

Coal

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Coal is an organically derived material. It is formed from the remains of decayed plant material compacted into a solid through millions of years of chemical changes under pressure and heat. As the organic maturity process continues, the buried plant material is transformed into different kinds of coal. In general, the longer coal is subjected to heat and pressure, the higher its grade and contained heat volume per unit weight. Lignite and subbituminous are low-rank coals, also known as brown coals, consumed only for the generation of electricity. Bituminous coal and anthracite are high-rank coals, also known as hard coal. Bituminous coal is consumed for both metallurgical and thermal purposes. Anthracite, the highest rank coal, is often called smokeless and is consumed for both domestic and industrial purposes.

Coal is the world's most abundant and widely distributed fossil fuel. The current proven world's coal reserve is estimated at 984 211 Mt, spread over 100 countries, and coal is currently mined in more than 50 countries. Canada holds 8623 Mt, less than 1% of the world's reserves. Coal offers a long-term economical source of energy that, at current production levels, would last for more than 200 years, significantly longer than reserves of oil and gas.

Coal has been consumed as an energy source for hundreds of years. It provided the energy that boosted the industrial revolution of the 19th century and launched the electric era in the 20th century. Coal was the most important source of the world's primary energy until the late 1960s when it was overtaken by oil. Today, about 70% of total world coal production is consumed for electricity generation, providing about 37% of total world electricity production. About 20% of Canada's electricity is generated by coal. Almost all primary steel production worldwide is based on pig iron from blast furnaces fed with coke from coal, and iron ore. The recycled steel industry,

using recycled iron and steel (i.e., scrap), accounts for about 30% of production. In Canada, the recycled steel industry accounts for close to half of the steel production.

CANADIAN DEVELOPMENTS

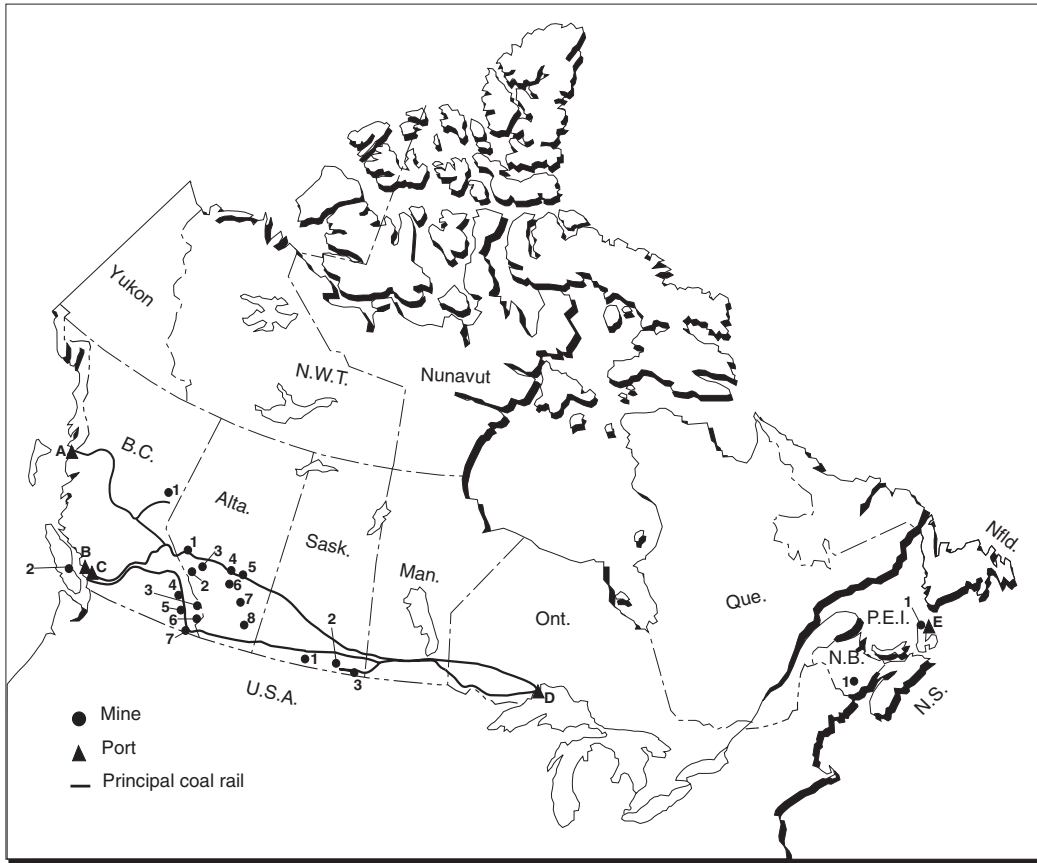
The Canadian coal industry plays an important role in the Canadian economy, both as a mining industry and as an energy provider. In 2001, about 70.4 Mt of coal were produced by 19 major coal mines and the coal industry directly employed approximately 6040 people. Close to half of Canada's coal production was exported, primarily as metallurgical coal.

