



---

**Department of  
Development**

5151 George Street  
PO Box 519  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 2R7

Telex 019 22548 Cable Devns

July 2, 1986

Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Lester Pearson Institute for  
International Development  
Dalhousie University  
1325 Edward Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 3J5

Dear Ms. Borgese:

Thank you for your letter dated June 22. Pleased to note you had an interesting trip to Athens. My Moroccan visit was very good.

You have asked about the proposal for a major series of conferences and exhibitions on ocean management. By copy of this letter I am asking Mr. Peter Scott-Smith to contact you directly. This project proposal "The World of Ocean Management" has been submitted to the Federal Government by Mr. Scott-Smith.

I also thank you for copy of your letter of June 21, 1986 to Ambassador Pavicevic.

Mr. Peter Scott-Smith's address is:

Pranteen Associates Ltd.  
1008-350 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7S8  
Telephone: (613) 238-1320.

Yours truly,

Fred Were  
Director  
Market Development Centre



N/GOUT CAN/NS

OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN

P.O. BOX 2152  
5161 GEORGE STREET  
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA  
B3J 3B7

OUR FILE:

PHONE 424-6780

27 January 1987

Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Chairman, Planning Council, IOI  
Pearson Institute  
1321 Edward Street  
Dalhousie University  
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia  
B3H 3H5

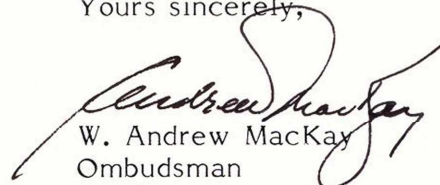
Dear Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese:

I am grateful to you for your letter of 20 January 1987 and for sending me a copy of the report of the 1986 Training Programme for the Management and Conservation of Marine Resources.

I congratulate you and your colleagues responsible for another successful programme, especially Dr. Jagota. You have a busy year ahead and I send you all best wishes in meeting the demands of the IOI programme, ICOD, Dalhousie and aN. !!

With every good wish.

Yours sincerely,

  
W. Andrew MacKay  
Ombudsman



**Department of  
Mines and Energy**

Office of the Minister

PO Box 1087  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 2X1

August 10, 1987

Dr. E. Mann Borgese  
Professor  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 3J5

Dear Dr. Borgese:

Congratulations on the special honour bestowed on you in recognition of your valued contribution to world environment.

The blending of economic development and environmental control can only be achieved through the informed contribution of knowledgeable people from industry and the sciences. We are indeed fortunate in Nova Scotia to have the benefit of your knowledge and world recognition.

With personal regards,

*Joel R. Matheson*  
Joel R. Matheson, Q.C.





Nova Scotia

**Department of  
Lands and Forests**

Office of the Minister

PO Box 698  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 2T9

Our file no:

December 10, 1990

Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor  
Dalhousie University  
Pearson Institute  
1321 Edward Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 3H5

Dear Doctor Borgese:

I have had numerous representations concerning the property being offered for sale at Crystal Crescent Beach .

My staff are aware of this property and are currently negotiating through the real estate company of Pat King Limited regarding acquisition.

It is certainly my wish that this Park remain in a natural state, and I feel confident that my staff will be successful in acquiring the property for public use.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Chuck MacNeil".

C. W. "Chuck" MacNeil, M.D.



RECEIVED MAY 14 1992



The Governor General's 1992 Celebrations  
Fêtes de 1992 sous la présidence du Gouverneur général

P.O. Box 880  
Halifax, N.S. B3J 2W3  
May 11, 1992

Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, C.M., Ph.D.  
1321 Edward Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 3H5

Dear Dr. Borgese:


Nineteen ninety-two marks the 25th Anniversary of the establishment of the Order of Canada and the Canadian Honours System as well as the 125th Year of Canadian Confederation. In recognition of these anniversaries, the Governor General, His Excellency the Right Honourable Ramon John Hnatyshyn, will be visiting Halifax, Nova Scotia on Sunday, July 5th.

July 5th also marks the final day of the Nova Scotia International Tattoo and you will be receiving an invitation to be present at the Tattoo and be specially recognized, along with other recipients of the Order of Canada. The Governor General will be officiating at this closing performance of the Nova Scotia Tattoo.

Prior to the Tattoo, His Honour, the Honourable Lloyd Crouse, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, will host a dinner in honour of the Governor General and the Nova Scotia members of the Order of Canada. The dinner will be held at 5:00 p.m. at Government House in Halifax. At 7:00 p.m. arrangements will be made to transport the dinner guests to the Tattoo.

I hope that you will be able to attend this function on July 5th, beginning at 5:00 p.m. at Government House in Halifax. In order that we will have some idea regarding the number who can attend, will you please phone Mrs. Pike (collect) at 421-4080 in Halifax and advise her if you can attend or not. Thank you.

Yours truly,

  
A. Gordon Archibald, O.C.  
Coordinator

*Confirmed  
May 21/92*





RECEIVED DEC 22 1993

**Department of  
the Environment**

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON THE  
DRAFT NOVA SCOTIA ENVIRONMENT ACT**

On November 10, 1993, the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment released, for public review and comment, a Discussion Draft of the Nova Scotia Environment Act. A subcommittee of the Nova Scotia Round Table on Environment and Economy has been formed to receive your comments and input on the proposed Environment Act. Towards this end, a series of public meetings has been planned across the province. The schedule on the reverse side of this page lists the dates, times and locations of public meetings. All Nova Scotians are invited and encouraged to participate fully in the public consultation process. Your views are important and will form the basis for any revisions to the draft Environment Act.

You may submit your comments to the Round Table Subcommittee in writing, by way of an oral presentation at one of the scheduled public meetings, or both, or by calling 1-800-565-4835. If you plan to make an oral presentation at one of the public meetings, please complete the registration form at the bottom of this page. Completed forms should be returned to the following address no later than **January 17, 1994**.

Nova Scotia Environment Act  
P.O. Box 2107  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3B7

Fax. 424-0501

**Please note:**

- **Oral presentations at public meetings should be limited to 20 minutes.**
- **If written briefs are prepared to support oral presentations, they should be received by the Round Table Subcommittee at the above address 14 days in advance of the public meeting at which the presentation is to be made. Written briefs submitted after that time will, however, be accepted.**
- **The deadline for all written submissions is February 25, 1994.**
- **If you require further information, please call 424-6344.**

**PUBLIC MEETINGS ON THE DRAFT NOVA SCOTIA ENVIRONMENT ACT  
REGISTRATION FORM**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Affiliation: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: (Bus.) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (Home) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Facsimile: \_\_\_\_\_

Public meeting you wish to attend: 1st choice \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon or evening

2nd choice \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon or evening

Will you be providing a written brief? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_



**SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS ON THE  
DRAFT NOVA SCOTIA ENVIRONMENT ACT**

Truro	January 24, 1994 (2:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.) (7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.)	Glengarry Best Western 150 Willow Street Truro
Port Hawkesbury	January 31, 1994 (7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.)	Wandlyn Inn 689 Reeves Street Port Hawkesbury
Sydney	February 1, 1994 (2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.) (7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.)	Cambridge Suites 380 Esplanade Sydney
Yarmouth	February 9, 1994 (7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.)	Rodd Grand Hotel 417 Main Street Yarmouth
Bridgewater	February 10, 1994 (2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.) (7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.)	Wandlyn Inn 50 North Street Bridgewater
Halifax	February 15, 1994 (2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.) (7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.)	Citadel Inn 1960 Brunswick Street Halifax
Dartmouth	February 16, 1994 (2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.) (7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.)	Ramada Renaissance 240 Brownlow Avenue Dartmouth
Wolfville	February 17, 1994 (2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.) (7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.)	Old Orchard Inn Exit 11, Hwy 101 Wolfville



COPY

RECEIVED JAN 30 1995

**Nova Scotia OCEANS INITIATIVE**

P.O. Box 519 Phone 424-7373 Fax: 424-5739  
Halifax, Nova Scotia 424-0508  
B3J 2R7

---

# You are invited to an important event.....

February 11th

## **VISION FORUM**

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FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

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To: Margaret Jane Wood  
Date: 28/1/1995  
Pages (including cover): 9

From: Wayne Trowse - Devtek  
Time: 01:43

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I am writing to invite you or others in your organization, to participate in a private sector led initiative aimed at business growth and increased wealth generation within Nova Scotia Ocean's technology community.

