

RESOLUTION NUMBER (Lead sponsor or sponsors)	RESOLUTION	VOTE Yes-No-Abstain
48/77 A (Brazil)	Report of the Disarmament Commission	Consensus
48/77 B (Egypt)	Report of the Conference on Disarmament	Consensus
48/79* (Sweden)	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects	162-0-3
48/80	Question of Antarctica	96-0-7
48/81 (Malta)	Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region	Consensus
48/82 (Indonesia)	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	130-4-36
48/84 A (Russia)	Maintenance of international security	84-0-83
48/84 B (FYR Macedonia)	Development of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States	Consensus
48/85 (Latin America and Caribbean)	Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	Consensus
48/86 (Algeria)	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa	Consensus
48/87 (Chairman)	Rationalization of the work of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee)	Consensus

Resolutions Opposed by Canada

48/76 B (India)	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	120-23-24
48/78 (Arab League)	Israeli nuclear armament	53-45-65

Resolutions on which Canada Abstained

48/66 (India)	Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security	126-4-35
48/69 (Indonesia)	Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water	118-3-45
48/75 H (Afghanistan)	Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional weapons	146-0-22
48/83 (Indonesia)	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	122-1-45

*Resolution co-sponsored by Canada.

Halfway to CWC Implementation

January 13 marked the first anniversary of the signature of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). At the midway point in the implementation process, the Provisional Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) continues its efforts to ensure the entry into force of the Convention, anticipated in January 1995. Djibouti, Guyana, Maldives and Turkmenistan have recently signed the Convention, bringing the total number of signatories to 154.

Expert groups are continuing their work in the following areas: industrial chemical manufacturing facilities, chemical weapons manufacturing facilities, training, materials, security procedures, chemical weapons storage facilities, and technical cooperation and assistance. The Chair of the group on chemical weapons storage facilities is a Canadian, Lieutenant-Colonel James Knapp of the Department of National Defence.

The staff of the OPCW's Provisional Secretariat will be augmented during the coming year from the present 78 to more than

120 for Phase 1 (1994). When the Convention has been ratified by 65 or more countries, Phase 2 will begin with a staff of 225 and a team of 140 inspectors. The budget of the OPCW, adopted in the fifth session of the Preparatory Commission, is C\$24,097,500. Canada's share has been determined in accordance with the UN scale, namely 3.11124 percent of the total budget, in this case, \$749,740.

National Authority being constituted in Ottawa.

Canada's OPCW delegation has been enlarged with the appointment of Mr. Ian Marrs as Scientific Advisor. Mr. Marrs had over 20 years experience in the chemical industry before joining the Department of Industry in 1981. His appointment demonstrates the importance placed by Canada on the work of the