

relating to these jurisdictional changes in fisheries and maritime matters, both on a bilateral basis and in various regional multilateral organizations of which Canada is a member.

The year 1978 was the second year of Canada's new fisheries regime, following the extension of the fisheries zones off Canadian coasts from 12 to 200 miles in 1977. During 1978, Canada signed a fisheries agreement with Japan, bringing to ten the number of bilateral fisheries agreements concluded either before the creation of the new fisheries zones (those with Norway, Spain, Portugal, the U.S.S.R. and Poland) or subsequently (those with Cuba, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Romania and Japan). These agreements permit the continuation, under a strict system of licences and quotas, of foreign fishing within the 200-mile zones for stocks that Canada declares to be beyond its capacity to harvest. The last five agreements also contain a provision designed to ensure greater protection for depleted fish-stocks outside the 200-mile zones. In particular, they recognize Canada's special interest in the stocks on the Grand Banks and Flemish Cap beyond the zones of national jurisdiction.

Bilateral fisheries negotiations were also held during 1978 with Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands) and with the European Economic Community. In both cases, agreement was reached ad referendum and the texts of the agreements have been submitted to governments for final approval before being signed.

Canada and France reached agreement late in 1978 on new interim fisheries arrangements for 1979 in the zone off St. Pierre and Miquelon, pending delimitation of maritime boundaries in that area.

In October 1978, Canada joined eight other signatories in a new Convention on Future Multilateral Co-operation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. This Convention provides for the creation of a new international organization, the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) to replace the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF). It establishes a new basis for the international management of fisheries in the area beyond and immediately adjacent to the 200-mile fishing zones established by coastal states in the Northwest Atlantic. The new Convention, which entered into force January 1, 1979, requires that Canadian fishermen be given special consideration in the allocation of fish-stocks on the Grand Banks and Flemish Cap beyond the 200-mile limit, in recognition of the responsibility Canada has assumed over the years for surveillance and inspection in these areas and the dependency of Canadian coastal communities on these stocks.

Also in 1978, Canada, along with Japan and the United States, signed a Protocol modifying the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean. This Protocol provides further protection for salmon of Canadian origin from Japanese high-seas