



The Secretary of State for External Affairs meeting with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. In his statement to the 40th General Assembly, Mr. Clark renewed the commitment that successive Canadian governments have made to the United Nations since its creation in 1945.

UN photo 164239/Y. Nagata

implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. Canada is one of the 11 Western members of this 48-nation committee.

(2) *Ad hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference.* This committee meets from four to six weeks a year and is charged with maintaining close contact with the nuclear weapon states in order that the committee be made aware of their opinions regarding the holding of a World Disarmament Conference.

(3) *World Disarmament Campaign Pledging Conference.* The World Disarmament Campaign (WDC) was launched in 1982 by unanimous decision of the Second United Nations Special Session on Disarmament (UNSSOD II). It has three primary purposes: to inform, to educate, and to generate public understanding and support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. At the Third WDC Pledging Conference on October 31, 1985, Canada announced its third contribution of \$100 000 to the objectives of the WDC — which makes Canada one of the leading contributors to the Campaign. Our contributions have

supported the publication of the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook and other UN information material as well as research activities undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR). The 1985 contribution also included \$10 000 for the International Year of Peace Voluntary Trust Fund.

(4) *Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development.* This committee met for two weeks in 1985 and for four weeks in 1986. The main items to be discussed at the conference itself will be:

- (a) Review of the relationship between disarmament and development in all its aspects and dimensions with a view to reaching appropriate conclusions.
- (b) Examination of the implications of the level and magnitude of the continuing military expenditures, in particular those of the nuclear weapon states, for the world economy and the international economic and social situation, particularly for developing countries, and elaboration of appropriate recommendations for remedial measures.

(c) Consideration of ways and means of releasing additional resources through disarmament measures, for development purposes, in particular in favour of developing countries.

This conference was originally to be held in Paris from July 15 to August 2, 1986. However, the French Government, as host, expressed the wish that it be postponed until 1987 so that better preparation could be guaranteed and the chances of success improved.

(For further information on the conference, see the article on this subject in this issue of the *Disarmament Bulletin*.)

Study Groups

From time to time the General Assembly calls for studies to be carried out on ACD items. Some studies recently completed or in progress are:

- Naval Arms Race
- Nuclear Weapon Free Zones
- Reduction of Military Budgets
- Deterrence
- Conventional Disarmament
- Military Research and Development
- Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament Matters
- Relationship Between Disarmament and Development

During the period 1979-1984, Canada participated in four UN study groups.

Summary

Canada's role in the arms control process at the United Nations is a significant one. Canada is recognized as having an important role to play in the discussion of these questions and is making a practical contribution to the activities of the UN in this field. In addition, through its chairmanship of the Barton Group (composed of UN representatives of the NATO countries, Australia, Ireland, Japan and New Zealand), named after the former Canadian Ambassador to the UN, Mr. William Barton, Canada is able to facilitate active discussion and exchanges of opinion on arms control and disarmament issues within the UN context.