



**REPORT
OF THE COMMITTEE
ON CONTRIBUTIONS**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTIETH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No.11 (A/10011)

UNITED NATIONS



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New York, 1975

NOTE

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I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

1. The thirty-fifth session of the Committee on Contributions was held at United Nations Headquarters from 6 to 19 May 1975. The following members were present:

Mr. Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani
Syed Amjad Ali
Mr. Richard V. Hennes
Mr. Japhet Gideon Kiti
Mr. Angus J. Matheson
Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón
Mr. Takeshi Naito
Mr. John I. M. Rhodes
Mr. Michel Rougé
Mr. Vasily S. Safronchuk
Mr. David Silveira da Mota
Mr. József Tardos
Mr. Wang Wei-tsai

2. The Committee re-elected Syed Amjad Ali Chairman and Mr. Silveira da Mota Vice-Chairman.

II. MATTERS CONSIDERED AT THE SESSION

3. Rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provides, inter alia, that the Committee on Contributions shall advise the Assembly on the assessments to be fixed for new Members. By General Assembly resolutions 3203 (XXIX), 3204 (XXIX) and 3205 (XXIX), Bangladesh, Grenada and Guinea-Bissau were admitted to membership in the United Nations on 17 September 1974. The Committee therefore considered the question of rates of assessment for those new Members.

4. The Committee also examined the desirability of establishing uniform regulations to govern the contributions of States not Members of the United Nations to the expenses of activities, including conferences, in which they participate. In addition, the Committee considered assessments for certain non-member States and studied a number of questions concerning the scale of contributions of specialized agencies, the collection of contributions and matters related to the work of its next session.

III. ASSESSMENT OF NEW MEMBERS

5. The United Nations scale of assessments for the triennium 1974-1976, as established by the General Assembly in resolution 3062 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973, was based on national income and related data for the years 1969-1971. On the same basis, and after exercising its normal practice of granting downward adjustments in special cases, the Committee recommends the following rates of assessment for Bangladesh, Grenada and Guinea-Bissau for the years 1974, 1975 and 1976:

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Bangladesh	0.08
Grenada	0.02
Guinea-Bissau	0.02

6. Regulation 5.8 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations states that "New Members shall be required to make a contribution for the year in which they become Members and to provide their proportion of the total advances to the Working Capital Fund at rates to be determined by the General Assembly". Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 69 (I) of 14 December 1946, new Members are required to contribute to the annual budget of the year in which they are first admitted at least 33 1/3 per cent of their percentage of assessment determined for the following year, applied to the budget for the year of their admission. However, by subsequent decisions of the Assembly, frequent exceptions have been made to the one-third rule, with the prescribed minimum having been reduced to one ninth. The Committee therefore recommends that:

(a) For 1974, the year of admission, Bangladesh, Grenada and Guinea-Bissau should contribute at the rate of one ninth of 0.08, 0.02 and 0.02 per cent, respectively, such contributions to be taken into account as miscellaneous income under regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations.

(b) For 1975, Bangladesh, Grenada and Guinea-Bissau should contribute at the rate of 0.08, 0.02 and 0.02 per cent, respectively, such contributions also to be taken into account as miscellaneous income under regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations.

(c) For 1974 and 1975, the contributions of the three new Members should be applied to the same basis of assessment as for other Member States, except that in the case of appropriations approved under General Assembly resolutions 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 for the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force, including the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, the contributions of those States (as determined for the group of Member States to which Bangladesh, Grenada and Guinea-Bissau may be assigned by the Assembly) should be calculated in proportion to the calendar year.

(d) For 1976, the rates of assessment of the three new Members shall be added to the 1976 scale of 100 per cent established by General Assembly resolution 3062 (XXVIII).

(e) Advances to the Working Capital Fund of the new Members should be calculated by the application of their rates of assessment to the authorized level of the Fund, such advances to be added to the Fund pending the incorporation of the new Members' rates of assessment in a 100 per cent scale.

IV. UNIFORM REGULATIONS TO GOVERN CONTRIBUTIONS
OF STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
TO THE EXPENSES OF ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING
CONFERENCES, IN WHICH THEY PARTICIPATE

7. At the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee, in its report on the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations, stated that the Committee on Contributions, at its thirty-fifth session in 1975, intended to study the desirability of establishing uniform regulations to govern the contributions by non-member States to all United Nations activities, including conferences, in which they participated. 1/ To that end, the Committee reviewed in detail existing regulations and procedures relating to contributions by non-member States, recalling, in the first instance, the provisions of regulation 5.9 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, which reads as follows:

"States which are not Members of the United Nations but which become parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice or treaty bodies financed from United Nations appropriations shall contribute to the estimated expenses of such bodies at rates to be determined by the General Assembly. Such contributions shall be taken into account as miscellaneous income."

8. The Committee next turned its attention to procedures followed by the Organization in the implementation of the foregoing regulation. It found for example that, in the case of the International Court of Justice, Article 93, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Charter provides that a State which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the Court "on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council". One such condition, as uniformly laid down by the Assembly in resolutions relating to applications by non-member States to become parties to the Statute of the Court, has been a requirement for "undertaking to contribute to the expenses of the Court such equitable amount as the General Assembly shall assess from time to time" 2/ after consultation with the Governments concerned.

