

Partners in Prosperity

Energy

Canada and the United States share the largest energy trade in the world.

Canada is the U.S.'s largest nondomestic source of petroleum, almost 800,000 barrels a day in 1986, equal to 13 percent of U.S. oil imports.

It also provides large amounts of natural gas and electricity to U.S. markets, particularly on the West Coast and in the Northeast. Last year Canada exported some 720 billion cubic feet of natural gas to the United States, about 4 percent of U.S. demand, and Canadian electricity exports in 1986 were close to 40,000 GWH or about 1.8 percent of U.S. demand.

The United States, in turn, supplies all of Canada's imported high-quality thermal and metallurgical coal. The U.S. exports 15 million tonnes (valued at close to \$1 billion) annually, more than 30 percent of Canadian domestic coal requirements. Ontario steel mills and coalfired generation facilities depend on the coal fields of the eastern United States.

Canadian and American companies have cooperated in the design, construction and funding of major energy transportation links.

The governments of both countries are being called upon to provide protection from low oil prices and other market factors.

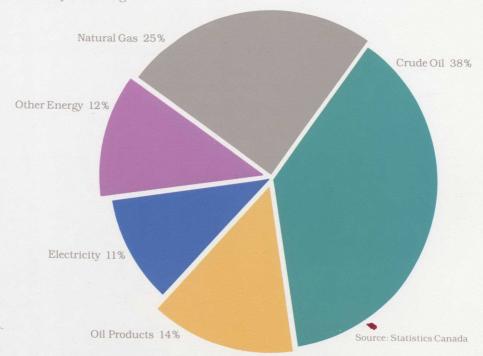
Canada has made a choice. It is not in the country's long-term interest to protect its energy-producing industries by artificially high, subsidized prices which would render its energy-consuming industries uncompetitive.

The Canadian-American energy trading relationship is one part of a broader interdependence. It requires that both countries recognize that actions harmful to one are also harmful to the other. If we approach our energy relations with maturity, self—confidence and goodwill, we can benefit mutually from this historic symbiotic relationship.

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U.S. ENERGY IMPORTS FROM CANADA

1986, By Percentage



U.S. IMPORTS OF CRUDE OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

