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Photographs from *The Forests of Canada* collection, Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service, 2003

INTRODUCTION

Canada's Natural Resources – Now and for the Future

Natural resources – our forests, minerals and metals, and energy – are fundamental to the daily lives of Canadians. How Canada harnesses and uses these resources has a significant impact on our global competitiveness, the health of our environment and our overall quality of life. The natural resources sectors and earth sciences industries have been an engine of economic growth and job creation for generations. In 2009 alone, the sectors generated 11 percent, or $133 billion, of Canada's gross domestic product (GDP) and directly employed close to 759 000 people. These numbers are significant in light of the recent global financial crisis that unleashed a worldwide economic recession.

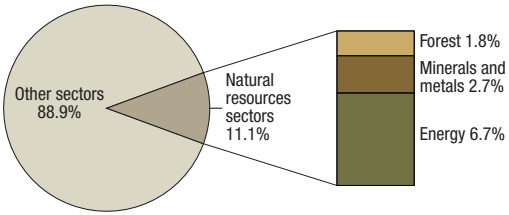
As a leading exporter of natural resources and resource-based technology and knowledge, Canada contributes to the well-being of people in many countries and promotes the sustainable development of natural resources in today's investment climate. The new global context for natural resources demands that Canada continue to adapt, act strategically and challenge itself to maintain and enhance its status as a world leader in sustainable development and the management of natural resources.

Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), a department of the Government of Canada, has a mandate to ensure the sustainable development and responsible use of the country's natural resources. NRCan aims to strengthen conditions for Canada's economic success, sound environmental leadership, and safety and security. This goal requires working innovatively with its partners to provide a prosperous, sustainable and secure natural resources future for Canadians.

This brochure provides a statistical snapshot of the importance of Canada's natural resources industrial sectors in 2009.

Please provide us with your comments on the brochure at **nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/stat/contact-eng.php**.

Figure 1. Natural resources sectors and Canada's gross domestic product in 2009



Canada's total GDP was $1,194.2 billion.
Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Table 1. Natural resources facts

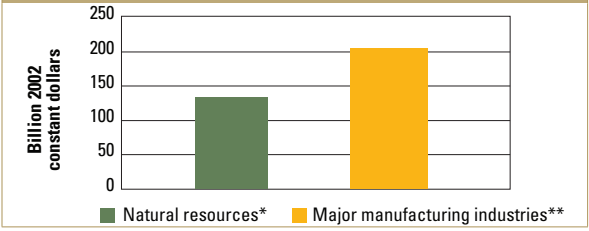
Facts for 2009*	Forest	Minerals and metals	Energy	Total natural resources	Canada
Gross domestic product (GDP)	$20.9 B (1.8%)	$31.9 B (2.7%)	$80.2 B (6.7%)	$133.0 B (11.1%)	$1,194.2 B (100.0%)
Direct employment** (thousands of people)	195 (1.3%)	307 (2.1%)	257 (1.8%)	759 (5.2%)	14 554 (100.0%)
New capital investments	$1.6 B (0.5%)	$9.8 B (3.2%)	$62.2 B (20.1%)	$73.6 B (23.8%)	$309.5 B (100.0%)
Trade					
▸ Total exports	$23.7 B (6.6%)	$66.4 B (18.5%)	$77.9 B (21.6%)	$168.0 B (46.7%)	$360.0 B (100.0%)
▸ Domestic exports (excluding re-exports)	$23.6 B (7.1%)	$64.1 B (19.2%)	$77.5 B (23.2%)	$165.2 B (49.4%)	$334.7 B (100.0%)
▸ Imports	$9.3 B (2.6%)	$55.2 B (15.1%)	$34.0 B (9.3%)	$98.5 B (27.0%)	$365.2 B (100.0%)
▸ Balance of trade	+$14.4 B	+$11.2 B	+$43.9 B	+$69.5 B	-$5.2 B

* The data reported for each of the natural resources sectors reflect the value of primary industries and related downstream manufacturing industries as of October 2010. "Minerals" includes uranium and coal mining. "Balance of trade" is the difference between the total exports and the total imports of goods. Services and capital flows are not included.

** Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH).

Note: All dollar amounts shown are in current Canadian dollars, except GDP, which is shown in 2002 constant dollars.

Figure 2. Gross domestic product in 2002 constant dollars by major manufacturing industry sectors, 2009



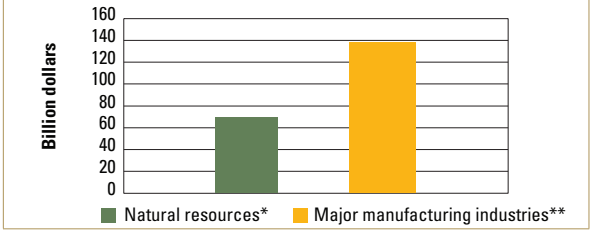
* Natural resources includes energy, forest and mining sectors.

** Major manufacturing industries include automotive manufacturing, chemical manufacturing, machinery manufacturing, food manufacturing, information and communications technologies, aerospace product and parts manufacturing.

Source: Statistics Canada, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2002), monthly (dollars).

In 2009, the major manufacturing sectors' contribution to the Canadian GDP totalled $204.2 billion. The natural resources sectors were major contributors to the Canadian economy with a GDP of $133 billion. The automotive sector followed with a GDP of $15.3 billion, and the chemical products sector had a GDP of $12.8 billion.

Figure 3. Balance of trade by major manufacturing industry sectors, 2009



* Natural resources includes energy, forest and mining sectors.

** Major manufacturing industries include automotive manufacturing, chemical manufacturing, machinery manufacturing, food manufacturing, information and communications technologies, aerospace product and parts manufacturing.

Source: Statistics Canada, merchandise trade data (special extraction), monthly data.

In 2009, the major manufacturing sectors' contribution to the Canadian trade balance totalled $207.3 billion. The natural resources sectors (energy, forest and mining) had a trade balance of $69.5 billion (33%), followed by the automotive sector with a balance of $41.1 billion (20%) and the chemical manufacturing sector with a balance $26.4 billion (13%).

FOREST

- Canada has 10 percent of the world's forests.
- Canada has 397.3 million hectares (ha) of forest, other wooded land and other land with tree cover, which represent 53.8 percent of its total surface area of 738.5 million ha.[1]
- Canada's forest, other wooded land and other land with tree cover are made up of 347.7 million ha (87.5 percent) of forest, 41.8 million ha (10.5 percent) of other wooded land and 7.8 million ha (2 percent) of other land with tree cover.
- In Canada, the predominant tree species on forest land are spruce (53.2 percent), poplar (11.6 percent) and pine (9.3 percent).
- In 2008, Canada harvested 136.9 million cubic metres (m^3) of roundwood.
- Annually, less that 1 percent of Canada's forests are harvested; 0.7 million ha were harvested in 2008.
- A total of 13.7 million ha were affected by insect defoliation in 2008; 0.8 million ha were lost due to forest fires in 2009.
- In 2008, an estimated 447 195 ha were planted with 688 million seedlings, and 34 602 ha were seeded.
- Revenues from the sale of timber from provincial and territorial crown lands were estimated to be $0.7 billion in 2008.

[1] The Arctic ecozones (Arctic Cordillera, Northern Arctic, Southern Arctic) and a portion of the Hudson Plains ecozone in Nunavut are not inventoried. The total land and water areas amount to 242 536 492 ha and 18 786 536 ha respectively. For more information, see Canada's National Forest Inventory 2006 (http://nfi.nfis.org).

