

Canada co-operates with many nations in obtaining scientific data and formulating policies for development and conservation of fisheries through membership in 10 international fisheries commissions and one international council. These international organizations are established under the terms of formal conventions. Canadian representatives are appointed by order-in-council and include officials of the fisheries and the environment department and members of the fishing industry.

Canada maintains membership in the fisheries committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in the Codex Alimentarius Commission which is concerned with world food quality standards.

### 10.2.2 Provincial government activities

**Newfoundland.** The provincial fisheries department promotes development in all sectors of the province's fishing industry. Experiments and demonstrations are conducted on new designs of fishing gear and modification of existing types, construction of multi-purpose fishing craft and exploration of potential fishing grounds to increase catching efficiency and landings. Subsidies are also paid to fishermen for fishing vessels and certain types of inshore fishing gear.

Loans are made to processors for the establishment and expansion of fish processing plants and for deep sea draggers. Aid to fishermen to build modern vessels capable of a greater variety of fishing operations and larger production is provided by loans from the Newfoundland Fisheries Loan Board. The Fishing and Coasting Vessels Rebuilding and Repairs (Bounties) Act authorizes financial assistance in maintaining and prolonging the life of the existing fleet. The Coasting Vessels (Bounties) Act and the Fishing Ships (Bounties) Act authorize the granting, for locally built ships over 12 years of age, of a bounty of 35% of the approved cost of the work provided the vessel is over 10 gross registered tons. A small boat bounty program provides a bounty of 35% on the approved cost of fishing boats measuring in length from 6.08 to 10.7 metres or over, providing that they do not exceed 10 tons gross. Loans are available to fishermen to build new boats, purchase used boats, acquire new engines, buy certain approved types of mechanical and electronic fishing equipment and convert boats from one type of fishing operation to another.

In terms of direct employment generated, fisheries continue to outrank all other resource sectors. In 1976 approximately 15,000 fishermen and 7,000 plant workers were engaged in the industry. Total landings of all fish species amounted to 338 million kilograms, with a landed value of \$63 million and a market value of approximately \$160 million.

The inland waters of Newfoundland, although they provide excellent sport fishing, are not commercially exploited. Lakes and ponds actually remain under the authority of the tourism department but, under federal-provincial agreement, these waters, including rivers and streams, are under federal control in matters of conservation and guardianship.

**Prince Edward Island.** The Prince Edward Island fishing industry ranks third in the island economy. The landed value of the 1976 catch was in excess of \$12.6 million and after processing, its value exceeded \$30 million. The industry involves 3,000 fishermen and helpers and between 700 and 800 people in the fish processing industry at 24 processing facilities.

The PEI fisheries department, with six divisions, supplements the activities of the federal fisheries and marine service and is responsible for administration of programs aimed at upgrading the industry and increasing returns to those engaged in it.

An active program in the aquaculture division is aimed at diversifying opportunities in the fisheries sector through increased production, improved quality and broadening of the resource base in shellfish, salmonids, seaplants and lobsters, with emphasis in 1977-78 placed on oyster industry development, shellfish culture, seaplant seeding and salmonid culture. The resource harvesting division conducts exploratory fishing projects and resource assessment studies to locate and quantify new and existing species, and conducts gear technology studies relating to harvesting methods and equipment. In 1977-78, projects included scallop and clam resource development, groundfish catch