



The pulp and paper industry is the most economically important of this group. Part of its production is consumed in Canada or serves as raw material for paper-using or secondary paper and allied industries. A great part of it is exported, particularly newsprint and various types of pulp, most of it to the United States. Some plants included in the pulp and paper industry classification convert basic paper and paperboard into more highly manufactured papers, paper goods and boards. Their output is only a small part of Canada's total production of converted papers and boards. Table 8.12 provides figures for exports of pulp and newsprint from 1980 to the end of 1985.

Asphalt roofing manufacturers produce composition roofing and sheathing, consisting of paper felt saturated with asphalt or tar and, in some cases, coated with a mineral surfacing. Total shipments in 1984 were valued at \$354.2 million.

Paper box and bag industries include manufacturers of folding cartons and set-up boxes, of corrugated boxes and of paper bags. Total shipments in 1984 amounted respectively to \$664.4 million, \$1,304.9 million and \$268.6 million.

Other paper converters produce such paper products as envelopes, waxed paper, clay-coated and

enamelled paper and board, aluminum foil laminated with paper or board, paper cups and food trays, facial tissues, sanitary napkins, paper towelling and napkins and toilet paper.

8.2 Fisheries

After Canada extended its fishing zones to 200 nautical miles in January 1977, bilateral agreements were concluded with other countries providing for the continuation of their fisheries limited to stocks surplus to Canada's harvesting capacity. Negotiations were also undertaken to revise multilateral agreements which had applied previously. A new international organization, the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) was established to regulate fishing outside Canada's 200-mile limit; recognition of Canada's special interest in the area beyond and immediately adjacent to the 200-mile limit is provided in the NAFO convention. Canada also cooperates with other countries to conserve high seas fisheries resources in other areas, through research and international agreements. Initiatives have included a new emphasis on improving access to foreign markets to realize the full potential arising from the conservation and rational management of fish stocks.