

a new role in the Suez Canal sector and was strengthened in a manner generally acceptable to the Security Council. My delegation suggests that there may well be other occasions when observer missions, offering a maximum of international presence for a minimum of expense, can make a constructive contribution to international peace and security.

It would be wrong, of course, to think that our present preoccupation in the Committee of 33 with observer missions in all their aspects rules out consideration of other problems of peace-keeping. We recall that the original mandate of the Special Committee was a very broad and comprehensive one. The question of how to arrange for the financing of peace-keeping in the future on a basis consistent with the principle of collective responsibility has always loomed very large in our deliberations; and it continues to pose a challenge to all delegations concerned with the ability of the United Nations to engage in peacekeeping activities. The Canadian delegation, for one, is still interested, at the appropriate time, in co-operating with other delegations in setting forth guide-lines for the apportionment of expenses of peacekeeping operations involving heavy expenditures. The possibility of a special scale for the developing countries in such a situation and the possible establishment of a Finance Committee to make recommendations on the nature of that scale are both ideas still worthy of consideration. In fact, as far as future financing is concerned, all the basic elements for some sort of understanding exist; they have been discussed many times now in the Committee of 33 and outside it, as well as during the debates of the General Assembly for several years. We should hope that it would not be too long before all the essential elements could be brought together in a proposal on future financing which could achieve general support.

While speaking of other possibilities to be pursued, I cannot fail to recall the interest of my delegation in seeking ways and means to give the Military Staff Committee a more active role. We still think it unfortunate that the expertise represented in that Committee should go unused when there are so many aspects of the question of peace and security which deserve attention. As we have had occasion to mention on other occasions, the Military Staff Committee, although provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, is not, in our view, precluded by any specific provision of the Charter from doing work which could be of benefit both in the field of enforcement action, which falls clearly under Chapter VII, as well as in the field of preparations for peacekeeping operations which are of a non-enforcement and voluntary nature.

Canadian Views

I hope that it will not seem immodest if I take this opportunity to draw attention to the national contributions made to our study of peace-keeping in the Committee of 33. These have appeared in Documents A/AC.121/11 through 19 and are all, I believe, well worth examination by delegations with past experience in peace-keeping, as well as those possessing a present and future interest in the