



# REFERENCE PAPERS

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## CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Each of the 111 members of the United Nations is required to pay an annual assessment, which represents that country's share of the organization's expenses. In 1963, Canada's share was 3.12 per cent or \$2.5 million of the regular United Nations budget of \$78.6 million. In addition, Canada and all other members are assessed to cover the costs of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Middle East and in the Congo (UNEF and ONUC). It is estimated that, in 1964, Canada's share of the regular budget of approximately \$86.5 million will be approximately \$2.7 million and that its peace-keeping assessment is likely to be about \$1.3 million.

During the period 1945-63, Canada paid assessments of about \$25.3 million to the regular budget of the United Nations and approximately \$12.2 million for the ONUC and UNEF peace-keeping operations. In the same period Canada made voluntary contributions to special United Nations programmes, such as the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), the Special Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in the Middle East (UNRWA) and the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA), of approximately \$81 million. In addition, Canada, as a member of each of the 13 Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and of the IAEA, was assessed and made contributions of about \$45 million during this period. Canada's total assessment and contributions to the United Nations and its related bodies, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the United Nations Association in Canada, totalled approximately \$163 million during the period 1945-63. Canada's contribution to these bodies in 1963 is about \$15.3 million.

United Nations concern for political and security questions is widely publicized throughout the world. Peace-keeping operations are, therefore, quite well known to the general public. Regrettably, insufficient public attention to the quieter but nonetheless constructive work of the organization in the economic and social fields. This valuable activity is supplemented by five special programmes (UNRWA, UNHCR, UNICEF, EPTA and the Special Fund) and by the related programmes of the 13 Specialized Agencies and the IAEA. Altogether, their efforts constitute an impressive endeavour to conquer the timeless enemies of mankind - illiteracy, hunger and disease. At the same time, they provide a significant contribution to political and economic stability in the less-developed areas of the world.

A short description of the work of the United Nations in peace-keeping, and of the United Nations, its related programmes and agencies in the economic and social fields, is given below. A statement of Canada's contributions to these important activities is included as Appendix A. Appendix B contains a table showing the pledges made to the operations of the five United Nations special programmes by some of the major contributors to these programmes.

## Peace-keeping and UN Finances

Article I of the United Nations Charter states, in part, that the purpose of the United Nations is "to maintain international peace and security and, to that end, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression". Since 1945, the United Nations has been involved in peace-keeping operations in Pakistan and India [United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), 1949 -], the Middle East [the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)], and the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO), 1956 -], Lebanon [United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL), 1948], the Congo [ONUC], 1960 -], West Irian [UNTEA], 1963], and Yemen [UNYOM], 1963 -]. In addition, in 1950, the United Nations quickly stepped in to resist Communist aggression in Korea and, through the efforts of the United Nations Unified Command (1950-53), the Communists were driven out of the territory of the Republic of South Korea. Canada has firmly supported the United Nations activities in maintaining international peace, and Canadian military personnel have seen service with the United Nations in Korea, the Middle East, India, Pakistan, West Irian, and the Congo. At present, about 1,300 Canadian military personnel are serving in UNEF, ONUC, UNTSO, UNMOGIP, and UNYOM.

In addition to providing military personnel for these United Nations peace-keeping operations, Canada, as one of the three supervisory members of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Indochina, with India and Poland, has maintained military and civilian personnel in Indochina since 1954. During the period 1954-61, Canada has contributed approximately \$1 million as its share of the costs of this operation, which, although not a United Nations peace-keeping operation, has been of considerable assistance in maintaining international peace and security in the troubled countries of Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia.

Until 1956, virtually all member states regularly contributed their share of the assessed costs of all United Nations peace-keeping operations. With the establishment of UNEF in 1956, peace-keeping costs rapidly increased. In 1960, a further increase occurred when the United Nations Security Council declared that the situation in the Congo was a threat to international peace and security and, at the request of the Congolese Government, established a United Nations force (ONUC) in the Congo to maintain order. The costs of ONUC were considerably greater than those of UNEF (\$120 million a year compared to \$20 million a year). In each instance, arguments were raised by certain countries that the costs of these peace-keeping operations were not the collective responsibility of member states, while other countries felt that the costs should not be borne by all member states according to the regular UN scale of assessments. The inability or unwillingness of some member states to pay their assessed shares of ONUC and UNEF costs has created disturbing financial difficulties for the United Nations. As a result, the organization has been forced to borrow funds from other United Nations accounts and to accept voluntary contributions and advances in order to meet its bills.

