

The outcome of the resolution-making process was a success. Negotiations in which Canada played a leading role produced a resolution around which virtual consensus was achieved that expressed the desire of the international community for talks to begin in the CD. Much more will need to be done before actual negotiations take place, but the adoption of this resolution is a clear step forward. The bilateral talks between the U.S.A. and USSR, which are complimentary to those taking place in the CD, will also have to be taken into consideration.

2. Comprehensive Test Ban: The achievement of a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty has also been a Canadian priority. There are many pitfalls, some technical, others political. On the technical level, the actual monitoring of a test ban to ensure compliance remains a problem still not completely resolved; on the political level, negotiations between the UK, USA and USSR were broken off after the invasion of Afghanistan in late 1979 and have not yet resumed.

Canada believes, however, that a Comprehensive Test Ban is a concrete, realistic -- and realizable -- measure which would constitute a major step in curbing the arms race. We believe, furthermore, that the way to achieve it is through realistic, step-by-step practical measures in the CD, such as in the area of verification, that would bring closer the day when a Test Ban could be implemented. Canadian strategy in this area is to concentrate on the U.N. process.

With Canada as cosponsor, a resolution was developed that would permit the Conference on Disarmament to resume immediately its substantive work on a Test Ban. After complex negotiations, this resolution was also passed by a