

lower than their customary assessments rates under the regular scale; while others, depending on the extent of their capacity to pay might be assessed at rates higher than or the same as their customary rates under regular scale. The method would, of course, apply only to future assessments in respect of duly authorized peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, within the meaning of Article 17(2) of the Charter.

At this point I should like to refer to paragraph 10 of the report of the Working Group, Document A/5407, which describes certain general principles which, in the view of the majority of the members of the Group, could provide a basis for financing peace-keeping operations. These principles, in the view of my Delegation, are of great importance and are worthy of enumeration.

- "(1) The financing of United Nations operations for the maintenance of peace and security is the collective responsibility of all States Members of the Organization.
- "(2) The expenses of such operations should be apportioned among Member States to the extent that they are not covered by voluntary contributions or by some other agreed arrangement (of a kind referred to above).
- "(3) To the extent that expenses were not covered by other means, apportionment among States Members of the United Nations should be effected with due regard to their relative capacity to pay.
- "(4) To this effect a certain initial segment of the net costs should be assessed on all Member States on the basis of the scale applicable to regular budget.
- "(5) The balance to be apportioned should be shared, within reasonable limits, in accordance with a special scale which would serve to reduce the financial burden on Member States less capable of bearing the financial burden when heavy expenditures are involved.
- "(6) In respect of all duly approved peace-keeping operations there should be agreement in advance on procedures along the lines proposed ...in Document A/AC.113/2".