

and Northwest Territories. In Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta fisheries are managed by the provincial governments. In Quebec, the provincial government manages marine and freshwater fisheries. The federal government inspects fish and fishery products produced for sale outside the province. In British Columbia, the fisheries for marine and anadromous (fish that migrate to the sea from fresh water) species are managed by the federal department, but the provincial government manages freshwater fisheries. In the national parks, fisheries are managed by the Canadian Wildlife Service. Licences for sport fishing are usually distributed by the provincial or territorial governments which retain revenues collected.

Close contact with fishermen, the fishing industry and provincial authorities is maintained through the department's regional offices. Co-ordination and discussion between federal and provincial fisheries managers are facilitated through federal-provincial committees.

10.2.1 Federal government activities

The work of the federal government to conserve, develop and generally regulate the nation's coastal and freshwater fisheries is carried out by the fisheries and oceans department which has a broad range of responsibilities: management of Canada's ocean and some inland fisheries; fisheries and oceanographic research contributing to optimum use of renewable aquatic resources and marine and fresh waters; hydrographic surveying and charting of navigable coastal and inland waters; administration of small craft harbours; environmental impact studies affecting coastal and inland waters; and research in support of international agreements relating to fisheries management and marine environmental quality.

Functions of the fisheries and oceans department are grouped under: fisheries management, ocean and aquatic sciences and fisheries economic development and marketing. The department has regional and field locations. Regional headquarters for fisheries management are in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Quebec, Halifax, and St. John's, and for ocean and aquatic sciences at Patricia Bay, BC; Burlington, Ont.; and Dartmouth, NS. There are research institutes and laboratories at centres across Canada.

Appointed public corporations and boards are closely aligned with the fisheries and oceans department. Included are the Fisheries Prices Support Board, the Canadian Saltfish Corporation and the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

International fisheries. Many injurious effects on aquatic resources are results 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 shared with other nations must be managed jointly.

Canada co-operates with many nations in obtaining scientific data and formulating policies for developing and conserving fisheries through membership in 10 international fisheries commissions and an international council. These international organizations are set up under formal conventions. Canadian representatives appointed by order-in-council include officials of the fisheries and oceans department and members of the fishing industry.

Canada is a member of the fisheries committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, concerned with world food quality standards.

10.2.2 Provincial government activities

Newfoundland. The fisheries department promotes development of the province's fishing industry. Experiments and demonstrations are conducted on new fishing gear and modification of existing types, building multi-purpose fishing craft and exploring potential fishing grounds to increase efficiency and landings. Subsidies are paid to fishermen for fishing vessels and certain types of inshore fishing gear.

Loans are made to processors to set up and expand fish processing plants and for deep sea dragners. Aid is provided to fishermen to build modern vessels capable of varied fishing operations and larger production by loans from the Newfoundland