9. Similarly, by its resolution 455 (V) of 16 November 1950, the General Assembly decided that non-member States, signatories of international instruments relating to the control of narcotic drugs, be assessed, from 1950 onwards, for their fair share of expenses resulting from obligations placed upon the United Nations by those instruments. Since the adoption of the foregoing resolution, express provision was made in article 6 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, 3/ for contributions by non-member States parties to that Convention. That article provides as follows:

"The expenses of the Commission and the Board will be borne by the United Nations in such manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 79, document A/985C, para. 7.

2/ General Assembly resolutions 91 (I) of 11 December 1946, 363 (IV) of 1 December 1949 and 806 (VIII) of 9 December 1953.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515, p. 151.

The Parties which are not Members of the United Nations shall contribute to these expenses such amounts as the General Assembly finds equitable and assess from time to time after consultation with the Governments of these Parties."

Thus for the first time the obligation was placed on non-members to contribute to United Nations expenses for international narcotics control on a legally binding treaty basis. Earlier narcotics treaties (the International Conventions of 19 February 1925 and 13 June 1931) did not provide such an obligation.

10. Regulation 5.9 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations makes no reference to contributions by non-member States to the expenses of organs of the General Assembly, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). In the case of UNCTAD, General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, which established the Conference, provides in section II, paragraph 1, that the members of the Conference shall be those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and in paragraph 29 that:

"The expenses of the Conference, its subsidiary bodies and secretariat shall be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations, which shall include a separate budgetary provision for such expenses. In accordance with the practice followed by the United Nations in similar cases, arrangements shall be made for assessments on States not members of the United Nations which participate in the Conference."

11. General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, which established UNIDO, provides, in paragraph 3, that the Industrial Development Board "shall consist of forty-five members, elected by the General Assembly from among States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency". Provision was thus made in that resolution for the participation of non-members in the activities of UNIDO, but no requirement was established at that time for non-members to contribute to the expenses of that organization. By subsequent decisions of the General Assembly, beginning with resolution 2472 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, participating non-member States have been assessed.

12. The two remaining activities to the expenses of which participating States not Members of the United Nations are called upon to contribute are the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). 4/

13. The terms of reference of ECE limit membership of the Commission to those European States Members of or eligible for membership in the United Nations, Canada, the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation. Additions to the list of members of the Commission are made by specific resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, which, at the same time, lay down the conditions attaching to such membership. Thus, for example, Council resolution 1600 (LI) of 20 July 1971

4/ The terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Western Asia do not provide for full membership in the Commissions of States not Members of the United Nations.

provided for the addition of the Swiss Confederation to the list of members of the Commission "on condition that this State offers itself as a candidate and agrees to pay each year an equitable contribution, the total amount of which will be determined periodically by the General Assembly in accordance with the procedure established by the Assembly in similar cases".

14. By its resolution 517 A (XVII) of 22 April 1954, the Economic and Social Council decided to amend the original terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East 5/ (which provided that any State in the area which became a Member of the United Nations should be admitted as a member of the Commission) in order to allow for membership to be open to certain countries of the region not Members of the United Nations "provided that in each case the States apply for such membership and agree to contribute annually such equitable amounts as the General Assembly shall assess from time to time in accordance with procedures established by the General Assembly in similar cases". By resolutions of the Council certain non-member States were admitted to membership in the Commission under the terms of the foregoing resolution. No such conditions, however, were imposed by the Council when, on the recommendation of the Commission, other States not Members of the United Nations were admitted to membership in the Commission.

15. The Committee finally addressed itself to the question of the financial obligations of non-member States participating in United Nations conferences. It noted that the determination of States to be invited to "participate" in such conferences is governed by provisions contained in resolutions of the convening organs such as the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council. The Financial Regulations of the United Nations do not provide for contributions by non-member States towards the cost of conferences in which they participate. Nor, with the exception noted below, have decisions taken by the General Assembly or its organs called for contributions to be made.

16. At its 2169th plenary meeting on 16 November 1973, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, 6/ decided that the States non-members of the United Nations invited to participate in the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea should be requested to give consideration to contributing to the expenses of the Conference on the basis of the rates determined for this purpose by the General Assembly. The Committee was informed that of the nine such States which participated in the session of the Conference which was held at Caracas from 20 June to 29 August 1974, two have indicated that they were prepared to contribute towards the costs of the Conference.

17. The Committee found it apparent, from its study of the question of the financial obligations of States not Members of the United Nations, that as a result of varying practices and procedures that have developed over the years a lack of uniformity exists in terms of requiring non-members to contribute to activities in which they participate. The Committee believes that financial responsibility is implicit in participation and therefore recommends that:

5/ Known since 1 August 1974 as the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Economic and Social Council resolution 1895 (LVII)).

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 79, document A/9319, para. 16.

