

The Summit took place in Paris, February 17-19, 1986, involved 41 states and governments, and proved a notable success in every respect. Politically and economically, and also as a stage for technical and cultural co-operation, its results showed that its challenge was met admirably. Canada's participation, and especially that of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, was a key factor. Canada set the tone of the Summit, and imparted a new sense of dynamism throughout *La Francophonie*. To underscore its willingness to co-operate with the international Francophone community Canada announced a series of initiatives, including the setting up of a scholarship program for *La Francophonie* and the introduction of a universal immunization program for Francophone developing countries. The next Summit will be held at Quebec City in two years. In the meantime, a follow-up committee has been given the responsibility for carrying out decisions made at the Paris Summit and for preparing proposals on the future of institutions within *La Francophonie*, especially the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACCT).

To commemorate International Youth Year, the Conference of Education Ministers of French-Speaking Countries (CONFESJES) held the "CONFESJES Games" in July 1985 at Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast. This international gathering of French-speaking youth included some 2 000 participants from 26 member countries. Some observers see this sports and cultural meeting becoming a regular event for the world French-speaking community. The CONFESJES also held its sixteenth ministerial session in Djibouti, December 2-3, 1985.

The ACCT held its tenth general conference in Dakar in December, 1985. Mr. Paul Okumba d'Okwatseque of Gabon was elected Secretary-General to replace Mr. Owono N'Guerna, who had held the position since 1981.

The Annual Conference of Ministers of Education (CONFEMEN), held in Cotonou, Bénin, in March 1986 has completely reformed its structures and adopted a program showing the necessity for Francophone Africa to use African-made teaching materials.

The extensive network of non-governmental organizations, an essential component of *La Francophonie*, continued to lend valuable support to developing member countries in all areas of human endeavour.

Energy

There were significant changes in world oil markets during the 1985-86 fiscal year, with prices falling sharply in the last three months of the period. Meanwhile, Canadian energy policy continued to evolve, most notably with de-regulation of the domestic oil market in June, conclusion of a natural gas pricing agreement between the federal government and the Western producing provinces in October, and introduction of legislation at the end of 1985 on the development of Canada's frontier energy resources.

Canada was active in several multilateral forums considering international energy issues. Energy ministers of the International Energy Agency (IEA) met in July to commemorate its tenth anniversary and to reaffirm their commitment to IEA energy programs and goals, including the importance of maintaining and fostering open energy markets. At that meeting a Canadian was chosen Chairman of the IEA Governing Board. In the fall, members participated in the fifth Allocations Systems Test (AST-5) to keep their ability to implement

the IEA emergency oil-sharing scheme up to date. The sharp fall in world oil prices in early 1986 was the subject of IEA consultations in February and March.

Other multilateral meetings on energy in which Canada took part included the ECE meeting of Senior Advisers on Energy in Geneva in September.

Canada held bilateral energy discussions with several countries in 1985-86. The Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources visited China, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Norway, Japan, the United States and France over this period. In turn, energy ministers from Argentina, Angola, the United States, China and Australia visited Canada in 1985-86. Senior energy officials held consultations with their counterparts from the United States, Venezuela and Mexico in September, November, and March respectively.

Commercial negotiations between Canadian suppliers and Japanese buyers on a contract for the export of liquefied natural gas to Japan were suspended at the end of January when it became clear that energy price trends were not conducive to the development of a commercially viable project. The Canadian government, which had supported the project, expressed regret that it was not possible to proceed with it at that time.

The Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC) spent \$35 million on energy development projects in a number of countries, including Barbados, Burma, Ghana, Jamaica, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Tanzania.

Environmental law

Protection of the ozone layer

The Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection of the Ozone Layer met in Vienna, March 15-22, 1985. It adopted the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. The Convention was signed by Canada on March 22; it is expected that Canada will ratify it in 1986. The Conference also adopted a resolution on a protocol concerning chlorofluorocarbons. Consistent with the resolution, during the course of the past year Canadian officials participated in international efforts to develop a protocol that addresses both short and long-term strategies to control equitably global production, emissions and use of chlorofluorocarbons.

Marine pollution

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) Working Group on Marine Pollution from Land-Based Sources completed its work at its third session, held in Montreal, April 11-19, 1985. Under Canadian chairmanship, the Working Group recommended a final document for adoption by the UNEP Governing Council entitled the "Montreal Guidelines for the Protection of the Marine Environment against Pollution from Land-Based Sources." The guidelines include three technical annexes on control strategies, classification of substances and monitoring as well as data management, and are addressed to governments with a view to assisting in the process of developing appropriate bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements as well as national legislation for the protection of the marine environment against pollution from land-based sources. The guidelines, which are only recommendatory in nature, were presented as a checklist of basic provisions, rather than a model agreement from which governments could select, adapt or elaborate, as appropriate, to meet