

First, we will acquire the exclusive right to manage all living resources within 200 miles from our shores. We will have the final say in determining maximum or optimum sustainable yields for each species. We will have the final say in establishing quotas, closed seasons, the size and nature of gear and the numbers, sizes and types of fishing vessels that may be used. We will have the final say in licensing foreign fishermen, fishing vessels and equipment. In short, we will have the exclusive power to prescribe any terms, conditions or regulations we consider necessary to govern the harvesting of all living resources and their proper management and conservation.

Secondly, and this is perhaps the most important feature of the concept for the future development of our fishing industry, we will have the right to reserve to our own fishermen that portion of the total resource which they have the capacity to catch in any given year. In practice, this means that as our capacity increases, so does our percentage of the total catch. In principle, this percentage could reach 100%.

We will, therefore, manage the whole and be guaranteed our fair share of the proceeds. It does not mean, of course, the immediate exclusion of all foreign fishing vessels from our 200-mile zone. That would simply mean a waste of close to 70% of the living resources now being exploited. It does mean, however, *control* of foreign fishing on Canadian terms. Of course, we will continue to use international bodies, such as the International Commission for Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF), to exchange scientific data and catch statistics, as well as for the establishment of joint research programmes. But Canada, with respect to the resources of its zone, will have the last word as to who gets what, and who does what. The Government is now studying the ways and means to put into place, when the time comes, the proper mechanisms to exercise this widely increased jurisdiction. Undoubtedly, for a long time to come, we will have to enlist the co-operation of all nations fishing near our shores particularly in respect of data gathering. Indeed such co-operation will be a condition of their continued operations within our zone.

We are also actively considering how to improve our surveillance and inspection capabilities. Already some use has been made of our naval units on the East Coast and contracts are out for new inspection vessels. We all agree that more has to be done in this field and we will spare no effort to ensure the best use of all resources available.

Such are some of the benefits which can accrue to Canada if the 200-mile economic zone is accepted. That is good news. That is progress. But a 200-mile limit does not fully cover the Canadian case.