

the investigation of aircraft accidents. As of October 1984 this task is performed by the Canadian Aviation Safety Board which reports to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

Because of Canada's geographical location and the important place of aviation in Canada, co-operation with other nations engaged in international civil aviation is essential. Canada therefore played a major part in the establishment of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) with headquarters in Montréal. At the end of 1983, 35 countries were entitled to provide scheduled services to Canada with bilateral agreements that were in force.

### 13.1.3 Road transport

Transport Canada administers the Motor Vehicle Safety Act and the Motor Vehicle Tire Safety Act to ensure that new motor vehicles at point of manufacture in Canada or imported into Canada, and certain motor vehicle tires, meet minimum safety standards. Safety and environmental protection standards refer to design, construction and functioning of new motor vehicles. They apply to passenger cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, minibikes, trailers and snowmobiles. Some standards limit motor vehicle exhaust evaporation and noise emissions. The standards are reviewed and revised regularly to keep pace with engineering or technical advances.

The safety of vehicles in use is a provincial responsibility. Each province has enacted safety responsibility legislation. In general, laws provide for the automatic suspension of the driver's licence and motor vehicle registration of a person convicted of a serious offence (impaired driving, driving under suspension, dangerous driving) or a person whose uninsured vehicle is involved directly or indirectly in an accident resulting in damage of a specific amount, or injury to or death of any person.

Motor vehicles and trailers are usually registered annually with the payment of specific fees and are required to carry registration plates. In some provinces, multi-year licence plates are issued and validated annually by stickers.

Although the CTC through its motor vehicle transport committee has the authority to regulate interprovincial and international for-hire trucking, that power is presently delegated to the provinces. Under their own legislation the provinces may regulate intraprovincial for-hire trucking.

### 13.1.4 Water transport

The Canada Shipping Act is the most significant statute dealing with shipping. Other legislative measures include the Pilotage Act, the Arctic Waters Pollution Act and the Navigable Waters Protection Act. Under these acts and their amendments, the federal government has complete responsibility for controlling shipping in Canadian waters.

Through its water transport committee, the CTC administers a variety of acts and regulations. As

provided by the Transport Act, the CTC grants licences for ships to transport goods and passengers between ports or places in Canada on the Great Lakes, on the St. Lawrence River and Mackenzie River, and in the Western Arctic. The CTC, under the Pilotage Act, is empowered to investigate objections to proposed tariffs of pilotage charges, to hold public hearings, and to make recommendations to the appropriate pilotage authority. Under the Shipping Conference Exemption Act, ocean carriers which are members of a shipping conference have been required to file with the CTC copies of their agreements, arrangements, contracts, patronage contracts and tariffs. The CTC is also authorized, under the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act, to consider any complaint of unjust discrimination in an existing tariff and to report its findings to the authority. The CTC also administers the issuance of waivers permitting foreign ships to operate revenue services between Canadian ports.

Transport Canada's Canadian marine transportation administration (CMTA) co-ordinates the functions of the Canadian Coast Guard, the Canada Ports Corp., a harbours and ports directorate, four pilotage authorities, the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, the Canarctic Shipping Company Ltd. and the Northern Transportation Co. Ltd. The CMTA has responsibility for ports, public harbours and government wharves. Canada Ports Corp., a Crown corporation established in 1983 and known as Ports Canada, is responsible for the administration of 15 ports. Local port corporations have been created for the five ports of Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Montréal, Québec City and Halifax. Ports Canada is responsible for ensuring that the ongoing maintenance, upgrading and major expansions to port facilities will provide enhanced services to port users on a competitive and cost-effective basis. Under a new national ports policy, Ports Canada is expected to set up a framework for broader regional participation in the overall planning and development of the ports.

Within CMTA, the harbours and ports directorate consists of 366 small transportation port facilities which handle some 20% of Canada's waterborne traffic. The directorate also assumes ministerial responsibilities for the nine harbour commissions of Port Alberni, Nanaimo, Fraser River, North Fraser, Lakehead, Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto and Oshawa. Many of the government wharves for which CMTA is responsible are located in public harbours and are used for commercial traffic including auto, truck and passenger ferries.

**The Canadian Coast Guard**, part of CMTA, is primarily responsible for safety at sea. It must ensure that ships can navigate safely in Canadian waters, that all Canadian ships and ships voyaging in Canadian waters are in seaworthy condition, and