

autumn of 1980, and its report of October 29, you will be aware that the second follow-up meeting of the CSCE has been taking place in Madrid since November 1980, endeavouring to reach agreement by consensus on a balanced report. One proposal being considered is the convening of a conference on disarmament in Europe which would focus initially on strengthened confidence-building measures. Unfortunately, East-West relations in Europe have not been good during the Madrid meeting and have deteriorated further recently because of the excesses of martial law in Poland. The meeting reconvenes February 9, that is next week, after its Christmas recess. I fear that the differences that will be underlined then will reflect on other negotiations on disarmament.

**Wars in
developing
countries**

The vast majority of the over 130 wars fought since 1945 have been in the developing countries, killing, as I mentioned earlier, 25 million people and creating enormous refugee problems. Canada is greatly concerned by the human suffering, the social and economic disruption and the frequent infringements of freedoms that so many wars in the developing countries have caused. The cost to Canada of helping to maintain refugees in camps, and settling substantial numbers in this country, has been considerable.... Canada also exercises strict control on the limited amount of military-related equipment it exports to developing countries to ensure that it does not go to areas of instability of military repression.

The Canadian record in United Nations' peacekeeping has been exemplary. With the increasing tendency for regional organizations like the Organization of African Unity or Organization of American States to deal with regional disputes as internal responsibilities, the question arises whether there is a further role that Canada could play in passing on its peacekeeping experience to other countries interested in peacekeeping on a regional basis.

**Risk of nuclear
weapons
proliferation**

As a producer and exporter of uranium, nuclear power equipment and technology, Canada is also concerned about the risks of additional countries' acquiring the capability to produce nuclear weapons.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968, to which Canada continues to give strong support, was aimed at stopping both vertical and horizontal proliferation: "vertical" meaning the increase in weapons held by the nuclear weapon state and "horizontal" meaning spreading out to other countries which do not now have them. Unfortunately, a number of near-nuclear states like India, Pakistan, Israel, South Africa, Brazil and Argentina have not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the nuclear weapon states have failed to make any progress on their side of the bargain in reducing their stocks of nuclear weapons.

Now I should like to turn to institutional arrangements. Earlier in my statement I referred to Canada's hopes that the United Nations would develop effective arrangements to maintain international peace and security, including the principles governing