

Yellowknife is recognized as a unique and sensitive location to monitor global seismic events including underground nuclear tests. Updating and modernization of the Yellowknife seismic array, which consists of a series of short-period and long-period seismometers, will enable Canada to contribute to an international system which will constitute an essential monitoring element of or negotiated CTB using the best technology available.³

At the 40th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Canada voted in favour of a resolution on the "Urgent Need for a Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty." (UNGA 40/81) The resolution set out a programme of work for the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate a CTB, and was adopted with 116 voting in favour, 4 against (France, Grenada, United Kingdom, US) and 29 abstentions.⁴

Canada abstained from a resolution on the "Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons" (UNGA 40/80A). The resolution reaffirmed the need for a treaty banning all nuclear tests by all nations for all time and called upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish an Ad Hoc committee to carry out the multilateral negotiation of such a treaty.⁵ Twenty other countries abstained. France, the United Kingdom and the United States voted against while 124 countries were in favour. Canada also abstained from Resolution 40/88, the "Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests."⁶ Twenty-eight other states also abstained and 120 were in favour. France, the UK and the US voted against the resolution. The resolution welcomed the unilateral moratorium on testing by the USSR and expressed its hope that all other countries would join in the moratorium.

³ DEA Communiqué, 7 February 1986, No. 7.

⁴ UNGA Resolution 40/81, 12 December 1985.

⁵ UNGA 40/80 (A), 12 December 1985.

⁶ UNGA 40/88, 12 December 1985.