Since 1993 a committee composed of the private sector, university and public institutions, has worked cooperatively with the Provincial and Federal governments. A collective will has emerged to facilitate a process to bring Nova Scotia's ocean technology community together to develop a strategy to collaborate effectively with each other for our collective good. The goal of the process is to encourage regional economic growth through the application of Nova Scotia's considerable strengths in oceans-related science and technology, manufacturing and services to growing national and international markets.

The project is now about to start. Your name has been identified as a potential interested individual and consequently we wish to know if you will participate in what we are calling the "Vision Forum". A brief outline of our proposed vision and the forum follows.

Wayne Trowse  
General Manager, Devtek Applied Electronics (formerly Hermes Electronics)  
Chair, Ad Hoc Committee



# Nova Scotia OCEANS INITIATIVE

P.O. Box 519 Phone: 424-7373 Fax: 424-5739  
Halifax, NS 424-0508  
B3J 2R7

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## YOUR INVITATION

We welcome your participation in this, the **Vision Forum** of the Nova Scotia Oceans Initiative.

The purpose of the day is to bring together interested and enthusiastic members of the oceans industry applied science and technology community to agree and commit to:

1. an Oceans Initiative **Vision Statement** (the draft of which is outlined in this package);
2. the **Strategic Thrusts** - Primary: Venture Opportunities; Enabling: Infrastructure, and the specific arenas within them that will assume the primary priority for the next year to eighteen months;
3. the specific **strategic work groups** that will move forward the respective venture opportunity and infrastructure projects;
4. a **shared attitude** of "need to; can do," in terms of a collective sense of togetherness that will sustain the work required by the Initiative.

### The Vision Forum logistics are:

Saturday, February 11th; 9:00am to 4:30pm  
Highland Suite 7, The World Trade & Convention Centre  
1800 Argyle Street, Halifax, N.S.

### The Agenda Outline includes:

9:00am	Welcome & Opening - Mr. Wayne Trowse, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Steering Committee
9:30am	Setting the Context for the Future
10:30am	Visioning the Future - Finalizing the Vision, Strategic Thrusts & Arenas
12:00pm	Lunch
1:00pm	Strategic Work Group Meetings
3:00pm	Review of Strategic Work Group Plans
4:15pm	Summary Thoughts
4:30pm	Adjournment

### Prework

Please complete the **Expression of Interest Questionnaire** to register your attendance as well as to identify the specific working group(s) in which you have an interest. This invitation is to be completed and returned **RSVP no later than Monday February 6th, 1995**. Please fax to 902-424-5739 or 902-424-0508.

### Postwork

The success of the Nova Scotia Oceans Initiative will depend on the active participation of the full community in the work groups.

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## Nova Scotia OCEANS INITIATIVE

P.O. Box 519 Phone: 424-7373 Fax: 424-5739  
Halifax, NS 424-0508  
B3J 2R7

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### THE OPPORTUNITY

Did you know that...

- Nova Scotia is home to 30% of Canada's oceans industries and 40% of its oceans scientists and engineers? (NABST Report, 1994)
- Nova Scotia has one of the largest oceanographic institutions in the world? *The Bedford Institute of Oceanography.*
- Nova Scotia has one of the largest concentrations of marine scientists in the world? ("The Best of Both Worlds", ERA 1994)
- Nova Scotia has the highest concentration of universities, research and laboratory facilities in North America?
- Bob Fournier and a team from Dalhousie University are involved in a project in Uruguay that is an example of the opportunity we hope to synergize with this oceans network?

The time has come to **capitalize** on this rich and deep pool of exportable knowledge and technology.

Notwithstanding the significant lure of international market potential, the leveraging and marketing of the oceans industry sector is not without inherent hurdles, the least of which is the diversity of activities that the sector embraces, including defence, tourism, recreation, shipping, communication, research, resource utilization, technology and service. In addition, many of the practicing ocean professionals are located in government laboratories, the military and universities; while the majority of the Nova Scotia ocean industry companies are small - possibly too small to be able to make a proportional impact.

To address these realities head on, the Nova Scotia Oceans Initiative has been formed to facilitate a process that brings together private sector companies in a spirit of collaboration and entrepreneurship. Setting this framework for a multi-sectoral, interdisciplinary has been a cornerstone in the strategy to encourage industry/ government/ and university alliances in the pursuit of commercially viable projects. Another important step has been to narrow this initial initiative to **applied science and technology** in the oceans industry sector. The networking of multi-company strengths in conjunction with the technical capabilities of Nova Scotia academic and public institutions will produce consortiums designed to aggressively market Nova Scotia technologies, products and services nationally and internationally.

Now is the time for you and your organization to join the process, form partnerships, address new markets, and most importantly, increase revenues.

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# Nova Scotia OCEANS INITIATIVE

P.O. Box 519 Phone: 424-7373 Fax: 424-5739  
Halifax, NS 424-0508  
B3J 2R7

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## THE VISION

To capture the *essence* of the initiative, members of this interdisciplinary community, in conjunction with the Ad Hoc Steering Committee have formulated the following vision:

**The Nova Scotia oceans industry sector will be a globally recognized and wealth generating community driven by its international competitive position in world class applied science, technology, products and services.**

## THE PROCESS

<b>PHASE 1</b>	<b>Vision Forum</b> February 11, 1995	To rally behind a collective vision, and initiate Strategic Work Groups
	<b>Strategic Work Groups</b> February 20th - April 7th, 1995	To assess market feasibility, commercial viability, consortium approach and project priority
	<b>Launch Forum</b> April 22nd, 1995	To initiate Phase 2 and key projects
<b>PHASE 2</b>	Implement Key Projects Identify New Opportunities Grow Sector \$\$\$	



# Nova Scotia OCEANS INITIATIVE

P.O. Box 519 Phone: 424-7373 Fax: 424-5739  
Halifax, NS 424-0508  
B3J 2R7

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## THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The Nova Scotia Oceans Initiative comprises of two strategic thrusts:

**Primary:** Venture Opportunities  
**Enabling:** Infrastructure

Their respective sub themes and **strategic arenas** are outlined on the next two pages.

