

senior staff officers at headquarters in Ottawa, the Service carries on most of its programs at regional and field locations from coast to coast. Regional headquarters for Fisheries Management are located at Vancouver, BC; Winnipeg, Man.; Quebec, Que.; Halifax, NS; and St. John's, Nfld.; and for Ocean and Aquatic Affairs at Victoria, BC; Burlington, Ont.; and Dartmouth, NS. Research institutes and laboratories are located at a number of centres across Canada.

In addition, several appointed public corporations and boards are involved in activities closely aligned with those of the Fisheries and Marine Service, including the Fisheries Prices Support Board, the Canadian Saltfish Corporation and the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

International fisheries. Many of the deleterious effects of man on his aquatic resources are outgrowths of historical practice, insufficient knowledge, multiple uses of water, social and economic conditions, and national and international competition. Problems under national control are corrected as conditions warrant but many resources are shared with other nations and must be managed jointly.

Canada co-operates with many other nations in obtaining scientific data and formulating management proposals required to ensure the rational development and conservation of fisheries of common concern through membership in ten international fisheries commissions and one international council. These international organizations are established under the terms of formal conventions and assume responsibility for the investigation of specific living marine resources in the defined areas to which the terms of the respective conventions apply. Canadian representatives on these international bodies are appointed by Order in Council and include officials of the Department of the Environment and members of the fishing industry. Canada is a party to the following: the Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea; the Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the Protection, Preservation and Extension of the Sockeye Salmon Fisheries in the Fraser River System (pink salmon added subsequently by protocol); the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean; the Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals; the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries; the Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries between Canada and the United States of America; the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling; the Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica for the Establishment of an Inter-America Tropical Tuna Commission; the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea; the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, and the Canada-Norway Sealing Commission.

As evidence of its support for international consultation and co-operation in fisheries, Canada maintains active membership in the Committee of Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in the Codex Alimentarius Commission which is concerned with world food quality standards.

In addition to co-operating with other nations to conserve high-seas fisheries resources through international agreements, Canada has taken further action to protect the in-shore fisheries in the coastal areas by establishing a 12-mile territorial waters limit and certain defined fishing zones. Canada excludes from these areas the fishing vessels of other nations except those having traditional fishing interests. Agreements have been concluded with Denmark, France, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom on the phasing out of fishery operations within Canadian territorial sea and fishing zones. Canada also enters into bilateral agreements as necessary to overcome specific fisheries problems.

10.2.2 Provincial government activities

Newfoundland. The provincial Department of Fisheries is concerned mainly with improvement and development of fishing and production methods. It conducts experiments and demonstrations in new designs of fishing gear as well as the modification of existing types, the construction of multi-purpose fishing craft and the exploration of potential fishing grounds with a view to increasing catching efficiency.

Loans are made to processors for the establishment and expansion of fish processing plants and for deepsea draggers. Aid to fishermen for the construction of modern vessels