After some major changes in the Canadian coal industry in the late 1990s, it became more concentrated in terms of ownership and operation. There were 19 major mines in operation at the end of 2001. Two companies, Luscar Ltd. and Fording Coal Limited, currently control and operate 15 of the major coal mines in Canada and account for about 90% of total Canadian coal production.

The largest company, Luscar Ltd., operates 10 mines in the provinces of British Columbia (Line Creek), Alberta (Luscar, Coal Valley, Obed Mountain, Highvale, Paintearth, Sheerness), and Saskatchewan (Poplar River, Boundary Dam, Bienfait). Luscar produces approximately 38 Mt/y. On April 24, 2001, Sherritt Coal Partnership (a partnership of Sherritt International Corporation and a subsidiary of the Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan Board) reached an agreement with the Luscar Coal Income Fund to acquire all outstanding shares of Luscar Ltd. As of June 30, 2001, the Luscar Coal Income Fund was wholly owned by Sherritt Coal and was delisted from the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSE). On September 14, 2001, Sherritt Coal Partnership announced the change of its name to Luscar Energy Partnership (LEP).

The second largest company, Fording Coal Limited, operates five mines in British Columbia (Fording River, Coal Mountain, Greenhills) and Alberta (Whitewood, Genesee). It produces about 22 Mt/y, mainly for export. Fording became an independent, publicly owned company in October 2001 following

Figure 1
Principal Canadian Coal Mines and Ports



Numbers refer to locations on map above.

MINES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- 1. Bullmoose
- 2. Quinsam
- 3. Fording River
- 4. Greenhills
- 5. Elkview
- 6. Line Creek
- 7. Coal Mountain

ALBERTA

- 1. Obed Mountain
- 2. Luscar
- 3. Coal Valley
- 4. Highvale
- 5. Whitewood
- 6. Genesee
- 7. Paintearth
- 8. Sheerness

SASKATCHEWAN

- 1. Poplar River
- 2. Boundary Dam
- 3. Bienfait

NEW BRUNSWICK

- 1. Minto

NOVA SCOTIA

- 1. Prince

PORTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- A. Ridley Terminals
- B. Neptune
- C. Westshore Terminals

ONTARIO

- D. Thunder Bay

NOVA SCOTIA

- E. International Pier

the reorganization of Canadian Pacific Limited. Fording (FDG) is traded on the Toronto and New York stock exchanges and is included in the TSE 300 Composite Index.

Teck Cominco Limited owns two mines in British Columbia (Elkview and Bullmoose). It produces about 5.5 Mt/y. Other small producers are Quinsam Coal Corporation in British Columbia, owned by Hillsborough Resources Limited, and New Brunswick Coal, a subsidiary of New Brunswick Power Corporation.

There are four new projects that could eventually be part of the Canadian coal industry.

