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## FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE AND OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE

Report of the Fifth Committee (Part III)

Rapporteur: Mr. Mahmoud OSMAN (Egypt)

1. The Fifth Committee, before deciding on the recommendations reflected in part II (A/9825/Add.1) of the present report, which were adopted by the General Assembly on 29 November 1974, 1/ had before it for its consideration of agenda item 84, at its 1672nd meeting, on 25 November 1974, the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (A/9822), as well as the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/9870) containing that Committee's observations thereon.
2. By resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, the General Assembly had appropriated an amount of \$30 million for the operation of UNEF for the six-month period from 25 October 1973 to 24 April 1974 and had authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNEF at a rate not to exceed \$5 million per month for the period from 25 April to 31 October 1974 inclusive. Expenses relating to UNDOF had been met by the Secretary-General from the funds available to him from UNEF.
3. In his report (A/9822), the Secretary-General indicated that the revised estimated cost of UNEF and UNDOF for the period 25 October 1973 to 24 October 1974, based on assumptions regarding the level of reimbursements to troop-contributing countries referred to in paragraphs 18 and 23 of his report, would amount to \$79.8 million, or \$19.8 million over the original estimate of \$60 million appropriated for that period. Of the total revised estimate of \$79.8 million,

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1/ At its 2303rd plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3211 B (XXIX) and the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 10 of document A/9825/Add.1.

\$36.5 million represented payments to troop-contributing countries and \$43.3 million covered all other costs. In addition, as at 13 November 1974, a sum of \$3.8 million out of the total of \$6.8 million in uncollected contributions to the expenses of the Force for the year ended 24 October 1974, represented amounts due from four Member States which, in view of the declaration of principle of those Member States, the Secretary-General stated, must be assumed to be "uncollectable".

4. By its resolution 362 (1974) of 23 October 1974, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNEF for a further six-month period until 24 April 1975. In his report (A/9822), the Secretary-General estimated the total costs for the Force for the six-month period from 25 October 1974 to 24 April 1975 inclusive at \$40.0 million, \$22.1 million covering the costs of maintaining the Force at its present strength and \$17.9 million for reimbursements to troop contributors for their troop costs, should the General Assembly approve the standard rates of reimbursement of the costs set out in paragraph 23 of his report. The Secretary-General stated, however, that the foregoing estimates excluded costs which might arise if the headquarters of the Forces were to be moved, if the location of troops or their equipment had to be changed, or if additional specialized equipment had to be acquired. Furthermore, the estimates did not include repatriation and other liquidation costs, a margin to accommodate rising prices in the area and other contingent items which could arise.

5. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraphs 23 and 24 of its related report (A/9870), observed that the amount of additional resources which the Secretary-General would require for the year ended 24 October 1974 would depend on the prior resolution of the question of the rate of reimbursement to troop contributors and the method of financing the \$3.8 million in unpaid contributions considered by the Secretary-General to be "uncollectable". With that proviso, and subject to the assurance that the Secretary-General would take every action to ensure that the operations of UNEF and UNDOF were carried out as economically as possible and that the accounts of the two Forces would be audited by the United Nations Board of Auditors, the Advisory Committee accepted the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General for the period 25 October 1973 to 24 October 1974 inclusive.

6. The Advisory Committee also accepted the estimates submitted by the Secretary-General for the six-month period, from 25 October 1974 to 24 April 1975, on the same understanding and subject to the extension of the mandate of UNDOF by the Security Council. 2/

7. At the 1672nd meeting, at the outset of the discussion, oral statements were made by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, who introduced that Committee's report (A/9870), and by the representative of the Secretary-General, who elaborated on some of the points covered in the report of the Secretary-General (A/9822).

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2/ The Security Council, by its resolution 363 (1974), renewed the mandate of UNDOF "for another six months".

