

nuclear arms race.... This progress is facilitated by the NPT and represents a significant advance towards fulfilling the Article VI goals."³ The statement noted the INF Treaty, favourable progress in the START negotiations, the CFE agreement and the prospects for a chemical weapons convention as matters which should be included in a "fair and balanced assessment" of progress on Article V.

In its assessment of progress towards a comprehensive test ban -- as noted above, the issue seen by the neutral and non-aligned countries as the litmus test of progress on Article VI -- Canada also supported the general position of the Western group while noting the importance of continued negotiations. Ambassador Mason commented:

However, even on this difficult issue, I believe there is justification for optimism. After a long hiatus, the Committee on Disarmament has this summer established an ad hoc committee on the item entitled "Nuclear Test Ban".... Canada actively participated in the recent meetings of this ad hoc committee and looks forward to the continuation of this body's work in next year's session of the CD.

Equally encouraging is the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union have concluded verification protocols to the 1974 and 1976 treaties which can now be ratified. Canada looks forward to the early resumption of bilateral superpower negotiations on further restrictions on nuclear testing.⁴

In regard to the obligation under Article IV to facilitate the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, Canada responded to a Conference request for national statements on bilateral exchange programmes. In reviewing its bilateral activities, Canada noted, *inter alia*, that it cooperated in peaceful nuclear activities with twenty-eight countries (of which four -- Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia and the Philippines -- would be considered Third World countries). Canada's safeguards policy was restated in this submission in the following terms:

Canada will only undertake full nuclear cooperation with those non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS) that have made a commitment to non-proliferation, by either adherence to the NPT, or by taking an equivalent binding step and accepted NPT-type safeguards on all their nuclear activities.⁵

In a separate statement to Main Committee III, it was noted:

³Peggy Mason, Ambassador for Disarmament. *Statement to the Fourth Review Conference of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*. Geneva, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, 24 August 1990: 9.

⁴*Ibid.*: 10. The ad hoc committee of the CD was given a "non-negotiating mandate" which expired at the end of 1990 and has not to this point been renewed.

⁵Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations at Geneva. *Canadian Bilateral Nuclear Policies and Cooperation Activities in Support of Article IV of the NPT*. Geneva, August 1990.