

states. Canada urged that environmental concerns be an integral part of the New International Development Strategy that was being developed for the Eighties.

In all multilateral environmental meetings, Canada stressed the need to give serious study to the environmental implications of evolving energy strategies.

Science policy

The international scientific activities of the Federal Government are aimed at helping to ensure that Canada attains a position among the leaders of the industrialized and technologically-advanced countries. This object is pursued by various means, including exchanges of information, visits of technical experts, and joint research projects in collaboration with other nations — activities promoted vigorously by the Department of External Affairs in co-operation with science-based departments and agencies.

The year witnessed the beginning of a concentrated effort to enhance Canada's domestic research and development activity. As greater attention was given to science and technology, renewed efforts were made to find ways of complementing domestic programs and priorities by means of international action. In addition, joint activities were undertaken with a number of individual countries including France, Japan and the Soviet Union, with which Canada held major meetings. Canada was also active in a variety of multilateral scientific organizations. Representatives attended meetings of the Commonwealth Science Council, the OECD Committee on Science and Technology Policy, the NATO Science Committee and the Senior Advisers on Science and Technology of the Economic Commission for Europe. Canada also participated in a UNESCO conference of science policy ministers, and was actively involved in preparations for the forthcoming UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

Air relations

After a period of consolidating their services, scheduled Canadian carriers enjoyed a profitable year, with some expansion and traffic growth. The announcement of a new charter policy permitted some liberalization in charter rules for domestic charter operators and a benefit for the Canadian leisure traveller. In October, the United States de-regulated its domestic airline industry and gave notice that it planned to withdraw anti-trust exemptions for American airlines participating in Tariff conferences of the International Air Transport Association. These measures have created a radically new environment for international civil aviation.

Negotiations between Canada and Argentina were concluded successfully in January by an agreement initialled ad referendum.