

At this meeting Canada took yet another opportunity to present its justification of the seal hunt in terms of sound resource management, animal pathology and the principles of international trade. The Commission delegates stressed that they were forced to act because of public pressure regardless of the merits of the case. The Canadian point of view, which has been given little coverage in the European media or little attention by European parliamentarians, was subsequently carried to several European capitals by a high level political delegation. It was led by the honourable Pierre de Bané, Canada's Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, and included his federal colleague the Honourable William Rompkey, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, Mr. Brian Peckford, three Ministers from Newfoundland and the North West Territories and three other Members of the Canadian Parliament.

The Industrial Cooperation Sub-Committee met on November 3, and the Canadian side included representatives of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. A review of cooperation in the metals and minerals sector revealed that several missions and seminars are to take place next year involving Canadian and European scientists and businessmen. The Sub-Committee agreed in principle to establish a new sub-group on electrical vehicles in order to examine the possibilities for industrial cooperation in that specialized technological field.

The Sub-Committee considered new ways in which increased participation by businessmen could be encouraged. In an attempt to address the problems peculiar to small and medium-sized enterprises in our economies, governments have been exploring the idea of transnational cooperation aimed at finding solutions to their economic vulnerability. A joint effort was made in 1978 by Canada and the EC to promote the common interests of our respective small and medium-sized business via the Industrial Cooperation Sub-Committee, but the link established proved inadequate. The Sub-Committee has been seeking a new and more systematic way of ensuring that opportunities exist for Canadian and European businessmen to benefit from joint cooperation programmes, and the subject will be on its agenda again in the first half of 1983.

#### UNE ETUDE DE L'INDUSTRIE NUCLEAIRE CANADIENNE

Le Ministère canadien de l'Energie, des Mines et des Ressources a publié cette année une analyse sur la situation actuelle et sur les perspectives de l'industrie nucléaire canadienne. Selon cette étude, les perspectives à long terme sont favorables et le Canada aura besoin d'une industrie capable de construire de nouveaux réacteurs dans les années 90.

L'industrie nucléaire canadienne emploie maintenant 36.000 personnes, y compris ceux qui oeuvrent pour l'extraction et le traitement de l'uranium. L'industrie a une structure décentralisée. L'Energie atomique du Canada Limitée (AECL) conçoit les réacteurs CANDU, fort concurrentiels tant du point de vue économique que technique, et fournit l'eau lourde. Les services publics provinciaux se chargent de la gestion des projets: c'est à eux que revient la prise de décision sur l'augmentation de la capacité. Les industries du secteur privé (telles que Canadian Vickers, Babcock and Wilcox, la Compagnie générale électrique du Canada Limitée et de petites sociétés spécialisées dans l'usinage de précision comme Donlee Nuclear et Bata Engineering) fabriquent