

There will, of course, be wide variations in the rate of world demand for each of the different minerals and in the proportion of this demand which may be met by Canadian sources of supply. For example, considerable expansion may occur in the export of aluminum ingot, iron ore, nickel, uranium, copper and asbestos. On the other hand, the production of gold will probably decline.

A great deal is said from time to time about the desirability of further processing of metals and minerals in Canada and no economic opportunities for doing so should be overlooked. Nevertheless each situation should be examined separately and carefully and we should always remember that Canada's customers in other countries usually have other sources of supply available to them.

### Suggestions

As a way in which to come to grips with the question of further processing in Canada, there might be some merit in requiring exporters of ores, concentrates and other semi-processed commodities to obtain export permits which, when issued, would be good for a stated number of years and then subject to review.

The rate of mapping and surveying by the Geological Survey should be stepped up quite considerably.

Further emphasis on metallurgical research and process development would be desirable.

### Development of Energy Resources

### Conclusions

Total consumption of all forms of energy in Canada is expected to increase steadily over the next 25 years although at a slightly lower rate than the Gross National Product.

The present rapid rate of exploration and development of the oil and gas industry is expected to continue and to increase. However, there may be difficulties to overcome in the near term before adequate markets are obtained, particularly markets in the United States. The logical markets for Canadian oil, apart from Western Canada and Ontario, are the Pacific north west and the north central states of the United States.

By 1980, between two-thirds and three-quarters of Canada's energy requirements will be supplied by petroleum and natural gas, and in both of these commodities, Canada will on balance be more than self-sufficient.

It is probable that Canadian water power resources will also continue to be developed at a rapid rate and that substantial capital investments will be made for this purpose. In this connection, it may be desirable in certain circumstances to permit electric power to be exported for stated periods.