

Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Canada to consider what lessons could be learned from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguard systems, in the context of verifying a ban on chemical weapons.<sup>12</sup>

From 7 to 11 January 1989, Canada actively participated in the Paris Conference on Chemical Weapons. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark took this important opportunity to call upon the conference to condemn the use of chemical weapons and reaffirm the Geneva Protocol. He also called on additional states to adhere to the Protocol, and for strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to investigate allegations of chemical weapons use.<sup>13</sup> The conference also gave Mr. Clark the opportunity to reiterate that Canada does not intend to develop, acquire or stockpile such weapons, unless they are used against the military forces or the civilian population of Canada or its allies. He stated that Canada was fulfilling its obligations under the Protocol to parties and non-parties alike, and had adopted a firm policy of non-production to help achieve a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons. The Minister added that Canada had already advised other nations of the destruction of the bulk of usable chemical warfare agents it had stockpiled during the Second World War. With regard to the BWC, Mr. Clark reiterated Canada's 1970 declaration that it had never had any biological or toxin weapons and did not intend to develop, produce, acquire, stockpile or use such weapons at any time in the future.<sup>14</sup>

In order to enhance Canada's contribution to the discussions on a chemical weapons agreement, Ottawa announced on 9 January 1989 the appointment of a full-time Defence Science Counsellor for chemical arms control negotiations as part of Canada's Permanent Mission to the CD.<sup>15</sup>

In March 1989, Canada announced to the CD that it was preparing a working paper examining the cost implications of establishing an international inspectorate for a Chemical Weapons Convention.<sup>16</sup>

In July 1989, Canada welcomed a delegation of ten Soviet scientists and military officers who visited the Defence Research Establishment Suffield (DRES). The purpose of the visit was to observe the technology and equipment used to destroy chemical agents, and to share

---

<sup>12</sup> "University of Calgary Workshop on Verification of a Chemical Weapons Convention." *The Disarmament Bulletin*. (Fall-Winter 1988), p. 5. See also James Keeley, *International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguards: Observations on Lessons for Verifying a Chemical Weapons Convention*. Ottawa: Department of External Affairs, *Arms Control and Disarmament Verification Occasional Papers* No. 1, September 1988.

<sup>13</sup> "Banning Chemical Weapons for All Time." *The Disarmament Bulletin* (Fall-Winter 1988), p. 3.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> Department of National Defence, *News Release*, 9 January 1989.

<sup>16</sup> Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations at Geneva, "Statement by Ambassador de Montigny Marchand before the Conference on Disarmament," 7 March 1989, p. 8.