



Mr. Roche gave examples of the work which Canada had done on its own or together with others in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in advance of any specific agreements:

- (a) the seismic data exchange (in the CD framework);
- (b) a manual of procedures for investigating allegations of chemical weapons use;
- (c) a study of the technique of space-to-space remote sensing by satellites;
- (d) a study of the technique of ground-to-space remote sensing by instruments of astronomy.

As he pointed out further, "The proposal made by France at UNSSOD I in 1978 concerning an International Satellite Monitoring Agency, which most members of the UN agreed should be studied further, is another example of the conceptual development of verification techniques in advance of specific agreements."

In concluding his statement, Mr. Roche drew attention to the role of the United Nations in verification:

"The scope of our draft includes the question of the role of the UN in verification which requires some examination by the UN since all Member States have an interest in this aspect of the subject. This, I might add, is a subject in which Canadians concerned with questions of arms control and disarmament expressed considerable interest at a recent meeting that reviewed the activities of the UN in disarmament."

The adoption of the Canadian-initiated resolution reflects the growing awareness within the world community of the importance of verification in facilitating the negotiating process. The new attitude towards verification has been evident in the amount of attention it has received in public statements by world leaders since the adoption of the resolution. The basis for a productive discussion of this central issue at the next session of the United Nations General Assembly in the fall has thus been laid.

Canadian-Initiated Verification Resolution

Co-sponsored by: Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Turkey and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Verification in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the urgent need to reach agreements on arms limitation and disarmament measures capable of contributing to the maintenance of peace and security,

Convinced that, if such measures are to be effective, they must be fair and balanced, acceptable to all parties, their substance must be clear and compliance with them must be evident,

Reaffirming its conviction, as expressed in the Final Document adopted by consensus at its first special session devoted to disarmament, that in order to facilitate the conclusion and effective implementation of disarmament agreements and to create confidence, States should accept appropriate provisions for verification in such agreements,

Reiterating its view that:

- (a) Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and ensure that they are being observed by all parties;
- (b) The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement;
- (c) Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through the United Nations system in the verification process;
- (d) Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed,

Recalling also that:

(a) In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field be considered;

(b) Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures that are non-discriminatory and that do not unduly interfere with the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development,

Believing that verification techniques should be developed as an objective means of determining compliance with agreements, and appropriately taken into account in the course of disarmament negotiations,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to increase their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually acceptable, verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures;
2. *Invites* all Member States, bearing in mind the Final Document of the first special session devoted to disarmament, to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than April 15, 1986, their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques to promote the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements, and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report containing the views and suggestions of Member States;
4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session."