



ESTIMATES

# Fisheries and Oceans Canada

## Performance Report

For the period ending  
March 31, 2001

Canada

## **Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document**

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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## Foreword

In the spring of 2000 the President of the Treasury Board tabled in Parliament the document “Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada”. This document sets a clear agenda for improving and modernising management practices in federal departments and agencies.

Four key management commitments form the basis for this vision of how the Government will deliver their services and benefits to Canadians in the new millennium. In this vision, departments and agencies recognise that they exist to serve Canadians and that a “citizen focus” shapes all activities, programs and services. This vision commits the government of Canada to manage its business by the highest public service values. Responsible spending means spending wisely on the things that matter to Canadians. And finally, this vision sets a clear focus on results – the impact and effects of programs.

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting of results through ministers to Parliament and citizens. Earlier this year, departments and agencies were encouraged to prepare their reports following certain principles. Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on results – benefits to Canadians – not on activities. It sets the department’s performance in context and associates performance with earlier commitments, explaining any changes. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it clearly links resources to results. Finally the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

In performance reports, departments strive to respond to the ongoing and evolving information needs of parliamentarians and Canadians. The input of parliamentarians and other readers can do much to improve these reports over time. The reader is encouraged to assess the performance of the organization according to the principles outlined above, and provide comments to the department or agency that will help it in the next cycle of planning and reporting.

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This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site:

<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp>

Comments or questions can be directed to this Internet site or to:

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# **Fisheries and Oceans Canada**

## **Departmental Performance Report**

**For the  
period ending  
March 31, 2001**

**Approved**

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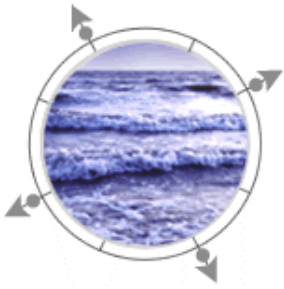
**The Honourable Herb Dhaliwal, P.C., M.P.  
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada**



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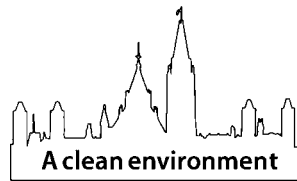
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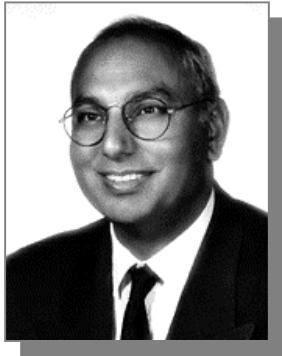
Points to a government-wide priority cited in the *2001 Speech from the Throne*.



Indicates a link to an Internet site where you can obtain more information.



## Section 1 — Minister's Message



**Hon. Herb Dhaliwal**

I am pleased to present the *2000-01 Departmental Performance Report* for Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). Last year brought many significant and positive developments to the Department, giving us a solid foundation on which to continue working with Canadians to build a strong and sustainable fisheries and oceans sector for the new millennium.

Canada's fisheries have long been a central element of Canada's history, economy and culture. Today, this important role continues. Fishing continues to be the economic mainstay of hundreds of coastal communities on all three coasts, providing jobs for over 100,000 Canadians. Canada's fisheries also play an important role in this nation's international economic performance. For instance, Canada's fish and seafood exports reached a record high of \$4.1 billion in 2000, its third consecutive year of growth.

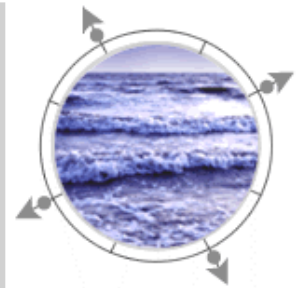
But maintaining this success in the years ahead is no easy task. We cannot allow ourselves to forget the challenges this key Canadian sector has faced in recent years, including the collapse of historically key stocks, the loss of harvesting and processing jobs, and the rapid expansion of the user base of our oceans and their resources. Our fisheries and oceans are evolving, and the demands we place on them are growing. We need to take steps to protect and strengthen this rich natural heritage for future generations of Canadians.

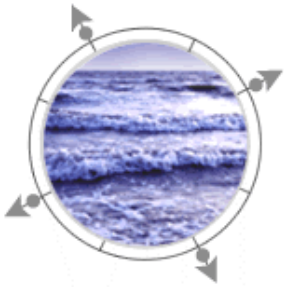
For DFO, this not only means maintaining and strengthening our existing programs and services; it also means striking the delicate balance between giving Canada's fisheries and oceans sector the room it needs to grow and remain competitive, while ensuring that this growth never comes at the expense of the resource itself. And it means working closely with Canadians to strengthen our shared commitment to the principles of conservation and sustainable use.

Within these pages, you will find out about what my Department has been doing to meet these challenges and work towards five key strategic outcomes:

- understanding of the oceans and aquatic resources;
- protection of the marine and freshwater environment;
- management and protection of fisheries resources;
- maritime safety; and
- maritime commerce and ocean development.

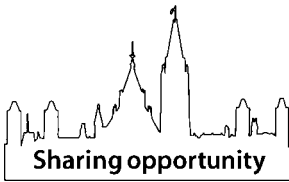
Each of DFO's activities contributes to one or more of these strategic outcomes. For instance, my Department is finding ways to make progress towards a cooperative, co-managed fishery that is environmentally responsible, economically viable, and more self-reliant. DFO continues to work with industry and fishing communities all





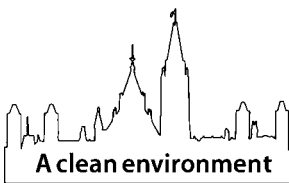
over Canada to develop fisheries co-management agreements, through which, for instance, industry participates in the decision-making process for a range of species.

We are also engaged in a comprehensive review of the policies and rules governing the Atlantic fishery. The Atlantic Fisheries Policy Review is the first such review in over two decades. The Review's goal is to bring DFO's fisheries management program into line with today's realities and stakeholder demands, and put in place a policy framework that will support the long-term sustainable management of the Atlantic fishery. On the Pacific coast, co-operative industry diversification and habitat enhancement activities are helping to ensure a healthy future for that area's valuable fish stocks.



Of course, Aboriginal communities also figure prominently in Canada's fisheries. Across Canada, more than 200 First Nations fish for food, social, and ceremonial purposes; many participate in the commercial fishery. Many have signed formal agreements with the federal government that provide for shared responsibility for a range of fisheries management activities, including monitoring and enforcement, stock assessment, and habitat rehabilitation.

Recently, the Supreme Court of Canada's 1999 *Marshall* decision affirmed a 240-year-old Treaty right for Mi'kmaq and Maliseet communities in Eastern Canada to hunt, fish, and gather in pursuit of a moderate livelihood. Since the decision, DFO has initiated significant changes in the Atlantic fishery. First Nations now enjoy greater access to the Atlantic commercial fishery than ever before, and their participation is expected to increase as they acquire greater fishing skills and capacity.



Underpinning all of our efforts as a department is our commitment to the sustainable use of Canada's fisheries and oceans — a commitment expressed in our Program for Sustainable Development. An excellent example of how we are incorporating this commitment into our departmental activities is our work to build a world-leading sustainable aquaculture industry in Canada. Last year, we made much progress towards this goal, with the announcement of the \$75-million Program for Sustainable Aquaculture, which gives this industry the tools it needs to succeed, while increasing public confidence in aquaculture's environmental friendliness.

We are also contributing to our sustainable development goals through our *Oceans Act* and its commitment to the integrated management of our oceans. Working closely with coastal communities, industry, Aboriginal groups, governments, and others, we are developing the long-range integrated management plans for our coastal and marine areas that will help us promote conservation and sustainable use for our oceans in the future.

One concrete result of this cooperation is our work to identify marine areas that need special protection. To date, we have worked with a range of interested groups to identify three areas that will now be established as official Marine Protected Areas. Marine Protected Area status gives these areas — and the others to

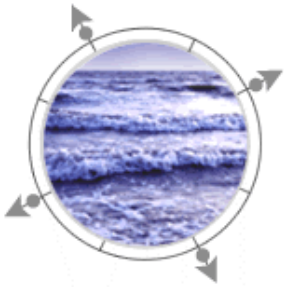
follow — special protection for the marine life that inhabit them, while giving scientists and others the opportunity to better understand our marine ecosystems.

The Canadian Coast Guard is another key departmental responsibility. These brave men and women continue to find new and better ways to help keep the domestic and foreign boating community safe throughout Canadian waters. The Canadian Coast Guard is now using a variety of cutting-edge technologies to deliver its key programs and services.

And we remain strongly committed to our core departmental programs and services. From marine safety and small craft harbour and wharf repair, to science programs and fisheries enforcement, DFO continues to provide the services that help keep Canada's fisheries and oceans sector safe and strong.

While we have done much in recent years to strengthen Canada's fisheries and oceans sector through our programs, policies, and services, we are now focusing on the future, and finding the best ways to build on this successful foundation. We will continue to work closely with industry to manage the delicate balance between the present growth and competitiveness of this key Canadian sector and its long-term survival. The responsible, conservation-based programs and strategies the Department is developing and implementing are helping us build the stable, inclusive, and forward-looking fisheries and oceans sector Canada needs in the years ahead.





## Section 2 — Strategic Context

### *In this section:*

- ◆ *Overview* *Page 5*
- ◆ *Our mandate and vision* *Page 6*
- ◆ *What strategic outcomes do we pursue?* *Page 6*
- ◆ *What else affects us?* *Page 8*

## Overview

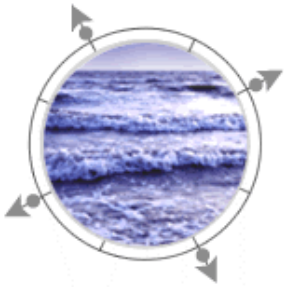
Canada is a maritime nation with the world's longest coastline, touching three oceans, and one of the largest continental shelves. Millions of Canadians live in coastal areas, and marine and freshwater resources are among our country's great natural assets. Fishing and shipping are not only important industries for Canada but are also a part of our heritage. DFO's mandate, programs, and services directly affect the livelihoods of thousands of Canadians in oceans and freshwater industries throughout Canada, from fishing and marine transportation to tourism and recreation. More generally, these programs and services affect the economic, social, and cultural fabric of the country.

DFO is a relatively large, decentralized, federal department that delivers services throughout Canada from six regional offices and from national headquarters in Ottawa. The Department enjoys a high level of visibility through the activities of Canadian Coast Guard personnel, Fishery Officers, and field staff carrying out their roles in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic coastal communities, as well as on the Great Lakes, Mackenzie River, and other inland waters.

The *Oceans Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, and other federal environmentally based legislation, such as the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, give DFO the mandate to protect marine and freshwater environments.

The Department is responsible for fisheries management functions in Canada, as well as Canada's 200-mile fisheries zones, except where authority for inland fisheries management has been delegated to a province or territory.





## 2.1 Our mandate and vision

### Our Mandate

Fisheries and Oceans Canada, on behalf of the Government of Canada, is responsible for policies and programs in support of Canada's economic, ecological and scientific interests in the oceans and freshwater fish habitat; for the conservation and sustainable utilization of Canada's fisheries resources in marine and inland waters; and for safe, effective and environmentally sound marine services responsive to the needs of Canadians in a global economy.

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### Our Vision

Safe, healthy, productive waters and aquatic ecosystems, for the benefit of present and future generations, by maintaining the highest possible standards of:

**Service to Canadians**

Marine safety and environmental protection	Scientific excellence	Conservation and sustainable resource use
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## 2.2 What strategic outcomes do we pursue?

In pursuit of its mandate, Fisheries and Oceans Canada is committed to five **strategic outcomes**. Strategic outcomes are the long-term and enduring benefits that Canadians derive from the Department's vision and efforts. These outcomes describe the difference the Department is mandated to make. In most cases, these outcomes require the combined resources and sustained effort of many partners over a long period of time. Most important, however, progress toward these outcomes will require, and Canadians will expect, the leadership of a federal

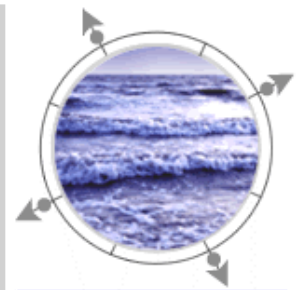
department or agency. In previous departmental performance reports and reports on plans and priorities, strategic outcomes were referred to as mandate objectives.

The five strategic outcomes are as follows:

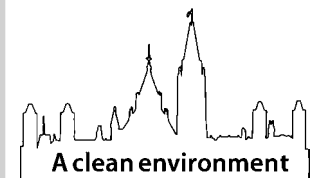
- ❑ **Understanding of the oceans and aquatic resources.** The goal is to improve, apply, and communicate to all Canadians knowledge about Canada's oceans and its marine and freshwater fisheries resources. This knowledge will support the activities of clients, partners, and the Department's operational branches.
- ❑ **Protection of the marine and freshwater environment.** Our goal is to protect marine and freshwater environments and ecosystems and, thus, to support their sustainable use for fisheries, eco-tourism, recreational boating, etc. To achieve this goal, the Department must take a proactive, coherent, results-oriented approach that includes working with clients, partners, and other levels of government to manage and protect freshwater fish habitat and marine and estuarine ecosystems, and to reduce the effect of pollution on marine ecosystems.
- ❑ **Management and protection of fisheries resources.** The goal is to conserve Canada's fisheries resources to ensure that they are used sustainably in a self-reliant fishery. In pursuit of this goal, the important contributions of the provinces and territories must be recognized. The Department must also manage fisheries resources in a manner consistent with Aboriginal and treaty rights. As well, it is essential that effective international arrangements be in place that will prevent foreign overfishing and safeguard resources under international treaties.
- ❑ **Maritime safety.** The Department's goal is to continually improve safety in Canada's waterways by reducing the number and severity of collisions and groundings, helping people in distress and in danger, and preventing loss of life and damage to property.
- ❑ **Maritime commerce and ocean development.** The Department's goal is to provide the policy, regulatory framework, and operational services and infrastructure that support commercially sustainable maritime industries. The Department also provides the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade with scientific and technical support for its efforts to liberalize trade in the fisheries and oceans sector.

In support of these strategic outcomes, DFO is committed to the following:

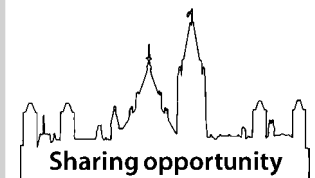
- ❑ striving to continuously improve relations with its clients, as well as involving clients more effectively in key decision-making processes, information sharing, and program-delivery mechanisms; and
- ❑ making managers accountable for promoting a working environment that provides clear direction and fosters mutual respect, teamwork, and professionalism, while delivering quality service to clients, and in which all employees share responsibility for the renewal of the Department and for the development of their own careers.



**STRATEGIC  
CONTEXT**



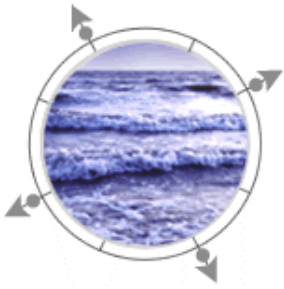
**A clean environment**



**Sharing opportunity**



**Trade and investment**



## **2.3 What else affects us?**

Canadians view the effective management and protection of Canada's oceans and freshwater resources as a critical component of the federal government's role as steward of Canada's natural resources and environment. The first two years of the new millennium have witnessed the effects of a significant trend toward environmental awareness through public debate on such issues as climate change and drinking water quality. Clearly there is a public expectation in Canada for the federal government to provide confident and credible management of the country's natural resources to ensure a sustainable future.

### **2.3.1 Striking a Balance**

DFO's mandate gives the Department the role of steward for many key aspects of Canada's oceans and inland waters. An integral, complex aspect of this role is striking a balance between the protection of the environment and the protection of a sustainable commercial utilization of ocean and freshwater resources. The use of new technologies and the prudent application of scientific knowledge in the formulation of policies, programs, and regulations provide new opportunities for the Department to benefit Canadians. These activities are in support of the departmental challenge to create a level of productivity that allows Canadians to compete globally while balancing environmental and sustainability concerns in relation to Canada's oceans and freshwater resources.

#### ***Effective and Innovative Governance***

Given the complex interrelations and scope of the DFO mandate, the Department encourages the development of effective and innovative partnerships with other federal departments and levels of government, the volunteer sector, colleges and universities, industry, and international bodies. Such strategic partnerships provide opportunities to utilize the benefits of economies of scale leading to enhanced program delivery within available departmental resources. DFO will continue to seek new partnering arrangements and review existing arrangements to maximize partnering benefits. This includes an enhanced level of cooperation with provinces and territories supporting the objectives of the Social Union Framework Accord through federal-provincial efforts toward a sustainable fishery and increased levels of maritime safety and commerce.

#### ***Citizen Engagement***

Canadians are increasingly expecting open consultations and a greater say, if not direct involvement, in how decisions are taken and programs are designed within DFO. The Department actively engages its traditional stakeholders such as recreational boaters, shipping companies, fishing organizations, Aboriginal groups, ports, and provinces/territories and has endeavoured to widen the stakeholder umbrella through the inclusion of environmental groups, cruise ship operators, eco-tourism interests, local communities, aquaculturists, and oil and gas exploration companies.



### 2.3.2 Challenges and Risks

Four common challenges continue to characterize the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic fisheries: overcapitalization and excess participation; ecological and economic unsustainability; high costs of management and regulation; and conflict over harvest shares and special interest politics. More specific details on these challenges may be found in Section 3.3 of this document.

DFO requires significant funding to replace and refurbish vessels and land-based assets. Various initiatives, assessments, and reviews have been and continue to be undertaken to ensure successful funding initiatives for the acquisition of the infrastructure required to deliver validated, relevant programs in support of the Department's mandate.

An enhanced effort is required by the Department to communicate and demonstrate the quality and relevance of DFO science to Canadians. Elaboration of this challenge occurs in Section 3.2 of this document.

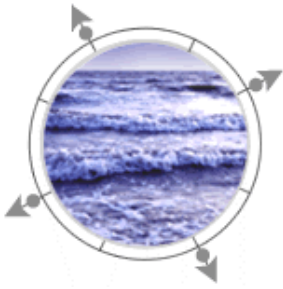
DFO continues to enhance its organizational flexibility to respond to external and internal factors that shape the Department's operating environment. Significant factors affecting DFO operations include the following:

- ❑ climate change, including its effect on water levels, fish stocks, Arctic wildlife, and maritime commerce north of 60° latitude.
- ❑ continuing momentum toward globalization in the fisheries and shipping industry. This further complicates the already complex task of drafting and implementing regulations protecting resources and the environment while promoting the economic interests of Canadians.
- ❑ the rapid evolution of technology and expansion of knowledge. These changes put pressure on financial and human resources to implement state-of-the-art equipment and processes to promote marine safety and enhance the fisheries.
- ❑ the shift in public focus from debt reduction to quality-of-life issues. This places demands on existing DFO resources to take additional steps to protect the environment and fisheries.
- ❑ the increasing participation of First Nations in Canada's political and legal institutions. This will result in the need for DFO to further emphasize the continuing promotion and development of effective governance relationships with First Nations.

### 2.3.3 DFO Strategic Plan

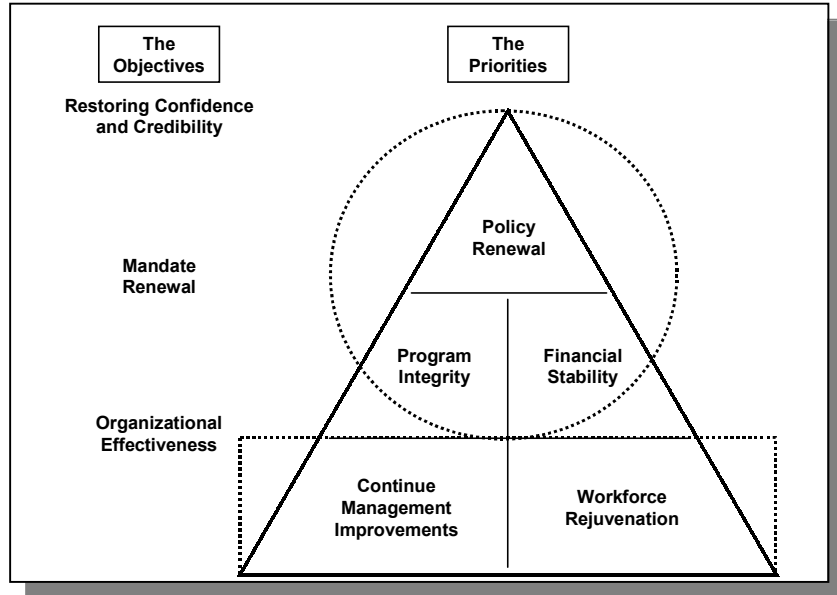
The March 2000 DFO Strategic Plan provides a framework that enables us to plan based on a stable set of goals and related departmental priorities. This framework ensures the development of a focused, dynamic organization positioned to provide value-added benefits to Canadians. The Strategic Plan expresses our commitment to improve our ability to deliver on our mandate through the achievement of specific objectives and priorities.





Renewal of key DFO policy areas (oceans management, marine services, aquaculture, and fisheries management) is being undertaken in concert with actions to ensure program integrity, financial stability, and an effective organization with a motivated and rejuvenated workforce.

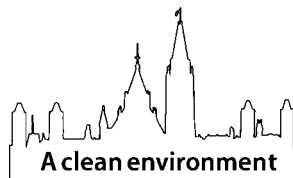
The strategic plan consists of three departmental objectives and five associated priorities, as illustrated below.



### 2.3.4 Achievements against the 2001 Speech from the Throne

On January 30, 2001, the Speech from the Throne laid out the government's agenda for its present mandate. The speech highlighted a number of areas where DFO plays a key role. These include the sustainable management of Canada's oceans (A clean environment); environment, natural resources management, and oceans research (Innovation); strengthening research capacity (Innovation); and support to First Nations communities in strengthening governance (Sharing opportunity). Over the coming years, DFO will continue its work in support of these important government priorities.

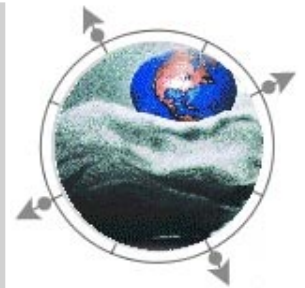
Throughout this report, activities contributing to these priorities are indicated by symbols similar to the following, located in the margin.

