

- negotiated radical reductions in nuclear forces and the enhancement of strategic stability;
- maintenance and strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation regime;
- negotiation of a global chemical weapons ban;
- support for a comprehensive test ban treaty;
- prevention of an arms race in outer space; and
- the building of confidence sufficient to facilitate the reduction of military forces in Europe and elsewhere.

With this background, let us turn to your questions.

Question 1: A) Are you willing to work for national legislation which guarantees that your country's defence forces, including "military advisors", do not leave your territory for military purposes (other than in United Nations peacekeeping forces)?

B) - if all other members of the United Nations undertake to do the same?

Answer: A) As a nation with a small population, a vast land mass and an extensive coastline, Canada historically has depended for its security on defensive alliances with friendly and like-minded countries. In our view, such alliances contribute to the maintenance of international stability in a manner fully consistent with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. The existence and cohesiveness of NATO, for example, has been indispensable in the deterrence of a global war in the past 40 years. Enacting legislation to forbid sending military forces abroad would violate our commitment to NATO and would, in effect, preclude the formation of defensive alliances. We do not believe that stability and international security will be enhanced by a situation in which smaller countries would be vulnerable individually to coercion from stronger states.

B) The Canadian position would be that should all members of the UN, including Canada's NATO allies and members of the Warsaw Pact, make demonstrable and verifiable commitments to undertake such actions, Canada would do the same.