

representatives. It was agreed that efforts would be intensified to strengthen existing trade and economic links and China agreed to consider Canada first as a source of wheat when import needs arose. Looking to the future, the Chinese Foreign Trade Minister, Pai Hsiang-Kua, accepted an invitation to visit Canada (probably in 1972), and it was agreed to exchange a number of economic missions and for each country to hold trade exhibitions in the other during 1972.

It was also decided to have periodic consultations between the two countries on the development of trade and economic relations. The first of these was held at the official level from December 6 to 10, 1971. During these consultations, both sides reiterated their determination to work together to ensure further development of the trend towards growth and diversification in two-way trade. Both sides recognized the need for a better understanding by each of the other's import requirements and export capabilities. The Canadian side put forward products that Canada wished to promote in China, and there was a detailed discussion of the market in Canada for Chinese products.

Canadian exports to China in 1971 amounted to \$204 million, of which about \$190 million was accounted for by wheat. This is an increase from total exports of \$142 million in 1970. Chinese exports to Canada rose from \$19 million in 1970 to \$23 million in 1971. Towards the end of 1971 a further contract was signed for a Chinese purchase of three million tons of wheat in 1972.

Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems Division

The Division was established in recognition of the increasing importance to Canada of international co-operation in science and technology and of the extraterritorial dimension of Canadian environmental concerns. The Division has the primary task of co-ordinating the diverse bilateral and multilateral relations of the Government in these broad spheres. In doing so, it maintains liaison with and provides a variety of services for numerous federal departments, and for provincial governments and the private sector as well.

The Federal Government is developing a policy of international co-operation in science and technology both multilaterally and bilaterally in the context of general national policy objectives. Multilateral activities include participation in the numerous programs of several international organizations, including the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies (e.g., UNESCO, the FAO, the WMO and the WHO), the UN Economic and Social Council and its sub-groups (such as the Science and Technology Committee, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and the Committee on Natural Resources), the OECD (e.g., the Committee on Scientific and Technological Policy and the Road Research Group) and the Science Committee of NATO. The Division also monitors the scientific and technological collaboration of the EEC as well as the programs of such quasi-governmental organizations as the International Council of Scientific Unions.

Bilateral activity in this sphere serves the dual purpose of improving relations with individual countries and strengthening the scientific and technological capabilities of Canada. Bilateral co-operation is carried out in several ways. With France, for example, a scientific sub-commission of the