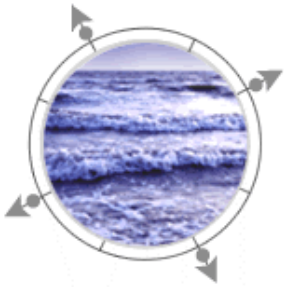


## Section 3 — Departmental Performance

### *In this section:*

- ◆ *Overview* *Page 12*
- ◆ *Understanding of the Oceans and Aquatic Resources* *Page 13*
- ◆ *Protection of the Marine and Freshwater Environment* *Page 19*
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- ◆ *Horizontal Issues* *Page 43*





## Overview

DFO has recently developed high-level performance measures and indicators for each of the five strategic outcomes. These measures and indicators provide senior DFO managers, the public and parliamentarians with an important perspective on trends that are central to the Department's mandate.

Performance at this high level is strongly influenced by factors outside the Department's control, such as weather conditions, industry behavior, market prices, and the actions of other departments and other levels of government. Therefore, the attribution of performance to departmental actions alone is difficult.

These high-level measures have just been introduced and are still being tested to determine whether we are using the correct indicators and whether our operations affect these indicators. The measures discussed in this section should therefore be used with caution, for individual measures may be modified or replaced in future years.

This section on performance covers each DFO strategic outcome in considerable detail. For each strategic outcome, there is information on the following:

### What's been happening?

Under this heading, you will find highlights of the Department's previous commitments, activities performed, and the challenges related to the outcome. For detailed information on our commitments, refer to the Department's *2000-01 Report on Plans and Priorities*.

### How much did we spend?

The resources identified with individual strategic outcomes are estimates. Financial reporting in the Department occurs along business lines, and each business line is associated with at least two strategic outcomes (see "Relationship between Business Lines and DFO Strategic Outcomes" on page 58. As a result, it is not possible to obtain a precise costing of individual strategic outcomes. Detailed information on the resources associated with each business line is presented in "Section 5 — Financial Performance."

### What did we accomplish?

Whenever possible, the outcomes achieved are discussed in terms of the performance measures and indicators referred to above.

### What's next?

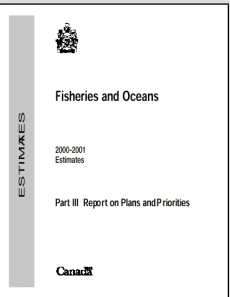
In this section, we identify lessons learned and describe other steps we will be taking to achieve the strategic outcome.

### What business lines are involved?

This section identifies the lead and support business lines for each strategic outcome. It also provides a link to the financial tables, which have been compiled by business line.

 [http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/tb/estimate/20002001/rFO\\_e.pdf](http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/tb/estimate/20002001/rFO_e.pdf)

### 3.1 Understanding of the Oceans and Aquatic Resources

	<p><b>Our commitment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ High-quality new knowledge, products, and scientific advice on Canadian aquatic ecosystems and their living resources through sound research, data analysis, and integration of information to ensure sustainable resource development.</li><li>➤ Scientific understanding of marine and freshwater ecosystems.</li></ul>
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#### 3.1.1 What's been happening?

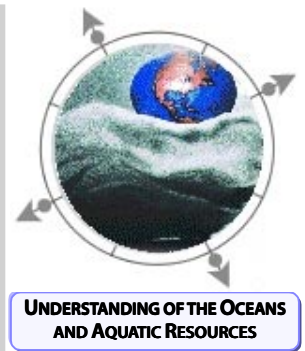
Fisheries and Oceans Canada conducts scientific research vital to the understanding and sustainable management of Canada's oceans and freshwater aquatic resources.

We use the scientific knowledge generated through our research and related activities to help us make informed decisions on the conservation and protection of the fisheries resource, fish habitat, and marine and freshwater ecosystems. We also use this knowledge to assist our decision making regarding the sustainable development of aquaculture and other ocean-based resources, as well as the safe navigation of Canadian waterways.

The increasing number and complexity of current and emerging science-based issues that involve oceans and aquatic resources continue to challenge our ability to provide the breadth and depth of science advice required. For example, consider the research we undertake to understand the effects of climate change on the oceans and aquatic resources. We research the effects of ocean temperature on the distribution of Pacific salmon — will the salmon move outside Canadian waters? We also examine the effect of climate variability on groundfish — how will this affect their growth, reproduction, migration, etc., and how do we factor these variables into stock rebuilding and management strategies? Similarly, we research the thickness of the Arctic ice pack — how will changes in the ice pack affect the Arctic ecosystem and navigational routes?

Whether it concerns climate change or one of the other current and emerging science-based issues (see the sidebar on this page), the knowledge we generate constitutes key information in the complex puzzle of contemporary science. Accordingly, we often provide science advice to other federal departments and levels of government, northern co-management boards, the national and international scientific community, international organizations such as the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and various marine-based industries. We also share our knowledge with Canadians who are interested in marine and freshwater science and the conservation of aquatic ecosystems.

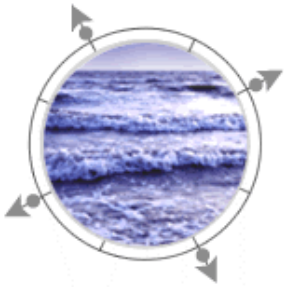
In response to the increasing complexity of science-based issues that involve oceans and aquatic resources and the associated demand for new and more



 <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/science/>

#### Some Current and Emerging Issues

- Dramatic changes in oceans conditions in Atlantic waters and in the Arctic
- Unusually frequent El Niño events
- Climate change
- Biodiversity loss
- Habitat destruction
- Species at risk
- Contaminants
- Marine environmental health
- Long-range transport of organic pollutants



specialized knowledge to address them, we continue to broaden our skill sets. We do so through the recruitment and retention of scientists, as well as through the building of internal and external multidisciplinary teams. These teams are built through partnerships, strategic alliances, and collaborative arrangements with other federal government departments, other governments, the private sector, academic institutions, and non-governmental organizations.

While the demand for new and more specialized knowledge to address complex science-based issues has escalated, Canadians have become increasingly concerned about the ability of government to address these issues. As a science-based department, Fisheries and Oceans Canada has been challenged with a decline in public confidence. We are committed to rebuilding Canadians' confidence in our science by improving accessibility to and understanding of our science knowledge for all Canadians.

### Did You Know?

A science lab costs at least twice as much per square metre as a normal office, and a science ship can cost 5 to 10 times as much as a shore lab and is much more expensive to operate. The annual operating costs of a Fisheries Research ship are between 35% and 55% of the purchase price.

### 3.1.2 How much did we spend?

Approximately 14% of the Department's total expenditures in 2000-01 — or \$214.2 million — was used to increase understanding of the oceans and aquatic resources. This includes \$2.4 million in grants and contributions.



### 3.1.3 What did we accomplish?

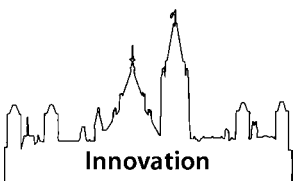
In the year ending March 31, 2001, our main accomplishments in the area of understanding the oceans and aquatic resources were as follows.

#### **We produced excellent research on ocean and freshwater science**

Fisheries and Oceans Canada is one of the chief Canadian producers of knowledge in ocean and freshwater sciences. In 1996, the most recent year for which data are available,

- the Department accounted for 31% of all Canadian publications in marine biology and hydrobiology and nearly 40% of all Canadian publications in oceanology and limnology;
- the Department's contribution helped to make Canada the second-largest producer in the world of knowledge in oceanology and limnology, the fourth-largest producer in the world of knowledge in marine biology and hydrobiology; and
- the quality of research published by the Department's scientists was above average compared to the published research of all Canadian scientists in the same specialties.

The Department is therefore making a significant contribution to the Government of Canada's commitment to become one of the top five countries for research and development by 2010.



Here are just some of the initiatives that contributed to producing this high-quality research:

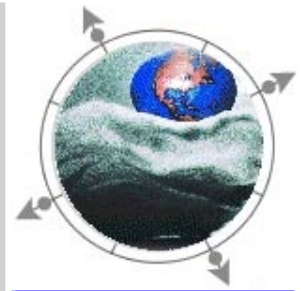
- a new program for the protection and recovery of aquatic species at risk — to recover an initial 22 aquatic species;
- the creation of the Oceanography and Climate Branch — to better focus on the effects of climate change and its variability on marine species from plankton to marine mammals and the global climate;
- a detailed review of our Stock Assessment Program — to evaluate the capacity of the program to meet current and emerging needs;
- strategic funding of selective research projects — to improve support for high-priority research initiatives;
- multi-stakeholder reviews of environmental issues involving internal and external client groups — to identify the research and scientific advice required for decision making;
- a special focus on providing scientific advice on a range of environmental issues (e.g., ecosystem impacts of offshore petroleum development and production); and
- improved management of data and information – initiated a five-year program to establish an inventory of all scientific data sets and migrate these data to integrated databases.

### ***We partnered with others in scientific research***

By partnering with others when doing scientific research, we optimize our program delivery through leveraging of resources and enhance knowledge transfer and technology development. This both supports the Government of Canada's commitment to the pursuit of excellence in science and technology research and strengthens the research capacity of Canadian universities and government laboratories and institutions.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada continues to make significant progress through its expanded partnerships, strategic alliances, and collaborative arrangements. For example, in 1999-2000, the most recent year for which data are available, Fisheries and Oceans Canada undertook approximately 360 collaborative science research projects. Cash and in-kind partner contributions to the 1999-2000 collaborative science research projects totalled approximately \$25 million. Our partners in these science research projects included the following:

- other federal government departments (42%);
- the private sector, including industry and non-governmental organizations (31%);
- universities and colleges (10%);
- provincial, territorial, and municipal governments (9%); and

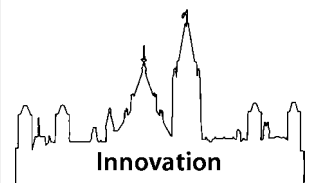


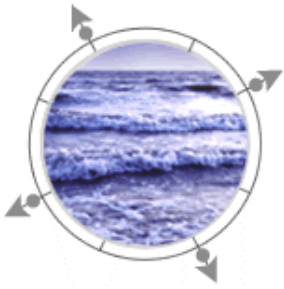
#### **UNDERSTANDING OF THE OCEANS AND AQUATIC RESOURCES**

 <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas/>

#### **Did You Know?**

Our Stock Assessment Program involves gathering data and monitoring ecosystem status, and it covers about 650 stocks. In 1999-2000, we spent over \$60 million on stock assessment.



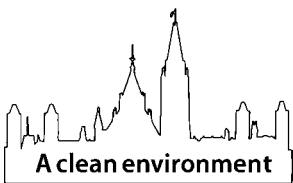
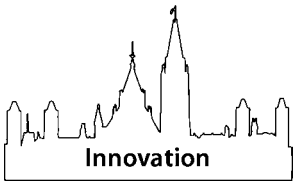


- ❑ international governments and international non-governmental organizations (8%).

The number of scientific publications that have been written in collaboration with national partners is further evidence of our progress. Between 1980 and 1996, 77% of the Department's articles written in collaboration with national partners were co-authored by university researchers. The majority of remaining collaborators were from other federal departments and laboratories (7%), provincial laboratories (5%) and the private sector (4%).

Here are a few highlights of departmental activities that supported expanded partnerships, strategic alliances, and collaborative arrangements:

- ❑ the Aquaculture Collaborative Research and Development Program. This partnership with the aquaculture industry, the provinces, and the environmental sector supports innovative research and sustainable development of the aquaculture industry.
- ❑ strategic alliances designed to improve returns on government and business investment in Canadian marine information technology. In 2000-01, new alliances were established with Terra Remote Sensing and the Canadian Centre for Marine Communications.
- ❑ the Argo Program. This is a five-year partnering program with over 30 countries designed to collect data (e.g., ocean temperature and salt content vertical profiles) that will increase our understanding of the oceans' role in climate change. Data will be made available to the national and international scientific community within 24 hours of acquisition.
- ❑ collaborations with other governmental departments to develop and test oil spill simulation models.
- ❑ the development of networks of scientific research in support of a clean environment. Much of this research focuses on the management of aquatic resources. DFO's scientific research efforts have helped safeguard Canadians from toxic substances and environmental contaminants.
- ❑ strategic research alliances with external bodies to reduce impacts on fish and fish habitat. As of March 31, 2001, we have established such alliances with the Mining Association of Canada, the Canadian Electrical Association and the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers.
- ❑ the formation of a partnership with the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. This has led to new research and knowledge integration across disciplines for the sustainability of oceans ecosystems. For example, the Oceans Management National Research Network is providing opportunities for interdisciplinary research teams from the natural and social sciences to work collaboratively.
- ❑ continued participation by the fishing industry in data collection and fieldwork in support of research activities.





### **We worked to increase confidence in and understanding of our science**

According to a recent public opinion survey conducted for the Department, Canadians have moderate confidence (6.4 on a scale of 0 to 10) in the Department's ability to conduct scientific research to monitor and promote the health of fish stocks and the marine environment. While Canada's international reputation in fisheries research has been second to none, it is clear that we must increase our efforts to communicate and demonstrate to Canadians the quality and relevance of our science.

Our contribution to improved understanding and knowledge of aquatic ecosystems and their living resources permits Canadians to be better informed of the scientific considerations at play and enables them to more fully participate in national discussions and decision making on aquatic issues.

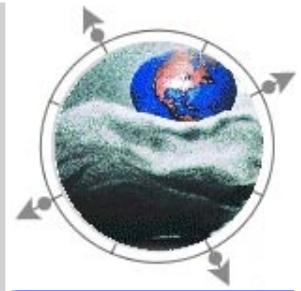
Recent efforts to increase confidence in and understanding of our science include the following:

- Fisheries and Oceans Canada published *Setting the Course for the New Millennium*. This scientific strategic plan summarizes the context that will guide the Department's scientific choices and actions over the next five years.
- We made key scientific results available on the Internet: stock status reports, descriptions of the methodology used to assess stock status, and proceedings from national, zonal, and regional meetings. We took special care to describe the technical details of our data analysis in non-technical terms.
- We have started making our integrated databases of scientific data sets available on the Internet.
- In keeping with Canada's commitment to apply the Precautionary Approach to fisheries assessment and management, Fisheries and Oceans Canada scientists and science managers continued exploring its application to Canadian stocks of finfish species, shellfish and marine mammals.
- We developed and applied a framework for assessing the impact of science on decision making.
- We have continued to support data capture and management, with a special focus on enhancing the availability of environmental data and information for decision making.
- In cooperation with the Discovery Channel, we produced a series of 15 segments featuring the research of our scientists.

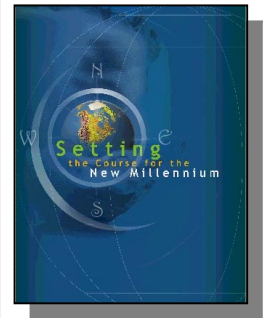
#### **3.1.4 What's next?**

Our next steps include the following:

- implementing our commitments under the scientific strategic plan, *Setting the Course for the New Millennium*;
- increasing the knowledge base required to make informed decisions on current and emerging science-based issues;

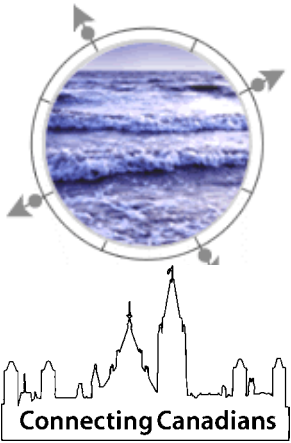


**UNDERSTANDING OF THE OCEANS  
AND AQUATIC RESOURCES**



 <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas/>

 <http://www.meds-sdmm.dfo-mpo.gc.ca>



- ❑ increasing the number and value of collaborative science research projects, with particular emphasis on enhanced collaboration with universities and colleges, provincial and municipal governments, and the international scientific community where appropriate;
- ❑ continuing to examine program areas to determine the potential to reallocate resources from lower priority to higher priority or emerging issues;
- ❑ supporting the Government of Canada's commitment to Government On-Line (GOL) by developing a GOL plan that will expand the amount of environmental data, scientific knowledge, and other services publicly available; and
- ❑ increasing our efforts to raise Canadians' awareness of the importance, scope, and quality of science performed by DFO.

### **3.1.5 What business lines are involved?**

***Lead business line:***

Fisheries and Oceans Science

***Supporting business lines:***

Habitat Management and Environmental Science

Hydrography

Fleet Management

Policy and Internal Services



## 3.2 Protection of the Marine and Freshwater Environment



**Our commitment:**

- Conservation and sustainable development of Canada's oceans.
- Conservation, restoration, and development of Canada's marine and freshwater habitats.
- Preparedness for national emergencies.
- Response to marine oil emergencies.
- Responsible environmental stewardship of marine resources and infrastructure by staff, partners, and users.

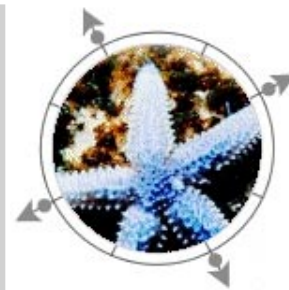
### 3.2.1 What's been happening?

Canada's oceans touch many and diverse interests, from coastal communities seeking to develop ocean waterfront for tourism to commercial enterprises involved in activities as varied as fishing, maritime shipping, and offshore oil and gas exploration. Increasingly, the oceans are under environmental threat from over-exploration, pollution from land-based and sea-based activities, and the alteration and destruction of habitats and ecosystems. While progress has been made in the conservation and protection of marine environments, much work remains to be done.

The *Oceans Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, and related legislation, policies, and programs play vital roles in the protection of our marine and freshwater environments. The *Oceans Act* commits the federal government to an ecosystem-based approach to managing Canada's oceans. Under this act, DFO is responsible for leading and facilitating the development and implementation of an oceans strategy for Canada. This strategy, called Canada's Oceans Strategy, will provide a way to balance economic, environmental, and social priorities. It will also outline how to take advantage of the opportunities the oceans offer Canadians while conserving and protecting the integrity of the marine environment. DFO works with other government departments and agencies, provincial and territorial governments, Aboriginal organizations, coastal communities, and others to develop a more integrated, sustainable management of Canada's oceans.

Canadians expect government to be transparent, responsive, and accountable through the clear and direct communication of information. To this end, we provide up-to-date, consistent information to the public and stakeholders about oceans via several channels, including the Internet and print materials. A key challenge for DFO with regard to Canada's Oceans Strategy will be to manage a wide range of public expectations with limited resources.

The Department administers the fish habitat protection provisions of the *Fisheries Act*, as guided by DFO's Fish Habitat Management Policy. Protection and enhancement of fish habitats involves the application of this policy's eight strategies, including setting requirements and conditions and enforcing the



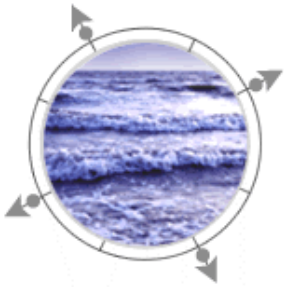
**PROTECTION OF THE MARINE AND FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT**

### Did You Know?

More than 80% of Canadians believe that protecting Canada's oceans is important even when compared to other major public policy issues.

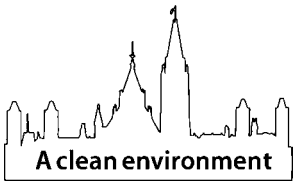
 <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/O-2.4/76838.html>

 <http://www.oceansconservation.com>



*Fisheries Act* to prevent the harmful alteration, destruction, or disruption of fish habitat. The overall objective of the policy is to achieve a net gain in the productive capacity of fish habitat for Canada's fisheries resources. This in turn requires the conservation of current productive capacity (guided by the principle of no net loss of habitat productive capacity), the restoration of damaged habitats, and the development of fish habitat. Involving other federal departments, provinces, territories, industry, communities, volunteers, stakeholder groups, and Aboriginal groups is fundamental to our success in this area.

Under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, DFO assesses the environmental effects of certain projects to be carried out by or with the approval or assistance of the Government of Canada. The Act requires DFO to conduct environmental assessments before making regulatory decisions under the *Fisheries Act* and the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*. These assessments are typically more complex than those required of other authorities. In the year ending March 31, 2001, DFO completed 571 such assessments.



To contribute to a clean environment, the Department strives to ensure that all harbours under its jurisdiction meet the strictest environmental standards. The Department conducts environmental assessments, periodic compliance audits, and environmental awareness training. Environmental assessments are carried out in advance of all construction and maintenance projects and divestitures conducted in DFO-managed harbours to ensure the environment is protected.

Harbour Authorities — local volunteer community groups that manage active fishing harbours owned by DFO — are required to create and implement environment management plans within three years of their establishment. Harbour Authorities are also required to follow provincial and municipal environmental laws, regulations, and by-laws that apply to their operations.

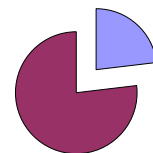
Through the Canadian Coast Guard, a major component of the Department, we ensure that Canada is prepared to respond to marine pollution incidents and national emergencies. The Canadian Coast Guard also ensures compliance with environmental regulations and assists in the prevention of marine incidents and environmental damage. These activities are provided with the collaboration of partners and stakeholders such as other federal government departments, provincial and municipal governments, ports, the commercial shipping and oil industries, and manufacturers.

#### **Did You Know?**

Harbour Authorities manage over 80% of the active fishing harbours under DFO jurisdiction. Of these Harbour Authorities, 68% have environment management plans.

### **3.2.2 How much did we spend?**

Approximately 23% of the Department's total expenditures — or \$351.9 million — for 2000-01 was used to protect the marine and freshwater environment. This includes \$34.4 million in grants and contributions and, more specifically, \$30.0 million for a grant to the Pacific Salmon Endowment Fund for projects to protect and enhance Pacific salmon habitat, as well as contributions of \$3.6 million to support the rebuilding of the Pacific salmon resource.



### 3.2.3 What did we accomplish?

In the year ending March 31, 2001, DFO's key accomplishments in the area of protecting the marine and freshwater environment were as follows.

#### **We conserved, restored, and developed marine and freshwater habitat**

DFO pursued its conservation goal for fish habitat management through application of the principle of no net loss of habitat productive capacity. We sought to balance unavoidable habitat losses with habitat replacement or compensation.

We established core habitat protection capacity in the Prairie provinces and Ontario, and we enhanced existing capacity in Quebec and Atlantic Canada. Doing so involved hiring over 200 additional habitat biologists, fishery officers, and support staff in 15 new and 2 existing offices in Ontario and the Prairies. We also assigned 30 new habitat biologist positions to Quebec and the Atlantic provinces.

In July 2000, the governments of Canada and British Columbia signed an agreement to improve fish habitat protection and coordination. The agreement is instrumental in strengthening federal/provincial relations, will reduce duplication, and will lead the way to developing cooperative agreements. In addition, DFO supported the participation of British Columbia community groups in habitat restoration through a one-time input of \$30 million in permanent funding for the Pacific Salmon Endowment Fund. This fund provides ongoing support for community-based projects to protect and enhance Pacific salmon habitat. We also provided funding under the Habitat Restoration and Salmon Enhancement Program in British Columbia.

#### **We ensured that harbours met strict environmental standards**

The 444 harbours that were managed by Harbour Authorities as of March 31, 1998, were required to have environment management plans in place by March 31, 2001. By that date, 414 such plans were in place; this compares very favourably with the original goal. Last year, 474 environmental assessments were carried out in conjunction with construction and maintenance projects in harbours for which DFO is responsible.

#### **We conserved and protected estuarine, coastal, and marine ecosystems**

Initiatives in this area included identifying 13 potential Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), the development of the Policy and Operational Framework for Integrated Management of Estuarine, Coastal and Marine Environments in Canada, and the implementation of large-scale integrated management processes. These large-scale initiatives provide the ecosystem-based planning context within which smaller scale Integrated Management initiatives and MPAs are being established and marine ecosystem health controls implemented.

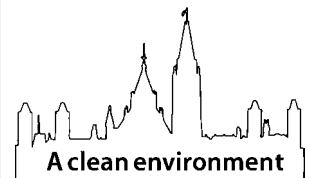
DFO also increased Canada's capacity to fulfil its international oceans obligations and provide oceans leadership. For example, we led the Canadian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly session on Oceans in the fall of 2000. In addition, we gained partner support for MPAs through our participation in the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation.



**PROTECTION OF THE MARINE AND FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Did You Know?**

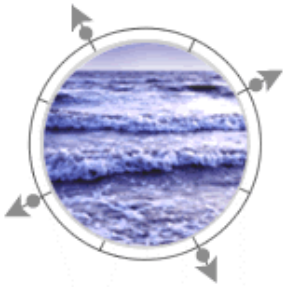
Habitat restoration involves *treating or cleaning up* fish habitat to increase its ability to support a productive fisheries resource. Habitat development involves *improving* fish habitat to increase its ability to support a productive fisheries resource.



**A clean environment**

#### **Did You Know?**

Marine Protected Areas are areas of the ocean that are designated for special protection under the Oceans Act. See [http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/di\\_scpap/index\\_e.htm](http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/di_scpap/index_e.htm) for more information.



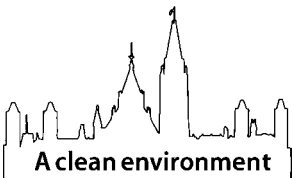
<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/canoceans>

### Did You Know?

On average, the Canadian Coast Guard responds to nine reported cases of marine spills each day.

### Did You Know?

Delivering the marine services discussed in this performance report requires that Fisheries and Oceans Canada own and maintain a fleet of ships and hire qualified seagoing personnel.

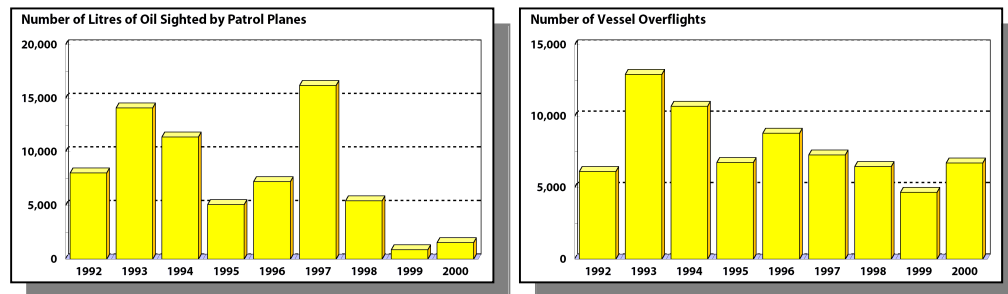


Through its activities, DFO seeks to enhance client satisfaction, client participation, public awareness of departmental programs, and policies and knowledge related to protection of marine and freshwater environments. For example, we established an interactive Web site designed to provide a snapshot of current oceans projects across Canada. The site, called the Oceans Programs Activity Tracking System, both informs decision makers and engages Canadians in oceans issues.

### **We continued our marine pollution sightings**

Canada's Aerial Surveillance Program provides reliable information on marine pollution sightings and is the primary detection and deterrence tool for the enforcement of Canada's pollution prevention regulations. While these regulations are enforced under the *Canada Shipping Act*, polluting vessels may be found in contravention of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, or the *Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement*. This surveillance program helps discourage intentional pollution, augments Canada's environmental response capability, and assists in search and rescue operations.

The marine pollution data shown in the accompanying charts suggest that the volume of oil sighted is decreasing. This may, however, be due to a decrease in the number of flights over vessels (vessel overflights).



Between 75% and 85 % of observed oil spills incidents cannot be attributed to a specific source and are recorded as mystery spills. However, marine pollution experts believe that illegal discharges are responsible for more than 50% of all oil pollution entering the marine environment. These experts further believe that most discharges occur during darkness, when there are no vessel overflights.

Other pollution-related activities include those under the oceanography program that provide inputs to models on the dispersion of pollutants in water; these models assist in search and rescue operations in case of accidents at sea. We use remotely sensed data for purposes of conservation and protection, as well as for the monitoring of discharges at sea, such as oil spills. Other DFO programs focus on understanding and modelling circulation in coastal regions, particularly in areas of potential oil and chemical spills. We have also collaborated with other governmental agencies to develop and test oil spill simulation models.

### **3.2.4 What's next?**

To improve the effectiveness of the Aerial Surveillance Program and the Department's ability to report on it, we will revise vessel overflight standards and

procedures to ensure consistent surveillance and reporting. We also plan to share information with partners, specifically Transport Canada, to ensure follow-up on pollution sightings and thereby enhance both deterrence and compliance.

In the future, other indicators, such as the number of marine spills incidents, oiled bird sightings (provided by the Canadian Wildlife Service), the number of vessels prosecuted for oil discharges (provided by Transport Canada), and vessel traffic activity levels will be incorporated into our reporting to provide a clearer picture of ship source oil spills. While information is available on marine pollution incidents, it is not sufficiently consistent and accurate. A new information management system, the Marine Pollution Information Reporting System, was recently implemented, and it will in future be a reliable source of marine pollution data.

Our next steps regarding the oceans strategy involve finalizing a public policy document that sets out the Canadian Oceans Strategy and provides a comprehensive policy framework for managing activities in the oceans. In our consultations regarding the strategy, we will be seeking input from the provinces and territories, Aboriginal organizations, and other oceans stakeholders.

We plan to finalize the Habitat Management Blueprint Initiative and to integrate the result of 14 projects into day-to-day program operations. The Habitat Blueprint provides a forward-thinking, consistent approach to habitat protection and enhancement. It also provides for the streamlining of regulatory review, partnering arrangements with the provinces, a national staff training program, and improved client service through a Web-based on-line application system.

Under a joint federal-provincial initiative, DFO spearheaded the development of a National Code on the Introduction and Transfer of Aquatic Organisms. This Code established a scientific risk analysis framework for assessing proposals to move aquatic organisms from one body of water to another. The code should be ready for signature by federal and provincial ministers in the fall of 2001.

### **3.2.5 What business lines are involved?**

#### ***Lead business line:***

Habitat Management and Environmental Science

#### ***Supporting business lines:***

Marine Navigation Services

Marine Communications and Traffic Services

Icebreaking Operations

Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response

Fleet Management

Fisheries and Oceans Science

Hydrography

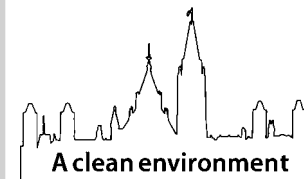
Fisheries Management

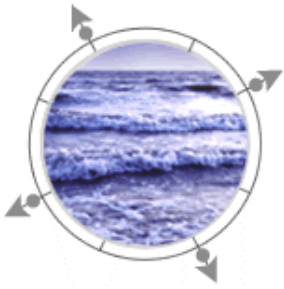
Harbours

Policy and Internal Services



**PROTECTION OF THE MARINE AND  
FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT**





### 3.3 Management and Protection of Fisheries Resources

 Fisheries and Oceans ESTIMATES 2000-2001 Estimates Part III Report on Plans and Priorities Canada	<p><b>Our commitment:</b>          Conservation of Canada's fishery resources and its sustainable utilization including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ sustainable harvesting practices;</li> <li>➤ improved protection of fish stocks;</li> <li>➤ Atlantic Fisheries Policy Review; and</li> <li>➤ environmental and economic stability in the fisheries.</li> </ul>
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 [http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/fish\\_man/index\\_e.htm](http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/fish_man/index_e.htm)

#### Did You Know?

The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing Operations, introduced in 1999, has now been ratified by 64 organizations. These organizations account for over 80% of the fish commercially harvested in Canada.

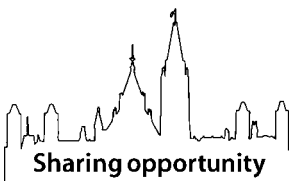
#### 3.3.1 What's been happening?

Managing and protecting Canada's fisheries resources involves cooperating with stakeholders to conserve and make sustainable use of these resources and their habitats for the benefit of present and future generations. Core departmental functions in this regard include the following:

- fostering the protection, conservation, and sustainable use of fisheries resources;
- providing for the fair allocation and distribution of fishery resources among appropriate users;
- managing surveillance and enforcement programs in support of the *Fisheries Act* and the *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act*;
- ensuring that Aboriginal and treaty rights are addressed in the formulation and implementation of fisheries management policies, plans, and programs;
- conducting international negotiations to advance conservation and assert Canadian interests on internationally managed fish stocks; and
- supporting hatchery production and release of salmon in the Pacific to rebuild depressed stocks, to sustain fishing opportunities, and to restore fish habitat critical to the survival of wild salmon stocks.

To achieve these outcomes, DFO works with numerous stakeholders: about 58,400 registered commercial fishers, over 5 million recreational fishers, and some 300 Aboriginal groups. For their part, commercial fishers collectively harvest more than one million metric tonnes of fish per year. Recreational clients include the one in five Canadians who fish recreationally every year, as well as an additional 900,000 tourists. Recreational fishers release more than half the fish they catch, thus contributing to the sustainability of sport and commercial species such as salmon. To ensure that Aboriginal and treaty rights to harvest fish are satisfied, we negotiate agreements governing the management of Aboriginal fisheries.

It has been and continues to be a challenging time for the fisheries sector. In the Atlantic, the collapse of groundfish stocks in the early 1990s displaced thousands



#### Did You Know?

Every year, we negotiate over 125 agreements that address Aboriginal harvesting activities.



of fishery workers, disrupted the economy of hundreds of rural coastal communities, and led to significant adjustment in the industry.

In the Pacific, the declining value of salmon catches in the mid-1990s led to serious economic disruption and significant industry adjustment. Since 1995, the salmon fleet has been reduced by over 50%. Conservation of salmon stocks is a significant public concern, and the declining economic viability of the salmon fishery has put pressure on other fish stocks and created economic hardship for coastal communities.

In the Arctic, Aboriginal groups are using land claim settlements or claim negotiations to expand their participation in fisheries adjacent to claim areas. This issue became more prominent in 1999, when the Nunavut territory was created. Following through on land claim settlements and co-management board commitments is a challenge for the Department in the face of ongoing budget pressures.

The Supreme Court of Canada's *Marshall* decision has laid the foundation for a substantial increase in Aboriginal participation in the commercial fishery in Atlantic Canada. This increase must take into account any impacts on existing participants and the need to ensure a sustainable fishery.

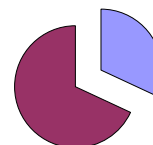
While the nature of the problems facing the fisheries differs from region to region, four major challenges continue to characterize the industry: excess fishing capacity and excess participation, threats to ecological and economic sustainability, high costs of management and regulation, and conflict over allocation and access. Despite these challenges, however, Canada's landings and exports of fish and seafood products remain close to their all-time highs.

DFO continues to respond to these challenges through policy renewal that will develop a governance framework for shared decision making; operational modernization that will improve our client services; international leadership that will advance our interest in transboundary and international fisheries; and legislative reform that will address modern management and policy renewal issues.

Making these changes will no doubt be controversial and challenging, as they must take place within the context of First Nations' expectations for increased access to fisheries and a greater governance role in fisheries management.

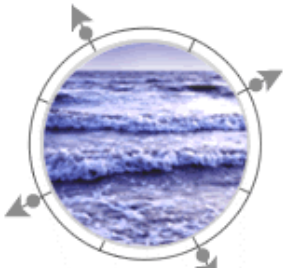
### 3.3.2 How much did we spend?

Approximately 32% of the Department's total expenditures for 2000-01 — \$486.5 million — was used to manage and protect fisheries resources. These expenditures include \$194.2 million in grants and contributions.



 [http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/COMMUNIC/marshall/marshall\\_e.htm](http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/COMMUNIC/marshall/marshall_e.htm)

 [http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/statistics/stat\\_e.htm](http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/statistics/stat_e.htm)



#### **Did You Know?**

Integrated Fisheries Management Plans are structured processes that integrate stock assessments, related scientific data, and stakeholder advice into the development of Fisheries Management Plans.

#### **Did You Know?**

In the Atlantic and Pacific fisheries, there are over 100 management plans covering about 150 commercial fisheries. There are 70 separate management areas in the Central and Arctic Region, which includes 300 fish stocks and 29 mammal stocks.

### **3.3.3 What did we accomplish?**

In the year ending March 31, 2001, DFO's key accomplishments in the area of the management and protection of fisheries resources were as follows.

#### ***We improved our data on the fishery***

In 2001, six regional pilots for Objectives-Based Fisheries Management started in selected fisheries. The purpose of this initiative is to improve our approach to fisheries management. The fundamental change is the development of Fisheries Management Plans based on explicit conservation limits and measurable fisheries management objectives. We will assess the results from these pilots in the fall of 2001 and develop an implementation strategy for 2002.

We also reviewed our Stock Assessment Program with a view to ensuring that we obtain the accurate, relevant, and timely scientific information needed to meet the conservation requirements of the fisheries resource. Stock assessments and related data are integral to both Integrated Fisheries Management Plans and Objectives-Based Fisheries Management.

The baseline information from Integrated Fisheries Management Plans will enable us to set short- to medium-term conservation outcomes for performance measurement. We have not yet finalized these outcomes/measures; a working group will review results from the pilot and develop appropriate criteria.

#### ***We continued to make strategic investments in technology***

To improve customer service, we introduced an electronic remittance system for commercial licences that uses the banking system, as well as direct-mail distribution of gear tags to fishers in the Gulf Region.

We also recruited additional officers and made new equipment purchases to improve enforcement effectiveness. To increase our enforcement capacity, we converted fishery officers from seasonal to full-time employment. This resulted in a 14% increase in officer time available for enforcement activities over a calendar year.

To more effectively manage monitoring and surveillance data, we introduced state-of-the-art surveillance technologies and finalized plans for the implementation of a satellite system for tracking Canadian fishing vessels.

An integrated observer data system called OTIS (Observer Trip Information System) is under development. This system is designed to collect all data at sea and will both integrate some of the Department's existing systems and use new technologies. OTIS will make all fisheries data available in one place on a national basis.

#### ***We continued our review of Atlantic fisheries policy***

In 1999, DFO initiated the Atlantic Fisheries Policy Review, the first such comprehensive review of Atlantic fisheries policy in over 20 years. This review seeks to develop a consistent and cohesive policy framework for the management

of Canada's east coast fisheries. We held consultations with the provinces, Aboriginal groups, and industry over an 18-month period and released a discussion document, "The Management of Fisheries on Canada's Atlantic Coast," in February 2001 that outlines challenges and proposes solutions. This document was the focus of the public consultation process that began in March and finished in May 2001.

### ***We carried out other conservation activities***

Conservation activities are a fundamental priority for DFO. The highlights of our recent activities are as follows:

- ❑ a draft *Yukon River Salmon Agreement*, signed after 17 years of negotiations with the United States. The agreement specifies catch-share arrangements; cooperative salmon management; and a stock conservation, restoration, and enhancement fund for Canadian-origin Yukon River salmon.
- ❑ development and implementation of a strategy for the ratification and full implementation of the *United Nations Fisheries Agreement*. This agreement represents a major step in establishing an effective high seas regime for the conservation and management of Canada's straddling and highly migratory fish stocks.
- ❑ a three-year Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization Strategy, developed to guide Canadian positions on the conservation and management of fisheries resources in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization Regulatory Area.
- ❑ the signing of the *Central and Western Pacific Highly Migratory Stocks Convention* after six years of negotiations. This convention provides a framework for the conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks, mostly tuna, in the Central and Western Pacific.
- ❑ a \$30-million Pacific Salmon Endowment Fund. The fund is designed to provide ongoing financing to community-based initiatives to protect and restore salmon and their habitat. The program supports fundamental, strategic, and longer term initiatives to better sustain the resource. The fund is also a first of its kind — a permanent source of funding that operates at arm's length from government. With this fund, the federal government has made a long-term commitment to salmon and their habitat and intends to leave a legacy in support of continuity for the future. The program will generate support for the stewardship of the resource and leverage for private-sector and community engagement.

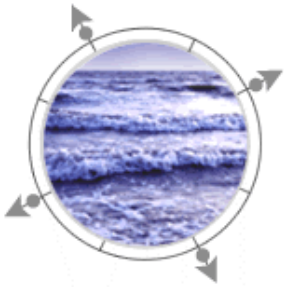
DFO also provided ongoing support to many conservation activities. For example, we continued to implement the newly negotiated *Pacific Salmon Treaty*. Similarly, we continued our support of the Salmonid Enhancement Program (SEP), which contributes to our goal of rebuilding salmon stocks and achieving a net gain in the productive capacity of fish habitat in British Columbia.



**MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION  
OF FISHERIES RESOURCES**

 [http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/afpr-rppa/home\\_e.htm](http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/afpr-rppa/home_e.htm)

 <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pst-tsp/index.htm>



The Salmonid Enhancement Program seeks to restore and improve fish habitat critical to the survival of wild fish stock, as well as to rebuild and restore depleted and depressed stocks, such as the upper Skeena and Thompson coho. The program operates hatcheries and manned spawning channels that release about 540 million juvenile salmon annually, with a projected future adult salmon return of 8 million. Based on anticipated fishing patterns, Aboriginal, recreational, and commercial fishers will catch 3 to 4 million of these fish, and the remainder will return to spawn and contribute to future catches and stock rebuilding goals. The program works with First Nations, industry, community groups, volunteers, and other government agencies to design and implement habitat projects.

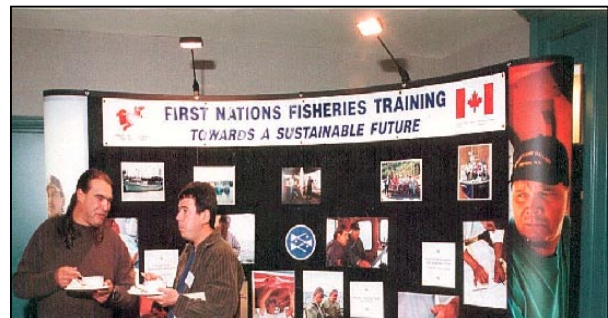


**SEP employees helping to rebuild and restore depleted and depressed stocks**

### ***We helped improve opportunities for Aboriginal people***

In the past year,

- ❑ DFO retired 31 commercial licence packages in British Columbia representing 34 licences and 2 vessels valued at \$8.5 million. These licences were transferred to First Nations under the authority of the Allocation Transfer Program, which is part of the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy. Since 1994, DFO has retired 188 commercial licences valued at \$30 million.
- ❑ the first phase of response to the *Marshall* decision was successfully completed with the equivalent of 190 inshore fishing enterprises transferred along with 100 vessels. This increased commercial fisheries access translates to about \$20 million per year in landed value or about \$13 million in net income, in addition to spin-off activities and capacity building opportunities for First Nations under their agreements.
- ❑ a multi-year First Nations Fisheries Training Program was developed in Atlantic Canada. The Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nations Chiefs, First Nations, and provincial training schools assisted in the development of the program.



**The first-ever conference on First Nations Fisheries Training, co-chaired by the Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nations Chiefs and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, was held in September 2000 in Halifax, Nova Scotia**

### 3.3.4 What's next?

We plan to establish an Independent Panel on Access Criteria to review certain access and allocation decision-making criteria. The Panel's work will conclude in the fall of 2001 with a report to the Minister. This report will contain recommendations that will contribute to the policy framework for the sustainable management of Atlantic fisheries. Once the framework is finalized, the new policies and principles will be put into action. This will mean concrete changes in the way we do business and the way we manage fisheries.

A document summarizing the public consultations on the Atlantic Fisheries Policy Review, which occurred between March and May 2001, will be released in September 2001.

The focus for the immediate future will be to maintain a precautionary approach, avoid over-exploitation of shellfish stocks, maintain the conservation efforts required to rebuild groundfish stocks, resist the pressure to add fishing effort (people, fleet, and gear) in more valuable fisheries, and address issues of allocation and selective fishing. In the Pacific, policy direction for the management of wild salmon and improved decision making will be the immediate priority.

On February 9, 2001, the federal government announced its long-term response to the *Marshall* decision. It provides for continuing negotiations with First Nations to implement practical fisheries arrangements that will provide for increased Aboriginal participation in the Atlantic fishery, along with the means to ensure their success.

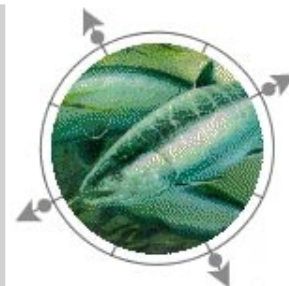
### 3.3.5 What business lines are involved?

***Lead business line:***

Fisheries Management

***Supporting business lines:***

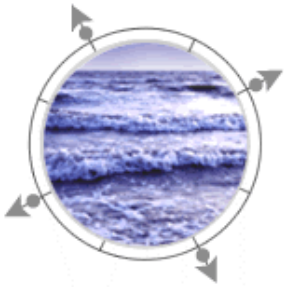
Fisheries and Oceans Science  
Habitat Management and Environmental Science  
Fleet Management  
Policy and Internal Services



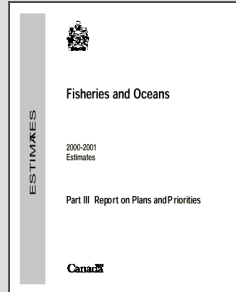
**MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION  
OF FISHERIES RESOURCES**

#### **Did You Know?**

The precautionary approach recognizes that the absence of full scientific certainty is not a reason to postpone decisions where there is a risk of serious or irreversible harm.



## 3.4 Maritime Safety



### Our commitment:

- A comprehensive, efficient, timely and responsive marine communications and traffic services network.
- The promotion of safe and responsible recreational boating activities.
- Efficient and effective aids to navigation.
- Safe and efficient movement of marine traffic.
- High-quality hydrographic products on Canadian waterways and harbours.
- Effective response to marine search and rescue incidents.
- Harbours critical to the fishing industry open and in good

### 3.4.1 What's been happening?

The Department's strategic outcome in the area of maritime safety is to reduce the number and severity of collisions and groundings in Canada's waterways, help people in distress and in danger on Canadian waters, and prevent loss of life and damage to property. Ensuring that we achieve this outcome requires that we carry out prevention activities and respond as needed to incidents and emergencies.

Our prevention activities are many and varied. For example, we assist navigation by providing navigational charts, tide and current tables, current atlases, sailing directions, water-level forecasts, and notices to mariners that are essential for safe navigation. We also provide escort services through ice-covered waters, as well as ice routing and information services, and we maintain shipping channels. We also manage waterways to ensure that commercial channels are designed and maintained for safe navigation, provide an aids-to-navigation system, and regulate vessel traffic movements.

We are responsible for keeping fishing harbours that are critical to the industry open for business and in good repair. Many of these harbours are experiencing severe rust-out (continuous deterioration), to the extent that \$400 million may be required for repairs. Over 60% of the structures such as wharves, breakwaters, and launches at active fishing harbours will require repair within three years; this percentage includes the 21% of harbour structures that require immediate repair because they are in unsafe or poor condition. Measures such as load restrictions and barricades are taken when budgets do not allow for immediate repairs.

Regarding the protection of navigable waters, we provide expert advice and testimony with respect to events involving boundary disputes and vessel positioning. We also process and review applications for marine works on waterways (for example, wharves, bridges, and dams), and we monitor to ensure

#### Did You Know?

Harbour Authorities are local volunteer community groups that manage active fishing harbours owned by DFO.

that the marine community is aware of its rights and responsibilities and complies with the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*.

Other prevention activities include our encouragement of safe and responsible recreational boating. To do this, we develop and administer a series of programs and related regulations that support safe and responsible boating, and promote boating safety and the use of navigational charts. We carry out these activities primarily through coordination and consultation with partners, the boating industry, and the recreational boating community.

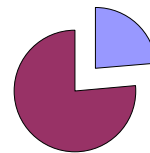
Despite our prevention activities, accidents do happen and lives are at risk. When this happens, our National Search and Rescue Program comes into play. This program is responsible for responding to marine incidents, and its ability to do so depends in turn on the Department's marine communications network. With the assistance of the Department of National Defence, we coordinate, control, and conduct marine search and rescue operations within areas of federal responsibility. We also provide marine assistance to aerial search and rescue operations led by the Department of National Defence. Finally, when it is possible, we provide assistance in humanitarian and civil incidents (such as the Ice Storm of 1997) within provincial, territorial, and municipal areas.

New trends, technologies, and practices are emerging in the marine community, reflecting increases in the boating population, in cruise ship traffic, and in the number of personal watercraft, as well as the tendency for fishers to operate farther offshore. The challenge for the Department is to adapt both its preventive and its responsive services to address these trends and minimize the number and the impact of marine incidents.

Partners and stakeholders in our prevention and response activities include other federal departments, provinces and territories, municipalities, Coast Guard Auxiliaries, the Canadian Marine Advisory Council, shipping federations, boating associations, the Canadian Red Cross, schools, cottage associations, safety councils, the insurance industry, tourism operators, manufacturers, retailers, importers, and the United States Coast Guard.

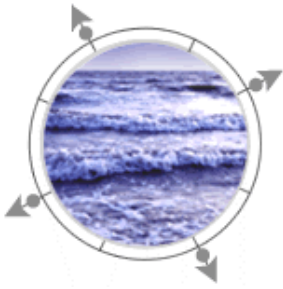
### **3.4.2 How much did we spend?**

Approximately 24% of the Department's total expenditures for 2000-01 — or \$362.8 million — was used to ensure maritime safety. These expenditures include contribution programs such as the contribution agreements with the Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary for the provision of voluntary search and rescue services and the promotion of boating safety through accident prevention (\$4.0 million) and a contribution to the Canadian Red Cross for its boating safety program (\$0.2 million).



#### **Did You Know?**

The Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary responds to about 20% of the nearly 7,000 marine search and rescue incidents that occur each year. This results in more than 200 lives saved each year.



### 3.4.3 What did we accomplish?

In the year ending March 31, 2001, our main accomplishments in the area of maritime safety were as follows.

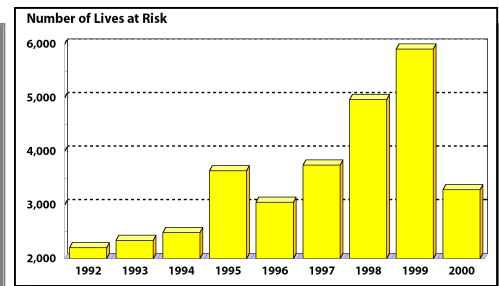
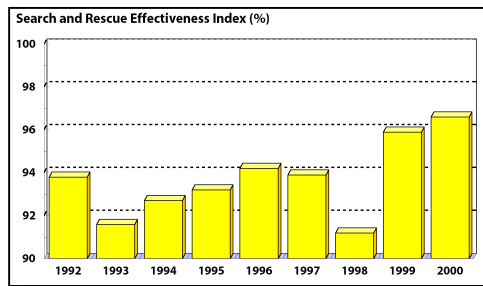
#### **We provided effective search and rescue services**

We use a widely accepted Search and Rescue Effectiveness Index to assess our search and rescue services. This index expresses the number of lives saved as a percentage of the number of lives at risk or in distress situations. Our objective is to save 100% of lives at risk.

The data in the charts below suggest that the effectiveness of our search and rescue services has increased since 1992, even though the number of lives at risk has increased during the same period. In 1999, the most recent year for which data are available, the index reached 95.5%, its highest value ever. Preliminary data for 2000 show an even higher index, at 96.9%.

#### **Did You Know?**

Each year, on average, the Canadian Coast Guard helps more than 4,500 small fishing vessels or recreational boaters in distress and saves over 3,000 lives.



This improvement in the effectiveness of our search and rescue activities occurred during a time of constant increases in commercial, fishing, and recreational traffic on our waterways. These factors are responsible for the large increase in the number of persons at risk.

In the mid-1990s, federal government funding for many of our programs decreased significantly. These cuts indirectly reduced our ability to maintain previous levels of search and rescue coverage. In addition, increased workloads placed greater demands on our resources. Consequently, the risk of loss of life and injury was significantly increased.

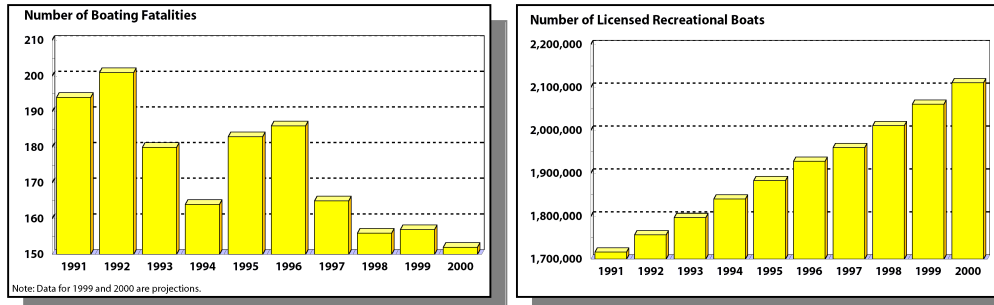
In 2000-01, funding was provided through to 2003 to improve our ability to respond to inshore marine incidents, to maintain adequate offshore coverage, and to provide transitional coverage until the new lifeboats and stations are operational. In addition, the funding was provided to construct and put in service eight new lifeboats and stations in four regions, and to hire 18 new Coast Guard personnel. Preliminary information indicates that this funding has increased our search and rescue coverage.

#### **We reduced the number of lives lost**

Despite a steady increase in the 1990s in the number of recreational boats on Canadian waterways, the number of fatalities involving these boats tended to



decrease during the same period. As the charts below show, there were 156 boating fatalities in 1998; this is the lowest number of fatalities on record for years for which we have complete data. Our projections suggest that there will be even fewer such fatalities in 2000.



The effect of prevention activities is even more evident if we examine the rate at which such fatalities occur, where the rate is defined as the number of fatalities per million licensed boats. In this case, the downward trend is even stronger, although the number of boats may not be an exact measure of recreational boating activity. The rate of boating fatalities in Canada is close to the rate in the United States, even though the chance of survival in Canadian waters is much less than it is in American waters.

Our analysis also indicates that preventing boating under the influence of alcohol would continue the downward trend in boating fatalities. This is because one-third of all boating fatalities are associated with alcohol. Similarly, promoting the wearing of personal flotation devices (PFDs) would help maintain this downward trend, because 90% of all drowning victims were not wearing a PFD.

***We ensured safety at active fishing harbours***

The Department addressed the rust-out issue in its active fishing harbours and increased the regular maintenance budget by \$30 million between 1998 and 2001. This brought the repair budget for 2000-01 to \$75 million. In 2000-01, we used these funds on 1,900 maintenance and repair projects designed to improve public health and safety.

While fishing harbour rust-out remains a critical issue, modest improvements were made at high-activity fishing harbours. Last year, 28% of these sites required past due or immediate attention. This number has now decreased to 21%. While this decrease is due partly to the increase in the maintenance budget, it is also due to our setting strategic priorities for repairs and increasing local management by Harbour Authorities.

***We provided high-quality hydrographic information***

Safe and efficient navigation of Canadian waterways by Canadians and the international shipping community is dependent on up-to-date, timely, and accurate navigational products and services. The products of the Canadian

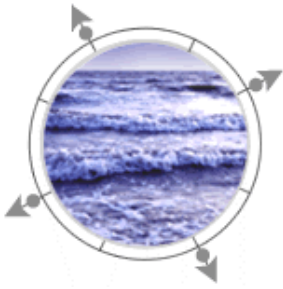


**MARITIME SAFETY**

**Did You Know?**  
Each year, on average, there are about 200 fatalities aboard commercial and pleasure craft in Canada. Most of these fatalities are preventable.

**Did You Know?**  
Between seven and nine million Canadians enjoy boating.

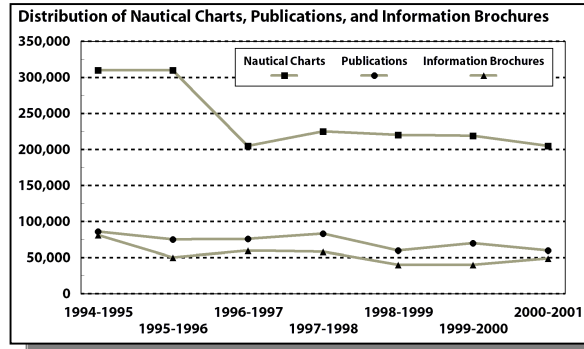
**Did You Know?**  
Tidal predictions for 3-, 7- and 30-day periods for about 525 Canadian locations are now available at [www.charts.gc.ca](http://www.charts.gc.ca)



Hydrographic Service are distributed through a network of 735 authorized dealers across Canada and the United States and around the world.

In 2000-01, approximately 315,000 paper copies of official marine paper navigational charts, publications, and information brochures were purchased by recreational and commercial mariners to ensure safe navigation.

As the accompanying chart shows, there was a significant decline in the number of paper navigational charts purchased in 1995-96. During this same time period, we know that there continued to be an increase in commercial, fishing, and recreational traffic on our waterways. Although this may seem to imply a decrease in the



use of navigational charts for safe boating, this decline in sales was largely a reflection of a significant increase in the price of navigational charts, which was due in turn to cost-recovery measures. Since then, there has also been an increase in the counterfeiting of some of our most popular charts. The introduction of electronic nautical charts in 1996 has also begun to account for an increasing percentage of chart sales.

In keeping with technological developments, we have continued to make a greater number of navigational charts available in electronic format. The Department produces one of the world's largest portfolios of electronic charts, and our electronic charts cover the most heavily travelled routes in Canadian waters. Electronic charts represent a significant advance in the safety of navigation; they can combine a display of chart data with global positioning system inputs to provide mariners with the real-time position of vessels. With a paper chart, the mariner is actually plotting the vessel's historic position. Electronic charts can also be shown with radar display overlays; this provides mariners with an excellent tool for avoiding collisions and groundings and allows ships to sail safely in a wider range of conditions.

In 2000-01, the Department launched a print-on-demand service, in which an electronic chart file is kept up-to-date and copies of charts are printed from it on an "as-needed" basis. These charts incorporate the latest notices to mariners. In 2000-01, 225 charts were available on the print-on-demand service. Since introducing this service, over 13,000 copies of charts have been printed for distribution using this technology. In 2001-02, we expect that an additional 75 charts will be available through the print-on-demand service. This initiative has improved the efficiency of warehouse operations and inventory management for the Department.

To acquire the data needed to produce navigational charts, we conducted hydrographic surveys in all regions of Canadian waters. In 2000-01, the survey

#### Did You Know?

DFO has a chart folio of 949 paper charts, 508 electronic navigational charts, and 650 raster charts.

#### Did You Know?

In 2000-01, DFO produced 6 new paper charts, 67 new editions of existing paper charts, 160 new electronic charts, 40 new editions of existing electronic charts, and 7 volumes of Tide and Current Tables.

#### Did You Know?

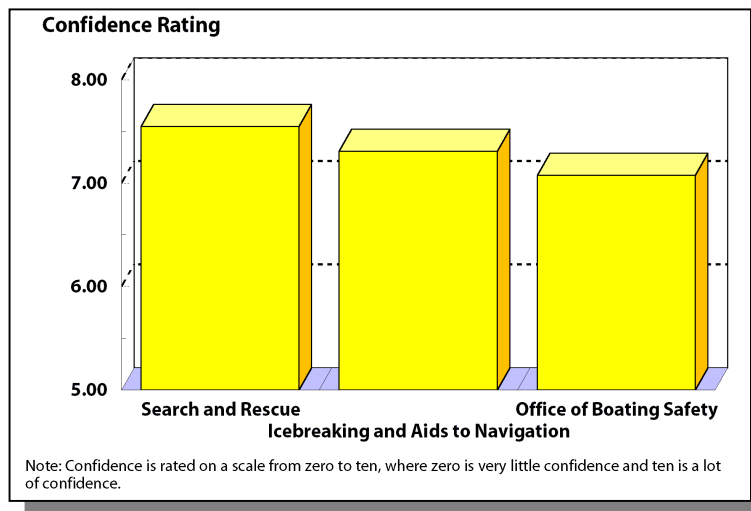
Notices to mariners are electronic bulletins detailing newly discovered hazards to shipping, as well as changes in aids to navigation such as buoys and lights.

program included, among others, surveys in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, to provide improved charts of wharves at Whiffen Head and Come By Chance; these facilities are used by some of the world's largest oil tankers. Other surveys included swath surveys of the St. Lawrence River channel, as well as surveys to support small craft boaters in Georgian Bay (Ontario), multibeam surveys in the Strait of Georgia (British Columbia), and a survey of Requisite Channel (Nunavut).



**We gathered benchmark data on public confidence in marine safety**

In 2000, the Department commissioned a national survey designed to give us benchmark data on the public's confidence in our programs. POLLARA conducted the survey on our behalf, interviewing 2,273 Canadians from coast to coast to gather its data. This first survey gives us baseline data on public confidence in and the credibility of departmental programs' ability to maintain marine safety.



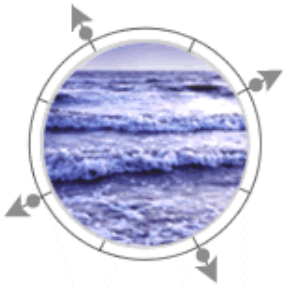
**Did You Know?**

The DFO Fleet consists of approximately 100 ships, with an asset value of \$2.5 billion dollars.

The survey showed clearly that public confidence in our maritime safety programs is strong. On a scale of zero to ten, where zero is very little confidence and ten is a lot of confidence, our search and rescue activities, icebreaking and aids to navigation activities, and Office of Boating Safety all received ratings between 7 and 8. These results demonstrate great confidence in the Department's ability to maintain maritime safety for commercial shipping, fishing, and recreational boating activities.

**3.4.4 What's next?**

In the near future, recreational boating prevention activities will focus on continued coordination and collaboration with partners and stakeholders to ensure that our safety promotion and public education efforts have the widest possible reach. We also work with our partners and stakeholders on amendments to the *Operator Competency Regulations* and the safety regulations. These amendments, required by recent changes in the *Canada Shipping Act*, will ensure the safety of boaters and clarify enforcement responsibilities. We also plan to enhance our reporting in the future by including other indicators.



To maintain and improve the high regard of the public and users of maritime safety services, the Department will endeavor to enhance the distribution of information regarding its services to clients, stakeholders, and partners. The Department plans to gauge and compare public confidence levels by conducting future public opinion surveys.

The Department is committed to implementing a quality management system that will ensure consistently high standards for our products and services. Accordingly, the Canadian Hydrographic Service is seeking certification under the ISO 9001-2000 international quality standard. Certification is expected in late 2001. In an effort to increase the number of recreational boaters using navigational charts, the Department has conducted client surveys to determine the steps to take to improve product design and service delivery. The results of these surveys will be implemented as soon as possible.

### **3.4.5 What business lines are involved?**

#### ***Lead business lines:***

- Marine Navigation Services
- Marine Communications and Traffic Services
- Icebreaking Operations
- Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response

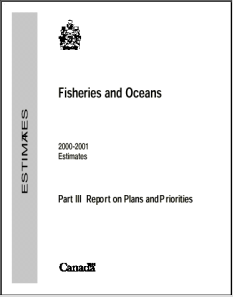
#### ***Supporting business lines:***

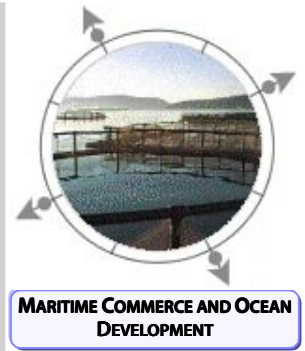
- Fleet Management
- Hydrography
- Harbours
- Policy and Internal Services



**CCGC Spindrift responding to a search and rescue call**

### 3.5 Maritime Commerce and Ocean Development

	<p><b>Our commitment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Annual deliveries by ship to northern settlements and military sites.</li><li>➤ Economic and operational benefits through marine trade and commerce.</li><li>➤ Preservation of property from flood damage caused by ice build-up.</li><li>➤ Harbours critical to the fishing industry open and in good repair.</li></ul>
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#### 3.5.1 What's been happening?

Our ultimate goal regarding maritime commerce and ocean development is to assist the use and sustainable development of oceans resources and to support the global competitiveness of Canada's fisheries, aquaculture and oceans industries. Achieving this goal also requires steps to facilitate competitive, safe, and environmentally sound navigation by Canadian and foreign commercial vessels in Canadian waterways, as well as safe and accessible harbours.

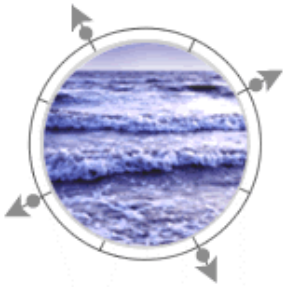
The Canadian Coast Guard is responsible for 870 kilometres of commercial shipping channels. Managing these channels involves regulating vessel traffic movements, as well as providing aids to navigation, water-depth forecasts, harbour breakouts, and escort services in ice-covered waters. As a result of recent downsizing activities, the Canadian Coast Guard has moved from providing a wide range of free services to more client-focused and demand-driven services. Commercial users now pay a percentage of the allocated costs in the form of service fees. The challenge for the Department is to carefully balance the needs of commercial user groups with the general public's interests. Opportunities offered through partnerships and strategic alliances are being explored.

The facilities at over 1,200 harbours in the DFO inventory (of which 750 have been identified as core fishing harbours) provide fishers, businesses, and recreational boaters with the means to engage in their chosen activities. These harbours also provide a network of safe havens for boaters in distress. Efforts continue to ensure that the harbour system is meeting the needs of the fishing industry. As of 2000-01, it is estimated that more than 75% of the one million tonnes of commercial fish landings in Canada were landed at harbours in the DFO inventory.

The aquaculture industry has emerged as a significant and growing sector in Canada's economy over the past two decades. Last year, the federal government, along with its provincial and territorial counterparts, unanimously agreed that Canada must become a world leader in sustainable aquaculture development. They also agreed on the importance of finding ways to strategically invest in

#### Did You Know?

The Canadian Coast Guard escorts 1,400 commercial ships through ice each year.

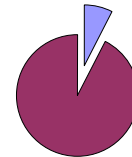


aquaculture while increasing public confidence in its safety and environmental friendliness.

The Department's activities target various groups such as the commercial shipping industry, mariners, the tourism and shipping industries, aquaculturists, and coastal communities. Stakeholders involved in resolving conflict among competing users of the waterways include federal, provincial, and municipal governments, the United States government, and user consultation groups such as the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Marine Advisory Council.

