

This background should suffice to demonstrate an abiding Canadian concern about safeguards. This Committee may rest assured that the Canadian Government will not fail to meet its full responsibilities with respect to any of the bilateral atomic energy agreements it has entered into.

Something was said the other day about the 200 megawatt reactor being built with Canadian cooperation at Rajasthan in India which will only be operational in 1968 or 1969. In the first place the agreement of December 1963 between Canada and India contains an unequivocal undertaking that the reactor will be used for peaceful purposes only. This agreement has been registered with the United Nations so that its terms are public knowledge and it has presumably been studied by the IAEA. Perhaps the matter will be clarified further if I read the essential portions of Article XIII of the Agreement. "The two Governments agree that ... to ensure that the provisions of this Agreement are being observed ... whenever the designated technical representatives ... so request they shall thereupon be accorded access to all parts of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station ...; (and) to all other places where fuel or fissionable material used in or produced by the Station ... is being used, stored or located; ..." In other words Canadian inspectors may enter Rajasthan Station forthwith upon request, at any time, and without prior notice. When the station is operational, they may also go anywhere else where the fissionable material is located in order to assure themselves that the plutonium produced in the reactor and processed in the separation plant is not diverted to military use. Moreover Canadian inspectors may examine all the products of the reactor regardless of the source of the fuel. Inspectors from IAEA could do no more and would be no more rigorous in carrying out their duties.

It is perhaps worth saying something further about the transfer of the administration of safeguards to the Agency. This policy objective is reflected in the fact that all Canadian agreements made since 1957 contemplate such a transfer, including the Rajasthan agreement with India just cited. We hope and expect that all our various bilateral partners will cooperate with us and the Agency to this end. Certainly the intentions of Canada and Pakistan are clear on this score in connection with the Karachi nuclear power project regarding which negotiations are proceeding between our two countries. It was agreed in principle nearly a year ago that IAEA safeguards would