

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 IAEA's functions. 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. The IAEA also imposes safeguards pursuant to agreements relating to individual nuclear facilities. Agency inspectors have carried out safeguard inspections in Canada and in more than 60 other countries.

World conferences. In 1976 the UN continued sponsoring world conferences of both on-going and special nature. In the former category, for example, the series of meetings on the Law of the Sea continued, with Canada taking active part as a major coastal state. Of the latter type, the International Labour Organization convened the World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour to promote better understanding of the nature and magnitude of employment problems.

At the fourth UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi, Kenya from May 5-31, 1976, 13 resolutions were adopted covering a wide range of issues, such as the establishment of an integrated program for commodities, international assistance measures, and the transfer of technology. Thus UNCTAD IV marked an important step in the continuing dialogue between developing and developed countries.

In 1976 Canada hosted Habitat, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, the largest conference ever held under UN auspices. Two significant features were the extensive use of audio-visual material submitted by 123 countries, and a simultaneous non-governmental forum, which helped focus world attention on such basic issues as the control and value of land, the conservation of resources, the environment, the rights of indigenous peoples, the status of women and the need for public participation in the planning and development of settlements. The success of the conference will be measured in the long term by the extent to which it provides guidance and assistance to governments in dealing with the problems of human settlements. In the short term, the immediate importance of the conference was to provide an international meeting for discussion of human settlements and how governments and international organizations might deal with them.

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

Canada is an active member of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD), a 31-nation negotiating body. This committee, with the United States and the Soviet Union as co-chairmen, represents in microcosm the world-wide concern with the arms race. The CCD is seeking a comprehensive prohibition of nuclear weapons testing including underground tests, a ban on the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and a prohibition of modification of the environment for military or other hostile purposes.

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

Canada continues to participate 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.