

Transcript From 1965 Federal - Provincial Meeting

118. Mr. Smallwood interjected that these interprovincial boundaries in the Gulf were merely a proposal and that the provinces had not attempted to make them law.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
MINISTER'S OFFICE

MINISTER OF MINES
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MAY 20 1969

NOVA SCOTIA

Quebec, May 12, 1969

The Honourable Percy Gault,
Minister,
Department of Mines,
Province House,
Halifax,
Nova Scotia -

Joint Mineral

Dear Sir:-

By Agreement
Provinces and the Province of Que-
sources Committee with the purpose
operation among the said Provinces
resources in the submarine areas of
their common terrestrial border to
making recommendations to the Govern-
ment in respect thereof.
ing on July 16, 1968, established a
committee to establish various tech-
the management of mineral resources
forth above. One of the technical com-
directed to establish was one dealing
of the boundaries of the above Pro-
technical committee in its task, it

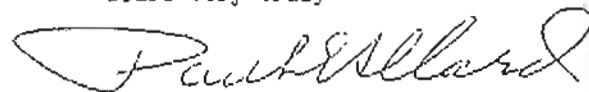
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
MINISTER'S OFFICE

4 -

3. That the boundaries are effective for all purposes, and in particular, mineral rights in the submarine areas are the property of the Province within whose boundaries the area is.
4. That your Government will confirm the map and the turning points for the purposes set out herein by agreement.
5. That your Government will confirm the agreement by legislation.
6. That your Government will join with the four Provinces herein in seeking legislation by the Government of Canada confirming the agreement if the Joint Mineral Resources Committee so recommends.

I shall be forwarding soon in a separate letter an invitation to a meeting of the Joint Mineral Resources Committee in Quebec City, on June 15th. This meeting should, in theory, be devoted to discussions on Mr. Trudeau's proposals. It therefore seems to me that our five Governments should have come to an agreement on this matter of boundaries before that date.

Yours very truly



Paul-E. Allard
Vice-Chairman
Joint Mineral Resources Committee

Sequence of Conditions Set Out in Allard Letter

4. That your Government will **confirm the map and the turning points** for the purposes set out herein **by agreement**.
5. That your Government will **confirm the agreement by legislation**.
6. That your Government will join with the four Provinces herein **in seeking legislation by the Government of Canada confirming the agreement** if the Joint Mineral Resources Committee so recommends.

Moore's Statement of June 19, 1972

It must be stressed that the meetings did not attempt to make concrete decisions on particular problems. It must be clear that the meetings succeeded only in creating a common philosophy on the question and a procedural method will follow through.

Moore's Statement of June 19, 1972

HONOURABLE FRANK D. MOORES (PREMIER) :

Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a statement to the members of the House regarding the meetings in Halifax over the weekend of the five Eastern Provinces with the four Atlantic Premiers and the Vice-Premier of Quebec.

The result of those meetings was a seven-point agreement outlining the areas of co-operation between the provinces. In arriving at the seven points, a number of topics related to offshore resources were discussed including ownership, financial arrangements and development.

The seven points are:

Moore's Statement of June 19, 1972

- 1 The proposal concerning offshore mineral resources made by the Government of Canada on November 29, 1968, and as announced in the House of Commons on December 2, 1968, is not acceptable to the five Eastern Provinces.**
- 2 The Governments of the five Eastern Provinces have agreed to the delineation and description of the offshore boundaries between each of these five Provinces.**
- 3 The five Eastern Provinces assert ownership of the mineral resources in the seabed off the Atlantic Coast and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in accordance with the agreed boundaries.**

Moore's Statement of June 19, 1972

- 4 The five Eastern Provinces as a united group will seek discussions with the Government of Canada concerning arrangements related to the development of the offshore resources in those areas.**
- 5 The five Eastern Provinces are prepared to discuss with the Federal Government the delegation of certain aspects of the administration of the mineral resources in the seabed off the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.**
- 6 The Premiers agreed that the concept of a Regional Administrative Authority was worthy of further study by the Provinces concerned.**
- 7 The matter of financial arrangements in the offshore area will be a subject of further study and we have arranged for ongoing consultations.**

