

ensure a secure future supply, along with conservation, increased efficiency and oil substitution. In pursuit of these goals, Canada participated in many international meetings, particularly at the International Energy Agency and in preparations for the Economic Summit in Ottawa.

Canada, which had recognized that many developing countries were severely affected by the oil crisis, took the lead in trying to find new funding mechanisms such as a World Bank energy affiliate, to help them meet their future energy needs. At the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy at Nairobi, Prime Minister Trudeau announced the creation of Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation to assist developing countries with hydrocarbon exploration and development. He also committed the Canadian International Development Agency to energy-related programs worth \$1 billion over five years and announced a grant to the International Development Research Council for energy programs.

Bilaterally, Canada strengthened relations with oil-suppliers such as Mexico, Venezuela and Saudi Arabia, by intergovernmental discussion and the facilitation of private sector visits, and pursued marketing opportunities for Canadian alternative energy exports such as coal, uranium, electricity and natural gas, particularly in the USA, Western Europe and Japan.

During the year the evolution of the domestic energy situation and the related federal and provincial policies had an impact on Canada's international energy relations. It was frequently necessary to explain and sometimes defend the National Energy Program and its implementation to foreign governments and other interested parties. In turn Canada made efforts to take the concerns of foreign countries into account when these could be consistent with Canada's energy policy goals.

In international nuclear affairs, Canada's nuclear industry has kept up its marketing efforts and has pursued reactor sales to Japan, Korea, Mexico, Indonesia and Yugoslavia. In 1981, Canada produced 7,746 tonnes of uranium worth \$770 million, approximately 90 per cent of which was exported. There was significant progress in our nuclear non-proliferation and safeguards policy and both Australia and the Philippines signed safeguards and nuclear co-operation agreements. Finally, exchanges of diplomatic letters or notes took place on December 18 with Euratom and Sweden covering high enrichment, reprocessing and plutonium storage and use. Negotiations with Japan, Finland, Indonesia and Yugoslavia continue.

Multilaterally, Canada was an active participant in the Committee on Assurance of Supply (CAS) and the expert groups, International Plutonium Storage (IPS) and International Spent Fuel Management (SFM). These exercises are sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency to create international procedures or institutions to serve the international community and improve the safeguarding of nuclear materials. Canada is currently preparing for the UN Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (PUNE).