

The need is for a method of financing which will contain the three fundamental principles enunciated by the Chairman of the Latin American group; the need to ensure the success of any operation; the affirmation of collective responsibility; and the safe-guarding of the position of the countries who must devote all their energies and substance to economic development. It follows from the first principle that reliance on voluntary contributions from one or two countries is undesirable. We should not, of course, exclude any gestures on the part of any member state aimed at reducing the collective burden, but it would be unwise for us to base our assessment scale on the expectation of such contributions.

We are aware that the percentage for assessment in the Tunisia-Pakistan draft depend upon just such voluntary contributions. I hope that my Delegation does not sound ungrateful if we say that we accept this only because it is a necessity for what is, in our opinion, the overriding consideration: the success of the Congo operation at this time. But we do not consider, I repeat, that this sort of financing is, in principle, sound or desirable.

Nor do we consider desirable the singling out for special contributions of individual States or groups of States, whatever the political judgment is on the effects of their actions. This observation applies in varying degree to both draft resolutions before us. In the case of the Latin American resolution, States having investments in the Congo are specially assessed, and in the Tunisia-Pakistan draft, Belgium is singled out. In any scale that we construct, which will be valid for all operations and which can be applied in any new circumstance with a minimum of political judgment involved, we should look to capacity to pay, and the effect of the bill on the economies of the member states.