

Tuna pact with the U.S.

An exchange of notes took place in Washington August 22 between Canada and the United States relating to the reciprocal fishing of albacore tuna off the Pacific coast, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan and Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Roméo LeBlanc have announced.

The exchange of notes averts a resumption of the conflict which occurred last year when Canada arrested U.S. tuna fishing vessels operating without authorization in Canadian waters.

The dispute has its roots in the different attitudes of the two countries towards fisheries jurisdiction over highly migratory species of fish, including albacore tuna. Canada has consistently maintained that its fisheries jurisdiction extends over all species of fish within its 200-mile zone, a position in keeping with the regime developed by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and shared by virtually all coastal states in the world except the United States and Japan. Those two countries, each with extensive long-distance fishing fleets, contend that the highly migratory species are not subject to fisheries jurisdiction.

A further complication arose when, as a result of last year's arrests, U.S. legislation required an embargo to be imposed on Canadian tuna products. Canada considers this measure to be inconsistent with international trade commitments and has submitted its case to the GATT (Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in Geneva for a ruling.

Albacore tuna migrate into U.S. waters every year but into Canadian waters only once every few years. Certain warm water cycles and other biological conditions determine their path. Their return to Canadian waters for a second consecutive year is unusual, so the arrangements which have been made for 1980 have been made with a view to accommodating the situation for this year within a broader context of ongoing negotiations for a long-term solution to the tuna dispute.

The arrangements for 1980 will give tuna fishermen of each country access to this resource and to the highly favourable market conditions that prevail this year. Although the U.S. embargo will be removed, Canada will pursue its action before the GATT for a ruling against measures of this nature.

Brazilian minister to visit

The latest stage in the broadening and deepening relations between Brazil and Canada is the visit to Canada of Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, who will be in Canada from September 29 to October 1, at the invitation of Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan.

Mr. Guerreiro is expected to exchange views with Canadian Cabinet Ministers possibly including Prime Minister Trudeau, on a number of international issues such as disarmament, *apartheid*, the law of the sea, Afghanistan, world energy, as well as a number of bilateral questions. These will probably include trade, a double taxation agreement, industrial co-operation, a communications satellite, and Canada's advanced two-way television system Telidon, in which Brazil has expressed an interest.

Canada/Brazil relations

Brazil is Canada's second most important market in Latin America. Imports from Canada amount to \$420 million, while exports to Canada are in the order of \$310 million. Orange juice, cocoa, coffee, iron and footwear are the main items exported to Canada, while wheat, coal, paper, fertilizer, aluminum, asbestos and aircraft engines are imported from Canada. Canadian businesses have an estimated \$1 billion invested in Brazil, making it the second most important recipient of Canadian capital after the U.S.A. A joint committee on trade and economic relations, established in 1976, provides an official forum for the discussion of economic questions and new initiatives; it meets about once a year. A sub-committee on agriculture and a working group in industrial co-operation have also been established.

Many Canadian companies have important trade links to Brazil. A Canadian firm engaged in the research and development of gas turbine engines concluded a \$27-million contract to provide Brazil's largest aircraft manufacturer (Embraer) with turbo-prop engines for a 30-passenger commuter aircraft. The Canadian company has delivered upwards of 17,000 aircraft engines to 119 countries around the world and claims over 60 per cent of the world general aviation turbo-prop market.

A prominent Canadian shipbuilding company signed a \$35-million contract

with Petrobras, Brazil's national oil company, for the construction of an offshore drilling platform. It is the largest model rig contracted by the company and is designed to work in water depths of 91 metres (300 feet), withstand 200 kilometres (125 miles an hour) an hour winds and accommodate 84 people.

This year, Canada completed a new wheat agreement with Brazil. The Canadian Wheat Board will supply the Brazilian Wheat Board with 3 to 3.9 million metric tons of wheat from 1980 to 1982.

Canada established diplomatic relations with Brazil in 1942 and has missions in Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Brazil similarly has missions in Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal. The two countries signed a cultural agreement shortly after establishing diplomatic ties.

Canada maintains diplomatic relations with all the countries of Latin America and has 13 embassies or consulates in the region. It is an active member of the Inter-American Development Bank of six other inter-American institutions. Canada has a permanent observer mission to the Organization of American States. A private body, the Canadian Association for Latin America (CALA), plays an important role in the promotion of trade and investment between Canada and Latin America.

Visit of New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister to Canada

New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Overseas Trade Brian E. Talboys made an official visit to Canada from August 15 to 24.

During his stay in Ottawa, August 21, Mr. Talboys met with Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan and other ministers to discuss issues of interest to both Canada and New Zealand as trading nations and as countries of the Pacific. He reviewed with Dr. MacGuigan and with Minister of State for Trade Ed Lumley means of strengthening the broad spectrum of private and government relations in order to expand economic and trade co-operation between the two countries.

During his visit Mr. Talboys travelled to British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec for discussions with provincial ministers and business leaders.