

obtain fuel, supplies, etc., in the ports on the same basis as the albacore tuna vessels of the other country.

The tuna agreement was without prejudice to the action brought by Canada before the GATT in Geneva regarding the 1979 US embargo on Canadian tuna products. The GATT panel completed its work in November 1981, stating that the US embargo was not consistent with the provisions of Article XI of the GATT and that the USA had not provided sufficient evidence that the import prohibition complied with the requirements of Article XX(g).

In 1981, Canadian and US Pacific salmon managers co-operated in regulating their respective salmon fisheries pursuant to an agreed on strategy for 1981 and 1982. Negotiations on a long-term Pacific salmon co-operation agreement were also pursued.

On May 12, 1981, Canada notified Poland and the USSR of its decision to terminate the bilateral fisheries agreements entered into with each of them in 1976. The notice of termination would take effect in May 1982. The major objectives in the negotiations are: (a) to shorten the notice required for terminating the agreements; (b) to strengthen the provision concerning conservation of stocks beyond 200 miles; and (c) to seek better provisions regarding the purchase of Canadian fish products. These objectives were met in a treaty concluded with Poland in May 1982. Negotiations are continuing with the USSR.

Canada and the European Economic Community (EEC) initialled a Long-term fisheries agreement in November 1980. It was signed and brought into force in December 1981. It provides, inter alia, for tariff concessions to be granted by the EEC on certain fish products of interest to Canada (cod, herring, redfish). The tariff concessions apply within quota limits which increase over the life of the agreement. It also provides for annual allocations to the EEC of fish, including non-surplus cod, in Canadian waters as well as a restriction on the harvest of salmon off West Greenland.

The Canada-Portugal fisheries relationship was particularly beneficial to industries of both countries in 1981. Canada made a special effort to allocate cod stocks to Portugal, recognizing the difficulty faced by Portugal's cod fleet. Portugal responded by co-operating fully in conservation efforts, particularly in the context of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) regulations and by increasing purchases of Canadian fish products.

Canada-Spain fisheries relations in 1981 were unsatisfactory. Spain rejected the Canadian approach to allocations of non-surplus stocks and failed to comply with NAFO conservation measures and regulations applicable to stocks in waters adjacent to Canada's 200-mile zone. Moreover Spain created impediments to the licensing of imports of Canadian fisheries products. Negotiations took place during the course of the year to resolve these and related problems.