

Organization, the G-7 [Group of Seven leading industrialized countries], the United Nations, APEC and various other Asia-Pacific fora. Next year, Canada will chair the Economic Summit and Japan will host the APEC meetings. We look forward to working closely with Japan to ensure the success of these events.

Having participated in almost every United Nations-mandated mission, Canada has shown that its commitment to peacekeeping is beyond any doubt. In recent years, Japan too has sought a role in such activities. In recent years, Canadians have worked alongside Japanese in UN missions in Cambodia and Mozambique. In fact, Canadian military officers travelled to Hokkaido to share with their Japanese counterparts their experiences in Cambodia, and to help prepare the Japanese for their first peacekeeping operation. Our shared experiences in these operations provide opportunities for further co-operation. In my talks here, I have experienced the value of sharing the lessons we have learned from peacekeeping and working together to enhance the United Nations' capability in this regard.

In my discussions here, I have also emphasized the key importance Canada attaches to reform of the United Nations. As we approach the 50th anniversary of the founding of the UN in 1995, Canada would like to work with Japan to seek the key reforms needed to make the United Nations more effective. It is clear that Canada favours an increased Japanese role in the UN.

For its part, Japan has lent its support to Canada in our efforts to enhance the efficiency of the OECD [Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development]. We have been running a strong campaign to have an eminent Canadian, the Honourable Don Johnston, elected as the OECD's new Secretary-General. Japan has been an early and strong supporter of this initiative, for which we are truly grateful. We are confident that with such support we will be successful.

Among the highest priorities facing the world community is to stem the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Our collective peace and security is at stake. It is difficult to imagine how we could have dealt with the challenge posed by North Korea without the Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT]. A possible North Korean nuclear weapons program is a matter of particular concern to Japan and Canada and was an important element of my discussions here in Tokyo.

The review conference on the NPT will take place in April, 1995. At that conference, Canada will support an indefinite extension of the NPT. This approach would permit the laying aside of concerns about the persistence of the treaty and its benefits and allow us to move forward in addressing the task of completing a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.