

installation of a cultural centre in New York. The branch also continued with negotiations and design on a number of projects in Belgrade, Lagos, Moscow, Havana, Peking, Riyadh, Tokyo and Washington. A number of minor alterations projects were completed at several missions for a total of \$1.5 million and a property maintenance program of \$7.5 million was also carried out during the year.

Acquisition of properties was centred mainly around the opening of a new post in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, where a chancery, an official residence and six staff quarters were purchased. Also, purchase of the chanceries in Copenhagen and Caracas was finalized and the development of a joint venture in Tokyo for 13 staff quarters continued and was partially completed (nine units). Three staff quarters were also purchased in Singapore.

Other activities of note during the year included leasing of the chancery and staff quarters in Quito, Ecuador, for the opening of a new post, and moves into new chanceries in Chicago, Seoul, Tunis and Bogotá (in addition to Caracas and Copenhagen mentioned above). New official residences were also leased in Seoul, South Korea, and for the Ambassador to the Law of the Sea (LOS) conference in New York. During the year, the branch incorporated the building standards for the handicapped in its specifications.

Foreign representation in Canada and protocol

The number of countries having diplomatic relations with Canada is now 138. There are 74 resident ambassadors, 21 resident high commissioners, 29 non-resident ambassadors and 14 non-resident high commissioners. In addition, there is ICAO (located in Montreal) with representatives from 41 nations, the delegation of the EC Commission, the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Office, the UN Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements and the field office of the IEA. There are, as well, 339 consular and other foreign representatives in Canada.

During 1980, the department's protocol branch maintained contact with these missions, providing services and advice in accordance with Canada's obligations under international conventions and Canadian laws and regulations. Such matters as the protection of foreign embassy and consular personnel, and ceremonial arrangements involving the diplomatic corps and government hospitality to foreign visitors, were the responsibility of this branch. It was also responsible for overseeing the privileges and immunities of 843 diplomatic personnel, some of whom were resident outside Canada, 679 individuals and their families attached to consulates, and 421 foreign administrative and support staff and their families. There were also 307 private servants working for foreign representatives. At

the ICAO headquarters in Montreal, there is a secretariat staff of 209 international civil servants, including senior officials with status similar to that of the diplomats. The protocol branch continued to help newly-arrived foreign personnel to understand Canadian customs and the Canadian laws and regulations they would be expected to observe, and while protecting the interests of Canadians, to intervene to prevent misunderstandings between members of the diplomatic community and Canadian citizens from adversely affecting the work of foreign missions.

The protocol branch was also responsible for welcoming foreign visitors and for offering them government hospitality. In 1980, the branch organized 438 hospitality functions and made arrangements for 117 visits to Canada including official to private and technical stops. Official visits included the Prime Minister of Japan, the President of Mexico, the Premier of Belize, the President of Rwanda and the ministers of foreign affairs of the USA, Jamaica, Brazil, Singapore, Mali, Malaysia, Seychelles and Barbados. Arrangements were also coordinated for official travel abroad, by the Prime Minister, to the Economic Summit in Venice, the UK, Sweden, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Yemen Arab Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, France and Egypt; and by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, to France, Mexico, Zimbabwe, Brussels (NATO), Malaysia (ASEAN), Singapore, Hong Kong, Botswana and New York (UN General Assembly).

(Lists showing foreign representation in Canada may be obtained by writing to the department's enquiries section.)

Privileges and immunities

The department is responsible for the interpretation and application, in Canada and abroad, of the principles contained in international agreements on privileges and immunities affecting diplomatic missions and consular posts and international organizations.

In 1980, the department's legal affairs branch was instrumental in the granting by Parliament to INTELSAT and the European Space Agency of certain privileges and immunities pursuant to the Privileges and Immunities Act (International Organizations). In 1980 also, a study was undertaken on the granting of certain privileges and immunities to INMARSAT, an international organization established for the purpose of improving maritime communications.

In addition to these developments in international law, the legal affairs branch submitted proposals in 1980 to improve existing legislation to ensure that the protection to foreign missions and posts and their personnel in Canada should be in full conformity with Canada's international obligations.