### 3.5.2 How much did we spend?

Approximately 7% of the Department's total expenditures for 2000-01 — or \$112.6 million — was used to facilitate maritime commerce and ocean development. Note, however, that funds allocated to other outcomes also supported the achievement of results in this area.



### 3.5.3 What did we accomplish?

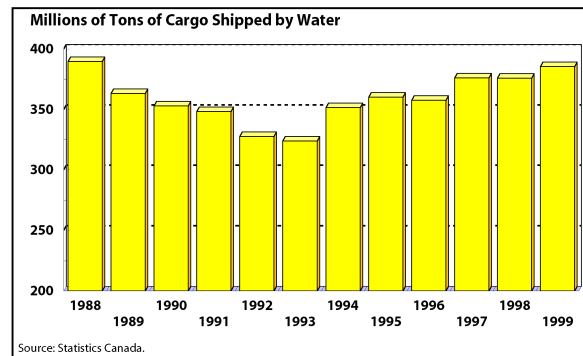
In the year ending March 31, 2001, DFO's key accomplishments in the area of facilitating maritime commerce and ocean development were as follows.

#### Did You Know?

- Depending on ice conditions, icebreakers carry out 150 to 350 harbour breakouts each season.
- In 2000, DFO's marine communications and traffic system detected 7,611 distress incidents.
- Each year, on average, over 20,000 aids to navigation are serviced.
- In one winter season, the Canadian Coast Guard transmits over 7,000 ice routing and information messages.

#### **We provided efficient services for the movement of cargo and people on the oceans**

The accompanying chart illustrates the millions of tonnes of cargo shipped by water each year. This demonstrates the need for high-quality hydrographic products and safe and accessible waterways and harbours to ensure safe and efficient navigation in Canadian waters.



The Canadian Coast Guard provided ice escort and ice routing information to commercial vessels involved in the Arctic Sealift during the summer 2000 navigation season. In that season, 10,649 tonnes of general cargo and 1,569 tonnes of bulk oil were delivered to 23 remote communities and sites.

#### **We ensured that harbours were safe and accessible**

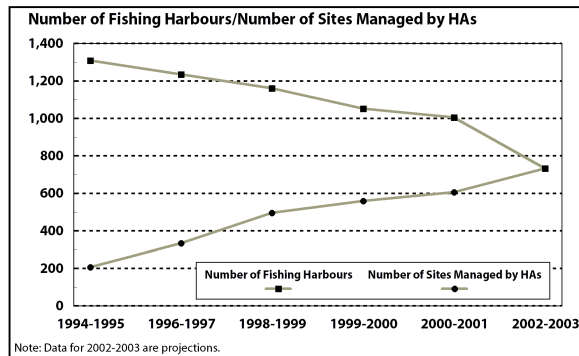
Over the past several years, the Department has identified a core inventory of approximately 750 active fishing harbour sites that are required to serve the industry. The Department is committed to retaining these core harbours and keeping them in good repair. In an effort to secure resources for the maintenance and improved operability of the core fishing harbours, we are in the process of divesting non-core harbours.

Year-end Inventory	1994-1995	1996-1997	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	Ultimate Goal
Recreational	825	667	346	263	234	0
Fishing	1,308	1,234	1,160	1,052	1,005	750
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>1,239*</b>	<b>750</b>

\*Number excludes 179 sites waiting final divestiture processing.

Most harbours removed from the DFO inventory have been transferred to municipalities at a nominal cost of one dollar, with the condition that public access continue for a minimum of five years. To ensure that facilities transferred were in reasonable condition, we have invested \$32 million to date for safety repair work. Harbours are demolished if and only if there is no local interest in or need for them. Since 1994-95, the number of recreational and derelict or inactive fishing harbours has decreased from 2,133 to 1,239, or by 42%. In the next few years, we will focus on divesting approximately 450 more non-core sites, limiting interim expenditures to disposal or essential repairs.

Partnering with clients has resulted in improved community and industry safety, better environmental stewardship, and increased financial contribution by harbour users, all adding value for taxpayers. Fishing harbours leased to volunteer, not-for-profit Harbour Authorities increased by 46 to a total of 605 sites — now over 80% of our core fishing harbours.



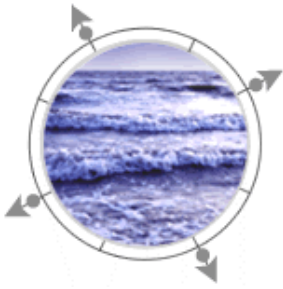
To further increase client participation in harbour management and maintenance and to ensure client participation in policy matters, we recently established a National Harbour Authority Advisory Committee. This forum has improved communications with client partners and thereby further increased client satisfaction.

### ***We contributed to the economic sustainability of Canadian aquaculture***

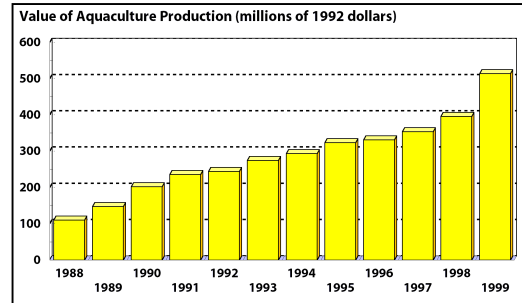
In August 2000, the Minister announced an investment of \$75 million over the next five years in the sustainable development of aquaculture. The Program for Sustainable Aquaculture provides the tools necessary to develop a competitive and diverse aquaculture industry. With Environment Canada, we will conduct the environmental and biological research needed for sound management decisions.



**Did You Know?**  
Harbour Authorities are local volunteer community groups that manage active fishing harbours owned by DFO.



The accompanying chart shows a continuing increase in aquaculture production in Canada. Canadians can benefit from the growth of this industry, but we must ensure that this growth supports healthy aquatic ecosystems and balances the needs and interests of all resource users.



The aquaculture industry generated revenues of \$611.4 million in 1999, a 17.6% gain from 1998 and slightly higher than that year's gain of 16.3%. Aquaculture exports increased by 5.2% to \$385.5 million in 1999. Over 90% of aquaculture products are finfish, including Atlantic and Pacific salmon and trout. About 96.5% of finfish exports go to the United States each year; France, Japan, and Taiwan take the remainder. Exports expanded substantially during the 1990s, more than doubling between 1992 and 1999, driven by salmon exports to the United States. Producers paid out \$82.1 million in salaries and wages, up 16.8% from 1998. Aquaculture resulted in over 10,000 jobs, mostly in rural and coastal communities hard hit by changes to fisheries for wild stocks.



In total, aquaculture farmers produced gross output — including sales, subsidies and growth in inventories — of \$697.4 million in 1999, up 23.5% from 1998. As a result, the gross value added to the Canadian economy by the industry — the difference between gross output and total product expenses — reached \$272.0 million in 1999, up 21.9% from 1998. These are the most recent data available.

The \$75 million investment in the Program for Sustainable Aquaculture also allowed us to enhance the Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program. This in turn provides Canadians and our trading partners with the assurance that Canadian shellfish are free of contaminants and among the safest available for consumption wherever they are sold.

Application of the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* and fish habitat protection provisions of the *Fisheries Act* to the aquaculture industry is being reviewed and improved. This will ensure that the public's right to marine navigation and Canada's aquatic environment are protected. At the same time, the industry can have access to new sites and grow in a sustainable way.

The Aquaculture Collaborative Research and Development Program supports innovative research and sustainable development of the aquaculture industry.

#### Did You Know?

If aquaculture continues to grow at historical 10-year rate of 12-15% per year, aquaculture in Canada will be worth \$1 billion by 2010.



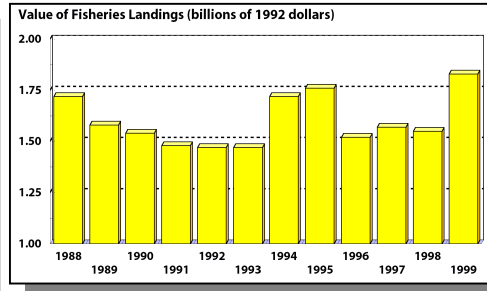
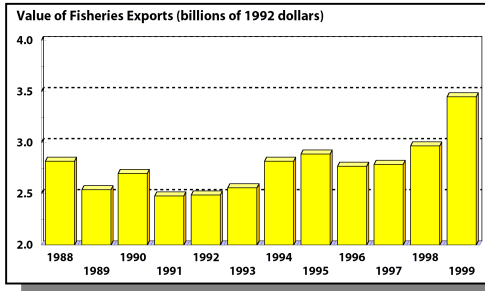
National and Regional Steering Committees, representing DFO, the provinces, industry, and environmental groups, ensure that the Program addresses research priorities in areas ranging from best performance in fish production to optimal fish health to industry environmental performance.

**We contributed to improvements in Canada's business environment**

In recognition of the importance of international trade and investment to our stakeholders, the Department has been working with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, provincial and territorial governments, and the fishing, aquaculture, and ocean industry sectors to advance Canada's international trade policy agenda. In particular, this included action to reduce foreign barriers to Canadian exports and the negotiation of new trade agreements to enhance Canadian firms' access to export markets.

Departmental officials were part of the Canadian team involved in negotiating the Free Trade Agreement that Canada recently signed with Costa Rica. The elimination of tariffs between the two countries on a wide range of goods, including fish and fish products, will give Canadian exporters an advantage over their principal competitors in the Costa Rican market.

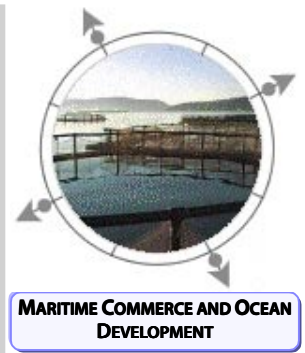
The economic viability of the fishing industry remains very high. The magnitude of Canadian fisheries exports and the stability of landings in the past years are demonstrated in the accompanying charts.

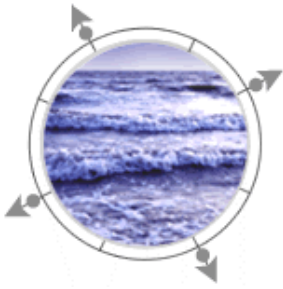


**3.5.4 What's next?**

In the coming months, the Department will continue to be involved in several bilateral and regional trade liberalization initiatives with Canada's trading partners, including the Free Trade Area of the Americas initiative. Departmental officials will also be involved in discussions leading up to a decision by trade ministers at the World Trade Organization in November 2001, on the possible launch of a new round of global trade liberalization negotiations.

As an immediate priority, departmental officials will participate in a joint (federal/provincial) government-industry working group that has been formed to address the problem of high tariffs that apply to Canadian exports of cooked and peeled shrimp to the European Union. The working group will develop a strategy that seeks both to reduce the tariff levels and to improve Canada's competitive





position vis-à-vis certain competitors that enjoy preferential access for this product to the European Union market.

As the lead federal agency for aquaculture development, DFO will continue communicating with and being informed by the views of Canadians on issues related to aquaculture development. We will enhance communication with the public by means of new materials that explain our Aquaculture Action Plan.

DFO will continue to champion strategic innovation initiatives aimed at enabling responsible development of the aquaculture sector. We will do this by funding projects under the Aquaculture Collaborative Research and Development Program. Through our work on the Canadian Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers, we will also work with the provincial and territorial governments to develop more proactive and planned approaches to the use of Canada's aquatic resources in aquaculture development. In the coming year, DFO will conduct information-sharing sessions with the industry regarding the application of environmental assessment policies.

### **3.5.5 What business lines are involved?**

#### ***Lead business lines:***

- Marine Navigation Services
- Icebreaking Operations
- Harbours
- Policy and Internal Services

#### ***Supporting business lines:***

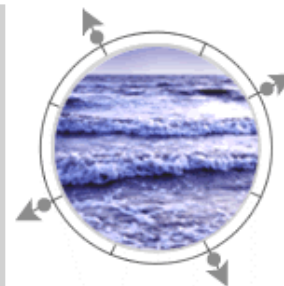
- Marine Communications and Traffic Services
- Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response
- Fleet Management
- Hydrography
- Habitat Management and Environmental Science

## 3.6 Horizontal Issues

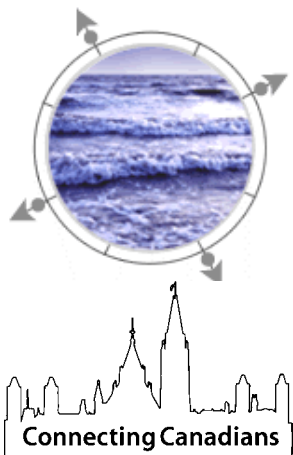
### 3.6.1 Alternative Service Delivery

Fisheries and Oceans Canada has moved forward with several of its Alternative Service Delivery (ASD) initiatives. They are as follows:

- ❑ The Small Craft Harbours Program continues to be managed through DFO's ongoing partnerships with local Harbour Authorities. Over the next three years, Small Craft Harbours plans to increase the percentage of Harbour Authorities at core sites to 100% and concurrently work with partners to enhance the ASD model to improve their autonomy and financial viability.
- ❑ The Department continues to improve the delivery of local commercial fishing registration and licensing services through a variety of ASD arrangements. A pilot has begun in the Gulf Region to deliver gear tags directly from the company responsible for production to the user.
- ❑ The Canadian Coast Guard devolved to the Nunavut Territorial government its mandate for the operation of the Arctic Sealift. The Coast Guard also continues to study ASD opportunities for in-services support to its 47-foot marine lifeboats, supply chain management, and marine aids navigation.
- ❑ In the field of scientific research, DFO continues to leverage a comprehensive program of partnerships with the private sector, academics, other federal government departments, and other governments. Hundreds of collaborative research projects are in place with external funding and in-kind contributions totalling in the millions of dollars annually.
- ❑ The Canadian Hydrographic Service is being considered for ASD to improve program delivery to Canadians. In 2000-01, the Canadian Hydrographic Service began an ASD study that will provide recommendations to the Deputy Minister on an alternative form of governance for the Service. The purpose of this evaluation is to ensure the long-term sustainability of the national hydrographic program, improve service delivery to clients, and increase efficiency, accountability, and innovation.
- ❑ DFO continues to actively engage commercial fishers in co-management agreements in an effort to share responsibility for management of commercial fish resources, share costs of program delivery and to meaningfully engage fishers directly in the management process, ultimately promoting greater accountability and stewardship by resource users.
- ❑ As part of the resource rebuilding component of the Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Program, \$30 million was earmarked to finance (through establishment of a perpetual endowment fund) habitat protection, habitat restoration, watershed stewardship, and salmon enhancement in the Pacific Region. The Pacific Salmon Endowment Fund will provide funding in perpetuity and replace funds for salmon rebuilding initiatives that will sunset over the next few years. The program will also support fundamental, strategic and longer-term initiatives to secure the sustainability of the resource.



**HORIZONTAL  
ISSUES**



### **3.6.2 Government On-Line**

A wealth of information can already be found on DFO Web sites, though more work is required to make this Web presence truly client-centric. DFO has established a Government On-Line Office, and put in place a strategy, endorsed by the Departmental Management Committee, for getting to 2004. The priorities identified in this strategy are a client-centric Web presence, contributions to clusters, service initiatives, and Department-wide requirements and enablers. The governance structure includes working-level representatives from every sector and region, a senior management oversight committee to ensure Department-wide integration, and the Departmental Management Committee itself as the direction-setting body. The business planning process is the mechanism for identifying internal resources for Government On-Line initiatives. This will help ensure that Government On-Line is business-driven and that future initiatives meet the needs of DFO clients.

### **3.6.3 Modern Comptrollership**

The government's Modern Comptrollership initiative is about sound management of resources and effective decision making. Modern Comptrollership will provide DFO with integrated financial and non-financial information, a mature approach to risk management, appropriate control systems, and a common set of values and ethics.

While DFO was not a pilot department for the Modern Comptrollership initiative, we were one of five departments assessed by the Office of the Auditor General as part of its assessment of financial management capabilities. We prepared a Financial Management Improvement Plan in response to the Auditor General's findings. The next step is to build on the assessment of the Office of the Auditor General by conducting an assessment of the state of comptrollership in DFO.

The Financial Information Strategy (FIS), a key element of Modern Comptrollership, was successfully implemented in DFO on April 1, 2001. FIS is a government-wide initiative to enhance decision making and accountability and improve organizational performance through the strategic use of financial and non-financial information. A key component of FIS is the change in the Government of Canada's accounting practices, i.e., the adoption of accrual accounting. The DFO financial system, Abacus, was upgraded to support accrual accounting, and numerous accounting policies were developed to provide guidance to DFO employees on the new accounting requirements. Chief among these was the requirement to record and value our capital assets. This was a major undertaking that involved DFO personnel in all regions and sectors. Another key accomplishment was the training that was provided to all financial and matériel management staff throughout the Department in 2000-01. FIS will have a positive impact on many areas of the Department, not just on the accounting and finance functions. FIS is not so much about "accounting" as about "accountable decision making." In this regard, the focus in 2001-02 will be on managers, to ensure that they are able to use the information generated by FIS in their day-to-day decisions.

### 3.6.4 Real Property Management

The Department relies on an extensive inventory of real property assets that it owns, as well as others provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada, other departments and the private sector. It has become clear that existing funding levels are inadequate to support this inventory, resulting in rust-out of assets. The Department has responded through a reorganization to ensure the appropriate management focus on the issue, thus ensuring that the funds available are used to maximum program benefit. Funding received has been used to address facilities seriously affected by rust-out, for example, the Saint Andrews Biological Station. Notwithstanding this rationalization, the Department has recognized the need to reduce the size of the inventory to reduce the funding gap. Some significant disposal activities are underway, for example, the closure of the Canadian Coast Guard Bases of Dartmouth and Saint John. Other rationalization opportunities are being pursued as a priority.

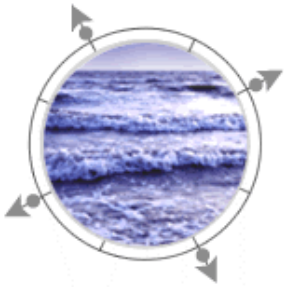
### 3.6.5 Results-Based Management

*Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada* sets out four areas that are critical to a well-performing public sector:

- a need to sharpen the citizen focus;
- a clear set of values;
- a management of all functions that is focused on the achievement and reporting of results; and
- a commitment to ensure responsible spending.

DFO is taking giant steps in the measurement and reporting of results both to benefit Canadians and to ensure the responsible management of our organization. We are implementing a departmental results-based approach to guide us in making sound management decisions. Although the data to measure our performance are not yet complete, they are a basis for measuring our progress toward our strategic outcomes. They also enable us to report to Canadians in a more meaningful fashion.

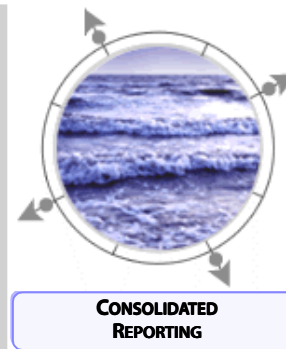




## Section 4 — Consolidated Reporting

### *In this section:*

- ◆ *Matériel Management* *Page 47*
- ◆ *Procurement and Contracting* *Page 47*
- ◆ *Regulatory Initiatives* *Page 47*
- ◆ *Service Improvement Initiative* *Page 50*
- ◆ *Social Union Framework* *Page 50*
- ◆ *Sustainable Development* *Page 51*
- ◆ *Storage Tanks* *Page 55*



#### 4.1 **Matériel Management**

There has been a full accounting of moveable and fixed assets within DFO, in preparation for the change-over to accrual accounting. The assessment was done through an exhaustive physical survey and the process was validated by a series of audits. The life-cycle costs for mission-critical assets were partially identified. A plan is being developed to finalize the life-cycle costs of certain individual assets. All of these assets have been identified and we are in the process of identifying their operational costs. The issues of rust-out, insufficient capital resources and operating pressures are problems identified in assessing these assets. Risk-management assessments were done as part of the Year 2000 compliance assessment.

#### 4.2 **Procurement and Contracting**

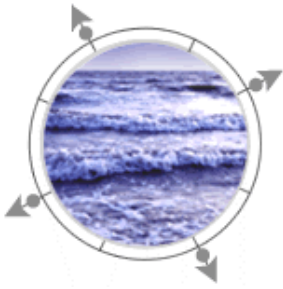
Procurement and contracting are essential to obtaining the services and materials required to support and maintain the broad variety of services rendered by the Department. The Department relies on a mix of reviews from independent firms and internal peer reviews to monitor compliance to policies and processes and to identify best practices. Procurement cards are being promoted to simplify the procurement process. Training sessions and reference material are being offered on a regular basis to educate users about the policies and processes that affect procurement of all types.

#### 4.3 **Regulatory Initiatives**

Regulations are subordinate legislation and must be authorized by an act of Parliament and work in conjunction with that act. Regulations are usually approved by the Governor in Council and must meet the requirements set out in the *Statutory Instruments Act* and the *Government of Canada Regulatory Policy*. The *Statutory Instruments Act* requires that all regulations be examined by the Minister of Justice and be published in the *Canada Gazette*. Pre-publication in the *Canada Gazette* (Part I) gives Canadians an opportunity to comment on a regulatory proposal. Once approved by the Governor in Council, a regulation is given a registration number (SOR #) and published in the *Canada Gazette* (Part II).

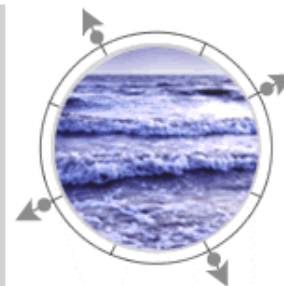
The following list of DFO's regulatory proposals indicates the wide variety of amendments accomplished over the course of a year.