National Economic Importance

- The forest sector's contribution to the Canadian economy (GDP) in 2002 constant dollars was $20.9 billion, or 1.8 percent, in 2009.
- In 2009, the sector provided direct employment for 195 300 people, representing 1.3 percent of total employment in Canada: wood industries, for 89 400 people; pulp and paper product manufacturing industry, for 66 600 people; forestry and logging industry, for 28 300 people; and support activities for forestry industry, for 11 000 people. Employment is spread across Canada but is primarily in Quebec (68 000 people), British Columbia (46 800 people) and Ontario (40 700 people).
- Wages and salaries for direct employment were $10.3 billion in 2008.
- In 2009, shipments of pulp, paper and paperboard reached a level of 21.1 million tonnes (t), a decrease of 16.1 percent from the previous year.
- Production of softwood lumber was 44.4 million m^3 in 2009.
- New capital investments totalled $1.6 billion in 2009: pulp and paper product manufacturing industry, $0.9 billion (56.2 percent); wood product manufacturing industry, $0.5 billion (31.3 percent); and forestry and logging industry, $0.2 billion (12.5 percent).
- Revenue from goods manufactured was $60.8 billion in 2008.

International Importance

- In 2009, Canada was the world's third-largest forest-product exporter (8.3 percent).
- Forest products were a major contributor to Canada's surplus balance of trade in 2009 ($14.4 billion).
- The total value of Canadian forest-product domestic exports decreased by 21.7 percent in 2009 to $23.6 billion. British Columbia accounted for $7.5 billion (31.8 percent); Quebec, $7.4 billion (31.4 percent); Ontario, $4.0 billion (17.0 percent); and other provinces and territories, $4.7 billion (19.8 percent).

Table 2. Forest facts

Commodities	World production ranking 2009*	Domestic exports 2009	Destination		
Total forest products	—	$23.6 B (100%)	U.S.	$16.6 B	(71%)
			China	$1.9 B	(8%)
			E.U.	$1.4 B	(6%)
Softwood lumber	Second (12.5%)	$3.8 B (16.1%)	U.S.	$2.4 B	(65%)
			Japan	$0.6 B	(15%)
			China	$0.3 B	(8%)
Newsprint	Second (13.2%)	$2.8 B (11.9%)	U.S.	$1.7 B	(60%)
			E.U.	$0.4 B	(13%)
			Brazil	$0.2 B	(7%)
Wood pulp	Second (10.6%)	$5.1 B (21.6%)	U.S.	$2.1 B	(42%)
			China	$1.3 B	(26%)
			E.U.	$0.4 B	(8%)
Other	—	$11.9 B (50.4%)	U.S.	$10.4 B	(87%)
			E.U.	$0.4 B	(3%)
			China	$0.3 B	(3%)

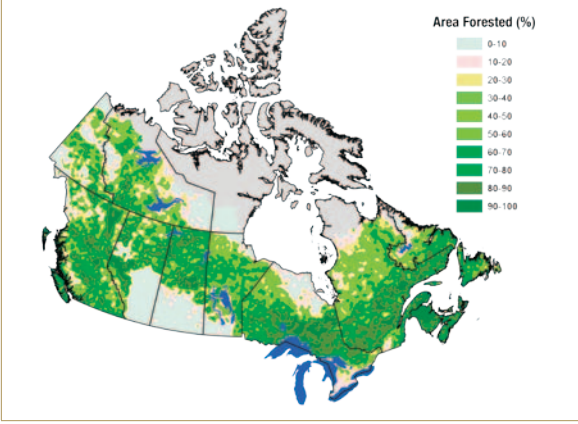
E.U. – European Union (27 countries)

U.S. – United States

* United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization data for 2009.

Forest Land

Figure 4. Percentage of forest in Canada



- Canada has the largest area of certified forest in the world – more than 142 million ha. Approximately 40 percent of the world's certified forest area is in Canada.
- Approximately 8 percent of Canada's forest area is protected by legislation. By law, all forests harvested (less than 1 percent annually) on Canada's public land must be successfully regenerated.

MINERALS AND METALS

- Canada is one of the leading mining nations in the world, producing more than 60 minerals and metals.
- In 2009, more than 220 principal producing mines (metal, non-metals and coal mines), more than 3000 stone quarries and sand and gravel pits, and about 50 non-ferrous smelters and refineries and steel mills were operating in Canada.
- Canada's estimated mineral production in 2009 was $32.2 billion; nearly 80 percent of the total was accounted for by Ontario (19.7 percent), Quebec (19.3 percent), British Columbia (17.8 percent), Saskatchewan (15.6 percent) and Newfoundland and Labrador (7.1 percent).

