

Also during 1965, the General Assembly agreed by consensus that countries (specifically the U.S.S.R. and France) should not lose their votes under Article 13 of the Charter due to the question of financing UNEF and ONUC. The General Assembly also agreed by consensus that the financial difficulties of the organization should be solved through voluntary contributions by member states. Even before this decision had been taken, Canada had announced that it would donate \$4.3 million as an unconditional voluntary contribution to help restore the United Nations to solvency. In spite of the contributions to the voluntary fund by Canada and other countries, the United Nations still finds itself approximately \$17 million in debt owing to peacekeeping.

The Security Council resolution that established UNFICYP on March 21, 1964, provided for its financing through voluntary contributions rather than by assessment. However, voluntary contributions have proved to be an unreliable means of financing and deficits have plagued UNFICYP from the start and have frequently forced the Secretary-General to appeal for additional funds. It should be noted here that the costs included in peacekeeping do not include amounts that Canada has agreed to absorb without seeking reimbursement from the United Nations. It has not been uncommon for Canada to absorb well over \$1 million a year in peacekeeping costs above the normal cost of maintaining the troops at home.

The financial arrangements for UNEF II reflect carefully-considered compromises among member states and should provide a workable financial basis for the force to ensure that it does not add to the heavy burdens already made by peacekeeping endeavours upon the UN organization's monetary resources. The costs of UNEF II are borne, through a Security Council decision, by members in accordance with a special General Assembly apportionment. As an *ad hoc* arrangement, and without prejudice to the positions of principle taken by member states regarding the financing of peacekeeping by arrangements, the General Assembly established a special account for UNEF II and a scale of assessments that placed the heaviest cost burden on the five permanent members of the Security Council and, in decreasing proportion, on the economically-developed and economically less-developed member states. Under the scale of assessments agreed on for this operation, Canada's share of the estimated \$30-million budget for the first six months of UNEF was 3.18 per cent, or \$954,000.

Social and economic programs A major part of the United Nations work (excluding the activities of the Specialized Agencies) consists of helping to improve social and economic conditions in the world. Broadly speaking, activities can be classified in three categories: