

*(b) India*

After Canada suspended nuclear co-operation with India in 1974, it tried over the next two years to secure upgraded non-proliferation arrangements for Canadian-supplied nuclear items and facilities in India, but its efforts proved unsuccessful. As a result, Canada announced in May 1976 that it was terminating its nuclear relationship with India. The two RAPP reactors continue to be subject to IAEA safeguards. The CIRUS reactor continues to operate free of IAEA safeguards.

*(c) Pakistan*

Following the announcement in December 1974 of the more comprehensive non-proliferation policy, Canada entered into lengthy negotiations with Pakistan to conclude a bilateral agreement incorporating the requirements of that policy. By December 1976 it was evident that Pakistan was not prepared to meet Canada's requirements. In these circumstances, the Canadian government announced that for all practical purposes nuclear co-operation between Canada and Pakistan was at an end. The KANUPP reactor continues to be safeguarded by the IAEA.

*(d) Argentina*

After May 1974, Canada requested Argentina to provide a non-explosive use commitment with regard to any material, nuclear material, equipment, facilities and technology supplied by Canada. Argentina provided this commitment in September 1974 and, as required under the December 1973 contract, concluded a safeguards agreement with the IAEA in early December 1974. However, in December 1974 the Canadian government announced its more comprehensive non-proliferation policy. As acceptance of these new requirements by countries with which Canada was engaged in nuclear co-operation was made essential for all contracts, past and future, Argentina was required to negotiate a bilateral agreement with Canada covering the Embalse contract. Such an agreement was concluded in January 1976, and in turn made it necessary to negotiate a new IAEA-Argentina safeguards agreement, a task which was completed in July 1977. This agreement covers the Embalse reactor and would apply to any future nuclear co-operation between Canada and Argentina. In the midst of this process, Canada announced in December 1976 the requirement for NPT accession or equivalent and the application of fullscope safeguards. While Canada has demonstrated its willingness to co-operate further with Argentina in a broad range of nuclear matters, Argentina has to date not been prepared to make the necessary political commitment to non-proliferation or accept NPT-type fullscope safeguards. Canada continues to fulfil its obligations under the