

committed to its role in the NATO alliance and, bilaterally, to cooperation in the defence of North America. Canada's joint command of the North American Air Defence Agreement (NORAD) is a visible symbol of this cooperation.

Defence economic cooperation and trade are important components of the Canada-U.S. defence relationship. Total annual trade in defence products averages close to U.S.\$2 billion, with the United States enjoying a surplus (U.S.\$373 million in 1987). However, Canada is concerned about increasing U.S. protectionism in defence procurement.

The overall management of our relationship with the United States is provided through frequent meetings between the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States and between Canadian Ministers and their U.S. counterparts. With the Bush administration, high-level consultations remain vital to the conduct of the relationship.

Prime Minister Mulroney and President Bush have met several times since the President's inauguration in January 1989. At the occasion of their bilateral meeting in Toronto on April 10, 1990, their discussions

focused primarily on a review of political changes in Europe and the implication for transatlantic cooperation. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the smooth implementation of the FTA and to the signing of an air quality accord at the earliest opportunity.

The bilateral relationship was also enhanced by the visit to Canada of prominent members of the U.S. Congress. Senator George Mitchell, Majority Leader in the U.S. Senate, met with Prime Minister Mulroney in Ottawa in June 1989, and addressed a Toronto audience on transboundary air pollution and other environmental issues. Senator Robert Dale, the Minority Leader, came to Ottawa for a visit in April 1990, also meeting with the Prime Minister and other members of government.

Canada-U.S Fisheries Relations

Canada-U.S. fisheries relations are largely governed by geography and migratory habits as well as by the commercial value of fish. Negotiations between Canada and the United States on the catch allocation of Canadian-origin salmon have been going on since 1985. During the year under review, Canada made significant progress