

**Decisions**

46/411 (Mexico)	Implementation of General Assembly Resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty of Tlatelolco	Consensus
46/412 (Peru)	Conventional disarmament on a regional scale	Consensus
46/413 (Peru)	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its Preparatory Committee	Consensus
46/414 (Yugoslavia)	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	Consensus

**Resolutions opposed by Canada**

46/37C (Mexico)	Nuclear-arms freeze	119-18-23
46/37D (India)	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	122-16-22

**Resolutions on which Canada abstained**

46/28 (Mexico)	Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water	110-2-35
46/34B (Gabon)	Nuclear capability of South Africa	108-1-49
46/36J (Yugoslavia)	Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations	130-0-26
46/38B (Mexico)	Comprehensive program of disarmament	123-6-32
46/38C (Yugoslavia)	Report of the Conference on Disarmament	131-8-23
46/39 (Arab Group)	Israeli nuclear armament	76-3-75
46/49 (Yugoslavia)	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	127-4-30

**Canadian Statement to First Committee**

*The following are excerpts from the statement delivered by Ms Peggy Mason, Ambassador for Disarmament, to the First Committee at United Nations Headquarters in New York on October 18.*

Our work at last year's session of the General Assembly had as its backdrop the grave situation resulting from the Iraqi occupation and attempted annexation of Kuwait. The expansionist campaign of Saddam Hussein was reversed by the effective action of the United Nations Security Council with the overwhelming support of Member States, including Canada, but the price was appallingly high in loss of life, damage to the environment and immense suffering.

Now in this post-Gulf-War, post-Cold-War era, waves of democracy surge over diverse regions and former adversaries reach landmark agreements to reduce nuclear and conventional weapons. Conversely, many longstanding disputes are exacerbated and long-repressed destructive forces unleashed by the process of rapid and fundamental change —

change that also creates new instabilities. In this context, never has the need been greater or the opportunity more clearly present to ensure that the principles of the UN Charter govern the emerging international order. Our task is nothing less than the creation of a new, overarching security framework based on the international rule of law...

It is now overwhelmingly clear that the processes of arms control and disarmament are essential elements in the broader process of building and maintaining international peace and security. Canada is convinced that the First Committee has an important and, indeed, irreplaceable role to play in advancing arms control and disarmament objectives. While certain initiatives are most effectively pursued at a bilateral or regional level, other disarmament goals, because their realization depends on the active support of all militarily significant states, require the attention of the global community. It is incumbent upon all of us to redouble our efforts to ensure that this Committee plays its full part in

securing progress on disarmament issues. We must strive to ensure that multilateralism in the disarmament sphere fulfills its positive potential.

Iraq's actions during the Gulf crisis highlighted the urgent need for the international community to step up efforts to effectively address the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to consider ways of discouraging excessive accumulations of conventional arms. Canada is committed to energetically pursuing these issues, both in their horizontal and vertical dimensions. In the spring session of the United Nations Disarmament Commission and in opening statements before this Committee, concrete suggestions have been made concerning how better to utilize multilateral arms control fora to promote a broader dialogue on proliferation issues. Canada welcomes these proposals and looks forward to studying them further.

In the area of nuclear weapons, Canada commends the leadership and vision demonstrated in the unilateral measures and proposals announced by