

1- Board Staff

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #1

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 1, Sch 1, page 2 of 22, para 6

Issue Number: 1.1

Issue: What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

Enbridge states in evidence that it is proposing a revenue cap, calculated on a per customer basis, adjusted annually.

- a) Please outline Enbridge's proposed methodology for applying the revenue per customer cap at the rate class level.
- b) Is Enbridge proposing that a fully allocated Cost-of-Service study be used to support its rate design proposals? Please explain.
- c) Will this methodology be fixed during the IR plan?
- d) Please confirm that Enbridge will seek Board approval for its proposed methodology in this proceeding.

RESPONSE

- a) The Company is proposing to determine a revenue cap, calculated on a per customer basis, based on the revenue requirement of the entire system. The Company is not proposing to apply its proposed formula at a rate class level.
- b) The Company is proposing to continue using cost allocation and rate design principles and conventions to determine rates under the revenue cap per customer incentive regulation model. However, Enbridge Gas Distribution is not proposing to use a cost of service study to support its rate design proposals. The Company is of the view that cost of service studies are inconsistent with the principles and intentions of an incentive regulation regime. The Company will seek Board approval for its rates each year of the IR plan period as part of the rate filing process.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

- c) During the IR plan term the Company is planning to monitor its cost allocation and rate design principles and conventions and to bring forward any changes if warranted.
- d) The Company's understanding of the principles and intentions of incentive regulation is to de-link the rates charged to customers from traditional cost-of-service studies. Therefore, the relationship between rates and costs under a cost-of-service regime may not carry on during the IR plan term. Enbridge Gas Distribution's revenue cap per customer incentive regulation model does provide an opportunity to assign the total distribution revenue requirement to the customer classes based upon key drivers such as peak day demand and customer numbers. The Company will seek the Board approval for its rates each year of the IR plan period as part of the rate filing process.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #2

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. D, Tab 3, Sch 1, pages 15-16

Issue Number: 1.1

Issue: What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, price cap and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

PEG indicated that a revenue cap index is commonly paired with a balancing account that ensures that the revenue requirement is ultimately recovered.

- a) Please indicate if Enbridge is proposing to establish a balancing account for the IR plan term.
- b) Please provide the basis for the calculations of each entry in the balancing account. For example, is Enbridge proposing that the balancing account capture the difference between actual revenue (i.e., not normalized for weather) and the approved revenue requirement? Please explain.
- c) What is the frequency, timing and process for disposing the amount accumulated in Enbridge's balancing account? Please explain
 - i. How will the amount be allocated across customer classes for recovery in rates? Please explain.

RESPONSE

A balancing account is not proposed and is not required in the Company's proposal. The function of a balancing account in the PEG index proposal is replaced by the annual volume and customer numbers forecast in the Company's revenue cap per customer proposal.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #3

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 1, page 1 of 22, para 2

Issue Number: 1.1

Issue: What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, price cap and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

Enbridge states in evidence that it is proposing a revenue cap, calculated on a per customer basis for the five year period 2008 to 2012.

- a) If the Board decided on a price cap for Enbridge, would Enbridge's IR parameter proposals change (e.g., plan term, marketing flexibility, inflation factor, off-ramps, etc.)?

RESPONSE

Yes, the IR parameters for a price cap appropriate to EGD's business circumstances would be expected to be significantly different than those in this revenue cap proposal.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #5

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 1, Sch 1, page 2 of 22, para 6

Issue Number: 1.3

Issue: Should weather risk continue to be borne by the shareholders, and if so what other adjustments should be made?

Enbridge states in evidence that it is proposing a revenue cap, calculated on a per customer basis, adjusted annually.

- a) Does Enbridge believe that its shareholders should continue to bear weather risk? Please explain.
- b) If the weather risk was removed from the shareholder, would Enbridge need to change its proposed IR plan? Please explain.

RESPONSE

- a) Weather risk is symmetrical provided the Company is able to utilize an appropriate weather forecasting methodology. From the perspective of the ratepayer and the shareholder, an appropriate weather forecasting methodology is one that is accurate on average and is as likely to under forecast as it is to over forecast while at the same time providing relatively stable weather forecasts over the long run.

The Board's Decision with Reasons for 2007 rates approved the use of appropriate weather forecasting methodologies for the Company relative to the weather forecasting method in place prior to 2007. The Company is confident that these new methodologies, over the long run, will balance the risk associated with weather variances and is thus prepared to continue to bear weather risk.

- b) If weather risk was removed from the shareholder, via, for example, a weather variance account, the Company would not need to change its proposed IR plan. The removal of weather risk would only serve to balance the risks associated with forecasting weather.

Witness: J. Denomy

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #6

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 17 of 64

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Enbridge states in evidence that this is the manner that Statistics Canada calculates TFP growth for the overall economy and various sub-sectors and industries.

- a) Please provide the latest Statistics Canada information that outlines the Canadian TFP growth for the overall economy and various sub-sectors and industries for the years 1994 - 2005.

RESPONSE

- a) Dr. Bernstein notes that the Statistics Canada information is available from this agency's CANSIM database by subscription.

Witness: J. Bernstein

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #7

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 1, Sch 1, page 14 of 22, para 32

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Enbridge states that in the past five years, the Board approved distribution margin has increased on average by 3.83%.

- a) Please confirm that this average increase includes the impact of declining average use, the cast iron replacement main program and other safety and integrity programs.

RESPONSE

The approved distribution margin included the impacts of costs/revenues approved by the Board.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #8

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 12 of 64

Issue Number: 3.3

Issue: What are the expected cost and revenue changes during the IR plan that should be taken into account in determining the appropriate X factor?

Enbridge states in evidence that replacing and upgrading infrastructure facilities is an additional structural change confronting EGD during the forthcoming IR period, and thus must be accounted for in its X factor.....Omitting an X factor component designed to measure future changes in infrastructure expenditures that differ from the past trends will lead to an incorrect X factor.

- a) Please provide Enbridge's estimate, with supporting documentation, of the adjustment that would be required to the price cap formula to mitigate the risk of these significant changes beyond the amount provided in PEG's recommendation.
- b) Please provide Enbridge's estimate, with supporting documentation, of the adjustment that would be required to the revenue cap formula to mitigate the risk of these significant changes beyond the amount provided in PEG's recommendation.

RESPONSE

- a) When structural changes are known or suspected to occur in the future, then analysis based on past trends should be adjusted to account for this. The evidence at Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1, considers the prospects for future inputs and outputs only at a surveillance level, which doesn't make its observations or conclusions any less real. There are clear signals of future input pressures, due to the continued aging of infrastructure, and the prospects for outputs are not any better than they have been in the past. It is on this basis that the Company concludes Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1 by stating that to adequately address 'just and reasonable' rates going forward requires an X factor at least no greater than past experience would reveal.
- b) Please see response to part a) above.

Also see response to SEC Interrogatories #1 and 2 at Exhibit I, Tab 11, Schedules 1 and 2.

Witness: M. Lister

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #10

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 1, Sch 1, page 6 of 22, para 17

Issue Number: 3.3

Issue: What are the expected cost and revenue changes during the IR plan that should be taken into account in determining the appropriate X factor?

Enbridge states in evidence that its customer base continues to grow at about 2.5% per year (45,000 to 50,000 new customers are attached annually).

- a) Does Enbridge expect this current growth rate to continue over the IR plan term?
 - i. Please provide Enbridge's forecast, with supporting documentation, of new customer attachments during the IR plan.

RESPONSE

The current customer growth rate is expected to continue if current economic and regulatory conditions remain unchanged, which does not seem likely at this time. The Board in this proceeding is considering a major change in the regulatory model that may significantly affect the customer additions incentive for gas distribution utilities. The economic conditions in the Company's franchise area are changing and the new construction housing market appears to be slowing down as explained in Exhibit C3, Tab 1, Schedule 1. Enbridge Gas Distribution expects to add 44,534 customers in 2008 as shown in Exhibit C3, Tab 1, Schedule 1. This forecast is based on the continuation of the existing Cost of Service method of regulation or the approval by the Board of the Company' proposed Revenue Cap per Customer proposal since both have a similar level of incentive for customer additions. The Price Cap model that is under consideration by the Board in this proceeding has a built-in disincentive for customer additions and may cause Enbridge Gas Distribution to add fewer customers in 2008 and for the duration of the IR Plan, should it be adopted by the Board. The Company does not have a forecast of customer additions for 2009 to 2012 since the type of model to be selected by the Board is unknown at this time and the economic conditions are uncertain.

Witness: T. Ladanyi

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #11

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 1, Sch 1, page 13 of 22, para 30

Issue Number: 3.3

Issue: What are the expected cost and revenue changes during the IR plan that should be taken into account in determining the appropriate X factor?

Enbridge states in evidence that it believes that the business conditions it faces:the potential for industrial volume loss.....

- a) Please describe, with supporting documentation, the expected revenue changes during the IR plan attributed to the forecasted (potential) industrial volume loss.

RESPONSE

As filed at Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1, Appendix A, page 6, the 2008 Budget industrial customer volume is expected to be lower than the 2007 Bridge Year Estimate by another $84 \times 10^6 \text{m}^3$. This underage is due to a loss in load relating to plant closures and relocation outside franchise area of transportation equipment, primary metal and food & beverage customers as discussed in Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1. Coupled with customer losses and volume reduction as mentioned in Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1, Appendix A, pages 11 and 18, as well as ongoing unexpected customer losses, rate switching as a result of not meeting the annual volume threshold, and unfavourable volumetric variances in consequence of unexpected strengthening Canadian dollar, volatile and high gas prices and global cost pressure as filed at Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1, pages 20-21; the risk of incurring larger industrial volume loss than budgeted is weighted heavily to the downside.

For instance, one of the Company's large industrial customers has just announced a reduction in one shift of production that was not known at the time of the development of budget back in March. This is one example which occurred in recent years that the Company's local customers have forecast their volumetric needs on their best projections for their own company: They may not, however, be able to forecast their continued operation within the overall plan of their parent organization as decisions on their viabilities are being made from corporate headquarters.

Witnesses: I. Chan
T. Ladanyi

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #12

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 12 of 64

Issue Number: 4.2

Issue: How should the impact of changes in average use be calculated?

Enbridge states in evidence that in the context of Ontario's natural gas demand conditions shaping the average use of facilities is a significant element which causes future conditions facing the regulated firm to differ from historic conditions. In this case the X factor formula must account for future or prospective declines in average use that differs from past trends.

- a) Please outline, with supporting documentation, the expected revenue changes during the IR plan attributed to forecasted declining average use.
- b) Please provide Enbridge's estimate, with supporting documentation, of the adjustment that would be required to the price cap formula to mitigate the risk of these significant changes beyond the amount provided in PEG's recommendation.
- c) Please provide Enbridge's estimate, with supporting documentation, of the adjustment that would be required to the revenue cap formula to mitigate the risk of these significant changes beyond the amount provided in PEG's recommendation.

RESPONSE

- a) Please see response to Board Staff Interrogatory #8, part a), found at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 8.
- b) Please see response to Board Staff Interrogatory #8, part a), found at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 8.
- c) Please see response to Board Staff Interrogatory #8, part a), found at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 8.

Witnesses: I. Chan
T. Ladanyi
M. Lister

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #13

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 1, Sch 1, page 8 of 22, para 21

Issue Number: 4.2

Issue: How should the impact of changes in average use be calculated?

Enbridge states in evidence that given the new 2006 Ontario Building Code has improved energy efficiency standards, residential average use during the next five years will decline more than the historical trend, all else being equal.

- a) Please provide a projection for each year of the proposed plan term of the impact of the new 2006 Ontario Building Code on average use.

RESPONSE

Please refer to the volume budget evidence filed at Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1, pages 7-9.

Witness: I. Chan

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #14

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 1, Sch 1, page 8 of 21, para 23

Issue Number: 4.2

Issue: How should the impact of changes in average use be calculated?

Enbridge states in evidence that the volumes and customers for the years 2002-2006 in Table 1 are the following:

Years	EGD Volumes¹ MN M ³	PEG calculations of EGD's volumes² MN M ³	EGD Customers¹ Mn	PEG Calculations of Customers² Mn
2002	11,776	11,275	1.565	1.567
2003	11,775	12,646	1.615	1.622
2004	11,775	12,257	1.676	1.676
2005	12,298	12,166	1.719	1.725
2006	12,290	NA	1.793	NA
2007	11,776	NA	1.823	NA

- a) Please confirm that Enbridge's annual volumes and number of customers outlined in Table 1 are based on Board approved forecasts.
- b) Please confirm that the difference between Enbridge's annual volumes (Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 1, Sch 1, p 8 of 22, para 23) and PEG's annual volumes (Enbridge Ex. D, Tab 2, Sch 1, p 54 of 106) is due to the different weather normalization methodologies. Please explain.

¹ Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 1, Sch 1, p 8 of 22, para 23, Table 1

² Enbridge Ex. D, Tab 2, Sch 1, p 54 of 106, Table 11a

Witnesses: R. Campbell
I. Chan
T. Ladanyi

- c) Please explain the difference between Enbridge's annual number of customers (Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 1, Sch 1, p 8 of 22, para 23) and PEG's annual number of customers (Enbridge Ex. D, Tab 2, Sch 1, p 54 of 106).

RESPONSE

- a) Not confirmed. Not all of the numbers reported in Table 1 are Board approved forecasts. There was no 2004 Board approved volume budget and customer numbers due to the nature of the 2004 Rate Application. Please see RP-2003-0048, Exhibit A, Tab 3, Schedule 1 for the rationale for implementing this new approach. The correct 2006 Board approved volume budget should be $12\,320.7\,10^6\text{m}^3$ instead of the currently reported $12\,290\,10^6\text{m}^3$ as filed at Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1, Table 1.
- b) Not confirmed. The difference between Enbridge Gas Distribution's annual volumes, at Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, Table 1 and PEG's volumes, at Exhibit D, Tab 3, Schedule 1, page 60, Table 11a, Column C is not only because different weather normalization methodologies utilized under two columns, but it is also due to PEG reporting weather normalized actual volumes as mentioned at Exhibit D, Tab 3, Schedule 1, page 59, second line, whereas Board approved forecasts are reported at Exhibit. B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, Table 1.
- c) Similar to the explanation above, PEG is reporting actual customer numbers at Exhibit D, Tab 3, Schedule 1, page 60 whereas at Exhibit. B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, Table 1 presents Board approved forecast customer numbers.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
I. Chan
T. Ladanyi

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #15

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 6, Sch 1, page 1 of 4, para 1

Issue Number: 5.1

Issue: What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

Enbridge states that the clearance of deferral and variance accounts will occur each year in conjunction with the April 1st QRAM and that it intends to clear the prior years December 31st year end actual balances.

- a) Is Enbridge proposing to derive the unit rates for disposition (and effect the one-time adjustment on the customers' bill) based on actual consumption for the corresponding period?
- b) Please explain why Enbridge is proposing to clear actual year-end balances as part of the April 1st QRAM instead of clearing forecast year-end balances in the January 1st QRAM?
- c) Enbridge proposes to file, as part of the rate filing process, a forecast (eight months of actual and four months of forecast) of its deferral/variance account year-end balances. However, Enbridge is proposing that the actual year-end balances be cleared as part of the April 1st QRAM and not its January 1st QRAM. Is Enbridge proposing that an additional prudence review (i.e., an additional process) be conducted as part of the April 1st QRAM process to deal with the difference between forecast year-end balances and the actual year-end balances?

RESPONSE

- a) Confirmed.
- b) The proposed mechanism to clear actual year-end balances would minimize the potential impact of the clearance of incorrect forecast amounts and preclude the need for a subsequent round of clearings related to the variances between actual and forecast balances. The need to review forecast amounts, followed by a review of actual versus forecast variance amounts would be reduced to the

Witnesses: R. Bourke
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
D. Small

review of actual balances in the account and would help to minimize the efforts required by all involved in such review processes. There would also be a benefit related to the ratepayers understanding of their bill with one round of clearing actual account balances.

- c) Enbridge Gas Distribution is proposing the filing of (8+4) forecast balances of deferral and variance accounts as a means of indicating to parties where balances are forecast to be by year end for information purposes only. The only detailed review will be a review of actual balances within the filing timelines of an April 1, QRAM annually. This streamlining and minimizing of review time and costs will assist all stakeholders in contributing to the objective of efficiency gains in an incentive regulation model.

Witnesses: R. Bourke
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
D. Small

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #17

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 4, Sch 1, page 5 of 15, para 15

Issue Number: 5.1

Issue: What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

Enbridge in its evidence states that a customer attachment will take approximately 12 years to observe the cross-over from revenue deficiency to revenue sufficiency

- a) Please provide detailed calculations, including all the assumptions, supporting the 12 year cross-over period.
- b) Do Enbridge's 2007 base rates (i.e., approved revenue requirement) provide for the recovery of the aforementioned deficiency for customer projects that have been completed within the last 10 years?
- c) Please confirm that, on average, subsequent to year 12, the revenue stream from the customers attached in the last 10 years exceeds costs to provide the service.

RESPONSE

- a) Please see attached appendix. It needs to be understood that "cross-over" in this context does not mean that the investor has recouped the investments. It is only an indication of the first year when the investor begins to make comparable cost of service return on equity or greater. The payback period on cash-flow basis is closer to 30 years. This can be seen by following the "net present value" or "profitability index" in the appendix.
- b) 2007 base rates provide for recovery of the deficiency for customer projects that have been completed prior to 2007. The projects in 2007, depending on the month that these projects are added to rate-base, will not be fully effective and hence 2007 projects would create a deficiency for the following year. Further the deficiencies created in 2008 and beyond are cumulative.
- c) Please refer to CCC Interrogatory #22 at Exhibit I, Tab 3, Schedule 22 regarding the challenges for offsetting the deficiency during an IR period by projects undertaken in prior years that would cross-over during the plan period.

