

comply with the conservation decisions of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) in international waters outside the Canadian 200-mile limit.

Through the work of the Ministers and the Prime Minister's intervention, Summit leaders in Houston recognized the importance of marine conservation and of cooperation in regional fisheries organizations.

The Ambassador for Marine Conservation, J. Alan Beesley, coordinated efforts to end foreign overfishing in the North Atlantic. In September, he chaired the International Conference on the Conservation and Management of the Living Marine Resources, held in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Canadian delegations, including Atlantic Community representatives, have campaigned to raise European awareness of the need for effective

conservation in the Northwest Atlantic. The EC accepted eight of eleven NAFO decisions last year, but not the moratorium on northern cod. In the absence of effective controls, moreover, EC vessels have not been respecting even EC unilateral quotas.

Canada has intensified its efforts to stop high seas driftnet fishing worldwide, highlighting the urgency of effective management of fish stocks in areas beyond the coastal state fishing zones.

Canada, Japan and the United States monitored driftnet fishing in the North Pacific, including the strict controls on Japanese salmon fishing. Working closely with the United States, Canada continued its efforts to curb the illegal fishing and marketing of high seas salmon and to secure the cooperation of Southeast Asian countries.

NUCLEAR ISSUES

NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

As a major nuclear technology holder, Canada continued to work actively in the 112 member International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Members put aside traditional political differences to address nuclear proliferation questions such as clandestine procurement activities by Iraq.

Adherents to the Nuclear Suppliers' Guidelines (NSG) met for the first time since 1978 to exchange views on current nuclear supplier arrangements, nuclear dual-use items, conditions of supply, harmonization of the NSG and Zangger Nuclear Exporters Committee trigger lists, and the role of emerging suppliers.

The 1959 Canada-Euratom Nuclear Cooperation Agreement was amended to include tritium.

Canada was a major participant in the 1990 Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference where there was a strong commitment to the non-proliferation regime.

Canada now has a framework of treaties in place allowing peaceful nuclear cooperation with 28 countries. Canada held formal bilateral consultations with a number of nuclear partners including

the United States, the U.S.S.R., Japan, Korea, Australia, the European Atomic Energy Community, Argentina, Brazil and Indonesia.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Efforts were made to increase public awareness of the environmental advantage of nuclear energy over fossil fuels, especially with respect to the greenhouse effect and acid rain.

NUCLEAR EXPORTS

Canada is a major supplier of nuclear technology, material and services. The world's largest exporter of uranium at \$1 billion annually, it supplied over one-third of the Western world's requirements in 1990. Canadian policy on uranium further processing was modified to consider U.S. converters and the Canadian converter as equivalent under the Free Trade Agreement. Canada was successful in its bid to supply a CANDU-6 reactor for the Wolsong-2 nuclear station in Korea. Major uranium markets were the United States, Japan, Korea and the European Atomic Energy Community countries. The IAEA has approved ongoing construction at the CANDU project in Romania.