technology with other countries, both developed and developing. States like Canada, that are party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons have undertaken to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Nuclear technology, however, also has destructive potential. The science and technology developed for peaceful purposes can serve military purposes. Certain nuclear fuels and derivatives which could be used to generate electricity could also be used as the source of uncontrolled fission for nuclear explosives.

The international community and particularly countries advanced in nuclear technology, must confront this dilemma. Means must be found to meet the world's demonstrated needs for power, including muclear energy, but it is as vital to ensure that increased access to nuclear technology does not produce an increased threat to the international community. The problem of how to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to more states is in large part a political one, influenced by international conflict and insecurity. The first objective is, therefore, to promote conditions which will encourage a more stable and peaceful world. As part of the effort to remove incentives to the further spread of nuclear weapons, it is vital that the international community promote a system of intergovernmental controls on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in order to inhibit the ability and the desire of more countries to acquire nuclear weapons.

As a major supplier of uranium and the producer of an effective system of muclear power generation, Canada can play an important role in the international exchange of nuclear materials, equipment and technology

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