Witness: S. Kancharla

Residential Customer Attachment Feasibility - 40 Year Horizon
 Parameters and Results

Line No.	<u>Col. 1</u> Description	<u>Col. 2</u>
FEASIBILITY PARAMETERS		
1.	Discount Rate	6.15%
2.	CCA Rate	4.00%
3.	Tax Rate	35.00%
4.	Municipal Tax rate	0.60%
5.	Capital Tax Rate	0.492%
6.	Customer Revenue Horizon (Years)	40
7.	Average Annual Consumption per Customer (m ³)	
	Residential	2,600
8.	Annual Distribution Revenues (Dollars per customer)	
	Residential	498
9.	Annual O&M (Dollars) per Customer	-
	Residential	70.49
10.	Average capital (Dollars) per customer	
	Residential	2,500
11.	O&M (Lead days)	(33.85)
12.	Commodity (Lag days)	3.75
FEASIBILITY RESULTS		
13.	Net Present Value (Dollars)	
	Residential	255
14.	Profitability Index	
	Residential	1.10

Annual Incremental Cost and Revenue Summary

Line No.	Col. 1 Description	Year 0 Col. 2	Year 1 Col. 3	Year 2 Col. 4	Year 3 Col. 5	Year 4 Col. 6	Year 5 Col. 7	Year 6 Col. 8	Year 7 Col. 9	Year 8 Col. 10	Year 9 Col. 11
	Discount factors to project outset	0.00	0.500	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50
	<u>INCREMENTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT</u>										
1.	Average capital per residential customer	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Contribution In Aid Of Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Net Investment Capital	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Working Capital	-	(4.97)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Total Investment	2,500	(4.97)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	PV Of Net Investment At Project Outset	2,500	(4.82)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	ACCUMULATED PV OF TOTAL INVESTMENT		2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495
	<u>CCA TAX SHIELD</u>										
8.	CCA Tax Shield	-	18	34	33	32	30	29	28	27	26
9.	PV Of CCA Tax Shield At Project Outset	-	17	31	28	26	23	21	19	17	16
10.	ACCUMULATED PV OF CCA TAX SHIELD		17	48	77	102	126	147	166	183	198
	<u>INCREMENTAL OPERATING CASHFLOWS (BEFORE TAXES)</u>										
11.	Gas Distribution Revenue	-	249	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498
12.	Gas Costs	-	(76)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)
13.	O&M	-	(35)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)
14.	Net Operating Cash (Before Taxes)	-	137	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
15.	PV of Net Operating Cash (Before Taxes) At Project Outset	-	133	251	237	223	210	198	186	176	165
16.	ACCUMULATED PV OF NET OPERATING CASH (BEFORE TAXES)		133	385	621	844	1,055	1,253	1,439	1,615	1,780
	<u>TAXES</u>										
17.	Income Tax (Before Interest Tax Shield)	-	(39)	(87)	(87)	(87)	(87)	(88)	(88)	(88)	(88)
18.	Municipal Tax	-	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)
19.	Capital Tax	-	(12)	(12)	(11)	(11)	(10)	(10)	(9)	(9)	(9)
20.	Total Taxes	-	(66)	(113)	(113)	(113)	(113)	(112)	(112)	(112)	(112)
21.	PV of Total Taxes At Project Outset	-	(64)	(104)	(97)	(92)	(86)	(81)	(76)	(71)	(67)
22.	ACCUMULATED PV OF TOTAL TAXES		(64)	(168)	(265)	(357)	(443)	(524)	(600)	(671)	(738)
	<u>ACCUMULATED NPV AND PI</u>										
23.	Net Present Value	(2,500.0)	(2,409)	(2,230)	(2,062)	(1,905)	(1,758)	(1,620)	(1,490)	(1,369)	(1,255)
24.	Profitability Index		0.035	0.106	0.174	0.237	0.296	0.351	0.403	0.451	0.497
	<u>REVENUE SUFFICIENCY/(DEFICIENCY)</u>										
25.	Revenue		249	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498
26.	Revenue Requirement		312	591	583	574	565	556	547	538	529
27.	Sufficiency/(Deficiency)		(63)	(94)	(85)	(76)	(67)	(58)	(49)	(40)	(31)

Annual Incremental Cost and Revenue Summary

Line No.	Col. 1	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19
	Col. 12	Col. 13	Col. 14	Col. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17	Col. 18	Col. 19	Col. 20	Col. 21	
	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	
	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	
	Discount factors to project outset										
	INCREMENTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT										
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495
	ACCUMULATED PV OF TOTAL INVESTMENT										
	CCA TAX SHIELD										
8.	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	19	18	17	
9.	14	13	11	10	9	8	8	7	6	6	
10.	212	225	236	247	256	265	272	279	286	291	
	INCREMENTAL OPERATING CASHFLOWS (BEFORE TAXES)										
11.	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	
12.	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	
13.	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	
14.	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	
15.	156	147	138	130	123	116	109	103	97	91	
16.	1,936	2,083	2,221	2,352	2,474	2,590	2,699	2,802	2,898	2,990	
	TAXES										
17.	(88)	(88)	(88)	(88)	(88)	(88)	(88)	(88)	(88)	(88)	
18.	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	
19.	(8)	(8)	(8)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(6)	(6)	(6)	
20.	(111)	(111)	(111)	(111)	(111)	(110)	(110)	(110)	(110)	(110)	
21.	(63)	(59)	(56)	(53)	(49)	(46)	(44)	(41)	(39)	(36)	
22.	(801)	(861)	(917)	(969)	(1,019)	(1,065)	(1,109)	(1,150)	(1,189)	(1,225)	
	ACCUMULATED NPV AND PI										
23.	(1,148)	(1,048)	(954)	(866)	(783)	(705)	(633)	(564)	(500)	(439)	
24.	0.540	0.580	0.618	0.653	0.686	0.717	0.746	0.774	0.800	0.824	
	REVENUE SUFFICIENCY/(DEFICIENCY)										
25.	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	
26.	520	511	501	492	483	473	464	454	445	435	
27.	(22)	(13)	(3)	6	15	25	34	43	53	62	

Annual Incremental Cost and Revenue Summary

Line No.	Col. 1	Year 20	Year 21	Year 22	Year 23	Year 24	Year 25	Year 26	Year 27	Year 28	Year 29
	Col. 22	Col. 23	Col. 24	Col. 25	Col. 26	Col. 27	Col. 28	Col. 29	Col. 30	Col. 31	
	Year 20	Year 21	Year 22	Year 23	Year 24	Year 25	Year 26	Year 27	Year 28	Year 29	
	19.50	20.50	21.50	22.50	23.50	24.50	25.50	26.50	27.50	28.50	
	Discount factors to project outset										
	INCREMENTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT										
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495
	ACCUMULATED PV OF TOTAL INVESTMENT										
	CCA TAX SHIELD										
8.	16	16	15	15	14	13	13	12	12	11	11
9.	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
10.	296	301	305	309	312	316	318	321	323	325	325
	INCREMENTAL OPERATING CASHFLOWS (BEFORE TAXES)										
11.	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498
12.	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)
13.	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)
14.	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
15.	86	81	76	72	68	64	60	57	53	50	50
16.	3,075	3,156	3,232	3,304	3,372	3,436	3,496	3,552	3,605	3,655	3,655
	TAXES										
17.	(89)	(89)	(89)	(89)	(89)	(89)	(89)	(89)	(90)	(90)	(90)
18.	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)
19.	(6)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
20.	(110)	(109)	(109)	(109)	(109)	(109)	(109)	(109)	(109)	(109)	(109)
21.	(34)	(32)	(30)	(28)	(27)	(25)	(24)	(22)	(21)	(20)	(20)
22.	(1,259)	(1,291)	(1,322)	(1,350)	(1,377)	(1,402)	(1,426)	(1,448)	(1,469)	(1,489)	(1,489)
	ACCUMULATED NPV AND PI										
23.	(383)	(329)	(279)	(232)	(188)	(146)	(107)	(70)	(36)	(3)	(3)
24.	0.847	0.868	0.888	0.907	0.925	0.941	0.957	0.972	0.986	0.999	0.999
	REVENUE SUFFICIENCY/(DEFICIENCY)										
25.	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498
26.	426	416	407	397	389	381	372	363	354	345	336
27.	72	82	91	101	111	121	131	141	151	161	171

Annual Incremental Cost and Revenue Summary

Line No.	Col. 1	Year 30	Year 31	Year 32	Year 33	Year 34	Year 35	Year 36	Year 37	Year 38	Year 39	Year 40
	Col. 32	Col. 33	Col. 34	Col. 35	Col. 36	Col. 37	Col. 38	Col. 39	Col. 40	Col. 41	Col. 42	
	Year 30	Year 31	Year 32	Year 33	Year 34	Year 35	Year 36	Year 37	Year 38	Year 39	Year 40	
	29.50	30.50	31.50	32.50	33.50	34.50	35.50	36.50	37.50	38.50	39.50	
	Discount factors to project outset											
	INCREMENTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT											
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495	2,495
	ACCUMULATED PV OF TOTAL INVESTMENT											
	CCA TAX SHIELD											
8.	11	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	76
9.	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
10.	327	329	330	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	338	345
	INCREMENTAL OPERATING CASHFLOWS (BEFORE TAXES)											
11.	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498
12.	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)
13.	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)
14.	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
15.	47	45	42	40	37	35	33	31	29	28	26	26
16.	3,703	3,747	3,789	3,829	3,866	3,901	3,934	3,965	3,994	4,022	4,048	4,048
	TAXES											
17.	(90)	(90)	(90)	(90)	(90)	(90)	(90)	(90)	(90)	(90)	(90)	(90)
18.	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)
19.	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)
20.	(108)	(108)	(108)	(108)	(108)	(108)	(108)	(108)	(108)	(108)	(108)	(108)
21.	(19)	(18)	(17)	(16)	(15)	(14)	(13)	(12)	(11)	(11)	(10)	(10)
22.	(1,508)	(1,525)	(1,542)	(1,557)	(1,572)	(1,586)	(1,599)	(1,611)	(1,622)	(1,633)	(1,643)	(1,643)
	ACCUMULATED NPV AND PI											
23.	27	56	83	108	132	154	175	195	214	232	255	255
24.	1,011	1,022	1,033	1,043	1,053	1,062	1,070	1,078	1,086	1,093	1,102	1,102
	REVENUE SUFFICIENCY/(DEFICIENCY)											
25.	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498
26.	224	225	225	226	226	227	227	228	228	228	229	229
27.	273	273	272	272	271	271	271	270	270	269	269	269

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #19

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 4, Sch 1, pages 13-15 of 15, para 2-8

Issue Number: 5.1

Issue: What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

Enbridge states in evidence that projects proposed for Y factor treatment are:

- Leave to construct (LTC) projects
- Power generation customers
- System reinforcement and community expansion
- Safety and reliability

- a) Please provide a forecast over the IR plan term of the capital expenses (annual and total over the plan term) that Enbridge expects to pass-through to customers.
- b) Please provide the details on how the annual capital expenses would be converted into a Y factor (or cost of service amount)?
- c) Please quantify the financial impact on a typical residential and commercial customer. In particular, please quantify the financial impacts of capital expenses associated with system reinforcement and safety and reliability projects.
- d) Please provide a forecast over the IR plan term of the reductions in O&M expenses (annual and total over the plan term) attributable to system reinforcement, cast iron replacement and safety & integrity programs.
 - i. Does Enbridge propose these reductions in O&M be included in the amount to be passed through to customers? Please explain.
 - ii. Please quantify the financial impact for a typical residential and commercial customer.

RESPONSE

- a) The Company does not have a forecast of the total IR plan term capital expenses it is requesting to treat as Y factors and pass through to customers.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
S. Kancharla
T. Ladanyi

The Company will be filing a summary of 2008 Y factor capital expenditures in its evidence at Exhibit C, Tab 7, Schedule 1.

- b) The Company will convert these capital expenditures into a Y factor by performing a revenue requirement type of calculation which will include, a return on the average cost of service rate base, depreciation, and associated tax determinations. The Company is currently in the process of completing these requested Y factor capital related cost of service rate adjustments. The calculations and amounts being requested will be included in its evidence to be filed by September 25th along with rate schedule related material. An example of this calculation will be provided in evidence at Exhibit C, Tab 7, Schedule 2.
- c) As stated in part b) the rate impact calculations for these Y factors are currently in process. As a result we cannot currently quantify the typical financial impacts as requested but could, if required, provide such information after the filing of rate schedule related material on September 25th.
- d) The Company does not anticipate or have a forecast of any significant reductions in O&M expenses over the term of the IR plan as a result of the proposed incremental system reinforcement, cast iron mains replacement and safety & integrity programs.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
S. Kancharla
T. Ladanyi

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #20

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 1, page 17 of 22, para 40

Issue Number: 6.1

Issue: What are the criteria for establishing Z factors that should be included in the IR plan?

Enbridge states in evidence that Z factors be related to:

- Changes in statutes
- Changes in regulations
- Changes in financial accounting reporting requirement guidelines
- Regulatory orders
- Uninsured losses
- Litigation costs

- a) Please give examples of each of the listed Z factor events. For example, do changes in statutes include changes to provincial and municipal tax laws?
- b) Please confirm that the Z factor amounts would be symmetrical (i.e., positive or negative amounts)?

RESPONSE

- a)
- Changes in statutes: new taxes are included. Changes to existing tax rates are not included.
 - Changes in regulations: changes in TSSA requirements
 - Changes in financial accounting reporting requirement guidelines: GAAP instead of GARP principles.
 - Regulatory orders: amendments to GDAR:
 - Uninsured losses: please see response to CCC Interrogatory #29 at Exhibit I, Tab 3, Schedule 29
 - Litigation costs : please see response to CCC Interrogatory #29 at Exhibit I, Tab 3, Schedule 29

b) Confirmed.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #22

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 1, page 1 of 22, para 2

Issue Number: 10.1

Issue: Should an ESM be included in the IR plan?

In this exhibit, the Company provides the rationale for and details of the revenue cap, calculated on a per customer basis, for the five year period 2008 to 2012.

- a) Please confirm that Enbridge is not proposing an ESM in the IR plan.
- b) Please outline the rationale for Enbridge's position. For example, does Enbridge believe that an ESM dilutes the incentive to achieve efficiencies?

RESPONSE

Enbridge Gas Distribution is generally opposed to earning sharing because it dilutes the incentive power of the plan. This position was recognized by the Ontario Energy Board in the Natural Gas Forum Report which states that "the Board views the retention of earnings by a utility within the term of an IR plan to be a strong incentive for the utility to achieve sustainable efficiencies"; and "the Board does not intend for earnings sharing mechanisms to form part of the IR plans" (pg 28). Consequently, earning sharing is not a feature of the Company's IR proposal. (Also see response to CCC Interrogatory # 34 at Exhibit I, Tab 3, Schedule 34.)

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #23

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 6, Sch 1, page 4 of 4, para 12

Issue Number: 11.1

Issue: What information should the Board and stakeholders be provided with during the IR plan?

In its evidence on Reporting Requirements, Enbridge states that any further reporting requirements would be onerous and counterproductive.

- a) Would filing the following additional information on an annual basis be onerous and counter-productive – Standard ROE calculation schedules and Capital expenditures (annual actual capital expenditures by USoA accounts)?

RESPONSE

The Company stated in evidence that it would provide year end actual utility results in the same form and at the same time as it is required to report such results as per the Board's record keeping and reporting requirements. The Company can also provide an annual actual capital expenditure schedule similar to that provided in its 2007 rate proceeding, EB-2006-0034, Exhibit B5, Tab 2, Schedule 1, page 1, Column 1.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #24

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. D, Tab 3, Sch 1, pages 15-16

Issue Number: 12.1.1

Issue: What should be the information requirements?

In its application, Enbridge states that in the event that a final rate Order is not in place on January 1, 2008, the Company requests that interim rates be set and implemented as of January 1, 2008.

- a) Please clarify if: 1) Enbridge is requesting that its 2007 base rates (once approved by the OEB) be declared interim as of January 1, 2008 or (2) the Company is intending to come forward with a proposal for an Interim Rate Order that would supersede, on an interim basis, the 2007 Board approved rates until such time that a final Rate Order is issued and effected in rates. If the latter is applicable, please indicate when Enbridge will be filing its proposal.

RESPONSE

In the event that a final rate order in this proceeding is not in place on January 1, 2008, at the very least the Company would be requesting that its January 1, 2008 QRAM rates, which will reflect the 2007 base rates and January 1, 2008 gas costs, be declared interim as of January 1, 2008.

The Company would consider an adjustment to its 2007 base rates prior to a final rate order. This adjustment could reflect a portion of the rate change that would result from the application of the incentive rate making formula. The Company could file such an adjustment to its 2007 base rates together with the January 1, 2008 QRAM filing.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #25

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 6, Sch 1, page 2 of 4, para 4

Issue Number: 12.3.2

Issue: How should the changes in the rate design be implemented?

Enbridge states in evidence that it supports the Board staff's recommendation which allows the Company to apply for rate-related changes (i.e., rate re-design proposals) during the IR plan period.

- a) Is Enbridge planning to adjust the fixed monthly charge and the variable charge on a revenue neutral basis during the IR plan?
 - i. If yes, please explain.
- b) Please provide Enbridge's target(s) and associated timelines for moving the fixed monthly charge towards full customer-related cost recovery. For example, is Enbridge planning to implement 100% of full customer-related cost recovery in the next 5 years?
- c) Does Enbridge agree that an increase in the fixed monthly charge mitigates the impact of declining average use?
 - i. If no, please explain?
- d) If Enbridge applies to increase the fixed monthly charge during the IR plan term, is it Enbridge's view that a corresponding adjustment to the X factor should be performed?
 - i. If no, please explain.
 - ii. If yes, please describe the process in which the X factor would be adjusted.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

RESPONSE

- (a) and (b) Under the Company's revenue cap per customer incentive regulation model, the Company is planning to adjust fixed and variable components of rates to at least maintain the level of fixed cost recovery from fixed charges that is embedded in the 2007 rates. The Company may make additional changes to the fixed monthly charges during the IR plan term. At this time, however, the Company has not developed any specific plans.
- (c) and (d) Enbridge Gas Distribution agrees that, all else the same, an increase in the fixed monthly charge which would increase the percentage of revenues recovered through fixed charges would mitigate the impact of declining average use. Under the Company's revenue cap per customer incentive regulation model, an increase in the percentage of revenues recovered through fixed charges would not impact the X factor. Any impacts on average use decline will be captured in the annual volume forecast, which is part of the annual rate filing process.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #26

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 7, Sch 1, page 2 of 4, para 4

Issue Number: 13.1

Issue: What information should the Board consider and stakeholders be provided with at the time of re-basing.

- a) Please provide a mock-up of Drivers of Deficiency exhibit which would, albeit in a re-basing context at the end of an IR term, provide parties, with as much as practically possible, the same usefulness as in past proceedings.

RESPONSE

The Company's evidence at Exhibit B, Tab 7, Schedule 1 in para. 4, part b, states in the last sentence that "This exhibit could not be produced in the same manner as it has been in past proceedings". This statement remains true in that the Drivers exhibit is based upon a cost of service, Board Approved base revenue requirement. As this base piece of information will not be available for the 2012 Test Year, it will not be possible for the Drivers exhibit to be created or mocked-up for the 2013 Test Year (the proposed rebasing year).

The result is that it would not be possible to create or mock-up any reasonable Drivers exhibit, in its current form or any other form, for any Test Year in which the transition is from cost of service to incentive rate making or vice versa.

It should also be pointed out that any Drivers style exhibit designed to compare an incentive based year to a subsequent incentive based Test Year would be limited to an analysis of the individual impact of each component of the incentive model, i.e. the inflation factor, as opposed to the analysis that we have come to expect from the cost of service Drivers exhibit which analyzed cost components, such as, O&M, depreciation expense, rate base, volume growth impacts, etc.

Witnesses: R. Bourke
K. Culbert

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #27

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 7, Sch 1, page 1 of 4, para 3

Issue Number: 13.1

Issue: What information should the Board consider and stakeholders be provided with at the time of re-basing.

Enbridge proposes that at the time of re-basing, it would provide historical year actuals (2011), bridge year (2012) and test year (2013).

- a) Please confirm whether Enbridge will be including in its historical year evidence "continuity of rate base by plant type" schedules (that would track the actuals for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011)?
 - i. If no, please explain.

RESPONSE

- a) As stated in the Company's re-basing requirement evidence, the Company does not intend to file historical evidence other than that for a 2011 historical year, or for the year which precedes the test year by two years depending on the term of the plan approved by the Board in this proceeding.
 - i) While it may be that the Board permits the request and production of actual information beyond the Company's proposal, the Company believes the level of detail required by the Board's RRR reporting requirements throughout the term of an IR plan are more than sufficient. The Company is becoming growingly concerned over the level of cost of service related detailed information which stakeholders seem to be suggesting, within their interrogatories, should be accumulated and or provided by the Company throughout the duration of and at the end of an incentive plan. If one of the intents of an IR plan is to reduce regulatory costs and burden and incent a regulated Company and all of its stakeholders to achieve efficiencies or alternate ways of doing things, then the continued accumulation of detailed cost of service type information and a detailed review of such information throughout the IR period and or at the end of the plan is contradictory to that intent.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
R. Bourke
A. Kacicnik

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #28

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 1, Sch 1, page 21 of 22, para 52

Issue Number: 14.1

Issue: Are there adjustments that should be made to base year revenue requirements?

- a) Is Enbridge aware of any specific costs or amounts, in excess of \$1.5 million, that are being recovered or are reflected in 2007 rates and will not recur in 2008?

RESPONSE

- a) The Company has not conducted a comprehensive analysis of costs that may begin or cease, increase or decrease, etc. in 2008 as compared to 2007. Neither has the Company developed a cost-of-service revenue requirement for 2008 and/or compared it to its 2007 cost-of-service revenue requirement. In Company's view, this type of analysis would be inconsistent with the principles and intention of an incentive regulation regime.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
K. Culbert
P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #29

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 4 of 64

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Bernstein states that "X factor measures must account for the effects of lower rates of capacity utilization coupled with a simultaneous upgrading of infrastructure capital".

- a) Enbridge has proposed to recover the cost of its capital expenditures during the IR period via a Y factor. Should the X factor reflect this fact and be higher than it would be in the absence of the Y factoring? Please explain.

RESPONSE

- a) In circumstances where the X factor is solely based on historical information, then modifications to the IR plan, which account for significant future deviations from past performance, are reflected in other (or non-X factor) components of the plan. For example, in situations justifying a stretch factor, this component would then be considered distinct from the X factor. In addition, other elements of the IR plan that reflect significant future deviations as related to productivity and input price growth rates could also enter as a distinct component. Enbridge Gas Distribution has termed this component the Y factor.

In the current proceeding PEG included its recommendation for a stretch factor as part of the X factor. To be consistent with this concept, Dr. Bernstein addressed all of the necessary adjustments to the historically-based X factor that would constitute an appropriately "modified" X factor.

