

Canada continues to lead the world in fish exports. About 74 per cent of Canada's total fish production is sent abroad.

Future looks bright

On the resource side, the future of Canadian fisheries appears bright. Stocks that had been depleted by overfishing are now resuming previous levels. For example, the total allowable catch (TAC) from the cod stock off the northeast coast of Newfoundland and southern Labrador is expected to jump from 260 000 tons in 1983 to 350 000 tons in 1988.

Also, specific programmes are being carried out across the country to conserve and protect fishery resources, to upgrade quality and to help the industry develop new products and more effective harvesting, production and marketing techniques.

TACs are enforced by fishery officers, while inspection and quality-improved programmes guarantee that customers at home and abroad receive the best of Canada's 100 commercial species of fish and seafood.

In addition, a number of centres in key coastal and inland areas conduct extensive research programmes. They include studies in biology, ecology, population dynamics, distribution, migration pat-

Commercial fish landings in Canada 1983

| | Millions | |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|
| | £ | \$ |
| Atlantic | | |
| Groundfish | 152 | 275 |
| Pelagic and estuarial fish | 26 | 47 |
| Molluscs and crustaceans | 163 | 295 |
| Pacific | | |
| Pacific coast fish | 112 | 202 |
| Groundfish | 20 | 36 |
| Shellfish | 7 | 12 |
| Inland | 28 | 51 |
| Total | 508 | 918 |

terns, stock forecasting, quality control, and social and economic analyses. All are designed to improve understanding of the marine world and of the way the fishing sector can best take advantage of it, without over-exploiting it.



Photo: External Affairs

New estimates show sharp rise in Canada's oil and gas resources

Canada's oil-and-gas expertise is regularly on show at exhibits in Aberdeen (next exhibit in August, 1985) and Stavanger (April, 1986). Also, next month Canada will host CORE 84 (Canadian Offshore Resources Exposition) in Halifax, Nova Scotia.



Photo: Richard Bell, External Affairs

Explorer One, Dome Petroleum's drill ship in the Beaufort Sea.

Earlier this year, when the UK government was revising its estimates of Britain's resources of North Sea oil and gas, the Canadian government was undertaking a similar review of its oil and gas resources.

When the new estimates were released (in an extensive report by Energy, Mines and Resources Canada), they showed that Canada - like the UK - has a lot more 'wealth in the ground' than had previously been thought.

The new estimate of Canada's conventional oil resources totals 5893 million cubic metres (or 37 070 million barrels). That's an increase of more than 23 per cent over the previous estimate of 4770 million cubic metres made in 1976.

What's more, this estimate does not include any of the oil that could be recovered from the heavy oil reservoirs and oil sands deposits in western Canada. That oil could be found in quantities that exceed all those from conventional-oil sources.

As for natural gas, the latest estimate places Canada's resources at 12 522 billion cubic metres (or 442 025 billion cubic feet), again significantly higher than the previous estimate in 1976.

Estimating method accepted internationally

Estimating resources is, of course, a difficult and delicate operation. It's hard enough estimating known resources, but assessing potential ones, not yet discovered, obviously involves a certain amount of guesswork.

In making its estimates, Canada uses a method that was pioneered by the Institute of Sedimentary