have been subject to special examination, the results of which have important implications for government policies in the 1980s. The industry's contribution to Canada's regional and industrial development will be closely tied to its success in export markets and its capacity to improve quality control and industrial efficiency. Existing dependence on exports may even be accentuated with the successful management and replenishment of fish stocks within the 200 mile economic zone. Policies in support of this sector will thus need to focus on improving marketing, quality control and industrial efficiency. Marketing activities will need to consolidate existing, as well as find new, export markets. On the trade policy front, we will need to pursue Canada's rights in relation to measures inhibiting our exports such as EC preferential arrangements, Japanese quantitative restrictions and unwarranted US countervailing measures, as well as to seek substantial improvements in foreign market access conditions. To this end, the federal government is actively pursuing an initiative in the GATT which aims at improving access to markets and multilateral disciple on trade in fishery products.

Non-renewable resource industries are generally well-positioned in terms of cost competitiveness insofar as existing production is concerned to continue to take advantage of international market opportunities. The mining industries may be experiencing some local resource depletion, and the geographic remoteness of new domestic mineral resources will act as a constraint on the economics of resource processing and may require significant investment in infrastructure. Some of the older, established non-ferrous metal plants in Eastern Canada will need to undertake significant restructuring to meet, *inter alia*, more stringent environmental standards. Foreign non-tariff barriers, increased competition from new suppliers, the growth in intra-corporate trade, and deliberate diversification in buying patterns on the part of some of our major customers all represent constraints on Canada's increased participation in world mineral markets. The need to continue to improve market access conditions abroad for more processed products, particularly in Japan and the EC, will remain of priority concern. It will be equally important to recognize the increasingly close relationship between the capacity of Canadian industries to develop new markets in developing countries and to pursue direct invest abroad, joint ventures and industrial cooperation. It will be important to preserve existing market access conditions against unnecessary obstacles to trade or disguised foreign protectionist measures affecting products such as asbestos. Furthermore, new technological developments including new materials such as fibre optics will present challenges to some conventional commodities like copper.

As the economy emerges from the recession, opportunities for the *forest-products industries* are reasonably bright; they should continue to experience growth. There will be continued pressure to complete the restructuring initiated in the pulp and paper sector in the 1980s. As well, the sector faces some serious regional supply problems which challenge government and industry to manage resources carefully and more deliberately. Mutually advantageous opportunities for industrial cooperation are anticipated for the 1980s and must be effectively exploited. It will be important to improve existing market access and resist protectionist measures. There is room for further industrial and technological cooperation and the use of common standards and testing facilities in regard to, for example, wood frame construction techniques in Europe and Japan.