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Scale of Assessments for the Apportionment of the Expenses  
of the United Nations; report of the Committee on  
Contributions

Draft Report of the Fifth Committee

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Introduction

1. The Fifth Committee at its 537th, 538th, 539th, 542nd and 559th meetings held on 26, 27, and 29 November, and 4 and 20 December, considered the item "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions". The Committee had before it the report<sup>1/</sup> of the Committee on Contributions, a statement (A/C.5/673) prepared by the Secretary-General of advances to the Working Capital Fund and contributions to the budgets for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 as at 15 November 1956, and a draft text (A/C.5/L.399) prepared by the Secretariat embodying in resolution form the recommendations made by the Committee on Contributions in its report.
2. The Chairman of the Committee on Contributions in introducing the report stated that the task of the Committee had been to establish rates of assessments for the sixteen States admitted to the United Nations on 14 December 1955 which it was required to do under rule 161 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. For most of the new Members rates had already been approved by the General Assembly for their contributions to the expenses of the United Nations activities in which they participated before becoming Members, but the Committee reviewed the data available for the new Members and also the position of those Member States which had submitted requests for reconsideration of their assessments.

<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Sup. No.10/Doc.A/3121 and Add.

3. The Committee had examined the possibility of adding the new rates to the existing scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly for the years 1956, 1957 and 1958. It reached the conclusion however that it would be in accordance with the General Assembly directives to include the rates for the new Members in the scale and to apply the resulting additional contributions toward a pro rata reduction of the assessments of all Members, except those whose assessments were subject to a "ceiling", "floor" or "per capita ceiling" provisions. The implementation of the per capita ceiling, which had been deferred pending the admission of new Members or improvement in the economic capacity of existing Members (resolution 665 (VII), had been fully effected in the revised scale now submitted. With regard to the assessment of the highest contributor, he added that in the absence of the "ceiling" provision, it would have been considerably higher than the present assessment of 33.33 per cent. One member had not concurred in the conclusions of the Committee and his views were set out in paragraph 17 of the report. With regard to new Members which had been admitted since the Committee's report was submitted to the General Assembly, the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions suggested that the Fifth Committee might wish to consider the method of assessment of these new Members.

#### Scale of Assessments

4. During the discussions in the Fifth Committee a number of delegations supported the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions. In expressing their approval these delegations believed that the proposal of the Committee to include the percentage contributions of new Members in the scale and to re-adjust it to 100 per cent was correct and in accordance with the mandate given to it by the General Assembly. In this connexion, it was noted that in adjusting the scale in the manner proposed, the Committee on Contributions had taken into account the four basic principles of assessment laid down by the General Assembly: (1) the allowance for low per capita income had been maintained, (2) the assessment of the lowest contributions had remained at the minimum rate of 0.04 per cent, (3) the assessment of the highest contributor had not exceeded 33.33 per cent and (4) full application had been given to the per capita ceiling principle.

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5. A question was raised by the representative of Guatemala concerning the fact that the assessment of eleven countries which were not subject to the "floor" and "ceiling" principles had received no reduction in their assessments, which would appear to be contrary to the method followed by the Committee on Contributions as explained in paragraph 14 of its report. In reply it was explained that the pro rata distribution of the additional contributions for the new Member States would, for the countries whose assessments were 0.09 per cent or less, result in a reduction of less than 0.01 per cent and therefore could not be reflected in a scale which was carried only to two decimals.

6. The representative of the United States stated that it was difficult for his delegation to accept recommendations which it considered to be unfair and discriminatory. The United States believed that it would be more equitable if all Member States benefited pro rata from the additional contributions resulting from the admission of new Members. In consequence the United States opposed the recommendations whereby the additional contributions received by the Organization would result in a reduction in the assessments of all Members except the United States and those Members with the lowest per capita national income who were assessed at 0.08 per cent or below, and under which the new scale submitted on such a basis would be retroactive.

