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CANADA'S PEACEFUL BILATERAL NUCLEAR COOPERATION

Canada was one of the three states (the other two being the United States and the United Kingdom) that participated in the November 1945 declaration *"to prevent the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes and to promote the use of the recent and future advances in scientific knowledge, particularly in the utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful and humanitarian ends"*. While participating in the efforts to define an international non-proliferation regime, Canada's policy on horizontal proliferation evolved. This evolution reflected both international developments and the emergence of Canada's own nuclear technology.

Two developments in the 1970s affected the international nuclear cooperation and non-proliferation regime: the interest in nuclear energy which increased due to the energy crisis; and India's *"peaceful nuclear explosion"*. Accordingly, Canada announced in December 1974 its policy of stricter controls on nuclear exports which could only go to those states that would accept, in a bilateral agreement with Canada, a number of requirements designed to negate the proliferation risk associated with such exports. A 1976 directive stipulated that nuclear cooperation would only be authorized for those states which have made a general commitment to non-proliferation either by adhering to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear

Weapons, or by taking an equivalent, binding step, thereby accepting the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on the full-scope of their nuclear activities.

The Government of Canada wanted to strengthen the friendly relations that existed between affected parties, was mindful of the advantages of effective cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and recognized that many countries were seriously committed to nuclear non-proliferation and that they had a right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of nuclear material, dual-use material,

and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including energy production, public health; medical and environmental applications. Bilateral agreements therefore were developed which included stringent nuclear non-proliferation commitments; in fact, more stringent than those adopted by the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

To date, Canada has bilateral Nuclear Cooperation Agreements (NCAs) with 38 countries (the NCA with EURATOM covers the fifteen countries of the European Union - *see Table*).

CANADIAN BILATERAL NUCLEAR CO-OPERATION AGREEMENTS

Partner	Date in Force
United States of America	July 1955
Australia	October 1959
EURATOM (15 European countries)	November 1959
Japan	July 1960
Republic of Korea	January 1976
Romania	June 1978
Egypt	November 1982
Philippines	April 1983
Indonesia	July 1983
Turkey	July 1986
Hungary	January 1988
Colombia	June 1988
Russian Federation	June 1989
Switzerland	June 1989
China	November 1994
Czech Republic	February 1995
Mexico	February 1995
Lithuania	May 1995
Slovenia	April 1996
Argentina	July 1996
Slovakia	October 1996
Brazil	April 1997
Ukraine	(signed, not yet ratified by legislature)
Uruguay	(signed, not yet ratified by legislature)

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