

those councils where an effective international non-proliferation system must be developed. Canada has both uranium and an efficient reactor technology, giving this country significant ability to influence the direction of international safeguards evolution provided it continues to participate in the international nuclear community by sharing its nuclear material and technology with other countries committed to non-proliferation.

There is a further limitation upon the effectiveness of a unilateral safeguards policy. When a supplier's national safeguards policy reaches a point at which a nuclear consumer state whose commitment to non-proliferation is not in doubt reason-

ably fears that controls imposed for non-proliferation purposes may be used to interfere with the recipient's national energy policies, doubts are raised about the security of energy supply. As a consequence, pressures increase upon the recipient to adopt new nuclear technologies that, on the basis of present knowledge, may involve greatly-increased risks of proliferation. This indicates that there is a point at which any supplier's effort to achieve an effective international non-proliferation regime should shift its focus from the upgrading of national policy towards increased diplomatic effort to achieve international consensus among suppliers and recipients.

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