



Important Facts on Minerals and Metals

AS OF APRIL 2007

Mineral Resources

- Canada is one of the largest mining nations in the world, producing more than 60 minerals and metals.
- The mining and mineral processing industries represented 3.7% of the national GDP in 2006, contributing \$40.0 billion to the Canadian economy (in chained 1997 dollars).
- In 2006, almost 200 producing establishments (metal, nonmetal including peat bogs, and coal mines), more than 3000 stone quarries and sand and gravel pits, and about 50 nonferrous smelters and refineries and steel mills were operating in Canada.
- In 2006, Canada's mineral production was estimated at \$33.6 billion, of which 70% of the total was accounted for by Ontario (28%), British Columbia (17%), Quebec (14%), and Saskatchewan (11%). As well, Canada has a mining presence in every province and territory.

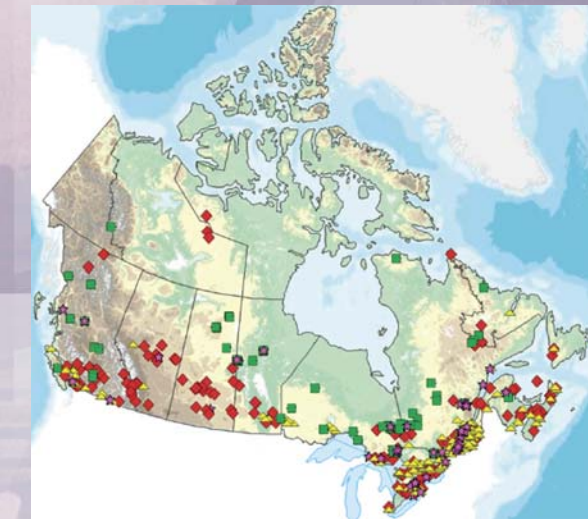
National Economic Importance

- In 2006, preliminary estimates indicate the value of Canadian mineral production to be over \$75 billion. This figure includes the traditional value of production from Canadian-mined ores, concentrates, and aggregates. The balance includes the value of production realized from:
 - the smelting and refining of domestic and imported ores and concentrates;
 - recyclables;
 - steel;
 - aluminum; and
 - oil sands mining.

- The 2006 preliminary estimate of exploration and deposit appraisal expenditures totalled \$1.7 billion and company spending intentions for 2007 indicate a further increase to \$1.9 billion.
- The 2007 capital investment spending intentions in the mining and mineral processing industries are expected to reach \$8.0 billion, up 12.4% from 2006. In 2007, these industries were responsible for 9.9% of capital investment in the natural resources sector and for 2.6% of all capital investment in Canada.
- In 2005, total direct employment reached more than 388 000, or 2.4% of Canada's total employment. About 45 000 were employed in mining, 84 000 in smelting and refining, and 259 000 in the mineral-processing and manufacturing industries.
- The mining industry provided some of the highest weekly earnings in the economy, averaging almost \$1100. Weekly earnings in the Canadian economy averaged just over \$700.
- In 2006, spending intentions on research and development in the mining and mineral processing industries are estimated at \$538 million, a \$7 million increase over 2005 preliminary numbers.
- In 2006, nickel was the top metallic mineral produced in Canada with shipments valued at \$6.2 billion, followed by copper at \$4.6 billion. The leading nonmetallic minerals were potash at \$2.2 billion followed by cement at \$1.7 billion and diamonds at \$1.6 billion. Coal had shipments valued at \$2.2 billion.
- In 2006, Canada continued to be the third largest producer of primary aluminum in the world, producing 3.0 million tonnes from imported ores.

International Importance

- Canada is one of the world's leading exporters of minerals and mineral products. These products make a significant contribution to Canada's international trade, accounting for 17.5% of its total domestic exports in 2006.
- Canada continues to be the world leader in the production (by volume) of potash and uranium. It ranks in the top five countries for the production of aluminum, cadmium, chrysotile, cobalt, gypsum, magnesium, molybdenum, nickel, platinum group metals, salt, titanium concentrate, and zinc. Canada ranks third in the world in the value of diamond production.



- ◆ Industrial Minerals (including diamonds)
- Metal Mines
- ▲ Stone Producers
- ★ Metallurgical Works (steel mills, nonferrous smelters and refineries)

Facts for 2006 (a)	Minerals	Canada
Gross Domestic Product (\$ billions, in chained 1997 dollars)	\$40.0 (3.7%)	\$1 091.4 (100%)
Mineral Production (\$ billions)	\$33.6	n.a.
Exploration and Deposit Appraisal Expenditures (\$ billions)	\$1.7	n.a.
Direct employment (for 2005) (thousands of people)	388 (2.4%)	16 169 (100%)
Capital Investment (\$ billions)	\$7.2 (2.4%)	\$297.3 (100%)
Trade (\$ billions)		
Domestic exports (excluding re-exports)	\$71.7 (17.5%)	\$410.6 (100%)
Imports	\$62.0 (15.6%)	\$396.4 (100%)
Balance of trade (including re-exports)	+\$12.5	+\$43.1

Facts for 2007 (a)	Minerals	Canada
Exploration and Deposit Appraisal Expenditures (\$ billions)	\$1.9	n.a.
Capital Investment Intentions (\$ billions)	\$8.0 (2.6%)	\$311.1 (100%)

n.a. Not applicable.

(a) The data reported reflect the value of the primary industries and related downstream manufacturing industries as of April 2007. "Minerals" include uranium and coal mining. Balance of trade is the difference between total exports and imports of goods. Services and capital flows are not included.

Notes: All dollar amounts shown are in current Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified. Totals may not add due to rounding.

More facts on mining in Canada can be found at <http://miningstats.nrcan.gc.ca>