

peace-keeping operations and negotiations to achieve peaceful settlements of international disputes; second, that Canada will remain a committed member of NATO and will continue to contribute land, sea and air forces to the integrated military structure of the North Atlantic Alliance; third, that within this framework we will remain an active partner in continental defence arrangements with the United States and contribute forces to the joint North American Aerospace Defence Command; and fourth, that to meet the changing alliance needs and national requirements, the force structure of the Canadian forces will be modified over time to meet the requirement for a well balanced three ocean Navy, including the acquisition of nuclear powered submarines and a second batch of Canadian patrol frigates; to consolidate in NATO's central front our major land and Air Force commitments in Europe; and to revitalize the reserve forces to make them capable of supporting and sustaining our military commitments both at home and abroad."

(SEE ALSO NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO),  
NUCLEAR-POWERED SUBMARINES, OBJECTIVES, PEACEKEEPING,  
SECURITY POLICY AND VERIFICATION)

#### DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Ambassador for Disarmament, (World Federation of United Nations Associations, Ottawa, August 17, 1987)

Disarmament and development are fundamental tenets of Canadian foreign policy. The principal objective of Canadian development assistance is to promote economic and social progress in developing countries. In choosing to focus such assistance largely on a regional basis, the Canadian Government recognizes that development has an important role in reducing regional instability caused by basic economic and social deprivation, which can in turn lead to arms build-up and hostilities.

Secretary of State for External Affairs, (Third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (UNSSOD III), New York, June 13, 1988)

Last year, the Disarmament and Development conference issued a final document stressing the multi-dimensional nature of security. The participants rejected both a direct linkage between disarmament and development and the creation of a fund. Nations like Canada already have mechanisms for providing funds to development, as does the United Nations itself, and in many developing countries there are ample existing claims upon any resources made available through disarmament.