- Environment Canada (sponsored by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade) organized an international workshop in Montréal in October 1996 on the application of advanced meteorological models for CTBT verification;
- Environment Canada and Health Canada provided international leadership in the design of the global radionuclide monitoring network for the CTBT;
- NRCan and Health Canada proceeded to manage Canada's 15 of the 321 International Monitoring System stations required under the CTBT (Table 4); and
- Experts from Industry Canada (Communications Research Centre) and the Canadian Space Agency provided direction on telecommunications aspects related to the CTBT Global Communications Infrastructure program.

The implementation of the CTBT involves highly technical expertise such as that needed in detection technology and telecommunications. IDN has endeavoured over the past year to make certain the PTS is aware of leading-edge Canadian technology in these areas.

Table 4. International and Canadian Monitoring System Stations Under the CTBT

| *Sensor Facility / Type / Operator* | *Global Count* | *Canadian Count* |
|---|---|---|
| **Seismic - primary / array / NRCan** | 23 | 1 (Yellowknife, NWT) |
| **Seismic - primary / 3-C / NRCan** | 27 | 2 (Schefferville, QC; Pinawa, MB) |
| **Seismic - auxiliary / 3-C / NRCan** | 120 | 6 (Dease Lake, BC; Sadowa, ON; Bella Bella, BC; Mould Bay,* NWT; Inuvik, NWT; Iqualuit, NWT) |
| **Hydroacoustic / hydrophone / n/a /** | 6 | 0 |
| **Hydroacoustic / T phase / NRCan** | 5 | 1 (Queen Charlotte Islands, BC) |
| **Infrasound / n/a /NRCan** | 60 | 1 (Pinawa, MB) |
| **Radionuclides / n/a / Health Canada** | 80 | 4 (Vancouver, BC; Yellowknife, NWT; Resolute, NWT; St. John's, NF & LB) |

** station recently shutdown*