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FOR SIMULTANEOUS RELEASE IN  
OTTAWA AND NEW DELHI AT 11 AM  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1963

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, today announced that representatives of the Governments of India and Canada yesterday concluded and initialled in Ottawa two Agreements in the atomic energy field of far-reaching significance to both countries. These Agreements will be formally signed in New Delhi shortly.

One of these Agreements is between the atomic energy authorities of the two countries. These authorities will freely exchange scientific and technical information which has already been obtained, or may be obtained during the period of the Agreement, in regard to the development of heavy water moderated reactor systems. Either party will, if requested by the other, furnish information and detailed design data, including plans and working drawings regarding the design and construction of nuclear power stations of the heavy water type. Initially, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited will supply to the Indian Atomic Energy Department detailed design data, including working drawings, relating to the CANDU reactor and the Douglas Point Nuclear Generating Station now under construction in Canada.

This Agreement will initially run for a period of eight years and may be extended by mutual agreement. During the early years of the Agreement valuable information already developed as a result of Canada's special experience in heavy water 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 transferred without cost to India and without deduction from Colombo Plan or other assistance.

Under another Agreement between the two Governments, Canada and India will cooperate in the construction of a nuclear power station of the CANDU type with a net electrical output of 200 megawatts to be located at Rana Pratap Sagar, Rajasthan State, in India. The Indian Department of Atomic Energy will act as prime contractors and be responsible for the erection of the station. Canada will provide the design with detailed working drawings and specifications of the station up to the steam raising equipment while India will provide the design for the rest of the station.

Half of the initial charge of uranium fuel will be procured from Canada <sup>41</sup>. 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 other foreign fuel.

The Government of Canada will provide, under the Export Credits Insurance Act, credit facilities for the purchase of services, material and equipment supplied from Canada which is estimated to cost approximately \$35 million; the total cost of the project is about \$70 million.

This station will make a valuable contribution to the power needs of a vital region in India.

\* At current prices, this half supply would be worth approximately \$2.1 million.

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 stations shall be used only for peaceful purposes and the Agreement includes appropriate provisions to this end. A unique feature of the Agreement is that these provisions are completely reciprocal, conferring on India and Canada identical facilities for assuring themselves that both stations are being so used.

The two Agreements reflect the long-standing cooperation between Canada and India in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and will further strengthen the close and friendly relations between the two countries.