

to Canada of access to the fish markets of the Community. The EEC, however, did not obtain Council approval of the agreement until October 1981. In the interim, the EEC adopted certain policies which, in the Canadian view, could affect the benefits that Canada is to derive from the agreement. Discussions have therefore been initiated to amend the agreement prior to ratification in order to meet Canadian concerns.

Canada also continued negotiations with Portugal and Spain. On September 17 the Canadian Ambassador to Portugal and the Secretary of State of Portugal signed a Summary Record of fishery negotiations between Canada and Portugal. The Summary Record dealt with Portuguese fishing in Canadian waters, Canadian access to Portuguese fish markets, and cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization. Canadian negotiators unsuccessfully sought a similar agreement with Spain, with the result that Spanish fishing vessels were denied licenses to fish in Canadian waters.

On May 12, 1981 Canada notified Soviet and Polish authorities of its decision to terminate in May 1982 the respective bilateral fisheries agreement entered into in 1976. The main objective is to renegotiate the agreements in order to bring them into line with Canada's post-1976 bilateral fisheries agreements and, particularly with regard to the USSR, to obtain better access for Canadian fish and fish products to the Soviet markets. Negotiations of new agreements have started.

During 1981, Canada continued to participate actively in meetings of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization. On the basis of advice provided by the Scientific Council, agreement was reached at the third annual meeting of the Organization, held in Halifax during September 8-18, 1981, on conservation and management measures in 1982 regarding total allowable catches and allocations for ten fish stocks, three of which are entirely outside the Canadian 200-mile fishing zone. During this meeting, the Organization decided to eliminate the allocations that had in the past been made available to Spain. This was done because Spain had acted inconsistently with the conditions on the basis of which allocations had been made to Spain, as well as with internationally accepted principles of conservation.