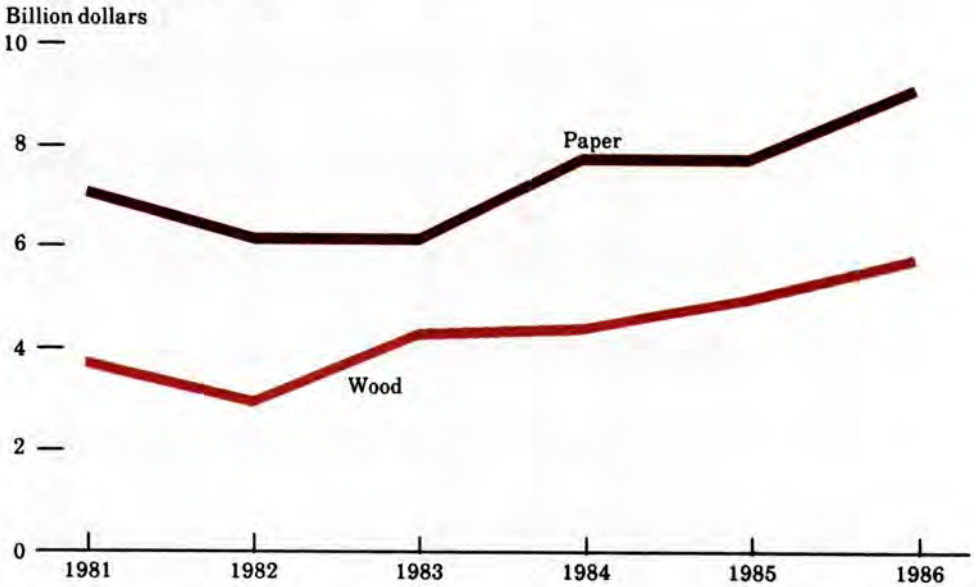


Chart 8.2  
**Wood and paper industry**  
 (manufacturing activity)



Although the output of the group includes many products, it is dominated by lumber, newsprint and pulp. These three together accounted for one-half the total shipments value of \$32.5 billion in 1986. Canada has a leading position among the producing nations. In 1986, Canada ranked first in the production of newsprint, second in the production of pulp and third in lumber production.

A significant portion of Canada's production of wood and paper products is exported. Total shipments of lumber, pulp and newsprint exceeded \$16 billion in 1986; exports of these commodities were over \$14 billion. Newsprint is highly export-oriented. Total production in 1986 was 8.9 million tonnes; about 88% of this amount was exported.

Although Canadian producers ship to virtually all parts of the world, the United States continues to be the most important market. Total exports of all wood-based products exceeded \$17 billion in 1986, with about \$13 billion exported to the United States.

## 8.2 Fisheries

After Canada extended its fishing zones to 200 nautical miles in January 1977, bilateral agreements were concluded with other countries pro-

viding for the continuation of their fisheries limited to stocks surplus to Canada's harvesting capacity. Negotiations were also undertaken to revise multi-lateral 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 co-operates 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.

### 8.2.1 Federal government activities

The federal government has full legislative jurisdiction over the coastal and inland fisheries of Canada. All laws for the protection, conservation and development of these fisheries resources are enacted by Parliament. Management of fisheries is conducted co-operatively with the provincial governments; some of them have been delegated certain administrative responsibilities.