7. The representative of the United States recalled that in 1946, when the United Nations had some fifty Members and the national income of one Member was estimated at 50 per cent of the total world income, it had been the position of his delegation that no one Member in an Organisation of sovereign equals should have to pay more than 33.33 per cent of the total budget. It was not until 1 January 1954 that the United States contribution was reduced to this level, so that for eight years the United States had voluntarily assumed an excess percentage contribution. Since 1946 the situation had changed radically; the membership in the Organisation had grown to seventy-nine, the national income of many countries had progressively and substantially increased and economic conditions throughout the world had generally improved. The United States therefore believed that a reduction in its percentage contribution was called for. It realized however that this question would require careful consideration by Governments as well as by the Fifth Committee and it would not therefore press for a General Assembly decision on this question until the twelfth session. The United States would accept for 1957 the scale recommended by the Committee on Contributions, but proposed that for 1956 the assessments of new Members should be treated as miscellaneous income. /...

8. The United States representative further proposed that the Fifth Committee should agree to undertake at its twelfth session a complete review of the principles of assessments, including the principle relating to the assessment of the highest contributor. Although a final decision on this latter point was not asked for at this session, it was the present view of his delegation that the United States percentage contribution should be reduced to 30 per cent and that the Committee on Contributions should be instructed to prepare comparative tables in which the share of the largest contributor was shown at that figure. The United States submitted proposals for the consideration of the Fifth Committee covering the above-mentioned matters (A/C.5/L.398).

9. In connexion with the United States proposal that the contributions of the new Members should be treated as miscellaneous income for 1956, several delegations considered that this proposal would be contrary to the "ceiling" and "floor" provisions. They pointed out that should such a decision be taken the highest contributor would pay in effect less than the "ceiling", although according to the criteria for capacity to pay the present assessment of 33.33 per cent represented a considerable advantage, while the countries to which the "floor" applied would pay less than the stipulated minimum.

10. In connexion with the proposal for an ultimate lowering of the "ceiling" for the contribution of the highest contributor from 33.33 per cent to 30 per cent it was pointed out that in laying down the original terms of reference of the Committee on Contributions, the General Assembly had stipulated that if a ceiling was imposed on contributions it should not be such as seriously to obscure the relation between a Member's contribution and its capacity to pay. As the capacity to pay of the United States had not declined and as it had no currency difficulties, there were no grounds for reducing its contribution. Furthermore, the major part of the United Nations budget was spent in the United States and it had also in previous years benefited from the reimbursement by the United Nations of income taxes paid by United States nationals in the Secretariat. On the other hand, it was pointed out by certain delegations that in referring to the benefits derived by the United States from the location in New York of the United Nations Headquarters, the generous extent to which the United States had contributed to the voluntary programmes of the United Nations should not be forgotten.

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11. Concern was expressed by certain delegations at the possible effect that a lowering of the "ceiling" for the highest contributor would have on the contributions to be paid by the low per capita income countries. As these countries were faced with economic and financial difficulties and needed all their available resources for their economic and social development programmes, care should be taken to avoid a shifting of the financial burden to these countries. Attention was drawn by other delegations to the fact that if the percentage contribution of the highest contributor was reduced and if at the same time steps were taken to protect the low-income countries, it would mean that the entire burden would be shifted to the middle income countries. It was therefore necessary to show caution in altering any of the basic principles of assessment.

12. Some delegations referred to the repercussions that a lowering of the ceiling would have on the implementation of the per capita ceiling principle. This principle was at the present time of advantage only to Canada, Sweden and New Zealand, but if the United States contribution was reduced, it might also affect other Member States and its application would thus further increase the burden on other Members. In this connexion, the representative of Canada pointed out that although his delegation attached great importance to the per capita ceiling principle, in order to avoid placing too heavy a burden on the countries whose ability to pay was not great, it had previously agreed that implementation of the principle should be deferred until new Members were admitted. If the Fifth Committee were to give favourable consideration to the United States proposal to reduce the ceiling applicable to the highest contributor, his delegation would again be ready to forego any immediate advantage that it might derive from such a step to agree to a separate decision being taken on that question.

