

under way by then and it was recognized that a multilateral consensus on fuel cycles generally including the reprocessing question and its proliferation risks could be forthcoming. The EC and Canada agreed in the 1978 Interim Arrangement to return to the reprocessing issue once INFCE had been completed. Accordingly, new discussions on reprocessing were initiated in 1980. In December 1981, another exchange of letters took place that settled the reprocessing question. The formula that the two sides adopted comprised a description of the EC's current and planned nuclear energy program including in particular a detailed description of policy, legal and regulatory elements relevant to reprocessing and plutonium storage. On this basis, Canada agreed that nuclear material subject to the Canada-Euratom Agreement could be reprocessed and plutonium stored within the framework of the current and planned nuclear energy program as described and updated from time to time.

A similar long-term, predictable reprocessing arrangement has been arrived at with Sweden and similar arrangements are under discussion with other nuclear partners where the size and maturity of the nuclear program warrants it.

(b) India

After Canada suspended nuclear co-operation with India in 1974, it tried over the next two years to secure upgraded non-proliferation arrangements for Canadian-supplied nuclear items and facilities in India, but its efforts proved unsuccessful. As a result, Canada announced in May 1976 that it was terminating its nuclear relationship with India. The two RAPP reactors continue to be subject to IAEA safeguards. The CIRUS reactor continues to operate free of IAEA safeguards.

(c) Pakistan

Following the announcement in December 1974 of the more comprehensive non-proliferation policy, Canada entered into lengthy negotiations with Pakistan to conclude a bilateral agreement incorporating the requirements of that policy. By December 1976 it was evident that Pakistan was not prepared to meet Canada's requirements. In these circumstances, the Canadian government announced that for all practical purposes nuclear co-operation between Canada and Pakistan was at an end. The KANUPP reactor continues to be safeguarded by the IAEA.

(d) Argentina

After May 1974, Canada requested Argentina to provide a non-explosive use commitment with regard to any material,