

nuclear energy while ensuring, to the maximum extent possible, that such use would not lead to the proliferation of nuclear-weapons capability. Work went ahead in co-operation with the Agency to facilitate the more effective safeguarding of CANDU reactors. Canadian experts on safeguards as well as on other areas of the Agency's activities, continued to participate extensively in its work program. Canada also supported the Agency's efforts in the technical-assistance field both by its contribution to the IAEA Voluntary Fund and by its special contribution to the support of particular projects.

On the multilateral level, Canada continued to participate in discussions aimed at promoting a more effective international non-proliferation regime. The most important exercise in this regard during 1978 was the International Nuclear-Fuel-Cycle Evaluation (INFCE). This two-year evaluation had been proposed at the Downing Street Summit in May 1977 and initiated at an organizing conference in Washington in October of that year. INFCE's eight working groups were busily engaged throughout 1978 in carrying out the collection and analysis of data concerning particular aspects of the nuclear-fuel cycle. This phase concluded at the first plenary conference in Vienna (November 27-29), and the assessment, or evaluation, phase, which is to be completed in 1979, began. Canada, as one of the co-chairmen of Working Group 1 (Fuel and Heavy Water Availability) and as a participant in six of the seven other working groups, has played a major role in this process. The final plenary conference will be held in February 1980, two months before the Second Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, and it is expected that the INFCE results will be of considerable significance for that conference.

Another significant development was the publication in January 1978 of the "Guidelines for the Export of Nuclear Material, Equipment or Technology", developed by the Nuclear Suppliers Group. As a member of the group, Canada played an active role in the development of these guidelines. While they are not as stringent as Canadian policy and do not constitute as effective an international non-proliferation regime as is desirable or possible, they do represent a significant advance by the international nuclear community towards effective internationally-accepted conditions for nuclear transfers.

#### Nuclear Testing

During 1978, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union continued to negotiate for an end to nuclear testing. Though a treaty has not been agreed on, some progress has been made on the questions of verification, the scope of what is to be banned (including "peaceful" nuclear explosions), and whether a treaty can be achieved without having all nuclear weapon states refrain from testing. It is hoped that once the three powers reach agreement on the key elements of a treaty, the newly-reconstituted Geneva Conference on Disarmament can enter a multi-lateral phase of negotiating a test-ban treaty.