

Bibliography on Arms Control Verification prepared by the Canadian government...

As co-sponsor of an annual resolution calling for the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, Canada attaches high priority to the realization of this fundamental objective. We welcome the stimulating discussion on a nuclear test ban at the Conference on Disarmament (CD) during this year's session and the valuable work of the Group of Scientific Experts, including the second technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data. We look forward to further consideration of this important issue at the 1992 session of the CD. Canada also believes that it is time for the United States and the Soviet Union to redouble their efforts to build on the basis of existing bilateral testing limitations. Unilateral steps, while welcome, cannot substitute for the negotiation of binding measures leading to the conclusion of an effectively verifiable ban on all nuclear test explosions.

The nightmare of chemical warfare, which arose in all its horror in World War I, was long thought to have become a thing of the past. Events of the past decade, and the last year, have disabused us of this illusion. The CD's negotiations on a chemical weapons convention have made significant headway over the past year. Nonetheless, important differences on crucial issues remain and must be overcome before a global, comprehensive and effectively verifiable chemical weapons ban can be concluded. We believe that these issues can be resolved in 1992...

Canada is particularly heartened with the outcome of the recently concluded Third Review Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. Clearly, the international community was galvanized by real concerns that such weapons could recently have been used. As a result, substantial progress was made at the Review Conference in improving, and supplementing, agreed confidence-building measures to enhance transparency in what are very complex fields of endeavour. This was a key accomplishment and one that will now require efforts at the national level by all States Parties to the Convention to

Canada Adds Verification Bibliography to UN Database

In 1990 (Resolution 45/65), the UN General Assembly adopted by consensus the report of a Group of Qualified Governmental Experts on the role of the UN in the field of verification. Among the report's recommendations was the development of a UN "consolidated data bank of published materials and data provided on a voluntary basis by Member States on all aspects of verification and compliance." In recommending the establishment of a database, the Experts underlined the useful role the UN can play in making research and data related to cooperative arrangements and verification available to wider audiences.

During UNGA 46, Canada contributed to the UN database a detailed *Bibliography on Arms Control Verification* covering more than 1500 entries between the years 1962 and 1991. While not pretending to be exhaustive, the *Bibliography* covers publications and submissions from governments and international organizations, as well as the research community's literature on the subject. It also includes a detailed subject index. The database from which the *Bibliography* is drawn is computerized to facilitate subject searches. Canada is distributing the *Bibliography* to libraries across Canada and around the world in the hope that it will assist officials, diplomats and researchers in verification.

Canada is urging other UN Member States with relevant experience to make similar contributions to the verification database.



UN Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs Yasushi Akashi receives a copy of the Bibliography on Arms Control Verification from Canada's Ambassador for Disarmament Peggy Mason.

give the confidence-building measures substantial meaning and effect.

Canada is also pleased that the issue of verification of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention will receive a thorough examination in an Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts open to all States Parties...

As Norway pointed out in its plenary statement to this Committee, there will be modest costs associated with implementing the decisions of the Review Conference. Particularly in light of the admonition from Under-Secretary-General Akashi regarding the very real and serious constraints on the resources