(a) In the drafting of United Nations treaties which call for additional expenses under the United Nations regular budget, the conference or other drafting body should consider including an article which places an obligation upon States non-members of the United Nations to contribute towards those expenses if they become parties to the treaties;

(b) Regulation 5.9 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be amended to read as follows (proposed deletion is shown in square brackets; proposed addition is underlined):

Contributions from non-member States

Regulation 5.9: States which are not Members of the United Nations but which become parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice or treaty bodies financed from United Nations appropriations shall contribute to the /estimated/ expenses of such bodies at rates to be determined by the General Assembly. States which are not Members of the United Nations but which participate in organs or conferences financed from United Nations appropriations shall contribute to the expenses of such organs or conferences at rates to be determined by the General Assembly, unless the General Assembly decides with respect to any such State to exempt it from the requirements of so contributing. Such contributions shall be taken into account as miscellaneous income.

18. The General Assembly has followed the practice of assessing non-member States for activities in which they participate on the basis of actual expenses incurred in each preceding calendar year. It is for that reason that the Committee recommends that the word "estimated" be deleted.

V. ASSESSMENT OF NON-MEMBER STATES

19. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session in 1974, the Committee had recommended that Guinea-Bissau be called upon to contribute to the 1974, 1975 and 1976 expenses of UNCTAD at the rate of 0.02 per cent. ^{7/} No action was taken by the General Assembly on the recommendation in the light of that State's admission to membership in the Organization on 17 September 1974. The Committee now recommends that Guinea-Bissau be called upon to contribute towards the 1974 expenses of UNCTAD (in the activities of which it participated prior to its becoming a Member) at the rate of eight ninths of 0.02 per cent.

20. Under the terms of subparagraph (f) of General Assembly resolution 3062 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973, Bangladesh is called upon to contribute towards the 1974, 1975 and 1976 expenses of ESCAP, UNCTAD and UNIDO at the rate of 0.10 per cent. As that State became a Member of the Organization on 17 September 1974, the Committee recommends that it contribute towards the 1974 expenses of the three activities in which it participated prior to its becoming a Member, at the rate of eight ninths of 0.10 per cent.

21. During the course of its review of the question of uniform regulations to govern the contributions of States not Members of the United Nations to the expenses of activities in which they participate, the Committee found that the Holy See and

^{7/} Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 11 (A/9611), para. 31.

Tonga, having become parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, should have been required to contribute to United Nations expenses for international narcotics control from 1 October 1970 and 5 October 1973, respectively. For the foregoing purpose, the Committee recommends that: the Holy See be assessed for the year 1970 at the rate of one quarter of 0.04 per cent, for the years 1971-1973, at the rate of 0.04 per cent and for the years 1974-1976, at the rate of 0.02 per cent; Tonga be assessed for the year 1973 at the rate of one quarter of 0.04 per cent and for the years 1974-1976 at the rate of 0.02 per cent.

22. The Committee's recommendations for the rates at which the Holy See and Tonga should contribute for the years 1970 and 1973 are based on paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 876 B (IX) of 4 December 1954 which provides, in connexion with countries eligible for membership in the regional commissions, that if such countries should become members during the course of a year, "they should be called upon to contribute an amount calculated, as from the quarter in which membership becomes effective...".

23. In making its recommendations on rates of assessment for non-member States, the Committee based its calculations on statistical data for the same base periods and on the same principles as were utilized for the assessment of Member States. In accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly, rates of assessment of non-member States are subject to consultation with the Governments concerned.

VI. SCALES OF CONTRIBUTION OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

24. At the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee, in its report on the scale of assessments, stated as follows:

"In making reference to scales of assessment of specialized agencies, one representative recalled that the General Assembly, by resolution 311 B (IV) of 24 November 1949, had authorized the Committee on Contributions to recommend or advise on the scale of contributions for a specialized agency if so requested by that agency. In the case of those agencies whose scales were based on principles applicable to the United Nations, the Committee on Contributions should be prepared to give its advisory opinion. He hoped, therefore, that the Committee would reconsider its position at its thirty-fifth session. Those views were endorsed by another representative, who requested the Committee to include in its report observations on the extent to which the specialized agencies had taken action to harmonize their scales with that of the United Nations, as requested by the General Assembly." 8/

25. In connexion with the second sentence of the paragraph quoted above, the Committee recalled that in its report to the General Assembly at its fifth session, it had concluded that in making recommendations or tendering advice, the Committee could not, even in an indirect way, assume responsibility for the scale of contributions of a specialized agency; nor could it, on behalf of any specialized

8/ Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 79, document A/9850, para. 16.

agency, attempt to apply principles which were not similar to those on which the contributions of Members of the United Nations were based. The Committee, however, authorized the Secretariat to make available to the specialized agencies, upon request, the basic statistical data which it used for the formulation of the United Nations scale of assessments, including for that purpose such data as were available for States members of specialized agencies but not Members of the United Nations. It also agreed to provide theoretical probable percentages, derived at its regular sessions, for such States to those agencies whose members were assessed in accordance with principles similar to those on which the contributions of Members of the United Nations were based. 9/

26. Following a re-examination of the advice it made available to agencies in responding to their requests, the Committee decided that it was not in a position to alter its previous judgement in the matter. Recognizing, however, that the timing of applications by States for membership in the specialized agencies and the dates of meetings of the governing bodies of the agencies vary considerably from those of the United Nations, the Committee authorized the Secretariat to provide the agencies, between sessions of the Committee, with "theoretical probable percentages" for States both Members and non-members of the United Nations when it was apparent that such percentages were at the floor in the United Nations scale. In all other cases the Secretariat was authorized to provide basic statistical data, when available, pending analysis by the Committee of those statistics.

