

newsprint and various types of pulp, most of it to the United States. Some plants included in the pulp and paper industry classification also convert basic paper and paperboard into more highly manufactured papers, paper goods and boards but their output represents only a small part of Canada's total production of converted papers and boards. Table 10.9 gives shipment and production figures for pulp for 1974-77 and Table 10.10 gives shipments of basic paper and paperboard for 1973-75. Table 10.11 shows exports of pulp and newsprint for 1973-76.

Asphalt roofing manufacturers. These establishments produce composition roofing and sheathing, consisting of paper felt saturated with asphalt or tar and, in some cases, coated with a mineral surfacing. Their total shipments in 1975 were valued at \$121.3 million.

Paper box and bag industries. These industries include manufacturers of folding cartons and set-up boxes, of corrugated boxes and of paper bags. Their total shipments in 1975 amounted, respectively, to \$307.2 million, \$511.4 million and \$352.3 million.

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 1975 amounted to \$717.3 million.

Fisheries

10.2

Canada has co-operated with other nations to conserve high-seas fisheries resources through joint research projects and international agreements and took further action to protect and manage the fisheries in its coastal areas by extending its coastal fisheries jurisdiction to 200 nautical miles, effective January 1, 1977. 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 Canadian coasts.

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 shared with the provincial governments to which certain administrative responsibilities have been delegated.

The federal fisheries and the environment department controls all fisheries, both marine and freshwater, in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. In Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta all fisheries are managed 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, as 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 federal department, but the provincial government manages freshwater fisheries. In the national parks 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. Co-ordination and discussion between federal and provincial fisheries managers on policies, programs and matters of mutual concern are facilitated through several federal-provincial committees.

Federal government activities

10.2.1

The work of the federal government in the conservation, development and general regulation of the nation's coastal and freshwater fisheries is carried out by the fisheries and marine service.