

(h) *Laboratories*

The IAEA operates three laboratories. The one in Monaco, also supported by the UN Environment Program, carries out studies on radioactivity in the marine environment. The laboratories at Seibersdorf (near Vienna) and at headquarters in Vienna perform three functions: (1) they service many of the agency's programs in physics, chemistry, hydrology, nuclear medicine and agriculture; (2) they provide direct assistance to member states and other UN organizations; and (3) they provide facilities for training under the IAEA fellowship program.

In the most basic sense, the objectives of the Canadian Government *vis-à-vis* the IAEA remain those set forth in the November 1945 declaration by the heads of government of the U.S., Britain and Canada—to eliminate entirely the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes and to promote its widest use for industrial and humanitarian purposes. The agency, with its comprehensive membership, provides a unique forum within which Canada can pursue these two aims. Accordingly, Canada participates actively in all the programs described in the preceding section with Canadian experts, from both the public and private sectors, making substantial contributions.

The safeguards program is of special interest to Canada. Since the oil-supply crisis of 1973, there has been a dramatic increase in the amount of interest in nuclear power. This has led to a significant increase in the actual or committed number of nuclear-power facilities, as well as in the number of countries considering the nuclear option. And this, in turn, has led to increased concern as to the possible proliferation of nuclear-explosive capability—a concern that was further heightened in May 1974 when India exploded a nuclear device.