

EEC

Call For Salmon Quota Reduction

On June 4, then-Fisheries and Oceans Minister Pierre De Bané called for the European Economic Community (EEC) to reduce West Greenland's 1984 quota of Atlantic salmon. The call was made in response to a failure by the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO) to achieve agreement on the establishment of a 1984 limit for the West Greenland fishery at its annual meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 21-25. The NASCO Commission for West Greenland (composed of Canada, the US, and the EEC) recessed at that time to allow the parties involved time for a reconsideration of the issues. In a Fisheries and Oceans news release June 4, it was noted that 50 percent of the salmon taken off the coast of West Greenland was of North American (primarily Canadian) origin. West Greenland had been limited by international agreement to a yearly quota of 1190 tonnes.

Canada had submitted a proposal to the Commission suggesting a reduction of the West Greenland quota to 310 metric tons. The proposal, which was supported by the US, was blocked by an EEC veto. Mr. De Bané stated that scientific advice indicated that the salmon stocks in the region were "in danger." He added that renewed Canadian efforts in cooperation would be made to convince the EEC of the necessity for "immediate action" for salmon conservation. Canada had itself instituted reductions in order to rebuild stocks depleted up to 40 percent.

Meat Imports

Criticism of subsidized meat products from the EEC entering Canada were placed before the Anti-dumping Tribunal of Canada both in June and July by Canadian producers. In June, statements were made to the Tribunal that exports of canned pork products from Holland and Denmark were having an injurious effect on similar Canadian goods. The Tribunal was told that the subsidized imports were providing unfair competition and were jeopardizing Canadian jobs in the industry, according to a *Citizen* report June 26. The Canadian Meat Council, representing Canadian producers, has called upon the Government to make permanent a temporary countervailing duty on the imports, an action which requires the Tribunal to determine injury to the Canadian industry. A previous investigation by Revenue Canada had established that the imports were being subsidized by the EEC and this resulted in the implementation of the countervailing measure (established April 12). Spokesmen for the Canadian importers of the EEC products countered that the subsidies had been instituted in 1975, and any injury to the domestic industry was more a matter of "fluctuations in world and Canadian prices."

The same issue, but with a different meat product, was raised a month later when the Government instructed the Tribunal to investigate complaints that imports of subsidized beef imports from the EEC (primarily Ireland) were causing injury to Canadian farmers. The Tribunal was asked to determine if imports of deboned beef were depressing prices paid to Canadian beef suppliers. Following the Tribunal's report and consultation with EEC officials, it

would be determined by the Revenue Department whether an imposition of countervailing duties is necessary to offset the EEC subsidies. The Revenue Department has indicated that further study of the claim of injury would be required before any measures were taken (*The Citizen*, July 26).

ICARA II

Canadian Delegation

It was announced July 6 that Joseph Stanford, Assistant Deputy Minister, Africa and Middle East Branch of the Department of External Affairs, would head the Canadian delegation to the second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II). The Conference, convened by the Secretary General of the UN and held in Geneva July 9-11, had as its objective a review of the 1981 Conference, a consideration of the continuing need for refugee relief, rehabilitation and resettlement, and consideration of provision for economic assistance to African nations burdened with the care of refugees and returnees. The Canadian delegation included officials both from the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) (External Affairs communiqué, July 6).

ILO

Governing Body Elections

On June 24, the International Labour Conference elected members of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for a three-year term. The Government of Canada returned as an elected member (rather than a permanent member with a non-elective seat) at the Conference, with representation in the respective categories of government, employer and worker. Shirley Carr, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Labour Congress was elected regular member of the Workers' Group, and Albert Deschamps, representative of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, was elected deputy member of the Employers' Group (ILO press release, June 25).

On July 26 Labour Minister André Ouellet announced that Canada would host the Twelfth Regional Conference of American States of the ILO September 17-26, 1985 in Montreal, Quebec. Mr. Ouellet stated that this would act as a further indication of Canada's commitment to the principles of the ILO. This regional conference, held every four to five years, will review aspects of ILO activities in the Americas region (Canada, the US, and the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean). The focus will be on rural development, and labor relations (Labour Canada press release, July 26).

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL

Centennial Forum

In late June, the International Wheat Council held its