13. With regard to the proposal that the principles relating to the scale of assessments should be considered at the twelfth session, it was pointed out that in accordance with General Assembly resolution 970 (X), the scale of assessments would in any event be reviewed by the Committee on Contributions in 1958 and a report submitted to the thirteenth session. It would therefore be preferable to

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discuss the matter at the thirteenth instead of at the twelfth session. Some delegations believed, however, that it might be advantageous for the Fifth Committee to discuss at its twelfth session the principles of assessment, so that the Committee on Contributions when it came to consider in 1958 the general review of the scale would have the General Assembly directives before it as a basis for its conclusions. Other delegations, while recognizing that a Member was entitled to request revision of the principles governing the determination of assessments, felt that it was unusual to submit detailed recommendations which might prejudice the outcome of the Committee's review and felt that the Committee on Contributions should first be asked to study and report on the matter.

14. In order to go some way to meet the views which had been expressed by other delegations, the representative of the United States, at the 539th meeting of the Committee, withdrew his delegation's proposal that the assessments of the new Members for 1956 should be taken into account as miscellaneous income, and stated that the United States would be prepared to accept the 1956 and 1957 the scale as recommended by the Committee on Contributions. He maintained the position of his delegation, however, on the necessity of the Fifth Committee reviewing the whole question of assessment at its twelfth session including the review of the 1958 scale which would in any case need to be altered to allow for the inclusion of those new Members admitted during the eleventh session. For this purpose he considered the Fifth Committee should be provided beforehand with the materials necessary to permit a discussion of and a decision on this problem. To replace its original proposal (A/C.5/L.398) the United States submitted a revised proposal (A/C.5/L.405) as an amendment to the draft text (A/C.5/L.399) embodying the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions.

15. At its 542nd meeting, the Committee decided on a proposal by the United States to postpone its decision on this question. The Committee resumed its consideration of the question at its 559th meeting and the decisions taken at that meeting are contained in the conclusion to the present report.

#### Representations concerning individual assessments

16. A few delegations, whose views are summarized in the following paragraphs, made certain observations concerning the assessments for their own countries.

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17. The representative of Afghanistan held that the proposed assessment for his country was too high in relation to its capacity to pay. He hoped that in future the economic and financial difficulties of Afghanistan would be taken more fully into account in arriving at the assessment for his country, as had been requested by his delegation for the last three years.

18. The representative of Chile, referring to the economic depression suffered by his country and to the marked decline in copper prices that had occurred in 1956, especially in recent months, expressed the view that the proposed assessment for Chile did not correspond to reality. He was also of the opinion that the devaluation of the Chilean peso in relation to the dollar, which had taken place during the current year, was a further factor that would justify a lower assessment for his country. He therefore suggested that the Committee on Contributions should be asked to prepare a revised scale that took into account the real per capita income of his country.

19. The representative of China pointed out that the reduction made in the assessment for his country resulted only from the admission of new Members and that no account had been taken of the fact that in relation to its national income and capacity to pay the assessment for China was excessive, a point to which his delegation had referred at previous sessions. According to the best information available, the per capita income of China was \$47, which would correspond more closely to an assessment of 4 per cent instead of 5.14 per cent as now recommended. In order not to cause a revision of the scale he would reserve his right to revert to this question again later.

20. The representatives of Poland, Romania and the Ukrainian SSR maintained that the extensive war devastation suffered by their countries and the particular difficulties they had in obtaining dollar currency for the payment of their contributions had not been taken fully into account in establishing the assessments for their countries. Although they would support the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions, they hoped that the factors mentioned would be reflected in the next three-year scale to be established.

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21. The representative of Hungary referred to the severe damage suffered by his country during the Second World War and its difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange for the payment of its contribution. Great efforts had been made to develop the economy of Hungary, but during the past years it had suffered from severe floods and an earthquake and the recent disturbances in the country had again caused considerable damage. In view of these facts, he expressed the hope that its assessment would be reduced in the future.