National Economic Importance

- In 2009, mining and mineral-processing industries generated 2.7 percent of the national GDP and contributed $31.9 billion to the Canadian economy.
- The 2009 exploration and deposit appraisal expenditures were $1.9 billion, and spending intentions for 2010 indicate an increase to $2.8 billion.
- Capital investment spending in the mining and mineral-processing industries were $9.8 billion in 2009. These industries were responsible for 14.7 percent of capital investment in the natural resources sector and 3.2 percent of all capital investment in Canada. Spending intentions for 2010 are expected to reach $11.9 billion.
- In 2009, total direct employment in the mining and mineral-processing industries – 307 000 people – accounted for 2.1 percent of Canada's total employment. Approximately 51 000 people were employed in mining, 59 000 people

were employed in smelting and refining, and 197 000 people were employed in the mineral-processing and manufacturing industries.

- Wages and salaries remained competitive in mining and mineral-processing industries, with 2009 average weekly earnings at $1,056. Weekly earnings in the Canadian economy averaged $823.
- In 2009, gold was the top metallic mineral produced in Canada, with shipments valued at $3.7 billion, followed by iron ore at $3.2 billion and aluminum at $3.0 billion. The leading non-metallic minerals were potash, which had a value of $3.4 billion; diamonds, at $1.7 billion; and sand and gravel, at $1.5 billion. Coal was the top mineral produced in Canada, with shipments valued at $4.5 billion.
- Canada continues to be the third-largest producer of primary aluminum in the world, producing more than 3.0 million t from imported ores in 2009.
- Mineral and metals products (including coal) accounted for almost 35 percent of coastwise shipping and more than 52 percent of international shipping in 2007. They also accounted for 50 percent of the country's rail freight traffic in 2009.

Table 3. Minerals and metal facts

Commodities	World production ranking 2009* by volume	Domestic exports 2009	Destination		
Total mineral products	—	$64.1 B	U.S. E.U. China	$35.1 B $12.5 B $3.9 B	(55%) (20%) (6%)
Selected metals					
Uranium	Second (20.5%)	$1.5 B	U.K. U.S.	$0.7 B $0.5 B	(46%) (31%)
Nickel	Third (12.7%)	$3.4 B	Norway China	$1.2 B $0.7 B	(35%) (20%)
Zinc	Fourth (6.6%)	$1.4 B	U.S.	$1.1 B	(78%)
Gold	Sixth (4.3%)	$9.3 B	U.K. U.S.	$5.4 B $3.3 B	(58%) (36%)
Copper	Ninth (3.3%)	$4.0 B	U.S. China	$2.3 B $0.6 B	(58%) (13%)
Selected non-metals					
Potash	First (26.0%)	$3.7 B	U.S. India	$2.3 B $0.4 B	(62%) (12%)
Diamonds	Sixth (8.8%)	$1.8 B	U.K. Belgium	$1.2 B $0.5 B	(64%) (30%)
Salt	Fifth (5.4%)	$0.7 B	U.S.	$0.7 B	(88%)
Gypsum	Seventh (3.6%)	$0.1 B	U.S.	$0.1 B	(93%)

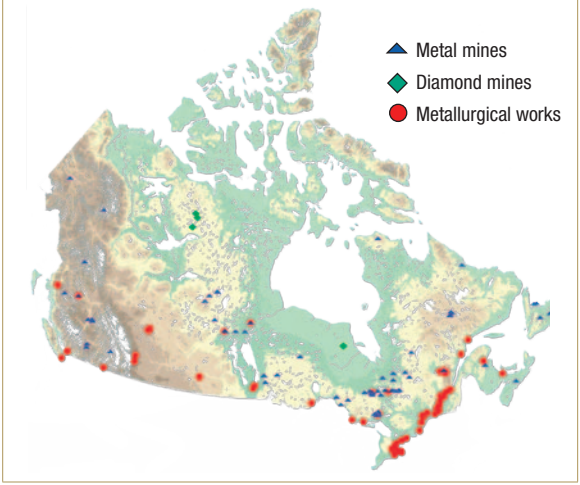
E.U. – European Union (27 countries)

U.K. – United Kingdom

U.S. – United States

* United States Geological Survey preliminary data for 2009.

