

Further considerations are that the peacekeeping force must have a clear mandate, including such things as freedom of movement, and that there must be an agreed and equitable method of financing the operation.

Some of these criteria were not met when we participated in the International Commission in Viet-Nam, or in Cyprus in 1964, or in the UNEF of 1956. After our departure from Viet-Nam, I made it clear that certain features of the operation made it impossible for the Commission to operate effectively. One major impediment was the absence of a political authority to which it could report.

The United Nations may not be the only possible sponsoring body, but we have not yet found better auspices under which to work at peace-keeping. It is, therefore, a matter of satisfaction that in the Middle Eastern situation the emergency force should be put under the authority of the UN. To be precise, it is under the command of the United Nations, vested in the Secretary-General, and under the authority of the Security Council.

In 1964, the House debated the dispatch of a Canadian contingent to Cyprus under great pressure of time and in circumstances that did not allow for the application of rigorous conditions. The island was on the brink of civil war, with intervention threatened from neighbouring countries, and peacekeeping troops had to be sent as quickly as possible. For nine years, the United Nations force in Cyprus has kept conflict from breaking out and it must therefore be counted, to that extent, as a success. It has not, however, led to a settlement of the underlying problems. The absence of a direct link between a peacekeeping force and a negotiated settlement is a weakness, perhaps an unavoidable one, in the Cyprus situation.

Another weakness of the Cyprus peacekeeping operation is the absence of equitable financial arrangements. This time we are determined that the treatment accorded Canada should be equivalent to that accorded to other contributing countries. The Secretary-General has stated that his preliminary estimates of the United Nations own direct costs for UNEF, based upon past experience and practice, are \$30 million for the six-month period authorized by the Security Council. These costs are to be considered expenses of the United Nations organizations and are to be borne by the members of the United Nations as apportioned by the General Assembly, presumably in about the same proportions as each country's share in the United Nations annual budget. Canada's share of that budget is currently 3.08 per cent. I might point out to the House that, even if we did not participate in this peacekeeping operation, we should, of course, still pay our share of the peacekeeping costs.
