

authorization to draft principles; Canada has continued to play a key role in this connection, submitting a document to the working group. On the basis of this document a consensus has been reached on two draft principles relating to notification prior to the re-entry into the atmosphere of a spacecraft carrying nuclear power sources, and assistance to States when such a circumstance arises.

Canadian sovereignty

On September 10, 1985, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs, made a statement in the House of Commons reaffirming the government's policy on Canadian sovereignty and announcing a number of measures giving expression to that policy with respect to Canadian Arctic waters.

Since the statement was made, an order in council has taken effect establishing straight baselines around the islands of the Arctic Archipelago; the *Canadian Laws Offshore Application Act* has received first reading in the House of Commons; talks have been initiated with the United States on co-operation in Arctic waters; various design options for a Class 8 icebreaker have been under review; the 1970 reservation to Canada's acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice has been withdrawn; and surveillance overflights of Canadian Arctic waters by Canadian forces aircraft have increased.

Maritime boundary issues

During their meeting in Calgary in October 1985, US Secretary of State George Shultz suggested to Mr. Clark that Canada and the United States might undertake preliminary discussions and possible negotiations on outstanding maritime boundary issues.

In January 1986, Mr. Clark informed the House of Commons that in consultation with the Government of British Columbia, he was considering the US proposal that Canada enter into negotiations only if it were determined to be in Canada's interest to do so.

As of March 31, 1986, consultations with British Columbia were continuing and no reply had yet been made to the US proposal.

Discussions were held in Paris by representatives of Canada and France in October 1985 concerning the delimitation of the maritime boundary off Newfoundland and Saint Pierre and Miquelon. During Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's visit to France in February 1986, he and the Prime Minister of France agreed to ask their respective delegations to again seek a negotiated settlement on this question.

Legal aspects of development

In the fall of 1985, the Sixth Committee of the UN General Assembly further reviewed an analytical study concerning the "progressive development of the principles and norms relating to the new international economic order;" continued to attach importance to an examination of state practice, treaties and conventions in identifying legal norms in this area; and remained concerned about an over-reliance on UN resolutions, declarations and decisions not supported by a broad consensus of states at different levels of development and with different social systems. While endorsing the basic objectives

of a new international economic order, Canada abstained on resolution 40-67 on this item, as Canada does not accept unequivocally that all the instruments cited in the context of a new international economic order necessarily reflect established principles of international law.

Negotiations continued on issues having to do with transfer of technology and international investment through transnational corporations. Canada participated in the sixth session of the UN conference to negotiate an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology. The code is designed to create a set of rules to encourage the flow of technology from the developed to the developing countries. Negotiations also continued on a code of conduct for transnational corporations, the purpose of which is the clarification of the respective responsibilities of host states, home states and transnational corporations. In the period under review, the Working Group on the New International Economic Order of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) made further progress in its drafting of a legal guide on contracts for the supply and construction of large industrial works. Canada continued to play an active role in this exercise.

Intellectual property

The work on the revision of the Paris Convention for Industrial Property continued at a meeting of the consultative group of the Revision Conference in June, 1985. In November, 1985, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) convened the first meeting of a Committee of Experts on Intellectual Property in respect of Integrated Circuits, in which Canada participated. It is expected that this work will lead in due course to an international agreement on intellectual property protection for semi-conductor chips.

Treaty law

During the 1985 calendar year, Canada signed 39 bilateral agreements. In the course of the year, 24 bilateral agreements entered into force for Canada upon signature and 14 by ratification or the exchange of notifications. In 1985, Canada signed or took other action on five multilateral agreements, while three multilateral agreements entered into force for Canada. Bilateral and multilateral agreements on which treaty action was taken by Canada are listed in Appendices II and III, pages 70-73.

Canada took an active part in the UN Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations (Vienna, February 18-March 21, 1986). This was a major codification conference, at which 97 states, the UN Council for Namibia and 19 international organizations were represented. By extending the rules embodied in the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, limited to treaty relations between states only, to treaties to which one or several international organizations are parties, it contributed yet another important step in the development, elaboration and maintenance of the international legal order.

In addition to its responsibility for the drafting and interpretation of treaties and the preparation of all formal treaty instruments, the Department maintains up-to-date records on the status of all treaties affecting Canada. International