## THE PRIMARY STRATEGIC THRUST - VENTURE OPPORTUNITIES

In keeping with the central themes of global positioning and wealth generating, the predominant focus of Nova Scotia's Ocean's Initiative for the next few years will be to capitalize on specific ventures which could be found in any one or combination of the following **strategic arenas**:

**Marine Biology** - This arena is broadly defined to embrace the active technological intervention with marine organisms including:

- genetics/ molecular biology
- pharmaceuticals
- pollution effects
- food sciences
- cultivation

**Ocean Technology** - This arena refers to various aspects of hardware design, development, manufacturing and utilization including:

- control systems
- robotics
- recording devices
- acoustics
- sampling equipment
- monitoring equipment
- environmental sensors

## **Information Technology** -

This arena embraces the application of storage, communication, processing and display of information including:

- software development
  - telemetry
  - telecommunications
  - signal processing
  - remote sensing
-



## Nova Scotia OCEANS INITIATIVE

P.O. Box 519 Phone: 424-7373 Fax: 424-5739  
Halifax, NS 424-0508  
B3J 2R7

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**Subsea Systems -** This arena covers the general area of living and non-living resource exploitation including:

- structures
- extraction technologies
- engineering

### Marine

**Environment -** This arena embraces the broad crossover between environment and service including:

- resource assessment
- remediation
- hydrography
- assessment
- management
- oil spills
- environmental protection
- consulting
- surveillance

**Other -** This is a broad catch arena including other areas not specifically mentioned above because they have been inadvertently omitted or could have been considered peripheral by some. One area would be ocean related policy complementary to the above arenas.

## THE ENABLING STRATEGIC THRUST - INFRASTRUCTURE

Regardless of the potential success of any one of the venture opportunities, the **sustainability** of the Initiative will depend on the mechanisms that are put in place to *spearhead, sponsor and manage* the short and longer term ventures. To ensure adequate attention is dedicated to this critical foundation, strategic planning work is required in each of the following **strategic arenas**:

### Initiative Management

The management philosophy, principles, and structure that will guide the Nova Scotia Oceans Initiative through its strategic planning and positioning.

### Initiative Membership

The nature and scope of the Initiative's membership as well as the strategies for acquiring, retaining, and satisfying the short and long term needs of its members.

### Database Management

The development, upkeep, and distribution of the Nova Scotia's Oceans Initiative's database of members, markets, projects, products and services.

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### **Capability / Talent Bank**

The identification, classification, and matching of the memberships' respective core competencies and unique talents.

### **Technology Transfer**

The identification, matching and transfer of technology capability to meet a market or member need.

### **Financial Mechanisms**

The development and stewardship of mechanisms to generate, manage and distribute financial capital.

### **Network Linkage**

The development and maintenance of the network infrastructure required to connect the members of the Nova Scotia Oceans Initiative with one another, as well as with other like projects (such as COFRI ), Centres of Excellence, government agencies, international markets, etc.

### **Communications**

The initiation and maintenance of effective and timely communication vehicles and mechanisms designed to inform and educate members of the Initiative, key external players and publics.

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RECEIVED JUN 13 1995

*Their Honours*

*The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia  
and Mrs. John James Kinley*

*request the pleasure of your company  
at a*

*Garden Party*

*on Wednesday, the 28th of June, 1995*

*2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.*

*Government House  
Halifax, Nova Scotia*

*If weather inclement  
out-of-town guests only*

*Please present this invitation  
on arrival*





Canadian Heritage Patrimoine canadien

NS GOV'T

RECEIVED JUL 20 1995

1875 Brunswick Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3L8

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

18 July 1995

Ms. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
International Oceans Institute  
1226 LeMarchant Street  
Halifax, N.S.  
B3H 3P7

Dear Ms. Mann Borgese:

Thank you for your participation at the flag raising ceremony at Province House commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Signing of the United Nations Charter.

The 50th birthday of the United Nations provided us with an excellent opportunity to promote the work and purpose of this organization, and to commemorate its role in meeting the challenges to international peace and security which now face the world community.

As a memento of the occasion, I am enclosing photographs which reflect your role in the observance of this important anniversary.

Once again, thank you for your participation.

Sincerely,

Anne Ladouceur Séguin  
Director  
Nova Scotia Programs

encs.  
ALS/ch







NET/90/1100/  
N.S.-GEN

Environmental Support Services  
Education and Technical Training Branch

Paul Schwartz  
Education Officer

RECEIVED FEB 20 1997

February 18, 1997

Dear Friend of the Gulf of Maine:

I am very pleased to share with you the Gulf of Maine Council's new *1996-2001 Action Plan*. This document results from the lessons learned from the first five years of operation and a consultation process commenced in the summer of 1994 at Acadia University, Wolfville Nova Scotia Conference. This Action Plan charts the course the Council will take over the next five years. It embodies a forward looking approach to protecting and restoring the Gulf's marine and coastal habitats.

IN LIBRARY

Also enclosed are four recent printed marine-related publications that may interest you. *Shellfish Resources* and *Our Common Heritage* were produced by the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment. The former gives a good overview of shellfish conservation and management in the states and provinces that are a part of the Gulf of Maine watershed; the latter, a magazine, contains feature stories on the various habitat protection efforts occurring in the Gulf region. *Sea Beside the Sea* is a brochure that describes the ecological significance of the Gulf of Maine. *State of the Environment* focuses on the marine environmental quality in the Gulf of Maine.

IN LIBRARY

IN LIBRARY

IN LIBRARY

The Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment was established in 1989 by the governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts to foster cooperative actions within the Gulf watershed. Its mission is to maintain and enhance environmental quality in the Gulf of Maine to allow for sustainable resource use by existing and future generations.

If you have any further questions about these publications or would like additional copies, please give me a call at (902) - 424- 5206.

Sincerely,

Paul Schwartz



# Confirmación de envío

Informe de WorkCentre 450c para  
HOTEL DANN CARLTON P  
5932448808  
nov-12-98 09:39

## Completado

Pag. explorado 3  
Pag. confirmado 3

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474	nov-12 09:37	CCITT G3	01:25	MCE	3/ 3	ACEPTAR, 144

\$\$\$	Cod. de tarifa tel.	R	Reenviar	S	Sondear	48	4800 bps elegido
A	Distrib. automática	G	Marc. grupo	PC	a/de PC	96	9600 bps elegido
P	Portada	B	Buzón	CS	Contras.	144	14400 bps elegido
MCE	Corrección de error			RM	Rec. en la memoria		

401



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: The Hon. Robert Chisholm  
Fax No 902 424 0504  
From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Fax No. 1 902 868 2455  
Date: November 12, 1998  
Subject: Law of the Sea

Dear Mr. Chisholm,

I have just sent the attached fax to Alexa - and need all the help I can get! Could you support this initiative? I am sure it would be useful. The strategy now should be to regain what we have lost, so that we can submit candidates for future elections to the organs of the Sea-bed Authority, the Tribunal in Hamburg, and the Continental Shelf Commission!

Whatever you can do will be most fervently appreciated!

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*Elisabeth Mann Borgese*  
Elisabeth Mann Borgese



401



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



3 pages

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: The Hon. Robert Chisholm  
 Fax No 001 902 424 0504

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
 Fax No. 1 902 868 2455

Date: November 12, 1998

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Whatever you can do will be most fervently appreciated!

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

  
 Elisabeth Mann Borgese





Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: The Hon. Alexa McDonough  
Fax No 613 992 8569

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Fax No. 1 902 868 2455

Date: November 12, 1998

Subject: Law of the Sea

Dear Alexa,

You probably know that I am one of your faithful members and supporters -- and today I have an issue that is very close to my heart, and I wonder whether you could help by raising it in Parliament. It is an issue of foreign policy and concerns the Law of the Sea.

As I am sure you know, Canada was most active in the negotiations leading to the adoption of the Law of the Seas Convention; it signed the Convention and gained hugely from it, but it has not ratified it, which is really quite shameful. The Liberals have announced time and again that the Government would ratify, but it is just not moving, because of evidently very bad advice it got from some lawyers. The problem is the Estai case. Some people seem to think that Canada's position is stronger if we are not parties to the Convention. According to most experts this is very poor reasoning. Quite on the contrary our case would be far stronger if we were a party, as Spain is..