If one desires to retain the X factor as solely based on historical information then the appropriate adjustments recommended by Dr. Bernstein to this historically-based X factor would constitute an additional component to the IR plan. Indeed these adjustments form the basis for Enbridge Gas Distribution's Y factor. Both approaches to formulating an IR plan are acceptable (that is an historically-based X factor with additional components, or an all inclusive X factor), as long as the context is unambiguous.

Witness: J. Bernstein

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #30

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 5 of 64

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Bernstein states that "Since the IR plan under the OEB involves price rebasing at the end of the forthcoming IR period, it is redundant to include a positive stretch factor...Rebasing ensures that consumers benefit from productivity improvements, since the new prices they face encompass the firm's superior productivity performance".

- a) Does Dr. Bernstein believe that rebasing ensures that customers benefit from all productivity improvements, or just those that result in sustained productivity increases? Please explain.
 - i) For example, if a company has an opportunity in year 1 of a five year plan to reduce costs for three years, will rebasing ensure that consumers benefit from this initiative?
- b) Of the numerous instances in which explicit stretch factors have been approved in IR plans for energy and telecom utilities, please identify those instances in which price rebasing was not anticipated.
- c) Do companies have an incentive under some PBR plans to defer certain kinds of expenditures until the end of the plan and then to try to recover them in the next rate case? Please explain.
 - i) Is it possible, because of this problem, that customers sometimes do not experience any net benefits from PBR at the time of rebasing? Please explain.

RESPONSE

- a) The new prices resulting from rebasing must reflect both the additional input costs incurred by the regulated firm, as well as, productivity improvements. The rising costs increase prices, while the productivity gains reduce prices. All

Witness: J. Bernstein

productivity improvements are considered in rebasing, as are all cost increases. It is important however, to include the long term effects from capital expenditure initiatives. For example, suppose a regulated firm incurred significant cost increases due to capital improvements in the last year of an IR plan. If these improvements are expected to last ten years, and the next IR period is five years in length then prices should not be ratcheted upwards in the forthcoming IR period to reflect all cost increases. Nor for that matter should prices be ratcheted downwards to reflect all productivity improvements in the next five years.

- b) In IR plans where rebasing is not explicitly part of the regulatory regime, Dr. Bernstein cannot judge whether or not rebasing was anticipated. However, IR plans that hope to embody the incentives for superior performance on the part of regulatory firms should not indulge in unanticipated rebasing. In this context price rebasing acts like an ex post earnings review, which serve to undermine the superior incentives of IR plans.

With respect to explicit stretch factors, Dr. Bernstein notes that in the U.S. telecommunications industry, stretch factors were imposed in the transition from rate of return to price cap regulation. Once this transition period ended, stretch factors were abandoned (or set to zero), although explicit X factors were recalibrated for each price cap period (or deemed to remain unchanged). In the Canadian telecommunications industry, stretch factors were imposed in the first price cap proceeding. The Canadian regulator explicitly rejected their inclusion from that point onwards, while still recalibrating the X factor faced by the industry.

- c) The inclusion of Y factors in the IR plan, or modifications to the historically-based X factor, which can account for future changes in costs (and in particular capital expenditures), preclude any incentive on the part of the regulated firm to defer these capital expenditures.

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #31

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 6 of 64

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Bernstein states that "PEG's model contains severe restrictions prohibiting parameters to differ among firms, not just for a single year but for all years of a sample. This feature is particularly troubling since the model is purported to be used for benchmarking purposes (for example to set TFP targets)".

- a) Econometric cost models that are estimated using panel data sometimes allow the intercept (constant) term of the model to vary between companies. Since PEG did not use the intercept term in his TFP trend benchmarks, is it Dr. Bernstein's view that intercept terms are germane to the calculation of a TFP trend benchmark?
 - i) If yes, please provide the rationale, including the supporting mathematical theory.
- b) With regard to the slope parameters (e.g., those for the output variables) that PEG uses to construct TFP trend benchmarks, does Dr. Bernstein believe that it is conventional in econometric cost studies, and more particularly those used in benchmarking, for these parameters to vary between companies?
 - i) Please provide examples where this has been done in benchmarking.

RESPONSE

- a) The simplest way to introduce differences in an econometric model is through differences in the intercept parameter of the cost function. In PEG's case with 36 firms and 11 years of data there are sufficient degrees of freedom to incorporate firm differences in many more sophisticated ways. With respect to TFP benchmarks, Dr. Bernstein notes that measures of industry output growth rates used in the calculation of industry TFP trends should be calculated using revenue share

Witness: J. Bernstein

weights. As a consequence, econometric cost models, in general, and PEG's model in particular, are not required to calculate industry TFP growth rates.

Dr. Bernstein claims that it is conventional in econometric studies to allow for variability among firms in a panel dataset. In such studies the econometrician proceeds to conduct statistical tests so as to investigate whether or not firm differences are accepted (or not rejected) by the data. This is standard practice in econometric work. After all, suppose statistical testing reveals that firm differences do indeed exist such that rates of technological change differ among firms. Therefore all results emanating from a model based on a common rate of technological change must be rejected.

- b) Dr. Bernstein notes that there is not one set of best-practice procedures for scholarly work and another set for bench-marking analysis. Indeed PEG correctly recognizes that their work should be held to the same standard as scholarly research on the subject. For example, on page ii of its report, PEG claims that, "*Established methods* and publicly available data from respected sources were employed in the research." In particular, PEG also notes on page ii that the capital input price employed in its econometric model "has been extensively used in both *scholarly cost research* and in index research undertaken in support of rate and revenue cap indexes". Lastly on pages ii and iii, PEG claims that "We believe that these recommendations are just and reasonable, and can place incentive regulation of Ontario's gas utilities on a solid foundation of *economic reasoning and empirical research*." (italics added)

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #32

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 6 of 64

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Bernstein states that "PEG also imposed parameter restrictions associated with the variables determining the degree of returns to scale and the rate of technological change. These are critical constraints".

- a) Please identify the critical constraints that PEG has made.
- b) Does Dr. Bernstein believe that this the constraints that PEG imposed on the functional form impart an upward bias to the resultant TFP trend target?
 - i) If yes, please provide rationale.

RESPONSE

- a) The various critical constraints are outlined in Dr. Bernstein's evidence from pages 30-43. Some examples that outline these constraints are the following. First, PEG's econometric model involves the specification of a constrained or truncated translog cost function, as opposed to a complete translog cost function. PEG did not provide any statistical tests to justify whether or not the imposed (parameter) constraints are justified. In addition, PEG did not examine the technical conditions of its estimated cost function that any typical cost function must satisfy. For example, a cost function must be concave in the prices of the factors of production. Failure of this condition to hold implies that the estimated cost function is consistent with cost maximization and not cost minimizing behavior. Cost minimization is an assumption which forms the foundation of the model.
- b) Essentially the answer is an empirical question, but since PEG assumes there are no capital adjustment costs for the highly capital-intensive gas utility industry, Dr. Bernstein believes there could be a significant upward bias to PEG's industry TFP trend. Ignoring the trend in capital adjustment costs broadly considered leads to an underestimation of an input quantity growth rate and subsequently an overestimation of TFP growth.

Witness: J. Bernstein

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #33

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 6 of 64

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Bernstein states that "Since the data are not provided in PEG's study, it is impossible to discern how sensitive estimates of the degree of returns of scale and rate of technical change are to various parameter restrictions. This is unacceptable."

- a) Did Enbridge request the data used by PEG in its econometric cost research?
- b) Is Dr. Bernstein aware that data similar to those used by PEG can be purchased in the GasDat data package?
- c) Has Enbridge attempted to develop econometric cost models independently using U.S. data?
 - i) What were the results?

RESPONSE

- a) The request referenced in part b) below is on behalf of Enbridge Gas Distribution.
- b) Dr. Bernstein has requested the data, programming code and all worksheets with respect to PEG's econometric model. This request is made in order to be able to reproduce PEG's results. The data alone are insufficient.
- c) No, the Company has not attempted to develop econometric cost models independently using U.S. data.

Witness: J. Bernstein
M. Lister

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #34

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 7 of 64

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Bernstein states that "PEG also erroneously assumes that the capital input in a capital intensive industry like Ontario's gas utility industry can be readily and freely adjusted".

- a) Does Dr. Bernstein believe that there is some alternative to a long run cost function that is more suitable for the development of TFP targets?
 - i) If yes, please provide a thorough description.

RESPONSE

- a) Yes. Dr. Bernstein suggests that index number methods, as opposed to econometric models, be employed to measure industry TFP growth rates. With an index number approach, long run cost minimization is not a required assumption. For further details see Jeffrey I. Bernstein, and David Sappington, "Setting the X Factor in Price Cap Regulation Plans", *Journal of Regulatory Economics*, 16, 1999, 5-25.
 - i) However, if econometric models are to be used to measure industry TFP growth rates, then the cost function should include the possibility that inputs are costly to adjust and may be irreversible. Examples of cost of adjustment models are the following. M. I. Nadiri and Mark Schankerman, "A Test of static Equilibrium Models and Rates of Return to Quasi-Fixed Factors, with an Application to the Bell System", *Journal of Econometrics*, Oct./Nov. 1986 , p. 97-118. Jeffrey I. Bernstein, "An Examination of the Equilibrium Specification and Structure of Production for Canadian Telecommunications", *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, 4, 1989, p. 265-282. I. R. Prucha and M. I. Nadiri "Dynamic Factor Demand Models, Productivity Measurement, and Rates of Return: Theory and an Empirical Application to the U.S. Bell System," *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics*, 2, 1990, 263-289.

Witness: J. Bernstein

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #35

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 19 of 64

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Bernstein states that “a cost elasticity share-weighted industry TFP growth rate differs from the revenue share-weighted TFP growth rate and the former rate generally provides no guidance as to the appropriate PD component, and resulting X factor under IR”.

- a) Does Dr. Bernstein acknowledge that, given the current rate design of Enbridge and its slow volume/customer growth, its X factor will be substantially lower using a revenue weighted output index than using an elasticity weighted output index?
- b) In Exhibit B, Tab 1, Sch 1, page 2 of 22, Enbridge states, “The costs of a distribution utility are closely aligned with the number of customers it serves. Each new customer represents new capital costs associated with attachment to the system (mains, service lines, meters) and new operations and maintenance costs (customer care, meter reading, billing and collection). It is appropriate therefore that a revenue adjustment mechanism recognize the increase in the number of customers as the measure of system growth.” What is the rationale behind using a TFP index in the calculation of Enbridge’s proposed X-factor that does not match the assertion that customer growth is “closely aligned” with cost growth but instead uses the much slower growing revenue-weighted TFP index?
- c) In the proceeding that lead to the establishment of the “TPBR” plan, which involved the indexation of the revenue requirement for the O&M expenses of Enbridge, the Company’s witness Dr. Melvyn Fuss of the University of Toronto used the number of customers as the measure of output for the productivity index. The Board also agreed to this approach. Please justify Dr. Bernstein’s approach.
- d) Does Dr. Bernstein believe that TFP indexes used in an IR plan to cap growth in revenue per customer should use a revenue-weighted output index?
 - i) If yes, please provide the rationale, including the mathematical reasoning.

Witness: J. Bernstein

RESPONSE

- a) Dr. Bernstein has not examined Enbridge Gas Distribution's data to form a conclusion on this matter.
- b) Dr. Bernstein cannot comment on the quotation since he has not examined Enbridge Gas Distribution's data. However, with respect to the issue of using revenue share weights as opposed to cost elasticity share weights in the measurement of output quantity trends in TFP indices, Dr. Bernstein's evidence (pp.15-18) provides the rationale that revenue share weights should be used. Indeed if revenue share weights are not employed, after initializing prices, the X factor may not be consistent with the principle of emulating a competitive outcome.
- c) Dr. Bernstein has not read Dr. Fuss' study or his evidence. However, in certain circumstances, the number of customers could be used to measure one of the outputs in a multiple output context.
- d) Dr. Bernstein describes the formula for a revenue cap index in Section 3.7 of his evidence (pp. 26-28). TFP indexes used in an IR plan to cap growth in revenue should use a revenue share-weighted output index when the revenue cap index equals $I - X + Q$, where I is the inflation rate, X is the X factor, which is based on revenue share-weights for the output trend, and Q is the output quantity trend, which is also based on revenue share weights. There are a number of ways to modify the revenue cap index to transform it to be measured on a per customer basis. One way is to divide the revenue cap index by the number of customers.

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #36

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 24 of 64

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Bernstein states that "Next in line with PEG assign the AU term...of the pricing formula to R&C customers".

- a) Please indicate where in PEG's study it takes this step.

RESPONSE

- a) Dr. Bernstein's evidence (Section 3.6, pp. 23-26) demonstrates the following.
Service-specific pricing rules involve arbitrary assignments of TFP growth rates in IR plans applicable to multiple service producing regulated firms with common costs. It is generally not possible to measure TFP and input price growth rates for specific services, and therefore not possible to formulate price or revenue cap indices for specific services or groups of services.

Witness: J. Bernstein

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #37

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 28 of 64

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Bernstein states that “structural changes related to changing demand conditions...are not accounted for in the X factor associated with PEG’s RCI”.

- a) Please explain why demand conditions are relevant in the design of an X factor for a revenue cap index when a balancing account ensures full recovery of losses from slow volume growth.

RESPONSE

The Company is not advocating the use of a balancing account.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
M. Lister

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #38

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 29 of 64

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Bernstein states that "The sample period for the IPD component differs from the PD component...This is inconsistent and could lead to sample cherry picking."

- a) Suppose that the only sample period available for the calculation of the PD is quite unsuitable for the calculation of the IPD. Does Dr. Bernstein believe that the same period should be used for both even in this instance?
- b) Does Dr. Bernstein believe that PEG has in fact engaged in cherry picking?

RESPONSE

- a) As stated in Dr. Bernstein's evidence, it is important to align the sample periods for all components of the X factor. Indeed, the same data (namely price and quantity data for inputs and outputs) are used to calculate the PD and IPD components of the X factor. The vagueness of the phrase "unsuitable for the calculation of the IPD factor" precludes a more specific response.
- b) Once the data, programming code and worksheets regarding PEG's research are provided, a complete analysis could be undertaken by all parties.

Witness: J. Bernstein

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #39

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 29 of 64

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Bernstein states that "The reason that PEG's IPD is more volatile than the PD term is that PEG uses inconsistent input prices. Industry TFP growth is based on PEG's econometric model, and so the input price index should be based on this model".

- a) Please explain how PEG's econometric model, which was estimated using U.S. data, should be used to calculate the IPD for a Canadian utility.

RESPONSE

- a) Industry input price growth rates must be measured on a consistent basis with industry TFP growth rates. Dr. Bernstein does not claim that industry TFP growth should be based on U.S. data, nor for that matter on PEG's econometric cost model.

Nevertheless, under the supposition that estimates of industry TFP growth are based on U.S. data, then as a matter of consistency, U.S. industry input price growth should be used to calculate the IPD term. Indeed, U.S. input prices cannot be ignored. They are presumably used in the calculation of the cost share weights to measure the input quantity trend, and then subsequently industry TFP growth. Therefore if one questions the use of the U.S. industry input price trend, the same reasoning serves to question the legitimacy of U.S. industry TFP growth rates, which embodies U.S. input prices.

Witness: J. Bernstein

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #40

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 36 of 64

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Bernstein states that “under the COS approach the assumption that revenue equals cost influences econometric estimates of the degree of returns to scale. In fact, the bias may result in inadvertently overestimating the degree of returns to scale.”

Please indicate where, in PEG’s explanation of the COS approach to capital costing, PEG assumes that revenue equals cost.

RESPONSE

- a) Dr. Bernstein’s evidence points out that the discussion of PEG’s COS approach to the measurement of the capital input is vague, and therefore he has requested the appropriate details (data, program code and worksheets) to discern the specific assumptions involved. Furthermore, Dr. Bernstein states on page 35 that “typically under the COS method a utility’s total cost is constrained to equal its total revenue”. Dr. Bernstein’s evidence provides many of the significant implications arising from this assumption, if it has been invoked.

Witness: J. Bernstein

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #41

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 3, page 38 of 64

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Bernstein states that the fact that PEG's econometric model yields a TFP target that differs markedly from the company's actual TFP growth "indicates that PEG's model does not actually describe EGDI's cost determinants."

- a) Does Dr. Bernstein believe that the actual TFP trend of a company will always be similar to the trend of a properly specified econometric projection?
- b) PEG states in Enbridge Ex. D, Tab 3, Sch 1, page 44 of 113 that "In marked contrast with the US trend, the partial factor productivity index for the use of O&M inputs by Enbridge fell at a 0.70% average annual pace. PFP fell by more than 11% in 2003 and did not subsequently regain much of the lost ground". Does Dr. Bernstein agree with PEG's findings? Please explain.
- c) Dr. Bernstein states on p. 9 of his evidence that the strong incentives under IR "derive from the fact that IR operates much like a fixed price contract...Conversely, traditional earnings regulation operates much like a cost plus contract. As a result, the prices consumers pay tend to vary continually with the reported cost of the firm". Since Enbridge has operated mainly under COS regulation after the end of its TPBR plan, does this suggest that this could have materially slowed its TFP growth?

RESPONSE

- a) No. In addition the trend from a properly specified econometric projection could have no useful guidance in the setting of an X factor.
- b) Dr. Bernstein does not have the data, program code and worksheets that form the basis for PEG's conclusion and therefore is unable to judge the accuracy of PEG's findings.

Witness: J. Bernstein

- c) On a conceptual basis, the transition from rate of return to IR could result in improved productivity performance on the part of a regulated firm. Similarly, firms transitioning from a less competitive operating environment to a relatively more competitive one can exhibit higher productivity. However, as a practical matter, in actual regulatory and market settings, there are a number of factors that act as countervailing forces that in fact may offset the factors leading to potential productivity gains. Two such examples follow. First, regulated firms operating under rate of return regulation could anticipate the transition to an IR plan and thereby undertake productivity improvements in advance of the shift to IR. Thus, a calculation of the firm's productivity growth from the inception point of an IR regime may not indicate productivity improvement, since these improvements had already occurred. Second, the firm's operating and capital program may preclude short term measured productivity gains, and even indicate a reduction in productivity growth. Adjustment costs associated with capital improvements (such as the costs of removing old distribution capital and installing new capacity) may result in cost increases and therefore productivity losses in advance of potential future benefits. There are other countervailing forces but these two examples suffice to illustrate the line of reasoning.

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #42

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 2, pages 2-3 of 24

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Carpenter states that "At the moment, the model and the underlying data with which it is estimated have not been provided to parties in this proceeding, and thus PEG's results cannot be reproduced, tested, or validated at this time...Without full disclosure of the model and its underlying data it cannot provide a transparent basis for establishing future prices for EGDl."

- a) Has Enbridge at any time been refused access to PEG's data or to details of his econometric work?
- b) Does Dr. Carpenter acknowledge that similar data are available in the GasDat data package?

RESPONSE

- a) It is Dr. Carpenter's understanding that access to PEG's model and data will be provided as part of PEG's interrogatory responses.
- b) Reproducing, testing and validating PEG's results requires access to the data used by PEG; PEG's results cannot be accurately reproduced, tested or validated with data that is "similar" to the data used by PEG. Moreover, prior to obtaining PEG's data, it is not possible to determine whether data similar to that used by PEG is available through GasDat or any other source.

Dr. Carpenter does not have access to GasDat, a database package licensed by Platt's. It is Dr. Carpenter's understanding that Platt's no longer offers GasDat, but that a similar product called Energy Advantage Gas Modules is available from Platt's for an annual license fee of \$9,000. Enbridge Gas Distribution has not asked Dr. Carpenter to attempt to replicate PEG's results using data from GasDat or Energy Advantage Gas Modules.

Witness: P. Carpenter

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #43

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 2, page 5 of 24

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Carpenter states that "PEG does not include a variable that reflects changes in customer density despite the fact that PEG and others have recognized this to be a critical component of gas distribution costs and necessary to correctly capture scale economies." .

- a) Please identify all econometric studies of gas distribution cost that Dr. Carpenter has seen in which customer density has been found to be a statistically significant cost driver.
- b) Is it Dr. Carpenter's view that gas distributor cost is higher or lower with higher density?
- c) Would the "correct" treatment of customer density raise or lower the TFP index trend of EGD I or its econometric target?

