

Aboriginal Peoples for subsistence or for the purpose of creating and selling authentic native articles of handicrafts and clothing. There is no such exception providing similar treatment for Canadian Aboriginal Peoples.

### **Canadian Actions**

Many of these issues are being addressed in the Uruguay Round and the NAFTA negotiations, as well as on a bilateral level. Canada has brought the U.S. alcohol measures before a GATT panel.

Regarding the CPUC decision on Canadian gas exports, the Canadian National Energy Board and the Government of Alberta have acted to defend Canadian interests by ensuring that gas exports take place only in compliance with existing contractual relationships. In December, 1991, negotiations on a solution to the dispute began between the CPUC and the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, under the aegis of the Canadian and U.S. governments.

## **VI. QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS**

Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 allows the United States to impose quotas or fees on imports when it determines that these imports interfere with domestic price support programs. In 1955, the United States obtained a waiver of certain GATT obligations for actions taken under Section 22. (Canada voted against the waiver request.)

Currently, the United States maintains Section 22 import quotas on a wide range of products affecting Canadian exports of dairy products and certain sugar-containing products.

For certain dairy products, such as ice cream and some cheeses, Canada has no quota allocation and is therefore prohibited from entering the U.S. market. In addition, the United States maintains a Section 22 import fee on imports of refined sugar.

### **Canadian Actions**

United States import quotas are being addressed in the context of the Uruguay Round.