

Canada is equally concerned with the practical implementation of peacekeeping operations, especially those which are amenable to implementation in advance of agreed guidelines. A number of proposals, as outlined in Appendix II of the Special Committee's report, have been made to date without any in-depth examination. This examination should take place. Changes and improvements in a number of areas - such as the designation of stand-by forces for United Nations service, national training of troops for peacekeeping roles, the preparation of training manuals on peacekeeping operations, prior training for officers designated to senior command or staff positions under United Nations auspices and/or coordination and the convening of regional/-international seminars on peacekeeping - would all have a positive effect on the implementation of any United Nations peacekeeping operation and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of such a force in the field. The Special Committee in the coming year might study other practical measures, such as logistic support arrangements and model status-of-forces agreements.

In evaluating the efforts of the Special Committee and its Working Group over the past year, it is right to acknowledge that some progress has been made. but if we are to make faster progress, modifications in the mandate and methods of work of the Committee and its Working Group appear to be necessary. We believe first that equal priority should be given to practical measures and guidelines in any revised mandate granted the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group. Secondly, the achievement of consensus should not be blocked indefinitely by one or a few delegations. I would therefore recommend that, in the future, one delegation should not be permitted to deny consensus unless that delegation is prepared to record its national reservations in the written reports of the Working Group and its parent Committee. With the adoption of such a procedural device, the areas of difficulty would then be clearly delineated.

Canada has participated in the work of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations since its inception. I repeat that we are dismayed by the lack of agreement on guidelines. On the other hand, we prefer no guidelines to inflexible and impractical guidelines. What Canada wants is concrete progress on both guidelines and practical measures. If a new mandate for the Committee is necessary to accomplish this, then we shall support such a proposal. We do not wish to see the Committee abandon its efforts however. The United Nations is faced with a number of conflicts which could well lead to new requirements for peacekeeping. Public opinion in my country would find it hard to understand in these circumstances if this Assembly were to abdicate its responsibilities in this field.

#### 10. Disarmament

During the thirty-second session, the United Nations continued to seek and propose solutions to the complex problems of disarmament. More than a hundred and ten national declarations on this subject and the adoption of twenty-four resolutions demonstrate the importance that the international community attaches to these problems. Several speeches emphasized the necessity for tangible progress in this field in the coming months and evoked the hopes raised by the extraordinary session on disarmament to be held in May 1978.