

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY



^t∺isto. TT TET.)

A/C.5/34/L.7 1] October 1979

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-fourth session FIFTH COMMITTEE Agenda item 103

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE CN CONTRIBUTIONS

Draft resolution prepared fellowing informal consultations and submitted by the Chrimman to the Cormittee for consideration

The General Assembly,

<u>Recalling</u> its resolutions 582 (VI) of 21 December 1951, 665 (VII) of 5 December 1952, 1927 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 2118 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2961 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 31/95 A and B of 14 December 1976;

Noting a significant increase in the assessment of some Member States in the proposed scale for the period 1980-1982 in relation to the previous scale;

<u>Bearing</u> in mind the continuing disparity between the economies of developed and developing countries;

1. <u>Reaffirms</u> that the capacity of Member States to contribute towards the payment of the budgetary expenditure of the United Nations is the fundamental criterion on which scales of assessment are based;

2. <u>Requests</u> the Committee on Contributions to study in depth and report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on ways and means of increasing the Tairn-DS and equity of the scale of assessments, bearing in mind the debate under agenda item 103 in the Fifth Committee during the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, and in particular:

(a) Methods which would avoid excessive variations of individual rates of assessment between two successive scales including ways of setting a percentage limit or a percentage points limit or a combination of the two;

(b) Mays of taking into account conditions or circumstances which adversely affect the capacity to pay of Member States and ways of setting objective criteria by which these conditions or circumstances can be taken into account in the elaboration of the scale of assessments;

/...

A/C.5/34/L.7 English Page 2

(c) Mays of taking into account the particular situation of Member States whose earnings depend heavily on one or a few products;

(d) Vays of updating the values of the per capita allowance formula and their effects on the scale of assessments;

(e) Mays of taking into account the different methods of national accounting of the Member States including the level of different inflation rates and their effects on the comparability of national income statistics.

(f) Ways of taking into account the concept of accumulated wealth and the vays by which criteria could be developed to enable it to be applied as a factor in setting the scale of assessments;

(g) Methods to ensure that all countries are assessed on data covering the same period of time so that data used are comparable;

(h) the effects of altering the statistical base period in the scale of assessment.
