

are some 80 thousand barrels a day (Mb/d) in 1990, increasing to some 110 Mb/d in the year 2000.

### Tests determine surplus

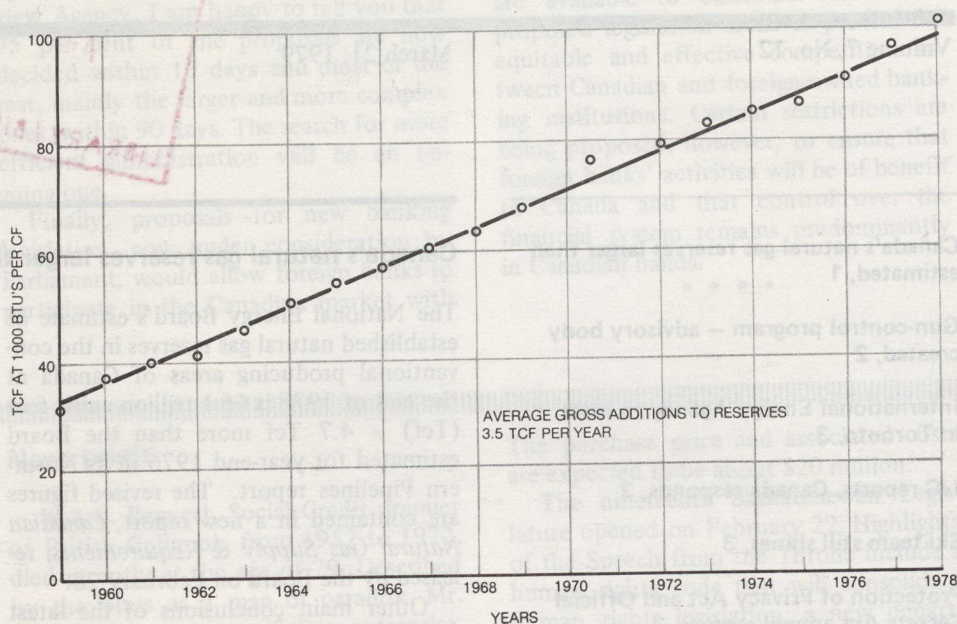
The Board has concluded that the determination of a surplus of natural gas should be made using three tests: current deliverability; current reserves; and future deliverability. All three tests would have to be met before the Board would deem a surplus to exist.

If a surplus were found to exist under all three tests, the Board would then consider applications to export all or a portion of this surplus. If these applied-for exports depended only on deliverability from reserves already found, the Board would consider granting firm export licences. For any portion of the period for which applied-for exports depended on deliverability from established reserves plus estimated future additions to reserves, the Board would only grant conditional export licences. That is, if the ability to deliver gas from additions to reserves turned out to be less or if Canadian requirements proved to be greater than had been estimated when the licence was granted, these conditional exports could be reduced or revoked.

### Domestic protection

The addition of the deliverability tests provides a degree of protection to Canadian consumers that did not exist under the previous procedure. That is, before allowing exports, the Board now requires not only that there is a sufficient quantity of natural gas in the ground to meet future Canadian needs, but also that the capability exists or will exist to produce this gas for the actual Canadian consumer. While the reserves test has been made less

Initial established marketable reserves — conventional producing areas



stringent, the over-all protection for Canadian requirements provided by the new procedure is greater because of the deliverability standards that are imposed.

In the latest report, the Board illustrated its new procedure for determining the amount of surplus. Because of the deliverability tests, the surplus found could vary somewhat, depending upon the pattern of the annual export quantities and the term of the export being considered.

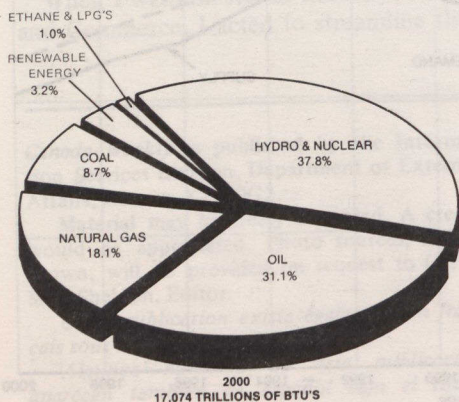
The Board found that surplus gas exists and that the approximate volume of the surplus is 2 Tcf which could be exported over a period of approximately

eight years. (A projection of deliverability has been made, based on production capability, assuming no market constraints. This capability, 3.5 Tcf/year in 1979, reaches a peak in 1981 at 3.8 Tcf/year, then declines, reaching 1.9 Tcf/year by the year 2000, the end of the forecast period.)

The Board has concluded that ethane should be treated as a separate product, as are ethylene, propane and butanes, in the determination of gas surplus.

(For more information, please contact the National Energy Board, Trebla Bldg., 473 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0E5.)

### Primary energy demand — Canada (NEB forecast)



### Gun-control program — advisory body created

Solicitor-General Jean-Jacques Blais has announced the creation of a national council to advise the Government on firearms control — a program approved by Parliament in 1977.

The National Advisory Council on Firearms will include wide representation to ensure that all views are heard with respect to legal problems which may arise.

The council will review all aspects of firearms-control policy, particularly the areas of federal responsibility. It may recommend legislative amendments and will be consulted on any recommendation that firearms be placed on the restricted or prohibited list.

Mr. Blais said he would ask the new

body to make recommendations on the need for more education on firearms safety. The ten provinces and two territories, which are responsible for firearms safety training, are members of the council.

"In my view," said Mr. Blais, "firearms-safety education extends well beyond the mechanics of safely using, transporting and storing guns, important as this is. It extends to better informing all Canadians about the role of firearms in our society, the need for them as well as the problems they create and the controls necessary to ensure that they may continue to be used and enjoyed by responsible Canadians."