Canada - Nova Scotia Agreement - Schedule I

Offshore Region

The outer limits of the offshore areas within which this agreement applies are as follows, **provided that if there is a dispute as to these boundaries with any neighbouring jurisdiction, the federal government may redraw the boundaries** after consultation with all parties concerned:

Canada - Nova Scotia Agreement - Schedule I

**(Continental
margin)**

From this point, the boundary runs westerly along the outer edge of the continental margin to the **Single Maritime Boundary between Canada and the United States;**

**(Single
Maritime
Boundary)**

From this point, the boundary runs westerly along the Single Maritime Boundary to the point where it intersects the boundary drawn in the Bay of Fundy;

Allard Letter – Purpose of Proposed Boundaries

“The notes garnered from the Atlantic Premiers Conference state that ***the purpose for delineating the boundaries related expressly to the ownership of minerals in the submarine areas*** or lands within the Province and in their common terrestrial border zones”.

British North America Act, 1871 - Section 3

3. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time, with the consent of the Legislature of any Province of the said Dominion, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of such Province, upon terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said Legislature, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any such increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any Province affected thereby.

***Notes re: Boundaries of Mineral Rights as between
Maritime Provincial Boundaries***

2. Islands lying between Provinces and belonging to one or another Province are considered as if they were peninsulas.

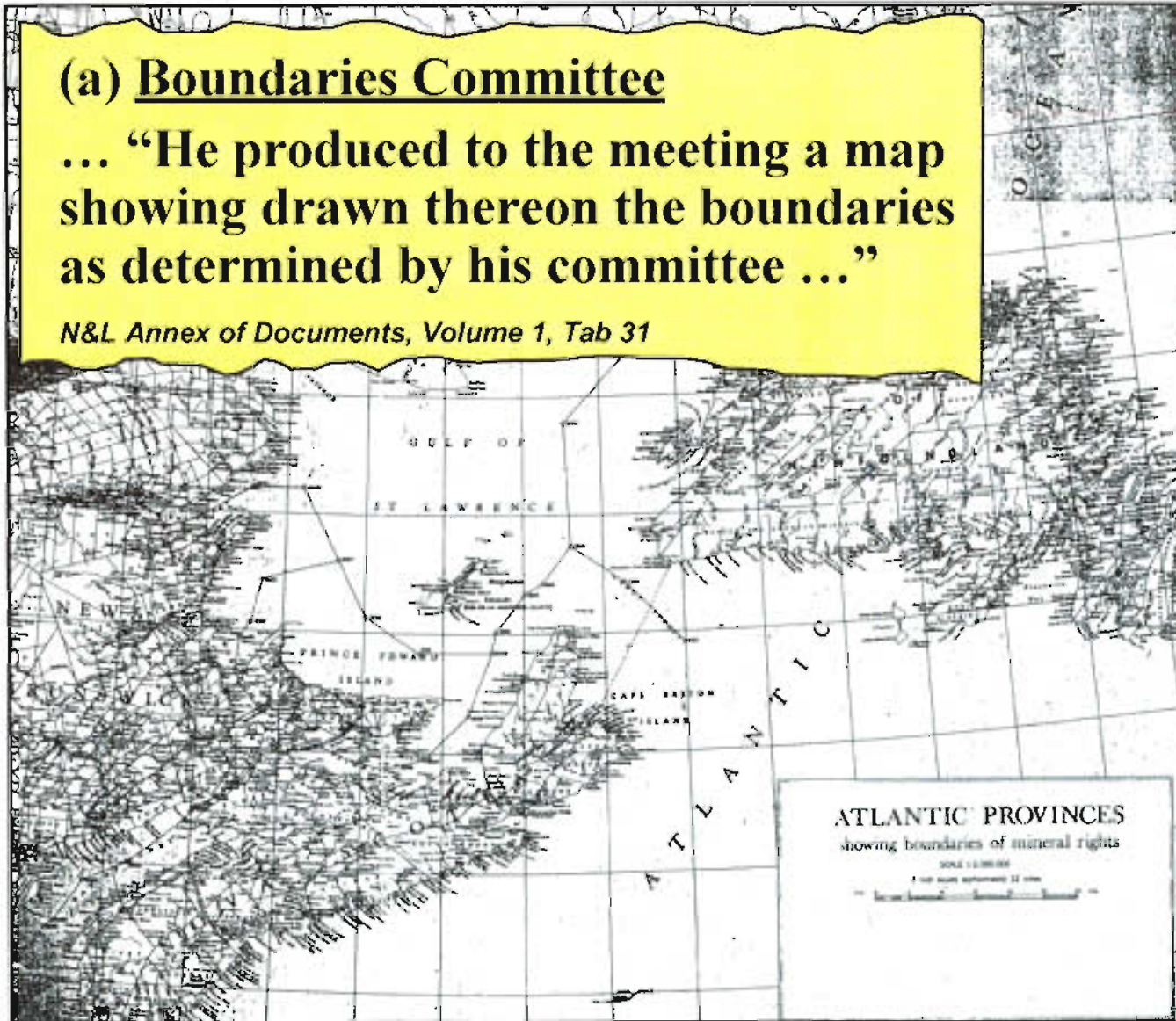
3. Mineral rights boundaries are so drawn as to join median points between prominent landmarks selected so far as possible along parallel shores.