As of August 31, 1963, the delinquent member states owed the United Nations about \$104.7 million for their assessments for 1962 and previous years. This amount may be broken down as follows: 22 states were in arrears, as regards the regular UN budget, for \$5.6 million; 49 members owed approximately \$27 million to the UNEF Special Account; and 58 members were in arrears to the ONUC Ad Hoc Special Account for approximately \$71.5 million. Thus, about 97 per cent of the total arrears of \$104.7 million resulted from the failure or inability of member states to pay their assessed share of UNEF and ONUC costs.

Canada has consistently paid its assessed share of all United Nations costs and has shown lively interest in the financial aspects of the organization's activities. For example, at the fifteenth session, Canada co-sponsored a resolution which set up a Committee of Experts to examine United Nations financial and budgetary procedures. At the sixteenth session, Canada co-sponsored a resolution

authorizing the Secretary-General to issue \$200 million in United Nations bonds to provide working capital to help overcome the organization's serious financial crises. These bonds are to be repaid over a 25-year period, with interest at 2 per cent, out of the annual assessments of member states under the regular budget. Canada was the first country to announce its intention to subscribe to the bond issue, and has purchased \$6.24 million (U.S.). At the sixteenth session, Canada also co-sponsored a resolution requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion as to whether UNEF and ONUC costs were expenses of the organization under Article 17(2) of the Charter. In company with 20 other countries, Canada made a submission to the Court. In its submission, Canada contended that United Nations members had a collective responsibility for UNEF and ONUC expenses and that all members had an obligation to contribute according to their assessed shares. On July 20, 1962, the Court, in a majority decision of nine to five, found that the expenses authorized by the General Assembly relating to UNEF and ONUC constituted expenses of the organization. The Court thus corroborated Canada's views that UNEF and ONUC costs were expenses of the United Nations.

The seventeenth session of the General Assembly "accepted" the opinion of the Court by a vote of 76 in favour, 17 against, with eight abstentions. Early in the session, it became evident that it would be impossible to resolve all aspects of the future financing of ONUC and UNEF before the conclusion of the session. The General Assembly, therefore, agreed that a working group of 21 should examine "special methods for financing peace-keeping operations of the United Nations involving heavy expenditures, such as those for the Congo and Middle East, including a possible special scale of assessments". For the period June, 1962 - June, 1963, the ONUC and UNEF expenses were met from the proceeds resulting from the sale of UN bonds. A fourth special session was held in May and June, 1963, to review the financial position of the United Nations. It agreed on:

- (a) "guidelines" for the sharing of costs of future peace-keeping operations;
- (b) assessment resolutions for ONUC and UNEF, which accorded reductions of 55 per cent on their regular scale of assessment to less-developed countries, with certain countries, including Canada, making voluntary contributions to make up the difference;
- (c) a request to the Secretary-General to "consult" with those member states in arrears;
- (d) extension of bond sales to December 31, 1963;
- (e) a request to the working group of 21 to report to the nineteenth session on an accepted method for financing future peace-keeping operations involving large expenditures.

The eighteenth session approved ONUC and UNEF financing resolutions similar to that outlined in (b) above, except that, in the case of UNEF, the reduction granted to the less-developed countries was 57.5 per cent.

It has only been since 1956 that special accounts for United Nations peace-keeping operations have been maintained. However, in the six years since UNEF was created, Canada's assessed share of UNEF costs has been over \$3.7 million, while, since ONUC was created in 1960, Canada has been assessed approximately \$9 million. In addition, Canada has written off billings of about \$600,000 that the United Nations owed to Canada for the provision of transportation facilities for ONUC, and has contributed voluntarily approximately \$0.5 million to help compensate for the "shortfall" created by the granting of reductions to the less-developed countries (as explained above).

## UNHCR and Refugees

A "refugee" is defined by the United Nations as a person who has left the country of his normal residence because of fear of persecution. At the end of the Second World War, the number of refugees in Europe was close to 2.2 million. Immediately after the War, Canada and other countries formed the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees in order to assist refugees in their emigration, re-establishment in their country of present asylum or voluntary return to their original homes. In 1946, a United Nations Specialized Agency, the International Refugee Organization (IRO), was established to continue this work. Canada became a member of the IRO in 1947 and, from 1946 to 1961, contributed about \$18.8 million to the organization.

