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## New safeguards on the sale of nuclear material and technology

Canada will place more stringent safeguards on the sale abroad of nuclear technology, facilities and material "to inhibit importing states from using nuclear supplies to further the production of nuclear explosive devices".

Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Donald S. Macdonald, in a report to the House of Commons last month, stated that the Government was more conscious than ever that Canadian nuclear resources should not contribute to nuclear proliferation.

The provisions "in every safeguards arrangement", the domestic benefits of the Canadian nuclear industry and the export sales authorized by the Government were outlined as follows by Mr. Macdonald:

...The provisions, to be administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency, or through appropriate alternative procedures meeting the requirements of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, will cover all nuclear facilities and equipment supplied by Canada for the life of those facilities and equipment. They will cover all nuclear facilities and equipment using Canadian-supplied technology. They will cover all nuclear material - uranium, thorium, plutonium, heavy water - supplied by Canada, and future generations of fissile material produced from or with these materials. They will cover all nuclear materials, whatever their origin, produced or processed in facilities supplied by Canada.

Most importantly, all safeguards arrangements will contain binding assurance that Canadian-supplied nuclear material, equipment and technology will not be used to produce a nuclear-explosives device, whether the development of such a device be stated to be for peaceful purposes or not. All potential Canadian exporters of nuclear material, equipment or technology are advised that, prior to making offers of supply, they must ascertain from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Atomic Energy Control Board that there are no safeguards impediments.

...While adopting the safeguards I have outlined, Canada will of course continue to work with other exporting nations to strengthen the international safeguards structure.

Future exports of the CANDU reactor, along with the major programs of construction already under way and planned domestically, will bring significant benefits to employment in the high technology nuclear industry of Canada.

To ensure that Canadians enjoy the economic gains from sales abroad, the Government will encourage the supply from Canada of major high technology components and services. In regard to domestic nuclear-power programs, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, in co-operation with my Department and with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, will consult with the provinces to establish a co-operative approach of preference for Canadian material, equipment and services.

The Canadian nuclear-equipment industry at present has the capacity to produce the components for the nuclear steam supply system for at least three nuclear reactors a year. Domestic requirements will average four units every year over the remainder of this decade, while exports could add at least one additional unit every year. Nearly \$100 million in capital investment has already been committed or planned by the private sector of the industry to expand capacity. Future domestic and export demands will stimulate a further expansion involving perhaps another \$100-million industrial investment.

The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce will examine the advisability of providing selective assistance through its incentive programs to