Now, November 16 is a deadline: Since we have not ratified, we are losing our provisional place in the International Sea-bed Authority -- as we have already lost our place on the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in Hamburg, and on the Commission on the limits of the Continental Shelf.

I gathered two dozen of good signatures and wrote both to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, bringing all this to their attention -- as I am sure others have done. But no action. I think this issue should at least be mentioned in Parliament -- it would be very suitable now, if it were on November 16. It really is a disgrace for Canada. We are cutting a miserable figure internationally and cheating ourselves




out of a good opportunity to exercise influence and leadership.

I would be most grateful if you could look into that question and bring it to the attention of Parliament.

I am sending this S.O.S. to you from Quito, where I am attending a conference of the Club of Rome!

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,



Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor



House of Assembly  
Nova Scotia

096/600/Canada NS.  
RECEIVED NOV 19 1998

*With the Compliments of*

*George Moody, MLA  
Kings West*

Enclosed is an excerpt from the Hansard record of proceedings in the Nova Scotia Legislature which I thought might be of interest to you.

Progressive Conservative  
Caucus Office

1645 Granville Street, Suite 805  
Halifax, N. S. B3J 1X3

(902) 424-2731  
1-800-363-1998  
(902)424-7484 (Fax)



Printed on paper that  
contains recycled fibre



The honourable member for Kings West.

**RESOLUTION NO. 1102**

MR. GEORGE MOODY: Mr. Speaker, I hereby give notice that on a future day I shall move the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas an anonymous donor has given Dalhousie University \$1.6 million to establish the prestigious Elizabeth May Chair in Women's Health and Environment; and

Whereas Ms. May, the current Executive Director of the Sierra Club of Canada, will be the first person to hold the position of Chair; and

Whereas Ms. May has been involved in environmental issues since the 1970's and in recent months has been a strong and pervasive advocate for the residents of Frederick Street;

Therefore be it resolved that the members of this House congratulate Ms. May on this well-deserved honour and applaud her numerous contributions to women's health and environmental concerns and further, that we acknowledge the generous contribution of the anonymous donor.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask for waiver of notice.

MR. SPEAKER: There has been a request for waiver of notice.

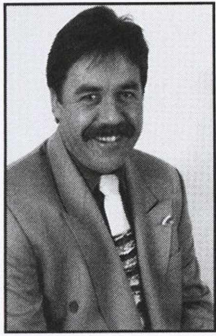
Is it agreed?

I hear a No.

The notice is tabled.

-----





HOUSE OF COMMONS  
OTTAWA, CANADA  
K1A 0A6

**PETER STOFFER, M.P.**  
SACKVILLE - EASTERN SHORE

**Ottawa Office**  
Rm. 368 Confederation Bldg.  
House of Commons  
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6  
Tel.: (613) 995-5822  
Fax: (613) 996-9655  
E-mail: [stoffp@parl.gc.ca](mailto:stoffp@parl.gc.ca)

**Constituency Office**  
51 Cobequid Road  
Lower Sackville, NS  
B4C 2N1  
Tel.: (902) 865-2311  
Toll free: 1-888-701-5557  
Fax: (902) 865-4620  
[peter.stoffer@ns.sympatico.ca](mailto:peter.stoffer@ns.sympatico.ca)

OTTAWA  
March 4, 1999

Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
International Ocean Institute  
Dalhousie University  
1226 LaMarchant Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 3P7

Dear Dr. Borgese:

As the NDP Fisheries and Oceans critic, I have received a copy of your November 12, 1998 letter to Alexa McDonough regarding Canada's delay in ratifying the Law of the Sea Convention.

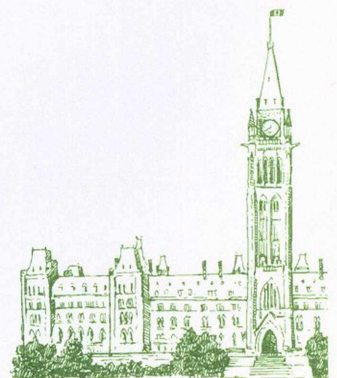
For your information, Bill C-27, which will ratify the U.N. Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks Agreement, is before the House of Commons and is expected to be passed in a few weeks.

Please find enclosed a question on this very topic that was put to the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday in the House of Commons. The Minister stated that Canada will ratify the Law of the Sea Convention once an enforcement regime for straddling and migratory stocks is put in place.

I hope you will find this information helpful and I thank you for your interest in this important matter.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Stoffer, MP  
Sackville-Eastern Shore







INTERNATIONAL  
OCEAN INSTITUTE  
CANADA

DALHOUSIE  
University



**FAXED**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Peter Stoffer, M.P.  
Fax No .902 865 4620

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Fax No. 1 902 868 2455

Date: March 12, 1999

Subject: Law of the Sea

Dear Mr. Stoffer,

Thank you very much for your letter of March 4.

However, I am not happy. I have had a few exchanges with Ministers David Anderson and Lloyd Axworthy, as well as the Governor-General, who was kind enough to come personally to the inauguration of our Conference last December -- but, frankly speaking, the position of the Government is just simply wrong.

The Straddling Stocks Agreement, without the Convention, does not make any sense. The Agreement is a development of the Convention, based on it and dependent on it. The Agreement, without the Convention, can never put in place an enforcement regime for straddling and migratory stocks. To rely only on the Agreement is like sawing the branch of a tree, and expect that that branch stays in its place in the air!

I think our NDP should urge and press the Government to ratify both instruments together.

Furthermore, it costs us absolutely nothing to ratify the Convention together with the Agreement, and we will look a lot better, internationally.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET**

**Separation Date:** June 3, 2016

**Fonds Title:** Elisabeth Mann Borgese

**Fonds #:** MS-2-744

**Box-Folder Number:** Box 270, Folder 7

**Series:** Administrative Records of the International Ocean Institute

**Sub-Series:** Correspondence

**File:** Correspondence between Nova Scotia politicians and Elisabeth Mann Borgese

**Description of item:**

Fax dated May 18, 1999 from Elisabeth Mann Borgese to Alexa McDonough, concerning a visa for an IOI student.

**Reason for separation:**

Pages have been removed from digital copy due to privacy concerns.





HOUSE OF COMMONS  
CANADA

**Peter Stoffer, M.P.**  
Sackville - Musquodoboit Valley - Eastern Shore

Dear Friends:

Enclosed is a copy of a draft discussion paper on the fisheries that I have been working on over the last short while. I would like to stress that this is a draft working paper not a definitive policy paper. I would like to have a finished policy paper on this important issue for the new year and welcome your input. If you have any thoughts, comments, or suggestions please return them to my office by January 27 and I will attempt to incorporate them into any substantive policy document that may be developed.

I hope this is paper proves useful.

All the best in the New Year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter Stoffer'.

Peter Stoffer, M.P. Sackville - Musquodoboit Valley - Eastern Shore

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**DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE FISHERIES**

**DRAFT WORKING PAPER**

Friday December 15, 2000

**PETER STOFFER**

*M.P. SACKVILLE – MUSQUODOBOIT VALLEY – EASTERN SHORE*

*NDP FISHERIES AND OCEANS CRITIC*



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## Introduction

The Fisheries has played an important role in the development of what is now Canada. In fact, the earliest settlements in North America were a direct result of European fishing efforts. Later explorers and settlers, including Cabot, describe the abundance of fish in Canadian waters. Prior to European settlement, many aboriginal communities, particularly on the West Coast, relied on the fishery for trade and survival. In British Columbia much of the commercial fishery was initially developed through a small-scale trade between miners, fur traders and aboriginal groups.

