

2.10.(a) (ii) cont'd.

This presupposes that current international difficulties in reaching agreement on the utilization and sharing of resources will continue to hinder rational, scientifically-based exploitation.

- (iii) Canada's current disadvantage in relation to foreign fishing fleets stems in part from the economic problem of exploiting high volume species of low unit value. In some quarters it is believed that the recent technological break-through in production of fish protein concentrate (FPC) will open the door to greater economic return from certain species now fished (e.g. herring) and at the same time bring into production species which currently have little or no market value (capelin, sand lance, grenadiers, dogfish, etc.). Such a development would most certainly create additional demands for the scientific information needed for rational utilization. However, there are nutritionists who maintain that FPC may never be able to compete effectively with other sources of supply as a protein supplement on the domestic market and that the prospect of strong market demand from the under-nourished peoples of the world requires examination of the total nutritional requirements.
- It is argued that where protein deficiency occurs, it is usually accompanied by caloric deficiency, and correction for the former alone, by extensive use of FPC, will not relieve malnutrition except in the case of very young children. If the caloric requirements are met by consumption of grains and other carbohydrates, there would be no need for additional protein.
- In any event, if forecasts of population growth are reliable, it can be anticipated that the demands for fish and other marine products will call for still further expenditures in fisheries science. Technological