

Agriculture Canada is specifically involved with pesticides, and Health and Welfare with pharmaceutical products. The interests of Industry Science and Technology Canada are mainly commercial. The Department of the Environment is responsible, among other things, for the management of toxic chemicals in the environment, and the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA), which came into force in June 1988, is now its major tool. The structure of the CEPA in developing lists to manage chemicals in Canada is such that all of the chemicals which are likely to appear on the management schedules of the CWC would automatically fall either on the Non-Domestic Substance List or on the Domestic Substance List (see Appendix II). It is obvious that the CEPA is an appropriate vehicle to handle the actual chemicals associated with the CWC. It is worth considering whether some form of enabling legislation could be drafted which would formulate the CWC requirements in such a way that the information gathering and inspection capacity of the CEPA could be used to demonstrate compliance with the CWC. It is recommended, therefore, that the Department of the Environment be designated as the government agency responsible for national compliance measures when Canada signs the proposed CWC and that it be fully prepared to implement such responsibilities by the time the Convention enters into force. The actual additional costs to the Department of the