RESPONSE

- a) PEG's work in the New Zealand proceeding ("New Zealand Gas Distribution Cost Performance: Results from International Benchmarking," June 2004, which is Attachment C to Dr. Carpenter's August 2, 2007 report) found that customer density (as measured by total number of miles of distribution main) was a statistically significant cost driver. See pages 15, 20 and Table 2 of Attachment C. See also the discussion by PEG at pages 5-8 of Attachment D to Dr. Carpenter's August 2, 2007 report, which is an additional report submitted by PEG in New Zealand.

In addition, Dr. Carpenter has seen the paper Farsi, M. *et. al.* (2007), "Cost Efficiency in the Swiss Gas Distribution Sector," *Energy Economics*, 29 pp. 64-78. On pages 66-67, this paper surveys several studies that found density to be an important cost driver.

Witness: P. Carpenter

- b) Dr. Carpenter expects that gas distributor cost per customer is lower with higher density, all else equal.
- c) This is an empirical question that Dr. Carpenter cannot answer until PEG's interrogatory responses, model and data has been provided.

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #44

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 2, page 8 of 24

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Carpenter states that “the companies that make up the peer group that PEG has chosen for EGDI do not have business characteristics that are similar to EGDI”.

- a) PEG discusses the drivers of productivity. Does Dr. Carpenter have issues with PEG’s discussion of TFP growth drivers or the mathematical theory on which it is based?
- b) Please explain why the static business conditions (e.g., throughput per customer, density, and cast iron mains) that Dr. Carpenter emphasizes in recommending a northeast peer group are especially important drivers of TFP growth.
 - i) Please provide empirical evidence to substantiate this claim.
- c) Does a finding that utilities in the northeast have a higher cost level have any necessary bearing on the pace of TFP growth?
- d) Dr. Carpenter states on p. 7 that “EGDI [presumably meaning PEG] calculates a TFP for EGDI by taking a simple average of the TFP estimates that PEG calculates for each of the utilities in EGDI’s peer group using the econometric model”. Does the fact that the average TFP index trend of companies realizing large scale economies differs greatly from the sample mean, support PEG’s contention that this is a critically important consideration in the selection of a TFP target for Enbridge?
- e) The output growth and TFP growth of the sampled northeast distributors are both well below the sample norm. Does this finding support the hypothesis that the realization of incremental scale economies is an important TFP driver?
- f) The companies in PEG’s northeast sample do not appear to have realized substantial scale economies due, in part, to output growth that is much slower than that in the service territories of Union Gas and EGDI. Is this a disadvantage

Witness: P. Carpenter

of limiting the peer group to utilities in the northeastern U.S., as Dr. Carpenter recommends?

- g) Union Gas had a productivity trend much higher than that of EGDI during the sample period. Does Dr. Carpenter's recommended approach to peer group selection not suggest that Union would be a good peer?
- h) What are the annual customer growth rates for each utility in Dr. Carpenter's proposed peer group for the 2000-2005 period?
- i) What are the annual customer levels for each utility in Dr. Carpenter's proposed peer group for the 2000-2005 period?

RESPONSE

- a) In Dr. Carpenter's opinion, external business and market environment conditions that affect gas distributors' cost are potentially important sources of TFP growth. Recognizing and appropriately incorporating these conditions into an econometric cost model is not a matter of mathematical theory. In his August 2, 2007 report, Dr. Carpenter raises concerns about whether PEG appropriately incorporated business and market environment conditions such as customer density, and whether PEG appropriately accounted for differences among the business and market environment conditions of gas distributors, in its econometric cost model. Dr. Bernstein's August 2, 2007 report contains further evidence regarding the mathematical theory relevant for the measure of TFP growth.
- b) The referenced business conditions (e.g., throughput per customer, density and cast iron main usage) are not static; Dr. Carpenter would expect them to change during the sample period for companies included in the sample. PEG found that density was an important driver of TFP growth in its New Zealand work. PEG found that northeast utilities were subject to different cost and demand pressures, which would affect their input and output growth and therefore their TFP, in its work for Boston Gas. This caused PEG to use only northeast utilities in estimating a TFP target for Boston Gas (and to include a northeast dummy variable when benchmarking Boston Gas' cost efficiency). DRA also found that TFP growth rates were different for northeast utilities.
- i) See b). Dr. Carpenter will not be able to respond further until PEG's interrogatory responses, model and data are provided.

Witness: P. Carpenter

- c) Not necessarily. But, PEG found in its work for Boston Gas that northeast utilities were subject to different cost and demand pressures, which would affect their input and output growth and therefore their TFP. DRA also found that TFP growth rates were different for northeast utilities.
- d) This interrogatory is predicated on the assumption that PEG's econometric cost model is correct. Dr. Carpenter cannot accept this assumption prior to having access to PEG's model and data.
- e) This interrogatory is predicated on the assumption that PEG's econometric cost model is correct. Dr. Carpenter cannot accept this assumption prior to having access to PEG's model and data.
- f) This interrogatory is predicated on the assumption that PEG's econometric cost model is correct. Dr. Carpenter cannot accept this assumption prior to having access to PEG's model and data.
- g) This interrogatory is predicated on the assumption that PEG's econometric cost model is correct. Dr. Carpenter cannot accept this assumption prior to having access to PEG's model and data.
- h) See the table below.
- i) See the table below.

	Number of Customers					
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Baltimore Gas & Electric	595,260	598,386	609,349	617,586	624,862	634,057
Central Hudson Gas & Electric	63,852	65,784	66,757	67,914	69,081	70,714
Connecticut Natural Gas	155,641	146,941	148,133	150,946	151,127	152,980
ConEd of New York	1,048,357	1,048,357	1,048,776	1,051,147	1,041,458	1,054,926
Niagara Mohawk	544,080	548,021	551,436	556,869	560,566	566,446
New Jersey Natural Gas	414,353	424,076	437,308	446,837	453,983	465,738
Nstar Gas	243,854	246,666	248,736	250,038	252,576	254,409
Orange and Rockland Utilities	118,698	119,694	121,182	122,101	123,577	124,098
PECO Energy	430,862	438,470	449,108	456,725	464,619	471,988
People's Natural Gas (PA)	353,715	354,607	354,358	354,681	355,134	355,469
P G Energy	155,994	156,271	157,465	158,366	159,242	159,969
Public Service Electric & Gas	1,621,497	1,679,196	1,665,668	1,673,702	1,693,048	1,709,399
Rochester Gas and Electric	285,943	287,688	289,860	291,686	293,334	294,647
Southern Connecticut Gas	166,295	166,886	169,319	170,057	170,817	173,639
Keyspan ^[a]	2,444,229	2,528,273	2,542,799	2,535,924	2,517,769	2,539,623
	Annual Growth Rate (%)					
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Baltimore Gas & Electric	1.95%	0.53%	1.83%	1.35%	1.18%	1.47%
Central Hudson Gas & Electric	1.99%	3.03%	1.48%	1.73%	1.72%	2.36%
Connecticut Natural Gas	9.09%	-5.59%	0.81%	1.90%	0.12%	1.23%
ConEd of New York	0.51%	0.00%	0.04%	0.23%	-0.92%	1.29%
Niagara Mohawk	1.03%	0.72%	0.62%	0.99%	0.66%	1.05%
New Jersey Natural Gas	3.64%	2.35%	3.12%	2.18%	1.60%	2.59%
Nstar Gas	1.56%	1.15%	0.84%	0.52%	1.02%	0.73%
Orange and Rockland Utilities	4.11%	0.84%	1.24%	0.76%	1.21%	0.42%
PECO Energy	1.22%	1.77%	2.43%	1.70%	1.73%	1.59%
People's Natural Gas (PA)	0.67%	0.25%	-0.07%	0.09%	0.13%	0.09%
P G Energy	1.21%	0.18%	0.76%	0.57%	0.55%	0.46%
Public Service Electric & Gas	3.29%	3.56%	-0.81%	0.48%	1.16%	0.97%
Rochester Gas and Electric	-0.65%	0.61%	0.75%	0.63%	0.56%	0.45%
Southern Connecticut Gas	3.53%	0.36%	1.46%	0.44%	0.45%	1.65%
Keyspan	0.84%	3.44%	0.57%	-0.27%	-0.72%	0.87%

Notes:

[a] Keyspan includes Keyspan Energy Delivery New York, Keyspan Energy Delivery Long Island, Boston Gas, Colonial Gas and Energy North.
It excludes Essex Gas.

Sources:

EIA Form 176.

Witness: P. Carpenter

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #45

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 2, page 18 of 24

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Carpenter states that "PEG's model provides no support for an empirical finding that EGD has a greater prospect for the realization of scale economies than smaller firms in the U.S. sample".

- a) Is it Dr. Carpenter's view that the addition of a density variable to the cost model would overturn the result that Enbridge is positioned to realize greater incremental scale economies?
- b) Does the rapid customer growth of Enbridge have no bearing on the company's potential to earn scale economies?

RESPONSE

- a) This is an empirical question that Dr. Carpenter cannot answer until PEG's interrogatory responses, model and data have been provided.
- b) Dr. Carpenter does not contend that Enbridge Gas Distribution's customer growth has no bearing on the company's potential to earn scale economies. Dr. Carpenter explains in his August 2, 2007 report that PEG has not provided support for its claim that incremental scale economies from output growth are essentially inexhaustible for larger companies such as Enbridge Gas Distribution and Union. Dr. Carpenter points out that PEG's conclusion in Ontario regarding incremental scale economies is different from the conclusion PEG reached in California, where PEG concluded that larger companies may have exhausted scale economies, and may even operate at a scale where output growth causes diseconomies of scale. Specifically, PEG concluded in California (at page 4 of Attachment B):

The smaller companies in an industry can typically realize scale economies when output grows. Larger companies may have exhausted potential economies of scale, and some may even operate at a scale where output growth causes diseconomies of scale that slow TFP growth.

Witness: P. Carpenter

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #46

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 2, page 18 of 24

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Carpenter states that "PEG's reasoning that the prospects for the realization of scale economies by a gas distribution company is inversely related to initial operating scale is faulty. At some point scale economies will plateau or be exhausted."

- a) Is it Dr. Carpenter's opinion that a company the size of Enbridge has exhausted its potential to realize incremental scale economies?
 - i) If yes, please provide empirical substantiation for this claim.

RESPONSE

- a) This is an empirical question that Dr. Carpenter cannot answer until PEG's interrogatory responses, model and data have been provided. It is Dr. Carpenter's opinion, as expressed in his August 2, 2007 report, that PEG has not provided adequate support for its contention that Enbridge Gas Distribution has an essentially inexhaustible potential to realize incremental scale economies. As Dr. Carpenter points out in his response to Board Staff Interrogatory #45 b) at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 45 and in his August 2, 2007 report, this contention by PEG is inconsistent with statements made almost contemporaneously by PEG in California, where PEG recognized that "[l]arger companies may have exhausted potential economies of scale, and some may even operate at a scale where output growth causes diseconomies of scale that slow TFP growth."
 - i) See a).

Witness: P. Carpenter

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #47

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 1, page 9 of 37, para 20-21

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

The input quantity subindexes displayed in the table on this page differ modestly from those reported in PEG's study.

- a) Please discuss possible sources of the discrepancies.

RESPONSE

The Company believes the discrepancies have been removed with the corrected evidence. Please see the response to VECC Interrogatory #8, part f) at Exhibit I, Tab 13, Schedule 8 for more details.

Witness: M. Lister

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #48

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 1, page 10 of 37, para 22

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Mr. Lister states that “the Company has experienced some of the highest customer growth rates across Canada, which results in high upfront costs to support a long payback period, which would put downward pressure on the Company’s measured TFP relative to other distributors”.

- a) Does Mr. Lister have issues with PEG’s discussion of sources of TFP growth on pages 6 and 7 of his evidence?
 - i) If yes, please explain.
- b) In that discussion, PEG identifies economies of scale as a potentially important source of TFP growth. If a company is in a position to realize incremental scale economies, doesn’t rapid customer growth produce greater incremental economies than slow growth?
 - i) If yes, how then can Mr. Lister be sure that rapid customer growth slows TFP growth on balance?

RESPONSE

- a) The Company agrees with Dr. Carpenter’s response at Board Staff Interrogatory #44, part a), which can be found at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 44.
- b) The definition of an economy of scale is the reduction in per unit costs as a result of producing more of a good or service. Rapid customer growth may or may not produce greater incremental scale economies, all else equal. When a distribution system meets a certain capacity, rapid customer growth may strain the system to a point that requires any or all of gate station rebuilds, reinforcements, relocations, or replacements. The burden of these expenses is likely to cause diseconomies of

Witness: M. Lister

scale in the short term. In the Board Staff Interrogatory #45 response at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 45, Dr. Carpenter highlights a recent submission by PEG in California that, "Larger companies may have exhausted potential economies of scale, and some may even operate at a scale where output growth causes diseconomies of scale that slow TFP growth."

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #49

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 1, page 12 of 37, para 26

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Mr. Lister states concerning PEG's econometric projections that "it is not clear if other important variables, which are included in the U.S. model, are applied to the Company specific estimates. These parameters include the number of electric customers, the percentage of non-cast iron miles of main, and dummies to represent region and urban service providers".

- a) Since Enbridge has no electric customers, would Mr. Lister agree that no adjustment for electric customers is appropriate?
- b) Since Enbridge's status as a company serving an urban core is unchanged, would Mr. Lister agree that no adjustment for this variable is appropriate.
- c) Since the company's reliance on cast iron is declining, and the % non-iron variable has a negative sign, would Mr. Lister agree that an adjustment for this variable using the econometric results would raise the company's econometric TFP target?

RESPONSE

The statement referred to in the interrogatory was made due to the fact that there was no indication as to how the U.S. model was applied to the Company, nor how reasonable the results fared. Since the estimated elasticities that result from the cost estimates are so crucial to the remainder of PEG's analysis, the Company is keen to observe the results of the estimations in order to ascertain their effectiveness at predicting the Company's costs and elasticities.

- a) Yes, it is logical that since Enbridge Gas Distribution has no electric customers, no adjustment for electric customers is appropriate. What is of greater interest are the results of the application of the overall model, which is used to estimate the Company's costs to develop elasticity estimates.

Witness: M. Lister

- b) Yes, it is logical that since Enbridge Gas Distribution's status as a company serving an urban core is unchanged no adjustment for this variable is reasonable. What is of greater interest are the results of the application of the overall model, which is used to estimate the Company's costs to develop elasticity estimates.
- c) It is reasonable to think that since the Company's reliance on cast iron is declining then, all else equal the long term O&M costs related to servicing these pipelines should decline. In the short term, the significant cost required to implement the cast iron replacement program, however, would reduce the ability to invest in productivity enhancements. Again, what is of greater interest are the results of the application of the overall model, which is used to estimate the Company's costs to develop the elasticity estimates.

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #50

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 1, page 15 of 37, para 34

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Mr. Lister states that “creating a relevant peer group on the basis of similar operating characteristics should be the ultimate goal”.

- a) PEG’s econometric projections and peer group are both based on mathematical and empirical research on the drivers of TFP growth. Does Mr. Lister agree with this general approach?
 - i) Does Mr. Lister believe that substantial weight should be paid in peer group selection to drivers of cost levels even if they have no bearing on growth?
 - ii) If yes, please provide a full substantiation for this view.
- b) PEG’s research suggests that large gas utilities with rapid customer growth have opportunities to earn substantial scale economies. Please indicate which companies in the northeastern U.S. have these twin characteristics?

RESPONSE

- a) Using mathematical and empirical research to understand and benchmark TFP growth is a valid approach if the results it produces are stable (over time and jurisdiction), independent and objective. However, as noted in the evidence, the Company has concerns with respect to the econometric cost model that underpins the peer group selection process.

Regarding the econometric cost model, significantly different results have been produced over a short period of time and across jurisdictions. For example, in PEG’s recent California testimony, the average cost-weighted TFP for the U.S. was reported as 0.63%, yet in the current case the same result is 1.18%. Each iteration of the model, apparently using the same universe of data and sample period, requires a re-estimation for each sample firm’s costs and elasticities, which leads to a re-designing of the peer group

Witness: M. Lister

sample. This eventually leads to different peer groups based on different model estimations.

Between March and June in Ontario, different peer groups were selected since the econometric model changed. A comparison to the earlier report shows a wide range of differences in historical growth rates, from -1.21% (Connecticut Energy) to +1.90% (Orange & Rockland), for a total range of difference of 3.11%. Similarly, the new report detailed scale economies that were -1.05% lower on average. The range of differences in historical scale economies is from -4.26% (Southwest Gas) to +2.07% (Connecticut Natural Gas), for a total range of difference of 6.33%.

- i. The Company believes that the peer group selection process should be stable, objective, and independent of the modeling effort if it is to be used as a tool for validation. The peer group selection process should consider relevant operating characteristics, whether they be cost characteristics and/or growth characteristics.
 - ii. Please see response to part i. above.
- b) Customer growth is but one source that may contribute to scale economies. Other factors that may contribute to scale economies from one firm relative to another may include such factors as service region, which acts as a proxy for elements such as regional pricing, weather intensity, market penetration, and terrain characteristics, as well as characteristics such as miles of distribution main, customer density, total number of customers, percentage of residential customers served, customer growth and use per residential customer. The following table examines PEG's June 2007 peer group relative to the sample universe PEG chose and defines the operating characteristics listed above. A sensible peer group is represented in the bottom of the table, which consists of firms that are similar on the basis of at least 3 of the operating characteristics.

<u>PEG June 2007 Peer Group</u>	<u>Region (Proxy for Terrain, Weather Intensity, Pricing)</u>	<u>Miles of Dist. Main</u> ~15-25 k	<u>Density</u> ~80 - 110	<u>Number of Customers</u> ~1M - 2M	<u>Residential %</u> >50%	<u>Customer Growth (2000- 2005)</u>	<u>Use per residential customer (Mcf/Yr)</u>	<u># of Similar Operating Characteristics</u>
East Ohio Gas (Dominion)	MW	19,200	63.5	1,218,695	47.81%	-10.02%	114	1
Mountain Fuel Supply (Questar)	SW	14,513	56.8	824,463	47.61%	3.11%	78	2
Northern Illinois Gas (NICOR)	MW	31,411	67.1	2,106,726	51.13%	0.39%	119	2
Nstar Gas	NE	3,012	84.5	254,409	36.32%	0.78%	92	3
Pacific Gas & Electric	CA	40,704	101.4	4,128,637	27.46%	1.95%	50	1
Southern California Gas	CA	46,092	115.6	5,328,609	31.81%	1.22%	47	1
Southwest Gas	SW	26,827	61.3	1,645,004	26.94%	6.86%	40	2
Washington Gas Light	NW	11,448	87.7	1,004,553	53.78%	3.73%	97	5
Average PEG Peer Group		24,151	79.7	2,063,887	40.36%	1.00%	79.64	2.13
EGD	NE	19,261	92.1	1,724,716	91.34%	3.27%	95.98	
Alabama Gas	SC	10,577	43.5	460,046	28.41%	-0.24%	58.10	0
Atlanta Gas Light	SE	29,250	52.9	1,546,746	47.25%	3.00%	73.53	2
Cascade Natural Gas	NW	5,351	42.7	228,224	12.75%	3.33%	68.65	1
Central Hudson Gas & Electric	NE	1,091	64.8	70,714	33.68%	1.70%	87.31	2
Connecticut Energy (Energy East SCG)	NE	2,244	77.4	173,639	21.74%	0.93%	93.18	2
Connecticut Natural Gas (Energy East)	NE	1,987	77.0	152,980	58.92%	-0.34%	114.17	2
Consolidated Edison (of NYC)	NE	1,825	578.0	1,054,926	26.91%	-0.29%	67.58	2
East Ohio Gas (Dominion)	MW	19,200	63.5	1,218,695	47.81%	-10.02%	114.23	1
Illinois Power (Ameren)	MW	#N/A	#N/A	418,381	43.03%	0.93%	78.91	0
Louisville Gas & Electric	SC	4,097	78.2	320,305	45.45%		70.50	0
Madison Gas & Electric	MW	#N/A	#N/A	134,495	39.78%	3.35%	80.28	2
Mountain Fuel Supply (Questar)	SW	14,513	56.8	824,463	47.61%	3.11%	78.31	2
Niagara Mohawk (National Grid)	NE	8,351	67.8	566,446	35.76%	-1.56%	101.25	2
North Shore Gas (People's Energy)	MW	2,265	68.7	155,511	55.91%	0.49%	139.48	1
Northern Illinois Gas (NICOR)	MW	31,411	67.1	2,106,726	51.13%	0.39%	118.52	2

Witness: M. Lister

Orange and Rockland (Consolidated Edison)	Northwest Natural Gas	NW	12,551	49.2	617,332	31.60%	3.79%	63.64	1
	Pacific Gas & Electric	NE	4,247	29.2	124,098	54.01%	-6.42%	128.95	2
	People's Gas Light & Coke (PGL&C)	CA	40,704	101.4	4,128,637	27.46%	1.95%	49.75	1
	People's Natural Gas (Dominion)	MW	4,012	203.5	816,439	60.77%	-0.76%	143.69	1
	PG Energy (UGI Penn)	NE	6,527	54.5	355,469	47.40%		103.09	2
	Public Service of NC	NE	#N/A	#N/A	159,972	34.72%	0.61%	115.74	1
	San Diego Gas & Electric (Semptra)	SE	8,757	46.6	407,973	35.37%	2.63%	65.28	1
	Southern California Gas (Semptra)	CA	8,025	101.9	818,117	27.85%	1.62%	39.69	1
	Southwest Gas	CA	46,092	115.6	5,328,609	31.81%	1.22%	47.31	1
	Washington Natural Gas (Puget Sound Energy)	SW	26,827	61.3	1,645,004	26.94%	6.86%	40.26	2
Wisconsin Power & Light (WE Energies)	Wisconsin Gas (WE Energies)	SE	#N/A	#N/A	682,783	49.35%	3.25%	78.55	1
		MW	10,321	56.0	578,172	35.57%	1.46%	84.23	1
		MW	8,904	49.6	441,618	37.66%	1.85%	82.75	1
	Baltimore Gas and Electric	NE	6,586	96.3	634,057	41.28%	3.00%	72.06	3
	Consumers Power (Consumers Energy)	MW	25,609	66.2	1,696,524	51.73%	1.25%	113.26	3
	Nstar Gas	NE	3,012	84.5	254,409	36.32%	0.78%	91.80	3
	PECO	NE	6,542	72.1	471,988	45.90%	1.83%	90.64	3
	Rochester Gas and Electric (Energy East)	NE	4,631	63.6	294,647	52.61%	-1.26%	101.25	3
	New Jersey Natural (Gas)	NE	6,475	71.9	465,738	63.69%	3.19%	101.13	4
	Public Service Electric & Gas	NE	17,241	99.1	1,709,399	39.74%	1.00%	91.14	5
Washington Gas Light		NW	11,448	87.7	1,004,553	53.78%	3.73%	96.92	5

Witness: M. Lister

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #51

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 1, pages 22-23 of 37, para 49-52

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Mr. Lister presents some numerical results to show that a stretch factor reduces performance incentives. In this analysis, the NPV of a cost containment initiative is linked to the external trend in the company's prices during the plan period.

