

over the other. As a general rule peacekeeping and mediation should proceed concurrently. The Security Council resolution which authorized the Cyprus Force for example also provided for the appointment of a mediator. His report was not acceptable to all the parties to the dispute. But if the latter do not soon find a solution by their own means then the process of mediation must begin again.

The financing of peacekeeping operations has been a continuing problem, climaxed by the deadlock which prevented the 19th session of the Assembly from functioning normally. We have concluded from that experience that collective responsibility for financing, even on the basis of a special assessment scale which would take into account the economic capacities of member states and other relevant considerations, is not a principle which in present circumstances will be enforced by the Assembly. It is naturally in the interests of the countries which contribute contingents to U.N. forces that the costs of these contingents should be equitably shared by all and there is no doubt in our minds that collective assessment based on a special scale is the most equitable method of meeting peacekeeping costs. It is now apparent however that such a method of financing will not be enforceable unless the Security Council so decides. What we would hope is that the Council would in fact decide on this method in most cases. If no agreement can be reached in the Council on that basis then the next most satisfactory method of financing, if conditions permit, is for the parties to the dispute to pay the costs. Voluntary contributions may always be solicited as an extra source of funds where the expenses are heavy and the Parties are unable to meet them. But in that case the members of the Council and particularly the Permanent Members should be