

to a "peaceful uses" commitment and to acceptance by the importing country of bilateral verification measures by Canada or, increasingly, through IAEA safeguards.

From 1945 to 1965, Canada also exported uranium to the United States and the United Kingdom for use in their nuclear weapons programs. These export sales were carried out as part of Canada's defence relations with those two countries. This policy was ended in June 1965, when Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, announced in the House of Commons that:

"as one part of its policy to promote the use of Canadian uranium for peaceful purposes the government has decided that export permits will be granted, or commitments to issue export permits will be given, with respect to sales of uranium covered by contracts entered into from now on, only if the uranium is to be used for peaceful purposes. Before such sales to any destination are authorized the government will require an agreement with the government of the importing country to ensure that appropriate verification and control that the uranium is to be used for peaceful purposes only".

With the announcement of this policy, all Canadian uranium exports became subject to a "peaceful uses" provision.

(b) India

In 1956, Canada concluded an agreement to supply a research reactor to India as part of its aid program to that country. This reactor, the CIRUS, was provided subject to assurances that it would be used for peaceful purposes only. The United States provided the heavy water. The provision of this reactor and subsequent nuclear co-operation between Canada and India were concrete demonstrations of Canada's desire to promote the principles set forth in the IAEA Statute and later in the NPT regarding the transfer of nuclear materials, equipment and technology for peaceful uses.

In 1963 Canada and India concluded an agreement for the construction of the first unit of a nuclear power station called the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant (RAPP I). Under this agreement, India committed itself to using the fissionable material produced in the RAPP-1 reactor "only for peaceful purposes" and agreed that Canadian technical experts could verify this undertaking. In 1966 a second CANDU unit (RAPP II) was sold to India. Under a Canada-India-IAEA agreement concluded in 1971, the IAEA assumed the responsibility for applying safeguards at RAPP.