As well as the coastal fishery, the Great Lakes and inland fishery made a substantial contribution to the development of Canada. Unfortunately, as a result of over-fishing and changing settlement patterns both the inland and Great Lakes fishery have declined in importance.

With the longest coastline and greatest number of freshwater lakes on the planet, Canada is inextricably linked to water and the fisheries. In recent years, however, over-fishing, mismanagement and a variety of environmental factors have increasingly threatened the resource.

Despite the recent problems and global changes, the fishery is still a crucial part of the maritime and inland economy. Fishing is woven into the social and cultural fabric of coastal and rural communities across Canada. It is unlike any other resource in its complexity and changing scope. It is also unique in that the resource is highly transient while the communities that depend on the resource have in the past been relatively stable. Today because of mismanagement and stock depletion the stability and survival of these communities is very much in question.

There are a great number of issues that affect the resource and this paper is by no means an exhaustive examination of all matters relating to fishing. It can, however, serve as starting point for discussion and a brief outline of some NDP policies on the fishery.

To date, several key factors that have emerged as important for addressing the problems facing the fisheries:

- A need to work with all stakeholders toward a sustainable approach to the resource.
- Need to be vigilant in our protection of marine and freshwater habitat
- Greater transparency in the resource management process



## Commercial Fisheries

### *Historical Background*

The commercial fisheries contribute billions of dollars to the Canadian economy each year. In the Maritimes, which represents 75% of fisheries production in Canada, it is a significant direct and indirect employer and more than 1000 communities are entirely or significantly dependent on the fisheries.<sup>1</sup>

A significant commercial fishery dates back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, when Europeans, including the Spanish, French, Portuguese and English travelled to the waters off the Grand Banks of present day Newfoundland to fish the abundant stocks of Cod. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century, however, the fishery was largely concentrated in the hands of the French and English. Treaties, notably the Treaty of Utrecht 1713 and the Treaty of Paris 1763, resulting from European wars between Britain and France gradually increased the concentration and influence of the English in the Atlantic fisheries.

A number of other historical factors, including the American Revolution, the Napoleonic Wars, the British North America Act and the joining of Newfoundland and Labrador in confederation contributed to the importance of the Atlantic fishery.

Similarly, confederation, territorial disputes and the expansion of the railroad had a significant impact on the development of fishing in western Canada. While, Atlantic Canada remained a substantial player in the commercial fishery, western settlement and expansion at the end of the 1800's and into the early 20th Century contributed to an increase in importance of the Inland and Pacific fishery.

Today, the commercial fishery is essentially comprised of two distinct sectors the sea-fisheries and a freshwater fisheries. Of these two, the sea-fisheries is the largest sector accounting for about 25 times the volume and dollar value of the freshwater fisheries<sup>2</sup>.

### *Sea-fisheries*

Within the sea-fisheries there are a number of sub-sectors loosely based the harvesting location and species type.

Generally speaking, sea-fisheries are divided into inshore and offshore fishery. The inshore fishery refers to the fishing activity that utilizes smaller vessels and is carried out within a traditional twelve-mile limit. While, the offshore fishery usually describes harvesting with larger vessels carried out farther from shore (i.e. beyond the twelve-mile limit).

The two main species groupings for the seafisheries are finfish and shellfish (crustaceans and mollusc). These species are then further classified by habitat location. Species found

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid

<sup>2</sup> Summary of Canadian Commercial Catches and Values – DFO 1998



close to the coastline are said to be inshore, those species that live near the seabed are referred to as demersal or groundfish and finally pelagic species are those that inhabit the open sea. In addition to these main species groupings, seaweeds (i.e. Irish Moss and Kelp) and marine mammals are also considered fishery resources.

Until its collapse in the early '90's the groundfishery was the largest economic entity within the seafood industry. After the destruction of the Cod stocks and the subsequent moratorium, however, the economic contribution of the groundfishery has been greatly diminished.

On the West Coast Pacific Salmon has historically been the most important species economically. However, depleted Pacific Salmon stocks contributed to an economic downturn and a subsequent restructuring of the fisheries in the mid-1990's. Under the Pacific Salmon Revitalization Strategy or the "Mifflin Plan" as it was called, an attempt was made to reduce the number of fishermen and vessels in the salmon industry. Regrettably, the Plan was ill conceived and executed without proper consultation and input from individual fishermen and the communities involved. In addition to adverse impacts caused by the Mifflin Plan, US fishermen continued to violate the Pacific Salmon Treaty (1985) further reducing stocks. The New Pacific Salmon Treaty (1999), while providing some protection on paper, was drafted in secret with no-transparency and is yet another example of the failure of the federal government to consult with all stakeholders. It is still unclear what impact the new treaty will have on coastal and rural communities.

While the recent collapse of the Cod stocks and the depletion of our Salmon stocks has had a devastating impact on the fisheries in Canada, the total economic value of the fishery has in fact increased. The increased value has come largely as a result of a shift to shellfish, which presently accounts for more than two thirds of the total catch value in Canada. Landings in Atlantic Canada between 1984-1997 rose in weight by 138 per cent -- from 131,000 to 312,000 tonnes, representing 81 per cent of the value of all fish landings in the region. Many fishers who were displaced by the collapse of the groundfish fishery have now gone into the shellfish fishery.

The rising demand for shellfish has increased the prices received by fishermen. In the 1990's there has been an unprecedented increase in the incomes of most fishers involved in the shellfish sector. While it provides good incomes to fishers, historically this sector, with the exception of lobster, has not supported a large number of people. Because shellfish does not require the same level of processing as groundfish, it does not support as many plantworkers.

In addition, some serious concerns have been raised about how the Department of Fisheries and Oceans is managing the shellfish sector. According to the 1999 Report of the Auditor General of Canada, the shellfish fishery is being managed by the same decisions and methods that led to the collapse of the groundfish industry. The report said DFO is increasing harvesting capacity with newer and better-equipped vessels, and encouraging increased fisher participation. As the groundfish fishery collapsed, the shellfish fishery has expanded, but the science does not support this expansion. In



essence, to the Auditor General, indicated that the department has no idea how to achieve its goal of conservation. It has no idea of the state of the stocks and does not know if the stocks can support the present level of exploitation.

### ***Freshwater***

With the exception of a small fishery in New Brunswick and Quebec, the freshwater fishery is concentrated largely in the Great Lakes and the larger lakes of central Canada and the prairies. In 1998 the catch value of all the freshwater fisher was just under \$50m.<sup>3</sup> Although it makes only a small contribution to the total economic value of the fisheries the freshwater fishery has played an important role in many rural inland communities.

### ***Recreational Fisheries***

The Majority of recreational fishery takes place on inland waters and is regulated by provincial and territorial governments. The recreational fishery is a significant economic force. In 1995, the last year a study was done, it contributed more than \$7.4 billion to the Canadian economy.

There is a real need to co-ordinate, habitat conservation and the regulation of species. The provinces, territories, federal government and other stakeholders need to sit down and address some of the jurisdictional issues associated with the recreational fisheries. In addition, we need to ensure that adequate funding is available for research into freshwater species and habitat conservation. Presently, there are scant federal resources dedicated to examining the resource.

