have made an announcement indicating that Haiti had lost its voting rights under Article 19. Haiti subsequently made a payment sufficient to enable it to vote.

Once the session opened it became evident that a majority of the developing countries would not be satisfied with the adoption of another *ad hoc* formula to provide funds for UNEF and ONUC in the last six months of 1963. Instead, they wished to see the Assembly take a further step towards the development of a special scale by adopting a set of general principles to guide the financing of future peace keeping. This desire was shared by Canada and a number of other small and middle powers, but differences of opinion arose as to what principles should be included in any such statement. The Soviet countries maintained their traditional opposition to any proposal which did not directly involve the Security Council in peace-keeping activities.

During the session, extensive informal discussions were held between representatives of the developed and developing countries and agreement was reached on a set of four draft resolutions. The Canadian Delegation participated actively in these discussions and co-sponsored each of these four resolutions [1874-77 (S-IV)]. Three other draft resolutions were also introduced during the session by the developing countries, the first [1878 (S-IV)] being co-sponsored by Canada.

After prolonged debate, the Assembly adopted the following resolutions:

- (a) *Resolution 1874 (S-IV)* sets out five general principles for use as guidelines in sharing, by assessed or voluntary contributions, the costs of future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures. These principles had been discussed in the Working Group and had received the support of most of the members there. The first of these principles stated that the financing of costs of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all members of the United Nations, and the second concerned the