- a) Would a Hamilton steel producer cut back on cost cutting initiatives because it expected prices in the North American market to decline over the next five years?
 - i) If yes, why would a PCI that contains a stretch factor that is insensitive to decisions concerning cost cutting initiatives have a different effect?

RESPONSE

- a) It does stand to reason that a firm with constrained capital capacity would only undertake to pursue a cost-cutting initiative if it provided benefits to that firm. In the wake of declining prices, all else equal, the capacity to undertake such initiatives is reduced. In addition, the investment profile of such projects are subject further to the constraint that they provide benefits within a relatively short period of time, say five years, else the firm never sees the benefits.
- i) Cost cutting initiatives are not insensitive to the RCI. The growth in the Company's revenues directly impacts the Company's capacity to undertake capital spending. Capital spending is constrained by requirements to maintain safety and reliability, manage an aging infrastructure, ensure system integrity as well as to manage and reinforce the system to accommodate growth. Investment in productivity enhancement projects, if they exist, and if they are profitable for the Company on a risk-adjusted basis, can only be considered at the margin. A stretch factor may threaten that margin, and thus it may threaten the ability to undertake those productivity enhancing initiatives.

Witness: M. Lister

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #52

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 1, page 25 of 37, para 58

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Mr. Lister proposes to use EGDI's own productivity trend as the productivity target.

a) Why wouldn't the TFP trend of Union provide a more appropriate TFP target?

RESPONSE

As the evidence stated at paragraph 95, the Company has done it's best to respond to PEG's June 2007 report that was so fundamentally different from the March 2007 report. Given the inability for the Company's experts to assess to PEG's report, the Company proposed using historical data to establish the TFP benchmark. Once the Company's experts have had a chance to assess PEG's results, the Company may be required to change its X factor proposal.

Other factors that should be considered when creating the peer group consist of miles of distribution main, customer density, total number of customers, percentage of residential customers served, customer growth and use per residential customer. If Union were sufficiently similar across a number of these and perhaps other dimensions, then it could be considered for the peer group.

Witness: M. Lister

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #53

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 1, page 27 of 37, para 63

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Mr. Lister notes that PEG partner Larry Kaufmann once testified in support of a negative productivity differential for Boston Gas.

a) Please explain why this would validate a negative productivity trend for Enbridge.

RESPONSE

The quote from Dr. Kaufman indicates that a negative productivity differential is not unusual; that it is simply a mathematical indication of a comparison to general economic productivity. It is worthy of note, however, that PEG derived a (presumably cost-weighted) -0.45% productivity differential for Boston gas, which is strikingly similar to the -0.50% cost-weighted productivity differential that would result using the Company's calculations (0.22 - 0.72).

In that Massachusetts rate case, PEG further testified that having a Northeast location resulted in a statistically significant increase in costs. It remains unclear why this would not be a suitable peer group for a company that operates, just steps away, is subject to similar terrain, whose customers see similar prices, whose weather intensity is similar, and whose customer density and market penetration rates are likely very similar as well.

Witness: M. Lister

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #54

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 1, page 28 of 37, para 67

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

The input price subindexes displayed in the table on this page differ modestly from those reported in PEG's study.

a) Please discuss possible sources of the discrepancies.

RESPONSE

The corrected evidence indicates a growth in input prices of 1.83% over the period 2000-2005, as indicated in the updated Table 10 of the evidence. The corrected evidence has removed the discrepancy from PEG's calculations.

Witness: M. Lister

BOARD STAFF INTERROGATORY #56

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 3, Sch 1, page 33 of 37, para 80-82

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Mr. Lister discusses the investment challenges facing Enbridge.

- a) Please discuss in more detail the new investment requirements posed by the TSSA.
- b) Please provide the data and descriptions of the planned future replacement and modernization of infrastructure capital, specifically the planned replacement of cast iron pipes.
 - i) Please show how this significantly differs from the past trends and trends of the U.S. sample at large. Please include historical (for years 2000-2005) and projected data concerning Enbridge's total line miles and the percentages of same that are made of cast iron and bare steel.
 - ii) Should expenses like these not be excluded from calculations to establish a TFP target for Enbridge?

RESPONSE

- a) Please see response to SEC Interrogatory #'s 1 & 2, at Exhibit I, Tab 10, Schedules 1&2.
- b) Please see response to SEC Interrogatory #'s 1 & 2, at Exhibit I, Tab 10, Schedules 1&2.
 - i) Please see response to SEC Interrogatory #'s 1 & 2, at Exhibit I, Tab 10, Schedules 1&2.
 - ii) All relevant inputs and outputs should be included in the TFP calculation.

Witness: M. Lister

APPrO INTERROGATORY #1

INTERROGATORY

1. New Services

References:

- EB-2007-0615, Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1 Page 18, Paragraph 43
- EB-2005-0551, Exhibit S, Tab 1, Schedule 1 Page 13, Paragraph 1.1(L)
- EB-2007-0630
- Ontario Power Authority (OPA) Clean Energy Standard Offer Program (CESOP)

Question:

- Enbridge is requesting an Incentive Regulation (IR) period of 5 years.
- a. Please indicate what new services for gas fired generation Enbridge is contemplating making available during the IR period?
 - b. Is Enbridge open to offering new services for generators during this IR period, and if so what process does Enbridge expect to follow to obtain input from existing and prospective generators in order to offer these services on a timely basis?
 - c. Certain Non Utility Generator (NUG) contracts are likely to come due during the IR period.
 - i. Will NUGs have access to the same new services offered by Enbridge in the NGEIR proceeding?
 - ii. If not why not?
 - d. Enbridge has noted that Enbridge will meet no later than March 31, 2009 with interested parties to discuss the experience with Rate 125 (and Rates 300, 315, and 316) and receive requests for further modifications of the service. Would Enbridge be open to expanding the scope of this consultation process to include other potential services for generators?
 - e. The Board has initiated a process to look at certain aspects of electricity rates and other matters relating to Distributed Generation (DG). The OPA has also initiated a CESOP program for generation up to 10 MW. Some DG and CESOP initiatives will use natural gas to generate electricity at peak times of the day. These programs may require additional gas related services or features from the LDC to accommodate the new programs. Has Enbridge developed any services to accommodate these generation programs? If so please describe them, if not please indicate if Enbridge is prepared to work with generators to identify and implement new services

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

that have similar features (such as access to high deliverability storage, pooling of nominations, and more frequent nomination windows) to the services that were implemented in the NGEIR process.

RESPONSE

- a) At the present time, the Company does not have any plans for new rates and services.
- b) Enbridge Gas Distribution is going to monitor, throughout the IR plan period, if there is a need for new rates and services. As it is the case today, the input from existing and potential customers may be obtained through customer and stakeholder meetings, annual large volume meetings, or a consultative process.
- c) Just like any other large volume customer, Non Utility Generators (NUG) will have access to both bundled and unbundled services by Enbridge Gas Distribution. The Company's unbundled services were developed as part of the NGEIR generic proceeding.
- d) Yes.
- e) At the present time, the Company does not have any plans for new rates and services. If the needs of such customers cannot be met through existing bundled or unbundled services, then the Company would work with this group of customers to develop solutions.

APPrO INTERROGATORY #2

INTERROGATORY

2. Impact on NGEIR Services

References:

- EB-2007-0615, Exhibit B, Tab 4, Schedule 1, Paragraph 16 - Natural Gas Fired Generation Challenges
- EB-2006-0551, Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 4, Page 1, Paragraph 2 - Derivation of Rate 125 Charges – Delivery Charges
- EB-2006-0551, Exhibit C, Tab 3, Schedule 3, Rate 316
- EB-2005-0551 Enbridge Settlement Agreement

Question:

- a. Given Enbridge's proposal to implement a revenue cap for its customers, and the limited experience with Rate 125 to date, please describe how Rate 125 contract demand rate will be affected by the IR proposal over the Incentive Regulation period.
- b. Will this contract demand rate change if additional Rate 125 contracts are signed, and if so how?
- c. How will Rate 300 contract demand charges change under Enbridge's IR program?
- d. Rate 125 and Rate 300 also incorporate certain balancing fees. Please indicate how each of these fees is affected by Enbridge's IR proposal through time.
- e. Similarly please indicate how the contract demand rates may change for the cost based components of Rate 315 and the proposed Rate 316 service under Enbridge's IR proposal.
- f. On page 13 of the NGEIR Settlement Agreement, Enbridge indicates that the estimated cost of providing the additional nomination windows was between \$250,000 and \$750,000. Please indicate:
 - i. If these costs have been more accurately determined?
 - ii. How these costs might change based on Enbridge's IR plan over the term?
- g. In EB-2005-0551 Exhibit C, Tab 2 Schedule 4, paragraph 2, Enbridge notes the cost required to implement certain changes to its EnTrac system were expected to range from \$2.4 to \$4.0 million. These costs impact the Monthly Customer Charge.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

- i. Please indicate if these costs have been determined with more accuracy.
 - ii. Please indicate the impact on the Monthly Customer Charge.
 - iii. Also indicate how these costs may change as a result of the proposed IR plan.
- h. Enbridge notes in section 4 of the NGEIR Settlement Agreement that its new unbundled transportation and balancing services, Rates 300 and 315, will be limited due to having to implement a manual solution.
 - i. Please provide information as to the level of uptake for the service.
 - ii. Please indicate the overall status of conversion to an automated solution.
 - iii. Please indicate Enbridge's plan to accommodate new generators or existing generators use of these services during the IR period.

RESPONSE

- a) to e) The Company is proposing to continue using cost allocation and rate design principles and conventions to determine rates under the Revenue Cap per Customer incentive regulation model. The Company will seek the Board's approval for its rates each year of the IR plan period as part of the annual rate filing process.
- f)
 - i. No.
 - ii. The estimate reflects annual administrative and staffing costs Enbridge Gas Distribution would incur to provide additional nomination windows as described in the NGEIR Settlement Proposal (EB-2005-0551, Exhibit S, Tab 1, Schedule 1). Should additional nomination windows be requested by customers, the Company plans to record such costs in the Unbundled Rates Implementation Cost Deferral Account (URICDA) and, then, recover them from the large volume customers using the additional nomination windows.
- g)
 - i. and ii. and iii. Please see Enbridge Gas Distribution 2007 Settlement Proposal (EB-2006-0034, Exhibit N1, Tab 1, Schedule 1, pages 44 and 45 attached) for the settlement details on this topic. The parties reached this settlement as part of the Company's 2007 Rate Case proceeding.
- h)
 - i. As of August 31, 2007, eight (8) large volume customers have migrated to Rate 300.
 - ii. and iii. Please see response to part g) above.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

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I-33-1 to 12	Superior Energy Management Interrogatories 1 to 12
I-34-1 to 21	Union Energy Interrogatories of Direct Energy 1 to 21
I-35-1 to 11	Direct Energy Interrogatories of Union Energy 1 to 11
I-36-1 to 16	Direct Energy Interrogatories of HVAC 1 to 16
	Transcript of January 10, 2007 Technical Conference

8 OTHER ISSUES

8.1 What are the actions or decisions necessary for the Board to be assured that the Board's decisions, including settlements, in the NGEIR (EB-2005-0551) proceeding will be appropriately captured and reflected in this proceeding?

(Complete Settlement)

There is an agreement to settle this issue as follows:

All parties agree that the implications of the Board's decisions in the NGEIR (EB-2005-0551) proceeding have been captured in the Company's filing in this proceeding. This agreement is subject to the stipulation that certain parties have initiated Motions for Review of the Board's decisions in the NGEIR proceeding which, if successful, could require the Company to make consequential adjustments to its rates, including (without limitation) Rate 316.

The Company's obligations under the NGEIR Settlement Proposal pertaining to whether and when an automated solution should be developed and put in place remain in full force and effect.

Every three months the Company will provide to stakeholders a report on the number of customers that have committed to migrate and have migrated to the new unbundled Rates 300 and 315. If, at any time during the Test Year, 20 customers have committed to take EGD's unbundled rates, the Company will undertake a survey, using the least cost approach, to evaluate demand for unbundled Rates 300 and 315, and assess and report on the timing for development of an automated solution and accommodating additional customers through the manual solution within 90 days after the Company's 20th customer has committed to migrate to the new unbundled rates. If, at that time, the Company decides to proceed with a manual solution, it will continue to provide customers with a quarterly report on the status of migration including feedback from customers on the potential for future migration. The parties agree that the Company's costs associated with preparing and administering the survey will be recorded in the 2007 Unbundled Rate Implementation Cost Deferral Account. The parties further agree they will support recovery by the Company of the reasonably incurred survey costs in the 2007 Unbundled Rate Implementation Cost Deferral

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Account on the understanding that the Company will seek to have all reasonably incurred costs recovered from large volume customers.

In order to allow customers to take advantage of the new Rate 300 and Rate 315, customers will have the opportunity to migrate to Rate 300 and 315 at all times during the Test Year until the point in time when 20 customers have migrated to the rate 300 series rates. Subject to the conditions of the Company's Early Termination Policy, the Company will permit migrating customers to terminate their bundled rate contracts early, on the understanding that customers will true up any imbalances in their existing contracts as per the provisions of the Company's Early Termination Policy.

If the survey results indicate that significantly more than 20 customers are prepared to commit to migrate, then the Company will undertake to develop an automated solution. If a smaller number of customers are prepared to commit to migrate, then the Company will conduct an analysis comparing the incremental cost of supporting incremental customers' activities and transactions using the manual solution versus the costs of an automated solution. The goal of the analysis will be to determine if it is feasible to expand the manual solution (and at what cost) versus the cost of an automated solution. Should an automated solution be required, the parties agree that the Company record associated costs in the Unbundled Rate Implementation Cost Deferral Account as per the NGEIR Settlement Proposal EB-2005-0551, Ex. S-1-1, p. 33.

If a manual solution permits more than 20 customers to migrate during the Test Year, any such additional spots will be implemented in a manner that is consistent with section 4(g) of the Settlement Agreement in EB-2005-0551 whereby 50% of the additional spots will be allocated to interested customers who will benefit the most from the service from a distribution rate perspective, and 50% of the additional spots will be allocated to interested customers entitled to subscribe for the service on the basis of a lottery system.

Participating Parties: All parties participated in the negotiation and settlement of this issue except Direct Energy, GEC, HVAC, OESLP, Pollution Probe, Superior, TransCanada, Union Gas, Union Energy.

Approval: All participating parties accept and agree with the proposed settlement of this issue except VECC which takes no position and did not participate in discussion on the issues discussed after the second paragraph above.

Evidence: The evidence in relation to this issue includes the following:

I-19-1 to 3
I-1-78 to 79
I-12-5 to 6

TransAlta Interrogatories 1 to 3
Board Staff Interrogatories 78 to 79
OAPPA Interrogatories 5 to 6

CCC INTERROGATORY #1

INTERROGATORY

1. Multi-Year Incentive Ratemaking Framework

1.1 What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

B/T1/S1/p. 22

Please provide a copy of the survey referred to in the evidence, "*An International Survey of Performance Based Regulation Mechanisms Approved by Energy Regulators.*"

RESPONSE

The Survey is provided in prefiled evidence at Exhibit D, Tab 5, Schedule 1.

Witness: R. Campbell

CCC INTERROGATORY #2

INTERROGATORY

1. Multi-Year Incentive Ratemaking Framework

1.1 What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

B/T1/S1

Under what circumstances would EGD accept the use of a price cap model for the determination of its rates?

RESPONSE

It is the Company's view that a price cap model will not work for EGD given that the Company faces the compounding pressures of continued new customer attachments and the phenomena of declining average use. A price cap relies upon volume growth to compensate the utility for the costs related to expansion of the system and other cost pressures beyond inflation, yet volume growth has been non existent over the past 5 years. A price cap index, such as that proposed by PEG, which attempts to adjust for declining average use over a multi-year plan, is inadequate and risks significant unintended consequences.

The Company believes that its IR proposal, a revenue cap calculated on a per customer basis, coupled with an annual stakeholder review of volume and customer forecasts provides the best model for all stakeholders and satisfies the Board's objective, as stated in the Natural Gas Forum Report, that incentive regulation adopt the best aspects of both Cost of Service regulation and performance based regulation (NGF Report page 21).

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

CCC INTERROGATORY #3

INTERROGATORY

1. Multi-Year Incentive Ratemaking Framework

1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

B/T1/S1/p. 2

For the period 1996-2006 please provide the cost per customer breaking out both capital costs and O&M costs for each year. Please provide the forecast numbers and actuals.

RESPONSE

With respect to the capital cost per customer addition please see item numbers 5 and 6 (where applicable) on Table 1: Comparison of Gross Customer Additions and Average Cost per Customer Addition, which follows on pages 2 to 4. For O&M cost per customer, please see Table 2: Historical O&M Cost per Customer, on page 5. There was no Board approved budget forecast for 2004. The numbers shown for that year are the Company's budget numbers that were not reviewed or approved by the Board.