8. Referring to the revised cost estimates submitted by the Secretary-General for the period 25 October 1973 to 24 October 1974, some of the delegations participating in the discussion expressed their understanding of the circumstances which had resulted in underestimation by the Secretary-General of the original estimate and agreed with the Advisory Committee, in paragraph 9 of its report (A/9870), that a margin of error in that original cost estimate could not easily be avoided; it was also regrettable that, aside from the voluntary support for the initial airlift, no voluntary contributions had been received pursuant to the suggestion made by the Advisory Committee in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (A/9314). The need for economy and the exercise of reasonable restraint and careful management was stressed, and it was noted that in paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 362 (1974) of 23 October 1974, the Council expressed its confidence that the Force would be maintained with maximum efficiency and economy. The fact that a team of internal auditors had been dispatched to the area to check on equipment received and on the rate of losses and spoilage of equipment and supplies, and that the United Nations Board of Auditors would audit the accounts of the Forces, as mentioned in paragraph 23 of the report of the Advisory Committee (A/9870), was welcomed by many delegations. It was also pointed out that assessed contributions to the Forces should be paid promptly and in full.

9. Other representatives expressed the view that the original estimate of \$30 million for the first six months of UNEF was excessive and they were not convinced by the explanation given by the Secretary-General in his request for additional funds. These representatives believed that the additional costs under consideration should be made up by strict economies, by a possible reduction in the size of the Force and by a redistribution of available funds. They maintained that before additional appropriations were approved, the United Nations Board of Auditors should be asked to study the situation and report to the General Assembly at the thirtieth session. These representatives also believed that the estimate of \$40 million, submitted by the Secretary-General for the period beginning 25 October 1974, should be reduced.

10. Attention was also called to the restrictions which had been imposed by Israel on the freedom of movement and communications of the Forces which, it was maintained, had resulted in additional and unnecessary operational expenditure and was, moreover, in contravention of Article 43 of the Charter.

11. Some representatives expressed the view that since Israel was responsible for the perpetration of the circumstances which resulted in the UNEF and UNDOF operations, it was only reasonable that Israel should bear the related expenditure.

12. A number of representatives expressed their unwillingness to participate in the financing of the \$3.8 million, which represented contributions deemed uncollectable and had been added to the supplementary request of \$19.8 million for the period 24 October 1973 to 25 October 1974. These delegations observed that the payment of expenses relating to peace-keeping operations was a collective responsibility of the Member States under the Charter.

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13. Most representatives stated their willingness to accept, with respect to the expenditure estimates under discussion, the ad hoc arrangement set out in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) for the apportionment of the expenses of the peace-keeping operations which, they observed, was based on the principles of collective responsibility of all Member States for peace-keeping expenditure, the special responsibility of the permanent members of the Security Council, the greater capacity of developed countries to pay, fair treatment for developing countries which had a more limited capacity to pay and the need for voluntary contributions. Some of these delegations, although accepting the ad hoc arrangement in the present circumstances, observed that, since peace-keeping was the collective responsibility of all Member States, that responsibility would best be reflected in the regular scale of assessment used for the expenditures of the Organization. The view was also expressed that under no circumstances would any proposal for a different arrangement even further removed from the regular scale be acceptable. It was stressed by some delegations that although they would accept the ad hoc arrangement set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII), they would do so on the explicit understanding that it would apply only to the six-month period under discussion and that it could be changed if the mandates of the two Forces were further extended by the Security Council beyond that date.

14. Pursuant to a request made by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session regarding the reimbursement of extra and extraordinary expenses incurred by troop-contributing countries, the Secretary-General was requested to study "the possibility of standardizing costs and determining a ceiling, after appropriate consultations, with the aim of reducing the wide discrepancies, and to report on this matter to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session". 3/ In paragraphs 13 to 18 of his report (A/9822), the Secretary-General outlined the difficulties which he encountered during his consultations in soliciting the necessary information from some of the troop-contributing countries which considered such information as privileged and not to be released, even on a confidential basis, to the United Nations. The Secretary-General reported that, lacking the basic data on which standard rates of reimbursement could be worked out, he was unable to recommend a specific formula or amount as requested. After further consultations however, the troop-contributing countries put forward a proposal agreed among them for the reimbursement of all contributing Governments on an equal basis at the rate of \$500 per man per month. In addition, a supplementary payment of \$150 per man per month was proposed for a strictly limited number of specialist personnel.