Purpose of Legislative or Regulatory Initiative	Expected Results	Performance Measurement Criteria	Results Achieved
<b>Oceans Act - Marine Protected Area Regulations Section 35(3)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designate the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of the ecological integrity of marine ecosystems, species, and habitats</li> <li>Conservation and protection of selected marine ecosystems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance monitoring</li> <li>Scientific monitoring</li> <li>Enforcement statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Race Rocks MPA pre-published in <i>Canada Gazette</i>, Part I, October 28, 2000</li> </ul>



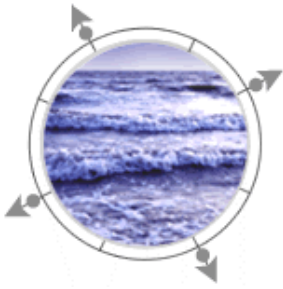
Purpose of Legislative or Regulatory Initiative	Expected Results	Performance Measurement Criteria	Results Achieved
<b>Small Vessel Regulations</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve safety for recreational vessels</li> <li>• Rationalized certification system</li> <li>• Enhanced boating safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarification of the intent and the requirements on recreational vessels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulations approved (SOR/2000-311)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results to be monitored and reported in 2002-03 Departmental Performance Report</li> </ul>
<b>Pleasure Craft Sewage Pollution Prevention Regulations</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaner waters by designating new 'no discharge' sites</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No action during report period</li> </ul>
<b>Boating Restriction Regulations</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual amendments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced safety on waterways</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulations approved (SOR/2001-38)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twenty-two area-specific speed limits added</li> <li>• Restricted use of all boats or types of boats being used on specific waterways</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of Universal Shoreline Speed Restriction for British Columbia inland waters and add False Creek</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced safety on waterways</li> <li>• Standard speed limits on all British Columbia inland waters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-published in the <i>Canada Gazette</i>, Part I on March 24, 2001</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results to be monitored following final publication in the <i>Canada Gazette</i></li> </ul>
<b>Canada Shipping Act (CSA)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CSA is the principal legislation governing the activities of Canadian ships in all waters and foreign ships in Canadian waters. DFO's responsibilities include pollution preparedness and response, vessel traffic services, recreational boating safety, lighthouses, buoys and beacons and Sable Island and lastly, the Receiver of Wreck function</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realignment of authority with new DFO responsibilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance measurement criteria are under development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently in the Senate Committee for review</li> </ul>
<b>Atlantic Fishery Regulations (AFR)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rewrite</li> <li>• Currently on hold</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regions provided with more flexible management tools; introduction of new management tools.</li> <li>• Different fee structures more in line with revenues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Marine Mammal Regulations</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of sealing regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing management of marine mammals more accurately reflected</li> <li>• A more flexible approach to fisheries management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be reported in future Departmental Performance Report</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulating Whale watching</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of inconsistency with rights granted under land claims</li> <li>• Cooperative approach with whale watching industry toward self-compliance on whale watch guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public consultations under way</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulatory proposal anticipated in 2003-04</li> </ul>





**CONSOLIDATED  
REPORTING**

Purpose of Legislative or Regulatory Initiative	Expected Results	Performance Measurement Criteria	Results Achieved
<b>Coastal Fisheries Protection Regulations</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amendment to the list of states authorized to enter Canadian ports</li> <li>Update to reflect Year 2000 decisions made by the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas concerning the implementation of the <i>United Nations Fisheries Agreement (UNFA)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canadian legislation is consistent with its international obligations and enhances enforcement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Still waiting for ratification and coming into force of UNFA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be reported once UNFA comes into force</li> </ul>
<b>Pacific Fishery Regulations, 1993</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amendments to introduce new licence for tuna to meet Canada's obligations under the <i>United Nations Fisheries Agreement</i>, the <i>Food and Agriculture Organization Compliance Agreement</i>, and the <i>Pacific Tuna Convention</i> once it is ratified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canada's international legal obligations are met</li> <li>Improved control and monitoring of the West Coast tuna fleet in Canadian and United States waters and on the high seas of the Pacific Ocean</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulatory proposal under development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be reported in the 2002-03 Departmental Performance Report</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shrimp trap and halibut licence fee reduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in licence fees to reflect the actual value of access to the resource</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-published in <i>Canada Gazette</i>, Part I, February 24, 2001</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results to be monitored following final publication in the <i>Canada Gazette</i></li> </ul>
<b>Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amendments will reflect the creation of the new <i>Nunavut Territory Fishery Regulations</i></li> <li>Ensure consistency with land claim settlement legislation in the Northwest Territories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of Nunavut provisions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultations and regulatory development under way</li> </ul>
<b>Nunavut Fishery Regulations</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will allow flexibility in fishery resource management methods to respond to the decisions of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board in concert with the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans (the Board is recognized as the main instrument of wildlife management in the Nunavut Settlement Area )</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulations to reflect Nunavut Land Claims Agreement</li> <li>Improved management of marine fish and plant species</li> <li>A more flexible approach to overall management of the fishery resources to ensure conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultations and regulatory development under way</li> </ul>
<b>Aquaculture</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy development potentially leading to a legislative and regulatory framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coherent legislative and regulatory framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy development continues and consultations under way</li> </ul>



Purpose of Legislative or Regulatory Initiative	Expected Results	Performance Measurement Criteria	Results Achieved
<b>Ontario Fishery Regulations, 1989</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual amendment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced conservation and protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulations approved (SOR/2001-50)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuation of sustainable recreational fishing</li> </ul>
<b>Quebec Fishery Regulations, 1990</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better management and administration of fishery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulations approved (SOR/2001-51)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuation of sustainable recreational fishing</li> </ul>
<b>Newfoundland Fishery Regulations</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rewrite</li> <li>Amendments to permit better management of species in certain rivers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flexible regulatory regime consistent with management objectives</li> <li>Close times to be varied for conservation reasons</li> <li>Flexibility to open and close a fishery by species and size</li> <li>Application of river-specific conservation measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under development</li> <li>Under development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussions under way with stakeholders</li> <li>Development of regulatory package now complete</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba Fishery Regulations, 1987</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better management and administration of fishery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulations approved (SOR/2000-310)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuation of sustainable recreational fishery</li> </ul>
<b>BC Sportfishing Regulations, 1996</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduce quota to transboundary with Yukon</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better management and conservation of fishery by allowing anglers only one daily catch quota</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in daily catch quota from two to one</li> <li>Pre-published in the <i>Canada Gazette</i>, Part I February 10, 2001</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be reported in 2002-03 Departmental Performance Report</li> </ul>

#### 4.4 Service Improvement Initiative

The Department is in the early stages of implementing the Service Improvement Initiative. A number of key programs have service standards in place that will serve as the basis for Service Improvement Plans. These include the Canadian Coast Guard, Fisheries Management, the Fish Habitat Protection Program, and the Small Craft Harbours Program.

Service Standards for the Canadian Coast Guard's Icebreaking Services are posted on the Department's Web site. Similarly, service standards for all aspects of the Fisheries Management Program are published on the Internet site. They include standards for the issuance of fishing licences and for the other programs of Fisheries Management. Generally, Fisheries Management service standards describe commitments with regards to client contact and public consultation.

#### 4.5 Social Union Framework

The *Social Union Framework Agreement* (SUFA) was signed in February 1999 by all jurisdictions except Quebec. It commits governments to work together more effectively, and with Canadians, in strengthening the health and social systems. The agreement obliges all levels of government to be more transparent and accountable to Canadians. The principles and accountability provisions of SUFA

support the federal strategy of managing for results, involving Canadians, and establishing joint accountability frameworks for Canada-wide initiatives.

In September of 1999, DFO was successful in obtaining the signature of all jurisdictions, including Quebec, to the *Agreement on Interjurisdictional Cooperation with Respect to Fisheries and Aquaculture*. Although this agreement is different in scope from the SUFA, it shares its spirit in that it is also “based upon a mutual respect between orders of government and a willingness to work more closely together to meet the needs of Canadians.” It is consistent with the SUFA principles of cooperation and harmonization. All governments have also agreed to be openly and publicly accountable to each other for the commitments made in the agreement.

Since signing the Agreement on Interjurisdictional Cooperation, DFO has been actively engaged in federal-provincial consultations and initiatives on a variety of issues with all jurisdictions (for example, aquaculture, recreational fisheries, and capacity management). As a result of the creation of several Task Groups under the Canadian Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers (CCFAM), all jurisdictions remain involved in collaborative efforts to resolve common issues and maximize the use of resources for both orders of government. Many of the initiatives undertaken by the CCFAM involve consultations between governments and Canadians (for example, the National Code on Introductions and Transfers of Aquatic Organisms).

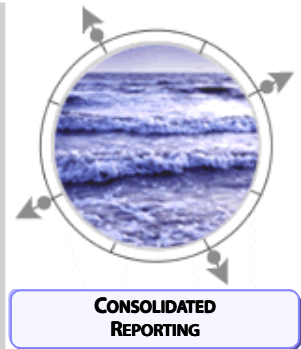
#### **4.6 Sustainable Development**

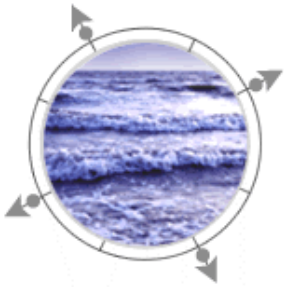
This report on DFO’s performance in meeting its sustainable development commitments covers the period from April 2000 through March 2001. The sustainable development commitments in effect during that period were those in DFO’s first three-year Sustainable Development Strategy, tabled in Parliament in December 1997.

The Department learned some important lessons from its 1997 Sustainable Development Strategy:

- The commitments undertaken in 1997 were too numerous, often repetitive, and too broadly worded, making it difficult to determine the concrete outcomes that were sought.
- Specific deadlines were not set, and performance measures and indicators were not identified.
- While the commitments of the 1997 strategy reflected the Department’s legal mandate, they were not integrated into departmental processes for business planning and reporting.

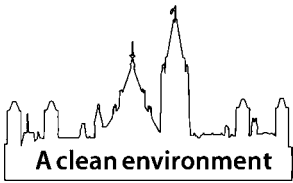
As a result, no management system was in place to monitor performance or to know when corrective action might be necessary. Addressing these lapses was a key objective of our second Sustainable Development Strategy, for 2001-03, which was tabled in Parliament in February 2001.





Despite the weaknesses of the 1997 Sustainable Development Strategy, DFO is committed to the sustainable development of Canada's fisheries and oceans resources and made progress toward that goal during 2000-01. This section summarizes and highlights results that are reported in greater detail elsewhere in this report.

In keeping with the Government of Canada's commitment to be a model of excellence in reducing the "environmental footprint" of its own operations, DFO took a number of steps under Goal 1 of the 1997 strategy, **Greening our Operational Activities**. Building on last year's announcement of the Environmental Policy and Environmental Management Framework, efforts have continued to develop an Environmental Management System manual. Environmental Management Plans were drafted for toxic substances, wastewater, and energy, supplementing existing plans for fuel storage tanks and halocarbons. Consistency with ISO 14001, a widely accepted international standard for environmental management, is the DFO goal for the Environmental Management Framework and all Environmental Management Plans. Environmental audits were conducted at 20 of our major facilities, while energy audits were completed at 9 of our major facilities.



Under the Federal House In Order Initiative, the federal government has put together a plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within its own operations to meet Canada's commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. DFO has been allocated a target for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions under the Federal House In Order Initiative that is to be achieved by 2010. To measure progress, DFO established an energy baseline, reflecting consumption data for the base year (1998-99). Future data collected will be measured against the baseline to report performance and total reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

Under Goal 2, **Making Green-Smart Decisions**, DFO undertook to develop a sustainable development framework with performance indicators and identified responsibility centres. This commitment has been partially accomplished in DFO's new Sustainable Development Strategy, 2001-03. Work is continuing on an effective departmental management system for the new strategy.

Under Goal 3 of the 1997 strategy, **Understanding our Ocean and Freshwater Ecosystems**, commitments were made for 2000-01 relating to more reliable scientific advice, sustainable development of aquaculture, and research on the impact of climate change on oceans and oceans resources. Detailed results are outlined in Section 3.1 of this document. To improve reliability of its scientific knowledge and advice as a basis for decision making, the Department conducted an extensive review of its fish Stock Assessment Program. Implementation of the review recommendations, including a broader, ecosystem focus within the context of risk management and the precautionary approach, will be initiated during 2001-02. To increase and improve its climate-related research capacity, DFO established a new Oceanography and Climate Branch during 2000-01, which will focus on the effects of climate change, the effects of climate variability on marine ecosystems, and the role of oceans as they relate to climate on Earth.

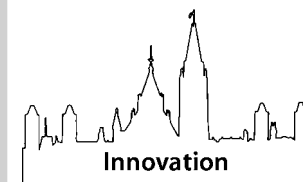
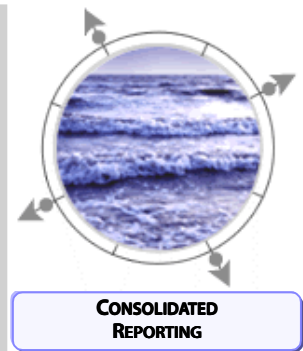
DFO scientists adopted a collaborative, multi-partner approach to acquiring and communicating knowledge about Canada's marine and freshwater resources, ecosystems and habitats. DFO's partners in collaborative science research projects included other government agencies in Canada and abroad, external regulatory bodies, private-sector associations, and academic institutions. Collaborative work with advisory groups and stakeholders facilitated use of fisheries data from industry-based sentinel surveys and traditional knowledge. Efforts were made to communicate fish stock status reports, research documents, and meeting reports through public consultations and via Internet sites.

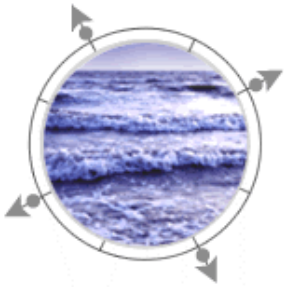
DFO worked with external partners from the aquaculture industry, provincial governments, and environmental organizations to initiate the Aquaculture Collaborative Research and Development Program during 2000-01. Innovative scientific research and development under this program will support sustainable aquaculture enterprises in Canada. Further information on DFO's work to promote environmentally sustainable aquaculture may be found in Section 3.5.

Under Goal 4, ***Managing and Protecting Our Fisheries Resources, Maritime Environment, and Aquatic Resources***, DFO pursued both domestic and international targets during 2000-01. Detailed information on outcomes under this goal is available in Section 3.3. International fisheries management regimes consistent with the management rules in place in waters under Canadian jurisdiction are essential to ensure conservation and sustainable harvesting of fish stocks, especially highly migratory stocks, stocks that straddle international boundaries, or stocks that are otherwise shared internationally. In pursuit of this outcome, DFO continued efforts to promote effective international compliance with the United Nations Agreement on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Stocks. Agreement was also reached with the United States on management of Yukon River salmon, and the Central and Western Pacific Highly Migratory Stocks Convention was agreed in September 2000 to improve management of Pacific Ocean migratory stocks, mostly tunas.

At the domestic level, a primary concern has been an unclear policy framework that has hindered action to resolve structural challenges in commercial fisheries across Canada. In support of reforms to promote environmental sustainability and economic viability of fisheries and to increase the accountability of users, clarification of the policy framework has been undertaken for both Pacific and Atlantic coast fisheries. The Atlantic Fisheries Policy Review Discussion Paper (formerly Fishery of the Future) was released in the fall of 2000 and was the subject of consultations with provinces and territories, stakeholders, and members of the public through May 2001.

The Department continued to lead the development of a national Oceans Management Strategy based on the principles of sustainable development, integrated management, and the precautionary approach, as set out in the *Oceans Act*. Because of the complexity of the task and the need to prepare for thorough consultations with governmental partners and interested stakeholders, the initial deadline of 2000 was extended.





Important progress was registered during 2000-01 in support of protection of marine and freshwater fish habitats from harmful alteration, disruption, destruction, contaminants, and exotic species. New resources permitted staffing and expenditures to strengthen habitat protection in the Prairie provinces, Ontario, Quebec, and the Atlantic provinces. Under the "Habitat Management Blueprint Initiative," the Department also sought to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and consistency of the National Habitat Management Program and to improve the balance between regulatory activities and proactive measures. Steps were taken to reduce delays in review of development projects under the habitat provisions of the *Fisheries Act*. Means to achieve this outcome include faster regulatory review through streamlining of the referral process, partnering arrangements with provinces, a national staff training program, and a Web-based on-line application system. DFO's participation in the interdepartmental five-year review of the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* also contributed to identification of ways to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and consistency of environmental assessments. Section 3.2 of this document provides more detailed information.

Under Goal 5, ***Maintaining Maritime Safety***, DFO began work on action plans to assess and implement technological and service delivery opportunities in the Short Range Aids to Navigation Program and Marine Communications and Traffic Services. DFO worked with Transport Canada to develop standards for vessels navigating in ice on the Atlantic coast and to revise regulations and policies in support of modernization of the *Canada Shipping Act*. See Section 4.3 for more details. Guidelines on the application process for the Navigable Waters Protection Program were developed and distributed to users.

DFO also undertook to implement Environmental Management Plans at client-managed fishing harbours. In terms of the original 1997 goals, the 444 Harbour Authorities that existed as of March 31, 1998 were all required to have Environmental Management Plans within three years, i.e., by March 31, 2001. A total of 414 such plans, or approximately 93% of the original goal, were in place at the end of fiscal year 2000-01. Further information is available in Section 3.2.3.

Under Goal 6 of the 1997 strategy, ***Facilitating Maritime Trade, Commerce, and Ocean Development***, DFO continued to work with other federal departments, provincial and territorial governments, and the fishing, aquaculture, and ocean industries to advance Canada's international trade policy agenda. DFO has sought in particular to foster international trade and investment in oceans industries and to enhance market access for Canadian exporters of fish and aquaculture products. Efforts during 2000-01 contributed to the conclusion, in April 2001, of a Free Trade Agreement between Canada and Costa Rica, which provides for the phased elimination of tariffs between the two countries on a wide range of goods, including fish and fish products. Information on DFO's work to promote a sustainable and globally competitive aquaculture industry in Canada may be found in Section 3.5.3.

To support safe and economically competitive navigation in Canadian waterways, DFO regulated vessel traffic movements and delivered aids to navigation, nautical



charts, and related publications to commercial vessels. The Department also provided ice escort and ice routing information to commercial vessels involved in the Arctic Sealift of general cargo and bulk oil to remote northern communities and sites during the summer 2000 navigation season.

#### 4.7 Storage Tanks

##### Status of Fuel Storage Tanks on DFO-owned Land Annual Report for April 30, 2001

As required under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, Part IV, Registration of Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products on Lands Regulations*, this report provides the information set out in Schedule II of the aforementioned regulation, updated to December 31, 2000.

The following number of **above-ground** storage tank systems —

- are registered with Fisheries and Oceans Canada: 310
- comply with the Federal Aboveground Storage Tank Technical Guidelines: 214
- do not comply with the Federal Aboveground Storage Tank Technical Guidelines: 96

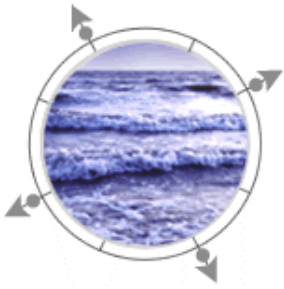
The following number of **underground** storage tank systems —

- are registered with Fisheries and Oceans: 171
- comply with the Federal Underground Storage Tank Technical Guidelines: 145
- do not comply with the Federal Underground Storage Tank Technical Guidelines: 26

As part of its 2001-04 Business Plan, the Office of Environmental Coordination, through its Regional Environmental Coordinators, will remove, upgrade, or replace some of DFO's out-of-compliance systems. The number of systems that will be removed, upgraded, or replaced during 2001-02 has not yet been finalized.



CONSOLIDATED  
REPORTING



## Section 5 — Financial Performance

### *In this section:*

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<i>Summary of Total Planned to Actual Spending     by Business Line, 2000-01</i>	Page 60
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## Overview

The financial tables presented in this section provide information on the following as they apply to DFO:

- Planned Spending at the beginning of the year as reported in the *2000-01 Estimates: A Report on Plans and Priorities*;
- the level of spending approved by Parliament reflecting priority changes and technical adjustments (Total Authorities); and
- actual 2000-01 expenditures as reported in the Public Accounts of Canada (2000-01 Actual Expenditures).

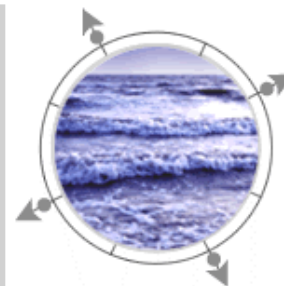
These financial tables have been compiled using the Department's accountability structure as approved by Parliament. We are required to report to Parliament under this structure.

## Departmental Structure

Fisheries and Oceans Canada operates across Canada from six regional offices, as well as national headquarters in Ottawa. The regions and their headquarters are as follows:

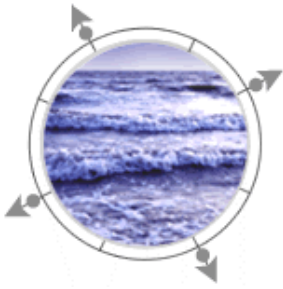
- Newfoundland Region — St. John's, Newfoundland;
- Maritimes Region — Dartmouth, Nova Scotia;
- Gulf Region — Moncton, New Brunswick;
- Laurentian Region — Québec City, Quebec;
- Central and Arctic Region — Winnipeg, Manitoba; and
- Pacific Region — Vancouver, British Columbia.

Each of the six regions is headed by a Regional Director General in regional headquarters. The Regional Directors General are responsible for organizing and managing the delivery of programs and activities in their regions in accordance with national and regional priorities and with national performance parameters set for each program and activity. In short, their role is to mobilize the process and translate the strategic direction into actions at the field level.

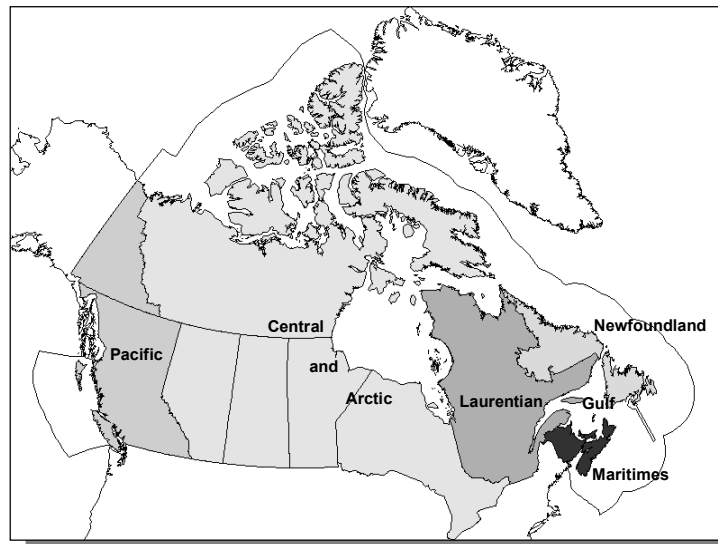


**FINANCIAL  
PERFORMANCE**

 [http://www.pwgsc.gc.ca/  
recgen](http://www.pwgsc.gc.ca/recgen)



## Fisheries and Oceans Canada Regions



The Department has 11 business lines, with seven Assistant Deputy Ministers (ADMs) responsible for the 11 business lines. The ADMs are responsible for establishing national objectives, policies and procedures, and standards for their respective business lines. The following table shows the relationship of each business line to DFO's five strategic outcomes (see "What strategic outcomes do we pursue?" on page 6). In the following table, "L" indicates that a business line has a lead role in a strategic outcome, and "S" indicates that a business line plays a supporting role in such outcomes.

