

variety of specialty or non-transport services involving activities such as aerial surveys and crop dusting.

Air Canada, a Crown corporation incorporated in 1937 as Trans-Canada Air Lines, maintains passenger, mail and commodity services over a network extending to some 60 destinations in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Europe, Asia and the Caribbean. As well, it has extensive charter operations to the southern United States and the Caribbean.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Ltd. (CP Air), a private company, was established in 1942 by integrating 10 air carrier bushline companies operating in Western Canada, and has since developed into a major international airline linking Canada, through both scheduled and charter services, with cities in North and South America, Europe, Asia and Australasia.

Pacific Western Airlines Ltd. operates scheduled passenger and cargo services in western and northwestern Canada, as well as to Toronto in Eastern Canada and a transborder service to Seattle.

Wardair Canada Ltd. is Canada's principal charter airline. It provides domestic and international charter services, especially to Europe, the United States and the Caribbean.

Nordair Ltée - Ltd. was established in 1957 by the merger of Mont Laurier Aviation and Boreal Airways. It operates scheduled services in Quebec, Ontario and Northwest Territories, and to Winnipeg and Pittsburgh, as well as extensive domestic and international charter flights throughout Canada and from Eastern Canada to the southern United States, the Caribbean and Mexico.

Eastern Provincial Airways (1963) Ltd., now a subsidiary of CP Air, provides scheduled services in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec.

Québecair, with its head office at Montréal International Airport, Dorval, offers scheduled services in Quebec and Labrador, and handles flights by light aircraft, charter and contract services.

Commonwealth and foreign scheduled air services. At the end of 1983, 36 foreign air carriers licensed to provide international scheduled commercial air services into and out of Canada were operating such services. These carriers connect Canada with 30 countries in six continents. For most areas, the passenger has the option of flying with either a Canadian or a foreign airline having comparable frequencies and services.

13.2.4 Civil aviation

Airports. Of the approximately 2,200 aerodromes in Canada, half hold operating licences from Transport Canada, which itself owns some 160 aerodromes and operates 90. These include such major international airports as Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton and Montréal, as well as both large and small airports at scattered locations across the country and extending far into the Arctic. Municipalities and other organiza-

tions operate the rest of the Transport Canada airports. Municipal airports served by scheduled air services are eligible for an operating subsidy. Transport Canada also provides capital grants to help in the construction of smaller community airports.

Air traffic control. The primary functions of air traffic control are to prevent collisions between aircraft operating within controlled airspace or between aircraft and obstructions in the manoeuvring area of controlled airports, and to expedite and maintain a safe, orderly flow of air traffic. These functions are carried out by controllers in airport control towers, terminal control units and area control centres.

An airspace reservation co-ordination office in Ottawa provides reserved airspace for specified operations in controlled airspace, and information to pilots concerning both these reservations and military activity areas in controlled and uncontrolled airspace. These responsibilities apply to all Canadian airspace and the Gander oceanic control area.

Telecommunications and electronics. The Canadian air transportation administration (CATA) also provides telecommunications electronics and flight service to other parts of the department, other departments and agencies and to civil aviation users in Canada. The CATA prepares specifications, designs telecommunications and electronic systems, procures electronic equipment and systems employed in civil aviation in Canada, and also maintains this highly complex equipment.

Flight service specialists employed at flight service (radio) stations are responsible for pre-flight weather briefings, flight planning, monitoring of sophisticated aids to navigation, broadcast services and airport advisory services to aircraft.

13.2.5 Air transport statistics

Collection and processing of data filed by air carriers with the CTC air transport committee, and administrative data on aircraft movements at airports operated by Transport Canada and selected other airports, is the responsibility of the aviation statistics centre, a section of the transportation and communications division of Statistics Canada. The centre is co-located with the Canadian Transport Commission to meet the internal information needs of both the CATA and the CTC. In addition the centre conducts Statistics Canada's air statistics publication program, including the following data.

Airport activity. In 1983, air traffic activity decreased for the fourth consecutive year. The 61 major airports reported 5.3 million aircraft movements (landings and take-offs). This represented a decrease of 5.7% from 1982, a decline of 26.8% since 1978 and a return to the level reported by 56 airports in 1973. The 202 smaller airports without control towers which reported daily traffic counts registered 1.9 million movements.

Toronto International airport was not only the busiest airport in Canada in 1983 in total air traffic