

and the nuclear co-operation agreements that Canada has put into place with its various nuclear partners all call for such IAEA safeguards. The word "safeguards" therefore has a special meaning. (See Section V for an exposition of the IAEA Safeguards System.)

Thus international efforts to promote non-proliferation in the post-1957 period were based on the two principles first written in the November 1945 "Agreed Declaration on Atomic Energy" and later incorporated into the Statute of the IAEA: to eliminate the use of atomic energy for destructive ends and at the same time to promote its use in such fields as agriculture, industry, medicine and the generation of electricity. Since then, efforts to support the non-proliferation goal have been dominated by the question of how to achieve a proper balance between measures to advance these two principles.

By 1965 five states had nuclear arms, and there were signs that more states were moving toward acquiring such weapons. As early as 1958, Ireland had submitted a resolution at the UN General Assembly expressing concern over this trend. Growing international concern finally resulted in the negotiation of the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). By 1970, 40 countries, including three of the five NWSs (the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union), had ratified the NPT, which then became effective on March 5 of that year.

The NPT had built into it a distinction between Nuclear-Weapon States (NWS) and Non-Nuclear-Weapon States (NNWS) which recognized the unique status of the five states (the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France and the People's Republic of China) which had manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon before January 1, 1967. Many states viewed this distinction as discriminatory because the obligations placed on NWS and NNWS parties to the NPT are significantly different. NWS do not have to accept IAEA safeguards (although the United States, the United Kingdom and France have moved in this direction), while NNWS are required to accept IAEA safeguards on all source or special fissionable material under their control. However, under Article VI of the NPT, NWS obliged themselves to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the early cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament.

III Canadian Nuclear Relations until 1974

Canada was one of the three states that participated in the November 1945 "Agreed Declaration on Atomic Energy". Throughout the years that followed, Canada played an active and significant role in efforts to define an international régime which would serve the twin principles set forth in