22. The representative of Spain mentioned that information regarding the per capita income of Spain and on the question of the appropriate rate of exchange to be used for converting the national income estimates for Spain into dollar equivalents had been submitted to the Committee on Contributions, but had been received after the Committee had concluded its work. The proposed assessment of 1.14 per cent, which was excessive in relation to Spain's capacity to pay, had therefore been determined on the basis of inadequate data. He hoped that the Committee would recognize Spain's special position and reduce its contribution.

23. The representative of Sudan stated that his delegation would provide the Committee on Contributions with the best statistical data available, which it realized was not entirely adequate. The new international commitments of his country and its need for economic development imposed a heavy burden on its economy and owing to its essentially agricultural structure, it was subject to cyclical fluctuations, and also it had great difficulties in obtaining dollar currency for the payment of its contribution. He hoped that the Committee when considering the assessment for his country would take fully into account its difficult economic and financial position and its low per capita income. Referring to the figure of 0.12 per cent suggested by the Committee on Contributions to UNESCO as assessment for Sudan, he held that it did not correspond to the country's financial resources.

Contribution by the new Members admitted on 14 December 1955 for the year of admission

24. Under General Assembly resolution 69 (1) new Member States are required to



contribute to the annual budget of the year in which they are first admitted at least  $1/3$  of the percentage assessment for the following year applied to the budget for the year of admission. The Committee on Contributions in its report to the General Assembly had observed that as the new Members had been admitted toward the end of the tenth session they had had occasion to participate in the session for only a few days. On the other hand the new Members would benefit from the available facilities of the United Nations and the capital assets acquired during the ten-year period of the existence of the United Nations represented considerable amounts to which the new Members had made no contribution. It had therefore recommended that if the General Assembly should favour some reduction in the prescribed minimum of one-third, the reduced contribution should be no less than one-ninth.

25. While some of the new Members expressed their agreement with the proposed assessment of one-ninth for the year of admission, others referring to the exceptions made to resolution 69 (1) in the case of Thailand and Israel were of the opinion that their contribution should be prorated from the date of admission to the end of the year or one twenty-fourth of their annual assessment. Others again felt that a complete waiver of the contribution for 1955 would be justified in view of the fact that they had been unable to send a delegaton to the tenth session and had not participated in that session at all. A formal proposal to that effect was made by the delegation of Cambodia (A/C.5/L.401, para. 1).

26. The reduction to one-ninth proposed by the Committee on Contributions received strong support. In connexion with the views expressed by some of the new Members that the assessment should be even lower and possibly that no assessment at all should be levied for 1955, it was cited as an example of the capital assets acquired, and from which the new Members would benefit, that \$9 million of the \$65 million Headquarters construction loan had already been paid. It was also pointed out that the services and facilities available to Member States had greatly increased since the admission of Thailand and Israel.

Payment of contributions in currencies other than United States Dollars

27. Several delegations referred to the currency difficulties experienced by their countries in view of which great importance was attached to the possibility of continuing the arrangements for payment of part of the annual contributions in currencies other than United States dollars. In reply to questions raised, the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions explained that paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 970 (X) authorised the Secretary-General to accept a portion of Members contributions for the three years 1956, 1957 and 1958 in currencies other than United States dollars. The estimates of the amounts that would be required for the financing of United Nations expenditure in non-U.S. currencies were made annually and the arrangements to be made for 1957 would no doubt be as extensive as possible.

28. The representative of Cambodia stated that payment even of part of the annual contribution in United States dollars raised considerable difficulties for his country and its only alternative would be to pay the contribution in non-convertible local currency. He formally proposed (A/C.5/L.401) that notwithstanding financial regulation 5.5, the Secretary-General should be empowered to accept the contribution of Cambodia in non-convertible local currency, and not in United States dollars.

29. In connexion with this proposal, it was pointed out that since many Members of the United Nations had difficulty in securing dollars, a dangerous precedent would be established if the Cambodian request was granted.

