

- controlling the threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- strengthening the international capacity for peacekeeping and peacemaking;
- ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental values;
- supporting the economic aspirations of millions of the world's poorest people;
- managing mass movements of people uprooted by ethnic conflict and economic dislocation;
- creating modern economies capable of competing in the international marketplace; and
- coping with the consequences of nuclear and other environmental disasters.

Fundamental to all of these challenges is the need to create a global environment of peace and stability.

We need to continue the remarkable progress in reducing the stockpiles of nuclear weapons. Nothing is more urgent than preventing their proliferation.

Security co-operation must be strengthened regionally to reduce the underlying causes of tension, particularly in global hot spots such as the Middle East, the Indian sub-continent and now the southern periphery of the former Soviet Union.

With the U.S., you showed the way with START I and START II. We advocate that the current nuclear testing moratorium be extended and soon replaced by a comprehensive test ban.

The nuclear weapons states should go beyond "build-down" to provide non-nuclear weapons states with security guarantees beyond those implicit in the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Agreements are fine, but we must address what happens in the meantime. The reduction of superpower weapons stockpiles is vital not only for non-proliferation, but for the sake of safety. Reduced levels of readiness could help prevent accidents.

We know the tremendous costs that this means for you. Canada would be prepared to join an international program to assist the countries of the FSU in destroying their nuclear weapons.