

to the efforts made in the UN to adopt rules governing the use of nuclear-powered space objects.

Legal aspects of development

Efforts continued to focus on the launching of Global Negotiations based on UN General Assembly Resolution 34/138 calling for more international economic co-operation for development. However, a procedural impasse still impeded progress at year's end.

The Sixth Committee of the UN General Assembly reviewed an analytical study on the "consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms relating to the new international economic order" authorized by General Assembly Resolution 35/166. During the Committee's consideration of this study, Canada stressed the importance of an examination of state practice, treaties and conventions in identifying legal norms in this area and warned against 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 supporting the basic objectives of a new international economic order, Canada abstained on the resolution authorizing further study, as Canada does not accept unequivocally that all provisions of the new international economic order have or are necessarily developing a legal status.

Negotiations continued on issues relating to science, technology and know-how. Canada participated in the informal working groups which met to discuss outstanding issues in the negotiations on the 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. A third session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of

Industrial Property achieved progress on some less controversial issues. The purpose of the Conference is to revise the 1967 Stockholm text of the Convention which governs the international protection afforded industrial property, to reflect the concerns of the developing countries. Finally, the Working Group on the New International Economic Order continued to draft a legal guide on contracts for the supply and construction of large industrial works.

Treaty law

During 1982, Canada signed 30 bilateral agreements. In the course of the year, 19 bilateral agreements entered into force for Canada upon signature and 8 by ratification or the exchange of notifications. The year also saw Canada sign 7 multilateral agreements, while 13 multilateral agreements entered into force for Canada following ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

The preparation of a list of treaties in force for Canada was completed. The first edition of this publication, *Treaties in Force for Canada as of January 1, 1982*, will appear in mid-1983.

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 agreements governed by international law to which Canada is a signatory or party are indexed in the *Canada Treaty Register*. The Treaty Register contains particulars of the date and place of signature of a treaty, the dates of tabling in, or approval by, Parliament, together with ramifications or accessions, if applicable, and information on entry into force, reservations or declarations, subsequent amendments and termination. Non-binding arrangements entered into by Canada, such as memoranda of understanding, are indexed in a separate *Register of Understandings and Arrangements*. For more information, contact the Department's Treaty Section.