

am pleased to answer the questions put to the right hon. Prime Minister by the hon. member for Egmont (Mr. MacDonald) last Tuesday, May 4, all the more so because I noted three major errors in his questions and in his presentation this evening.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, Canada is not in the process of supplying nuclear reactors to Pakistan and India. The matter of pursuing nuclear co-operation further in ways other than through the sale of reactors, study launched way before a non-proliferation treaty was signed with those countries, is now still under consideration.

Here is the second error: the Republic of Korea ratified the non-proliferation treaty on April 23, 1975. Argentina, for its part, did not sign or ratify the treaty, but is aware of our views and wishes in the matter.

**Mr. MacDonald (Egmont):** What date?

**Miss Bégin:** I have just said Korea ratified the treaty on April 23—  
[English]

I will repeat it in English if that suits my colleague opposite the better. On April 23, 1975, Korea ratified the treaty.

[Translation]

Signing the NPT is not a prerequisite for nuclear co-operation on a strictly commercial basis with other countries. Still, the implementation of international guarantees under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which conform with Canada's own very strict criteria, is a prerequisite for such transactions. Argentina and the Republic of Korea accepted these safeguards. I would add, and I think it is very important that my colleague takes a note of this, that the Secretary of State

#### *Adjournment Debate*

for External Affairs tabled the text of the agreements with both countries in this House of January 30, 1976.

Endorsing the NPT is a prerequisite for help for bilateral nuclear development; there is a difference here, and I have already said so on the late show: from now on Canada will offer bilateral help only to those countries which adhere to the treaty. Furthermore, ratification of the treaty will be an important consideration in the financing of Canadian nuclear exports.

Before concluding my remarks, I would add, Mr. Speaker, that, contrary to what my colleague has just said, the Secretary of State for External Affairs has clearly outlined in this House, on March 23, the seven substantial points of the safeguards required on the initiative of Canada by the main supplier countries as far as nuclear co-operation and transaction are concerned; they are called London Club.

I would also add that we are deeply interested in the possibility that other suppliers could join the countries which already have held, as a result of the action taken by this country, many diplomatic talks. Those points are stated in the French official report of our proceedings, page 12064, March 23. I also think, Speaker, that it is important to note the House was regularly informed of the statements regulating our sales and our nuclear assistance and that the department is always ready to distribute additional copies. I also was pleased to discuss with several groups, among which some representatives of churches and others who came to meet the experts of the department.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The motion to adjourn the House is now deemed to have been adopted. Accordingly, this House stands adjourned until tomorrow at 2 p.m.

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 10.21 p.m.