The Cheviot coal mine project, under the ownership of Luscar Ltd. and Consol of Canada Inc., received federal government regulatory approval on April 9, 2001. Cheviot is supposed to replace the Luscar mine when that deposit has been depleted; it is expected to close in 2002. The proposed Cheviot coal project will have a production capacity of about 3.5 Mt/y and employ approximately 500 people. Luscar Ltd. and Consol of Canada have delayed the project due to poor coal market conditions.

The Brooks Power project, under the ownership of Fording Coal Limited, was launched in December 2000. The project, located in Brooks, near Calgary, Alberta, proposes to develop a surface coal mine and a 400-MW coal-fired power plant. The Brooks coal deposit contains 125 Mt of subbituminous coal reserves that can be economically recovered with current surface mining technology. It is expected to provide 44 Mt of coal over a 35-year life. The project received a favourable feasibility evaluation. It is expected to get approval in 2002 when the environmental impact assessment is completed and to proceed to the construction phase soon.

The Wolverine coal project, under the ownership of Western Canadian Coal Corp., was accepted by the B.C. Environmental Assessment Office on December 19, 2001. The project is located in Tumbler Ridge, an historical coal-producing region. Wolverine is expected to produce between 1.5 and 2.0 Mt/y of metallurgical coal, primarily for export, and to employ about 230 miners and 60 additional staff. The project has the advantage of using an existing infrastructure, which includes a deep-sea shipping terminal, a railway network, power supply, and a full-service community. It is scheduled to begin producing coal in late 2003 or early 2004 when the environmental assessment is completed and to continue for 12-15 years.

In October 2001, the Grande Cache Coal Company Inc. (GCC) applied for a mine permit. It has submitted a plan for the Grande Cache coal project, including the No. 7 underground coal mine, the No. 8 surface coal mine, and an existing coal processing plant.

The project is located in the Grande Cache area of Alberta where Smoky River Coal Limited had operated its coal mine for over 30 years. GCC is a privately owned Alberta company formed in mid-2000 for the purpose of reactivating coal mining in the Grande Cache area; it focuses on developing a sustainable, long-term mining operation on leases formerly held by Smoky River Coal Limited. The coal reserve is estimated at around 50 Mt and is expected to be mined for about 25 years. The Grande Cache project plans to produce 1.3 Mt/y of metallurgical coal, mainly for export, beginning in late 2002 when the environmental impact assessment is approved.

PRODUCTION

In 2001, Canadian coal production ended a three-year decline. It increased 1.9% from the previous year to finish 2001 at 70.4 Mt. Production climbed 5.2% in British Columbia, where coal mining is export-oriented. Production in the rest of the provinces and territories, where most of the coal is consumed to supply coal-fired power generation stations, remained flat.

From 1997 to 2000, Canadian coal production showed a downward trend. Coal production amounted to 79.7 Mt in 1997 and then fell to 75.4 Mt in 1998, 72.5 Mt in 1999 and 69.2 Mt in 2000. Among the factors contributing to the decline were an oversupplied world coal market, decreased demand for coal due to the downturn in the world economy, the depressed world coal market price, the increasing cost of coal production, and closure of the Cape Breton Development Corporation (the Phalen and Prince mines), the Quintette mine, and the Gregg River mine.

The three major western provinces produced 97% of all Canadian coal. Alberta was Canada's largest coal-producing province with a production level of 6 Mt of bituminous coal and 25 Mt of subbituminous coal in 2001. British Columbia was the second largest coal-producing province at about 27 Mt of bituminous coal in 2001, mainly metallurgical coal for export. Saskatchewan was the third largest coal-producing province at about 11.4 Mt of low-rank lignite coal in 2001, all for thermal power generation. New Brunswick produced 165 000 t of thermal coal in 2001, exclusively consumed by New Brunswick Power Corporation to generate electricity. With the closure of Cape Breton Development Corporation, Nova Scotia's coal production declined significantly. A number of small mines produced thermal coal to bring total Nova Scotia production to 1.1 Mt in 2001.

