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Text of Statement to be made by the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Paul Martin, P.C., Q.C., M.P., on Tuesday, November 22 in the Special Political Committee on Item 33 (Comprehensive Review of the Whole Question of Peacekeeping Operations in all their aspects: Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations).

Mr. Chairman, I welcome the opportunity to take part in the highly important debate on peacekeeping in this Committee. The United Nations is now 21 years old. It has reached its maturity and must live up to its responsibilities for peace, for security and for the welfare and best interests of all mankind. When I dealt with the question of peacekeeping in my statement to the General Assembly on September 23 I expressed the belief of Canada that action at this Assembly to maintain and strengthen the peacekeeping capacity of the United Nations would command the support of the majority of the membership. I also indicated that, if it seemed appropriate, my Delegation would be prepared to put forward specific proposals for consideration by the General Assembly. I believe that the time to do this has now arrived. I also believe that this can be done in a manner which respects the viewpoints of all Delegations and recognizes the limitations imposed upon us by the different positions held.

Mr. Chairman, I have the honour this morning to introduce in this Committee the draft resolution on peacekeeping in document A/SPC/L.130 on behalf of the Delegations of Argentina, Chile, Iran, Italy, Nigeria, Norway and Canada. This draft resolution has been developed over a period of several weeks in consultation with a large number of Delegations of widely differing viewpoints. All the views we have heard informally have been very carefully considered and taken into account in accordance with our desire to put forward a broadly based and generally acceptable text. The Canadian Delegation believes, Mr. Chairman, that the draft resolution in document A/SPC/L.130 fully reflects the approach toward this item outlined in this Committee on November 16 by the Canadian Representative Mr. Pierre-Elliot Trudeau. In other words, Mr. Chairman, I believe that

our approach is both positive and realistic. Furthermore, I believe that the approach in our resolution meets a growing interest on the part of many Member States in the possibility of achieving some forward movement on peacekeeping at this 21st General Assembly. I hope that our draft resolution will be so regarded and understood by all members of this Committee.

The preamble in our view is one which should not give difficulty to any Member State. We are not trying in the preamble to swing the balance of opinion on constitutional questions in any particular direction. Our purpose is to state clearly the situation as it exists without prejudging positions of principle of any Member State. We believe that the language used in this section of the resolution is consistent with the Charter and indeed is based on the Charter. It also reflects views expressed by a wide variety of Delegations in the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and elsewhere.

Operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this draft resolution deal with financing, and particularly with the financing of peacekeeping operations involving heavy expenditures. Operative paragraph 1 states in a factual form without prejudging the question of authorization the methods of financing which may be used. Operative paragraph 2 expresses the view, already widely held, that in the event of a major peacekeeping operation apportionment should be done "in a manner which would provide for the equitable sharing" of the costs involved. This operative paragraph also suggests three considerations of which due account should be taken. Once again we believe these considerations are generally acceptable to virtually all Member States.

In the third operative paragraph the draft resolution further expresses the view that the equitable sharing of costs of a particular peacekeeping operation involving heavy expenditures might be achieved by means of a special scale which would establish that the economically less-developed countries would contribute 5% of the total costs, with the balance of the costs to be borne by other Member States. It seems to my Delegation, Mr. Chairman, that the very least we can do at this Assembly is to suggest a guideline for the financing of future major peacekeeping operations. We cannot make it mandatory for the appropriate U.N. organ to make use of this guideline but surely as an Assembly we are entitled to put on record what we think is an equitable approach - one which would provide a somewhat more reliable basis for financing then has existed in the past, and which takes account of the relatively limited capacity of economically less-developed States to contribute. I realize that the proposal in this paragraph is quite different from that in the Irish proposal in draft resolution A/SPC/L.129 which is designed to restore mandatory assessments. There is in our view a considerable distance yet to be covered in our deliberations between the practicable and the desirable. It is our view that what we propose in this draft resolution on the

financing question is practicable and that the Assembly should be ready to take a position on it.

I now turn, Mr. Chairman, to the final three paragraphs of our draft resolution. Operative paragraph 4 stems from the long-held view on the part of Canada and a number of other countries that every possible effort should be made to improve the capacity of this organization to maintain peace and security when it is called upon to do so. The U.N. we believe should be able to respond promptly and efficiently and it will, we consider, be in a better position to do this if information concerning the kinds of military or civil forces or services available to Member States for peacekeeping is conveyed to the United Nations.

Operative paragraph 5 contains three recommendations to the Security Council from the General Assembly which, in accordance with Article 10 of the Charter, is clearly entitled to make such recommendations either to Members of the United Nations or to the Council. It is, of course, for the Council to decide on the nature of the action which it will take in the light of these recommendations. Canada and the other co-sponsors very much hope, however, that the Council will give these recommendations very serious consideration in the coming year and examine the possibilities. As my Delegation and other speakers have made clear, the recommendation for the study of the means of improving preparations for peacekeeping is a direct outcome of the suggestion to that effect made by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report for 1964. Two years have passed since that suggestion was made and it seems to us that the time has arrived to act upon it. A study of the kind proposed could surely only have a beneficial effect on the capacity of the United Nations to maintain peace and security. The proposal in operative paragraph 5(b) of our draft resolution is a modest and simple one. It provides that the Security Council should be made aware of the financial implications of any measure it decides upon to maintain peace and security. The awareness of the Council of the financial implications involved in a particular instance is of course one thing. How the financing of any particular measure takes place is another.

Then in operative paragraph 5(c) the General Assembly would recommend to the Council that it attempt to find out whether at this stage in the history of the United Nations any progress can be made in accordance with Article 43 and taking into account Article 47(2) of the Charter. Surely it would be useful for the Council to re-examine the possibilities of these Articles and to see whether, for example, the Military Staff Committee might again perform a useful service to the United Nations as a whole.

The final operative paragraph of our draft resolution is of a purely procedural character. It is designed to ensure that the question of peacekeeping in all its aspects does re-appear on the agenda of the 22nd session; and that it appears within a

framework of general acceptance.

That, Mr. Chairman, is a broad outline of the draft resolution which Canada and the other co-sponsors have introduced. I should like to commend this resolution to the favourable consideration of all Member States. My Delegation firmly believes that this draft resolution may provide the foundation on which to build in the future; that it will strengthen the capacity of this organization to keep the peace; and that it will make possible a marked step forward, a step which will increase confidence in the United Nations and its ability to fulfil its first purpose - the maintenance of international peace and security.