

PEACEKEEPING

Minister for External Relations and International Development, (House of Commons, Ottawa, August 24, 1988)

The use of our armed forces for peacekeeping or truce supervision, under United Nations or other international auspices, serves our national interest as well as the broader community. That is why we agreed in October 1987 to increase the strength of our contingent in Cyprus to offset the withdrawal of the Swedish troops. That is why we agreed more recently to take part in the Observer Group in Afghanistan and Pakistan. That is why we did not hesitate when asked by the Secretary General to take part in the United Nations Iran-Iraq operation.

(SEE ALSO CONFLICT RESOLUTION, DEFENCE WHITE PAPER AND SECURITY POLICY)

SECURITY POLICY

Prime Minister, (North Atlantic Assembly, Quebec City, May 23, 1987)

Canada's security policy comprises three interrelated elements:

- a strong commitment to collective defence in NATO and NORAD;
- participating in peacekeeping and other conflict resolution efforts;
- encouraging effective arms control and disarmament.

(SEE ALSO CANADIAN ROLE, CONFLICT RESOLUTION, DEFENCE WHITE PAPER, OBJECTIVES AND PEACEKEEPING)

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES - 1986

Under Secretary of State for External Affairs (International Conference on Implementing a Global Chemical Weapons Convention, Ottawa, October 7, 1987)

Arms control has traditionally largely confined itself to the issue of military capability, leaving the question of intent to largely declaratory political gestures. Herein lies the great significance of the agreement in Stockholm in 1986 on specific measures, subject to agreed verification procedures, designed to increase mutual assurance about the benign military intent of parties to the agreement. The notably efficient and effective way in which challenge inspections of conventional military exercises were recently conducted on the territories