

attempt was made to reach an agreed view, as this was not the object of the discussion. I made it clear that Canada favoured East-West trade in non-strategic goods on a mutually-advantageous basis.

Regarding government-to-government credit, I reported that Canada, like most other NATO countries, has not extended such credits to any Communist country. In connection with the question of credit guarantees, I stated that Canadian policy is generally to follow the criteria established for members of the Berne Union; that is, normally to limit government guarantees of private credit to five years. This policy is maintained with respect to all countries on a non-discriminatory basis, and, of course, applies to guarantees of private credits for Canadian sales to Communist countries.

### **Atomic Energy Agreements with India**

*On November 15, the following statement was made to the House by Mr. Martin:*

. . . I should like to inform the House that yesterday representatives of the Governments of India and Canada concluded and initialed in Ottawa two agreements in the atomic-energy field of far-reaching significance to both countries. An announcement along this line is being made in New Delhi today. These agreements will be formally signed in New Delhi shortly. . . .

One of these agreements provides for extensive technical co-operation between the atomic-energy authorities of the two countries. Valuable information already developed as a result of Canada's special experience in heavy-water power reactor systems will be transferred to the Government of India for full commercial use in India. This information, which has been valued by the Government of India at \$5 million, is to be supplied without cost to India and without deduction from Colombo Plan or other assistance.

Under the other agreement between the two governments, Canada and India will co-operate in the construction of a nuclear-power station of the Candu type with a net electrical output of 200 megawatts, to be located in Rajasthan State in India. The Government of Canada will provide credit facilities for the purchase of services, material and equipment supplied from Canada, which are estimated to cost approximately \$35 million out of a total cost of about \$70 million.

Half of the initial charge of uranium fuel for this reactor will be procured from Canada. At current prices this half supply would be worth approximately \$2.1 million. Canada will also supply such additional fuel for the station as may be required by India from time to time, provided that Canadian fuel is not more expensive than any other foreign fuel.

Canada and India have agreed to exchange information regarding the operation of this station and its counterpart, the Douglas Point Nuclear Generating Station now under construction in Canada. They have also agreed that the two