

of at least one-third of the foreign fleet and one-sixth of the Canadian fleet every month. The number of aircraft hours spent locating and identifying fishing vessels will more than double to over 4,000 per year. Fishing and Marine Service vessels will carry out about 56 per cent of sea patrols, DND vessels about 31 per cent and MOT vessels about 13 per cent. A 205-foot patrol vessel launched in June will begin operating in Newfoundland early in 1977; two high-speed, aluminum, 126-foot patrol vessels are also under construction for service on the Atlantic coast before the end of 1976.

of the Sea Conference. Canada will continue to press for agreement at the Conference on other fisheries issues requiring resolution, including restrictions on the taking of salmon beyond 200 miles, the management of wide-ranging species, such as tuna, and the special interest of the coastal state in stocks beyond the 200-mile limit.

Q. WHAT ABOUT INCREASED RESEARCH?

A. In taking over fisheries jurisdiction in an area within 200 miles of Canada's coast, Canada also assumes the obligation to manage the resources in the best interests of conservation. To do this job effectively, Canada must increase its own research and stock assessment efforts to a significant degree, but foreign involvement in research will continue as a requirement laid down by Canada for other countries permitted to fish in the Canadian zone. In addition, mandatory catch reporting systems are being developed to provide accurate and timely data on domestic and foreign catches to provide fisheries managers with the information required to make sound management and conservation decisions.

Q. WILL THE 200-MILE LIMIT MEAN THE RETURN OF GOOD TIMES FOR CANADIAN FISHERMEN?

A. In the immediate future, no, but eventually, yes. The stocks need several years to re-build. Fisheries authorities say it will take at least 10 years - perhaps 15 - to rebuild cod stocks, for instance to 85% of their peak levels of the past, although improvements should be noticeable within five years.

Q. WILL CANADA CONTINUE ITS EFFORTS TO GAIN ALL ITS OBJECTIVES AT THE U.N. LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE?

A. The Canadian Government is committed to international agreement concerning all uses of the oceans, including fisheries. Achieving such agreement has proven to be a lengthy and complicated process, however, and with the drastic decline in fish stocks, particularly on the Atlantic coast, the Government could not wait any longer to take action to rehabilitate these stocks. Canada's action is, however, consistent with the consensus emerging at the Law