15. Most representatives expressing their views on the question of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries agreed that application of the principle of equal treatment of all troop contributors was basic and essential. The representatives of some of the troop-contributing countries stated that although the rates proposed would not cover the actual expenditure incurred by their Governments in respect of the operations, they did accept the principle of equal treatment even though, in some cases, it would cause varying difficulties. Attention was called to the fact that, because of inadequate remuneration, some troop-contributing developing countries had decided to withdraw their troops from UNEF or were seriously

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3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030), p. 138.

considering doing so. Some representatives believed the rates proposed by the troop-contributing countries were reasonable and an acceptable compromise under the circumstances. It was stressed by many representatives that any lowering of the proposed rates would make it "materially and politically difficult" for the smaller countries, especially the developing countries, to participate in peace-keeping operations, thereby limiting the possibility of a broad representation of the membership in such operations.

16. Some representatives, although willing to accept the rates proposed, considered them to be rather high and they regretted that more detailed information on actual costs incurred was not available in order to enable them to form a more accurate opinion on the question and to justify requests to their Governments for additional appropriations.

17. Although stating their approval of the principle of equal treatment, other representatives considered that the proposed rates of reimbursement of \$500 per man per month and a supplementary payment of \$150 per man per month for specialists was excessive. In the opinion of these representatives the Security Council should accelerate the negotiation of agreements with troop-contributing countries, in accordance with the provisions of Article 43 of the Charter. The view was also expressed that a reimbursement rate of \$250 per man per month, increased by 30 per cent for specialists, would be preferable.

18. At the 1674th meeting, on 27 November, referring to the concern of one delegation with regard to the Secretary-General's interpretation of the elements of cost involved in the reimbursement rates proposed by the troop contributors, the representative of the Secretary-General explained that in the discussions with troop contributors which began in April 1974, several formulae had been proposed at various times by the Secretary-General. The troop contributors had reached agreement on a rate of reimbursement amounting to \$500 per man per month plus \$150 per specialist, but had not specified how the amounts proposed had been arrived at; the General Assembly would have to decide if reimbursement should cover only normal pay and allowances, or more. It appeared to the Secretary-General that, from the standpoint of simplicity and equal treatment, a formula including the elements of cost set forth in paragraph 19 of his report (A/9822) would be the best.

19. At the 1676th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of the Secretary-General read out to the Committee a note by the Chairman (A/C.5/L.1197) which suggested a draft resolution along the lines of General Assembly resolution 3211 A (XXIX) to cover the situation for December in the event that the Committee was unable to reach a decision on a draft resolution on the financing of the Forces in time for the General Assembly to take action thereon. Since the Committee subsequently adopted a draft resolution for the financing of the Forces, it took no action on document A/C.5/L.1197.

20. At the 1677th meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Argentina introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1196) on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Canada, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Nepal, Norway, Panama, Peru and Sweden. He announced that Australia, Germany (Federal Republic of) and New Zealand

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had joined the list of co-sponsors. Subsequently, Ireland and Senegal also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force 4/ as well as the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon, 5/

"Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 340 (1973), 346 (1974), 362 (1974) and 350 (1974),

"Noting also its resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 3211 (XXIX) of 31 October 1974,

"Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

"Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

"Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the General Assembly,

# I

"1. Decides to appropriate the amount of \$30 million authorized and apportioned by paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 25 April to 31 October 1974 inclusive;

"2. Decides further, in accordance with the ad hoc arrangement in paragraph 2 of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), to appropriate an additional amount of \$19.8 million for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period 25 October 1973 to 24 October 1974 inclusive in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976 as follows:

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4/ A/9822.

5/ A/9870.

"(a) \$12,503,700 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII);

"(b) \$6,886,440 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII);

"(c) \$399,960 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII);

"(d) \$9,900 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII);

## II

"1. Decides to appropriate an amount of \$40 million for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force from 25 October 1974 to 24 April 1975 inclusive and requests the Secretary-General to continue to maintain a Special Account for the Force;

"2. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations:

"(a) To apportion an amount of \$25,260,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

"(b) To apportion an amount of \$13,912,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States mentioned in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

"(c) To apportion an amount of \$808,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States mentioned in paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

"(d) To apportion an amount of \$20,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States mentioned in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

"3. Reiterates for the purpose of the present resolution, the definition of the term 'economically less developed Member States' contained in paragraph 3 of resolution 3101 (XXVIII);

"4. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed \$6,666,667 per month for the period from 25 April to 31 October 1975 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond 24 April 1975, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

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"5. Invites voluntary contributions to the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force are conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy, and in this connexion endorses the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 23 of its report."

21. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Argentina stated that the Group of 77 had agreed that the same scale of assessment as that set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) should continue to be applied on the understanding that it would most likely be changed in the event the mandate of UNEF and UNDOF were extended.

22. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania proposed that paragraph 4 of section II of draft resolution A/C.5/L.1196 be amended by the substitution of the word "December" for the word "October", so as to obviate the need for providing the Secretary-General with interim financing authorization. The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted the Tanzanian amendment. The representatives of the Soviet Union and Egypt appealed to the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to withdraw his amendment because, in their opinion, it would create political implications and would appear to presuppose the continued financing of the Forces beyond their present mandates. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania did not accept this interpretation of his amendment, but, in a spirit of compromise and in order to facilitate the work of the Committee, he withdrew his amendment.

23. At the 1678th meeting, the representative of Argentina announced the addition of Security Council resolution 363 (1974) extending the mandate of UNDOF to the list of resolutions in the second preambular paragraph of the 18-Power draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1196), and in section II, paragraph 5, the substitution of the words "Stresses the need for ..." for the word "Invites ...".

24. The draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1196), as orally amended, was adopted by the Committee at the 1678th meeting. The text of the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee and adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 3211 B (XXIX) as well as the details on the voting are reflected in part II (A/9825/Add.1) of this report.

25. At the 1677th meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Peru introduced the following draft decision (A/C.5/L.1198) on the question of rate of reimbursement:

"The Fifth Committee, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force 6/ and the report of the Advisory

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6/ A/9822.



Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon, 7/ decides that the rate of payment to troop-contributing countries for pay and allowances for their troops serving in these Forces shall be standardized. Commencing 25 October 1973 these payments shall be established at the rate of \$500 per man per month. The Committee further decides to establish at the standard rate of \$150 per man per month a supplementary payment for a limited number of specialists serving with the various Force contingents; this payment shall be limited to a maximum of 25 per cent for the logistic contingents and to 10 per cent for other contingents of their actual total strength. The rates of payment shall be subject to review by the General Assembly."

In so doing, the representative of Peru explained that the proposal was the result of efforts by the troop-contributing countries to reach agreement on a rate of reimbursement, and left the General Assembly free to review the rate in the light of future developments. The Group of 77 was pleased that a formula had been found which provided equitable remuneration for all and would enable developing countries to contribute troops for United Nations peace-keeping operations.

26. The draft decision (A/C.5/L.1198) was subsequently adopted by the Committee at the 1678th meeting. The text of the draft decision which was recommended to the General Assembly and the details of the voting in the Committee are reflected in part II (A/9825/Add.1) of this report.

27. Certain representatives, in the course of the discussion or in explanation of vote, expressed reservations with respect to their position on the question under consideration.

28. The Libyan Arab Republic reaffirmed its objections to the creation of UNEF and UNDOF and stated that it would vote against the financing of the two Forces.

29. China reiterated its position regarding the expenses of the Forces: it opposed the dispatching of the Forces to the Middle East, would not bear any of the expenses of the Forces and would not participate in the vote on this item.

30. Albania reaffirmed its opposition to the creation of UNEF and UNDOF and the fact that it had never contributed to the costs of the Forces.

31. The representative of Portugal stated that the reasons for which Portugal had been included among the wealthier Member States in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) no longer applied to Portugal and that Portugal should be reclassified among the countries envisaged in paragraph 2 (c) of part I and paragraph 2 (c) of section II of the 18-Power draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1196). However, as his delegation did not wish to oppose a consensus on the draft resolution, it would abstain in the vote.

32. Democratic Yemen called attention to its previous statement in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly on this question and stated it would not participate in the vote on the 18-Power draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1196).

33. The representative of Egypt stated that his delegation did not consider the apportionment set out in draft resolution A/C.5/L.1196 to be equitable as it failed to distinguish between the aggressor who has exploited resources and the victim, whose territory has been occupied. Moreover, it erroneously included Israel in paragraph 2 (c) among the "economically less developed Member States". Nevertheless, his delegation would support the draft resolution in order to facilitate the task of the Forces, it being clearly understood that their mandate was only temporary.

