

Working Capital Fund was increased, and the Secretary-General was authorized to borrow from special accounts in his custody and to receive short term loans from governments. It was even suggested at the fourteenth session that the Secretary-General be permitted to borrow from commercial sources.

The organization was already, therefore, in a most unsatisfactory state of financial health in July 1960, when the Congo operation was launched. The immediate cash outlook is particularly bleak because the assessment notices for the 1960 costs of the Congo operation unavoidably did not reach member states until 1961, and because the Assembly established an ad hoc account for the Congo, to which, judging from the UNEF precedent, member states may again not pay their assessments as rapidly as they do the regular budget.

My Delegation believes that the time has now come to decrease the dangerous reliance which the Secretary-General must place on ad hoc procedures such as borrowing from special accounts, from governments, or from commercial sources. To this end we would suggest that the following steps be considered:

1. Member states who are in arrears in respect of the regular budget and the UNEF Special Account should be urged once again to meet these arrears. If they cannot do so immediately, they might consider making monthly payments (as was suggested in this Committee last Fall), or they might make partial payments. The fewer the countries which are in arrears, the more likely it will be that legislatures and parliaments will agree to any short term advances which may later still prove necessary.

2. The Secretary-General should be instructed to sent out the assessment notices for the 1961 costs of the Congo operation, as soon as the Assembly passes the required financing resolution.

3. Member states should again be urged to pay all their current assessments as early in the year as possible. The current assessments are the costs of the Congo operation in 1960 and 1961, the 1961 regular budget and the 1961 UNEF costs.

4. The Secretary-General might be asked to discuss with member states, using the various means at his disposal, the importance of bringing about reductions in the number of states which are in arrears, and the need to make immediate payment of current assessments.

5. Some kind of negotiating machinery, perhaps similar to the Negotiating Committee for Extra Budgetary Funds, might be established to work towards an improvement in the Organization's cash position.

Our immediate objectives should be first to reduce the large number of states which continue to be in arrears in respect of the UNEF Special Account and the regular budget; and second to avoid undue financial reliance on a few of the greater and wealthier powers. By achieving these objectives, we the middle and small powers can maintain our right to be heard and have our views heeded on questions of the peace-keeping activities of the UN.

In conclusion, therefore, ... my Delegation would express the hope that we will cease from devising yet more temporary and stop-gap procedures for dealing with the peace-keeping expenses of the United Nations. We would hope that the groundwork could be laid for a full discussion at the sixteenth session of the questions