At its fourth session in 1949, the General Assembly decided to appoint a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for a three-year term, to continue to protect the interests of refugees after the termination of the IRO. In 1953, the Assembly extended the term of the High Commissioner's Office for another three-year period, and in 1957 the term was extended for a further five-year period, from January 1, 1959, to December 31, 1963. The seventeenth session voted in favour of another renewal, to December 31, 1967.

The High Commissioner's role was at first a non-operational one, limited mainly to the protection of refugees. In 1952, however, he was authorized to appeal for funds to enable emergency aid to be given to the most needy groups of refugees within his mandate. Funds raised by this decision were contributed to the United Nations Refugees Emergency Fund (UNREF). In 1954 this fund was incorporated in a new voluntary fund, the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNRF), and its programme was aimed principally at the promotion of a permanent European refugee solution by assimilation within European countries and the promotion of emigration to other countries.

On January 1, 1959, the UNREF was replaced by a new programme of the High Commissioner for Refugees, administered by the Office of the High Commissioner under the guidance of an Executive Committee composed of representatives of United Nations member governments. Canada has been a member of this Committee since 1957. From 1951 to 1963, Canada contributed over \$2.8 million to the UNHCR and also donated \$350,000 in 1956-57 to the Canadian Red Cross for the assistance of Hungarian refugees. In its total pledged contributions from 1954 to 1962, Canada ranks as the fourth largest contributor.

Through the efforts of the refugee programmes of the Inter-governmental Committee for Refugees, the IRO and those of the UNHCR, the number of refugees in Europe has been reduced from about 2.2 million in 1946 to some 50,000 in 1962. This improvement has been made possible to a large extent by the contributions of governments to the United Nations and its related programmes, World Refugee Year (WRY) and the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). During WRY (June, 1959, to June, 1960), 97 countries, including Canada, took part in the campaign and contributed more than \$83 million (U.S.). The Canadian Government's contribution to WRY was \$1 million in wheat flour to UNRWA and up to \$600,000 for the admission, in three movements, of 325 tubercular refugees to Canada for treatment in sanatoria and re-settlement. These refugees were accompanied by 501 dependents. As of March 31, 1962, only eight of these tubercular refugees remained in Canadian sanatoria. In addition to the movement of tubercular refugees, Canadian participation in WRY resulted in over 5,000 refugees being admitted to Canada, including 1,097 from camps in Italy and Germany.

## UNRWA

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East was established by the General Assembly in December 1949 to provide for the relief and resettlement of about 950,000 refugees left homeless by the hostilities in Palestine in 1948. These refugees now number more than 1.1 million. The Agency was to co-operate with local governments in direct relief and works programmes in the Middle East and to consult these governments on measures to be taken until such time as international assistance for relief and works programmes

would no longer be available or the refugees were able to exercise the choice between repatriation and compensation offered to them by resolutions of the General Assembly.

As originally envisaged, the Agency's mandate was to run for a limited period. Political considerations, however, have impeded the various plans for solving the refugee problem and the Agency's mandate has been renewed three times. It is now due to expire on June 30, 1964.

Since no quick solution to the Palestine refugee problem appears to be in sight, the Director of UNRWA has suggested that it concentrate on (a) the administration of relief, (b) the provision of general education, both elementary and secondary, (c) the teaching of voluntary skills and the awarding of university scholarships, and (d) the offering of small loans and grants to refugees who have skills and want to become self-employed. For the full programme, in which education is to play such an important part, the Director forecast expenditures of \$36.6 million in 1963 and \$37.9 million in 1964.

During the period 1949-63, Canada was the third largest contributor to the UNRWA, donating approximately \$16.1 million. Canada normally contributes \$500,000 in cash; on several occasions since 1958, however, the Canadian Government has augmented its cash contribution with special donations of Canadian wheat flour. From 1958 to 1962, these special donations totalled \$5.5 million worth of flour, of which \$1 million worth was a special grant in conjunction with Canada's contribution in World Refugee Year. In 1964 the Canadian Government plans to contribute \$500,000 in cash and to make a special donation of \$500,000 worth of wheat flour. Canada's donations have helped the UNRWA to maintain its relief programmes, while at the same time expanding its rehabilitation programmes for Palestine refugees. Private and government contributions of cash and wheat flour from Canada are being transformed by the UNRWA into the Sibilin Vocational-Training School in Lebanon, a school at Homs, Syria, and a teacher-training Centre in Jordan.

