

and of the regular budget. This interdependence is most strikingly illustrated by the fact that it has been necessary to empty the Working Capital Fund in order to meet the expenses of ONUC. This Fund was set up to provide cash for the small scale unforeseen expenses of the years before the creation of UNEF and to provide a buffer against the effects of the perennial problem of late payment of assessments for the regular budget. The Secretary-General has also used his powers to borrow from the reserves of the extra-budgetary funds, agencies intimately linked with the economic and social programme of the United Nations.

It seems to my Delegation, therefore, that to dodge the central issue of the interdependence of all UN activities by setting up special accounts is a process of self-delusion. We have seen, quite clearly, that to regard the outlays of funds for peace-keeping operations as anything but parts of the regular expense of the organization merely hampers the activities paid for under the regular budget and the extension of these activities in the economic and social field financed by voluntary funds.

All this had, of course, been said before the Christmas recess, but as the size of the deficit grows and the danger to the regular activities grows with it, this statement of the problem becomes more directly meaningful. My Delegation, therefore, is more than ever convinced that the only realistic way to deal with peace-keeping costs is to treat them as regular expenses of the organization, perhaps under special sections of the budget. Such questions as the exact method of apportioning the costs are of course open to discussion, since nowhere does the Charter specify that the Assembly is restricted in the apportionment of the expenses of the organization to one particular scale of assessment. What is fundamental, however, is the collective responsibility of all members for paying something toward the costs of all the expenses of the organization.

My Delegation would hope that, whatever method of apportioning the ONUC costs is agreed upon now, delegations and the governments they represent will reflect on the wider implications which the current financial crisis in the United Nations has raised. It is my hope that this Committee will be prepared to examine these wider implications early in the sixteenth session of the Assembly. The administrative and budgetary questions which must be resolved are fundamental to a growing and vital organization and to ignore them could have the most dangerous consequences for the whole United Nations structure.

We believe for example, that one of the questions which might usefully be discussed is that outlined in the Advisory Committee report on the resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. The approach proposed by the Advisory Committee would ensure that the Assembly was not suddenly presently with large bills after the event. If a proposal along these lines were adopted, it would serve to relieve the many understandable apprehensions about the future financial implications of peace and security costs, particularly on the part of those countries which are struggling to develop economically.

Other matters which might profitably be examined are a peace and security fund and a peace and security scale of assessments. All these might be linked in a redefinition, in the light of experience of the less precise sections of the Charter, on the relationship between the decisions of the Security Council and of the Assembly's power to apportion expenses.