27. At its current session, the Committee considered and authorized responses to requests for information from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

28. In addressing itself to the further question of the extent to which the specialized agencies had taken action to harmonize their scales with that of the United Nations, the Committee felt that it was incumbent upon it, in the first instance, to draw attention to the fact that General Assembly resolutions 2190 A (XXI) of 15 December 1966 and 2474 A (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to report to the Assembly periodically on the matter.

29. However, in compliance with the request made in the Fifth Committee, the Committee on Contributions conducted a detailed examination of the methods followed by the specialized agencies and IAEA in the formulation of their scales, including the extent to which action had been taken to bring those scales into closer relationship with that of the United Nations. The findings of the Committee are summarized below.

International Labour Organisation

30. The present scale of assessments is one which was "inherited" from the League of Nations when the ILO became fully responsible for its financial affairs. Until 1968, little progress was made in harmonizing the ILO scale with that of the United Nations. Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2190 (XXI) on

9/ Ibid., Fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/1330), paras. 22-26.

15 December 1966, a stage-by-stage movement has been made in the direction of conformity with the United Nations scale, with the objective of full harmonization in eight stages, each stage corresponding to one year. With the lowering of the minimum rate of assessment in the United Nations scale to 0.02 per cent (the ILO now has a minimum rate of 0.04 per cent), a further two stages have been added. The Governing Body of the ILO has endorsed a recommendation of its Allocations Committee that ILO scales resulting from the adoption of those stages be approved by the Conference for the years 1976 and 1977 in connexion with adoption of the programme and budget for the biennium 1976-1977. Adoption of these scales will result in full harmonization of the ILO scale with that of the United Nations by 1977.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

31. The FAO scale is determined on a biennial basis, the most recent of which relates to the years 1974-1975 (based on the United Nations scale for 1974-1976). The present scale is derived directly from that of the United Nations, with minimum and maximum rates of assessment in the FAO scale included without modification at the same rates as contained in the underlying United Nations scale. The only modifications made are of a mathematical nature which result from differences in membership.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

32. The UNESCO scale, which is established for a two-year period (the current scale being for 1975-1976), is also derived directly from that of the United Nations. Thus, in its resolution 21.11 of 19 November 1974, which the General Conference of UNESCO adopted at its eighteenth session, the Conference decided that the scale of assessments of member States of UNESCO shall be calculated on the basis of the scale adopted by the twenty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly for 1974-1976, "with the same maximum and minimum rates and suitable adjustment of all the other rates to take into account the difference in membership between UNESCO and the United Nations".

World Health Organization

33. The WHO scale is established annually on the basis of the latest available United Nations scale. Variations which still exist between the WHO scale for 1975 and that of the United Nations for 1974-1976 are explained by (a) differences in membership; (b) insufficient percentage points available from normal triennial increases in the United Nations scale and from new members to permit a reduction in the maximum contribution beyond 25.64 per cent; and (c) the application of the per capita ceiling principle to rates of assessment in the WHO scale, a principle which had been waived by some members in terms of the current United Nations scale. Closest possible harmonization of the WHO scale with that of the United Nations will be achieved by 1978 if the World Health Assembly decides to abolish the per capita ceiling principle pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3228 (XXIX) of 12 November 1974.

International Civil Aviation Organization

34. While ICAO follows United Nations principles and procedures in the

determination of its contracting States' capacity to pay, as measured by national income and taking into consideration per capita income, it also takes into account their "interest and importance in civil aviation". In the computation of its scale, the ICAO Assembly has resolved, inter alia, that: capacity to pay shall carry a weight of 75 per cent and interest and importance in civil aviation, a weight of 25 per cent; the same low per capita income formula as is utilized by the United Nations be adopted by ICAO; the maximum contribution shall not, as a matter of principle, exceed 25 per cent; the minimum contribution shall be 0.06 per cent; the per capita ceiling principle shall be evaluated by judgement; and the increase in a State's contribution from one year to the next, expressed in per cent of the total contribution, shall not exceed 10 per cent of the previous year's contribution or 0.07 per cent of the total contribution, whichever is the higher.

35. The ICAO scale of assessments for a triennial period is redetermined at each successive ordinary session of its Assembly, with the most recent redetermination having been made in October 1974 for the years 1975, 1976 and 1977. In view of the limitations imposed on the increase in a State's percentage contribution from one year to the next, ICAO successive annual scales are not identical.

