

Crude oil: As the world's tenth-largest conventional oil producer, Canada accounted for 3.5 percent of the world production of 74.51 million barrels daily in 2000. With more than 60 percent of crude oil production destined for exports, Canada contributed 4 percent of global exports of crude oil in 2000, making it the twelfth-largest exporter of crude oil in the world. Canada's exports of oil accounted for 14.5 percent of U.S. oil imports, equivalent to 9 percent of U.S. consumption in 2000. Crude oil accounted for 36.2 percent of the value of Canada's energy exports in 2000. In 2001, however, crude oil's contribution to total energy exports dropped to 28 percent.

Although the value of crude oil exports jumped by about 75 percent in 2000 to \$19.2 billion, from \$11 billion in 1999, much of the increase resulted from gains in the price of exports. The benchmark WTI (West Texas Intermediate) crude priced at US\$19.31 a barrel in 1999 jumped to US\$30.37 a barrel in 2000, an increase of 57 percent. The volume of oil exports also increased strongly, by about 10 percent, from 1.27 million barrels a day in 1999 to 1.38 million barrels a day in 2000. A large part of the increase in the value of oil exports was offset by a corresponding jump in the value of oil imports. Canada's trade in crude petroleum only accounted for 16.3 percent of Canada's overall energy surplus in 2000. In 2001, this contribution to the energy surplus fell to 7.4 percent, as the surplus in oil trade dropped from \$5.7 billion in 2000, to \$2.8 billion in 2001.

Natural gas: As the world's third-largest producer, Canada accounted for 6.9 percent of global production of natural gas in 2000. In recent years, more than 60 percent of gas production has been exported. Natural gas exports have shot up by 86 percent from 1999, to \$20.4 billion in 2000. Imports of natural gas, chiefly from Venezuela and Trinidad, are trivial in value terms relative to exports. As a result, Canada has a growing surplus in natural gas trade that accounted for about 60 percent of the overall energy surplus in 2000. In 2001, Canada's natural gas exports surged by 24 percent to \$25.2 billion, accounting for 46 percent of total energy exports and 67 percent of the energy surplus.

In 2000, Canada exported a record volume of 9,683 million cubic feet a day of natural gas to the United States, accounting for 93.8 percent of U.S. natural gas imports and 14 percent of U.S. natural gas consumption. This volume of exports was up by 4.4 percent from 1999. As in the case of crude petroleum, the increase in the value of natural gas exports was dominated by the gains in the price of exports. Canada's natural gas export price increased by 74 percent from \$3.02 per gigajoule in 1999 to \$5.25 per gigajoule in 2000, reflecting increased demand from the United States.

Coal: Canada produced 37.2 million tonnes and consumed 29.3 million tonnes oil equivalent, and had a proven reserve of 8.6 billion tonnes in 2000. Canadian coal consumption is predominantly for electricity generation, with the balance for steel making.

Trade in coal and coal products increased by more than 12 percent in 2001, resulting in a further increase in the energy surplus to \$5.4 billion, substantially higher than the \$2.8 billion surplus in crude petroleum trade. Exports of coal and coal products represented 18.8 percent of Canada's energy exports in 2001, somewhat higher than that of 17.5 percent in 2000. About 80 percent of exports of coal belong to the metallurgical category, and these are destined mostly for Japan and South Korea.

Electricity: Canada's electricity exports more than doubled in 2000 as a result of strong demand from the United States and higher prices associated with increased generation costs in the wake of a jump in the price of natural gas. In 2001, Canada's electricity exports increased by a further 3.9 percent, to a new record high. However, its share in total energy exports edged down from 7.7 percent in 2000 to 7.6 percent, and its contribution to the energy surplus fell from 11.6 percent in 2000 to 11.2 percent in 2001.

Table C.2: Exports of Electricity by Province (\$ millions), 1992-2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change (%)
BC	197.2	106.5	145.0	62.6	120.7	222.6	323.3	458.0	1,986.6	2085.3	5.0
Quebec	271.3	328.3	454.3	488.0	533.3	515.2	608.2	715.8	1,062.6	929.0	-12.6
Manitoba	96.2	203.9	280.7	279.9	284.8	309.8	356.2	343.0	442.7	534.7	20.8
Ontario	59.8	134.7	360.8	238.2	162.2	161.6	121.1	172.6	288.8	201.8	-30.1
NB	87.8	80.5	87.6	115.8	113.5	165.1	183.9	225.3	254.2	247.0	-2.8
Sask	1.7	3.5	0.4	1.8	3.6	3.0	6.6	7.8	17.8	16.2	-9.4
Alberta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8	6.3	203.6	5.0
Total Canada	714.0	857.4	1,328.7	1,186.2	1,218.0	1,377.4	1,600.4	1,923.4	4,059.0	4,218	3.9

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 127-0001 "Electricity Power Statistics."