Table 1: Comparison of Gross Customer Additions and Average Cost per Customer Addition

Item No.		Col. 1 Budget 1996	Col. 2 Actual 1996	Col. 3 Budget 1997	Col. 4 Actual 1997	Col. 5 Budget 1998	Col. 6 Actual 1998	Col. 7 Budget 1999	Col. 8 Actual 1999
	<u>RESIDENTIAL</u>								
1.1	New Construction	21,690	19,437	22,480	28,072	23,780	30,675	25,902	35,588
1.2	Replacement	19,681	22,613	19,207	22,854	19,407	20,371	23,436	17,064
1.	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	41,371	42,050	41,687	50,926	43,187	51,046	49,338	52,652
	<u>COMMERCIAL</u>								
2.1	New Construction	1,659	1,615	1,634	1,564	1,715	1,874	1,730	1,812
2.2	Replacement	1,925	2,081	1,603	2,090	1,920	1,730	2,309	1,798
2.	TOTAL COMMERCIAL	3,584	3,696	3,237	3,654	3,635	3,604	4,039	3,610
	<u>INDUSTRIAL</u>								
3.1	New Construction	22	29	45	40	40	58	30	67
3.1	Replacement	27	55	36	50	44	31	46	25
3.	TOTAL INDUSTRIAL	49	84	81	90	84	89	76	92
4.	Total Customer Additions	45,004	45,830	45,005	54,670	46,906	54,739	53,453	56,354
5.	Average Cost Per Customer Addition	\$ 2,162	\$ 2,375	\$ 2,017	\$ 2,118	\$ 2,155	\$ 2,183	\$ 2,374	\$ 2,351

Table 1: Comparison of Gross Customer Additions and Average Cost per Customer Addition

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Col. 9</u>	<u>Col. 10</u>	<u>Col. 11</u>	<u>Col. 12</u>	<u>Col. 13</u>	<u>Col. 14</u>	<u>Col. 15</u>	<u>Col. 16</u>
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2003</u>
<u>RESIDENTIAL</u>								
1 New Construction	28,961	37,040	32,973	40,772	33,459	42,795	36,972	45,772
1 Replacement	18,713	13,338	13,369	9,636	11,388	9,037	8,364	11,405
1. TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	47,674	50,378	46,342	50,408	44,847	51,832	45,336	57,177
<u>COMMERCIAL</u>								
2.1 New Construction	1,554	1,488	1,672	1,734	1,639	1,711	1,865	2,201
2.2 Replacement	1,708	1,759	1,246	1,465	1,233	1,079	991	1,069
2. TOTAL COMMERCIAL	3,262	3,247	2,918	3,199	2,872	2,790	2,856	3,270
<u>INDUSTRIAL</u>								
3.1 New Construction	25	28	39	56	39	18	29	15
3.1 Replacement	39	23	17	25	14	9	17	11
3. TOTAL INDUSTRIAL	64	51	56	81	53	27	46	26
4. Total Customer Additions	51,000	53,676	49,316	53,688	47,772	54,649	48,238	60,473
5. Average Cost Per Customer Addition	\$ 2,518	\$ 2,174	\$ 2,456	\$ 2,279	\$ 2,331	\$ 2,121	\$ 2,225	\$ 1,892

Table 1: Comparison of Gross Customer Additions and Average Capital Cost per Customer Addition

Item No.	Col. 17 Budget 2004	Col. 18 Actual 2004	Col. 19 Budget 2005	Col. 20 Actual 2005	Col. 21 Budget 2006	Col. 22 Actual 2006	Col. 23 Budget 2007
<u>RESIDENTIAL</u>							
1 New Construction	43,717	42,431	40,481	39,115	37,822	34,677	35,098
1 Replacement	7,380	10,224	7,780	8,191	8,132	8,566	8,518
1. TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	51,097	52,655	48,261	47,306	45,954	43,243	43,616
<u>COMMERCIAL</u>							
2.1 New Construction	1,921	2,524	1,927	2,383	1,882	2,761	1,641
2.2 Replacement	923	1,260	892	995	1,147	1,582	948
2. TOTAL COMMERCIAL	2,844	3,784	2,819	3,378	3,029	4,343	2,589
<u>INDUSTRIAL</u>							
3.1 New Construction	14	29	12	11	18	26	16
3.1 Replacement	13	17	12	2	10	10	7
3. TOTAL INDUSTRIAL	27	46	24	13	28	36	23
4. Total Customer Additions	53,968	56,485	51,104	50,697	49,011	47,622	46,228
5. Average Cost Per Customer Addition	\$ 2,251	\$ 2,112	\$ 2,221	\$ 2,692	\$ 1,894	\$ 2,832	\$ 2,640
6. Average Cost Per Customer Addition Excluding Power Generation Customers				\$2,502	n/a	\$ 2,632	\$ 2,082

Table 2
Enbridge Gas Distribution
Historical O&M Cost Per Customer
1996-2006

Line No.	Particulars (Nominal \$)	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
	<u>O&M Cost Per Customer¹</u>											
1	Actual	\$183.78	\$186.02	\$162.34	\$166.18	\$152.24	\$157.51	\$147.93	\$169.61	\$172.23	\$169.26	\$178.84
2	Board Approved Forecast	\$180.93	\$176.15	\$167.96	\$174.72	\$152.07	\$154.37	\$156.36	\$164.34	\$160.70	\$163.29	\$165.35

Notes:

1. Does not include ancillary program costs, or demand side management costs.

CCC INTERROGATORY #4

INTERROGATORY

1. Multi-Year Incentive Ratemaking Framework

1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

B/T1/S1/p. 2

For the period 1996-2006 please provide the forecast and actual levels of customer attachments for each year.

RESPONSE

Please see Table 1: Comparison of Gross Customer Additions and Average Cost per Customer Addition presented in the response to CCC Interrogatory #3, at Exhibit I, Tab 3, Schedule 3.

CCC INTERROGATORY #5

INTERROGATORY

1. Multi-Year Incentive Ratemaking Framework

1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

B/T1/S1/p. 5

Did EGD originally plan to seek approval of a price cap incentive regulation framework? If so, when did it reject that framework? And if so, please provide copies of all records, whether internal or external, related to the decision to switch from a price cap to a revenue cap framework.

RESPONSE

Based on the Board Staff Discussion Paper of January 5, 2007 and the PEG Report of March 30, 2007, *Price Cap Index Design for Ontario's Natural Gas Utilities*, EGD was considering how it might modify the Board Staff and PEG proposals to provide a price cap model that would accommodate the compound pressures of growth expectations and declining average use that the Company faces.

Upon the Company's review of the letter from the OEB dated May 3, 2007 and the PEG Report of June 8, 2007, *Rate Adjustment Indexes for Ontario's Natural Gas Utilities*, a decision was taken by management to cease further consideration of a price cap and to make application for a revenue per customer cap.

The documents related to this decision are attached:

- A. June 11, 2007 Presentation to the EGD Executive Management Team: Revised X Factor Calibration
- B. June 17, 2007 Memorandum to the EGD Executive Management Team: Incentive Regulation – Recommended Plan

Management accepted the recommendation of the IR Planning Team and the plan was endorsed by the Board of Directors of Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. on July 31, 2007.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

Revised X Factor Calibration



R.J. Campbell
June 11 2007

X Factor Calibration – Draft Report – Rate Cap



	Union Gas		Enbridge	
	GD	COS	GD	COS
Productivity Differential	0.26	0.37	0	-0.01
Input Price Differential	-0.33	-0.35	-0.16	-0.37
Average Use Factor	-0.73	-0.73	-0.49	-0.49
Stretch Factor	0.30	0.30	0.46	0.46
X Factor	-0.50	-0.41	-0.19	-0.39
Recent GDPIPI Trend	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Price Cap Index	2.4	2.31	2.09	2.29

X Factors – Rate Cap



	Draft	Final	Swing
EGD	- 0.39	0.85	124
UNION	- 0.59	0.52	111

Revised X Factor Calibration – for Enbridge Rate Cap



Enbridge	Draft %	Final %
Productivity Differential	-0.01	0.89
Input Price Differential	-0.37	0.27
Average Use Factor	-0.49	-0.81
Stretch Factor	0.46	0.50
X Factor	-0.39	0.85
Recent GDPIPI Trend	1.86	1.86
Price Cap Index	2.25	1.01

Revised X Factor Calibration – for Union Gas Rate Cap



Union Gas	Draft %	Final %
Productivity Differential	0.37	0.52
Input Price Differential	-0.35	0.22
Average Use Factor	-0.73	-0.72
Stretch Factor	0.30	0.50
X Factor	-0.41	0.52
Recent GDPIPI Trend	1.86	1.86
Price Cap Index	2.27	1.34

Revenue Cap Index



Rev Cap Index = Inflation – Prod + Growth

$$\text{Enbridge} = 1.86\% - 1.66\% + 2.83\% = \underline{3.03\%}$$

$$\text{UNION} = 1.86\% - 1.24\% + 1.92\% = \underline{2.54\%}$$

Next Steps



- **model Lowry's 3 scenarios**
 - rate cap
 - rate cap by service groups
 - revenue cap
- **request technical conference?**
- **review study in detail with consultants**
- **meet with Union Gas**
- **recommendation on IR plan design?**



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M2J 1P8
Tel 416-495-5173
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Richard.Campbell@enbridge.com

memo

File Number:

Date: June 17, 2007

To: Executive Management Team, EGDI

From: Richard J. Campbell on behalf of IR Planning Team

Re: **Incentive Regulation - Recommended Plan**

The IR Planning Team (see Attachment A) recommends that Enbridge Gas Distribution make application for a revenue cap, calculated on a per customer basis, in the style of the recently approved Gazifere plan. That is,

$$RR_t = \left(\frac{RR_{t-1}}{C_{t-1}} \right) * (1 + d(CPI_o)) * C_t + Y + Z$$

where:

RR = revenue requirement

C = average number of customers

d = is a discount coefficient which serves as a productivity challenge

CPI = forecast rate of inflation, Ontario CPI

Y = pass throughs, at cost of service

Z = exogenous factors

This memo summarizes the results of the financial modeling of alternative plans, and provides the rationale for the recommendation. The recommendation has been reviewed and endorsed by Patrick Hoey, Director, Regulatory Affairs.

Background

The Ontario Energy Board (OEB) experimented with performance based regulation (PBR) for natural gas utilities with a comprehensive rate cap plan for Union Gas 2001-03 and partial revenue cap focused on O&M costs for Enbridge Gas Distribution 2000-02. Both plans caused controversy and disappointment for the utilities, stakeholders and the regulator. The OEB used a "policy initiative" process called the **Natural Gas**

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Forum (NGF) to examine issues regarding PBR design and to state its expectations for the next generation of plans. In the NGF Report (March 30, 2005) the OEB stated that it would adopt the best aspects of cost of service regulation and the PBR approach to develop a form of “incentive regulation” for the Ontario natural gas utilities. The NGF Report and subsequent communications signaled a preference for a price cap mechanism, plan term of from 3 to 5 years, mandated service quality requirements, “robust” rebasing to cost of service at the end of the plan, and earnings retention within the plan (i.e., no imposed earnings sharing mechanism).

OEB Staff initiated a consultation in the fall of 2006 which led to the publishing of three documents:

- *Staff Discussion Paper on an Incentive Regulation Framework for Natural Gas Utilities*, Ontario Energy Board, January 5 2007;
- *Price Cap Index Design for Ontario's Natural Gas Utilities*, Pacific Economics Group, Madison, Wisconsin, March 30 2007; and
- *Rate Adjustment Indexes for Ontario's Natural Gas Utilities*, Pacific Economics Group, Madison, Wisconsin, June 8 2007.

The Board Staff Discussion Paper recommended a price cap framework consistent with the NGF Report; that is, for a term of 4-5 years, with no earnings sharing, a limited list of exceptions for specified treatment (Y factors), little flexibility with respect to offering new services and with cost of service rebasing at the end of the term.

The Pacific Economics Group's first report, “Price Cap Index Design...” of March 30 2007, made a number of recommendations which resulted in a rate cap index yielding annual rate changes in the range 2.09% to 2.29%, slightly better than the anticipated rate of inflation.

The Pacific Economics Group second report, “Rate Adjustment Indexes...” of June 8 2007, is characterized as an update to the first report and provides “the latest results of our expanded research agenda”. The result is a significantly different rate cap index yielding annual rate changes at 1.01%, *approximately one half of the anticipated rate of inflation*. The report also commented on the features of a revenue cap and recommended revenue cap index growth for EGD of 3.03%.

A primer on the significant differences between Cost of Service regulation, price cap and revenue cap is provided in Attachment B.

Risks of a New Regulatory Model

The Company expects to move into an IR environment for a 5 year period beginning January 1 2008. As compared to the cost of service process by which the Company has been regulated for most of the past 52 years, the IR model offers the opportunity to improve rates of return through efficiency improvement, the potential for less regulatory burden associated with rate setting, and fewer regulatory disallowances.

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The transition has risks associated with the regulator's design of the plan, the de-linking of costs and rates, and the longer rate-setting horizon of a multi-year plan. Principle among the risks are the volume risk associated with the economy, weather and declining average use; an imposed rate escalation factor that may not adequately compensate for the pressures of inflation and system growth; and the embedding in rates of the current level of allowed ROE for the duration of the plan.

Within the context of a sustainable, long term IR plan that allows the Company to meet customer commitments and to maintain a safe and reliable distribution system, EGD's objective is to reduce earnings volatility, earn higher than the allowed ROE, and grow the business. In spite of the frustrations of cost of service regulation, the annual process has yielded annual rate increases which are, on average, higher than the rate of inflation and earnings, on a normalized basis, at or above the allowed ROE.

Plan Design Challenges

- **getting the base right** - the Decision of the Ontario Energy Board regarding 2007 rates is expected by June 19 2007. The findings of the Board with respect to degree day forecasting/weather normalization may have impact on the IR application.
- **meeting stakeholder expectations** - the plan needs to encourage the utility to seek the outcomes that are expected by the regulator and intervenors, and the shareholder.
- **declining average use** - is our built-in productivity challenge in a price cap environment. Calibration of the "x" factor in a price cap needs to fully account for the expected annual decline in average use per customer over the next 5 years.
- **narrowing envelope of O&M controllable costs** - CIS Settlement and DSM 3 year plan determines the cost escalation for about 1/3 of our O&M budget.
- **drag on earnings from non revenue generating capital investments** - Investments during the plan which are required to maintain a safe and reliable distribution system (e.g. cast iron replacement) do not directly generate new revenue and are a drag on earnings.
- **optimizing capital investment** - to avoid a shrinking rate base through the IR period, annual capex at about \$250 million (plus annual escalation) is viewed as guideline, down from existing level in excess of \$300 plus million.
- **embedded ROE at 8.39%**
- **exposure to weather risk for 5 years**
- **attaching new customers that offer the highest return** will be required in a capital rationing environment
- **rebasings at cost of service** at the end of the plan will transfer productivity gains to ratepayers

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Alternative Plans

Based on the recommendations of the Pacific Economics Group ("PEG") final report, the team has tested the PEG designed rate cap, revenue cap, and a third plan, of the team's design, a revenue per customer cap, similar to that recently approved for Gazifere.

1. Rate Cap: X factor of 0.85%
2. Revenue Cap: X factor of 1.66% plus growth factor of 2.83%
3. Revenue/Customer Cap: X factor of 0.50% (Gazifere approved X factor is 0.40%)

For purposes of plan evaluation, the Y factors are assumed to be costs related to DSM and the CIS Settlement. If a Y factor for capital is approved, it would improve the results equally for all plans.

Financial Model

Regulatory Affairs constructed a financial analysis model in order to compare the features and earnings potential of alternative regulation plans under a consistent set of assumptions. The model was constructed by Iftikhar Abbasi, Manager, Rate Design, supervised by Anton Kacicnik, Manager, Rate Research and Design. The model was thoroughly tested with historic data and proved to be a good predictor. The model and the analysis have been reviewed by the IR team.

Analysis

Assumptions

All scenarios are based on utility operations with 2007 as the base year. Non-utility income and expense are not considered. Capital and O&M expense and other variables are consistent with the LRP. No significant change in operating and investment behavior is assumed under the IR plan.

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Assumptions



		PEG ¹ Price Cap	PEG Revenue Cap	EGD Revenue/Cu stomer Cap
Inflation		1.86%	1.86%	1.86%
Adjustment Factor ²		-0.85%	1.17%	-0.50%
Rate (Revenue) Escalation Factor		1.01%	3.03%	1.36%
Capex ³	\$M	320+	320+	320+
Customer Adds	K	40	40	40

1. Pacific Economics Group

2. Productivity (X Factor) for Rate Cap and revenue
Per Customer Cap, Productivity + Growth Factor
for Revenue Cap

3. Capex is between \$320M and \$390M
for different years.

2

Earnings and ROE

Financial Results: Base Case



		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PEG Price Cap						
Net Income	\$M	107.1	107.8	103.4	117.1	119.7
RoE	%	7.5%	7.2%	6.8%	7.5%	7.6%
PEG Revenue Cap						
Net Income	\$M	104.7	111.2	112.7	132.4	141.3
RoE	%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%	8.5%	9.0%
EGD Revenue/Customer Cap						
Net Income	\$M	107.1	115.9	119.6	141.2	152.0
RoE	%	7.5%	7.7%	7.8%	9.1%	9.7%

3

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Market Assessment

Per the commentary below, the team believes that the potential for growth opportunities by way of new customer attachments will continue through the IR period. However, residential and commercial volumes are declining, on average, and volume growth through new customer additions may be offset by declines in industrial load.

Situational & Marketplace Assessment



- **System Growth**
 - population expansion and housing starts will remain strong in the EGD's franchise area
 - continued opportunity for EGD to extend its system and add new customers
- **Volume Growth**
 - new volumes realized predominantly through new customer additions, but
 - declining average use in residential (~1.8%/year) and commercial (~0.9%/year) sectors
 - EGD could experience considerable erosion in industrial load during IR term (due to strong Canadian \$, high natural gas prices, plant relocation / consolidation, global competition)

1

Commentary

In terms of earnings potential, the EGD Revenue Cap yields the best results, with \$80 million more in earnings over the five years than the PEG Price Cap plan, representing a 200 basis point premium on ROE by year five. The PEG Revenue Cap is near mid point between the two. The order of this result; EGD Revenue Cap preferred, then PEG Revenue Cap, then PEG Rate Cap is consistent across all scenarios analyzed.

The sensitivity analysis presented in Attachment C shows that the EGD Revenue Cap effectively insulates earnings from a decline in volumes and that it takes considerable volume growth (above forecast) for the PEG Rate Cap to out perform the EGD Revenue Cap. It would take annual volume growth that is 1.7% greater than forecast before the Rate Cap results cross over the results of the EGD Revenue Cap.

The team finds the results of the modeling and sensitivity analysis to be consistent with its expectations.

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Ranking

In addition to the quantitative results above, the team conducted a qualitative evaluation of the alternatives. Using a three point scale, the team assessed the characteristics of each alternative and ranked them against eight criteria within the categories of earnings, growth and regulatory risk. For instance, the plan judged by a team member to offer the best potential for earnings stability was given a “1”, the next a “2” and the least potential a “3”. The lowest total score, therefore, indicates the preferred plan. The results, shown below, reflect the collective judgment of the team that a revenue cap per customer is distinctly better than the alternatives.

IR Planning Team Consolidated Ranking Scores Evaluation Criteria		PEG Rate Cap	PEG Revenue Cap	EGD Revenue Cap
1	Earnings - stability	15	20	13
2	- upside potential	15	19	14
3	- downside risk	18	19	11
4	Growth - volume	16	18	14
5	- customers	16	16	16
6	- net income	17	16	15
7	Regulatory Risk - potential for approval	19	18	11
8	- potential for exit	20	18	10
TOTAL		136	144	104

Recommendation

The team unanimously supports the recommendation of a revenue cap, calculated on a per customer basis. The revenue cap per customer provides the best earnings potential and is the plan which is most responsive to EGD's concerns with respect to:

- volume risk, including
 - o declining average use
 - o declining industrial load
 - o weather
- customer migration between various rates and service offerings
- growth through customer attachment, and
- stakeholder issues
 - o annual process - transparency
 - o potential for earnings sharing
 - o encourages customer attachment

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Regulatory Risk

Possible negative outcomes:

- OEB denies application - risk of rates remaining at approved 07 levels until a new application is approved
- OEB imposes a rate cap which has not been fully examined for EGD circumstances in the hearing - likely close to that approved for Union Gas
- OEB approves application, but with more challenging parameters
- OEB approval of a revenue cap may cause adjustments to CIS Settlement (which was premised on rate cap approval).

Mitigation

Work with stakeholders to gain support for our application...simple, more regulatory transparency, obtains desired outcomes...and seek a settlement. This can begin well in advance of ADR. As pressures build for a higher X factor, earnings sharing may be offered in order to demonstrate our interest in a win/win solution.

Expose the flaws in the PEG analysis through interrogatories (and potentially, cross examination). Please see an initial assessment of the PEG methodology, prepared by Irene Chan, in Attachment D. Additional analysis is being prepared by Michael Lister, who will be our expert witness on economic matters and he will coordinate the evidence prepared by external experts, the Brattle Group.

