

concerted efforts of a larger number of countries which have the means to contribute to a solution. Apart from the direct consequences for the refugees thereby received, this action would have a favourable impact on the parliaments and governments of the receiving countries and would reinforce their resolve to participate in a global effort. It is also essential that the fullest and most expeditious use be made of present resettlement possibilities. In this context we would support all measures, taken in concert by resettlement countries, to move refugees quickly from countries of first asylum to countries of resettlement. Canada, for its part, has already undertaken a redeployment of its processing staff for the Indochina refugee programme. In the case of the 600 Hai Hong refugees, though we would have preferred the more measured and established procedures, we nonetheless succeeded in moving the refugees to Canada in two weeks.

Mr. Chairman, we believe that in any coordinated international effort, the national responses will vary, and should vary as best accords the resources and capabilities of each country. Both financial contributions and resettlement places are required. Some countries can provide both, while others can more productively seek to provide one or the other.

The measures we are discussing here touch only the manifestations of a phenomenon the origins of which lie in the political and social evolution of the countries of exodus. It is the responsibilities of these countries to find a true long-term solution. This is not the occasion to discuss root causes in any detail. Suffice it to say that we have done so in other contexts, notably the UNGA and we intend to continue doing so until we see some amelioration. But any

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