While there is a strong move to a conservation-based fishery (i.e. catch and release), particularly among non-governmental and sport-fishing associations, we need to enact a national strategy to encourage and strengthen provincial fishery conservation measures. Fédéral, provincial and territorial governments need to recognize and consult with these organizations when they are developing fishery policy.

Recreational fishing is also closely intertwined with tourism and other sectors of the economy, notably the boat, automobile and tackle industries. It is estimated that for every dollar spent on actual fishing and additional 10 dollars is injected into the economy<sup>4</sup>. New Democrats need to recognize the important contribution that the recreational fishery makes to the Canadian economy and work with the varied stakeholders in developing effective policy in this area.

### ***Aquaculture***

Aquaculture is a burgeoning industry that contributes hundreds of millions of dollars to the Canadian economy. With the decline in wild fish stocks and an increased value for

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<sup>3</sup> DFO – Summary of Canada’s Commercial Catches and Values - 1998

<sup>4</sup> DFO Survey of Recreation Fishing in Canada - 1995



fish products the economic importance of aquaculture within the commercial fishery will undoubtedly increase. While aquaculture holds significant promise for ensuring that wild stocks are not eliminated, some even go so far as to suggest that traditional harvesting will become extinct, opponents to finfish aquaculture counter that it poses greater potential dangers and risks. We firmly believe that both traditional harvesting and aquaculture can co-exist. However, the foundation for the co-existence must be established through sound science and with the involvement of all stakeholders.

We must work to ensure that the aquaculture industry incorporates the principles of community involvement, co-operation and environment sustainability. As a principle the NDP should advocate a closed loop system for fin-fish aquaculture. Presently, there are serious concerns stemming from non-closed loop finfish farming. In particular, many people have raised the issue of the potential adverse environmental impacts of escaped finfish on wild stocks. The issues surrounding aquaculture need to be thoroughly reviewed and we need to work with all stakeholders to ensure that all sites are managed to the highest standard. As well, industry-wide labelling for farmed fish should be encouraged so consumers can make informed choices.

Greater study needs to be conducted into the impacts of shellfish aquaculture. Early indications suggest that it is a relatively environmentally benign industry. Shellfish farming seemingly presents a good economic opportunity as long as it is done on a sustainable basis with the participation and advice of all stakeholders. However, there is still little scientific information on the long-term impacts of shellfish aquaculture. If we act now New Democrats have the opportunity to take a leadership role in shaping the direction of this industry.

### ***Processing and Harvesting***

When we talk about the commercial fishery generally both the processing and harvesting side are seen as one interdependent unit. While they are inextricably linked to one another they are very different in their role. In fact, many people within the fisheries are calling for a re-examination of the traditional relationship between the sectors.

“Fishers respond foremost to the challenge of the hunt in a natural environment. Processors produce goods to satisfy a market that has its own logic.”<sup>5</sup>

As is the case presently processing is very similar in nature and scope to any other manufacturing industry. It creates a finished product from raw materials and the success of the processing plant is dependant upon a constant and/or expanding market to sell its goods. With the exception of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corp, the private sector and a handful of co-operatives carry out all processing.

In contrast to processing, harvesting requires locating and catching a scarce resource that is highly mobile and whose numbers are subject to numerous environment and seasonal

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<sup>5</sup> SWNFGA – Lets Fix It pg. 33



variables. There are several different methods for catching fish that typically fall into two main categories, fixed and mobile gear. Fixed gear comprises hook and line tackle while mobile refers to net fishing.

We need to examine the traditional interaction between the two sectors and look to ensure that the short-term demands of the marketplace do not lead to over harvesting and the eventual depletion of the resource. One only needs to look no further than Atlantic Canada and the collapse of the groundfish to understand the importance of sustainability and erring on the side of conservation. Toward this end, we should actively encourage co-operative dialogue between the two sectors. In the interests of conservation and reduced corporate control there needs to be a serious examination of government subsidization of the processing sector

Within the fish processing industry New Democrats should work to encourage the creation of a voluntary industry wide grading systems that would help increase the returns and quality of the product.

As a party the NDP has supported the efforts to link licensing to domestic processing. It is important that we encourage the domestic processing of fish caught in Canadian waters by Canadian vessels with Canadian crews.

We also need to examine ways to create and maintain high wage/high skill jobs within the processing industry. This means a move toward greater value-added and less commodity based processing. Measures need to be enacted to assist industry in moving away from commodity based processing to value-added processing. Toward this end, the NDP should support the creation of a federal marketing board to assist in finding markets for processed goods. Fish caught at sea are generally sold to processors or buyers who in turn sell to retail and wholesale clients. The bulk of fish product marketing is carried out by companies and co-operatives involved in the fishery. At present there is no national system of marketing boards for the sea fishery. This is in contrast to the freshwater commercial fishery which with the exception of the Great Lake fishery, is largely controlled by the Freshwater Fisheries Marketing Corporation (FFMC), a crown corporation established in 1969. The FFMC acts as a buyer, processor and marketer of freshwater water fish in northern Ontario and the central and arctic region of Canada.

### ***Aboriginal Fisheries***

The Aboriginal Fisheries is an area where a lack of clarity and discussion has created problems for both aboriginal and non-aboriginal communities. The integration of aboriginal communities into a regulated commercial fishery is a critical issue that needs to be addressed. Courts have upheld the fishing rights for aboriginal communities and there is a real need for greater co-operation and dialogue to ensure that access to the commercial fisheries is brought about in a calm manner.



The NDP has consistently call for governments to respect treaty obligations and where no treaty's exist work to ensure that aboriginal communities with a traditional connection to fisheries be consulted on fishery policy.

It is important that all stakeholders should be consulted and given an equal and accessible role in the fishery. In addition, resources should be made available to develop a truly co-operative, community-based co-management approach to the resource.

The New Democratic Party has adopted resolutions in support of local community-based initiatives to allow Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal fishers to bring improved socio-economic benefits to their communities.

### ***Coast Guard***

The Canadian Coast Guard plays an important role in the lives of people living in and around the water. DFO is responsible for the Coast Guard but funding cuts have threatened the viability of this vital branch of government. We oppose efforts to privatize service delivery and download costs to other levels of government. The NDP would work to ensure that adequate funding for the Coast Guard is maintained and strengthened.



## Environment and Habitat Regeneration

Environmental protection is of critical importance to any natural resource yet there has been little practical effort put into environmental safeguards or the conservation of marine habitat. Under existing legislation, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans is charged with the responsibility of protecting marine habitat. However, the jurisdictional complexities that exist within Canada have in effect allowed DFO to shirk much of its responsibility. An example of this abdication of responsibility can be found in Atlantic Canada with the oil and gas exploration. While it is within the authority of DFO to order environmental impact assessments for exploration, the department has maintained that it is up to the Canada/Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board which grants leases and works with the provinces and the respective ministries of natural resources, to order assessments.

It is particularly important that we not risk destroying a renewable resource, the fishery, in order to exploit a non-renewable resource such as oil and gas. Full independent, peer-reviewed environmental assessments should be established to ensure that no leases, exploration or any other development that might threaten marine habitat proceed without the best available science.

While there is a real need for DFO to exercise its enforcement mandate, a co-ordinated effort to work with provinces and municipalities and the international community to ensure that environmental degradation and habitat depletion do not threaten the fisheries is also required. Several organizations have already begun this process but without real co-operation and political will nothing tangible is likely to result.

As well, serious consideration should be given to the creation of commissions to look at trans-boundary water quality and fisheries issues. The United States for example, has created the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission, based in Ann Arbor Michigan, which examines and acts upon freshwater fisheries issues.