New Members admitted at the 11th Session of the General Assembly

30. In connexion with the three new Members, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia, admitted to membership in the United Nations on 12 November 1956, it was suggested by the representative of France that if possible the Committee on Contributions should establish assessments for these new Members during the current session. Alternatively, the new Members should be provisionally assessed for 1957 at the minimum rate of 0.04 per cent. Since the three new Members concerned had only just achieved their independence and would have serious economic problems to solve, it was felt that the initial contribution to be paid by these Members should be the minimum. The representative of Ethiopia supported the latter suggestion and formally proposed that the three new Members should contribute for the year of

admission an amount equal to one-third of their 1957 contribution, which should be fixed at the minimum of 0.04 per cent and that such contributions should be treated as miscellaneous income.

Conclusion of Debate and Decisions of the Committee

31. At the 559th meeting, the representative of the United States made the proposal that the Fifth Committee should at the present time decide only on the scale of assessments for 1956 and 1957 and that consideration of the question of the 1958 scale should be postponed until after the recess since there had not been sufficient time for negotiation and discussion of this question.

32. The present position of the United States delegation was that it could not accept the fixing of the 1958 scale at the current session unless it were decided to reduce the United States percentage contribution in that scale towards 30 per cent by deducting from it the percentage contribution of new Members admitted at the eleventh session.

33. The assessment of the new Members could either be referred to the Committee on Contributions or be fixed by the Fifth Committee. If the former method were decided upon, the position of the United States delegation would be that the Committee on Contributions should be instructed to maintain the contributions outside the scale of assessments for 1956 and 1957.

34. The United States submitted a proposal (A/C.5/L.425) on these two points, in which the assessments for Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia were established at 0.04 per cent and Japan at 2.15 per cent for 1957 and for 1956 at one-ninth of these percentages, as an amendment to the draft resolution A/C.5/L.399.

35. The representative of Japan pointed out that the assessment of 2.15 per cent for his country had been established by the Committee on Contributions in 1955, and that at the same time rates of assessments had been established for a number of non-member States which had since become Members of the United Nations. The rates for these other States had been reduced when they were incorporated in the scale of assessments and a comparison showed that on a basis of equality the assessment for Japan should be in the region of 2.00 per cent instead of 2.15 per cent as now proposed. Japan was ready to fulfil its financial obligations as a Member of the United Nations, but in view of its difficult

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financial position at the end of the Second World War and the heavy reparations that his country had to pay, it was his understanding, although he had not yet received definite instructions, that his Government would expect to be assessed on an equal basis with other new Members.

36. Other delegations expressed the view that the assessment of the new Members should be referred to the Committee on Contributions, which under rule 161 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly should advise the Assembly on the assessment of new Members. It was also pointed out that the United States proposal with regard to the assessment of the new Members would mean that all countries, including those subject to "ceiling" and "floor" provisions and the per capita ceiling principle would benefit.

37. The representative of the United States, proposed that in view of the difference of opinion which apparently existed with regard to the assessment of the new Members this question should also be postponed until after the recess.

38. At the end of the discussion the Fifth Committee had before it the following proposals:

1. The proposal of Cambodia (A/C.5/L.401)
2. The draft resolution embodying the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions (A/C.5/L.399), and the United States amendment (A/C.5/L.425).

39. The Committee voted first on the Cambodian proposal, paragraph by paragraph, by roll call, as requested:

Paragraph 1: (That the sixteen States admitted to membership to the United Nations on 14 December 1955 should not be required to contribute to the annual budget for 1955)

In Favour: Cambodia

Against: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Portugal, Romania, Spain.

Paragraph 1 was rejected by 43 votes to 1, with 14 abstentions.

Paragraph 2: (That the Secretary-General be empowered to accept the contribution of Cambodia in non-convertible local currency)

In Favour: Cambodia

Against: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Haiti, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Paragraph 2 was rejected by 31 votes to 1 with 26 abstentions.