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

36. Members of IMCO are required to contribute a basic assessment (which is determined by the percentage of its contribution to the budget of the United Nations for the relevant financial year) and an additional assessment (which is determined by its gross register tonnage as shown in the latest edition of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, on the basis of one share for each 1,000 tons). In so far as the basic assessment is concerned, those Member States assessed at a rate of less than 2 per cent in the United Nations scale are required to contribute \$2,000 towards the annual expenses of IMCO, with those assessed at a rate of 2 per cent or more but less than 10 per cent, and those assessed at 10 per cent or more, required to contribute \$4,000 and \$10,000, respectively. IMCO's basic scale of contributions is established for a triennial period. Additional assessments change each year.

International Atomic Energy Agency

37. The IAEA scale of assessments, which is established annually, has always been based on the approved United Nations scale for the preceding calendar year, adjusted only for differences in membership. In 1971, however, the General Conference of IAEA supplemented the original principles of assessment of members' contributions with respect to the regular budget of IAEA in order to relieve certain developing member States from some of the costs of safeguards under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. As a consequence, the non-safeguards portion of the IAEA regular budget (as well as advances to the Working Capital Fund) has since been calculated at a "base rate" derived from the United Nations scale, while safeguard expenses are divided between those member States of IAEA receiving relief and those paying increased safeguard costs. States receiving relief from safeguard expenses are those whose net national per capita products are less than one third of the average net national per capita product of the 10 members of the Agency having the highest net national per capita product.

38. There is attached as an annex to this report a table which shows the present scale of assessments of the United Nations as well as those of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO,

WHO, ICAO, IMCO and IAEA, the agencies that derive their scales directly from that of the United Nations (ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO) or, subject to special considerations, broadly base their scales on that of United Nations (ICAO, IMCO and IAEA).

39. The assessment bases of the remaining agencies, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization, cannot be compared to that of the United Nations since they are established in accordance with a "class" or "unit" system of contributions. In the case of WMO, however, the World Meteorological Congress, at its fourth session in 1963, decided by its resolution 43 (Cg-IV) that, with effect from 1 January 1964, the proportional contributions of members of WMO should be assessed upon a combination of the unit contributions and of a scale of units based on the assessment of contributions to the United Nations, as modified to take into account the difference in membership between the two organizations.

VII. CAPACITY TO PAY

A. Price changes and exchange rates

40. In drawing up the previous scales of assessment, the Committee used national income statistics expressed in current prices, but took account of price changes whenever they were found to have inordinate effects on the level of assessments. Since all national incomes for the purpose of assessment are expressed in United States dollars, changes in the relation between the statistical rates of assessments of particular countries can occur both because of relative changes in real national income and because of relative changes in the price component of national income. The price component itself reflects two factors, viz: domestic prices and exchange rates in relation to the United States dollar. 10/

41. At its current session, in preparation for its general review of the scale in 1976, the Committee examined further documentation prepared by the Secretariat, which was more extensive than previous studies which it had examined on this question. In view of the non-availability of reliable data for 1974, the Committee's examination was of necessity confined to a comparison of average 1972-1973 national incomes with average 1969-1971 national incomes, the latter period having formed the base of the present scale of assessments.

42. The Committee examined percentage changes in dollar values, quantities and implicit dollar price indices of national incomes of Member States between the average for 1969-1971 and the average for 1972-1973. It also considered statistics of changes in domestic price levels, the degree to which currency depreciation or appreciation affected the dollar price element of the statistical base for calculating assessments and the percentage depreciation or appreciation of each currency in terms of the United States dollar.

43. The Committee noted the unprecedented changes in the world economy since 1969-1971, during which time another devaluation of the United States dollar,

10/ The previous analysis by the Committee is contained in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 11 (A/9011 and Corr.1)).

frequent and large currency fluctuations, high rates of inflation in a number of major contributor Member States and steep changes in prices of a number of primary commodities had occurred. The Committee concluded that the statistics before it were insufficient at this stage and agreed that the question would be thoroughly examined at its next session.

44. In that connexion, the Committee recalled that in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, it had drawn attention to the exceptionally wide-ranging changes that had taken place in the world economic scene - so much so, that in the application of the principle of capacity to pay, steep increases would be called for in individual rates of assessment in the next scale despite the practice of the Committee of mitigating drastic shifts between scales. 11/ The Committee found no reason to change its views at its current session, particularly in the light of the radical changes which continued to take place in the world economy.

B. Low per capita income allowance formula

45. At the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee, in its report on the scale of assessments, stated as follows:

"Referring to the effects of the changed economic situation and to inflationary pressures on future scales of assessment, a number of representatives agreed that a review of the low per capita income allowance formula should be undertaken by the Committee on Contributions. It was pointed out that the elements which had formed the basis for the existing formula had altered sharply since the scale for 1974-1976 had been established and that the possibility of an adjusted formula should be examined by the Committee in connexion with its next review of the scale." 12/

At its current session, the Committee recognized that changes in the world economy since 1971 justified reviewing the formula in the light of those changes. It found, however, that pending the availability of statistical data for 1974, insufficient information was at hand to enable the Committee to reach a considered judgement on the question. The Committee will study the matter at its forthcoming session in 1976, in connexion with its general review of the scale of assessments.