CONSUMPTION

Canadian coal consumption increased constantly from 58 Mt in 1998 to 62.5 Mt in 2001. About 90% of

the coal is consumed to generate electricity by 25 coal-fired generation plants across Canada. The remaining 10% is consumed by the steel industry. Alberta, the largest coal-consuming province, consumed about 25.5 Mt in 2001, accounting for 40% of total consumption. Ontario is the second largest coal-consuming province with more than 19 Mt consumed in 2001. With no coal mines in the province, Ontario relies largely on U.S. imports, which amounted to about 15 Mt in 2001, and the remainder came from Alberta and Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan's coal consumption is quite steady at about 9 Mt/y to generate electricity, followed by Nova Scotia at 3.3 Mt/y and New Brunswick at 1.4 Mt/y. The other provinces and territories consume a small amount of coal to generate electricity.

TRADE

Coal export is vital to the Canadian coal industry; about half of Canada's coal production is exported. British Columbia was the most important province for Canadian coal exports at 25 Mt in 2001, while Alberta exported the rest (5 Mt). Canada is a leading provider of metallurgical coal to the world market.

Canada's coal exports were on a downward trend, from 34 Mt in 1998 to 30 Mt in 2001, sliding from the fifth largest exporter position to the seventh largest. This was a direct result of weaker demand for both metallurgical and thermal coal in the Japanese market. The decline was also due to an oversupply of coal on the world market, a dramatic increase in exports from China, and higher exports from South Africa, Russia, Indonesia and Colombia.

Japan still remains the main destination of Canada's coal exports at 10.7 Mt, about 35% of Canada's total in 2001. South Korea was the second largest destination, accounting for 5.3 Mt in 2001. Canada's exports to these two countries are mainly metallurgical coal consumed by the steel industry. The other destinations were Brazil, the United States, Taiwan, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Canada's coal imports have shown an increasing trend, amounting to 18.7 Mt in 1998, 19 Mt in 1999, 21.5 Mt in 2000 and 23.6 Mt in 2001. This was due to the high demand from coal-fired electric power generating stations. Most of the coal imports for Ontario and Nova Scotia are consumed to generate electricity. A small portion is consumed by the Ontario steel industry. Bituminous coal was the traditional import; however, subbituminous coal imports were on the rise from 2.2 Mt in 1998 to 6.0 Mt in 2001. Ontario was the major importer while Saskatchewan imported a small amount. Most imports came from the United States and the remainder came from Colombia, South Africa, China, Venezuela and Russia.

CANADIAN COAL INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

Canada's coal supply is expected to remain at the 2000 level (91 Mt/y) through to 2005. It is then expected to increase slightly from 92 Mt/y to 95 Mt/y between 2005 and 2010, depending on economic conditions.

Coal production is expected to be at a level similar to 2001 (70 Mt/y) for the next few years. It is also expected that at least two of the four new projects will produce coal by 2005. This will slightly increase total production after 2005 to between 79 and 80 Mt/y by 2010. Coal imports are expected to increase slightly every year from 2002 to 2005 due to the growing demand for electricity.

Total demand is expected to remain at the 2000 level for a few years. Domestic consumption is expected to increase, but exports are expected to stay flat. Although world coal trade is expected to grow, the oversupplied world coal market (especially the new force, China), the declined world coal price and the high production cost in Canada will put Canada's coal industry in a difficult position to compete in the world market or to penetrate new markets.

In 2001, there were some new developments in the world coal market. For the first time in four years, Japanese contract prices turned upwards. The hard coking coal price increased by 7.5% and the price of thermal coal rose 20%.

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental concerns with respect to the coal industry include the generation of carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides and the production of fly ash. The Canadian government commitment to environmental protection has been demonstrated through the signing of several international protocols with commitments to reduce emissions of sulphur dioxide (1985 Helsinki and 1994 Oslo), nitrogen oxide (1998 Sofia) and carbon dioxide (1997 Kyoto). The federal government is consulting with the provinces/territories and industries before ratifying the Kyoto agreement.

