

expansion of the Register to include military holdings and procurement through national production. Canada's submission to the Register included both the required data and information about our military holdings and production.

UNDC

The resolution adopted at UNGA 48 indicates that three items will be considered at the 1994 UNDC session. These items are:

- the process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;
- the role of science and technology in the context of international peace and security; and
- international arms transfers.

First Committee Reform

A resolution regarding rationalization of the work of the First Committee was adopted by consensus. The resolution incorporates many suggestions that Canada has been advocating for a number of years regarding reform of the First Committee. These proposals include adopting realistic priorities and ensuring fewer resolutions, including combining similar resolutions and eliminating the obsolete. The resolution also reorganizes the annual agenda of the First Committee by adopting a thematic approach in which resolutions are clustered in broad topic areas such as:

- nuclear weapons;
- other weapons of mass destruction;
- conventional weapons;
- regional disarmament and security;
- confidence-building measures, including transparency in armaments;
- outer space;
- disarmament machinery;
- other disarmament measures;
- international security;
- related matters of disarmament and international security.

The next issue of the *Bulletin* will include a list of arms control and disarmament resolutions adopted by UNGA 48. ■

Correction

In *Bulletin* #22 (p. 16), GODOS was incorrectly named. The acronym stands for the Group of Democratically/Disarmament Oriented States.

Moving Beyond Veneer of Agreement to Global Norms

The following are excerpts from the statement by Ms Peggy Mason, Ambassador for Disarmament, to the First Committee at UNGA 48, delivered on October 22 in New York.

CTBT

While it is all too obvious that the end of the Cold War has unleashed new threats of weapons proliferation, it has also opened the way for unparalleled cooperation and progress across the range of proliferation issues. No more compelling evidence of the new opportunities exists than the historic decision taken by the Conference on Disarmament on August 10, 1993 to give its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty banning all nuclear tests in all environments for all time.... CD members are now in the process of defining a specific mandate for, and the organization of, the negotiations with the aim of beginning negotiations in January 1994. Our goal must be a multilaterally negotiated global agreement containing strong verification and sanctions procedures. This process would, in our view, increase in credibility and international acceptance if the CD could agree forthwith to expand its membership to include all those wishing to be members.

The decision to negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty responds to a long-standing and central Canadian arms control objective. It comes at a particularly important juncture as a number of countries have linked the conclusion of a CTBT and indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995. Canada firmly rejects that negative linkage as a strategy more likely to shield potential proliferators than to promote the goals of vertical and horizontal non-proliferation.

At the same time, there is no doubt that further testing, for whatever reason and on whatever scale, will complicate the process of indefinitely extending the NPT and the goal of universal accession. Conversely, rapid completion of a CTBT would provide potent evidence of the determination of the nuclear weapon states to meet their Article VI commitments. This in turn would reinforce the moral authority of the nuclear weapon states —

that is, of the UN Security Council Permanent Five — and along with it their ability to exercise effective leadership in response to countries seeking to stand against this international norm. It is therefore with regret and concern that Canada responded to the Chinese nuclear explosive test as we are about to embark on the CTBT negotiation. A unique opportunity for China to play a leadership role in the negotiation and the NPT extension process is in danger of being frittered away. We urge China to reconsider its testing program in favour of unequivocally assuming its share of the burdens and responsibilities of leadership in this post-Cold War multipolar world....

NPT

As important as a CTBT is in precluding nuclear warhead modernization and in helping to constrain horizontal proliferation, it is no panacea. It is not a substitute for sustained action by the international community on all fronts to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime, the heart of which is the NPT and the IAEA system of safeguards.

We therefore continue to call upon the DPRK to comply with the safeguards agreements it freely entered into with the IAEA. Canada welcomes the accession to the NPT of Belarus and the progress that has recently taken place towards that end with respect to Kazakhstan. We call on the Ukraine to take similar steps.

Since this Committee last met during UNGA 47, the formal preparatory process has begun for the 1995 conference on the review and extension of the NPT. Canada brings to this process the firm belief that indefinite extension of the NPT is fundamental to our continuing efforts to forestall the horrendous consequences of unfettered horizontal proliferation, to provide the framework for peaceful nuclear commerce, and to promote vertical nuclear disarmament. We take great satisfaction in the number of expressions of support for indefinite extension that were made in the general debate at the opening of the General Assembly this year. Canada looks forward to working with other States Parties to the NPT to ensure that we are in a position by the second Preparatory