

during the 1992 session and calls upon states to consider declaring their intention to become original parties to the convention in order to speed entry into force of the convention once completed.⁵

A background paper prepared by the Arms Control Division of the Department of External Affairs outlines the overall approach the Canadian government has taken to the negotiations:

As the negotiations have evolved since 1984, countries have become conscious of a range of interests needing to be accommodated.. Within this framework of interests, Canada has striven to maintain the integrity of a convention that would extend the ban on chemical weapons in a comprehensive fashion and ensure that it is effectively verified. Canada has also striven inside and outside the CD to persuade other countries to become original signatories to a CW convention when it is concluded.⁶

PARLIAMENTARY COMMENT

There was no parliamentary comment on this question during 1991-1992.

RECENT LITERATURE

Bailey, Kathleen C. "Problems with a Chemical Weapons Ban," *Orbis*, Spring 1992: 239-251.

Canada. *International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC)*. Ottawa: Minister of National Health and Welfare, 1991.

Couston, Mireille. "Menaces chimiques et bactériologiques: la législation américaine," *Défense nationale*, Novembre 1991: 91-102.

Findlay, Trevor. "Desperately Seeking a CWC," *Pacific Research* 4, No. 4, November 1991: 6-7, 9.

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Freeman, Karen. "The Unfought Chemical War," *Pacific Research* 5, No.1, February 1992: 8-11.

⁵ United Nations. *Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol*. Resolution 46/35B, 6 December 1991. *Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons*. Resolution 46/35C, 6 December 1991.

⁶ Department of External Affairs, Arms Control and Disarmament Division. *Chemical Weapons Control*. December 1991.