

ity exports and they recorded a growth of about 10% over 1980 exports. Increased sales of transportation equipment, mostly tires, boost the figure for the export of finished goods by 25% over 1980. Pulpwood exports more than doubled in 1981 to reach a value of \$3.8 million. Raw materials, including coal, lead and zinc concentrates recorded a substantial increase in 1981 but this will not last, owing to the closure of two major mines in the province. Continued growth in exports depends very largely on external economic conditions and the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar. Forecasts suggest a more moderate performance in 1982.

The fishing industry has always been an essential part of Nova Scotia's seafaring tradition and economic development. Today the fishery is the economic mainstay of more than 200 coastal communities. It employs more than 10,000 fishermen and close to 5,000 shore-based processing workers, and supports many related industries such as shipbuilding. The industry promises to have a very bright future. In 1977, following a series of bilateral agreements, Canada declared a 200 mile economic zone which gave it control of fisheries on much of its continental shelf. This will allow depleted fish stocks to recover and will gradually rebuild Canada's sea fishery. Since 1979 Canada has become the leading fish-exporting nation in the world, and Nova Scotia has contributed about a third of these exports.

The total provincial catch in 1981 was 460,000 tons, an increase of 10% from 1980, and the value of the catch was about \$255 million, an increase of 19%. Since over 90% of Nova Scotia's fish and fish products are exported to other countries, the strength of the industry will depend in 1982 on the Canadian dollar exchange rate, the price of other animal proteins, general economic conditions, and non-tariff trade barriers. The full application this year of the 1981 Canada-EC long term agreement on fisheries by the European Community will be an important factor.

Federal Government standards on the quality of processed fish are to be raised this year. While this will put pressure on processors and fishermen to raise quality standards, it should ultimately enhance the marketability of Nova Scotia fish products.

UNE USINE-PILOTE DE TRANSFORMATION DES ALIMENTS

La société PHA Corporation Pilote de Saskatoon (Saskatchewan) joue un rôle exclusif et novateur dans l'industrie alimentaire et agricole. Le sigle signifie protéines-huile-amidon (hydrate de carbone) et recouvre tous les éléments nutritifs importants. Société à but non lucratif, la PHA se consacre, dans un premier temps, à l'élaboration ou à l'amélioration de méthodes de transformation des céréales, des oléagineux et des légumineuses, tout en se dotant de la souplesse nécessaire pour traiter d'autres matières alimentaires au besoin.

La société fournit un large éventail de matériel expérimental pour la transformation des aliments et la mise au point de technologies de fabrication des aliments pour animaux. Bien que le gros de ses opérations soit centré à son usine-pilote moderne, la société dispose également de laboratoires périphériques entièrement équipés et d'un service d'information. Quant au personnel, il se compose de scientifiques et de techniciens oeuvrant dans toutes les branches se rapportant aux activités de la société.