

annual meeting of foreign ministers from the seven ASEAN countries, seven "dialogue partners" and five other consultative partners. The forum has dealt with key concerns such as the South China Sea/Spratly Islands, the Korean peninsula, and Taiwan.

- Canadian initiatives in the ASEAN Regional Forum included preparing discussion papers on non-proliferation, preventive diplomacy and conflict management, as well as proposing regional workshops on practical issues of common interest, including peacekeeping.
- China supported the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty at the NPT Conference in May 1995. At the same time, China supported a commitment to negotiate a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty by 1996. China continues to conduct nuclear weapons test explosions while committing itself to stop testing once the test ban treaty enters into force. China maintains that because it has conducted far fewer tests than the other nuclear weapons states, its nuclear weapons stockpiles are, in comparison, still relatively rudimentary and in need of modernization.
- When Prime Minister Jean Chrétien visited China in November 1994, the two countries signed a nuclear co-operation agreement that opens the way to trade in nuclear material and equipment — exclusively for peaceful purposes.
- Canada is working to obtain China's co-operation in restraining the international flow of conventional weapons, particularly to regions of tension and instability. Canada welcomed the 1994 joint statement by China and the United States in which China committed to the export control guidelines of the Missile Technology Control Regime.