

The Daily

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Releases

Energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, 2008	2
Canadian portfolio investment abroad, year-end 2010	5
Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, January 2012 (preliminary data)	7

New products and studies	9
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Releases

Energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, 2008

From 2007 to 2008, total energy use in Canada declined 2.1%, while emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) fell 2.6%. This occurred as economic growth as measured by gross domestic product increased slightly.

As a result, both energy intensity and the intensity of GHG emissions declined for many industries in 2008. Intensity is measured in terms of energy use per unit of gross output and emissions per unit of gross output.

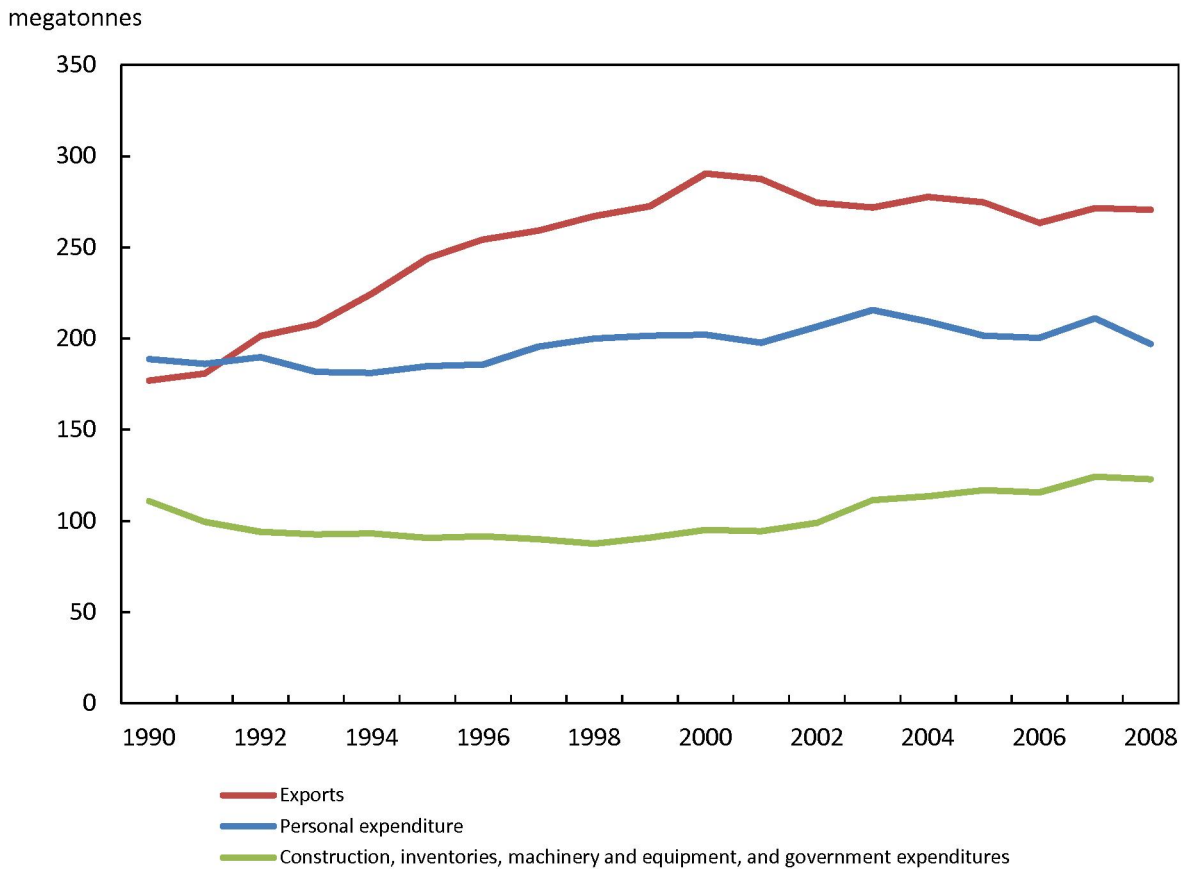
Half of the top 10 energy consuming industries showed a decline in their energy use required per unit of output. For the top 10 emitting industries, there was a similar pattern of declines in the quantity of GHG emissions required per unit of output.

