

MISSILE SYSTEMS

BASIC FACTS

- IN 1987, CANADA, ALONG WITH SIX OTHER COUNTRIES, ANNOUNCED A COORDINATED POLICY TO CONTROL EXPORTS THAT COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACQUISITION OF NUCLEAR-CAPABLE MISSILES BY OTHER COUNTRIES. THIS BECAME THE MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME (MTCR). AGREED UPON WAS A COMMON LIST OF ITEMS TO BE CONTROLLED AND COMMON GUIDELINES FOR DOING SO, THROUGH NATIONAL EXPORT CONTROL PROCEDURES.
- CANADA HOSTED THE MOST RECENT GENERAL MEETING OF MTCR PARTNERS IN JULY 1990, TO EXAMINE WAYS TO ENHANCE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIME.
- IN 1990 AND 1991, PARTICIPATION IN THE MTCR HAS EXPANDED; THERE ARE NOW 15 PARTNERS IN THE REGIME.

CURRENT CONCERNS

- AN INCREASING NUMBER OF COUNTRIES ARE ACQUIRING MEDIUM AND LONG-RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE CAPABILITIES, MAINLY THROUGH THE PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT AND/OR TECHNOLOGY FROM OTHERS.
- THE SCUD MISSILE USED BY IRAQ IN THE CURRENT GULF CRISIS IS ONE SUCH MISSILE.
- THE CURRENT FOCUS OF THE MTCR GUIDELINES (A MISSILE SYSTEM CAPABLE OF DELIVERING A 500KG PAYLOAD ACROSS A RANGE OF 300KM) MAY BE TOO RESTRICTIVE.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

- WE WILL PRESS FOR A GLOBAL CONSENSUS ON THE NEED TO END THE PROLIFERATION OF MISSILE SYSTEMS CAPABLE OF DELIVERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.
- WE WILL: ENCOURAGE EXPANDED PARTICIPATION IN THE MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME (MTCR), TO INCLUDE THE USSR AND OTHER EXPORTERS OF SUCH TECHNOLOGY; AND, PROPOSE REVISED PARAMETERS FOR THE REGIME TO CAPTURE MISSILES WITH SMALLER PAYLOADS AND LONGER RANGES, WHILE ACKNOWLEDGING THE NEED TO PERMIT THE LEGITIMATE EXCHANGE OF MISSILE TECHNOLOGY FOR PEACEFUL SPACE-RELATED PURPOSES.