

and biological weapons should be dealt with in separate negotiations. It is also interested in the verification measures required to enforce current measures concerning biological weapons.

Current Canadian Position

In recent years Canada has conducted research into the methods of enquiry needed for investigating apparent violations of the Convention. In 1985 Canada produced a document entitled, Handbook for the Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Chemical or Biological Weapons, which it presented to the United Nations. Following the 'yellow rain' accusations against the Soviet Union, Canada undertook three studies in Southeast Asia. These investigations, which were carried out by the Departments of External Affairs and National Defence, produced three reports the last of which was issued in 1986. All three were presented to the UN Secretary General.¹

On 9 September 1986, Arsène Deprès, the head of the Canadian Delegation to the Second Review Conference of the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention spoke of the major advances which had been made in biotechnology and the danger that they could be used for "illegitimate purposes of the kind prohibited by the Convention"². He added that the fact there had been several allegations of serious breaches of the Convention was a cause of major concern and stated:

¹ Handbook for the Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Chemical or Biological Weapons, Ottawa, Department of External Affairs, Nov. 1985; Butler, G. C., Report on Use of Chemical Warfare in Southeast Asia, Memo to External Affairs, 2 Dec. 1981; Shiefer, H. B., Study of the Possible Use of Chemical Warfare Agents in Southeast Asia: A Report to the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, 1982; Norman, J. J. and Purdon, J. J., Final Summary Report on the Investigation of 'Yellow Rain' Samples from Southeast Asia, Ottawa, Defence Research Establishment, Feb. 1986.

² DEA, Statements and Speeches, 9 Sept. 1986.