Factoids, Competitive Canada

element: Outstanding industrial capacity, a diversified service sector and abundant natural resources (continued)

message: Canada is a natural resource super power (continued)

- The forest sector contributed 2.4% or $19.4 billion of the GDP in 1999
- In 1999, forestry accounted for direct employment of 2.4% of Canadians, or 352,000 people
- Shipments of pulp and paper in 1999 hit 31.9 million tonnes
- In 1999, new forestry investments reached $3.6 billion

Canada produces more than 60 minerals and metals.
- World's largest mineral exporter
- Less than 0.03% of the land area of Canada has been used to produce minerals and mineral products
- Diamond mining has created many jobs in Canada, and current production is more than 3 million carats, with an average price of $168 per carat, the highest in the World
- The Ekati Mine (NWT), Canada's first diamond mine, started production in 1999
- Producing mines are in every province and territory, except for PEI
- In 1999, the mineral industry's contribution to the GDP was 2.3%, or $18.9 billion
- In 1999, average weekly earnings for workers in mining, quarries, and oil wells were $1,113 which is one of the highest income levels of any industry in the Canadian economy

In 1999, there were:
- 277 metal, non-metal, and coal mines in production,
- 3000 stone quarries, sand, and gravel pits
- 54 nonferrous smelters, steel mills, and refineries

The Canadian mining industry is a World leader in environmentally safe and clean mining practises

Energy - In Canada energy is second after forestry as a trade contributor
- energy contributed 6.4% to GDP in 1999 (all sources, crude oil, natural gas, electric power, pipelines)
- energy exports accounted for 9.2% of total merchandise exports
- crude oil exports were $10.1 billion in 1999, 99% U.S. bound
- refined petroleum exports were $3.9 billion in 1999, 95% U.S. bound
- coal exports were $2.2 billion in 1999, 43% Japan bound
- electricity exports were $1.9 billion in 1999, 100% to the U.S.