Figure 5. Selected mining activities



For a complete map of the principal producing mines in Canada, visit **http://mmsd.mms.nrcan.gc.ca/stat-stat/map-car/index-eng.aspx.**

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 19.2 percent of Canada's domestic exports in 2009.
- Canada continues to be the world's leader in the production (by volume) of potash, and it ranks in the top five countries for the production of primary aluminum, cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, platinum group metals, salt, titanium concentrate, uranium and zinc. Canada ranks second in the world in value of diamond production.

ENERGY

- Canada has a vast and diversified portfolio of energy resources. Taking advantage of this endowment, Canada produces large quantities of energy for both domestic consumption and export. It is also an energy-intensive country, given its northern climate, vast territory, industrial base and high standard of living.
- In 2009, Canada's production of "primary" energy – i.e. energy found in nature before conversion or transformation – totalled 16 543 petajoules (PJ). Fossil fuels accounted for the greatest share of this production, with crude oil representing 36.8 percent; natural gas, 37.7 percent; and coal, 8.2 percent. Renewable energy sources were also important, with hydroelectricity representing 7.9 percent; wood, 3.4 percent; and emerging forms (e.g. wind, tidal and solar), 0.1 percent. Nuclear energy (generated from the primary source of uranium) accounted for 5.9 percent.[2]
- Crude oil reserves at the beginning of 2009 were estimated at 27.8 billion cubic metres (bcm) – providing Canada with a resource base second only to Saudi Arabia. Oil sands represented the majority of these reserves with 27.0 bcm, while conventional sources amounted to 0.8 bcm. The ultimate recoverable potential from the Alberta oil sands is estimated to be more than 50.0 bcm.
- Production of crude oil in Canada totalled 158 million m^3, or 433.1 thousand m^3 per day, in 2009. Conventional sources provided 51.0 percent of total production, while oil sands production, which has been growing in recent years, accounted for the remainder.

[2] Based on nuclear electricity conversion factor of 11.564 megajoules per kilowatt hour (MJ/kWh).

- About two thirds of crude oil production is exported, while the balance is processed by Canadian refineries into refined petroleum products, such as gasoline, diesel and heating oil. Canadian refineries – especially those far from major domestic production areas – also process imported crude oil purchased on the international market.
- Natural gas reserves at the beginning of 2009 totalled 1 754 bcm. Of this amount, about 95 percent is from conventional sources, and the remainder is from unconventional sources (such as coal bed methane and shale gas). The total potential from conventional resources is estimated to be 10.1 trillion cubic metres (tcm), while recent estimates suggest that the potential from unconventional resources is in the range of 10.7 to 26.8 tcm.
- Marketable production of natural gas in Canada amounted to 147.5 bcm in 2009. Close to two thirds of this production was exported to the United States (U.S.), and the balance was sold to Canadian consumers.
- Electricity generation in Canada amounted to 585 terawatt hours in 2009. Canada's abundant water resources provided a significant contribution in this regard, as hydroelectricity represented 60.4 percent of total generation. Other sources of electricity supply included coal (16.9 percent); nuclear (14.6 percent); petroleum products, natural gas and waste (7.5 percent); and emerging renewable sources (0.6 percent), i.e. solar, wind and tidal.
- Quebec accounted for 33 percent of that amount (97 percent from hydro), and Ontario accounted for 25 percent (56 percent from nuclear sources).
- On a regional basis, Alberta accounted for 64 percent of Canada's energy production. Other leading energy provinces were British Columbia (13 percent), Saskatchewan (7 percent), Quebec (5 percent) and Ontario (3 percent). Alberta is the leading producer of fossil fuels, Quebec is the largest producer of hydroelectricity, and Ontario is the largest producer of nuclear energy.
- Canadians use energy for several purposes: to heat and cool their homes and offices, to power appliances and equipment, to transport people and goods and for industrial processes.