New coal mines and expansions are required to have environmental assessments under provincial legislation and, in some cases, also need a federal environmental review under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*. Environmental assessments ensure that mining activities, such as the removal of vegetation, relocation of overburden, construction of roads, reclamation of previous mined areas, and mining operations, have minimal negative effect on the environment. Several Canadian mining companies have already been recognized for their successful environmental management programs.

The Canadian government has also supported Clean Coal Technology (CCT), defined as technology designed to enhance both the efficiency and the environmental acceptability of coal extraction, preparation and consumption. The technology will reduce emissions, reduce waste, and increase the amount of energy gained from each tonne of coal. The technology will enable coal consumption to be increasingly efficient and environmentally acceptable as a vital world energy source throughout the next century.

Notes: (1) For definitions and valuation of mineral production, shipments and trade, please refer to Chapter 64. (2) Information in this review was current as of May 1, 2002. (3) This and other reviews, including previous editions, are available on the Internet at www.nrcan.gc.ca/mms/cmy/index_e.html.

NOTE TO READERS

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TABLE 1. COAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND, 1990-2001

	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Total Demand	Stock Changes
	(000 tonnes)						
1990	68 331	14 113	82 444	31 009	49 040	80 049	2 395
1991	71 138	12 417	83 555	34 112	50 310	84 422	-867
1992	65 610	12 834	78 444	28 097	51 872	79 969	-1 525
1993	69 027	8 392	77 419	28 313	49 255	77 568	-149
1994	72 823	9 176	81 999	31 746	52 348	84 094	-2 095
1995	74 967	9 684	84 651	33 992	52 773	86 765	-2 114
1996	75 851	12 025	87 876	34 459	53 514	87 973	-97
1997	78 693	13 480	92 173	36 182	55 702	91 884	289
1998	75 360	18 675	94 035	34 183	59 106	93 289	746
1999	72 497	19 078	91 575	33 743	58 077	91 820	-245
2000	69 163	21 834	90 997	31 735	60 895	92 630	-1 633
2001	70 361	23 629	93 990	30 145	60 421	90 566	3 424

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 2. COAL DISPOSITION FROM MINES, 2001

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	(000 tonnes)					
DELIVERIES TO:						
Newfoundland and Labrador	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	1 082	-	-	-	-	1 082
New Brunswick	-	165	-	-	-	165
Quebec	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario	-	-	1 781	425	215	2 421
Manitoba	-	-	76	-	-	76
Saskatchewan	-	-	9 484	-	-	9 484
Alberta	-	-	-	25 031	-	25 031
British Columbia	-	-	-	367	920	1 287
Total ports	-	-	-	4 725	24 500	29 225
United States	-	-	-	22	1 568	1 590
Total	1 082	165	11 341	30 570	27 203	70 361

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

- Nil.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 3. COAL SUPPLY BY RANK, 1990-2001

	Production				Imports				Total Supply
	Bituminous	Sub-bituminous	Lignite	Total	Anthracite	Bituminous	Sub-bituminous	Total	
(million tonnes)									
1990	37.6	21.3	9.4	68.3	0.3	13.8	..	14.1	82.4
1991	39.9	22.2	9.0	71.1	0.2	12.2	..	12.4	83.6
1992	32.6	23.0	10.0	65.6	0.2	12.6	..	12.8	78.4
1993	35.3	23.7	10.0	69.0	0.3	8.1	..	8.4	77.4
1994	36.6	25.5	10.7	72.8	0.3	8.9	..	9.2	82.0
1995	38.6	25.6	10.7	75.0	0.4	9.3	..	9.7	84.7
1996	40.0	25.0	10.8	75.9	0.5	11.6	..	12.0	87.9
1997	41.3	25.8	11.7	78.7	0.4	13.0	..	13.5	92.2
1998	38.3	25.3	11.8	75.4	0.6	15.9	2.2	18.7	94.0
1999	36.5	24.3	11.7	72.5	0.5	15.2	3.4	19.1	91.6
2000	33.8	24.2	11.2	69.2	0.5	16.9	4.4	21.8	91.0
2001	34.1	24.9	11.4	70.4	0.4	17.3	6.0	23.6	93.9