In addition, to environmental enforcement and co-operation better science is also required to ensure the sustainability of the resource. Better independent research and peer reviewed science should be used when making decisions about the survival of the fishery. For example, science tells us that abundance of one species is tied to abundance of many other species through a complex food web – as a result so called “under-utilized” species may be very important to the survival of other species. However, existing quota and licensing does not adequately recognize the link between core and underutilized species.

Land habitat also plays an important role in many species and at least one NDP provincial section has adopted resolutions calling for governments to enact legislation to establish sustainable forests and watersheds<sup>6</sup>. To safeguard marine habitat all efforts should be made to ensure that all spawning streams, rivers and tributaries are protected.

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<sup>6</sup> 94 BC. Resolution



Additional changes to the Fisheries Act need to be enacted to ensure that marine mammals are not categorized as fish and that decisions regarding harvesting of any aquatic resource should be made using the best available science. While special recognition should be given to marine mammals, the single most important guiding principle for any harvesting should be conservation.

Also, resources need to be directed to other conservation measures like the retrieval of "ghost nets", habitat regeneration and enhanced hatchery programs. As well, organizations like the Atlantic Salmon Federation and affiliated associations that look at conservation and watershed rehabilitation need to receive adequate funding.

Unfortunately, the way the fishery is now structured an inherent conflict exists between the protection of the environment, the cost of compliance and making a living in the fishery. When examining the fishery there needs to be greater emphasis placed on the real reflective cost of stock depletion. In short, there needs to be a greater link between environmental issues and the fishery.



## Licensing

The regulation of fishery is complex with a mix of core licences, individual transferable quotas, individual non-transferable quotas, community licenses, communal licenses and enterprise quotas. Unlike other resources, fish are generally considered “common property” until they are caught and taken from the water. Only after the resource is removed is it considered private property. As a result there tends to be a greater emphasis placed upon maximizing the “allowable” catch and less on conservation.

While there has been a move toward “property-rights based” licensing in the form of Individual Transferable Quota’s (ITQ’s) and Individual Vessel Quota’s (IVQ’s) they are generally seen as a threat to a community based fishery. ITQ’s and IVQ’s are viewed with suspicion by smaller fishers and are considered just another way in which the corporations can gain a greater control of the fishery.

The existing licensing and allocation processes have lead to a concentration of wealth and benefits in the hands of the corporate sector. This corporate ownership coupled with IT& IVQ’s has lead to concerns about the potential for severe ecological and community impacts. With the existing system large processors are finding ways to circumvent owner-operated vessel licensing by financing or buying into boats. We need to look seriously at closing loopholes that allow for greater corporate control. Licenses should belong to fishermen; not multinational corporations or those not directly involved in the fishery.

Another problem that arises from the present quota system is that it is based on fish landed (i.e. brought to shore) not fish caught so there tends to be a greater resource wastage. It is not uncommon for large scale “dumping” of by-catch (re-releasing and in effect destroying by-catch – species unintentionally caught). We need to work with scientists and fishers to thoroughly examine ways of reducing by-catch mortality.

One suggestion for decreasing the amount of by-catch is to reduce, or entirely eliminate the use of mobile gear or dragging (the process of harvesting in which large vessels drag huge nets along the ocean floor). While, there tends to be less wastage with hook and line (fixed gear) fishing there are problems with both methods. We need to assist fishermen in developing new technologies for the fishery.

Still another problem that arises from the existing licensing system is the allocation of catch based on vessel size. An example, presently vessels in certain regions with a length of under 65 ft are considered inshore fishing vessels, however, technology has enabled companies to develop 64 ft draggers that have the catch capacity equivalent to a 150 ft offshore vessels.



A possible solution to the existing quota's problems is the idea of "Windows". The "Windows" concept involves reserving specific fishing areas for specific boat sizes, tonnage and types of gear.

If the fishery is to be a sustainable resource new methods of licensing need to be examined and every effort should be made to encourage truly owner-operated vessels and greater community involvement in licensing decisions. Community input and owner-operated licensing tends to promote a greater long-term attachment and interest in the fishery.

The present allocation of catch quota's (Total Allowable Catch – TAC) seems to be done on an ad-hoc basis. Even the Auditor General identified the absence of a fisheries policy that reflects sustainability concepts. The AG in his 1999 Report to Parliament indicated that decisions are made on an inconsistent basis rather than as part of a framework for achieving a sustainable fishery. We need to ensure that decisions impacting upon the resource are made using the best available science and with an emphasis upon long term sustainability.

Tied to licensing issues are those of monitoring and enforcement. Unfortunately, the way DFO is structured now there is inadequate monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing activities. There is little or no on board observer coverage within our 200-mile limit and the few observer reports DFO receives are perceived as being ignored. Outside of Canadian territorial waters it is virtually impossible to get an unedited report from DFO or NAFO. We need to work with DFO, NAFO and other international partners to ensure that proper enforcement is strengthened and that observer reports are open and accessible to the public.

Irrespective of what changes are made to the existing licensing system, regulations made at both levels of government affecting fishermen should be made only after consultation with those in the industry. If there is to be any serious consideration given to community co-management than decisions affecting the fishery must be made only after true consultation with fishermen and the communities.



## Community Co-operative, Co-management

The word “conservation” is perhaps the most widely used term within the fishery lexicon. Yet in real terms neither DFO, provincial or territorial governments, nor the commercial fishery has actually made conservation a priority. An important step toward long-term resource conservation and sustainability is the creation of a truly co-operative co-managed fishery.

Co-management means shared decision making between DFO and the community fishery. While it is a realistic and attainable goal it will not be easy. There needs to be significant attitudinal changes on both sides to effectively bring about co-management. Any progress will require decentralization on the part of DFO with greater allowances for community input. Unfortunately existing DFO policies have meant that communities have been increasingly separated from access to local resources

For the long-term viability of our fishing communities, we need better communication between provincial and territorial governments, fishermen and the DFO. There is a real opportunity for the NDP to provide leadership on this issue and initiate dialogue on the issue of community co-operative co-management arrangements.

The benefits of community based co-operative co-management are many and varied. For example, there would likely be substantial reductions in the costs for enforcement. As rules that are set by the community tend to be better adhered to than those set from outside. In addition, localized enforcement programs would help with conservation measures. Fisheries enforcement at both the federal and provincial level has been reduced, and has had an adverse impact on species and communities that rely on them.

Adequate funding needs to be directed into existing enforcement programs and new training programs for community fisheries enforcement should be designed and implemented. Efforts must be made to ensure that courts recognize the costs of illegal activity and reflect those in their sentencing. Presently, it is cheaper for corporations and foreign vessels to risk skirting existing laws than to abide by them.

Presently, better-organized sectors, such as corporations, continue to have disproportionate influence on DFO policies. With a community co-management based approach to the resource there would be greater fairness and consistency across the board. As well, the long-term sustainability of the fishery would be better served if more than simply the next quarter and short-term profits were considered when making decisions.

Substantial capital costs have also served as barriers to entry into the fisheries for many. As is now a considerable portion of the benefits from harvesting are going towards lease, capital or interest payments rather than to livelihood, and this has increased the pressure to extract resources at unsustainable rates.



With an increase in community input would come a corresponding increase in co-operation between scientists and fishers. This co-operation would inevitably lead to greater accuracy in accounting and greater resource sustainability.

While the fishery tends to encourage individual competition and self-interest greater community involvement would likely support increased co-operation and organization. As a party the NDP should work to encourage and facilitate collective organization where desired. We should also work to encourage better co-operation and communication amongst the various fisheries organizations throughout Canada.

