

Republic of Korea	- 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.

Brief notes on the history of some of Canada's nuclear co-operation agreements follow:

(a) The European Community and Japan

By early 1977, agreements incorporating the requirements of Canada's 1974 policy were negotiated with Argentina, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Finland, and Sweden. However, much difficulty was experienced in securing acceptance of these conditions by some other European countries and Japan, Canada's major uranium markets. The Canadian government decided, therefore, to suspend as of January 1, 1977, all nuclear exports to those countries until they accepted Canada's requirements. This step was a demonstration of Canada's commitment to non-proliferation and of its willingness to accept the commercial consequences of its non-proliferation policy. The year 1977 was taken up with intensive negotiations with the European Community (EC) and Japan. By January 1978 agreement had been reached with Japan on a renegotiated bilateral agreement, and uranium shipments were allowed to proceed. This agreement was ratified in September 1980.

The discussions with Euratom took a different course. All the elements of Canada's 1974 policy had been negotiated by late 1977 except for that of a prior consent right over reprocessing and high enrichment. An exchange of letters between Canada and the EC in January 1978 embodied the agreement that had been reached including an interim arrangement on the reprocessing issue. The International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE), discussed below, was