

including the production of source materials, a Canadian representative has served on the Board of Governors since the Agency's inception.

Conferences and symposia, dissemination of information and provision of technical assistance are among the methods adopted to carry out the functions of the Agency. With the rapid expansion in the use of nuclear power, much activity is devoted to this field as well as to the use of isotopes in agriculture and medicine. Another significant role relates to the development and application of safeguards to ensure that nuclear materials supplied for peaceful purposes are not diverted to military uses. Under terms of the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, each non-nuclear weapons state adhering to the Treaty was to conclude an agreement with the IAEA providing for safeguards on its entire nuclear program. In addition, the Agency also imposes safeguards pursuant to agreements relating to individual nuclear facilities. Agency inspectors have carried out safeguards inspections in Canada and in more than 60 other countries.

#### **3.6.2.4 Canada and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament**

The Canadian government has long stressed international efforts to work for a safer world through arms control and disarmament. Canada is an active member of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD), a 35-nation negotiating body. This Committee, of which the United States and the Soviet Union are co-chairmen, represents in microcosm the worldwide concern to stop the arms race. The CCD is currently seeking a comprehensive prohibition of nuclear weapons testing including underground tests, a ban on the research, development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and a prohibition of modification of the environment for military purposes.

#### **3.6.2.5 Canada and Mutual Balanced Force Reductions in Central Europe**

Canada participated in the Conference on the Mutual Reduction of Forces and Armaments and Associated Measures in Central Europe, which opened officially in Vienna in October 1973.

#### **3.6.2.6 Canada, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and NORAD**

In the Defence White Paper of August 1971 the government "reaffirmed Canada's adherence to the concept of collective security, and announced that Canada would continue to station significant though reduced forces in Europe as part of the NATO integrated force structure. . . . The decision reflected the government's judgment that Canadian security continues to be linked to West Europe and that Europe is still probably the most sensitive point in the East-West balance of power. It is the area from which any conflict, however limited, might most readily escalate into all-out nuclear war engulfing Canadian territory."

The year 1974 marked the 25th anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty. Canada hosted the anniversary meeting of NATO Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Ottawa in June. At this meeting Canada and its allies subscribed to the Ottawa Declaration on Atlantic Relations which stated that: "All members of the Alliance agree that the continued presence of Canadian and substantial US forces in Europe play an irreplaceable role in the defence of North America as well as Europe." To fulfil this role, Canada continues to station land and air elements numbering about 5,000 men in the Federal Republic of Germany. In addition Canadian naval units in the North Atlantic remain earmarked for assignment to the NATO Standing Naval Force in the event of an emergency.

Progress toward genuine détente continued in 1974 and 1975, in part through the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) in Geneva, and the talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) in Vienna. As a member of NATO, Canada was a full participant at both.

Canada also co-operates with the United States in the defence of the North American sector of the Alliance through participation in the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD), an integrated command system combining air defence units from both countries. The NORAD agreement was renewed in 1975 and extended for a five-year period and takes account of the increased emphasis being placed on peacetime surveillance and control of each country's national airspace. Arrangements are being made which will result in Canadian airspace being controlled from centres located in Canada.

As a forum for allied consultation, NATO is also involved in non-military activities. Canada participates in the Alliance's Science Committee, Economic Committee and the