

through international agreements, Canada has taken further action to protect the inshore fisheries in the coastal areas by establishing a 12-mile territorial waters limit and certain defined fishing zones. Canada excludes from these areas the fishing vessels of other nations except those having traditional fishing interests. Agreements have been concluded with Denmark, France, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom on the phasing out of fishery operations within Canadian territorial sea and fishing zones. Canada also enters into bilateral agreements as necessary to overcome specific fisheries problems.

### 10.2.2 Provincial government activities

**Newfoundland.** The provincial Department of Fisheries is concerned mainly with improvement and development of fishing and production methods. It conducts experiments and demonstrations in new designs of fishing gear as well as the modification of existing types, the construction of multi-purpose fishing craft and the exploration of potential fishing grounds with a view to increasing catching efficiency.

Loans are made to processors for the establishment and expansion of fish processing plants and for deepsea draggers. Aid to fishermen for the construction of 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, 1958 authorizes financial assistance in maintaining and prolonging the life of the existing fleet. The Coasting Vessels (Bounties) Act, 1959 authorizes the granting, for locally built ships, of a maximum bounty of \$150 a ton for vessels of between 100 and 400 gross tons. The Fishing Ships (Bounties) Act, 1970 authorizes the payment of a bounty of \$200 per registered gross tonnage on boats 10 tons under deck up to 150 tons which are built under permit. An Inshore Fisheries Assistance Programme provides a bounty of \$10 a foot on boats measuring from 20 to 30 ft and \$12.50 a foot on boats measuring 31 to 35 ft. Bounties are also paid to fishermen on certain types of synthetic fibre fishing nets and lines.

Other services include advising fishermen on gear and equipment, industrial research and plant construction and engineering. The Fisheries Salt Act, 1957 and the Fishing Salt Regulations, 1969 authorize rigid control over the sale and distribution of fisheries salt.

The inland waters of Newfoundland, although they provide excellent sport fishing, are not commercially exploited. The lakes and ponds actually remain under the authority of the Department of Tourism 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 sea and inland fisheries of Prince Edward Island are administered by the Fisheries Service of the federal Department of the Environment. The provincial Department of Fisheries supplements federal activity in this area and is concerned principally with quantifying and, within the terms of the provincial role in fisheries management, maximizing returns, both social and economic, to those engaged in the fisheries industry. The Department provides technical assistance and, in conjunction with the federal fisheries organizations, engages in experimental and developmental work in such fields as fishing methods, resource inventories, statistical studies and management assistance.

Loans are made available to fishermen and the fishing industry through the Prince Edward Island Lending Authority, a Crown corporation established in 1969, which is empowered to grant credit in the sectors of fisheries, industry, tourism and agriculture. Provincial responsibilities concerning freshwater fisheries are discharged by the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Environment and Tourism.

**Nova Scotia.** The landed value of Nova Scotia's commercial fisheries production is approximately \$75 million with a market value after processing and packing of \$150 million. Fishery products account for more than 30% of the value of Nova Scotia's exports. The industry employs more than 11,000 fishermen and more than 4,000 workers in the processing plants. Supporting industries of considerable economic value to Nova Scotia include boatbuilding, ship repairs, and machinery and gear manufacturing. In recognition of the importance of the fisheries in terms of industry, trade, employment and recreation, the provincial government keeps in close touch with the federal authorities responsible for administration and management of the resources and works in co-operation with them in promoting sound utilization and development.

The Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries concentrates most of its efforts on training