

## NON-PROLIFERATION

The Agency strongly supports the application of measures to prohibit the proliferation of chemical or nuclear weapons.

The CWC's non-proliferation objective is met through the domestic and international monitoring of otherwise legitimate activities involving CWC "Scheduled Chemicals". The CWC National Authority compiles Canada's Declarations of Scheduled Chemicals and associated facilities (using Declarations made to it by Canadian entities affected by the CWC), and supports the administration of export and import controls for Scheduled Chemicals, as required by the CWC.

The Agency also participates in international activities to strengthen the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which took effect in 1970. The NPT is a landmark international treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to foster peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to further the ultimate goal of achieving general and complete disarmament. Broad commitments in the NPT made by nuclear-weapons states (NWS) and non-nuclear-weapons states (NNWS) include the following:

- 
- NWS commit not to spread nuclear weapons to other countries;
  - NWS commit to pursue negotiations on nuclear disarmament;
  - NWS (or any other state possessing peaceful nuclear expertise) commit to facilitate the exchange of equipment, material and technology and to co-operate in the development of nuclear power; and
  - NNWS commit not to acquire technology for nuclear explosions; in exchange for this commitment, NNWS expect NWS to abide by commitments made, especially those related to the transfer of technology for peaceful purposes, and nuclear disarmament.
- 

The NPT establishes a safeguards system under the responsibility of the IAEA, which also plays a central role in the area of technology transfer for peaceful purposes. On May 11, 1995, at its 25-year Review Conference, the NPT was extended indefinitely. In addition, it was agreed that parties would have to provide more information on their compliance at future review conferences. To date, 185 countries are party to the Treaty; the 1995 Review Conference urged those states that are not party, and that operate unsafeguarded sensitive nuclear facilities, to accede to the NPT — accession would make an important contribution to regional and global security.