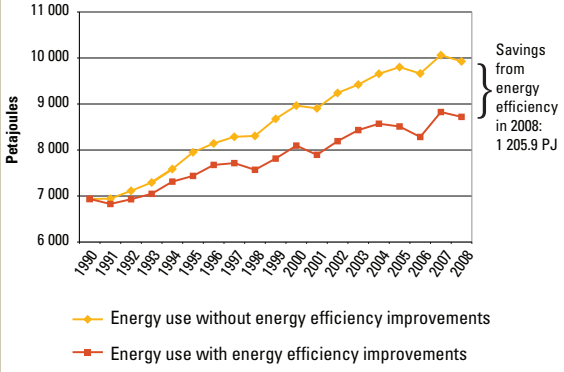
- Secondary energy consumption in Canada is the energy used by final consumers in various sectors of the economy (and therefore excludes exports, energy consumed by energy producers, and non-energy uses) and in 2008 accounted for about 70 percent of total energy use, or 8720 PJ. Mining and manufacturing industries consumed 37.1 percent of secondary energy consumption; transportation, 29.7 percent; residential, 16.8 percent; commercial and institutional, 13.8 percent; and agriculture, 2.5 percent.

National Economic Importance

- In 2009, the GDP of Canada's energy sector – i.e. industries involved in the production, transformation and transportation of energy – reached $80.2 billion (in 2002 constant dollars), accounting for 6.7 percent of Canadian GDP. The oil and gas extraction industry accounted for about half of this amount, while the electric power industry accounted for about one third.
- The production, transformation and transportation of energy are activities that are "capital intensive" – which means they have extensive needs for various equipment and structures. This generates economic activity throughout the Canadian economy, in particular in such industries as equipment manufacturing, construction and engineering services. In 2009, new capital investments in energy-related industries represented 20.1 percent of Canadian investments.
- The energy sector, excluding service stations and wholesale trade in petroleum products, provided direct employment for 257 462 people in 2009, or 1.8 percent of employment in Canada. In addition, service stations and wholesale trade in petroleum products provided direct employment for 96 199 people (0.7 percent).
- In 2009, energy accounted for 21.6 percent of merchandise exports. The energy trade balance ranked first as a contributor to Canada's positive overall trade balance.

- Despite a 61.6 percent increase in GDP between 1990 and 2008, end-use energy consumption grew by only 25.7 percent. As shown in Figure 6, energy efficiency played a major role in limiting this growth.

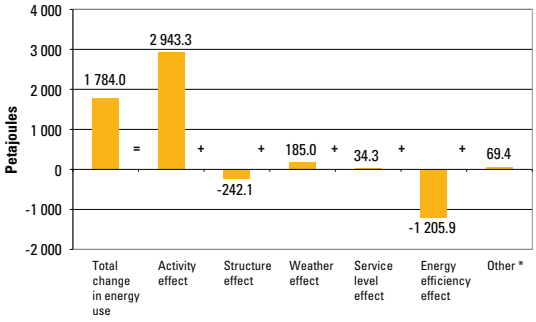
Figure 6. Secondary energy use, with and without energy efficiency improvements, 1990–2008



As Figure 7 shows, end-use energy consumption grew by 1784.0 PJ between 1990 and 2008. This increase takes into account such factors as

- growth in economic activity, including the energy-intensive upstream oil and gas industry
- weather effect (in 2008, the winter temperatures were slightly lower than in 1990, but the summer was similar to that in 1990; the net effect was more energy use)
- changes in the structure of the economy, favouring less energy-intensive industries
- increased service levels for auxiliary equipment in commercial/institutional buildings and appliances in homes
- increased amount of floor space cooled
- significant gains in energy efficiency

Figure 7. Impact of activity, structure, weather, service level and energy efficiency on the change in total energy use, 1990–2008



* "Other" refers to street lighting, non-commercial airline aviation, off-road transportation and agriculture, which are included in "Total change in energy use" but are excluded from the factorization analysis.

- Overall, energy efficiency improved by 18.2 percent between 1990 and 2008. This "change" corresponds to a reduction of 1205.9 PJ in energy consumption. The gain in energy efficiency translated into savings of $26.9 billion in 2008 and an estimated 67.3 megatonnes of avoided greenhouse gas emissions.