### Relationship between Business Lines and DFO Strategic Outcomes

Business Line	DFO Strategic Outcome*					Headquarters Responsibility
	Understanding of the oceans and aquatic resources	Protection of marine and freshwater environment	Management and protection of fisheries resources	Maritime safety	Maritime commerce and ocean development	
Marine Navigation Services		S		L	S	ADM, Marine/Commissioner, CCG
Marine Communications and Traffic Services		S		L	S	
Icebreaking Operations		S		L	S	
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response		S		L	S	
Fleet Management	S	S	S	S	S	
Fisheries and Oceans Science	L	S	S			ADM, Science
Hydrography	S	S		S	S	
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	S	L	S		S	ADM, Oceans
Fisheries Management		S	L			ADM, Fisheries Management**
Harbours		S		S	S	ADM, Corporate Services
Policy and Internal Services	S	S	S	S	S	ADM, Corporate Services ADM, Policy ADM, Human Resources

\* "L" indicates that a business line has a lead role in a strategic outcome, and "S" indicates that a business line plays a supporting role in such outcomes.

\*\* Within Fisheries Management, accountability for special capacity-reduction programs rests with the ADM, Policy.

## 5.1 Financial Tables

Table 1: Summary of Voted Appropriations

(millions of dollars)		2000-01		
		Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Vote	Fisheries and Oceans Canada			
1	Operating expenditures	951.9	1,034.1	996.1
5	Capital expenditures	199.9	183.1	178.1
10	Grants and contributions	176.8	294.6	240.1
(S)	Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada — Salary and motor car allowance	0.1	0.1	0.1
(S)	Liabilities under the <i>Fisheries Improvement Loans Act</i>	0.2	—	—
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	96.6	108.5	108.5
(S)	Refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years	—	0.1	0.1
(S)	Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	—	6.3	4.9
<b>Total Department</b>		<b>1,425.5</b>	<b>1,626.8</b>	<b>1,527.9</b>

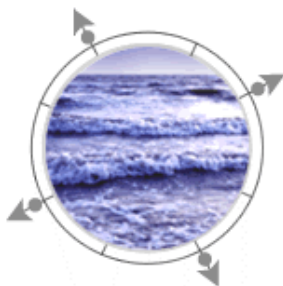
Table 1 summarizes the resources that Parliament approves for the Department through appropriation acts. A vote specifies the amount devoted to each category of expenditures. For Fisheries and Oceans Canada, these votes are for operating expenditures (vote 1), capital expenditures (vote 5), and grants and contributions (vote 10). The items identified with an "S" in the vote column indicate expenditures the Department is required to make that do not require an appropriation act.

Planned Spending for Fisheries and Oceans Canada in the fiscal year 2000-01 totalled \$1,425.5 million. During the course of the year, Parliament approved additional resources totalling \$201.3 million through supplementary estimates. These resources were primarily for the transfer of funds from 1999-2000 for the Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Plan (\$68.5 million), the Aboriginal Fisheries Access Program in response to the *Marshall* decision (\$59.1 million), the Program for Sustainable Aquaculture in Canada (\$18.2 million), increased harbour disposal activities (\$10.0 million), and federal contaminated sites assessment (\$9.0 million).

The variance of \$98.9 million between Total Authorities and Actual Expenditures is due primarily to delays in the implementation of various programs, such as the Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Plan and the Program for Sustainable Aquaculture in Canada. The majority of this variance will be carried into the fiscal year 2001-02.



**FINANCIAL  
PERFORMANCE**



**Table 2: Summary of Total Planned to Actual Spending by Business Line, 2000-01**

<b>(millions of dollars)</b>							
<b>Business Line</b>	<b>FTEs</b>	<b>Operating</b>	<b>Capital</b>	<b>Grants and Contributions</b>	<b>Total Gross Expenditures</b>	<b>Less: Respendable Revenues*</b>	<b>Total Net Expenditures</b>
Marine Navigation Services	1,116	121.5	32.8	—	154.3	32.2	122.1
<i>Total authorities</i>	<i>1,116</i>	<i>122.8</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>153.8</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>121.6</i>
<b>Actuals</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>99.3</b>
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	840	63.9	16.3	—	80.2	0.2	80.0
<i>Total authorities</i>	<i>840</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>80.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>80.3</i>
<b>Actuals</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>71.6</b>
Icebreaking Operations	470	53.2	—	—	53.2	14.4	38.8
<i>Total authorities</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>40.1</i>
<b>Actuals</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>45.4</b>
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	1,120	120.8	—	4.2	125.0	0.1	124.9
<i>Total authorities</i>	<i>1,120</i>	<i>128.8</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>133.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>133.0</i>
<b>Actuals</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>109.0</b>
Fisheries and Oceans Science	1,151	123.6	—	5.0	128.6	—	128.6
<i>Total authorities</i>	<i>1,180</i>	<i>153.9</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>156.3</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>156.3</i>
<b>Actuals</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>148.9</b>
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	637	102.3	—	30.0	132.3	—	132.3
<i>Total authorities</i>	<i>637</i>	<i>106.9</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>141.4</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>141.4</i>
<b>Actuals</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>132.5</b>
Hydrography	312	25.6	—	—	25.6	—	25.6
<i>Total authorities</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>27.7</i>
<b>Actuals</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>35.2</b>
Fisheries Management	1,563	211.9	1.1	136.8	349.8	—	349.8
<i>Total authorities</i>	<i>1,534</i>	<i>220.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>247.1</i>	<i>468.8</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>468.8</i>
<b>Actuals</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>206.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>194.2</b>	<b>409.2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>409.2</b>
Harbours	85	40.3	10.5	—	50.8	—	50.8
<i>Total authorities</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>80.1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>80.1</i>
<b>Actuals</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>90.0</b>
Fleet Management	382	70.8	101.2	—	172.0	—	172.0
<i>Total authorities</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>88.4</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>166.2</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>166.2</i>
<b>Actuals</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>126.8</b>
Policy and Internal Services	1,121	165.3	38.0	1.0	204.3	3.7	200.6
<i>Total authorities</i>	<i>1,121</i>	<i>191.6</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>215.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>211.3</i>
<b>Actuals</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>209.5</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>263.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>260.0</b>
<b>Total Planned Spending</b>	<b>8,797</b>	<b>1,099.2</b>	<b>199.9</b>	<b>177.0</b>	<b>1,476.1</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>1,425.5</b>
<i>Total authorities</i>	<i>8,797</i>	<i>1,199.7</i>	<i>183.1</i>	<i>294.6</i>	<i>1,677.4</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>1,626.8</i>
<b>Actuals</b>	<b>9,034</b>	<b>1,157.0</b>	<b>178.1</b>	<b>240.1</b>	<b>1,575.2</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>1,527.9</b>
<b>Other Revenues and Expenditures</b>							
Non-Respendable Revenues**							53.5
<i>Total authorities</i>							<i>53.5</i>
<b>Actuals</b>							<b>58.5</b>
Cost of services provided by other departments							57.3
<i>Total authorities</i>							<i>57.3</i>
<b>Actuals</b>							<b>57.3</b>
Net Cost of the Program							1,536.3
<i>Total authorities</i>							<i>1,737.8</i>
<b>Actuals</b>							<b>1,643.7</b>

Note: Numbers in regular typeface denote Planned Spending as per the 2000-01 Estimates: A Report on Plans and Priorities; those in italics denote Total Authorities; numbers in bold denote Actual Expenditures.

\* These revenues were formerly called "Revenues Credited to the Vote".

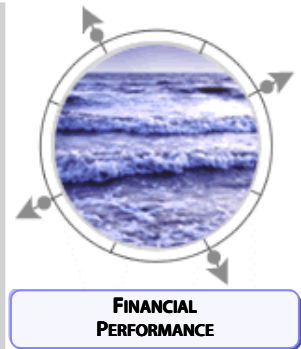
\*\* These revenues were formerly called "Revenues Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund".

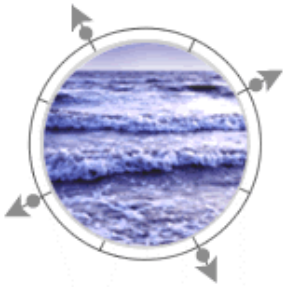
Table 2 provides a breakdown of the Department's Planned Spending, Total Authorities, and Actual Expenditures for each of our business lines. For an explanation of our responsible revenues, please refer to Table 4.

The increase of \$100.5 million in operating funds between Planned Spending and Total Authorities is related primarily to the transfer of \$44 million from 1999-2000 for various projects and activities that could not be completed in 1999-2000, \$11 million for activities to support sustainable aquaculture in Canada, \$10 million for the implementation of the government's response to the Supreme Court *Marshall* decision, \$7.0 million for the strengthening of fisheries habitat management, and \$5.4 million for the assessment of federal contaminated sites. Of its \$1,199.7 million in Total Authorities, \$42.7 million remained unspent at year end primarily because of the requirement that DFO repay a loan received for Year 2000 readiness and delays in the implementation of the strengthened habitat management and sustainable aquaculture programs. Operating funds for both of these programs have been identified for transfer to 2001-02.

The decrease of \$16.8 million in capital funds between Planned Spending and Total Authorities is due to a transfer of funds from capital to operating funds made because of delays in various capital projects. The funds transferred to operating were used to address priorities such as the harbour disposal program. Of the \$183.1 million in Total Authorities, \$5.0 million remained unspent at year end because of delays in various capital projects and will be transferred to 2001-02. Fluctuations across business lines are a result of investment decisions made as part of the Department's Long-Term Capital Plan.

The increase of \$117.6 million in grants and contributions between Planned Spending and Total Authorities is due to the transfer of \$68.5 million from 1999-2000 for the Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Plan and \$40.6 million for the Aboriginal Fisheries Access Program. Of the Total Authorities, \$54.5 million remained unspent at year end, primarily because of contributions associated with the Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Plan (\$43 million) and the *Marshall* decision (\$10 million). The majority of these funds will be carried into 2001-02.



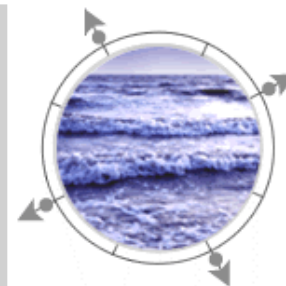


**Table 3: Historical Comparison of Total Planned to Actual Spending by Business Line**

<b>(millions of dollars)</b>					
<b>Business Line</b>	<b>Actual 1998-99</b>	<b>Actual 1999-2000</b>	<b>Planned Spending 2000-01</b>	<b>Total Authorities 2000-01</b>	<b>Actual 2000-01</b>
Marine Navigation Services	95.2	103.0	122.1	121.6	99.3
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	61.6	67.3	80.0	80.3	71.6
Icebreaking Operations	37.8	41.2	38.8	40.1	45.4
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	96.2	104.0	124.9	133.0	109.0
Fisheries and Oceans Science	131.8	133.6	128.6	156.3	148.9
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	66.3	78.1	132.3	141.4	132.5
Hydrography	33.0	32.1	25.6	27.7	35.2
Fisheries Management	435.4	438.2	349.8	468.8	409.2
Harbours	58.1	63.7	50.8	80.1	90.0
Fleet Management	140.3	121.0	172.0	166.2	126.8
Policy and Internal Services	178.0	196.8	200.6	211.3	260.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,333.7</b>	<b>1,379.0</b>	<b>1,425.5</b>	<b>1,626.8</b>	<b>1,527.9</b>

Table 3 offers an historical perspective on departmental resources by business line. Table 2 explains variances among Planned Spending, Total Authorities, and Actual Expenditures.

The increase in Actual Spending over the three-year period shown in Table 3 relates primarily to expenditures for Year 2000 readiness (1998-99 to 1999-2000); funding received to strengthen core programs such as science research, fisheries management, and marine safety; investments made to address the rust-out of functional vessels; and the government's response to the *Marshall* decision.



**FINANCIAL  
PERFORMANCE**

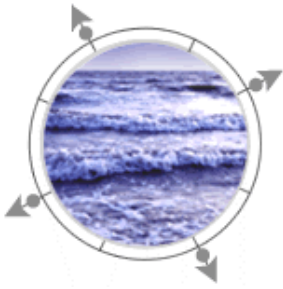
**Table 4: Revenues by Business Line**

(millions of dollars)					
Business Line	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-2000	Planned Revenues 2000-01	Total Authorities 2000-01	Actual 2000-01
<b>Respendable Revenue*</b>					
Marine Navigation Services	29.6	29.8	32.2	32.2	31.0
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5
Icebreaking Operations	8.5	12.3	14.4	14.4	11.1
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
Fisheries and Oceans Science	—	—	—	—	—
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrography	—	—	—	—	—
Fisheries Management	—	—	—	—	—
Harbours	—	—	—	—	—
Fleet Management	0.8	0.4	—	—	0.4
Policy and Internal Services	3.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9
<b>Total Respendable Revenues</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>47.3</b>
<b>Respendable Revenue**</b>					
Marine Navigation Services	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	—	—	—	—	—
Icebreaking Operations	—	—	—	—	—
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	—	—	—	—	—
Fisheries and Oceans Science	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrography	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Fisheries Management	43.3	41.9	48.9	48.9	46.1
Harbours	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.9
Fleet Management	—	0.1	—	—	—
Policy and Internal Services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>51.6</b>
Unplanned	10.4	11.2	—	—	18.1
<b>Total Non-Respendable Revenues</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>69.7</b>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>117.0</b>

\* These revenues were formerly called "Revenues Credited to the Vote".

\*\* These revenues were formerly called "Revenues Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund".

Table 4 provides an historical comparison of the Department's revenues by business line. *Respendable revenues* refers to funds collected for user fees or for the recovery of the cost of our services. These are collected mainly by the Canadian Coast Guard for marine services fees and escort services in ice-covered waters. *Non-respendable revenues* refers to funds collected for fishing licences, hydrographic charts, and various other departmental products and services. There is very little fluctuation in revenues over the time period examined.



**Table 5: Statutory Payments**

(millions of dollars)					
Business Line	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-01	Total Authorities 2000-01	Actual 2000-01
Fisheries Management	—	—	0.2	—	—
<b>Total Statutory Payments</b>	—	—	0.2	—	—

Table 5 shows Planned Spending of \$0.2 million for statutory payments under the *Fisheries Improvement Loans Act*. Under this act, the Department was responsible for guaranteeing fishers' loans with financial institutions. No new loans have been guaranteed since 1987, and final repayments are scheduled for 2002.

**Table 6: Transfer Payments**

(millions of dollars)					
Business Line	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-01	Total Authorities 2000-01	Actual 2000-01
<b>GRANTS</b>					
Marine Navigation Services	—	—	—	—	—
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	—	—	—	—	—
Icebreaking Operations	—	—	—	—	—
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	—	—	—	—	—
Fisheries and Oceans Science	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	—	0.1	30.0	30.0	30.0
Hydrography	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
Fisheries Management	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Harbours	—	—	—	—	—
Fleet Management	—	—	—	—	—
Policy and Internal Services	0.2	—	0.2	0.5	0.5
<b>Total Grants</b>	0.3	0.2	30.2	31.6	31.6
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
Marine Navigation Services	—	—	—	—	—
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	—	—	—	—	—
Icebreaking Operations	—	—	—	—	—
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.3
Fisheries and Oceans Science	1.8	1.7	5.0	1.9	1.9
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	1.1	2.8	—	4.5	4.4
Hydrography	—	—	—	—	—
Fisheries Management	242.5	241.7	136.8	246.6	193.7
Harbours	0.5	2.5	—	1.0	1.0
Fleet Management	—	—	—	—	—
Policy and Internal Services	—	0.2	0.8	4.7	3.2
<b>Total Contributions</b>	249.1	252.5	146.8	263.0	208.5
<b>Total Transfer Payments</b>	249.4	252.7	177.0	294.6	240.1

Table 6 summarizes the Department's grants and contributions by business line. For a complete listing of our grants and contributions, visit the Public Accounts of Canada on the Receiver General's Web site.

 <http://www.pwgsc.gc.ca/recgen/text/recgen-e.html>



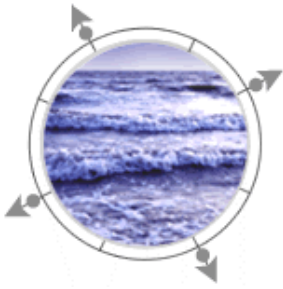
**Table 7: Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line**

<b>(millions of dollars)</b>							
<b>Business Line</b>	<b>Headquarters Responsibility</b>						<b>Total</b>
	<b>ADM, Marine/ Commissioner, CCG</b>	<b>ADM, Science</b>	<b>ADM, Oceans</b>	<b>ADM, Fisheries Management</b>	<b>ADM, Policy</b>	<b>Executive and ADM, Corporate Services</b>	
Marine Navigation Services	122.1 <i>121.6</i> <b>99.3</b>	—	—	—	—	—	122.1 <i>121.6</i> <b>99.3</b>
Marine Communications and Traffic Services	80.0 <i>80.3</i> <b>71.6</b>	—	—	—	—	—	80.0 <i>80.3</i> <b>71.6</b>
Icebreaking Operations	38.8 <i>40.1</i> <b>45.4</b>	—	—	—	—	—	38.8 <i>40.1</i> <b>45.4</b>
Rescue, Safety and Environmental Response	124.9 <i>133.0</i> <b>109.0</b>	—	—	—	—	—	124.9 <i>133.0</i> <b>109.0</b>
Fisheries and Oceans Science	—	128.6 <i>156.3</i> <b>148.9</b>	—	—	—	—	128.6 <i>156.3</i> <b>148.9</b>
Habitat Management and Environmental Science	—	—	132.3 <i>141.4</i> <b>132.5</b>	—	—	—	132.3 <i>141.4</i> <b>132.5</b>
Hydrography	—	25.6 <i>27.7</i> <b>35.2</b>	—	—	—	—	25.6 <i>27.7</i> <b>35.2</b>
Fisheries Management	—	—	—	341.6 <i>419.6</i> <b>375.2</b>	8.2 <i>49.2</i> <b>34.0</b>	—	349.8 <i>468.8</i> <b>409.2</b>
Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	50.8 <i>80.1</i> <b>90.0</b>	50.8 <i>80.1</i> <b>90.0</b>
Fleet Management	172.0 <i>166.2</i> <b>126.8</b>	—	—	—	—	—	172.0 <i>166.2</i> <b>126.8</b>
Policy and Internal Services	—	—	—	—	15.4 <i>15.9</i> <b>16.3</b>	185.2 <i>195.4</i> <b>243.7</b>	200.6 <i>211.3</i> <b>260.0</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	537.8 <i>541.2</i> <b>452.1</b>	154.2 <i>184.0</i> <b>184.1</b>	132.3 <i>141.4</i> <b>132.5</b>	341.6 <i>419.6</i> <b>375.2</b>	23.6 <i>65.1</i> <b>50.3</b>	236.0 <i>275.5</i> <b>333.7</b>	1,425.5 <i>1,626.8</i> <b>1527.9</b>

Note: Numbers in regular typeface denote Planned Spending, as per the 2000-01 Estimates: A Report on Plans and Priorities; those in italics denote Total Authorities; numbers in bold denote Actual Expenditures.

Table 7 shows departmental resource requirements by business line, as well as the accountability of each Assistant Deputy Minister for these business lines. Table 2 explains the variances among Planned Spending, Total Authorities, and Actual Expenditures by business line.





**Table 8: Capital Projects over \$1 Million by Business Line**

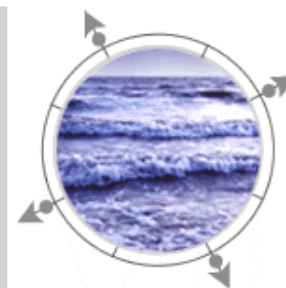
The following table identifies the Department's capital projects over \$1.0 million by business line. The authority to implement these projects is obtained from the Long-Term Capital Plan.

