

- *IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (Safety Standards Series, 1996);*
- *Nuclear Safety Convention (1996);*
- *Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (1997) [Canada should ratify it in early 1998]; and*
- *Agreement between the Government of Canada and the IAEA on a Protocol additional to the Agreement for the Application of Safeguards [signature expected in 1998].*

International Nuclear Export Control Regime

Safeguards are one important instrument of the international non-proliferation regime. Another major instrument is control over exports; two principal multilateral groups have been established in this regard:

1) The Zangger Committee's list of controlled exports and guidelines were first published in 1974 as an IAEA document (INFCIRC/209). This document represents the common understanding by Committee members on how to implement parties' obligations set out in paragraph III.2 of the NPT. The Zangger Committee guidelines represent a multilateral commitment and are incorporated into members' national legislation.

2) A few years after the formation of the Zangger Committee, a group of nuclear supplier countries, initially known as the London Group, was formed to establish a set of export control guidelines and a list of controlled nuclear items, that is, the Trigger List. The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) export guidelines were first published in 1977 as an IAEA document (INFCIRC/254). In 1992, the NSG established guidelines for the export of dual-use items; in 1995, the controls over technology were extended (Part II of INFCIRC/254).

National Legislation

Chemical Weapons Implementation Act, 1995

The Act to Implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction received Royal Assent on July 13, 1995. This legislation

- *designates the Minister of Foreign Affairs as the responsible Canadian Minister;*
- *provides for the creation of a National Authority;*
- *forbids the production of, or assistance in producing, chemical weapons and the use of riot control agents as a method of warfare;*
- *provides for the regulation of activities involving the Convention's Schedule Chemicals;*
- *outlines the basic terms and conditions for the conduct of inspections in Canada by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons inspectors;*
- *provides for Ministerial requests for the disclosure of information for CWC implementation;*
- *outlines law enforcement provisions; and*
- *provides for amendments to the Act in light of amendments to the CWC.*

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

(national implementation legislation)

Canada has signed the CTBT; however, national implementation legislation is required before Canada can ratify the Treaty. Justice officials are in the process of drafting a CTBT Implementation Act. A final version, for submission to Parliament, is expected in 1998.