

The distinct political alignments of Denmark, Iceland and Norway as members of NATO, and of Sweden and Finland as neutrals, do not prevent Canada from co-operating closely with the Scandinavian countries as a group, either regionally or internationally, on diverse issues. Collaboration is particularly notable in such fields as peace-keeping, the law of the sea, protection of the environment and management of Arctic resources.

Although trade between Canada and the Nordic countries is still modest, concerted efforts are being made to expand it through industrial co-operation in various forms.

Immigration from Scandinavia is small; however, immigrants from those countries are highly skilled and make an important contribution to the prosperity of their new country.

Denmark

The Danish Minister for Greenland, Jorgen Hansen, visited Canada twice during 1976. His first visit was in February, when he met the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of State for Fisheries for discussions on subjects of mutual interest. On his return in May, Mr. Hansen toured the Canadian Arctic as guest of the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to study local conditions and compare notes with Canadian officials on problems of Arctic and Northern administration.

Canada and Denmark share important interests in the environment, in northern marine boundaries and in fisheries limits, which are subjects of frequent exchanges between them. There are regular contacts between the Northwest Territories administration and Greenland officials, as well as between the Inuit of Canada and the Greenland Eskimos, who are able to move easily between the two territories, by sled or on foot, across the pack-ice.

Sweden

Canada and Sweden signed an extradition treaty in Stockholm in February and exchanged their instruments of ratification in Ottawa in June.

Sweden was one of the first countries with which Canada, at the Swedish Prime Minister's suggestion, discussed new ways of increasing economic exchanges through various means of industrial co-operation. In December, a Swedish economic mission visited Canada; there had been a similar Canadian mission to Sweden in 1975.

A Canadian Parliamentary delegation visited Stockholm in August to study Swedish parliamentary organization and methods, as well as that country's industrial democracy, nuclear-energy program and employment policies.

The Minister of Labour, Ingemund Bengtsson, came to Canada in February for discussions with the Canadian Ministers of Labour, Regional and Economic Expansion, and Urban Affairs. Canadian interest in Swedish achievements in social welfare and labour-management relations is attested by the large number of visitors, federal and provincial, public and private, who travel to Sweden every year to see how the Swedes manage these things.

Finland

A Finnish economic mission visited Canada in September to explore opportunities for industrial co-operation, reciprocating a similar Canadian visit to Finland in 1975. In March, Canada and Finland signed a safeguards agreement on nuclear material in Helsinki, enabling Canada to undertake long-term uranium sales to Finland.

In mid-summer, under the joint auspices of the governments of Canada and Newfoundland, the schooner *Norma and Gladys* visited Helsinki, as well as Copenhagen, Oslo and Stockholm, with an exhibit explaining Canada's position on the law of the sea and the protection of the marine environment.

Iceland

An Icelandic parliamentary delegation came to Canada in June, visiting Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba, where the largest community of Icelandic Canadians lives. While in Ottawa, the leader of the dele-