

property legislation is not adequately dealing with this problem, this country has introduced a number of new legislative measures in the intellectual property area. Also it is seeking to have the perceived deficiencies of the international system addressed by having intellectual property placed on the agenda of the next round of multilateral trade negotiations of the GATT.

Canada and the United States, as a result of the agreement between the two countries at Quebec in March 1985, have agreed to co-operate in this area. The use of counterfeit trade marks in international trade was mentioned specifically in the Quebec Agreement and Canada has been co-operating with the United States in meetings of experts of GATT in Geneva to deal with this matter.

Although less is known concerning the activities of the European Economic Community, it is believed to be similarly concerned about impediments to trade and the effect of intellectual property on international trade. Trade within the community does not appear to have been adversely affected by intellectual property in view of articles 36 and 85 of the Treaty of Rome which tend to override the protection of intellectual property if it impedes trade between the member countries.

[ EXEMPT  
Sec. 13(1)(b) ]