C. External public indebtedness

46. The Committee reiterated the importance of the external public indebtedness position of Member States in terms of their capacity to pay. The Secretariat was requested, therefore, to make available to the Committee at its session next year, up-to-date information on external public debt and its relation to the current account of the balance of payments, as well as to the international reserves of Member States.

11/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 11 (A/9611), paras. 15 and 16.

12/ Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 79, document A/9850, para. 14.

VIII. COLLECTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

47. One of the functions of the Committee on Contributions, under its terms of reference, is "to consider and report to the General Assembly on the action to be taken with regard to Article 19 of the Charter" concerning the payment of assessed contributions.

48. The Committee took note of a report of the Secretary-General which showed that, at the conclusion of its session, six Member States - Bolivia, Chad, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Nicaragua and Paraguay - were in arrears in the payment of their contributions to the expenses of the United Nations within the terms of Article 19. The Committee decided, in regard to this question, to authorize its Chairman to issue an addendum to the present report, should it be necessary.

49. By its resolution 3062 (XXVIII) the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to accept, at his discretion and after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, a portion of the contributions of Member States for the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 in currencies other than United States dollars. At its current session, the Committee considered a report of the Secretary-General on the arrangements made for payments by Member States of their 1975 contributions in currencies other than United States dollars. The Committee noted that 10 Member States had availed themselves of the opportunity to pay the equivalent of \$16.7 million in seven of the 19 non-United States dollar currencies acceptable to the Organization. In accordance with the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the Committee noted, furthermore, that the Secretary-General had continued to give absolute priority to each Member State for payment in its own currency.

50. In reviewing the question of the collection of contributions, the Committee was informed that the Organization continued to experience serious problems of cash flow, particularly during the early months of the year. It wished, therefore, to reaffirm its previous recommendation that Member States arrange for the payment of their assessed contributions, including arrears, as early as possible.

IX. OTHER MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE

A. Statements requested by the Fifth Committee

51. In accordance with the wishes of the Fifth Committee, the Committee on Contributions has arranged for a statement of assessed and voluntary contributions paid by both Member and non-member States in each of the years 1973 and 1974 to be issued as an addendum to the present report.

B. Date of the next session

52. The Committee decided to open its next session on 18 May 1976.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS

53. The Committee on Contributions recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Scale of assessments for the apportionment
of the expenses of the United Nations

A

The General Assembly,

Resolves that:

(a) The rates of assessment for the following States, admitted to membership in the United Nations on 17 September 1974, shall be as follows:

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Bangladesh	0.08
Grenada	0.02
Guinea-Bissau	0.02

For 1976, these rates shall be added to the scale of assessments established under subparagraph (a) of General Assembly resolution 3062 (XXVII) of 9 November 1973;

(b) For 1974, Bangladesh, Grenada and Guinea-Bissau shall contribute at the rate of one ninth of 0.08, 0.02 and 0.02 per cent, respectively, such contributions to be taken into account as miscellaneous income under regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

(c) For 1975, Bangladesh, Grenada and Guinea-Bissau shall contribute at the rate of 0.08, 0.02 and 0.02 per cent, respectively, such contributions also to be taken into account as miscellaneous income under regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

(d) The contributions of the three new Members for 1974 and 1975 shall be applied to the same basis of assessment as for other Member States, except that in the case of appropriations approved under General Assembly resolutions 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 for the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force, including the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, the contributions of those States (as determined by the group of contributors to which Bangladesh, Grenada and Guinea-Bissau may be assigned by the Assembly) shall be calculated in proportion to the calendar year;

(e) The advances to the Working Capital Fund of Bangladesh, Grenada and Guinea-Bissau under regulation 5.8 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be calculated by the application of rates of assessment of 0.08, 0.02 and 0.02, respectively, to the authorized level of the Fund, such advances to be added to the Fund pending the incorporation of the new Members' rates of assessment in a 100 per cent scale;

(f) Subject to rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and notwithstanding Assembly resolutions 2291 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, 2654 (XXV) of 4 December 1970 and 3062 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973, States which are not Members of the United Nations but which participate in certain of its activities shall be called upon to contribute to the expenses of such activities as follows:

- (i) Bangladesh, which participated in the activities of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization prior to its admission to membership in the United Nations, shall contribute to the expenses of those activities for the year 1974 at the rate of eight ninths of 0.10 per cent;
- (ii) Guinea-Bissau, which participated in the activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as from 21 March 1974, prior to its admission to membership in the United Nations, shall contribute to the expenses of the Conference for the year 1974 at the rate of eight ninths of 0.02 per cent;
- (iii) The Holy See, which has participated in United Nations activities in the international control of narcotics since 1 October 1970, shall contribute to the expenses of that activity at the rate of one quarter of 0.04 per cent for the year 1970, at the rate of 0.04 per cent for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 and at the rate of 0.02 per cent for the years 1974, 1975 and 1976;
- (iv) Tonga, which has participated in the United Nations activities in the international control of narcotics since 5 October 1973, shall contribute to the expenses of that activity at the rate of one quarter of 0.04 per cent for the year 1973 and at the rate of 0.02 per cent for the years 1974, 1975 and 1976.

