

in strengthening the international safeguards related to the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology. Negotiation of these conditions was undertaken with a number of existing and new customers of Canadian nuclear exports.

As one of the countries most advanced in applying nuclear power to generate electricity and in commercial uses in health and agriculture, Canada continued to support the efforts of the international community to foster the orderly growth of nuclear power for development purposes in such forums as the International Atomic Energy Agency. Canada also participated in scientific exchanges in the nuclear field on the multilateral and bilateral levels. It was represented as well at many international technical symposia and conferences.

Telecommunications

In 1974 the Canadian Government continued to play an active role in international organizations concerned with telecommunications. Canadian delegations participated in several international conferences, including the Maritime World Administrative Radio Conference, which reviewed maritime mobile telecommunications matters, and the annual session of the ITU Administrative Council, both of which took place in Geneva.

The Canadian Government also took part in discussions with the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration and the European Space Research Organization which led to the establishment of the Aeronautical Satellite Council. Canadian representatives were present at meetings of the panel of experts, held under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), to prepare for a 1975 Diplomatic Conference on an International Maritime Satellite System. Canada also participated in discussions on the establishment and extension of international agreements providing for

maritime navigation radio facilities. The Canadian Government held talks as well with the governments of various countries concerning reciprocal amateur radio operating agreements.

Air relations with other countries

New air agreements were concluded with The Netherlands and Fiji. Three new agreements were also signed with the U.S. on pre-clearance, charters and routes. More than a dozen rounds of negotiations were held with different countries, among them Japan, Lebanon, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Venezuela, Switzerland and Morocco. Negotiations with these three last were successful and were expected to lead to new air agreements in 1975.

Transportation

In 1974 the Canadian Government continued to play an active role in international organizations concerned with the various aspects of transportation. At the same time it continued to pursue bilateral arrangements with other countries to expand Canadian transport opportunities and exchange information in the areas of transport technology and management. Canadian delegations participated in all committees plus the Council and Assembly of IMCO. It also took part in the UN Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences. Most countries at this latter conference favoured a system oriented toward bilateralism, favouring the national merchant fleets of trading partners rather than the current self-regulating conference system. Canada abstained in the voting on the convention on grounds that certain provisions in the code would reduce competitive influences and could encourage a variety of shipping arrangements for other than normal commercial considerations.