

environment in the Asia Pacific region and Canada's role in this environment. Seed funding for the Consortium is being provided by DFAIT's Pacific 2000 Program and an administrative base has been established at the University of British Columbia and York University.

CANCAPS was formally launched at a meeting in Toronto on December 3-4. Officials from DFAIT, the Department of National Defence and the Canadian International Development Agency participated. They will continue to be involved in CANCAPS in their private capacities.

Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific

The Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP) was founded in June 1993 by 10 institutes around the region, including the University of Toronto-York University Joint Centre for Asia Pacific Studies. The purpose of CSCAP is to create a regularized, focused and inclusive non-governmental process on Asia Pacific security matters. The main focus of CSCAP activity will be working groups, which will undertake policy-oriented studies on specific regional political-security problems. CSCAP does not aspire to become the region's sole track two channel, but rather to help coordinate efforts and avoid redundancy.

Countries and territories participating in CSCAP (initially Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand and the US) are required to create broadly based member committees composed of academics, government officials (acting in their private capacities) and other relevant individuals. The Canadian Member Committee is currently being formed.

For further information about CANCAPS, contact one of the following:

Institute of International Relations
University of British Columbia
C456-1866 Main Mall
Vancouver, B.C., V6T 1Z1
tel. 604-822-6595, fax 604-822-5540

or

Joint Centre for Asia Pacific Studies
270 York Lanes
York University
4700 Keele Street
North York, Ontario, M3J 1P3
tel. 416-736-5786, fax 416-736-5688.

The Joint Centre can also provide information about CSCAP.

L. Bianco, Geneva



Ambassador for Disarmament Peggy Mason (fifth from left, middle row) with UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali (front row, centre) and other members of the UN Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters at their meeting in Geneva on January 12-13. The Board considered practical ways of putting the tools and expertise of "disarmers" more directly at the disposal of UN preventive diplomacy and "peace" operations. Participants highlighted a new study by the UN Institute for Disarmament Research and a new UN Group of Governmental Experts Study on the role of the UN in verification (the latter is chaired by Ambassador Mason).

The Secretary-General expressed particular interest in the effort currently underway — chaired by Canada — in the UN Disarmament Commission to develop agreed principles among suppliers and recipients of sensitive dual-use technologies. He suggested this could be a first step towards a more cooperative and broadly based multilateral approach — perhaps similar to the IAEA safeguards system — that might allow equitable and responsible access by all states.

Canadian-Korean Verification Cooperation

Canada has been strongly supportive of the two Koreas' attempts to improve their mutual relations, including their steps to build confidence and reduce arms with appropriate verification. Canadian efforts have focused, in particular, on exchanges of information with South Korea, drawing on our experience in the verification process from a number of perspectives.

In June 1992, officials from DFAIT's Verification Research Unit were invited to participate in a verification workshop in Seoul sponsored by the Korea Institute for Defense Analysis (KIDA). This was followed in December 1992 — at the request of the South Korean government — by a week-long seminar in Ottawa designed to familiarize 11 senior Korean military officials with conventional forces inspection techniques. This training seminar drew on the expertise of Department of National Defence and DFAIT officials with regard to the verification provisions of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and the CSCE Vienna Document.

In addition, representatives from KIDA and Korea's Research Institute for National Unification have participated in a number of symposiums and workshops in Canada — organized by Royal Roads Military College and York University's Centre for International and Strategic Studies — as part of DFAIT's Verification Research Program. This informal Canadian-Korean cooperative research program on verification has proven to be of considerable mutual benefit and is continuing.