

fished without a license. However, the arrangements on tuna for 1980 are without prejudice to the action brought by Canada before the GATT in Geneva regarding the USA import prohibitions on Canadian tuna and tuna products, which Canada considers to have been in violation of the USA's international trade commitments under the GATT.

Canada and the USA also continued to pursue, during 1980, bilateral negotiations with a view to developing an agreement on cooperative management of Pacific salmon resources, the elements of which would include an initial limitation of all salmon interceptions and make provision for consultations concerning future salmonid enhancement in both countries. These discussions will continue into 1981.

Consultations also took place with the USA and the EEC in the hope of developing a common approach to international conservation of Atlantic salmon. In 1979, Canada had taken the initiative in preparing a draft multilateral Atlantic salmon convention based on the anadromous species principles developed at the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference. During 1980, trilateral discussions on the draft centered mostly on the structures necessary to implement an eventual agreement.

Canada and the EEC pursued negotiations on a long-term fisheries agreement to replace the 1979 agreement which had been extended by mutual agreement into 1980. The 1979 agreement as extended contained provisions permitting the regulation of fishing activities conducted by vessels of EEC member states off the East Coast of Canada while at the same time setting limits on the salmon catch off West Greenland where a substantial percentage of the salmon are of Canadian origin. A long-term agreement would provide commercial benefits for Canada, possibly in the form of a guaranteed EEC market access for Canadian fisheries products in return for quotas off the East Coast for EEC member states. Similar negotiations took place with Spain and Portugal aimed at obtaining market access for Canadian fish and fish products in these two countries in return for a firm Canadian commitment to grant assured access to Canadian fish over several years.

In October 1980, Canada and France concluded an agreement on the maximum annual cod catches French vessels will be permitted to take in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, until 1986, pursuant to the 1972 Canada-France fisheries agreement. The 1972 agreement, which antedates the extension of Canadian fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles, provides for the phasing out by 1986 of fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence by French vessels registered in Metropolitan France but recognizes certain continuing fishing rights by French vessels registered in St. Pierre and Miquelon. The agreement signed in Ottawa on October 3, 1980, while quantifying French fishing rights in the Gulf, makes provision for a proportional reduction of the French allocations should Canada lower the total allowable catch limits for the Gulf fish stocks below current levels.