Map Produced by JMRC in 1969 With Defined Turning Points Which Was Before the Premiers in 1972

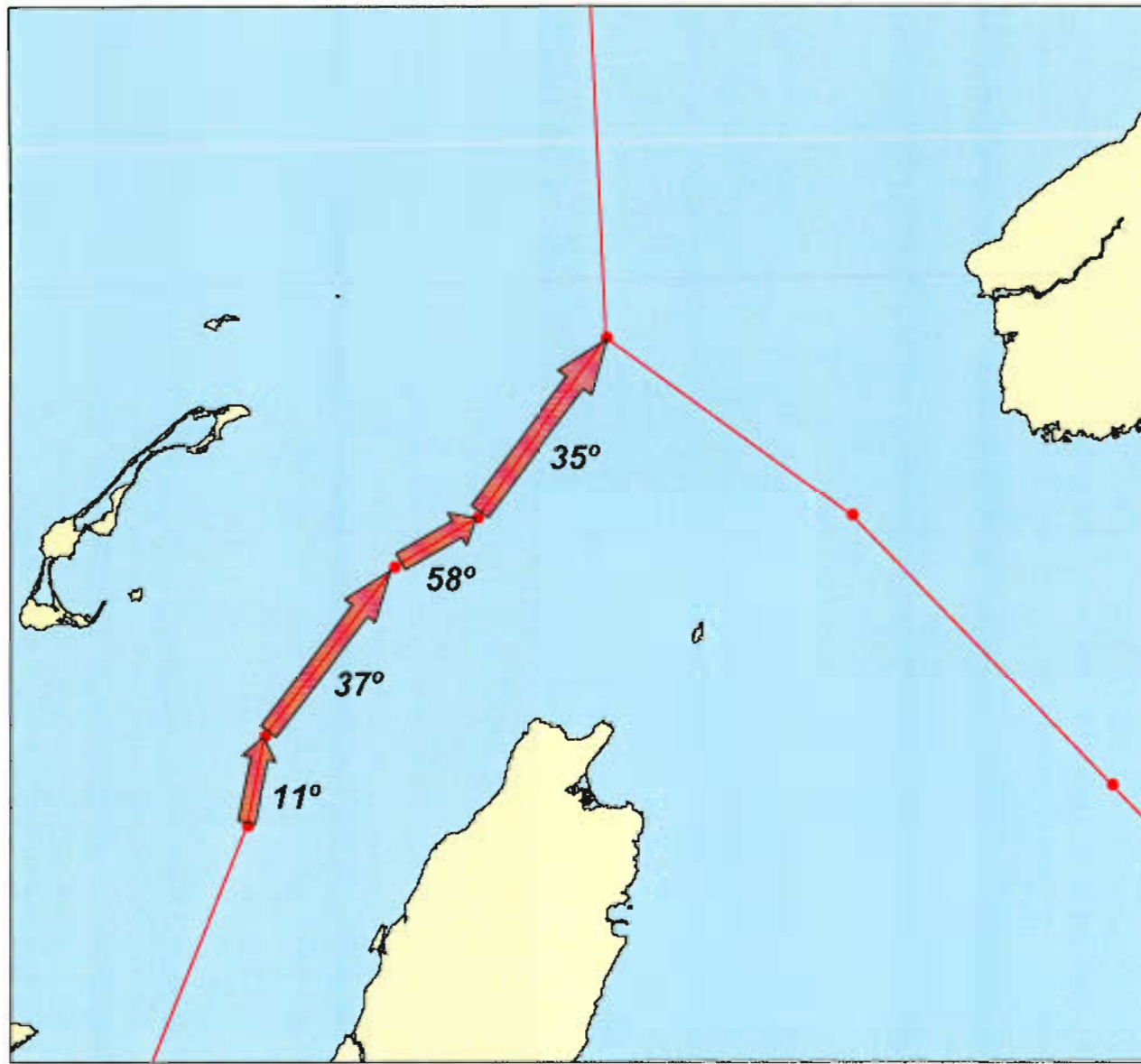
(a) Boundaries Committee

... “He produced to the meeting a map showing drawn thereon the boundaries as determined by his committee ...”

N&L Annex of Documents, Volume 1, Tab 31



Metes & Bounds Cardinal Directions Not Precise (Due Northeast = 45°)



Northeasterly to the Newfoundland – Quebec border at the midpoint between Cape Anguille and East Point.

Azimuth = 35°

Northeasterly to the midpoint between St. Paul Island and East Point.