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions on its thirty-fifth session, 13/ in which it drew attention to the lack of uniformity in practices and procedures relating to the financial obligations of States not Members of the United Nations which participate in United Nations activities, 14/

1. Recommends that, in the drafting of United Nations treaties which call for additional expenses under the United Nations regular budget, the conference or other drafting body should consider including an article which places an obligation upon States not Members of the United Nations to contribute towards those expenses if they become parties to the treaties;

13/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 11 (A/10011).

14/ Ibid., para. 17.

2. Decides that regulation 5.9 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be amended to read as follows:

Contributions from non-member States

Regulation 5.9: States which are not Members of the United Nations but which become parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice or treaty bodies financed from United Nations appropriations shall contribute to the expenses of such bodies at rates to be determined by the General Assembly. States which are not Members of the United Nations but which participate in organs or conferences financed from United Nations appropriations shall contribute to the expenses of such organs or conferences at rates to be determined by the General Assembly, unless the Assembly decides with respect to any such State to exempt it from the requirement of so contributing. Such contributions shall be taken into account as miscellaneous income.

ANNEX

Scales of assessment of the United Nations and those specialized agencies
(and the International Atomic Energy Agency) whose scales are based on
that of the United Nations

Members ^{a/}	United Nations										IMCO ^{b/} (percentage)	IAEA (percentage)
	(percentage)	ILO (percentage)	FAO (percentage)	UNESCO (percentage)	WHO (percentage)	ICAO (percentage)		1975 1976		1977		
Afghanistan	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	0.01896
Albania	0.02	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01896
Algeria	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.07226
Argentina	0.83	1.03	1.06	0.82	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.50	0.77677
Australia	1.44	1.77	1.83	1.43	1.41	1.68	1.65	1.64	1.64	1.64	0.43	1.50588
Austria	0.56	0.52	0.71	0.55	0.54	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	-	0.58618
Bahamas	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	0.02	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-
Bangladesh	-	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	-	0.09032
Barbados	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	-
Belgium	1.05	1.30	1.34	1.04	1.02	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.44	1.10162
Bhutan	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	0.01896
Botswana	0.02	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	0.77	0.95	0.98	0.76	0.76	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.81	0.72258
Bulgaria	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.33	0.13548
Burma	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.02773
Burundi	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	0.46	0.47	-	0.45	0.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48512
Cambodia	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.01896
Canada	3.18	3.36	4.05	3.15	2.67	3.36	3.31	3.29	3.29	3.29	0.89	3.32506
Central African Republic	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-
Chad	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-
Chile	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.13582
China	5.50	4.20	7.01	5.46	5.39	4.75	4.67	4.64	4.64	4.64	0.71	-
Colombia	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.13	0.15355
Congo	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-
Costa Rica	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	0.01896

ANNEX (continued)

Members ^{a/}	United Nations (percentage)	ILO (percentage)	FAO (percentage)	UNESCO (percentage)	WHO (percentage)	ICAO (percentage)		IMCO ^{b/} (percentage)	IAEA (percentage)
						1975	1976 1977		
Cuba	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.19	0.10073
Cyprus	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	1.11	0.01896
Czechoslovakia	0.89	0.92	1.13	0.88	0.87	0.74	0.73	0.10	0.52981
Dahomey	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	-	0.01	0.07	-	-	-	-
Democratic Yemen	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	-	-
Denmark	0.63	0.70	0.80	0.62	0.61	0.63	0.62	1.44	0.65692
Dominican Republic	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.01896
Ecuador	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.01896
Egypt	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.14	0.10950
El Salvador	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	-	0.01896
Equatorial Guinea	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.06	0.07	-
Ethiopia	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.07	-	0.01896
Fiji	0.02	0.04	0.02	-	0.02	0.06	0.06	-	-
Finland	0.42	0.42	0.53	0.42	0.42	0.38	0.37	0.53	0.44469
France	5.86	6.07	7.47	5.81	5.73	5.65	5.52	2.65	6.13469
Gabon	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	-	0.01896
Gambia	0.02	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-
German Democratic Republic	1.22	1.22	-	1.21	1.18	-	-	0.44	1.27343
Germany, Federal Republic of	7.10	6.38	9.05	7.04	6.90	6.00	6.20	2.58	7.42833
Ghana	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.03721
Greece	0.32	0.28	0.41	0.32	0.31	0.43	0.42	6.75	0.29806
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	-	0.02773
Guinea	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-
Guyana	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	-	-
Haiti	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.01896
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02021
Honduras	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.09	-

ANNEX (continued)

