

operations involving armed military forces can be assured most effectively by agreement in advance on what procedures are to be followed and on how expenditures shall be apportioned among members.

Experience has shown that it is desirable at the time of initiating each peace-keeping operation for the Secretary-General to provide estimates of the costs of each operation. These estimates should be produced as a matter of course and as quickly as possible. In this way all members would be given as much information as possible about the financial consequences for the United Nations of embarking on a particular operation.

The financial implications of any future peace-keeping operation which involves expenses in excess of those covered by the current resolution (e.g., Resolution 1862 (XVII) relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses) should be brought to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly for action at the earliest possible time. If the Assembly is in regular session at the time of the initiating decision, it should be aware of and deal with the financial implications before the end of that session. When the initiating decisions are taken by the Security Council at a time when the General Assembly is not in session, the Assembly should be convened as soon as possible, either in a special session or in an emergency special session, depending upon the existing circumstances.

In considering the financial implications the Assembly should, as a matter of normal procedure, examine the cost estimates prepared by the Secretary-General and consider their financial implications, give the Secretary-General the necessary authority and decide upon a method whereby expenses are to be met. It would also seem desirable to adopt appropriate accounting procedures for such peace-keeping operations, including the possibility of special accounts which would form an integral part of the United Nations regular budget.

The Canadian Delegation believes that it would be desirable to devise a method to finance peace-keeping operations involving military forces and equipment whereby:

- (a) a certain pre-determined level of the expenses for each peace-keeping operation in any one year in the future would be financed under the scale of assessments used to apportion the costs of the regular budget. An appropriate level would seem to be \$10 million for each duly approved peace-keeping operation;
- (b) expenses in excess of \$10 million for each peace-keeping operation in any future year, but which are less than, for example, \$75 million should be financed according to a special peace-keeping scale of assessments under Article 17 of the Charter (such a scale could be drawn up by the Committee on Contributions);
- (c) commitments for expenses to be incurred in any one year for each peace-keeping operation above \$75 million or higher than \$125 million for total peace-keeping operations would require specific authorization by the Assembly in each instance and adoption of special ad hoc financial arrangements.

The starting point for such a special peace-keeping scale mentioned a moment ago would be the relative capacity of member states to pay, as expressed in terms of their national income. Not only is capacity to pay the most equitable criterion but, unlike many other special factors which have been suggested in the past, it