

Canada's financing proposals are modest. We accept the fact that, where expenditures are more than, say, \$10 million a year for any one operation, special arrangements must be made to protect the interests of the developing states. We suggest that their share should be fixed at the level of 5 per cent of the total, which is what they now pay for UNEF. This would mean that most member states would pay only nominal amounts, and then only in cases when the Council recommended this method of financing. Naturally, if they agreed to accept a larger share, we should be delighted, but we think 5 per cent is a not unreasonable figure. The rest would be divided amongst the relatively wealthy states, with the permanent members paying the major part.

Financial problems were the superficial cause for the stalemate in the Assembly's proceedings of two years ago. Less was heard about the operational aspects of peace keeping, which have been equally, if not more, controversial. I said earlier that elaborate planning machinery centred in the Secretariat and early agreement on a UN permanent force seems unlikely to be realized soon. We strongly believe, nevertheless, that important improvements can be made.

Let me give some examples. Co-ordinated planning needs to be done on such questions as standard operating procedures, training, logistics, and communications. Model principles might be drawn up for general application in status-of-forces agreements. The question of comparable standards of pay, leave and welfare for troops from different countries has not been studied. Governments with peace-keeping experience might consider providing staff courses for the training of officers from other interested countries. A standard training manual needs to be produced. We ought to consider whether at least some standardization of equipment would be possible and whether such equipment could be stockpiled for distribution as necessary. Communications equipment, in particular, makes a vital contribution to the success of a peace-keeping operation and standardization both of such equipment and communications procedures would be desirable. Air transport is equally relevant to the success of UN missions. Standby procedures and standardized-load tables would be most useful. Military observers are usually available on fairly short notice from some countries, but, as I have already emphasized, it is always helpful for the Secretary-General to be able to call upon as many governments as possible for assistance. Might it not be desirable, therefore, to outline the duties of a military observer and the kinds of abilities which a United Nations observer ought in theory to have?

Who is to make these studies? Objections are held by some member states to the Secretariat engaging in activities which, it is said, are the responsibility of the Military Staff Committee, that long-neglected but still-functioning body established by Article 47 of the Charter. As long as these objections are pressed, the Secretariat would not seem to be able to do the job properly. What, then, about the Military Staff Committee? Its function, as outlined in the Charter, is to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Council's requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security and the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal. It has failed to perform this function because, after the war, the U.S.S.R. was unable or unwilling to reach agreement with the other