

establishing a global conventional arms transfer register. We have also been active in the Biological and Toxin Weapons Review Conference, in efforts to conclude a chemical weapons convention, and in discussions to extend indefinitely the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty after 1995. At the same time, in Vienna, we are participating in the follow-up talks to the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty and in the Open Skies negotiations.

Canada has also been one of the leading forces within the CSCE to urge acceptance of mechanisms and procedures that would regulate and prevent conflict. I attended with other Foreign Ministers the CSCE meeting on human rights and democracy in Moscow, where the venue and the agenda demonstrated how these subjects are progressing and how the CSCE is evolving positively to build what German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker have called the "new Euro-Atlantic community of free nations."

With respect to Yugoslavia, I announced two weeks ago a package of immediate measures, which included trade sanctions and emergency humanitarian relief, to support the peace process and to compel the parties to end their civil war. The challenges to the international community are to obtain a definitive cessation of hostilities, kick-start a process that might lead to a negotiated solution and, in the meantime, prevent the conflict from spilling over into neighbouring countries. The Foreign Minister of the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Community) and Lord Carrington (acting in a personal capacity) all merit special commendation for their efforts to date, as does Mr. Cyrus Vance, newly appointed representative of the UN Secretary-General for Yugoslavia. I have discussed our very deep concerns with all of them.

The uncertainty endemic to Eastern and Central Europe is also characteristic of other regions. Canada, for example, condemned the recent shooting of civilians in East Timor, Indonesia, and expressed our strong concerns about the human rights situation there. I would also hope that the vigour with which the international community has expressed its concern over the repression of human rights in Burma (where the opposition leader and 1991 Nobel Peace Prize-winner, Aung San Suu Kyi, remains under house arrest) will hasten the advent of democratic government in that troubled country.

But there are reasons for optimism on other fronts. In Lebanon, for example, we are encouraged by progress towards internal reconciliation and stability. And little more than three weeks ago, I attended a signing ceremony in Paris that