Azimuth = 58°

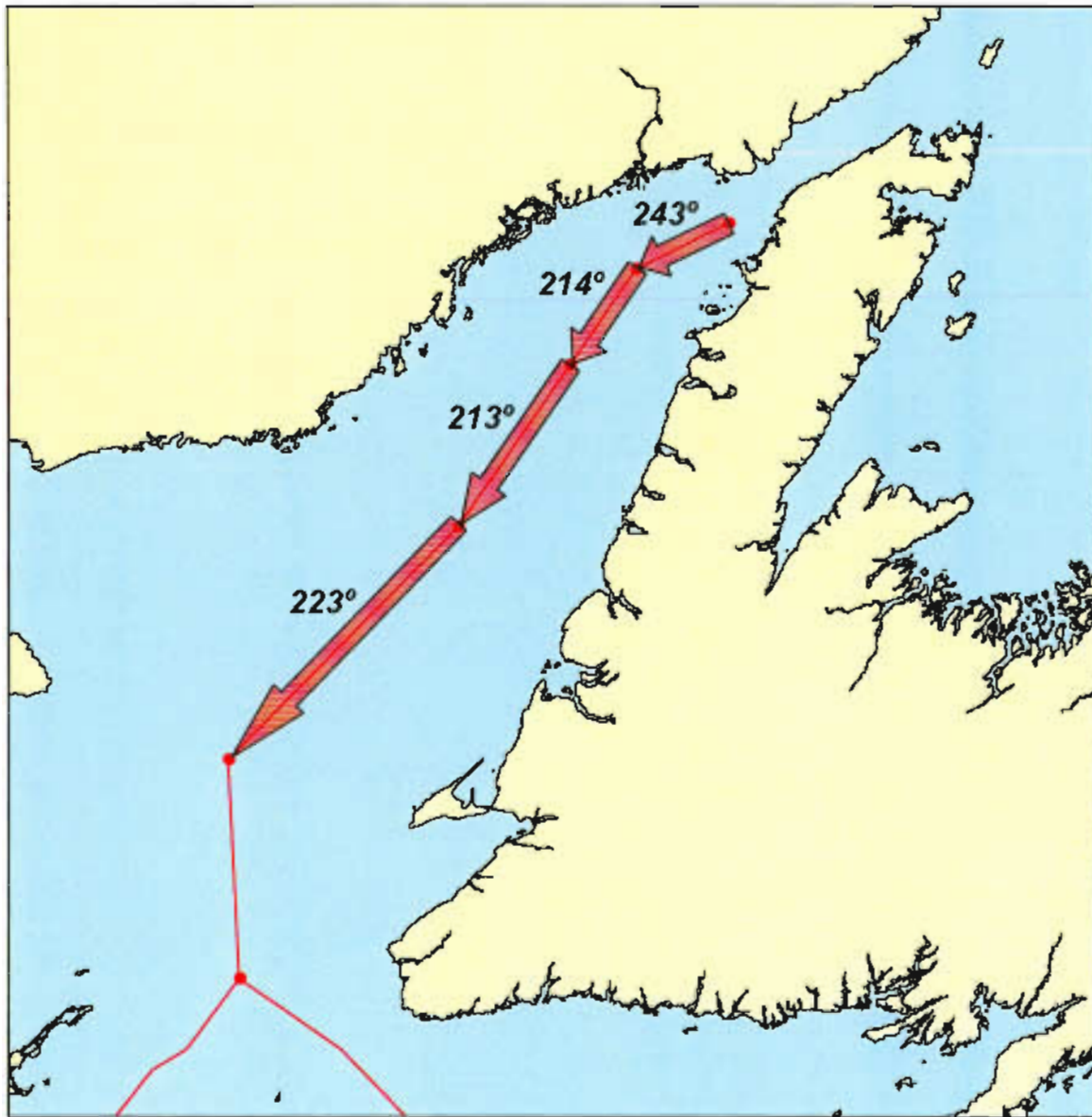
Northeasterly to the midpoint between Cape St. Lawrence and East Point.

Azimuth = 37°

Northeasterly to the midpoint between south-east corner of Amherst Island and White Capes.

Azimuth = 11°

Metes & Bounds Cardinal Directions Not Precise (Due Southwest = 225°)



Southwesterly to the midpoint between Port-St.-Servan and Point Riche.

Azimuth = 243°

Southwesterly to the midpoint between Mecatina Island and Table Point.

Azimuth = 214°

Southwesterly to the midpoint between St. Mary Island and Cape St. Gregory.

Azimuth = 213°

Southwesterly to the midpoint between Heath Point and Cape St. George.

Azimuth = 223°

Notes re: Boundaries

(I) From this mutual corner the boundary with Newfoundland runs southeasterly to the midpoint between St. Paul Island (Nova Scotia) and Cape Ray (Newfoundland); thence to a point midway between Flint Island (Nova Scotia) and Grand Bruit (Newfoundland); thence southeasterly to International waters.”

(VI) From the above common point, southeasterly to the midpoint between St. Paul Island and Cape Ray; thence southeasterly to the midpoint between Flint Island and Grand Bruit; thence S.E. to International waters”.

Memorandum of Meeting, September 23, 1964

... In this respect, a plan was prepared by the Nova Scotia Department of Mines, setting forth graphically and by metes and bounds suggested boundary lines covering **the Bay of Fundy, Northumberland Strait, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including the Bay of Chaleur and the Strait of Belle Isle and Cabot Strait.** These suggested boundaries have had the tentative approval of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia and, it is understood, are also acceptable to Quebec.

Questions & Answers Concerning the 1977 MOU

7. – Q. Why are there places where the interprovincial lines of demarcation are absent?

The lines as originally drawn by the five East Coast Provinces do not extend far enough in two places to fulfill the revenue-sharing purpose for which they will be used under this new federal-provincial arrangement: off the mouth of the Bay of Fundy; and southeasterly from Cabot Strait.