International Importance

- Canada is an open economy, and taking advantage of its sizeable energy resources, it has become an important and reliable energy provider to the world. In 2009, Canada exported $77.9 billion of energy products, of which 97 percent was to the United States.
- Exports of crude oil amounted to 109.2 million m^3 in 2009, representing a value of $42.9 billion. Canadian crude oil accounted for 21 percent of U.S. crude imports and held a 15 percent share of the overall U.S. market. Exports of refined petroleum products in 2009 totalled 24.4 million m^3, or $14.2 billion.

- Canada exported 93.8 bcm of natural gas, all of it to the United States. The value of these exports was $16.0 billion. Canadian natural gas accounted for more than 87 percent of U.S. gas imports and held a 13 percent share of the overall U.S. market.
- Canada also imported $34.0 billion of energy products, mostly crude oil, refined petroleum products and natural gas. Imports originated from a range of countries that included the United States, Algeria, Norway and the United Kingdom.

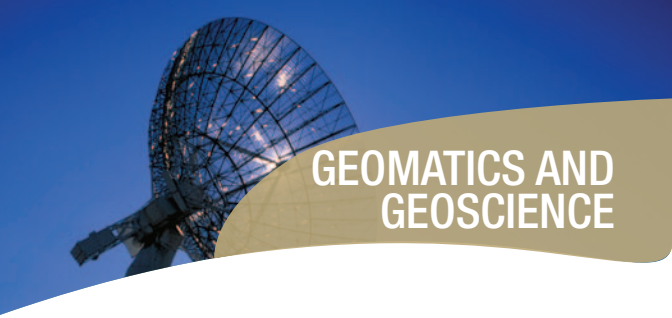
Table 4. Energy facts

Commodities	World production* ranking 2009	Exports 2009	Destination
Total energy	–	$77.9 B (100%)	U.S. $75.9 B (97%)
Petroleum**	Sixth (4.0%)	$59.5 B (76%)	U.S. $57.5 B (97%)
Natural gas	Third (5.4%)	$16.0 B (21%)	U.S. $16.0 B (100%)
Electricity	Seventh (3.1%)	$2.4 B (3%)	U.S. $2.4 B (100%)

U.S. – United States

* British Petroleum's *BP Statistical Survey of World Energy*.

** Trade data include crude oil, refined petroleum products and liquefied petroleum gases (LPGs). The production ranking includes crude oil and LPGs.



GEOMATICS AND GEOSCIENCE

- Geomatics and geoscience are complementary earth sciences that provide a detailed picture of the physical world and our place in it.
- Geomatics consists of products, services and tools involved in the collection, integration and management of geographic data. Geographic information can be retrieved from various sources, including earth-orbiting satellites, ground-based instruments and airborne and seaborne sensors. These data are transformed into digital maps and other usable forms with state-of-the-art information technology.
- Geoscience includes geology, geophysics, geochemistry and geodesy. It deals with all aspects of the physical earth, including mineral and energy resources; hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides and space weather phenomena; and geological controls on groundwater and climate.
- Industry, governments and the public rely on geomatics and geoscience information and technologies for many purposes, ranging from forest management and energy and mineral exploration to environmental stewardship, emergency management and the monitoring of Canada's territory and borders.

National Economic Importance

- Geographic information systems (GISs), global positioning systems (GPSs), remote sensing, location-based services and technologies, and Web-based services are growing rapidly, bringing modern geomatics tools to the computers and cell phones of the average citizen and small business.

- Canada's resource-based economy depends on innovations in geoscience for the life cycle of resource exploration, development and rehabilitation. Modern geoscience has helped Canada become a leading producer of diamonds.

