

(forest decline and pinewood nematode). Cooperation in the areas of radiation and radioactive waste was pursued in a very satisfactory way. Canada and the Community are also discussing further forms of cooperation in the area of nuclear safeguards R&D. In telecommunications and information technology, the May 18, 1990 consultations in Ottawa consolidated the basis of cooperation. In this context, the Canadian side plans to organize a major R&D industrial mission to visit the Community.

In advanced materials, an industrial mission also took place including Canadian participation in the BRITE-EURAM days; and cooperation in mineral processing R&D continued satisfactorily.

In plant biotechnology, progress has also been achieved as three new joint projects have been developed. A mission in marine research is in preparation to foster links between the strong Canadian research capacity in this sector and their European counterpart through the MAST program (complementing the existing well-established bilateral relationship with Member States, especially France and FRG).

Exploration of cooperation possibilities is also taking place in the sector of remote sensing, especially applied to environmental protection.

Finally on the question of multilateral cooperation in the "big science" programs, Canada and the EC have an excellent concertation in the Human Frontier Science Program, as well as in the Global Warming Program. Canada also presented its major initiative in the sector of high energy physics, the plan for the KAON factory in Vancouver at UBC. If the project is to go ahead, support at the international level, including from the Community, would be required to allow joint work of the international high energy physics community to be pursued.