



Prime Minister Brian Mulroney (right) with UK Prime Minister John Major at the G7 London summit.
Bill McCarthy, PMO

chemical weapons. We welcome recent announcements by the United States which we believe will contribute to the swift conclusion of such a convention. We hope that the negotiation will be successfully concluded as soon as possible. We re-affirm our intention to become original parties to the convention. We urge others to become parties at the earliest opportunity so that it can enter into force as soon as possible.

13. We must also strengthen controls on exports that could contribute to the proliferation of biological and chemical weapons. We welcome the measures taken by members of the Australia Group and by other states on the control of exports of chemical weapons precursors and related equipment. We seek to achieve increasingly close convergence of practice between all exporting states. We urge all states to support these efforts.

14. Our aim is a total and effective ban of chemical and biological weapons. Use of such weapons is an outrage against humanity. In the event that a state uses such weapons, each of us agrees to give immediate consideration to imposing severe measures against it both in the UN Security Council and elsewhere.

15. The spread of missile delivery systems has added a new dimension of instability to international security in many regions of the world. As the founders of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), we welcome its extension to many other states in the last two years. We endorse the joint appeal issued at the Tokyo MTCR meeting in March 1991 for all countries to adopt these guidelines. These are not intended to inhibit cooperation in the use of space for peaceful and scientific purposes.

16. We can make an important contribution to reducing the dangers of proliferation and conventional arms transfers. Our efforts and consultations on these issues, including with other supplier countries, will be continued in all appropriate fora so as to establish a new climate of global restraint. We will only succeed if others, including recipient countries, support us and if the international community unites in a new effort to remove these threats which can imperil the safety of all our peoples. ■

Need for Supply-Side Controls and Global Measures

The following are excerpts from a June 21 address by Mr. de Montigny Marchand, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, to the Conference on the Supply-Side Control of Weapons Proliferation. The conference, which was held in Ottawa, was sponsored by the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security.

The phrase "lessons of the Gulf War" has been bandied about a great deal during the past several months. It often seems as if as many lessons are being drawn as there are people drawing lessons. But one indisputable lesson, recognized even before the War's end by Institute staff when they began to finalize

the conference program in February, is that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and excessive build-ups of conventional arms are destabilizing, dangerous and must be stopped.

This is not a new lesson. Those of you working every day in the peace and security field did not need the Gulf War to unveil this revelation. What the Gulf War did, though, was bring this lesson home to publics. Each day, through countless television sets, newspapers, magazines and radios, people around the world were brought face-to-face with the consequences of Iraq's missile-launching capability, with fears about its chemical and biological weapons poten-

tial, and with the absurdity of Coalition forces being under threat from Coalition-supplied equipment. In touching publics, the Gulf War touched politicians. Proliferation — already recognized by specialists as the biggest arms control challenge of the 1990s — became a public challenge and a political challenge.

This happened no less in Canada than elsewhere. The Canadian government was the first to publicly advance a comprehensive proposal for combatting proliferation in the post-Gulf-War world, both regionally and globally. We recognized that Iraq was but one, Kafkaesque example of what can happen in