

---

**A. THE ARCTIC**

On July 27, 1989, the Government of Canada granted its consent to a U.S. request, made under the Canada-U.S. Arctic Cooperation Agreement, to have the U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker *Polar Star* navigate the waters of the

North-west Passage. This was the second such U.S. request since the Agreement, which requires that Canadian consent be granted on a case-by-case basis. The *Polar Star* made its voyage in August 1989.

---

**B. CANADA-FRANCE MARITIME ISSUES**

Canada and France signed an Agreement dated March 30, 1989, which established a Court of Arbitration. The maritime boundary dispute off

the south coast of Newfoundland and St. Pierre and Miquelon has been submitted to this court for binding settlement.

---

**C. LAW OF THE SEA**

In the period under review, Canada actively participated in the 7th Resumed and 8th Sessions of the Preparatory Commission for the International Seated Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. These

sessions were held in New York City in August 1989, and in Kingston, Jamaica, in March 1990 respectively. The Canadian delegation's goal was to help make the 1982 United Nations Law of the Sea Convention universally acceptable.

---

**D. TRADE LAW**

The Trade Law Section of the Legal Bureau provides legal services related to the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, bilateral trade agreements, and a variety of other trade-related matters. Through the Legal Affairs Bureau, the Department pursued measures to further

develop trade law between Canada and the United States. These included the completion of model rules of procedure for dispute settlement panels under Chapter 18 of the FTA and rules for bi-national panels to review final national anti-dumping and countervail duty determinations.

Canada and the United States established two dispute settlement panels