

very much central to United Nations action and philosophy, the concepts of "peace enforcement" and "peace-building" are less familiar. We in Canada believe, however, that both will have an increasing role in the future, if the international community is truly dedicated to ending conflict and to enhancing democracy.

Of the two, the use of "enforcement" is the more controversial. Recent events demonstrate that the use of force may be a necessary option, and we urge full consideration of the Secretary-General's views in this regard. For our part, we insist on the right of Member Nations to take part in any decision involving their nationals.

We also believe that further work is required, on an urgent basis, to determine the circumstances under which enforcement activities should be undertaken and the limits of potential enforcement action.

"Peace-building," on the other hand, has already been undertaken, most notably in the multidimensional UN activities in Cambodia and El Salvador. These operations are long, difficult and costly.

Building lasting peace is critical, despite the obstacles, not only because of the stability and opportunity it brings to the people most directly affected but because, in the long run, it is less difficult, less disruptive and probably less costly than continued hostilities.

Canada, while active in both El Salvador and Cambodia, is fully prepared as well to assist the UN to expand and shape its approach to peace-building in the future.

## Financing

We support the Secretary-General's proposals to improve the effectiveness and timeliness of peacekeeping operations, most notably to establish a peacekeeping start-up fund of \$50 million, and the other proposals in his report.

All Member States must pay their dues fully and on time. In May of this year, in the presence of the Secretary-General, Prime Minister Mulroney noted publicly that money is the clearest measure of political will. He went on to say that "the Secretary-General of the UN, the holder of one of the most important offices in the world, should not be treated as a modern-day mendicant, forced to wander around wealthy capitals, imploring the decision-makers to pay their bills so that the UN can do its job. He must be free to devote

his entire time and energy to running the UN and solving global problems, rather than passing the hat for peace and security."

UN financing *à la carte* will, over time, erode its financial base as well as weaken the commitment of Member States to the broad range of UN activities.

Canada is opposed to the recent decision of the Security Council to enlarge the mandate of the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) at no cost to the UN, with the cost to be borne by the participating countries. This sets an unfortunate precedent and goes against the UN principle of collective responsibility.

We also have serious concerns about certain long-standing missions, such as the one in Cyprus, where Canadians and others have served for 28 years. In Cyprus, an entire generation has grown up regarding the presence of peacekeepers as the norm. We cannot allow the parties in any dispute to institutionalize permanent peacekeepers so that they are just another aspect of the status quo. This is simply unacceptable. The parties involved must accept their responsibility directly and work with the Secretary-General to find a resolution without further delay.

## Cooperation with Regional Organizations

We are interested in the Secretary-General's suggestion for increasing cooperation with regional arrangements and organizations in functions like preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping, peacemaking and peace-building. I have encouraged the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to develop some of these mechanisms, and Canada, working within the Organization of American States, remains dedicated to a return to democracy in Haiti.

There is no doubt that regional efforts in preventive diplomacy and peacemaking should be encouraged. I hope that future developments in those institutions will enable them to carry out peacekeeping operations under certain circumstances, but it is the United Nations that has the ultimate authority.

Expanding the circle of peacekeeping and peacemaking organizations may serve to reduce some of the disproportionate burden that, in the past, certain countries such as Canada have willingly assumed. Future needs, however, will require a broadening of participation by Member States.

## Non-proliferation and Disarmament Issues

Member States also have a direct responsibility to reduce the numbers and kinds of weapons available for conflict.

Last year, we took a major step to increase transparency in arms transfers and to inhibit excessive build-ups of conventional weaponry, with the establishment of the UN arms register.

This year, we can take two even more important steps. This General Assembly will launch the preparations for the extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1995. An indefinite extension is the only option.

France and Russia have declared nuclear testing moratoria; the other nuclear powers — the United States, the United Kingdom and China — have no reason not to join them. All nuclear-weapon states should observe an immediate moratorium on nuclear testing and summon up the political will and energy to negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty.

We are seeing some progress. After many years of difficult negotiations, our negotiators at the Conference on Disarmament have succeeded in producing a

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Chemical Weapons Convention that, when implemented, will ban all chemical weapons forever. I urge all Member States to join Canada as original signatories when the Convention is opened for signature in Paris next year.

There are other substantive issues that I would have liked to discuss in greater detail before this General Assembly today — notably the follow-up to the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. Canada's Prime Minister