International Importance

- Geomatics is rapidly growing as a professional field in the global market. Technological innovations and value-added applications in such fields as satellite-based remote sensing, GISs and GPSs are experiencing considerable growth and show export potential.
- Canada is a world leader in the niche markets of remote sensing data and applications, including mapping from space, sea-floor mapping and hydrography.
- Canada is recognized internationally for developing customized GIS applications for urban planning, agriculture, geo-marketing and natural resources management.
- Major international markets for Canadian geomatics firms include North America, the Middle East and Latin America. International demand for geomatics products and services will continue to increase, stimulating the growth of the industry in the coming years.
- Canada continues to be a world leader in geoscience and geomatics applications and technology, principally in minerals and energy exploration and development. Canada provides much of the information, expertise and technology used around the world for the responsible development of natural resources.

SOURCES

Alberta Energy Resources Conservation Board

British Petroleum, BP Statistical Review of World Energy

Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers,
Statistical Handbook for Canada's Upstream Petroleum Industry

Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, National Forestry Database

Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre, *Canada Report*

Canadian Society for Unconventional Gas

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAOSTAT (the FAO Statistical Database)

U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)

Natural Resources Canada

- Annual Census of Mines, Quarries and Sand Pits
- Canada's National Forest Inventory
- *Energy Use Data Handbook, 1990 to 2007*
- Minerals and Metals Sector, Information Bulletin, Employment
- Minerals and Metals Sector, Information Bulletin, Research and Development in Canada's Mining and Mineral Processing Industries
- Survey of Mineral Exploration, Deposit Appraisal and Mine Complex Development Expenditures
- World Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

Pulp and Paper Products Council

- Newsprint Data
- Wood Pulp Data

Statistics Canada

- Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging
- *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*
- Crude Oil and Natural Gas survey
- GDP at basic prices by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, 2002 constant prices, CANSIM Tables 379-0027 and 384-0013
- *Sawmills*, monthly survey, Cat. No. 35-003-XIB
- *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions*, Cat. No. 61-205-XWE
- *Rail in Canada*, Cat. No. 52-216-XWE
- *Report on Energy Supply and Demand in Canada,* Cat. No. 57-003-XWE
- Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH)

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

Forest sector

113	Forestry and logging
1153	Support activities for forestry
321	Wood product manufacturing
322	Paper manufacturing

Energy sector

211	Oil and gas extraction
213	Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction
2211	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution
2212	Natural gas distribution
324	Petroleum and coal product manufacturing
486	Pipeline transportation

Note: In this document, data related to the mining and trade of coal and uranium – minerals used primarily for energy purposes – are included under the mining sector.

Note: The definition of energy sector can be set to include the industries "petroleum product wholesaler-distributors" (NAICS 412) and "gasoline stations" (NAICS 447), but data availability is limited for these industries.

Mining sector

212 Mining and quarrying (except oil and gas)
327 Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing
331 Primary metal manufacturing
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing

NAICS codes used in Figures 2 and 3

Automotive sector

326193 Motor vehicle plastic parts manufacturing
326210 Tire manufacturing
3361 Motor vehicle manufacturing
3362 Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing
3363 Motor vehicle parts manufacturing

Chemical sector

3251 Basic chemical manufacturing
3252 Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibres and filaments manufacturing
3253 Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing
3254 Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing
3255 Paint, coating and adhesive manufacturing
3256 Soap, cleaning compound and toilet preparation manufacturing
3259 Other chemical product manufacturing

Machinery sector

3331 Agricultural, construction and mining machinery manufacturing
3332 Industrial machinery manufacturing
3333 Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing
3334 Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing
3335 Metalworking machinery manufacturing
3336 Engine, turbine and power transmission equipment manufacturing
3339 Other general-purpose machinery manufacturing

Food sector

3111 Animal food manufacturing
3112 Grain and oilseed milling
3113 Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing
3114 Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing
3115 Dairy product manufacturing
3116 Meat product manufacturing
3117 Seafood product preparation and packaging
3118 Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing
3119 Other food manufacturing

Information and communications technologies sector

3341 Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing
3342 Communications equipment manufacturing
3343 Audio and video equipment manufacturing
3344 Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing
3345 Navigational, measuring, medical and control instruments manufacturing
3346 Manufacturing and reproducing magnetic and optical media

Aerospace product and parts manufacturing sector

3364 Aerospace product and parts manufacturing