

goods and technologies for ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons. They include, as well, the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Strategic Export Controls (COCOM), which restricts the export of conventional arms.

Most of the existing regimes are neither universal in scope nor rigorous enough in terms of enforcement. All of them can be built upon and improved. Strong regional cooperative security frameworks would reduce the motives for excessive arms acquisition in the Middle East and elsewhere and are

problems inherent in the export of weapons and weapons technology, and to encourage transparency and constraint.

In dealing with concerns about the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, Canada believes that the focus should be placed on global measures that will be as equitable as possible. Efforts to enhance the effectiveness of export controls — a vital component of non-proliferation measures — need to be guided by the principle of non-discrimination. The objective is to control the proliferation of weapons, not to prevent the use of technology for peaceful purposes.

The success of non-proliferation efforts to date has been limited primarily by the lack of political will and the mixed

objectives of many major players. If real progress is to be made, global political will must be mobilized.

It was with this in mind that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark proposed on February 8 that there be a World Summit on the Instruments of War and Weapons of Mass Destruction. This would be a gathering of world leaders, under United Nations auspices, to issue a statement of global political will condemning the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, as well as massive build-ups of conventional weapons, and endorsing a comprehensive program of action to address these concerns.

Under such a program of action, individual proliferation concerns would be addressed in the multilateral forums set up to deal with them. The following are goals that Canada will be pursuing in its non-proliferation efforts during the coming months, and would hope to see included in a Summit action plan. Since February, the Prime Minister, Mr. Clark and Canadian officials have been consulting with their counterparts in other countries about these goals and the proposed Summit.

Countries should seize the opportunity provided by Gulf War concerns and the end of the Cold War to address the proliferation problem positively and effectively.

clearly necessary for the long-term, effective control of weapons proliferation. However, it is equally clear that a particular responsibility for controlling arms build-ups rests with the major arms exporters, particularly those leading in the development of weapons technology.

Canada has long been a strong proponent of measures to deal with the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. We have also called for transparency, restraint and controls on the export of conventional weapons. In Canada's view, the end of the Cold War and the heightened concerns about proliferation as a result of the Gulf War provide a window of opportunity to address proliferation issues positively and effectively. We believe that the international community should seize this opportunity.

Major weapons suppliers in both East and West have already been spurred by events in the Gulf to look at ways of tightening existing restrictions. Canada believes that renewed efforts should be undertaken among these countries — but also reaching beyond them to include other arms exporters — to ensure greater sensitivity to the

On chemical weapons

- a solemn commitment by countries to conclude, by the end of 1992, the negotiation of a global and comprehensive chemical weapons convention at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva; and
- the expansion of the Australia Group's membership and the enhanced enforcement of national controls on the export of chemicals that could be used in the production of chemical weapons.

On biological weapons

- a strengthened Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention through (1) further development of its confidence-building and conflict resolution provisions at the Review Conference in September and (2) agreement of signatories to convene a specially mandated conference in 1993 to negotiate verification provisions for the Convention.

On nuclear weapons

- an early commitment by NPT signatories to the NPT's indefinite extension at the Fifth NPT Review Conference in 1995;
- a reaffirmation by nuclear-weapon states of their commitment to pursue further nuclear disarmament measures pursuant to the NPT's Article VI; and
- the strengthening of effective multilateral controls on dual-use nuclear goods.

On missile systems

- the achievement of a global consensus on the need to end the proliferation of missile systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction;
- the expansion of membership in the MTCR to include the USSR and other potential participants; and
- the revision of MTCR parameters to capture missiles with smaller payloads and longer ranges, and to more clearly promote the legitimate exchange of missile technology for peaceful, space-related purposes.