Households were the largest users of energy in 2008, accounting for 22.9% of national energy use, up from 22.4% in 2007. Total household energy use was stable compared with 2007, as the increase in energy use for home heating and lighting offset a decline in the use of motor fuels.

Primary resource industries were the largest source of GHG emissions, accounting for 27.4% of the total. These industries are more prominent in terms of GHG emissions than in energy use because of fugitive emissions from mining and oil and gas extraction, and the significant contribution of emissions from agricultural soils and livestock.

From a demand perspective, exports and personal expenditure remained the dominant sources of GHG emissions, accounting for 46% and 33% of industrial emissions, respectively.

Chart 1
Greenhouse gas emissions by final demand category, 1990 to 2008



Note to readers

Environment Canada is responsible for producing Canada's National Inventory Report on Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks. This inventory fulfills Canada's reporting obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and is the official benchmark for greenhouse gas emissions in Canada. The year 1990 is the base year of the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC.

Data for 2008 and revised data for 1990 to 2007 from the Material and Energy Flow Accounts are now available. The Material and Energy Flow Accounts describe the annual flows of materials and energy between the Canadian environment and economy. These data are available at the national level only.

Table 1
Energy use and greenhouse gas emissions by industries and households, 2008

	Energy use			Greenhouse gas emissions		
	petajoules	% of total	2007 to 2008 % change	megatonnes	% of total	2007 to 2008 % change
Total	10 612.5	100.0	-2.1	704.4	100.0	-2.6
Primary resource industries	1 548.2	14.6	0.1	193.4	27.4	-0.5
Utilities and construction	1 849.5	17.4	-0.6	131.0	18.6	-3.0
Manufacturing	1 938.1	18.3	-3.6	110.5	15.7	-4.1
Wholesale and retail trade	409.9	3.9	-8.1	19.7	2.8	-9.0
Transportation	1 027.0	9.7	-2.7	74.5	10.6	-1.8
Other services, government and non-profit institutions	1 414.7	13.3	-5.5	61.4	8.7	-5.0
Households	2 425.1	22.9	-0.0	114.0	16.2	-2.0

Table 2
Direct plus indirect energy and greenhouse gas intensity, top 10 industries

	Index		
	2007	2008	2007 to 2008
	(1990=100)		% change
Energy			
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	103.1	100.2	-2.9
Oil and gas extraction	90.7	90.7	-0.0
Primary metal manufacturing	74.3	75.3	1.3
Truck transportation	90.7	97.0	6.9
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	88.4	90.6	2.5
Lessors of real estate	96.9	89.9	-7.2
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills	79.6	79.4	-0.3
Air transportation	119.4	128.0	7.2
Wholesale trade	102.1	101.9	-0.2
Retail trade	75.6	74.8	-1.2
Greenhouse gas emissions			
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	97.2	95.5	-1.8
Oil and gas extraction	85.0	84.8	-0.3
Crop and animal production	88.3	88.1	-0.2
Truck transportation	92.4	97.5	5.5
Primary metal manufacturing	73.2	76.7	4.7
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	85.8	87.9	2.3
Air transportation	117.4	130.4	11.0
Pipeline transportation	68.5	62.9	-8.2
Wholesale trade	102.4	103.6	1.1
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	80.0	76.5	-4.4

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 153-0031 to 153-0034 and 153-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5115.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-0297; environ@statcan.gc.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division.

Canadian portfolio investment abroad, year-end 2010

Canadian holdings of foreign securities increased for a second straight year in 2010 to \$743.5 billion at year-end. This total comprised \$578.5 billion in foreign stocks and \$165.0 billion in foreign debt instruments. Despite an increase of \$160.3 billion over the 2009 and 2010 period, the value of foreign securities held by Canadians has not fully recovered from the impact of the global financial concerns and the decline in global stock markets late in 2008.

Canadian portfolio investment abroad was spread over more than 100 countries by the end of 2010. The top five investment destinations, which accounted for close to three quarters of all holdings, were the United States (54%), the United Kingdom (8%), Japan (5%), France (3%) and Germany (3%).

Canadian holdings of US securities were up 19% in 2010 to \$402.9 billion. This was the largest increase since 2006, and reflected gains in US stock prices as well as net acquisitions of US securities. Growth was moderated by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar over the US dollar between 2009 and 2010.