Argue that our application best recognizes the circumstances of the utility and better satisfies the expectations of all stakeholders:

- revenue cap is better than rate cap...given issue of declining average use and prospect of declining industrial load
- revenue/customer cap is better than Lowry's revenue cap...revenue index is directly related to customer growth...encourages desired behavior.

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Attachment A - IR Study Team

Regulatory Affairs	Richard Campbell Anton Kacicnik Iftikhar Abbasi
Finance	Tom Ladanyi Irene Chan Annette Urquhart Raymond Lei
Opportunity Development	Sagar Kancharla Michael Lister Joel Denomy
Member Emeritus	Malini Giridhar

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Attachment B - Rate Regulation Primer

Cost of Service Regulation (COS)

The Revenue Requirement (**RR**) is the sum of expected utility costs required to provide service in the rate year. It is reviewed in an annual public hearing and approved by the regulator. It is the sum of O&M, ROE, Interest, Depreciation and Taxes. The **RR** is recovered by forecasting gas volumes for the rate year and calculating the cost per unit of volume (**Rate**).

In **COS**, with the **RR** and the **Rate** established by the regulator, the utility manages the risk associated with the forecast of costs and volumes during the rate year. It is a one year risk horizon: costs and volume forecasts are reset with the next year's rate application.

Incentive Regulation (IR)

In **IR**, the annual public hearing review of costs and volume forecast is replaced with a formula that escalates either revenues (**revenue cap**) or rates (**rate cap**). As compared to **COS**, a primary distinction is the lengthening of the risk horizon to the term of the IR plan. Some cost elements may be locked-in for up to 5 years. In comparing a revenue cap and a rate cap, a primary distinction is **which** variables are fixed.

Revenue Cap: In a revenue cap, the **RR** is adjusted by the formula, and in order for the **RR** to be recovered from customers, a volume forecast is required to calculate the price per unit of volume (**Rate**). In this way, a revenue cap is similar to **COS** and the volume forecast can be adjusted annually for economic activity, degree days and declining average use. In addition, since an annual regulatory review is required in order to establish the volume forecast, a revenue cap is a more transparent regulatory regime than a price cap, a characteristic desired by stakeholders.

Rate Cap: In a Rate Cap, it is the end point of the rate setting process, **Rates**, which are adjusted by the formula. A volume forecast is not required for the rate setting process and a **RR** is not determined. Consequently, as compared to a revenue cap, all elements of the volume risk; economic cycle, weather and average use are transferred to the utility for the duration of the plan. (In EGD's circumstances, with significant declining average use, we have argued that a Rate Cap cannot work unless there is adequate compensation for declining average use.)

While volume risk is a significant element to be managed in a rate cap, there is greater earnings potential with a rate cap. In **COS** or revenue cap regulation, increased volumes lead to reduced rates (the objective being to recover a fixed RR). In a rate cap, with rates fixed by formula, increased volumes lead to increased total revenues.

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Attachment C - Sensitivities

Sensitivity: 1% Volume Decline (Over Existing Forecast)



		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PEG Price Cap						
Net Income	\$M	103.0	99.4	90.3	99.4	97.3
RoE	%	7.2%	6.6%	5.9%	6.4%	6.2%
PEG Revenue Cap						
Net Income	\$M	104.7	111.2	112.7	132.4	141.3
RoE	%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%	8.5%	9.0%
EGD Revenue/Customer Cap						
Net Income	\$M	107.1	115.9	119.6	141.2	152.0
RoE	%	7.5%	7.7%	7.8%	9.1%	9.7%

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Sensitivity: 1% Volume Increase (Over Existing Forecast)



		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PEG Price Cap						
Net Income	\$M	111.3	116.4	116.8	135.3	143.0
RoE	%	7.7%	7.8%	7.6%	8.7%	9.1%
PEG Revenue Cap						
Net Income	\$M	104.7	111.2	112.7	132.4	141.3
RoE	%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%	8.5%	9.0%
EGD Revenue/Customer Cap						
Net Income	\$M	107.1	115.9	119.6	141.2	152.0
RoE	%	7.5%	7.7%	7.8%	9.1%	9.7%

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Sensitivity: 30K Customer Adds & Lower Capex



		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PEG Price Cap						
Net Income	\$M	105.5	104.9	99.1	111.5	112.8
RoE	%	7.4%	7.1%	6.6%	7.3%	7.3%
PEG Revenue Cap						
Net Income	\$M	105.5	113.3	116.1	137.1	147.4
RoE	%	7.4%	7.6%	7.7%	9.0%	9.6%
EGD Revenue/Customer Cap						
Net Income	\$M	104.5	111.1	112.4	131.6	139.9
RoE	%	7.3%	7.5%	7.4%	8.6%	9.1%

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Sensitivity: 50K Customer Adds & Higher Capex



		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PEG Price Cap						
Net Income	\$M	108.8	110.8	107.7	122.7	126.6
RoE	%	7.5%	7.3%	6.9%	7.8%	7.9%
PEG Revenue Cap						
Net Income	\$M	103.8	109.2	109.3	127.7	135.3
RoE	%	7.2%	7.2%	7.1%	8.1%	8.4%
EGD Revenue/Customer Cap						
Net Income	\$M	109.6	120.7	126.8	150.8	164.1
RoE	%	7.6%	8.0%	8.2%	9.5%	10.2%

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**Sensitivity: Rate Cap - Revenue Cap/
customer crossover at 1.7% annual
volume increase beyond 2008**



		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PEG Price Cap						
Net Income	\$M	105.8	113.6	116.5	138.2	149.2
RoE	%	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%	8.9%	9.5%
PEG Revenue Cap						
Net Income	\$M	103.3	109.8	110.7	130.2	139.0
RoE	%	7.2%	7.3%	7.2%	8.4%	8.8%
EGD Revenue/Customer Cap						
Net Income	\$M	105.8	114.4	117.6	139.1	149.6
RoE	%	7.4%	7.6%	7.7%	9.0%	9.5%

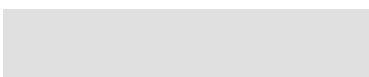
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Attachment D - Initial Assessment of PEG Methodology

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memo



File Number:

Date: August 30, 2007

To: Tom Ladanyi, Richard Campbell

From: Irene Chan

Re: **Attachment D – Initial assessment of the PEG methodology**

This attachment presents an initial assessment of the PEG methodology. In sum, the major shortcomings of the PEG methodology are presented below. A comprehensive description of the technical assessment of the PEG methodology follows the summary.

1. Use of volatile and less accurate measure of inflation rate, i.e. Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Index (GDPIPI)
2. Inconsistent sample periods were used throughout the study without supporting explanation
3. Incorrect statements regarding the determinants of revenues and average use risk
4. Arbitrary and inconsistent selection of Enbridge's TFP peer groups without supporting documentation of methodology
5. Incorrect and understated elasticity weights which helps explain the abstract high productivity differential level of 0.89%
6. Low explanatory power (i.e. R-square) of PEG's Econometric Models for Weather Normalization as well as inappropriate driver variables, sample periods and data chosen which contribute to an understated average use factor

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7. Un-normalized volume instead of weather-adjusted volume should be used in the PEG's Econometric cost model in explaining the cost drivers of the Utility
8. Overstates and double counts the price or revenue impact on the output quantity index which also helps explain the abstract high productivity differential level of 0.89%

Technical assessment of the PEG methodology

1. Page I – GDPIPI vs CPI
 - What is the rationale of using Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Index (GDPIPI) to measure inflation rate?
 - Why not use Consumer Price Index (CPI) which is the official Canadian inflation target embraced by the Bank of Canada and is more accurate and more stable than the GDPIPI?
 - GDPIPI is conventionally known as a volatile indicator associated with a large measurement error.
 - Most of the operating and maintenance expenses are correlated with CPI instead of GDPIPI.
 - If the Board insists on using GDPIPI, the more appropriate one to embrace is the Ontario one that is specific to the energy industry.
2. Inconsistent sample periods throughout the study
 - Page ii – sample period for the U.S. work – 1994-2004 (2nd paragraph)
 - Sample period for EGD and Union – 2000-2005, given there was a Y2K issue that year, should recommend the use of 2001-2005 as the sample period
 - Page v - 1998-2005 for input price trends
 - Apple vs orange comparisons by comparing U.S. data over 1994-2004 with EGD's 2000-2005 when gas prices were increasing dramatically since 2001. This will lead to an incorrect comparison between U.S.'s revenue weights (1994-2004) with EGD's (2000-2005). Please see the #8 explanation below for reasons.
 - Page 71 - weather parameters were estimated over years 1994-2005 based upon the data from US gas utilities but the normal heating degree days are calculated by taking an average of U.S. degree days data over the six year sample period. For consistency, the sample period should be 12 year period, i.e. 1994-2005.
3. Page vi – Use of Multi-factor productivity for Canada's private business sector?
 - Given that EGD is a regulated public utility, would recommend the multi-factor productivity for Canada's public utilities which is a more comparable measure. One of the distinctive features of public utilities is the incurrence of large initial capital expenditures which acts as a large barrier to entry.

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4. Pages vi-vii, 14, Need to show LRAM calculation
 - Need to show how LRAM is excluded from the average use factor.
5. Page 8 – Need to clarify the definition of competitive rate of return
 - Zero average (trend) profit (trend revenue = trend cost, i.e. $p \cdot y = c \cdot y$ where p = price, y = output, c = cost, i.e. $p = c$) only applies to the perfect competition or perfect competitive industry, such as computer industry with low entry cost and initial investment. This is not appropriate for the natural monopoly or public utility like EGD which requires a large investment in infrastructure to ensure public safety and offer natural gas service to almost everyone. Natural monopoly should be allowed to earn a competitive rate of return to attract investment which is not clearly defined in the PEG's report.
6. Page 15 – Need to specify the definition of revenue
 - The revenue weights used in the output growth should have commodity charges removed as utilities cannot control them and do not earn a profit on them.
 - As each utility has different price and timing of capital expenditures, such as cast iron replacement program, CIS, etc, it can be misleading when comparing the peer group's revenue weights with EGD's.
7. Page 15 – Incorrect statement about determinants of revenues
 - Incorrect statement by saying base rate revenues of distributors typically depends chiefly on the growth in delivery volumes. Customer mix (sales/T-service migration) and commodity charges are also large drivers of revenues.
 - Take the Table below as an example, there was a significant decrease in first quarter revenues between year 2007 and 2006 even though there was a 6% growth in volume as a result of colder weather. This is due to a significant reduction in the commodity prices between these two years. System gas supply commodity rate for residential customers was 43 cents per m^3 during Q1, 2006 compared to 32 cents per m^3 during Q1, 2007.

Revenues	YTD Mar 3 months Period 2007	YTD Mar 3 months Period 2006	Change	% Change
\$000				
Gas Sales - Billed				
Residential	657,615	753,266	(95,651)	-12.7%
Commercial	348,505	415,539	(67,034)	-16.1%
Industrial	53,249	69,354	(16,105)	-23.2%
Wholesale	21,123	25,285	(4,162)	-16.5%
	<u>1,080,491</u>	<u>1,263,443</u>	<u>(182,952)</u>	<u>-14.5%</u>
Volumes (103m3) - Billed				
Sales	2,395,193	2,268,987	126,206	5.6%
T-service	<u>3,020,205</u>	<u>2,829,133</u>	<u>191,072</u>	<u>6.8%</u>
Total	5,415,398	5,098,120	317,278	6.2%

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8. Page 15 – PEG's average use factor does not reflect the true declining average use trend
 - The PEG's average use factor does not reflect the true declining average use trend as the calculation also captures the nominal dollar differences because it is measured as difference between the trends in revenue and elasticity weighted output quantity indexes.
 - Since revenue = price * volume, the average use factor that is measured by the revenue weighted output quantity index also includes customer growth. Holding other things constant, PEG's methodology underestimates the impact of declining average use trend.
9. Page 15 – False statement in last sentence of the page
 - Both rate payer and the utility together always absorb the risk of any forecast error in predicting the average use trends. The key to PCI is to ensure the average use forecast is accurate and unbiased to both rate payers and the utility.
10. Page 16 – Need to specify the definition of price in the revenue cap formula
 - PEG's formula is different from the Gazifere's revenue requirement one. Need to specify the definition of the price in PEG's revenue cap formula. According to PEG's formula, Revenue growth = delta customer + delta average use + delta price. Need to ensure the gas supply commodity portion is removed from this price variable as it will be properly dealt with QRAM.
11. Page 19 (last two paragraphs) – Incorrect peer group chosen
 - Contradictory statements. As PEG mentioned, Pacific Gas & Electric and Southern California Gas are, like Union involved in gas storage and transmission activities. Since Enbridge is not involved in these activities, both Pacific Gas & Electric and Southern California Gas should not be included in the TFP peers good for Enbridge (page 40-41). For instance, these revenue and elasticity weights for residential and commercial distribution rates will be largely lower than EGD's as a result of PG&E's involvement in other non-gas distribution activities.
12. Page 26 – Abstract and understated elasticity weights
 - Significantly understated elasticity weights for residential and commercial volumes, other volumes, and the number of customers, 15%, 11%, and 74%. Not sure how volume and number of customers can be grouped together as elasticity weights for an index. PEG needs to illustrate the calculation.
 - These weights are significantly different from EGD's 2006 actual data shown below. In fact, the weights for residential volumes and revenues shown below are on the low side as 2006 actual weather was the 2nd warmest weather during the last ten years.

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	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Customers</u>
Residential	57%	37.7%	91.4%
Commercial	41%	40.0%	8.2%
Industrial	<u>2%</u>	<u>22.3%</u>	<u>0.4%</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%

13. Page 28 – Inappropriate labor deflator to use

- Why use Ontario construction worker salaries and wages as labour price deflator? As most of EGD employees are not construction workers, one should use managerial or other administrative occupations.

14. Page 39 - Contradictory statement about scale economies and Peer groups

- As mentioned in PEG's report, the pace of its output growth and on the incremental scale economies that can result from output growth determine the realization of scale economies. How could Nstar Gas with 0.3 million customers, Pacific Gas & Electric with 4 million customers and Southern California Gas Customers with 5.3 million customers (pages 20, 40) have similar output growth and scale economies opportunities to Enbridge with 1.8 million customers?
- Need to describe the methodology used in the selection of TFP peers for Enbridge.
- Missing number of customers information for Northern Illinois Gas and Mountain Fuel Supply which are listed as TFP peers for Enbridge on page 20.

15. Page 49 – PEG over-normalizes Enbridge average use data

- It is inappropriate to use United States calendar year volume and degree days data to normalize Enbridge's fiscal year volume data. Table below illustrates the dramatic difference between fiscal and calendar actual degree days.
- Misleading statement by comparing high-level annualized regression model results using U.S. data with Enbridge's monthly building block methodology.
- PEG over-normalizes Enbridge average use data by including non-heating load whereas Enbridge only normalizes heat sensitive portion of consumption

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Gas Supply Degree Days - Fiscal vs Calendar Year

Test Year	Fiscal Actual Degree Days	Calendar Actual Degree Days	Calendar vs Fiscal Degree Days
2000	3,569	3,784	215
2001	3,743	3,400	(343)
2002	3,322	3,597	275
2003	4,058	3,949	(109)
2004	3,754	3,766	12
2005	3,719	3,750	31
Cumulative Sum			81

16. Pages 70 and 72 – Low R-square in Econometric Models for Weather Normalization

- Low R-square results for residential model imply only 45% of residential throughput can be explained by the models' driver variables and others are unexplained. In other words, residential volumes are not effectively weather normalized by the regression models.
- These low R-square results can be due to the fact that the monthly distribution of degree days is ignored by these annual regression models. For instance, the impact of 100 degree days colder than normal weather on heating load during heating season will not be completely offset by 100 degree days warmer than normal during shoulder months, such as June.
- The other contributing factor to the low R-square can be due to the possibility that the regression model is a first differenced regression model which ignores the valuable information over the long-term. Engle and Granger's (Nobel Prize winners) error-correction model approach is preferred to this first-differenced regression model.

17. Page 71 – Need to specify the level of normal heating degree days

- Need to specify the level of normal heating degree days used in the regression models
- Inappropriate to apply Midwest, Southeast and Southwest heating degree days dummy variables to normalize Enbridge's data.

18. Page 73 – Incorrect coefficients used for rate class data

- It is incorrect to use coefficients from the residential and commercial regression models to normalize Enbridge's rate 6 data when Enbridge's rate 6 customers are mainly comprised of apartment or condominium buildings, office towers, retail shopping malls and plazas, universities and schools, etc. For example, Union gas's commercial regression model's coefficient should not be used to normalize Enbridge's data as Union's franchise has significantly fewer condominium buildings, office towers, shopping malls than Enbridge's.

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19. Pages 85-86 – Inappropriate driver variable used in the Econometric cost model
- Why is the weather-adjusted volume used in the Econometric cost model?
 - Other than commodity cost, weather also impacts EGD's costs of serving customers, such as carrying cost, transportation fuel, higher number of calls, etc.
20. Page 88 – Overstates the price or revenue impact on the output quantity index
- Formula A28 implies $\Delta \text{revenue} = \Delta \text{price} + \Delta \text{revenue weighted index}$ of growth. That means, the formula reflects two nominal price impact and double counts the price impact of revenue impact on the output quantity index
 - The correct formula should be stated as follows: Revenue = price * volume, taking this in natural logarithms, $\ln \text{revenue} = \ln \text{price} + \ln \text{volume}$, and taking the first differential of the natural logarithms, $d\ln \text{revenue} = d\ln \text{price} + d\ln \text{volume}$, i.e. $\Delta \text{revenue} = \Delta \text{price} + \Delta \text{volume}$

CCC INTERROGATORY #6

INTERROGATORY

1. Multi-Year Incentive Ratemaking Framework

1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

B/T1/S1/p. 5

EGD states that customer attachments have been at a pace of 45,000 to 50,000 per year. For the period 2008-2012 please provide EGD's current forecast of attachments for each of those years. Please include all assumptions used in arriving at that forecast.

RESPONSE

The Company's forecast of customer attachments for 2008 is 44,534 customers based on a Cost of Service model. That number may be affected by the nature of the IR model and the timing of its implementation following the release of the EB-2007-0615 Decision. The model adopted by the Board may have incentives or disincentives for customer additions which may affect the Company's ability to add customers. For example, the number of customer additions may be 40,000 per year or less if the IR model does not provide incentive for customer additions or it may be more than 40,000 per year if it does. The Company does not have a forecast of customer additions for years 2009 – 2012.

CCC INTERROGATORY #7

INTERROGATORY

1. Multi-Year Incentive Ratemaking Framework

1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

B/T1/S1/p. 8

The evidence states that EGD's unit distribution rate, as approved by the Board has grown at an average annual rate of 3.83%. For each year 1996-2006 please provide the unit increase for each rate class. Also, please provide the average annual rate for each of those years.

RESPONSE

The average annual growth rate of 3.83% is based on total distribution revenue requirement and volumes for the 2001 to 2007 period. An updated table for the 1996 to 2006 unit rate increase based on total distribution revenue requirement and volumes follows. The Company is not able to provide information for the 1996 to 2006 period on a rate class basis, due to the amount of work required and the resources available to derive such information.

Board Approved Distribution Revenue Requirement

"Approved Gross Margin" - Total Revenue

Total Company

Year	Revenues \$000	Volumes Mn m ³	Unit Rate \$/ m ³	Inc/(Dec)
2006	941,000	12,290	0.0766	6.5%
2005	884,500	12,298	0.0719	0.9%
2004	839,682	11,775	0.0713	1.7%
2003	825,900	11,775	0.0701	5.4%
2002	783,300	11,776	0.0665	-0.2%
2001	789,500	11,847	0.0666	3.8%
2000	769,900	11,995	0.0642	4.1%
1999	750,300	12,165	0.0617	2.1%
1998	707,900	11,720	0.0604	-3.9%
1997	698,200	11,109	0.0628	10.4%
1996	622,300	10,928	0.0569	4.2%
Total Increase	51.2%	12.5%	34.5%	34.9%
Annualized Increase	4.22%	1.18%	3.01%	3.2%

Witness: A. Kacicnik

CCC INTERROGATORY #8

INTERROGATORY

1. Multi-Year Incentive Ratemaking Framework

1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

B/T1/S1/p. 22

EGD refers to its cast iron replacement program in terms of differentiating itself from Union. Please provide a schedule which sets out the expected expenditures for the program through to the completion of the program. For each year of the program since its inception please provide forecast and actual expenditure levels.

