

### Fisheries co-operation with Norway

Canadian and Norwegian representatives met in Ottawa on October 20 and 21 to discuss future co-operation in fisheries.

The meeting followed the understanding reached earlier between the two countries concerning the desirability of co-ordinating their actions in extending their areas of fisheries jurisdiction and establishing now the principles upon which their fisheries relations shall be conducted in future, pursuant to and in accordance with developing principles of international law and the consensus now emerging from the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The two sides put forward proposals as a possible basis for an agreement on the terms and conditions that would govern continued fishing by Norwegian vessels in areas to be brought under Canadian jurisdiction beyond the present limits of the Canadian territorial sea and fishing zones off the Atlantic Coast.

On the basis of the proposals they agreed on the terms of an agreement which, if approved by both Governments, would permit Norwegian vessels to fish in the area concerned, under Canadian authority and control, for resources surplus to Canadian requirements.

The proposed agreement will be submitted for the approval of the two Governments.

### Canada meets UN aid target

Canada was one of five industrial countries to meet the United Nations objective of 1 per cent of the gross national product in resource flows to developing countries last year. The Development Assistance Committee of OECD reports that Canada had total net flows of \$1.67 billion (U.S.) or 1.18 per cent of GNP in 1974, compared to .93 per cent in 1973. This total comprises both official development assistance and resource transfers from the private sector. Official development assistance increased to \$713.4 million (U.S.) and represented .50 per cent of GNP, compared to .43 per cent in 1973. Other countries to meet the UN target were the Nether-

### Authorized aid spending

Canadian aid spending in 1975-76 is expected to reach \$903 million, compared to \$733 million last year.

The amount CIDA is authorized to spend was cut by \$30 million from the previously stated figure as part of the general reduction in Government expenditures. Because of recent decline in the prices of some of the commodities CIDA provides — such as wheat — the lower total expenditure is not expected to have any significant effect on the CIDA program.

lands, France, Sweden and Belgium. Total official development assistance rose by 21 per cent in dollar terms to \$11.3 billion. In real terms, this meant a marginal increase to .33 per cent of GNP, on the average, compared to .30 the previous year.

The Canadian report to DAC noted that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) came under close scrutiny from Parliament and the news media during the latter half of 1974 as international events focused public attention on the critical needs of developing countries. Communications programs are being strengthened in response to keen public interest in the effectiveness of Canada's aid effort.

An interdepartmental committee in which CIDA participates actively was established in 1974 to re-examine non-aid policies affecting economic relations with developing countries; CIDA provided in 1974 \$29.8 million in matching grants to non-governmental organizations, which raised a further \$60.7 million for development assistance. Recommendations of a CIDA task force on ways of increasing Canada's contribution are under study.

### Conservative leadership race

The Progressive Conservative party plans to hold a convention in February, to pick a successor to Robert Stanfield.

The first candidate named was Flora MacDonald, an Ontario Member of Parliament since 1972. Press stories suggest that up to 15 candidates will declare themselves before the February event.

### ICAO opens new headquarters

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), with 132 member governments, inaugurated this month its new headquarters premises at International Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke Street West, in the centre of Montreal. The Montreal-based ICAO is responsible for establishment of standards and recommended practices to ensure uniformity in the technical, economic and legal fields in international air transport. ICAO, the only United Nations-related agency located



New ICAO headquarters in Montreal.

in Canada, was initially established in Montreal in 1945.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, François Cloutier, Minister of Inter-Governmental Affairs of Quebec, and Jean Drapeau, Mayor of Montreal, addressed the audience during the inaugural ceremony attended by representatives on the ICAO Council, members of their permanent delegations, and the ICAO secretariat. The guests included a large number of representatives of governments of ICAO states and of international organizations.

The president of the ICAO Council, Walter Binaghi, and the secretary-general, Dr. Assad Kotaite, expressed ICAO's appreciation of Canada for the support that permits the Organization to have adequate facilities.

ICAO moved to its former facilities on University Street and Dorchester Boulevard in 1949. It then became known as the International Civil Avia-