Holdings of European securities by Canadian investors were up 5% to \$180.9 billion in 2010. This was the slowest growth among major investment regions and partly reflected the further appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the Euro. The most notable increases were in instruments from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. However, these gains were partially offset by lower holdings of securities from Germany, Italy and France.

Canadian investors' holdings of securities from Asia and Oceania posted the strongest growth in 2010, at 26%. Investment in this region is highly concentrated in equity securities and benefited from gains in stock prices as well as the depreciation of the Canadian dollar, notably against the Japanese yen and the Australian dollar. Holdings of securities from emerging markets such as India, Malaysia and Indonesia also posted strong gains.

Note to readers

The Canadian Portfolio Investment Abroad is an annual survey of holders of securities that is used to generate a detailed geographical breakdown and serves to benchmark estimates in the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position. The survey collects information on Canadian holdings of foreign securities at year-end, at market value and broken down by country of issuer. In this context, portfolio investment is defined as investment undertaken for the sake of investment income or capital gains. Foreign securities cover equity and debt instruments issued by non-residents. Securities denominated in foreign currency are converted to Canadian dollars at the end of the year.

Table 1
Market value of Canadian portfolio investment abroad at year-end

	2007	2008	2009	2010
	millions of dollars			
Geography, total	764,177	583,201	645,266	743,516
America	424,469	353,515	381,095	448,893
United States	379,256	322,081	339,775	402,917
Brazil	9,986	6,382	12,745	14,092
Cayman Islands	14,525	11,084	12,414	11,528
Bermuda	9,981	7,566	8,090	10,196
Mexico	5,359	3,138	3,561	3,545
All other countries in America	5,361	3,263	4,510	6,616
Europe	231,753	152,758	172,738	180,850
United Kingdom	71,972	45,321	53,095	59,585
France	31,930	24,211	25,035	23,304
Germany	32,481	21,604	21,814	19,769
Switzerland	16,896	15,391	16,855	18,586
Netherlands	15,933	9,500	10,986	15,487
All other countries in Europe	62,541	36,731	44,952	44,120
Asia and Oceania	99,227	70,455	83,895	105,660
Japan	43,132	35,091	30,824	39,997
Australia	16,756	10,037	14,433	19,089
South Korea	10,649	6,033	7,565	9,198
Hong Kong	7,647	5,100	6,319	7,344
China	3,400	2,855	5,856	6,045
All other countries in Asia and Oceania	17,643	11,340	18,898	23,987
All other countries	8,728	6,472	7,539	8,113
Type of securities, total	764,177	583,201	645,266	743,516
Stocks	603,163	437,283	502,501	578,516
Debt instruments	161,014	145,918	142,765	165,001

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 376-0064.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1537.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre
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Balance of Payments Division.

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, January 2012 (preliminary data)

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons was up 8.4% to 15.9 million cubic metres in January from January 2011.

During the same period, crude oil exports rose 16.5%.

Marketable natural gas production declined 5.9% to 13.4 billion cubic metres.

Domestic sales of natural gas decreased 3.0%, while natural gas exports declined 18.6%.

From December to January, domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons decreased 1.0% while marketable production of natural gas fell 2.7%.

Note to readers

Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to January 2012 inclusive. At the national and provincial level detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to September 2011 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to September 2011 inclusive.

Table 1
Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)

	January 2011	December 2011	January 2012 ^P	December 2011 to January 2012	January 2011 to January 2012
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons					
Supply ¹					
Production	14 633.8	16 026.4	15 867.6	-1.0	8.4
Imports ²	3 324.6	2 744.3	3 300.6	20.3	-0.7
Disposition					
Refinery receipts ³	8 244.5	7 993.7	8 524.8	6.6	3.4
Exports ⁴	10 734.2	11 902.9	12 506.4	5.1	16.5
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
Natural gas					
Supply ⁵					
Marketable production ⁶	14 261.4	13 794.1	13 423.9	-2.7	-5.9
Imports	3 097.3	2 566.3	2 909.4	13.4	-6.1
Disposition					
Domestic sales ⁷	9 997.5	8 730.9	9 694.5	11.0	-3.0
Exports	9 639.2	8 053.0	7 844.1	-2.6	-18.6

^P preliminary

1. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.

2. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

3. Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.

4. Exports may include some volumes that are not included in the supply, such as imports used for re-export and diluents that are blended in exports.

5. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations.

6. Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.

7. Domestic sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre
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