Many coastal and rural communities have experienced a loss of fishing licences and allocations and organizations like the Coastal Community Network (CCN) have recognized those losses and that the policies of DFO affect the social, cultural, environmental and economic conditions of these communities. These organizations, in particular, the CCN have also proposed that community allocations and quota's be linked to harvesting stewardship.

The NDP for its part has adopted resolutions requiring greater co-operation with coastal and rural communities to ensure fishing is a part of their future.<sup>7</sup> By conserving threatened stocks, ensuring equitable access to abundant stocks, and developing more value-added and diverse fish products for Canadian and offshore markets the future of these communities can be preserved.

In short, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans should take better advantage of local, hands-on knowledge in making fisheries management decisions. DFO scientists should have a better understanding of local and traditional knowledge for the species on which they work as well as better links with University scientists and independent researchers. Decisions affecting the future of the fishery should be made using the best available science.

The NDP should support greater scientific research, conservation planning and effective surveillance and regulation of fishery. We need to work with **all** stakeholders to develop a truly community, co-managed conservation based fishery.

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<sup>7</sup> BC Provincial Convention Resolution 1999



## **Conclusions – Recommendations “Where do we go from here?”**

**Conservation:** Marine habitat and stocks require protection and it is incumbent upon DFO and fishing communities that efforts be made to do so. Any decisions regarding quotas or access to the fisheries should be made using the best available science and should ensure that the conservation of stocks and habitat are paramount.

**Sustainability:** The fisheries provide a livelihood to thousands of Canadians and unlike many other occupations there is a social and historical attachment to the industry. Generations of families have earned their living fishing. Any decisions regarding the harvesting and allocation of fish stocks must recognize the unique character of the fisheries. Every effort should be made to ensure that allocation and harvesting of those resources is sustainable so that future generations can continue to earn a living from the fisheries.

**Community-based Management:** As the fisheries are a unique industry with a great deal of attachment to local communities, decisions regarding its future should emanate from the community itself. Community-based management is the key to sustainable and viable fisheries and fishing communities. All Efforts should be made to support fishermen’s groups and their communities in taking stewardship of fisheries resources.

**Science and Policy:** We need to work with fishermen, scientists and communities to encourage the utilization of the best available information when making fishery policy decisions. That includes using department and University scientists, independent researchers, and local non-scientific sources. The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board provides an example of how; traditional knowledge coupled with science can be used to develop resource management policies.

We need to re-examine the structure of and size of DFO in Ottawa. If policy and operational decisions are made closer to the resource better management decisions that benefit everyone can be made. New Democrats should work with all stakeholders to develop policy that comes from “the water to Ottawa”.

Finally, when developing policy the NDP needs to recognize the traditional role fishing has had within rural and coastal communities. As greater pressure is placed upon the our resources we need to encourage co-existence, not displacement, between the fishery and other sectors that vie for the use of our precious marine habitat.



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FAXED

January 8, 2001

Mr. Peter Stoffer, M.P.  
Fax: 902 865 4620

Dear Peter,

Thanks for sending me your fisheries policy paper which I have read with great interest. It is a very good overview, and all your suggestions are sound. I particularly like your emphasis on community involvement and community-based co-management. That definitely is a policy goal the NDP should pursue. Your criticism of ITQ could be stronger. Perhaps it also would be useful to refer, in this context, to Canada's position on "tradable emission permits," which I find rather scandalous and out of line with general Canadian environmental policy. "Tradable emission permits" are really an obscenity, a mockery of the Kyoto programme of action, and a way of leading the "market system" *ad absurdum*.

I like your recommendation for the strengthening of the coastguard, especially in the context of NAFO. International cooperation in surveillance and enforcement is essential. In the Mediterranean we are now promoting the concept of a regional Mediterranean Coast Guard

You rightly stress the importance of co-ordinated efforts to work with provinces and municipalities and the international community. I think that could be elaborated a bit more as it is quite fundamental. Working with ocean policy, including the environment and living resources, it is quite impossible to separate national and international aspects of the problems involved. This is one of the great weaknesses of the DFO. It practically ignores this linkage and concentrates only on the domestic aspects. The other fundamental weakness of the DFO is that it still is too sectoral in its approach. Cooperation with other Ministries and Departments is far too weak and *ad hoc*, whereas it should be *systematic and comprehensive*. Perhaps you could have a recommendation of this sort on your final page.

Another additional recommendation might be useful. And I refer in particular to the excellent work of Tony Charles of St Mary's University. He stresses the need of dealing with fisheries policy *within the framework of integrated coastal and ocean management*. Thus, if fisheries management entails a reduction in the labour force generating unemployment, co-operation with other Departments is necessary to alleviate this problem. Fisheries policy must be both resource- and human-oriented, which makes it immensely complex. Complexity generates uncertainty, and the best available science is not good enough. It is this uncertainty that forces us to adopt a



“precautionary approach” -- towards people no less than toward fish and the environment!

I am looking forward to seeing the final version of your paper, which I intend to use also in Minister Dhaliwal's Advisory Council of which I am a member.

With all good wishes,

Yours cordially,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese



Government-Industry cooperation harmonizing short-term/long-term, economic/environmental, sectoral/holistic, political/bureaucratic, governmental/nongovernmental perspectives and concerns.

19:00 - 21:00 Reception

### **December 1**

9:30 - 11:00 Panel 5: Case study The crisis of the Atlantic Fisheries:  
The failure of science: Ecological reasons for the crisis  
The failure of Government: Mismanagement within the EEZ; over-investment; subsidies  
The failure of Industry: Maximizing short-term profits

11:30 - 13:00 Panel 6. International aspects  
The Law of the Sea  
The Straddling Stocks Agreement  
NAFO  
Regional Seas

13:00 - 14:30 Luncheon

15:00 - 16:30 Panel 7. Lessons for other countries  
Africa  
Asia  
Latin America



17:00 - 18:30 Panel 8. Case study: The offshore hydro-carbon industry in Atlantic Canada. What is the impact of the knowledge crisis -- uncertainty, knowledge management, risk management, the role of government, science, industry on

- . Wealth creation; employment creation
- . Human and environmental safety: lessons from the past
- . Interaction with other se-uses: Fisheries, tourism, coastal development
- Regulation: Federal, provincial, municipal



## **December 2**

9:30 - 11:00 Panel 9: Case study: Impact of the knowledge crisis on the globalization of the shipping industry

Managing a globalized fleet

Impact of taxation on shipping policy

Impact of globalization of shipping on developing countries

Shipping and the Freedom of the High Seas

11:30 - 13:00 Panel 10. Case study: Impact of the knowledge crisis on tourism in a small developing island state.

Coastal engineering and development

Employment

Foreign exchange earning

Social/environmental impact

Ecotourism

Protected Marine Areas

13:00 - 14:30 Luncheon



15:00 - 16:30 Panel 11: Impact of the knowledge crisis on the management of coastal mega-cities Case study: Bombay

Poverty

Employment

Food security

Participation in decision making

17:00 - 18:30 Panel 12. Impact of knowledge crisis on watershed management

Fresh-water/sea-water interactions

Coastal-area/hinterland interactions

The role of land-locked States

### **December 3**

09:00 - 10:00 Keynote address: Sustainable ocean and coastal development, the Law of the Sea, and the restructuring of the United Nations

10:30 - 12:00 Conclusions and Recommendations. Closing of Conference by Minister of Foreign Affairs