Members ^{a/}	United Nations (percentage)	ILO (percentage)	FAO (percentage)	UNESCO (percentage)	WHO (percentage)	ICAO (percentage)		IMCO ^{b/} (percentage)	IAEA (percentage)
						1975	1976-1977		
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-
Hungary	0.33	0.41	0.42	0.33	0.33	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.34362
Iceland	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.02021
India	1.20	1.49	1.53	1.19	1.20	0.98	0.97	0.96	1.12000
Indonesia	0.19	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.19	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.18321
Iran	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.18968
Iraq	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04516
Ireland	0.15	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.14	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.16170
Israel	0.21	0.19	0.27	0.21	0.20	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.22234
Italy	3.60	3.26	4.59	3.57	3.50	3.51	3.45	3.43	3.76975
Ivory Coast	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.01896
Jamaica	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.01966
Japan	7.15	5.37	9.11	7.09	7.00	5.70	6.27	6.59	7.47886
Jordan	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.01896
Kenya	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.01896
Kuwait	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.09096
Laos	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	-
Lebanon	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.2 ^a	0.28	0.28	0.10
Lesotho	0.02	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-
Liberia	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.01896
Libyan Arab Republic	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.02773
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.01896
Madagascar	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.01896
Malawi	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	-
Malaysia	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.06352
Maldives	0.02	-	0.02	-	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	-
Mali	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.01896
Malta	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	-
Mauritania	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	-
Mauritius	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	-

ANNEX (continued)

Members ^{a/}	United Nations										IMCO ^{b/} (percentage)	IABA (percentage)
	(percentage)	ILO (percentage)	FAO (percentage)	UNESCO (percentage)	WHO (percentage)	ICAO (percentage)		IMCO ^{b/} (percentage)		IABA (percentage)		
						1975	1976	1977				
Mexico	0.86	0.83	1.10	0.85	0.84	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.22	0.80387		
Monaco	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02021		
Mongolia	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.01896		
Morocco	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.05475		
Namibia	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-		
Nepal	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-		
Netherlands	1.24	1.17	1.58	1.23	1.20	1.69	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.29364		
New Zealand	0.28	0.35	0.36	0.28	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.12	0.29309		
Nicaragua	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-		
Niger	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-		
Nigeria	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.09032		
Norway	0.43	0.51	0.55	0.43	0.42	0.49	0.48	0.48	7.70	0.45479		
Oman	0.02	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	-		
Pakistan	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.13548		
Panama	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	3.45	0.01896		
Papue New Guinea	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-		
Paraguay	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-		
Peru	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.22	0.01896		
Philippines	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.30	0.06322		
Poland	1.26	1.30	1.60	1.25	1.26	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.77	0.17514		
Portugal	0.15	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.32	0.31	0.31	-	1.31386		
Qatar	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	0.14452		
Republic of Korea	-	-	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.24	0.24	0.44	-		
Republic of South Viet-Nam	-	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	-	0.09935		
Romania	0.30	0.37	0.38	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.05419		
Rwanda	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	0.28000		
San Marino	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Saudi Arabia	0.06	-	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.05419		
Senegal	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.01896		
Sierra Leone	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.01896		
Singapore	0.04	0.05	-	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.95	0.03613		

ANNEX (continued)

Members ^{a/}	United Nations										IMCO ^{b/} (percentage)	IAEA (percentage)
	(percentage)	ILO (percentage)	FAO (percentage)	UNESCO (percentage)	WHO (percentage)	ICAO (percentage)		1975		1977		
Somalia	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-
South Africa	0.50	-	-	-	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.59	-	0.46968
Southern Rhodesia	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	0.99	1.04	1.26	0.98	0.98	1.28	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.59	0.92129
Sri Lanka	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.02773
Sudan	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.01966
Swaziland	0.02	-	0.02	-	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-
Sweden	1.30	1.58	1.66	1.29	1.29	1.23	1.21	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.98	1.36439
Switzerland	-	1.02	1.04	0.81	0.81	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	0.13	0.85906
Syrian Arab Republic	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.01896
Thailand	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.12	0.09935
Togo	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	-
Tunisia	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.01896
Turkey	0.29	0.36	0.37	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.37	0.27097
Uganda	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	0.01896
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1.71	1.68	-	1.70	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.78886
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	12.97	11.28	-	12.87	12.97	13.24	13.03	12.95	12.95	12.95	5.91	13.57312
United Arab Emirates	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.31	6.55	6.77	5.27	5.31	5.63	5.54	5.51	5.51	5.51	9.82	5.55861
United Republic of Cameroon	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.01896
United Republic of Tanzania	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	-
United States of America	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.64	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	4.76	27.95477
Upper Volta	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-
Uruguay	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.05419
Venezuela	0.32	0.40	0.41	0.32	0.32	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	-	0.29806
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-

ANNEX (continued)

Members ^{a/}	United Nations	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	ICAO	IMCO ^{b/}	IAEA
	(percentage)	(percentage)	(percentage)	(percentage)	(percentage)	(percentage)	(percentage)	(percentage)
					1975	1976	1977	
Yugoslavia	0.34	0.40	0.43	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.61
Zaire	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.31613
Zambia	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.01966
								0.01896

^{a/} A dash (-) against a member indicates that it is not a member of the organization in question or that its assessment has not been determined.

^{b/} Assessments are expressed in dollars. Percentages to the second decimal place are indicative only.

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