



Chart 9 summarizes the projections of Canadian supply-demand balances for crude oil as well as petroleum products. The outlook presented by EMR suggests that the net export position of total crude will decline gradually during the next 18 years. EMR expects that, by 2010, Canada will become a net importer of crude when imports on the order of 8 thousand cubic meters per day are required.¹⁸ However, the NEB and DRI expect that this decline will begin to reverse after 2000 and that Canada will remain a net exporter of oil in the first decade of the 21st century (see Tables A9 and A10).

Refineries in Canada generally use light crude oil to manufacture petroleum products, while the bulk of Canadian heavy crude oil production is exported, primarily to the U.S. Canada's reliance on light imports, which is somewhat masked by the exports of heavy crude oil, is expected to increase over the forecast period. *Currently, light crude imports are around 31 thousand cubic metres representing about 15% of Canadian demand. By 2010, they are projected to increase substantially representing over 25% of domestic light crude requirements.*

¹⁸ A deficit of 13,000 cubic meters is anticipated for combined crude and petroleum products.