

administrative supervision of peacekeeping even though the Security Council may exercise overall political control has worked well since the establishment of UNEF in 1956. Nevertheless we would be prepared to examine carefully and on their merits any detailed proposals that may be made which would enable the Council, either through the military staff committee or in some other way, to exercise this function of administrative supervision of peacekeeping, always provided such proposals are likely to result in the efficient running of the operation and not its virtual paralysis. We would also be extremely concerned if any change in the present arrangements were to make difficult the kind of advance planning for peacekeeping which Canada and a number of other countries have found it appropriate to do. On the contrary we would hope that the United Nations will find ways of facilitating such planning, in particular by the strengthening of staff arrangements at headquarters. Planning by governments on their own can have only limited results as long as appropriate central co-ordination is inadequate.

As a major participant in peacekeeping, Canada feels strongly that the sharing of the financial burden amongst member states is an essential principle of equity and fairplay. The apportionment of peacekeeping expenses by the General Assembly amongst all the members of the United Nations, taking into account the guidelines already agreed by the fourth special session of the General Assembly, should be the preferred method of financing peacekeeping operations and particularly so for those operations authorized by the Security Council. If it is right and proper for the Security Council to have the primary responsibility for decisions to establish peacekeeping operations, it is equally to be expected that the members of the Council and especially the permanent members should pay an appropriate share of the cost. Alternative methods of financing would of course remain open for recommendation by the Council, including payment of the costs by the parties directly concerned and voluntary contributions from all members. But voluntary contributions are not a satisfactory method of financing, as the Secretary General has often pointed out and as the example of UNFICYP has demonstrated, unless at the same time such contributions are accepted as a general obligation on the membership, each of whom thereby acknowledges some part in the common task of keeping the peace. All of us can find reasons for justifying our lack of direct interest in any particular dispute. But none of us, certainly not the smaller states, can guarantee that we too may not wish to appeal to the United Nations for assistance some day. The most immediate opportunity we have to discharge our responsibilities is by making a voluntary contribution to restore the United Nations to solvency. Canada has already suggested that a pledging conference be held for this purpose, but whether or not such a conference takes place my delegation would urge those who have not yet done so to make an appropriate contribution. If