34. At the 1677th meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania introduced the following draft decision (A/C.5/L.1193):

"During the discussion of this item it was apparent that there was widespread interest in the Committee in the arrangement for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. The General Assembly, at its twenty-eighth session, decided that the method adopted for this purpose in resolution 3101 (XXVIII) was ad hoc in nature and was without prejudice to the position of principle that might be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations. Bearing the above points in mind, the Fifth Committee decided to consider and review the present arrangement at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly."

35. The representative of Tanzania stated that the draft decision which he proposed was in response to a decision taken by the Group of 77 that a paragraph relating to the apportionment of the expenses of the two Forces should be included in the Committee's report to the General Assembly.

36. At the 1679th meeting, on 2 December, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania introduced a revision of the draft decision (A/C.5/L.1193/Rev.1) which included a small oral amendment proposed by the representative of the Philippines in the first sentence and some additions in the last sentence. The revised draft decision read as follows:

"During the discussion of this item it was apparent that there was widespread interest in the Committee regarding the arrangement for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. The General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session decided that the method adopted for this purpose in resolution 3101 (XXVIII) was ad hoc in nature and was without prejudice to the position of principle that might be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations. Bearing in mind the above points the Fifth Committee decided to consider and review the present arrangement for the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Force."

At the same time, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania stated that, in order to bring his delegation's proposal more closely in line with the decision taken by the Group of 77, he was orally amending it by inserting in the last sentence, after the words "the Fifth Committee decided to consider and review", the words "in the light of the relatively limited capacity of the economically less developed countries to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures".

37. In the discussion which followed on the Tanzanian proposal (A/C.5/L.1193/Rev.1) representatives supporting the proposal maintained that it referred only to the method of financing the Forces should the Security Council decide to extend the present mandates and that, if necessary, the present arrangements for financing UNEF and UNDOF should be reviewed in the light of the situation of the developing countries.

38. Other representatives stated that they could not support the Tanzanian draft decision (A/C.5/L.1193/Rev.1), as orally amended, for varying reasons: it was stressed that it appeared to presuppose an extension of the present mandate; that it appeared to make the special ad hoc scale for apportioning the expenses depart even further from the regular scale of assessment and that the oral amendment subsequently introduced by Tanzania implied that the ad hoc arrangement would be reviewed in the light of one particular set of circumstances.

39. At the 1680th meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania stated that the Group of 77 had decided, by consensus, that in view of the fact that the debate on the proposed paragraph revealed that it gave rise to interpretations which were alien to the intention of the Group as expressed by its members in the debate on the item in connexion with the method for the financing and the apportionment of the expenses of the Forces, the Group of 77 decided not to press the proposed paragraph to a vote.

40. At the end of the discussion in the Committee, at the 1680th meeting, on 3 December, the representative of the Secretary-General called attention to two problems which arose as a result of the decisions taken by the Fifth Committee and the General Assembly on this agenda item. Firstly, the amounts appropriated, i.e. \$79.8 million for the over-all period from 25 October 1973 to 24 October 1974, and \$40 million for the six-month period from 25 October 1974 to 24 April 1975, assumed that assessed contributions would be 100 per cent paid. However, since a number of countries had already announced that they did not intend to pay any contributions for the financing of the Forces, of the total appropriation of approximately \$120 million, an amount of \$7.6 million had to be considered to be uncollectable. Although the Secretary-General would do all he could to cut costs and make the best use of contributions actually paid, the extent to which he would be able to honour in full the commitment with respect to the rate of pay and allowances for the two Forces would depend on the promptness and completeness of payments. Secondly, with regard to paragraph 4 of section II of draft resolution A/C.5/L.1196, adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 3211 B (XXIX), the Secretary-General wished to point out that the authorization given him to enter into commitments at a rate not to exceed \$6,666,667 for the six-month period 25 April to 31 October 1975 inclusive was not accompanied by a corresponding appropriation. Despite this, he hoped that Member States would be co-operative

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and, in the event that the mandate of the Forces should be extended, respond to his request to pay promptly the amounts apportioned as their share, whenever they were called upon to do so.

41. Other comments made by representatives in the course of the debate on this agenda item, as well as the statements and replies to questions made by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management and the Deputy Controller, are reflected in the summary records of the Fifth Committee's meetings (A/C.5/SR.1654, 1672, 1674-1680).

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