

help if many countries, including the U.S., would pay their bills."<sup>7</sup> Prime Minister Mulroney continued this criticism in a speech in Montreal welcoming Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali:

Money is the clearest measure of political will and, regrettably, some member countries still consider their U.N. obligations to be optional. As of April 30, member countries owed the U.N. a total of \$1.9 billion, for its regular budget and peacekeeping operations. Governments are right to ask the U.N. Secretariat to meet the highest management standards. And the Secretary-General has introduced a number of steps to increase efficiency. But no amount of managerial efficiency will overcome the deficits and cash flow shortfalls that the U.N. is asked to handle. As of May 21, only 14 countries had paid their full assessments for both regular and peacekeeping budgets. The Secretary-General of the U.N., the holder of one of the most important offices in the world, should not be treated as a modern-day mendicant, forced to wander around wealthy capitals, imploring the decision-makers to pay their bills so that the U.N. can do its job. He must be free to devote his entire time and energy to running the U.N. and solving global problems, rather than passing the hat for peace and security.<sup>8</sup>

On the question of the composition of the Security Council, Mulroney repeated his previous call for change:

If the Security Council is to cope with emerging challenges, it too will eventually have to adapt. A year ago, I called for reforms so that the permanent membership of the Security Council would reflect the world as it is today and not as it was in 1945. We believe that the test of membership, as the U.N. Charter itself says, should be the capacity and willingness of individual countries to contribute to international peace and security and to the U.N.'s other purposes. Former President Gorbachev had this in mind when he recommended in his Fulton, Missouri, speech earlier this month, permanent membership in an expanded Security Council for Japan and Germany, the second and third most powerful economies in the world, and for other leading contributors to U.N. affairs. In any case, permanent Security Council membership should not forever be the privilege of nuclear weapons states.<sup>9</sup>

In contrast to the government's strong support general for UN peacekeeping, McDougall and Mulroney voiced strong criticism of the continuing peacekeeping operation in Cyprus. Unlike other peacekeeping operations, the UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) is funded through the voluntary contributions of member states. Having tried unsuccessfully to persuade the Security Council to place UNFICYP on the same funding base as other operations, in late May and early June 1992, Secretary of State for External

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<sup>7</sup> Secretary of State for External Affairs. "The Hon. Barbara McDougall, Notes for an Address to the World Affairs Council, Los Angeles," *Statement*, 92/10, 4 March 1992: 4.

<sup>8</sup> Office of the Prime Minister. Address by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to the International Conference of Young Leaders in Montreal, 24 May 1992: 2.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*: 3.