#### UNICEF

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly in December 1946 to provide emergency aid to children in war-devastated countries following the termination of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). In 1950 its terms of reference were revised and, while continuing to provide emergency relief for children in catastrophes, it placed emphasis on long-range programmes of child care, particularly in under-developed countries. In 1953, the General Assembly voted unanimously to make the UNICEF a continuing part of the United Nations work for an indefinite period.

The aim of the UNICEF is to promote permanent health, nutrition and welfare services for children through programmes which countries can continue after the initial stimulus provided by the Fund. UNICEF aid is provided only at the request of governments, and those requesting it must be prepared to put into the programme amounts at least equal to those received from the UNICEF. This requirement encourages serious consideration before requests are made. It doubles the amount of money made available for the projects by the UNICEF, and it establishes the basis for the continuation of the projects after the UNICEF aid is terminated.

The Fund is financed through voluntary contributions from governments and private associations. In 1963 its total income from all sources amounted to about \$30 million. Canada has contributed about \$14.7 million to the UNICEF during the period 1946-63. In addition, during the same period, Canada has donated over 62.8 million pounds of whole and skim milk powder.

#### EPTA

Soon after its establishment, the United Nations embarked on a programme of technical assistance to raise the very low levels among those countries having static or barely expanding economies and whose people, therefore, lived

close to bare subsistence levels. It was evident that extensive co-ordinated efforts would have to be made to mobilize and bring the technical skills of the advanced countries to bear on the areas of great need. Consequently, the General Assembly established in 1949 the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA). This programme involves the training in advanced countries of students from the under-developed countries and the sending of experts and advisers to backward areas, exchange of technical information, organized examination of economic-development programmes and equipment supplies for the use of experts and trainees. About three-quarters of United Nations technical assistance expenditures go normally for the provision of experts to under-developed countries.

The EPTA supplements the regular programmes of technical assistance for the United Nations and certain Specialized Agencies and constitutes the greater part of the total United Nations technical assistance effort. The programme is financed by voluntary extra-budgetary contributions from member countries and is carried out by the Specialized Agencies and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (TAO), under the co-ordination of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC).

Contributions pledged to the Expanded Programme for 1964 are approximately \$52 million. Canada pledged \$2.15 million (U.S.) in 1962 and 1963. From 1950 to 1962, Canada has contributed over \$21 million to the EPTA.

#### United Nations Special Fund

A decision of the twelfth session of the General Assembly in 1957 resulted in the establishment of the United Nations Special Fund on January 1, 1959. The Canadian Delegation played an important role in the negotiations leading to the Fund's establishment and Canada was elected to a three-year term on the Governing Council of the Fund. The Special Fund's purpose is to provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of under-developed countries, primarily in the area of relatively large projects beyond the range of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Such undertakings include pilot projects and demonstration centres, surveys, research work, and the provision of equipment, training and experts - in what is called the field of pre-investment technical assistance. The United Nations and related organizations are now capable of providing funds and technical personnel for pre-investment programmes through the Special Fund, technical experts and advisers through the EPTA and Specialized Agencies such as the WHO, the ILO and the IAEA, and financial assistance through the IMF, the IBRD, the IDA and the IFC. Multilateral aid is, therefore, available to supplement the national efforts the economically under-developed countries are themselves putting forth to solve their economic, educational, social and health problems.

The Special Fund Programme is financed by voluntary contributions from members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, with recipient governments responsible for the local costs of projects undertaken by the Fund. The Fund set a target for contributions of \$50 million in 1959 and \$75 million "in the immediate future". At the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, member states were urged to increase their contributions to the Special Fund and the EPTA so that a total of \$150 million might be available for the two programmes. Contributions pledged to the Special Fund total \$80.8 million for 1964. Canada contributed \$2.35 million (U.S.) in 1963 and has pledged \$4.6 million (U.S.) for 1964. Canada has given approximately \$11.1 million during the period 1959-63.

