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SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the scale of assessments, in particular resolutions 48/223 B and C of 23 December 1993,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions,¹

Reaffirming that the capacity to pay of Member States is the fundamental criterion for determining the scale of assessments,

Recognizing the importance of having a base period that takes into account the capacity to pay of Member States in a realistic manner,

Reaffirming also rule 160 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly,

1. Requests the Committee on Contributions to recommend to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session a scale of assessments for the period 1998-2000 on the basis of the following elements and criteria:

- (a) Use of gross national product instead of net national income;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 11 (A/50/11).

(b) A statistical base period of six years;

(c) The debt adjustment approach and low per capita income allowance formula used in the preparation of the scale of assessments for the period 1995-1997;

(d) A floor rate of 0.001 per cent and a ceiling of 25 per cent;

(e) Carrying the scale of assessments to three decimal places;

(f) Market exchange rates should be used for the purpose of the scale, except where this causes excessive fluctuations or distortions in the income of some Member States, when price-adjusted rates of exchange or other appropriate conversion rates such as uniform exchange rates in accordance with the criteria set out in paragraph 3 (b) of General Assembly resolution 46/221 B of 20 December 1991 should be employed;

2. Decides that individual rates of assessment for the least developed countries shall not exceed their current level, namely, 0.01 per cent;

3. Also decides that the scheme of limits should be phased out in accordance with resolution 48/223 B, paragraph 1 (f), and that the allocation of additional points resulting therefrom to developing countries benefiting from its application shall be limited to 15 per cent of the effect of the phase-out.