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

.. Not available.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 4. COAL SUPPLY BY RANK AND SOURCE, 1995-2001

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
(000 tonnes)							
DOMESTIC							
Bituminous							
Nova Scotia	2 470	3 170	2 633	2 119	1 538	1 166	1 082
New Brunswick	263	272	171	272	252	229	165
Alberta	11 523	11 164	10 561	11 093	9 904	6 728	5 773
British Columbia	24 350	25 420	27 893	24 800	24 845	25 681	27 000
Subtotal	38 606	40 027	41 257	38 284	36 538	33 804	34 020
Subbituminous							
Alberta	25 622	24 986	25 783	25 285	24 300	24 169	25 000
Lignite							
Saskatchewan	10 740	10 839	11 653	11 790	11 659	11 190	11 341
Total domestic	74 967	75 851	78 693	75 360	72 497	69 163	70 361
IMPORTED							
Anthracite	397	461	435	603	458	526	339
Bituminous	9 286	11 564	13 045	15 909	15 183	16 868	17 300
Subbituminous	—	—	—	2 163	3 438	4 441	5 990
Total imported	9 684	12 025	13 480	18 675	19 078	21 834	23 629
Total supply	84 651	87 876	92 173	94 035	91 575	90 997	93 990

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

— Nil.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 5. EXPORTS OF CANADIAN COAL BY TYPE AND DESTINATION, 1998-2001

Country	1998			1999			2000			2001		
	Metallurgical	Thermal	Total	Metallurgical	Thermal	Total	Metallurgical	Thermal	Total	Metallurgical	Thermal	Total
(000 tonnes)												
Japan	13 308	2 509	15 817	13 990	1 920	15 910	12 086	1 244	13 330	10 407	311	10 718
South Korea	5 305	1 413	6 718	4 103	1 281	5 384	3 851	1 407	5 258	3 496	1 791	5 287
United States	890	114	1 004	517	232	749	540	108	648	419	36	455
Netherlands	722	114	836	281	–	281	408	–	408	265	–	265
Brazil	1 019	126	1 145	1 200	31	1 231	1 472	2	1 474	1 807	–	1 807
Italy	754	107	861	1 035	3	1 038	1 170	14	1 184	1 087	9	1 096
United Kingdom	1 465	62	1 527	1 195	268	1 463	1 094	80	1 174	2 016	–	2 016
Germany	742	–	742	895	114	1 009	792	55	847	1 214	–	1 214
Taiwan	729	120	849	898	–	898	1 324	–	1 324	1 142	–	1 142
Turkey	463	121	584	803	–	803	818	–	818	782	–	782
Chile	293	110	403	301	967	1 268	312	687	999	307	720	1 027
France	399	54	453	703	–	703	585	–	585	503	–	503
Mexico	163	41	204	374	–	374	385	–	385	416	74	490
Belgium	533	56	589	428	–	428	374	151	525	570	–	570
Spain	245	53	298	458	–	458	338	–	338	173	–	173
Others	1 330	823	2 153	1 653	92	1 745	2 310	128	2 438	2 479	120	2 599
Total exports	28 348	5 835	34 183	28 834	4 908	33 743	27 859	3 876	31 735	27 083	3 061	30 145

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

– Nil.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 6. COAL CONSUMPTION BY THERMAL POWER STATIONS, 1990-2001

