

Other paper converters. This group produces a host of paper products, among them envelopes, waxed paper, clay-coated and enamelled paper and board, aluminum foil laminated with paper or board, paper cups and food trays, facial tissues, sanitary napkins, paper towelling and napkins and toilet tissue. The total value of manufacturing shipments of this industry in 1974 amounted to \$690.4 million compared with \$521.7 million in 1973.

10.2 Fisheries

In addition to cooperating with other nations to conserve high-seas fisheries resources through joint research projects and international agreements, Canada has taken further action to protect and manage the fisheries in its coastal areas by announcing the extension effective January 1, 1977, of its coastal fisheries jurisdiction to 200 nautical miles (370 km). Other countries which fish off Canada's coasts have been notified that conservation and management measures will be introduced by Canada to provide for protection and rebuilding of the fish stocks, many of which have been seriously depleted. Several bilateral agreements have been concluded with foreign countries to allow them to continue to fish within Canada's extended jurisdiction for stocks surplus to Canada's harvesting capacity and to provide a smooth transition to the new regime of fisheries management off the coasts of Canada.

The federal government has full legislative jurisdiction over the coastal and inland fisheries of Canada and all laws for the protection, conservation and development of these fisheries resources are enacted by Parliament. The management of fisheries is, however, shared with provincial governments to which certain administrative responsibilities have been delegated.

The federal Department of Fisheries and the Environment exercises responsibility for the management of all fisheries, both marine and freshwater, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. In Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the management of all fisheries is conducted by the provincial governments. In Quebec, the provincial government manages both marine and freshwater fisheries but the inspection of fish and fishery products produced for sale outside the province is carried out by the federal Department of Fisheries and the Environment, as it is in all other provinces. In British Columbia, the fisheries for marine and anadromous (fish that migrate to the sea from fresh water) species are managed by the Department of Fisheries and the Environment but the provincial government manages its freshwater fisheries. In the national parks the fisheries are managed by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

In most instances, licences for sport fishing are distributed by the respective provincial or territorial governments which retain all revenues so collected.

Close contact with provincial authorities is maintained through Fisheries and Marine Service regional offices in line with the departmental policy of decentralization. Coordination and discussion between federal and provincial fisheries managers on policies, programs and matters of mutual concern are facilitated through several federal-provincial committees: the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee (consisting of representatives from the federal government and from New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec); the Federal-Provincial Freshwater Fisheries Committee (representatives from the federal government and Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan); the Federal-Provincial Ontario Fisheries Committee; and the Federal-Provincial British Columbia Fisheries Committee.

10.2.1 Federal government activities

The work of the federal government in the conservation, development and general regulation of the nation's coastal and freshwater fisheries is performed by the Fisheries and Marine Service.