

UNGA led in the drafting of a resolution subsequently adopted calling on the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations of the report. Canada also co-sponsored other important resolutions on disarmament issues as diverse as chemical weapons, nuclear testing and the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

The Canadian Ambassador for Disarmament, Peggy Mason, led the Canadian delegation of the First Committee of UNGA devoted to disarmament issues, as well as to other disarmament meetings under the umbrella of the UN. In addition, Ms. Mason headed Canada's delegation to the Fourth Review Conference on the Non-Proliferation Treaty which took place in Geneva, from August 20 to September 14, 1990.

In accordance with her mandate to promote dialogue between the government and the interested public on arms control and disarmament issues,

and to ensure the views of the public are incorporated in policy development, the Ambassador participated in a number of conferences and met with several non-governmental organizations throughout the country. She chaired four regional meetings — in Halifax, Saskatoon, Vancouver and Montreal — of the Consultative Group on Disarmament and Arms Control Affairs, where policy options for Canada were discussed. The Ambassador also chaired a round table on Canada's security policy held on April 9, 1990, in Ottawa.

The Department's disarmament fund provided \$158 799 in grants and contributions to groups and individuals involved in promoting a balanced discussion of arms control and disarmament issues. The Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament also received a grant of \$100 000 to further its research in the field.

CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

The CSCE, NATO and the European Community are the three pillars of Canada's policy on Europe, complementing efforts to build stronger bilateral relationships. The CSCE is central to the consolidation of democracy and to the development of an enhanced framework for security and cooperation in Europe. It has both transatlantic and Pan-European membership and includes interests in military security, economic and environmental cooperation, and human rights.

Canada intensified participation in the CSCE during the past year in response to dramatic changes in Europe. The CSCE created new structures and new institutions to provide a wider political dialogue in a more united Europe.

In March and April 1990, Canada played a leading role in the Bonn Meeting on Economic Cooperation in Europe, at which, for the first time, CSCE countries committed themselves to the principles of free-market economics and to increased integration into the international economic and financial system.

In June 1990, Canada took an active part in negotiations at the second meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension held in Copenhagen.

Canada resubmitted three proposals from the Paris 1989 meeting and presented new proposals on:

- minority rights (with the Federal Republic of Germany);
- hate propaganda (with the U.S.S.R.); and
- cooperation in building democratic institutions.

Canada also jointly sponsored the key proposal on free elections and the rule of law, and co-sponsored a number of other proposals. As a result, the Copenhagen Document bears a distinctly Canadian stamp. It contains a strong and historic commitment by all CSCE states to the rule of law, free elections and cooperation in building democratic institutions, and makes significant progress in important areas of human rights. It deals in a substantive manner with the issues of minority rights, the combatting of hatred, racism and anti-Semitism, and the promotion of tolerance.

In October 1990, a CSCE Mediterranean meeting was held in Palma de Mallorca. This meeting was successful in producing a concluding document which met Canada's objective of emphasizing the environmental aspect of cooperation in the Mediterranean region.

The Paris Summit of CSCE heads of state or government, held in November 1990, marked the end of the Cold War in Europe and started to put into place institutions for meeting future challenges and opportunities.

The Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the final product of this meeting, proclaimed a new, peaceful, democratic and united Europe based on friendly relations among the 34 participating states. This Summit also saw the signature of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty and the declaration of the 22 countries belonging to NATO and the Warsaw