

VI Implementing Canada's non-proliferation policy

One-hundred-and-fifteen states are currently party to the NPT. All are theoretically eligible for nuclear co-operation with Canada. Many, however, are developing countries which do not have nuclear energy programs now and are unlikely to have them in the future.

Canada now has nuclear co-operation agreements reflecting all its policy requirements with:

Australia	- in force March 9, 1981
Euratom	
(Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, United Kingdom)	
	- in force January 16, 1978
Finland	- in force August 15, 1976
Japan	- in force September 2, 1980
Korea, Republic of	- in force, January 26, 1976
Phillipines	- signed June 19, 1981, but not yet in force
Romania	- in force June 14, 1978
Sweden	- in force November 17, 1978
United States	- in force July 9, 1980

New agreements are negotiated as they become necessary through the emergence of possibilities of nuclear co-operation with other countries. For example, at the time of preparation of this paper, texts of agreements had been discussed with Mexico, Egypt and Indonesia and these texts are ready for signature.

Canada also has bilateral agreements with Spain and Argentina under which "old" nuclear co-operation is taking place. Neither country is a NPT state, however, and thus "new" nuclear co-operation is precluded until such time as these states ratify the NPT or make an equivalent commitment to non-proliferation.