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total Canada
(000 tonnes)							
1990	2 184	496	10 362	298	7 462	21 340	42 142
1991	2 290	426	10 850	232	7 548	22 480	43 846
1992	2 344	471	10 022	233	8 419	23 752	45 453
1993	2 416	506	7 004	178	8 428	24 194	43 002
1994	2 672	1 208	5 170	164	8 502	28 207	45 923
1995	2 578	1 304	6 707	117	9 597	26 201	46 504
1996	2 864	1 370	6 984	176	9 719	25 794	46 906
1997	2 986	1 327	9 012	106	9 820	26 258	49 505
1998	2 597	1 433	12 342	546	9 795	25 963	52 677
1999	2 868	1 379	12 151	303	9 844	25 171	51 717
2000	3 322	1 242	15 209	561	9 180	24 768	54 284
2001	3 350	1 404	14 250	273	9 436	25 430	54 143

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 7. COAL DEMAND, 1990-2001

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	(000 tonnes)											
THERMAL ELECTRIC												
Canadian												
Bituminous	5 821	5 500	5 880	5 357	5 448	4 976	4 888	4 323	3 362	3 516	1 911	2 076
Subbituminous	20 862	22 071	23 156	23 652	27 154	25 796	25 413	25 856	25 343	24 313	24 149	24 919
Lignite	9 088	8 849	9 576	9 711	9 415	10 517	10 959	11 290	11 686	11 374	10 857	11 130
Total Canadian	35 771	36 420	38 612	38 720	42 017	41 289	41 260	41 469	40 391	39 203	36 918	38 125
Imported												
Bituminous	6 371	7 426	6 841	4 282	3 906	5 215	5 646	8 036	10 136	10 245	12 363	11 071
Subbituminous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 397	2 269	5 004	4 947
Total imported	6 371	7 426	6 841	4 282	3 906	5 215	5 646	8 036	12 533	12 514	17 367	16 018
Total thermal	42 142	43 846	45 453	43 002	45 923	46 504	46 906	49 505	52 924	51 717	54 285	54 143
OTHER INDUSTRY												
Canadian												
Bituminous	277	285	340	367	289	426	256	247	267	287	375	405
Lignite	275	227	231	301	252	342	514	331	272	221	312	291
Total Canadian	552	512	571	668	541	768	770	578	539	508	687	696
Imported												
Anthracite	342	219	274	231	281	396	462	435	514	458	526	339
Bituminous	1 008	827	688	689	824	916	929	694	1 010	1 034	1 132	987
Total imported	1 350	1 046	962	920	1 105	1 312	1 391	1 129	1 524	1 492	1 658	1 326
Total other industry	1 902	1 558	1 533	1 588	1 646	2 080	2 161	1 707	2 063	2 000	2 345	2 022
METALLURGICAL												
Canadian	..	..	..	..	227	288	101	..	27	177	217	204
Imported	4 996	4 906	4 886	4 665	4 552	3 901	4 345	4 490	4 092	4 183	4 048	4 052
Total metallurgical	4 996	4 906	4 886	4 665	4 779	4 189	4 446	4 490	4 119	4 360	4 265	4 256
USE												
Canadian	36 323	36 932	39 183	39 388	42 785	42 346	42 132	42 047	40 957	39 888	37 822	39 025
Imported	12 717	13 378	12 689	9 867	9 563	10 427	11 382	13 655	18 149	18 189	23 073	21 396
Total use	49 040	50 310	51 872	49 255	52 348	52 773	53 514	55 702	59 106	58 077	60 895	60 421
DEMAND												
Total	49 040	50 310	51 872	49 255	52 348	52 773	53 514	55 702	59 106	58 077	60 895	60 421
Canadian exports	31 009	34 112	28 097	28 313	31 746	33 992	34 459	36 182	34 179	33 743	31 735	30 145
Total demand	80 049	84 422	79 969	77 568	84 094	86 765	87 973	91 884	93 285	91 820	92 630	90 566

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

.. Not available.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.