#### Specialized Agencies

The 13 Specialized Agencies of the United Nations are independent organizations with responsibilities in specific fields of international activity. Each is linked to the United Nations by a formal agreement which, inter alia, recognizes the co-ordinating role of the Economic and Social Council under Article 63 of the Charter.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) were in existence before the League of Nations and were subsequently associated with that world body. The International Labour Organization (ILO), on the other hand, was established in conjunction with the League. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Health Organization (WHO) were set up after the Second World War, either in conjunction with the United Nations or as a result of discussions under its auspices. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), while technically not a Specialized Agency, is, for most practical purposes, on the same footing as an Agency; for example, it is a member of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in which the Secretary-General of the UN and the Executive Board of the Agencies meet to develop their several programmes in harmony and co-operation. However, the IAEA differs from the other Agencies in that it makes its annual report to the General Assembly direct rather than through ECOSOC and does not have a formal agreement with the Council.

Canada is a member of each of the 13 Specialized Agencies and the IAEA and, at one time or another since 1945, has been represented on the executive body of each.

Contributions to the regular budgets of the Specialized Agencies are in addition to payments made to the United Nations budget. During the period 1945-63, Canadian assessments in the Agencies totalled approximately \$45 million, of which about \$18.8 million was the Canadian contribution to the IRO during 1946-51. To a considerable extent the activities supported by the regular budgets of the Agencies are of special significance to the economic and social development in less-favoured areas of the world. Some of the Agencies provide out of their regular budgets for many technical experts, advisers and training facilities in addition to those financed by the Expanded Programme.

Several Agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO) fix their scale of assessments in accordance with principles broadly similar to those applied in setting the United Nations scale. In the ICAO, the IMCO, the ITU, the UPU and the WMO, assessments are determined by somewhat different procedures and are based partly on the degree of interest in and use for the services the particular Agency provides to a member state. Agencies such as the IBRD, the IFC, the IDA and the IMF do not levy regular assessments; their member states provide funds in the form of capital advances, which are in turn lent to the commercially less-developed countries to help them finance approved developmental projects. In the four important financial agencies to which Canada is a major contributor, operating costs are covered by the interest on the loans made to economically less-developed countries.

The main purposes of the IBRD are to facilitate the investment of capital for productive purposes, to promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or of participation in loans by private investors and to make loans for which private capital is not available on reasonable terms. The IDA, an affiliate of the Bank, has as its primary objectives the promotion of economic development by providing financing on terms that are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than do conventional loans, to which the IBRD is limited. The IFC is also an affiliate of the Bank and seeks to promote the growth of productive enterprise. It invests its own funds in association with private capital where this is not available in sufficient quantity and on reasonable terms; it acts as a clearing-house by bringing together investment opportunities and private capital, whether foreign or domestic; finally, it helps to enlist managerial skill and experience where these are not readily available for a project. The operations of the IMF are of a different character. It provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary, payments and exchange problems. Among its purposes are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade.

In addition to contributing to the regular programmes of the Agencies, member states have frequently been requested to make extra-budgetary contributions to special programmes of assistance designed to overcome particularly acute problems and serious deficiencies existing in various areas of the world. Examples of such special programmes include the FAO's "Freedom-from-Hunger" campaign, the WHO's Malaria Eradication Programme (which is now part of the WHO's regular budget) and the recently organized World Food Programme (WFP). Canada has made substantial contributions to each of these programmes and, in the case of the WFP, of which it was a co-author, has offered an initial contribution of up to \$5 million in commodities and cash. This programme will provide emergency aid to persons suffering as a result of national calamities and will establish several short-term pilot programmes to determine whether food from the WFP might be used to advantage in facilitating programmes of economic and social development.

The Canadian Government's contributions and assessments to the United Nations and its related bodies do not, of course, include the generous donations made by individual citizens and private groups in Canada. Canadian citizens have played an active and humanitarian role by assisting, by means of donations, children, refugees, victims of national disasters and less fortunate people in other lands. Furthermore, the above data do not include the Canadian Government's gifts of emergency relief (food, clothing, medical supplies) or the more than \$493 million of Government bilateral foreign aid and Colombo Plan assistance to the less-developed areas of the world.

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APPENDIX A, Cont'd.

SOURCE: Public Accounts of Canada for the Fiscal Years Ending March 31, 1946, to March 31, 1964.

NOTE:

V - Voluntary Contribution

E - Estimated

NA- Not Available

\*\* - Canadian voluntary contributions, in addition to assessment in order to help finance authorized expenditures in excess of total amount assessed by the relevant UN resolution

\* - Totals may not add due to rounding.

For explanation of notes, see Appendix A-1, numbered 1 - 22.

