

Bien qu'il ne soit pas encore partie à l'UNCLOS, le Canada a participé à toutes les réunions de l'AIFM à titre de membre provisoire. Le Canada a joué un rôle actif en présidant les séances d'un groupe de pays faisant l'exploitation minière des fonds marins -- le G-10 -- pour coordonner les approches des discussions au Conseil et à l'Assemblée de l'AIFM. En mars 1998, le Canada a été élu au Conseil. Cette décision prendra effet le 1^{er} janvier 1999.

c) Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

The *Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic*, which came into force in 1979, established the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO). NAFO's primary objective is to contribute, through consultation and cooperation, to the rational management and conservation of the fishery resources of the NAFO Regulatory Area and to promote to this end scientific research and cooperation among contracting parties.

At NAFO's 20th Annual General Meeting in Lisbon in September 1998, it was agreed that permanent 100% observer coverage would be adopted for all fishing vessels in the NAFO Regulatory Area. As a result, fishing in the northwest Atlantic will continue to be effectively monitored and controlled. NAFO also decided to continue several moratoria on groundfish fisheries as well as a moratorium on fishing 3LNO shrimp on the Grand Bank, a measure which will favour the recovery of Canada's depleted groundfish stocks. Finally, NAFO members accepted that scientific advice provided by the Scientific Council would be the basis for fisheries management decisions about each of the straddling stocks.

d) Pacific Salmon Treaty

The implementation of the 1985 *Pacific Salmon Treaty* (PST) and the accompanying Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been a source of strong disagreement between Canada and the USA. Under the Treaty, each party must conduct its fisheries and salmon enhancement programmes so as to prevent overfishing and provide for optimum production. Each should receive benefits equivalent to the production of salmon originating in its waters.

Canada-USA stakeholder negotiations reached an impasse in spring 1997. To reinvigorate the process, Canada and the USA agreed to appoint national representatives to meet with stakeholders and government officials and prepare a report. Dr. David Strangway (Canada) and William Ruckelshaus (USA) recommended in a joint report in January 1998: 1) the negotiation of interim fishing arrangements for up to two years; 2) the development of a practical framework for implementing Article III (on conservation and equity) of the Treaty; and 3) a review of the Pacific Salmon Commission.