<b>(millions of dollars)</b>						
<b>Province/ Project Description</b>	<b>Current Estimated Total Cost</b>	<b>Actual 1998-99</b>	<b>Actual 1999-2000</b>	<b>Planned Spending 2000-01</b>	<b>Total Authorities 2000-01</b>	<b>Actual 2000-01</b>
<b>MARINE NAVIGATION SERVICES</b>						
<b>Multi-province</b>						
Differential Global Positioning System Navigation Service Network	11.3	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.7
Marine Aids Modernization (Phase II)	9.6	3.3	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1
Implementation of Five-year Buoy Initiative	2.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
<b>MARINE COMMUNICATIONS AND TRAFFIC SERVICES</b>						
<b>New Brunswick</b>						
MCTS Halifax Renewal	4.0	—	0.6	2.5	1.7	1.6
<b>British Columbia</b>						
Relocation of the Vancouver Marine Communications and Traffic Services Centre	7.2	1.0	4.3	0.1	—	—
<b>Nunavut</b>						
High Frequency Digital Calling System (HF/DSC) in the Arctic	1.9	—	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.5
<b>Multi-province</b>						
Computer-based Training for Marine Communications and Traffic Services	1.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Implementation of GMDSS	10.8	0.2	0.2	7.9	4.5	4.4
CCS Phase I	1.4	—	—	0.6	0.6	0.6
INNAV — National Information System on Marine Navigation	12.8	—	10.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
<b>HARBOURS</b>						
<b>Newfoundland</b>						
Catalina — Wharf Reconstruction	1.5	—	—	—	0.6	0.9
Grand Bank — Wharf Reconstruction	1.0	—	—	—	1.2	1.1
La Scie — Wharf Reconstruction	2.0	—	—	—	1.6	1.6
Makkovik — Harbour Development	1.3	—	—	—	0.5	0.6
Red Harbour — Breakwater and Wharf Reconstruction	1.1	—	—	—	0.9	0.5
<b>New Brunswick</b>						
Chance Harbour — Wharf Reconstruction	1.6	—	—	—	1.2	1.4
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
Little Judique Ponds — Harbour Development	1.7	—	—	—	0.2	0.1
Clark's Harbour — Wharf Repairs	1.0	—	—	—	0.5	0.4
Parker's Cove — Breakwater and Wharf Reconstruction	1.3	—	—	—	1.0	1.0

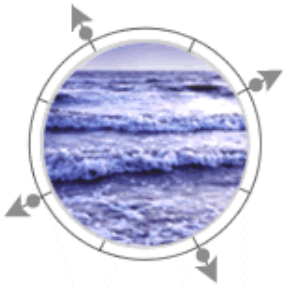
**Table 8: Capital Projects over \$1 Million by Business Line (continued)**

<b>(millions of dollars)</b>						
<b>Province/ Project Description</b>	<b>Current Estimated Total Cost</b>	<b>Actual 1998-99</b>	<b>Actual 1999-2000</b>	<b>Planned Spending 2000-01</b>	<b>Total Authorities 2000-01</b>	<b>Actual 2000-01</b>
<b>Québec</b>						
Grande Entrée	5.4	—	—	—	0.5	0.2
Paspébiac	1.5	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Rivière-au-Renard — Wharf Reconstruction (Phase II)	3.1	—	—	3.5	3.5	2.3
St-Jean-Port-Joli — Harbour Reconstruction*	1.8	—	—	—	1.3	1.8
<b>British Columbia</b>						
Throughout Pacific — Breakwater Repair	1.2	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
<b>FLEET MANAGEMENT</b>						
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
CCGS Louis S. St. Laurent — Replacement of Propellers	3.1	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.9	1.0
Life Extension of the Hudson	5.3	—	—	2.5	2.5	2.5
CCGS Louis S. St. Laurent — Boiler Replacement	1.5	—	—	0.6	0.6	0.6
<b>Newfoundland</b>						
J. E. Bernier Life Extension	2.6	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>British Columbia</b>						
Replacement of Inshore Fishery Research Vessel Caligus	2.0	—	—	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>Multi-province</b>						
Communications Security Equipment	2.7	—	0.1	1.4	1.0	1.1
Chart-based Navigation Display System	6.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Search and Rescue Lifeboat Replacement	36.3	3.4	3.7	5.8	2.4	2.0
Maintenance Management Information	7.9	2.6	3.1	1.4	1.7	1.2
Search and Rescue Lifeboat Replacement — Phase II	41.0	—	—	11.7	—	—
Electronic Equipment Stabilization	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	—
<b>POLICY AND INTERNAL SERVICES</b>						
<b>Newfoundland</b>						
Southside Base (Coast Guard) — Exterior Building Refit	2.6	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—
Lightstations Revitalization Project	19.5	—	—	5.0	5.0	4.0
Southside Base (Coast Guard) Wharf Reconstruction Berth 28 and 29	6.7	0.2	1.0	2.7	2.7	2.4
Communication Tower Replacement	1.6	—	—	1.6	1.6	1.0
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre — Fire Damage Repair	1.3	—	—	1.3	1.3	1.5
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
Restoration of Lock Gates — Canso Canal	5.9	—	—	2.7	2.7	2.8
Canso Canal — Concrete and Steel Pile	5.4	—	—	0.8	0.8	0.6
Bedford Institute of Oceanography — New Salt Water Supply	2.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2

\* Done in partnership with Economic Development Canada (which provided \$1.3M)



**FINANCIAL  
PERFORMANCE**



**Table 8: Capital Projects over \$1 Million by Business Line (continued)**

<b>(millions of dollars)</b>						
<b>Province/ Project Description</b>	<b>Current Estimated Total Cost</b>	<b>Actual 1998-99</b>	<b>Actual 1999-2000</b>	<b>Planned Spending 2000-01</b>	<b>Total Authorities 2000-01</b>	<b>Actual 2000-01</b>
<b><i>Nova Scotia (continued)</i></b>						
Bedford Institute of Oceanography — Wharf and Jetty Maintenance	4.6	—	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Bedford Institute of Oceanography — Vulcan Building Renovation	1.2	—	—	1.2	1.2	1.2
CCG College Accessibility/ Infrastructure	1.9	—	—	1.7	1.7	1.7
<b><i>New Brunswick</i></b>						
St. Andrews Biological Station — Saltwater Filtration Project	3.3	—	—	1.8	1.8	1.5
<b><i>Quebec</i></b>						
Maurice Lamontagne Institute — Major Repair of Ocean Water Supplier	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
Maurice Lamontagne Institute — Optimization of Space	1.5	—	—	1.5	1.5	1.3
Banc Cap Brulé — Pillar Restoration	2.0	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.3
Quebec Base — Structural Restoration (Section 07)	1.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b><i>Ontario</i></b>						
Prescott Coast Guard Base Wharf Repair	4.0	0.2	0.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Southeast Bend Channel Restoration	4.0	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
ELA — Construction of Science Lab and Conversion of Old Lab to Residences	1.9	0.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.3
<b><i>British Columbia</i></b>						
Bella Bella Facility Replacement	3.0	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
SEP Facilities Operational Safety and Security Upgrades	1.2	—	—	1.2	1.2	1.2
Staffed Lightstations Restoration	25.0	—	—	6.5	6.5	6.5
Institute of Ocean Sciences — Wharf Repair Phase 2	3.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Institute of Ocean Sciences — Roofing Mid-Life Replacement	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Pacific Biological Station — Taylor/Clements Building Refit	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8
Pacific Biological Station — 600 Volt Upgrade	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Fulton River Spawning Gravel	2.5	—	—	1.0	1.0	0.7
Pinkut Creek Spawning Channel	1.6	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.3
Sea Island Hovercraft Hanger	4.0	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2
Robertson Creek Hatchery Incubation Facility Reconstruction	2.2	—	—	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b><i>Multi-province</i></b>						
Search and Rescue Restoration Project	1.5	—	—	1.5	1.5	1.3



**FINANCIAL  
PERFORMANCE**

**Table 9: Contingent Liabilities**

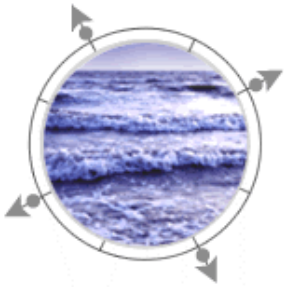
As of March 31, 2001, contingent liabilities estimated at \$38.1 million were outstanding against DFO:

- ❑ \$0.1 million relates to guarantees approved by the Governor in Council for loans under the *Fisheries Improvement Loans Act*. No new loans were issued during the 2000-01 fiscal year.
- ❑ \$38.0 million relates to some 69 individual cases of pending or threatened litigation. Most of these claims are for loss of income, injuries sustained by persons, and damages to property.

In addition, the Department has a contingent gain estimated at \$42.4 million as of March 31, 2001, relating to one case.

Although these cases are in various stages of litigation, it is not DFO policy to comment on their expected outcomes. They must, however, be recognized as potential liabilities or gains against the Crown and are therefore presented for information purposes only.

Contingent Liabilities (\$ millions)	Amount of Contingent Liability		
	March 31, 1999	March 31, 2000	Current as of March 31, 2001
<b>List of Contingent Liabilities</b>			
<b>Loans</b>			
<i>Fisheries Improvement Loans Act</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Claims, Pending and Threatened Litigation</b>			
Litigations	32.1	34.2	38.0
<b>Total</b>	32.2	34.3	38.1
<b>Contingent Gains</b>			
Litigations	43.2	42.4	42.4



## Section 6 — Other Information

### *In this section:*

- ◆ *Statutes, Regulations, and Statutory Reports* *Page 71*
  
- ◆ *Contacts for Further Information* *Page 73*

## 6.1 Statutes, Regulations, and Statutory Reports

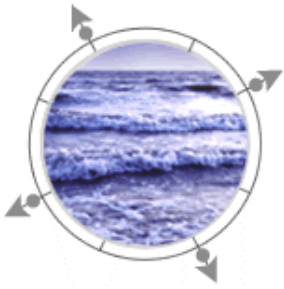
### Statutes

*Atlantic Fisheries Restructuring Act*<sup>1</sup>, R.S.C. 1985, c. A-14  
*Canada Shipping Act*<sup>2</sup>, R.S.C. 1985, c. S-9  
*Coastal Fisheries Protection Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-33  
*Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-15  
*Fisheries Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-14  
*Fisheries Development Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-21  
*Fisheries Improvement Loans Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-22  
*Fisheries Prices Support Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-23  
*Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-24  
*Freshwater Fish Marketing Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-13  
*Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-17  
*National Energy Board Act*<sup>3</sup>, R.S.C. 1985, c. N-7  
*Navigable Waters Protection Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. N-22  
*Oceans Act*, S.C. 1996, c. 31  
*Resources and Technical Surveys Act*<sup>4</sup>, R.S.C. 1985, c. R-7

1. Certain sections of this Act are also the responsibility of the Ministers of Industry, Finance and State (Privatization and Regulatory Affairs).
2. The Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada shares responsibility to Parliament with the Minister of Transport.
3. The Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada may in some instances administer section 108 of this Act.
4. The Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada has some powers under this Act. However, those powers also exist in the *Oceans Act*.



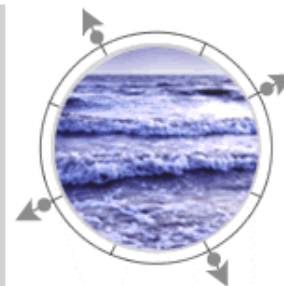
**OTHER  
INFORMATION**



## **Regulations**

*Aboriginal Communal Fishing Licences Regulations, SOR/93-332*  
*Aids to Navigation Protection Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1405*  
*Alberta Fishery Regulations, 1998, SOR/98-246*  
*Atlantic Fishery Regulations, 1985, SOR/86-21*  
*Boating Restriction Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1407*  
*British Columbia Sport Fishing Regulations, 1996, SOR/96-137*  
*Carrier Exemption Regulations, C.R.C., c. 803*  
*Coastal Fisheries Protection Regulations, C.R.C., c. 401*  
*Competency of Operators of Pleasure Craft Regulations, SOR/99-53*  
*Confederation Bridge Area Provincial (P.E.I.) Laws Application Regulations, SOR/97-375*  
*Eastern Canada Vessel Traffic Services Zone Regulations, SOR/89-99*  
*Ferry Cable Regulations, SOR/86-1026*  
*Fish Health Protection Regulations, C.R.C., c. 812*  
*Fish Toxicant Regulations, SOR/88-258*  
*Fisheries Improvement Loans Regulations, C.R.C., c. 864*  
*Fishery (General) Regulations, SOR/93-53*  
*Fishing and Recreational Harbours Regulations, SOR/78-767*  
*Foreign Vessel Fishing Regulations, C.R.C., c. 815*  
*Kenney Dam and Skins Lake Spillway Orders Regulations, SOR/87-723*  
*Management of Contaminated Fisheries Regulations, SOR/90-351*  
*Manitoba Fishery Regulations, 1987, SOR/87-509*  
*Marine Mammal Regulations, SOR/93-56*  
*Maritime Provinces Fishery Regulations, SOR/93-55*  
*Navigable Waters Bridges Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1231*  
*Navigable Waters Works Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1232*  
*Newfoundland Fishery Regulations, SOR/78-443*  
*Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations, C.R.C., c. 847*  
*Ontario Fishery Regulations, 1989, SOR/89-93*  
*Pacific Fishery Management Area Regulations, SOR/82-215*  
*Pacific Fishery Regulations, 1993, SOR/93-54*  
*Pleasure Craft Sewage Pollution Prevention Regulations, SOR/91-661*  
*Private Buoy Regulations, SOR/84-804*  
*Quebec Fishery Regulations, 1990, SOR/90-214*  
*Response Organizations and Oil Handling Facilities Regulations, SOR/95-405*  
*Sable Island Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1465*  
*Saskatchewan Fishery Regulations, 1995, SOR/95-233*  
*Small Vessel Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1487*  
*Vessel Traffic Services Zone Regulations, SOR/89-98*  
*Yukon Territory Fishery Regulations, C.R.C., c. 854*





**OTHER  
INFORMATION**

### **Statutory Reports**

*Atlantic Fisheries Restructuring*  
*Fish Habitat Protection and Pollution Prevention*  
*Fisheries Development*  
*Fisheries Improvement Loans*  
*Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation Annual Report*  
*Marine Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Regime*  
*Privacy and Access to Information*

These documents are available from

**Fisheries and Oceans Canada**  
**Publications Distribution**  
200 Kent Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6  
(613) 993-0999

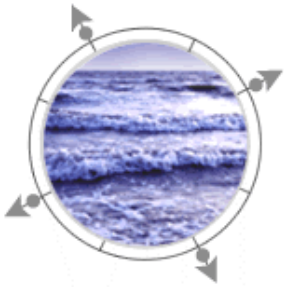
## **6.2 Contacts for Further Information**

### **Departmental Contacts**

For more information, contact the following Communications personnel:

<b>Region</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
Newfoundland	Jan Woodford	(709) 772-4328
Maritimes	A.-M. Lanteigne	(902) 426-3866
Gulf	Terrance Boucher	(506) 851-7757
Laurentian	Marcel Thérien	(418) 648-7316
Central and Arctic	Sharon Leonhard	(204) 983-5108
Pacific	Susan Farlinger	(604) 666-0470
Headquarters	Danielle Thibault	(613) 990-0219

**Internet address:**  
**<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca>**



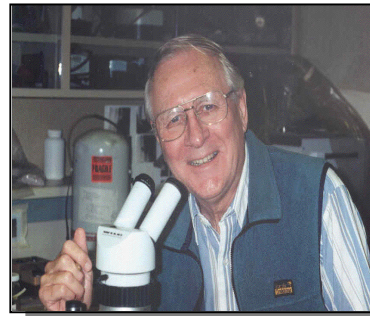
## Section 7 — Awards Received by DFO Staff

### *In this section:*

<i>Dr. Timothy Parsons — 2001 Japan Prize</i>	<i>Page 75</i>
<i>Dr. James Gower — The Remote Sensing Gold Medal Award</i>	<i>Page 75</i>
<i>Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Pacific Region — The Best Paper Award</i>	<i>Page 75</i>
<i>Rick Harbo — BC 2000 Book Award</i>	<i>Page 76</i>
<i>André Godin — Special Public Service Award</i>	<i>Page 76</i>
<i>Lois Harwood — 2000 Inuvialuit/Canada Fisheries Joint Management Committee (FJMC) Co-operative Management Award</i>	<i>Page 76</i>
<i>Dr. Neil Bourne — Aquaculture Association of Canada Honorary Lifetime Achievement Award</i>	<i>Page 76</i>
<i>Dr. William Ricker (Scientist Emeritus), Dr. Donald C. Gordon, Jr., and Dr. Stuart Innes (Deceased) — The 5NR Science Awards to Leaders in Sustainable Development</i>	<i>Page 76</i>
<i>Don Rodden, Superintendent, Environmental Response, Pacific Region</i>	<i>Page 77</i>

### ***Dr. Timothy Parsons — 2001 Japan Prize***

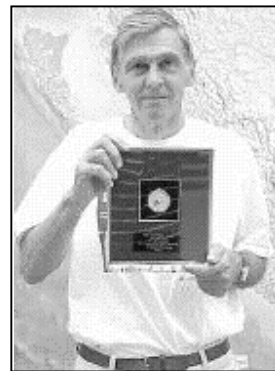
Fisheries and Oceans Canada scientist emeritus Dr. Timothy Parsons was the first Canadian to win Japan's highest science and technology award, the 2001 Japan Prize. This is Japan's equivalent to the Nobel Prize. The award in the "marine biology" category recognizes Dr. Parsons' contributions to the development of fisheries oceanography and for conservation of fisheries resources and the marine environment. Among his many accomplishments, Dr. Parsons and his colleague



Dr. John Strickland literally wrote the book on analytical methodologies for oceanographers in 1962 – a publication still stocked on the shelves of virtually every oceanographic laboratory today. He also pioneered the "ecosystem approach" to conservation-based fisheries management. Through "controlled ecosystem pollution experiments" in Saanich Inlet, he and colleagues in the United States, Germany, and Japan were able to analyze how low levels of pollutants affected the food-web from plankton to fish. This was revolutionary during a time when much study was focused on fish isolated away from its habitat.

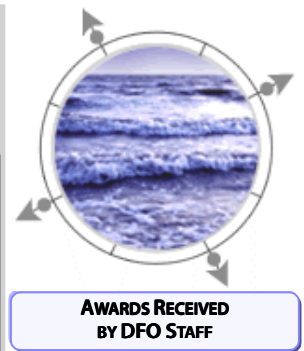
### ***Dr. James Gower — The Remote Sensing Gold Medal Award***

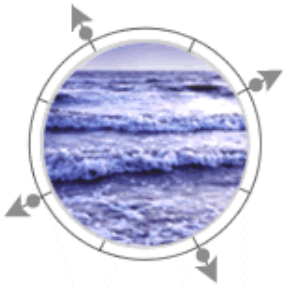
Dr. James Gower was awarded the Remote Sensing Gold Medal Award by the Canadian Remote Sensing Society. The award recognizes significant new advances in remote sensing research, development, technology, or applications, in addition to significant long-term contributions to the field of remote sensing in Canada. As part of the Canadian Space Program, Fisheries and Oceans Canada invested in the development of an airborne instrument that pioneered a special technique for remote sensing. In addition to being part of the science team for this initiative, Dr. James Gower has contributed greatly to advances in remote sensing over the duration of his career.



### ***Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Pacific Region — The Best Paper Award***

The Idaho Chapter of the American Fisheries Society presented Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Pacific Region, with the Best Paper Award for its outstanding ocean research on Pacific salmon stocks. The collaborative work, involving many of the oceanographers within Ocean Science and Productivity and scientists in the United States, has provided fishery managers with clearer insight regarding a major problem affecting many people living in the Pacific Northwest. The Department's ocean research has contributed to the establishment of scientific knowledge for future management strategies, placing Fisheries and Oceans Canada on the leading edge of oceanographic research.



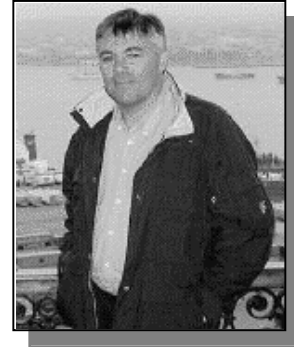


***Rick Harbo — BC 2000 Book Award***

Rick Harbo's book *Whelks to Whales* was one of 61 books chosen by the British Columbia government and the Association of Book Publishers of BC to be put into school libraries. *Whelks to Whales* is an illustrated introduction to 420 species of marine life. The book was chosen for its clear writing style, logical presentation and beautiful illustrations of marine life.

***André Godin — Special Public Service Award***

André Godin received the second highest civilian honorary award, the Special Public Service Award, from the Department of the United States Navy, for outstanding contributions to the mission and best interests of the Department of the Navy. The award recognizes his superior service, dedication to the United States Navy and the Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command, and contribution to establishing the Joint Hydrographic Applied Science Program.



***Lois Harwood — 2000 Inuvialuit/Canada Fisheries Joint Management Committee (FJMC) Co-operative Management Award***

Stock assessment biologist Lois Harwood was recognized by the community for her significant contributions to fisheries co-management in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. Her work focuses on long-term, community-based projects, including monitoring and assessment of ringed seal, Arctic char, beluga, and Arctic cisco stocks. As examples of her excellence in research, she coordinated the most extensive aerial survey to date of a population of beluga whales in the Canadian Beaufort Sea in 1992 and has made a significant contribution to international cooperation in the management of Beaufort Sea marine mammals. Her efforts have resulted in improvements in cooperation among DFO, the Inuvik Hunters and Trappers Committee, and the Fisheries Joint Management Committee within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.

***Dr. Neil Bourne — Aquaculture Association of Canada Honorary Lifetime Achievement Award***

The Aquaculture Association of Canada unanimously awarded Dr. Neil Bourne with the Honorary Lifetime Achievement Award in recognition of his exemplary long-term service to the Association, the research community, and the aquaculture industry.

***Dr. William Ricker (Scientist Emeritus), Dr. Donald C. Gordon, Jr., and Dr. Stuart Innes (Deceased) — The 5NR Science Awards to Leaders in Sustainable Development***

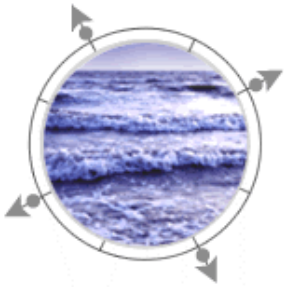
Three Fisheries and Oceans Canada scientists were awarded the 2001 5NR (five federal government departments dealing with Natural Resources) Science Award to Leaders in Sustainable Development. The 5NR Award acknowledges their outstanding contributions to federal science in support of sustainable development. As part of the 5NR Award, postgraduate scholarship supplements in

the name of each Fisheries and Oceans Canada scientist have been awarded to talented graduate students at universities across the country with a view to fostering research projects that propose innovative ways to preserve Canada's environment and biodiversity and to promote the sustainable use of its natural resources.

***Don Rodden, Superintendent, Environmental Response, Pacific Region***

Don Rodden recently accepted the United States Department of Transportation Secretary's Team Award on behalf of the Environmental Response team in the Pacific Region. The United States Coast Guard presented this award to the team for their assistance with recent heavy oil pumping trials. Don also accepted the Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary Honorary Members Award on behalf of the Environmental Response team in the Pacific Region. The team received this award for their hosting of the Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary annual meeting and training sessions.





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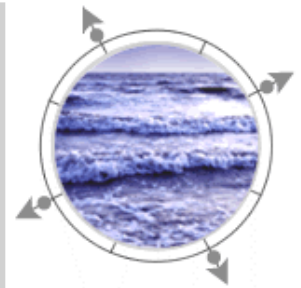
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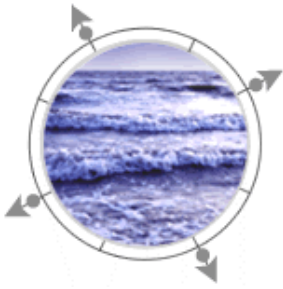
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