

regulations, the Canadian Coast Guard has instituted surveillance, inspection and prosecution procedures. Aerial surveillance is carried out by Department of National Defence aircraft on behalf of the Coast Guard and information regarding ships entering Canadian waters and bound for Canadian ports, as obtained by vessel traffic management systems, is utilized.

14. The Canada Shipping Act regulations apply in Canadian waters out to the edge of our 12 mile territorial sea, in the areas where vessel-source pollution could pose the greatest threat to our marine environment and coastline. These waters include:

- internal waters such as the Strait of Juan de Fuca;
- exclusive fishing zones in effect prior to January 1, 1977, including Queen Charlotte Sound, Hecate Strait and Dixon Entrance;
- the 12 mile territorial sea.

15. These regulations also apply to the new 200 mile fishing zones which were enacted on January 1, 1977 (Zone 4 on the east coast and Zone 5 on the west coast). However, the Canadian authorities have under review the question of enforcing regulations under Part XX of the Canada Shipping Act in the new fishing zones, taking into account developments at the Law of the Sea Conference and Canada's concern for the protection of the marine environment and its resources in these areas. Amendments to the Canada Shipping Act are under preparation with a view to providing more flexibility in its application in various zones of Canadian jurisdiction and to strengthen the powers of pollution prevention officers with respect to their ability to board and inspect vessels bound to or from