

keep abreast of the latest developments that might affect its domestic fuel situation, while, at the same time, fostering among its trading partners a realistic appreciation of the extent of Canadian energy resources.

Canadian participation as co-chairman for the industrialized group in the ministerial meeting of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC) in Paris in December 1975 was further evidence of the country's willingness to co-operate with others in the energy sector as in other important economic areas. In the intensified international economic dialogue launched by the CIEC, a Canadian objective will be to encourage development of stable energy supplies at fair prices through arrangements satisfactory to both producers and consumers of energy resources. If such a regime can be established, it will facilitate Canadian decisions on appropriate measures to secure Canada's energy supply.

## **Nuclear relations**

Interest in nuclear power for electrical generation continued to grow in 1975, resulting in a continually-rising international demand for uranium. Concurrently, the international community pursued the vital aim of putting a halt to the proliferation of nuclear-explosive technology.

Canada faced the challenges posed by these interrelated factors. While markets for CANDU reactor systems were energetically explored abroad, this country took the lead in strengthening the international safeguards related to the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology. Negotiations were undertaken with a number of original customers, and some new ones, for Canadian nuclear exports, with a view to bringing safeguards into line with the high standard announced in 1974.

As one of the countries furthest advanced in applying nuclear power to the generation of electricity and to 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. In 1975, Canada became a full-fledged member of the Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD. Canada also participated in scientific exchanges on

nuclear matters at the multilateral and bilateral levels. It was also represented at many international technical symposia and conferences.

## **Telecommunications**

Throughout 1975, the Canadian Government continued to play an active role in international organizations concerned with telecommunications. Canadian delegations participated in such gatherings as the INMARSAT Conference of Governments and Panel of Experts in April and the Inter-Sessional Working Group on Maritime Satellites in October (both of which took place in London), the second Inter-American Telecommunications Conference, and the thirtieth session of the ITU Administrative Council, which met in Geneva in June.

Canada provided the chairman for the Standing Committee of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Council, which reviews, on a continuing basis, the implementation of the aims and the adequacy of the role and structure of the Council.

On the bilateral front, discussions were held with representatives of the United States on Loran C radio navigation programs, as well as issues raised by the Canadian Green Paper on computer communications.

Canada also took active part in three meetings of the Aerosat Council and four meetings of the Aerosat Space Segment Board, one of which was held in Ottawa, and at the meetings of the Council of the European Space Agency.

During 1975, Canada acted as host to the International Broadcast Institute Conference, held in co-operation with the CBC, the theme of which was the "Future Role of New Communications Systems".

In the scientific field, two experimental programs were conducted involving the Government of Canada, the Province of Quebec, and the Franco-German SYMPHONIE satellite system. These consisted of two "teleconferences" connecting Montreal CBC studios and the Salon Bourget in Paris, during which an information film on the STOL *Dash 7* was shown to French viewers.

Finally, understandings were concluded with several countries authorizing the exchange of messages by Canadian amateur radio operators on behalf of third parties during the period of the 1976 Olympics.