In addition to ensuring more secure access for Atlantic Canada's critical fish trade, the Agreement keeps current restrictions on foreign ownership in the fishery, ensuring Canadian control will be maintained. And it leaves in place our rights under *The Law of the Sea* to require that all fish caught in our economic zone must be landed in Canada. Provincial regulations, restricting the export of unprocessed fish to the U.S., have been unaffected.

Most U.S. tariffs on fish products will be gone in five years. This means Canadians will be able to process more fish before export. This will create jobs for workers in Atlantic Canada. Further, discipline on U.S. technical regulations will reduce problems caused by health regulations and possession limits which have affected exports of scallops, lobster and groundfish.

The potato industry can also look for further growth and sure access to the U.S. market when the Agreement comes into effect. 60 percent of potato exports go to the U.S. New Brunswick processors, who export heavily to the U.S., now take half the local production from 600 growers who employ 2,500 people. These products will be even more competitive when U.S. tariffs are removed.

Atlantic Canada's fruit and vegetable growers will be protected for 20 years by special tariff measures which can be invoked to assist them when prices are abnormally low. Dairy, poultry and egg marketing boards will remain in place, as will the related import controls in support of them.

The Agreement will facilitate future exports of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland oil and gas, including fuel from the rejuvenated Come-By-Chance refinery.

New Brunswick will expand exports of electricity to New England, worth over $275 million a year. Secure access will lead to new production and lower prices to consumers. The trade agreement leaves in place the National Energy Board requirements that Canadian electricity exporters must cover their costs and offer the electricity to neighbouring provinces at the same price and under the same conditions.

Atlantic Canada exports services to the U.S. in areas such as engineering, management consulting, tourism, computer services, insurance and banking. However, the exclusion of transportation services from the Agreement means that extension of the coasting trade to the 200 mile limit can be retained exclusively for Canadians.

TERRITORIES

The Free Trade Agreement helps people in the North in three ways:

- it will lower consumer prices for Northerners;
- it will lower the cost of both imported industrial goods and northern exports;
- it will give northern goods secure and equal access to the U.S. market; and
- it will help settle trade disputes.

The Agreement does not change native land claims settlements, affirmative action programs or aboriginal rights.

Effective January 1, 1989, the tariff on fur and fur garments, tungsten ore and concentrates will be eliminated. Northern trappers can expect lower supply costs and