APPENDIX A-I

- (1) This figure does not include Canada's 1945-46 assessment for the League of Nations of \$317,841 and the 1946-47 assessment of \$313,773. These two assessments included Canada's share of ILO and ICJ costs for those years. In addition, Canada advanced \$1,205,002 to the UN Working Capital Fund in 1945-46 and \$194,674 in 1946-47, which is not shown.
- (2) Contributions to the Inter-governmental Committee for Refugees.
- (3) Includes a contribution of \$5 million to the International Children's Emergency Fund and \$200,000 to the Council for the UN Appeal for Children, voted under general post-UNRRA relief.
- (4) Includes \$11,705 for the UN War Crimes Commission and \$12,052,348 voted under general post-UNRRA relief.
- (5) Totals include Canada's assessment (\$760,627), Canada's share of the operational budget (\$150,581) and special contributions of \$24,270 in 1957-58 and \$61,842 in 1959-60.
- (6) Includes \$100,000 in contributions to the UN Refugee Emergency Fund (UNREF).
- (7) Includes a donation of \$650,000 in 1956 to the UN Refugee Fund (UNRF) for the assistance of Hungarian refugees.
- (8) Includes contributions of \$100,000 to the WHO Malaria Eradication Programme, \$23,000 to FAO's "Freedom-from-Hunger" campaign, and \$989,063 to the UN Civilian Fund for the Congo.
- (9) The Special Fund was established in 1959.
- (10) The EPTA was established in 1949.
- (11) The IMCO was established as a UN Specialized Agency in 1958.
- (12) The IRO was terminated as a UN Specialized Agency in 1951.
- (13) The IAEA was established in 1957.
- (14) Includes a special gift of \$4,759 to UNESCO in 1958.
- (15) Canada normally makes a cash contribution of \$500,000 to the UNRWA; since 1958-59 this has been augmented by several special donations of Canadian wheat flour.
- (16) Includes a \$30,000 grant (\$10,000 in 1959, 1960 and 1961) to the UN Technical Assistance Training Centre at the University of British Columbia.
- (17) The UNKRA was terminated in 1958.
- (18) The WMO was established as a Specialized Agency in 1951.
- (19) Included in the Post Office Department's vote and paid by that Department.
- (20) Included in the Department of Transport's vote and paid by that Department.
- (21) Assessment for membership in the ITU for 1945-46 and 1946-47 estimated at \$2,800 annually, on the basis of 1947-48 assessment.
- (22) Includes \$254,000 in canned fish in 1948 and \$195,000 worth of white beans, \$198,000 worth of canned fish and \$73,900 worth of flour in 1949 for Palestine refugees.

APPENDIX B

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED BY MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO  
THE VOLUNTARY SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars)

PROGRAMME	TOTAL CONTRI- BUTIONS PLEDGED	U.S.A. (1)	BRITAIN (2)	CANADA (3)	FRANCE (4)	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (5)	NETHERLANDS (6)	SWEDEN (7)	U.S.S.R. (8)	INDIA (9)	ITALY (10)	TOTAL OF COLUMNS (1) TO (10)
EPTA (1951-63)	\$ 404.3	\$ 195.4	\$ 29.4	\$ 21.6	\$ 19.5	\$ 12.0	\$ 12.6	\$ 9.8	\$ 14.0	\$ 6.6	\$ 3.5	\$ 324.4
SPECIAL FUND (1959-63)	234.8	98.3	22.3	11.1	5.5	16.2	13.8	13.7	5.0	8.4	4.0	198.3
UNHCR* (1947-63)	*	11.9	3.3	2.3	3.2	1.8	1.9	1.0	-	**	.3	25.7
UNICEF (1947-63)	336.5	197.9	8.5	14.7	11.0	7.1	1.0	3.4	5.6	4.3	2.2	255.7
UNRWA (1949-63)	446.8	299.6	67.2	16.1	11.9	2.2	.7	1.5	-	.3	.5	399.9

SOURCE: Official Records of the General Assembly, Annexes, seventh to fourteenth sessions, Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds; Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions (A/4623 and A/5031); Financial Reports and Accounts for UNICEF and UNHCR for various sessions; Report of the Commissioner-General of the UNRWA for the eighteenth session; and the 1962 United Nations Pledging Conference on EPTA and the Special Fund (A/Conf. 27/2).

NOTE: Whenever possible, the period used covers the time from the establishment of the programme to the present.

\*Records incomplete for 1963

\*\*Less than \$100,000