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transshipped to U.S. vessels at sea; no catch data are available for most of this time period.

The size and value of the Canadian swordfish catch is very difficult to obtain because most of the catch was transshipped at sea to U.S. vessels prior to 1981. Only estimates of total swordfish catch and their value are available for recent years.

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Quota	_	_	3,000	3,500	3,500
Total catch (M.T.)	117	3,053	2,971	1,855	345
Total value	\$215,999	\$6,010,894	\$8,149,626	\$4,169,964	\$608,470 (estimate)

4. The department's Inspection and Technology Branch has had discussions with U.S. authorities in an effort to have the American mercury standard relaxed. The department has tried to convince the U.S. to change its allowable level to two parts per million. There is no immediate prospect of the standard being changed in the foreseeable future.

With respect to the Japanese market, the department discussed the possibility of swordfish exports to Japan in the most recent Canada-Japan bilateral fisheries discussions. In addition, the department has explored the possibility of over-theside sales by Canadian swordfishermen to Japanese freezer vessels.

No steps have been taken by the department to date with respect to swordfish promotion in the Canadian market.

5. There are no non-Canadian fishermen, other than the Japanese, authorized to catch swordfish in Canadian territorial waters. As previously indicated, swordfish is caught by the Japanese only as a bycatch to their tuna fishery in Canadian waters.

6. (a) The department has a number of mechanisms to regulate, control and monitor the fishing activity of the Japanese vessels.

Regulatory and control mechanisms include restrictions on the fishing season, fishing gear marking regulations, area restrictions as well as quotas. With respect to quotas, there exists a 180 m.t. fleet ceiling on bluefin tuna for Japanese vessels in the Canadian zone. Once the Japanese tuna fleet attains this quota, they must leave the Canadian zone. In addition, there is a 10 per cent swordfish bycatch allowance. The terms and conditions of the licences include requirements for regularly reporting catches, bycatches, zone entries and departures and port entries and departures.

Monitoring mechanisms include sea surveillance (boardings at sea), air surveillance (sightings), observers on a proportion of the foreign vessels and port inspections.

(b) Swordfish bycatch violations were reported in 1981 for 16 Japanese vessels on which catches exceeded the 10 per cent bycatch allowance.

7. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans' policy concerning ship repairs is to relate Japanese crew transfers in Canadian ports to an understanding that substantial repairs of Japanese vessels would take place in Canadian shipyards. In 1981, Japanese planned crew transfers involving 1,045 people (expected expenditures by these crews in port amounted to Canadian \$3.3 million) as well as repairs in Canadian shipyards for 4 vessels valued at about Canadian \$2.2 million.

8. The revenues generated by Japanese tuna longliners from September 1, 1981, to October 30, 1981, are estimated as follows:

		Canadian
Port expenses		\$1,560,000
Fishing fees		250,000
Fuel		4,543,000
Bait		1,700,000
Cash expenditures by crew in C	1,000,000	
		\$9,053,000

The revenues generated by Japanese squid and Argentine trawlers for the 1981 season (July 1, 1981 to October 31, 1981) are estimated as follows:

	Canadian
Port expenses (including fuel)	\$8,835,000
Fishing fees	500,000
Crew exchanges	500,000
Ship repairs	2,200,000
	\$12,035,000

Revenues generated by Japanese vessels in the Pacific hake fishery are not yet available.

EFFECT OF POSTAL STRIKE

Question No. 3,261-Mr. Bradley:

What was the effect of the 1981 strike by the Canadian Union of Postal Workers on Post Office Department (a) revenues (b) expenses?

Mr. Gary F. McCauley (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs): The estimated effect of the 1981 strike by the Canadian Union of Postal Workers on Canada Post Corporation's revenues and expenses is as follows:

(a) \$158,500,000 (decrease);

(b) \$111,051,000 (decrease).

ASSOCIATION "CANADIAN PARENTS FOR FRENCH"

Question No. 3,267-Mr. Munro (Esquimalt-Saanich):

1. For each year 1978 to 1980, by province, what amount of federal funds were extended to the association known as "Canadian Parents for French"?

2. What are the aims and objectives of the association?

3. Is there a comparable association in French-speaking Canada, such as Canadian Parents for English, which enjoys similar support and, if so (a) what are the aims and objectives of that organization (b) were funds extended to that organization and, if so, what was the amount, by province, for each year 1978 to 1980?

Hon. Gerald Regan (Secretary of State): 1. Federal funds accorded to Canadian Parents for French through Secretary of State Department are as follows: