

significant part, a consensus was achieved by which the General Assembly could resume its normal activities. While one provision of that consensus has not yet been fully implemented we are hopeful that it soon will be, so that at least the financial consequences of past disagreements over peacekeeping financing can be dealt with.

Our main interest now turns to the future. The principle of collective financial responsibility is one to which Canada still adheres. For us it is a logical complement of collective security. Be that as it may, Mr. Chairman, Canada cannot help but draw certain conclusions from the crisis through which the United Nations has passed. We consider that, for the time being, we will have to accept the following situation: namely that the application of mandatory apportionment among Member States of the costs of a major peacekeeping operation will only be possible when the Security Council, including its Permanent Members, agrees that the costs of such an operation should be so apportioned. If mandatory apportionment among the Members is so decided upon then, in our view, the General Assembly retains the responsibility under the Charter of deciding how apportionment should be implemented.

If mandatory apportionment is not possible then other methods or combinations of methods may be used.

Taking this into account, the question arises as to what the General Assembly may usefully do in the area of peacekeeping financing at this session. My Delegation believes that we should set forth some guidelines for the financing of a particular peacekeeping operation involving heavy expenditures in the event that apportionment is decided upon. Thus the General Assembly could place on record its considered view that in such circumstances certain considerations should be taken into account and provision should be made to ease the burden on the developing countries. In making these observations, Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that our position on financing is taken with a desire to ensure that the Security Council and the General Assembly can work in harmony. We believe it is consistent with the Charter and with the interests of Member States.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to turn to my second heading: preparations for peacekeeping. This is a matter in which Canada, due to her own involvement in past peacekeeping activities, has long had a special interest. The Ottawa Conference in 1964 on the technical aspects of peacekeeping was a simple reflection of that interest. Preparations for peacekeeping represent, we believe, another area where some modest progress might be made without prejudice to the differences in attitudes of Member States. Indeed, in one respect, what is required is action by Member States taken individually. We believe it would help, for example, if the General Assembly would simply call upon Member States to inform the Secretary-General of the kinds of military or civil forces or services which they might be in a position to provide, in response to a request to