## Transportation

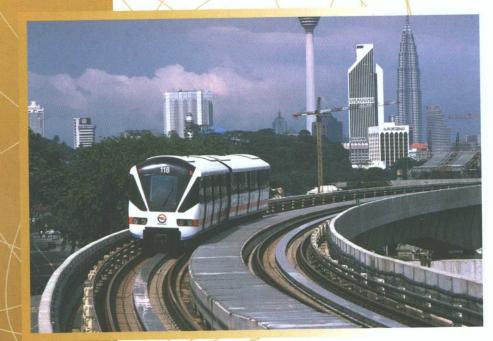


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TRANSPORTATION

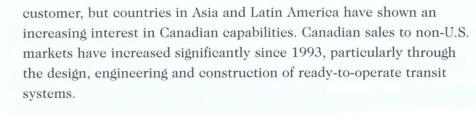
he first bond of Canadian nationhood was the transcontinental railway built across this vast and rugged country late in the 19th century. Since then, efficient, reliable transportation has been a priority. To be competitive, Canadians have had to develop transportation systems and vehicles that move people and goods quickly, inexpensively and safely, over long distances, in all kinds of weather.

Canada now has more kilometres of road and railway track per person than most other countries, including the United States. Intermodal passenger systems, whether subways, buses or commuter rail lines, exist in every major city. The Trans-Canada Highway, completed in 1962, is, at 7775 km, the longest national highway in the world.

## RAIL AND URBAN TRANSIT

In 1999, the rail and urban transit sector of Canada's transportation industry shipped approximately \$3 billion worth of goods, more than 70 percent of which was destined for foreign countries. The United States is Canada's top





Major products offered by the Canadian industry include:

- rail rolling stock: passenger and freight;
- turnkey passenger rail systems;
- buses: large transit buses; low-floor and alternative fuelled buses; intercity coaches and school buses;
- diesel locomotives: D-C and A-C traction;
- · signalling and communication systems;
- advanced train-control systems;
- specialized software for transit scheduling, operations and public information; and
- consulting services such as the development and implementation of management information systems.

With showpiece urban transit systems in Canada, Turkey and the United States, and work under way on transit projects in Malaysia, Canadian companies have demonstrated they can provide the necessary products and expertise

## **AUTOMOTIVE**

Canada possesses the sixth-largest automotive industry in the world. It would be difficult to overstate the importance of the automotive sector to Canada's economic growth.

The light vehicle sector assembles passenger cars and light-duty trucks, produced by DaimlerChrysler, Ford, GM, Honda, Suzuki and Toyota. The automotive parts industry includes "in house" production by vehicle assemblers as well as that of independent producers, over a wide range of products for original equipment (OE) and aftermarket (AM) parts and accessories. There are approximately 550 parts plants in Canada. Heavy-duty truck and bus manufacturing comprises nine major manufacturing plants that supply approximately 20 percent of the total North American demand for heavy trucks and over 70 percent of the demand for intercity and urban buses.

