

Some states have suggested the need for a general international verification organization (IVO) with responsibility for monitoring compliance with multilateral agreements. Such proposals have sometimes taken the form of an international body responsible for a particular type of verification technology such as satellites. Other states have proposed an international verification body in the context of monitoring a specific agreement such as a chemical weapons convention. Proposals for international bodies to verify specific agreements often look to the International Atomic Energy Agency as a working model of such an arrangement. Such specific treaty oriented bodies could provide a practical solution to verification questions and perform very useful work in the monitoring of certain agreements. Canada favours moving steadily towards the eventual creation of a general IVO, once the international community agrees on the desirability of establishing such an institution.

Let me now note briefly some of our recent activities relating to verification research:

- Chemical Weapons: On December 4, 1985 Canada presented to the United Nations Secretary-General a "Handbook for the Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Chemical or Biological Weapons." The Handbook is a result of a study by Canadian scientists and officials and represents a practical contribution to the investigation of allegations of non-compliance with existing agreements relating to chemical weapons. It has been made available to the UN teams dispatched in recent years to investigate CW use. Canada will very soon be making available to the Secretary-General and to the international community further results from its on-going research into the verification of chemical weapons use.

- Comprehensive Test Ban: On February 7, 1986 the Canadian government announced its decision to spend \$3.2 million over three years to upgrade the Yellowknife Seismic Array as a major Canadian contribution to research into monitoring an eventual comprehensive test ban treaty (CTBT). In October, 1985, a two-year research grant was awarded to the University of Toronto to examine the effectiveness

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