11.20 Capital expenditures in energy-related industries (million dollars)

Item	1979	1980	1981	19821	1983 ²
Industries related to petroleum and natural gas	5,215	7,772	10,295	10,565	9,898
Conventional crude oil and natural gas	3,641	5,324	5,904	5,643	6,293
Non-conventional crude oil	245	421	541	379	510
Refined petroleum and coal products	274	325	845	1,114	792
Natural gas processing plants	302	312	312	504	374
Transportation	229	602	1,746	2,021	871
Natural gas distribution	263	386	409	516	553
Marketing	134	205	264	270	364
Oil and gas drilling contractors	128	198	275	118	142
Electric power systems	6,364	6,109	7,319	8,562	9,258
Coal mines	214	299	576	1.083	1,109
Uranium	243	277	289	347	343
Total	12,036	14,458	18,479	20,556	20,609

Preliminary actual expenditures.

²Intentions.

11.21 Estimated federal energy R&D expenditures (million dollars)1

Item	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Conservation Fossil fuels ² Nuclear ³ Renewable ⁴ New liquid fuels ⁵ Oil, gas, electricity ⁶ Co-ordination	16 12 90 25 25 25 10	34 22 116 33 38 30 2	40 28 130 40 41 51
Total	180	275	332

Exclusive of federal-provincial demonstration and research agreements, related scientific activities, and grants programs.

Includes hydrogen, alcohols, and synthetic transportation fuels.

Sources

- 11.1 11.20 Energy and Minerals Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada.
- 11.21 Energy Policy Co-ordination Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

²Includes oil sands, heavy oil, coal supply and combustion, and related environmental issues.

³Includes nuclear fission and fusion, Atomic Energy of Canada expenditures 1981-84 are derived from MOSST Federal science expenditures and personnel, 1983-84 June 1983, Table 62. Growth largely reflects expansion of fusion, radioactive waste management and safety program.

*Includes hydraulic, solar, biomass, wind, geothermal and peat energy sources.

⁶Includes conventional and frontier oil and gas, and electrical R&D.