

the IAEA, to the developing countries party to the NPT."

It must be recognized that the increased interest in nuclear power has created an unprecedented demand on the resources of states such as Canada. In our efforts to allocate these most efficiently, we have taken into account our strong concern to ensure that nuclear power is restricted only to peaceful applications. Thus, we intend to give particular attention to assistance to those countries that have ratified the NPT and thereby fully subscribe to what is today the best, if still an imperfect, instrument for preventing the proliferation of nuclear-explosive devices.

I should conclude these remarks with a brief reference to the Agency's safeguards activities. Canada regards the Agency's safeguards functions as being of critical importance and inseparable from the Agency's other programs. Indeed, effective safeguards are the necessary basis for international co-operation in the transfer of nuclear materials, equipment and technology. Canada finds itself in full sympathy with the Director-General of the Agency when he declared:

"I do not think that we shall have an overall satisfactory safeguards system operating until suppliers of equipment and materials make it a condition for delivery that the entire nuclear activity in the receiving country is placed under IAEA safeguards."

My country is willing to work actively in efforts to achieve this objective of common export requirements, to which the final declaration of the review conference has already called attention.

International co-operation in the nuclear field is indispensable, but it requires an impartial international system of safeguards. Effective guarantees that the atom is safe from man as well as from accident are essential if it is to be an accepted and long-term source of energy and an acceptable, desirable area for international co-operation. Canada looks to the Agency as the international community's main instrument for giving these guarantees.

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