

The Commission is composed of two commissioners, one appointed by each government. The staff of the Canadian section of the Commission is provided by the Department of Energy, Mines & Resources but the Canadian Commissioner reports to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. There is at least one meeting annually alternately in Ottawa and Washington.

12. Great Lakes Fisheries Commission

The Great Lakes Fisheries Convention which set up the Commission came into force in 1955 upon ratification. The Canadian Act to implement the convention was assented to on June 28, 1955. The Convention represented some 50 years of attempts by both countries to adopt a common approach to the conservation and development of the Great Lakes Fisheries. The Commission is divided into two national sections, each of three members. The Canadian agent for the Commission is the Department of Fisheries and Forestry and it works in close co-operation with the Government of Ontario for re-stocking the lakes as lamprey control becomes effective. The Commission has no regulatory powers; it can only make recommendations.

13. The International Pacific Halibut Commission

The Convention between Canada and the United States for the preservation of the halibut fishery in the North Pacific and Bering Sea was first negotiated in 1923. It was revised in 1930, 1937 and again in March, 1953. The original Convention set up the International Fisheries Commission, but in 1953, the name was changed to its present one.

Under the original treaty the Commission was divided into two national sections, with two Commissioners from each country. However, the present Convention increased the membership to 3 from each country. The Commission meets annually.

14. Pacific Salmon Commission

The original Convention between Canada and the United States for the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser River system was signed on May 26, 1930. A protocol signed December 28, 1956 extended the agreement to include pink salmon. The Commission is responsible for regulating the fisheries for sockeye and for pink salmon with a view, where feasible, to allowing equal catches by each country's fishermen. The cost of all improvements in spawning ground, the construction and maintenance of hatcheries, rearing ponds and other facilities for the propagation of salmon stocks and the cost of removal of obstructions is borne equally by the two governments on the basis of annual appropriations.

The Commission consists of six members with three members from each national unit. An advisory committee also exists, composed of various branches of industry to examine and comment on an informal basis on all proposed orders, regulations and recommendations.

There is an annual meeting. Interim meetings are held throughout the year when the situation requires them.

Each contracting party has agreed to enact and enforce such legislation as may be necessary to make effective provisions of the Convention and the orders and regulations adopted by the Commission.

15. Canada-U.S.A. Balance of Payments Committee

This Committee was established in 1965 in order to consider financial questions arising out of United States legislation designed to improve their balance of payment situation. Meetings are held semi-annually at the official level.

16. Canada-United States Technical Committee on Agricultural Marketing and Trade Problems

At the June, 1967 meeting of the Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, it was agreed to establish this Technical