

state practice. The Act also laid the basis for the establishment of exclusive fishing zones in special bodies of water off Canada's East and West coasts, in pursuance of the well-established concept under customary international law, of the contiguous fishing zones. New fishing zones have since been created within "fishery closing lines" established across the entrances to the bodies of water not enclosed within territorial sea baselines by the 1967 and 1969 Orders in Council, that is, the Bay of Fundy, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Dixon Entrance, Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound.

#### Bilateral Fisheries Negotiations

Canada undertook the negotiation of a series of agreements phasing out the fishing activities of other countries affected by its fisheries legislation.

It negotiated a completely new agreement with France, which entered into force on March 27, 1972, and provided for a reciprocal fishing agreement for a limited number of Canadian and St. Pierre-Miquelon fishermen in the areas off the coast of St. Pierre-Miquelon and Newfoundland where they had fished traditionally, and for the termination of the long-standing treaty rights French vessels registered in metropolitan France had enjoyed. The Agreement also provided for the delimitation of the territorial waters and fishing zones between St. Pierre-Miquelon and Newfoundland.

Canada also negotiated agreements with several other countries, which determined the dates on which vessels registered in these countries would discontinue their traditional fishing operations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the outer nine miles off Canada's territorial sea, with the latest terminal date being before the end of the present decade. The agreements with Britain, Denmark and Portugal entered into force on March 27, 1972. The agreement with Norway entered into force on July 15, 1971, and was