40. The Committee then voted on paragraph 1 of the United States amendment, paragraph 2 having been withdrawn by the sponsors:

Paragraph 1: (To replace the words "1956, 1957 and 1958" included in paragraph 1, 2 and 5 of A/C.5/L.399 by the words "1956 and 1957") was adopted by 41 votes to 8 with 10 abstentions.

41. The Committee subsequently voted on the oral proposal by the United States that consideration of the scale of assessments for 1958 be taken up after the recess, which was adopted by 47 votes to none with 10 abstentions.

42. The draft resolution embodying the recommendations by the Committee on Contributions, as amended, paragraphs 1 to 5, was adopted by 48 votes to 9 with one abstention.

43. The representative of Spain stated in explanation of his vote that for the reasons given his delegation could not accept the assessment of 1.14 for his country and therefore had to vote against the resolution. This did not mean, however, that Spain would not honour her financial obligations to the United Nations.

45. In accordance with the above decisions, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

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

The General Assembly

Resolves

1. That the scale of assessments for Members' contributions to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1956 and 1957 contained in resolution 970 (X), paragraph 1, shall be revised to include assessments for the sixteen States admitted to membership in the United Nations on 14 December 1955.<sup>1/</sup>

2. That the revised scale of assessments for 1956 and 1957 shall be as follows:

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Afghanistan	0.06
Albania	0.04
Argentina	1.17
Australia	1.65
Austria	0.36
Belgium	1.27
Bolivia	0.05
Brazil	1.09
Bulgaria	0.14
Burma	0.10
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	0.48
Cambodia	0.04
Canada	3.15
Ceylon	0.11
Chile	0.30
China	5.14
Colombia	0.37
Costa Rica	0.04
Cuba	0.27
Czechoslovakia	0.84

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<sup>1/</sup> Resolution 995 (X).

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Denmark	0.66
Dominican Republic	0.05
Ecuador	0.05
Egypt	0.36
El Salvador	0.06
Ethiopia	0.11
Finland	0.37
France	5.70
Greece	0.20
Guatemala	0.07
Haiti	0.04
Honduras	0.04
Hungary	0.46
Iceland	0.04
India	2.97
Indonesia	0.51
Iran	0.27
Iraq	0.12
Ireland	0.19
Israel	0.16
Italy	2.08
Jordan	0.04
Laos	0.04
Lebanon	0.05
Liberia	0.04
Libya	0.04
Luxembourg	0.06
Mexico	0.70
Nepal	0.04
Netherlands	1.15
New Zealand	0.43
Nicaragua	0.04
Norway	0.49
Pakistan	0.55
Panama	0.05
Paraguay	0.04
Peru	0.15
Philippines	0.41
Poland	1.56
Portugal	0.25
Romania	0.50
Saudi Arabia	0.07
Spain	1.14
Sweden	1.46
Syria	0.08
Thailand	0.16
Turkey	0.63

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<u>Member States</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1.85
Union of South Africa	0.71
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	13.96
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7.81
United States of America	33.33
Uruguay	0.16
Venezuela	0.43
Yemen	0.04
Yugoslavia	0.36
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3. That Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Nepal, Portugal, Romania and Spain, which States became Members of the United Nations on 14 December 1955, shall contribute for the year of admission to membership an amount equal to one-ninth of their percentage assessment for 1956 applied to the budget for 1955.

4. That notwithstanding the provisions of resolution 970 (X), paragraph 4, the new Member States listed in paragraph 3 above, which participated in certain United Nations activities before their admission to membership, shall not be required to contribute separately toward the annual expenses of such activities for the years 1956 onwards, and that for the year 1955 the amounts these Members are called upon to contribute under the existing General Assembly resolutions<sup>1/</sup> shall be reduced by one-ninth.

5. That the Federal Republic of Germany, which under Economic and Social Council resolution 594 (XX) of 15 December 1955 became a member of the Economic Commission for Europe on 21 February 1956, shall be called upon to contribute 4.61 per cent of the expenses of the Economic Commission for Europe for the years 1956 and 1957.

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<sup>1/</sup> General Assembly resolutions 876 (IX) and 970 (X)