

*Government Orders*

put this question before the House for a third time because the situation is so critical that it is appropriate for the House to consider it.

[*English*]

Hon. members will no doubt recall the resolution passed on October 23 which condemned the Iraqi invasion, affirmed support for Canadian actions, and contained an undertaking on the part of the government to present a further resolution in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

This was followed by a resolution of November 29 which supported the efforts of the UN under the original resolution and subsequent UN resolutions, including resolution 678. Notwithstanding that there has not been an outbreak of hostilities, the government has ensured that the House has been recalled to consider this motion as the expiry of the UN deadline draws near.

The measures the government has taken in bringing developments before Parliament go beyond what happened in the case of the Korean conflict. There Parliament was indeed informed and given an opportunity to debate the issue, but it was after the fact. Here the government has consistently brought matters to the House in a timely way.

[*Translation*]

Some people argue that the terms of the motion are too vague. Those people forget that we want essentially to support the UN and the action it has taken. We are not alone in this. We are participating in a collective effort with many other countries. The terms of the motion must not be too strict. They must provide for enough flexibility to be able to react to the events as they occur in the context of the UN.

Until now I have spoken only of the various initiatives Canada has taken and of the constitutional framework in which they have been taken. Allow me to give an overview of the decisions that were made by the UN, the order in which they were made, and the principles of the UN charter on which they are based.

[*English*]

In the exercise of its responsibilities under the United Nations charter to maintain or restore international peace and security, the Security Council adopted resolutions under chapter VII of the charter. The first resolution, resolution 660 of August 2, 1990, determined that there was a breach of international peace and security as regards the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990. It condemned the invasion, demanded immediate withdrawal by Iraq, and called upon Iraq and Kuwait to begin immediately intensive negotiations for the resolution of their differences.

Four days later, on August 6, in resolution 661, the Security Council, deeply concerned that resolution 660 had not been implemented and noting that the legitimate Government of Kuwait had expressed its readiness to comply with resolution 660, decided to impose economic sanctions under chapter VII of the charter.

• (2050)

[*Translation*]

According to the other resolutions, the Security Council declared legally invalid the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq. It asked Iraq to facilitate the immediate departure of third party nationals from Iraq or Kuwait, condemned the Iraqi aggression against diplomats and diplomatic premises, and asks member states which had naval forces in the region at that time to take all necessary and justified measures under the circumstances to intercept ships and enforce the economic sanctions.

[*English*]

Finally, by resolution 678 of November 29, 1990, the Security Council, recalling and reaffirming its 11 resolutions relating to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and mindful of its duties and responsibilities under the charter of the United Nations for the maintenance and preservation of international peace and security, gave Iraq until the end of January 15, 1991 to comply fully with resolution 660 and all subsequent relevant resolutions requiring Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. Failing this, member states are authorized to use all necessary means to implement those resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area. Furthermore, resolution 678 requested all states to provide support for these actions.