RESPONSE

The proposed annual spending for the Cast Iron Replacement Program has been revised a number of times. Prior to EGD's 2006 Test Year rate application, EB-2005-0001, the continuation of the "status quo" level of cast iron replacement would have resulted in the cast iron mains being replaced over an eight year time frame (2006 to 2013) at an average replacement rate of 68 km per year. In EB-2005-0001, the Company proposed an accelerated three year time frame for the completion of the program (2006 to 2008) at an average replacement rate of 181 km per year.

Subsequent to the Board's decision for EB- 2005-0001, EGD elected to undertake the accelerated program on a four year time frame (2006 to 2009) at an average replacement rate of 136 km per year.

The Settlement Agreement reached in EB-2006-0034, necessitated the scaling back of the cast iron replacement to a six year time frame (2006 to 2011) at an average replacement rate of 91 km per year. This was required in order to allow the Cast Iron Replacement Program to be accommodated along with other capital expenditures within the constraints imposed by the base year budget established for incentive regulation.

The budget proposed in EB-2007-0615 for the Cast Iron Replacement Program is approximately the same as that in the previous year.

Witnesses: T. Ladanyi
R. Milne

The schedule below sets out the budget and actual expenditures for the accelerated Cast Iron Replacement Program since its inception in 2006, and the expected expenditures until its current expected completion.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget / Forecast</u>	<u>Actuals</u>
2006	\$46.3 Million	\$40.0 Million
2007	\$30.8 Million	\$18.2 Million (July YTD)
2008	\$27.3 Million	n/a
2009	\$27.3 Million	n/a
2010	\$27.3 Million	n/a
2011	\$8.6 Million	n/a

Please note these costs are direct costs only. For the 2009 to 2011 period, no adjustments have been made for inflationary increases or other cost pressures.

Witnesses: T. Ladanyi
R. Milne

CCC INTERROGATORY #9

INTERROGATORY

1. Multi-Year Incentive Ratemaking Framework

1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

B/T1/S1

Why does EGD prefer an incentive regulation model for rate-making rather than a cost of service approach? Why is EGD's revenue cap proposal better for ratepayers than the current rate-setting approach? Why is it better for EGD's shareholders?

RESPONSE

The Company's IR proposal responds to the request of the Board, directed to the Company by letter dated May 3, 2007, which states:

As you are aware, it is the Board's intention to implement rates for Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. and Union Gas Limited under a multi-year incentive ratemaking framework for 2008. The Board therefore requests that you file an application for rates that will commence January 1, 2008.

The Company believes that its IR proposal provides, in the words of the *Natural Gas Forum Report*, "the best aspects of both cost of service regulation and performance based regulation." (p. 21) The Company's proposal benefits ratepayers and shareholders by encouraging the utility to pursue sustainable efficiency improvements and by attempting to avoid unintended consequences.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

CCC INTERROGATORY #10

INTERROGATORY

1. Multi-Year Incentive Ratemaking Framework

1.3 Should weather risk continue to be borne by the shareholders, and if so what other adjustments should be made?

B/T1/S1

EGD is not proposing to eliminate the risk to its shareholders associated with weather. Please indicate why EGD continues to support the status quo. If weather risk was eliminated for EGD's shareholders does EGD agree that its cost of equity and/or equity thickness levels would have to be adjusted to reflect the lower risk. If not, why not? If so, how should they be adjusted?

RESPONSE

Please see the responses to Board Staff Interrogatory #5 and VECC Interrogatory #3 which can be found at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 5 and Exhibit I, Tab 13, Schedule 3 respectively.

Witnesses: J. Denomy
P. Hoey

CCC INTERROGATORY #11

INTERROGATORY

2. Inflation Factor

2.2 Should the inflation factor be based on an actual or forecast?

B/T2/S1

Please explain how, in the context of EGD's proposed IR plan inflation would be adjusted? Does EGD support the use of actual or forecast inflation numbers?

RESPONSE

Please refer to Exhibit B, Tab 2, Schedule 1.

Witness: J. Denomy

CCC INTERROGATORY #12

INTERROGATORY

2. Inflation Factor

2.4 Should the gas utilities ROE be adjusted in each year of the incentive regulation (IR) plan using the Board's approved ROE guidelines?

B/T2/S1

Please provide- EGD's position as to how the ROE level should be determined in the context of its plan.

RESPONSE

The Company's proposal does not provide for an annual update to ROE to reflect the Board's *Draft Guidelines*. In effect, ROE would be locked into rates at the Board approved level for 2007 of 8.39%.

However, the Company does request a one time adjustment to ROE should the Board adopt revised *Draft Guidelines on a Formula - Based Return on Common Equity for Regulated Utilities* within the term of the IR plan. That would be accomplished by means of a Z factor, as described in evidence at Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, page 18.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
J. Denomy
P. Hoey

CCC INTERROGATORY #13

INTERROGATORY

2. Inflation Factor

2.4 Should the gas utilities ROE be adjusted in each year of the incentive regulation (IR) plan using the Board's approved ROE guidelines?

B/T1/S1 p. 5

Does EGD have a target ROE which it plans to achieve during the proposed period of incentive regulation? If so, what is the target? Please provide all reports and analysis, whether internal or external, on which that target is based?

RESPONSE

In evidence at Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, page 5, the Company indicates that it will not plan to earn less than the ROE embedded in rates (8.39%) during the IR plan. The Company hopes that earned ROE within the IR plan will exceed the embedded level and the Company will pursue productivity improvements towards that end.

Management has established a target of achieving a 50-100 basis point increase (on average) over the allowed ROE over the term of the plan. This is an amount that seems reasonable over a five year plan, given the challenges of the transition to Incentive Regulation.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

CCC INTERROGATORY #15

INTERROGATORY

3. X Factor

3.1 How should the X factor be determined?

B/T3/S1/p. 32

The evidence states that, "Going forward the one bright spot for increasing output is the growing interest in gas fired electricity generation." Please provide a forecast for the 2008-2012 period of gas fired generation throughput expected to come on line in EGD's franchise area.

RESPONSE

Volumetric evidence for the 2008 Test Year can be found at Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1.

Witness: M. Lister

CCC INTERROGATORY #16

INTERROGATORY

4. Average Use Factor

4.1 Is it appropriate to include the impact of changes in average use in the annual adjustment?

D/T4/S1

Please provide the complete terms of reference for the IndEco Research report.

RESPONSE

The term of reference for the IndEco Research report was provided to EGD by the Canadian Gas Association, as follows.

Witness: R. Campbell

Declining Average Use and Regulated Utility Rate Setting

Research Concept:

As energy use efficiency improves and more and varied energy forms are developed and become part of the energy services supply, use of the traditional energy sources will decline.

This declining average use poses a problem for regulated natural gas distribution utilities in that their revenue generation is based on the volume of natural gas they distribute, hence declining average use of natural gas, absent increases in their customer base, results in lower revenue generation.

In a growing natural gas market (e.g. NB, NS, and Vancouver Island), increasing the number of natural gas customers is likely to offset this problem in the short and perhaps medium term. In a mature market (e.g. Ontario, BC mainland), increasing the number of customers may not be an adequate offset as the number of new customers that can be connected economically tends to be quite limited; these customers tend to be located to a large extent in remote or low density populated areas.

Gas utilities can also attempt to address this declining use problem by aggressive campaigns to encourage the use of gas appliances. Despite previous efforts, this type of approach has not worked very successfully in Canada; there are institutional barriers that hamper fuel-switching to gas even where the economics are favourable and that hamper the installation of gas appliances in newly constructed homes.

Moreover significant portion of the utilities' costs are not volume sensitive and so the required response to lower revenue generation is to raise the rates charged to existing customers. Customers then see increased rates for essentially the same service.

What are the options? Larger fixed portions in rates, entirely non-volume based rates? Or some other form of revenue generation for utilities?

Project Description:

The consultant is asked to prepare an "Executive Analysis" paper of 25-30 pages in length, targeted at exploring the issues and policy options surrounding declining average use, volume based rate design, and in general energy policy in the natural gas distribution business. The focus should be on the Canadian experience with reference to other jurisdictions efforts where useful.

Research will be conducted over the spring/summer of 2006; the final paper will be delivered by end of September/mid October 2006.

Project Tasks:

- 1) Brief literature/internet research on the historical fact context for declining use/customer:
 - historical natural gas use/customer in Canada and in the US
 - identification of factors that have led to declining average use in Canada over the last 10-15 years such as increases in appliance efficiency and building envelope efficiency due to natural market forces and regulated DSM activities
 - historical efforts by Canadian utilities (e.g. Union, Enbridge, Terasen) in mature markets to increase gas usage (e.g. increase number of customers and number of natural gas uses) and the relative success of these efforts
 - treatment of gas utility lost revenues due to conservation and due to market forces outside the control of gas utilities in Canada (e.g. incentives, lost revenue recovery mechanisms)
 - forecast of future gas consumption (e.g. based on the AGA forecast for 2001-2020)
- 2) Brief literature/internet research on regulatory options in Canada and the US:
 - larger fixed portions in rates, entirely non-volume based rates
 - lost revenue recovery mechanisms
- 3) Telephone interviews (in Toronto interviews may be face- to-face interviews) with regulators, non-governmental organizations and utilities:
 - 2- 3 interviews with staff and Board members, where possible, of the Ontario Energy Board and British Columbia Utilities Commission to discuss issues associated with declining average use/customer and options to address them
 - 3 - 5 interviews with Canadian utilities (e.g. Enbridge, Union, Terasen, Manitoba Hydro, Gaz Metro) to discuss historical efforts, current issues, options, and steps they are taking to address the declining average use/customer issues
 - interview with 2-4 NGO's knowledgeable on the issues of declining average use/customer in the gas industry and options to address the issues (NRDC, Consumers' Council, GEC, Pollution Probe)
 - 3-5 US gas utilities that have either larger fixed portions in rates, entirely non-volume based rates or a lost revenue adjustment mechanism
- 4) Identification of issues regarding declining average use/customer in Canada

Witness: R. Campbell

Based on the research and interviews described above, a determination will be made regarding the seriousness of the declining average use/customer issues facing regulated gas utilities in Canada now and in the future. Distinctions may be drawn based on whether the utility is investor-owned, publicly owned or vertically integrated.

5) Identification and analysis of options for addressing the declining average use per customer issues faced by regulated Canadian gas utilities

Based on the research and interviews, a set of options to address the matter will be identified. Pros and cons associated with each option will be described.

6) Development of general recommendations on how to address declining average use/customer issues faced by regulated Canadian gas utilities. This will be based on a critique of the various rate design options identified above.

7) Preparation of a final to the CGA that documents the above. A draft paper will be prepared for review by the CGA, and will be revised and finalized based on the comments received. The final report to the CGA will be submitted in pdf format and in Word, if required. The CGA will provide guidance to the consultant on the style and format of the final report. The consultant may be asked by the CGA to deliver presentations on this paper. Such requests will be handled under a separate contract.

CCC INTERROGATORY #18

INTERROGATORY

4. Average Use Factor

4.2 How should the impact of changes in average use be calculated?

B/T1/S1/p. 8

The evidence states that given the new 2006 Ontario Building Code has improved efficiency standards residential average use during the next 5 years will decline more than the historical trend, all else being equal. Please quantify the expected impact. Also, please provide all assumptions used in estimating the impact.

RESPONSE

Please refer to the Gas Volume Budget evidence filed at Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1, pages 7 to 9.

CCC INTERROGATORY #19

INTERROGATORY

4. Average Use Factor

4.2 How should the impact of changes in average use be calculated?

B/T1/S1/p. 10

Please explain how recognizing the impact of declining average use is “a built-in proxy for the productivity challenge.”

RESPONSE

In a Cost of Service environment, for a test year in which the revenue requirement per customer is exactly the same as the bridge year; and the volume per customer forecast for the test year declines relative to the bridge year, then rates must increase in order to recover the same revenue requirement. That is, in spite of no change to costs, unit rates go up due to lower average volume per customer.

In Incentive Regulation, rates are set by formula, and the link between cost recovery and rates is broken. In that environment, if declining average use is a factor that is not explicitly accounted for in rate setting, then revenues per customer will decline. This decline in revenues will require management to reduce costs just to hold income levels constant. In this example, with $X=0$, management will need to seek annual productivity improvement equal to the impact of declining average use on revenues just to stand still in terms of income levels. In this way, declining average use itself presents a significant productivity challenge.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

CCC INTERROGATORY #20

INTERROGATORY

5. Y Factor

5.1 What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

B/T4/S1/p. 12

EGD is proposing Y factor treatment for several capital cost categories. Please indicate what proportion of EGD's capital budget in any given year will be subject to pass-throughs under EGD's proposal.

RESPONSE

The Company's proposal is to file a forecast of Y factor capital expenditures prior to the start of each year during the term of the IR plan. The capital amounts are likely to vary from year to year as the Company identifies the need for various projects.

Witnesses: S. Kancharla
T. Ladanyi

CCC INTERROGATORY #29

INTERROGATORY

6. Z Factor

6.1 What are the criteria for establishing Z factors that should be included in the IR plan?

B/T1/S1, p. 18

EGD has cited “uninsured losses” and “litigation costs” as potential Z-factors. Please explain specifically what types of uninsured losses and litigation costs are contemplated.

RESPONSE

The very nature of Z factors limits our ability to provide a specific response to this question. EGD proposes that the following criteria be applied to determine whether a cost item qualifies as a Z factor. The cost must be:

- 1) related to normal business operations;
- 2) unexpected;
- 3) beyond management’s control, acting reasonably; and
- 4) exceeding \$1.5 million, per event.

While EGD would naturally budget for a certain level of costs in the categories of “uninsured losses” and “litigation”, it would neither be cost effective nor possible to insure for, and otherwise guard against, every potential significant cost that EGD may encounter in the normal course of business. Events may arise that are “acts of God”, or the acts of others that EGD does not and cannot control. While EGD insures itself to a reasonable level for such events, there may be costs exceeding EGD’s insured levels that result. The very nature of Z factors are for costs that are unforeseen, therefore they cannot be specified, or measured.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

CCC INTERROGATORY #30

INTERROGATORY

6. Z Factor

6.1 What are the criteria for establishing Z factors that should be included in the IR plan?

B/T5/S1/p. 7

Please identify any changes EGD is proposing with respect to its 2008 Purchased Gas Variation Account.

RESPONSE

There are no changes contemplated for the 2008 Purchase Gas Variance Account. The inputs into the variance account will be based upon the reference price established as part of the QRAM methodology supported by the 2008 forecasted supply portfolio.

See response to Direct Energy Interrogatory # 1, at Exhibit I, Tab 4, Schedule 1.

CCC INTERROGATORY #31

INTERROGATORY

6. Z Factor

6.1 What are the criteria for establishing Z factors that should be included in the IR plan?

B/T5/S1/p. 7

Please fully explain how the costs and revenues associated with the Electric program Earnings Sharing Deferral Account are currently treated. Please explain the way in which EGD calculates the fully allocated costs associated with these initiatives.

RESPONSE

The EPESDA represents 50% of the net revenues (i.e., revenue less direct and overhead costs) generated through delivery by the Company, of conservation and demand management initiatives delivered on behalf of electric Local Distribution Companies.

Continuance of the EPESDA was approved by the Board in its recent EB-2006-0021 Decision during the DSM Generic Hearing.

Fully allocated costs are determined by taking the appropriate salary amounts which are then incremented to include a provision for operating and maintenance and capital overheads.

Witnesses: M. Brophy
N. Ryckman

CCC INTERROGATORY #32

INTERROGATORY

6. Z Factor

6.1 What are the criteria for establishing Z factors that should be included in the IR plan?

B/T5/S1/p. 15

EGD is proposing a new account, the 2008 Municipal Permit Fees Deferral Account. Please provide an estimate of the costs expected to be captured in that account in 2008. Please provide all assumptions used to arrive at that forecast.

RESPONSE

As a result of recent legislative changes in Ontario, municipalities now have the right to establish fees to charge natural gas LDC's for permits related to activities for which the LDC's were not previously charged.

The Company has requested a 2008 Municipal Permit Fee Deferral Account to capture such permit fees. The Company had no means of forecasting an amount to be incorporated into base rates on a prospective basis, nor does it have the means to reliably forecast how much it will incur in 2008 for such fees.

Witnesses: R. Bourke
K. Culbert

CCC INTERROGATORY #33

INTERROGATORY

8. Term of the Plan

8.1 What is the appropriate plan term for each utility?

B/T1/S1/p. 18

EGD proposes a term of five years for its IR plan period. Specifically, the evidence states that “a longer term is desirable to provide sufficient horizon for the recovery of investments and to identify and capture capital program efficiency improvements.” Please provide examples of the capital program efficiency improvements EGD is referring to that would be restrained within the context of a shorter term plan.

RESPONSE

EGD considers a term of at least 5 years to be essential for this IR plan. A shorter term does not encourage sustainable efficiency gains. A shorter term does not provide sufficient time to plan and implement productivity improvements. Shorter terms may be appropriate for targeted O&M plans but not for comprehensive plans which include long term/long payback capital investment decisions. This is especially true in an IR framework which includes a “robust rebasing” at the end of the IR term.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

CCC INTERROGATORY #34

INTERROGATORY

10. Earning Sharing Mechanism (ESM)

10.1 Should an ESM be included in the IR plan?

B1/T1/S1

Please explain, in detail, why EGD is opposed to an Earnings Sharing Mechanism.
Please explain, under what circumstances, EGD would support an ESM for its IR plan.

RESPONSE

Enbridge Gas Distribution is generally opposed to earning sharing because it dilutes the incentive power of the plan. This position was recognized by the Board in the *Natural Gas Forum Report* which states that “the Board views the retention of earnings by a utility within the term of an IR plan to be a strong incentive for the utility to achieve sustainable efficiencies”; and “the Board does not intend for earnings sharing mechanisms to form part of the IR plans.” (pg 28) Consequently, earning sharing is not a feature of the Company’s IR proposal.

Nevertheless, the Company recognizes that so called “over-earning” is a key sensitivity for stakeholders and the Company is prepared to consider an earning sharing mechanism in the context of negotiations for a complete settlement of the issues of this application.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

DIRECT ENERGY INTERROGATORY #1

INTERROGATORY

Please describe how the Generic QRAM Review and the System Gas Cost Allocation Review contemplated by the Board for 2007/2008 and any potential changes to processes, commodity risk or costs arising from those proceedings will be dealt with within the context of the Incentive Regulation plan proposed by your company.

RESPONSE

While it is too early to speculate regarding the outcomes of the noted review proceedings, the Company can state that it will participate in these (and any other related) proceeding(s), as required, and will comply fully with any Board Decision(s) or directive(s) that result.

The current QRAM process, that was predicated on the ongoing Cost of Service regulation that prevailed during its development, presumes that the Company's year over year incremental gas costs associated with upstream transportation, storage and supply mix costs relative to the Company's test year volumetric forecast have been included in its forecast of gas cost charged to operations and thereafter, included in the test year's base rates. It is the Company's intent to establish a forecast supply and transportation portfolio for the upcoming year which would form the basis of the determination of the January Utility Price. The three subsequent quarterly price changes would be based upon that initial supply and transportation portfolio and the price change would be treated in accordance with the QRAM methodology. In order to maintain this established procedure, the Company has proposed in its evidence at Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, page 17, that these costs be incorporated into its 2008 base rates as a Y factor.

There are other components of the current QRAM process for which the Company cannot speculate as to the resolution of the mechanics for their inclusion in the filing of its January 1, 2008 QRAM, and subsequent QRAM filings' evidence. For example, the current QRAM process utilizes a capital structure and rate base (under a given set of rules in a forward test year, with or without a Board Decision)¹, however, the Revenue per Customer Cap model as proposed by the Company, or the Price Cap model

¹ Please refer to the "Quarterly Rate Adjustment Mechanism" evidence filed in the Company's QRAM filings. For example, Exhibit Q2-1, Tab 2, Schedule 1, Appendix A (para. #9) filed 02-Mar-2007 in EB-2007-0049.

Witnesses: R. Bourke
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
D. Small

proposed by Union Gas, does not provide for a forecast of either of these Cost of Service related components. As well, the mechanics of the working cash allowance, gross return component, forecast inventory balance and other items inherent in the QRAM filing may need to be revisited as the QRAM process evolves during the incentive rate making period.

Witnesses: R. Bourke
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
D. Small

ENERGY PROBE INTERROGATORY #1

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1

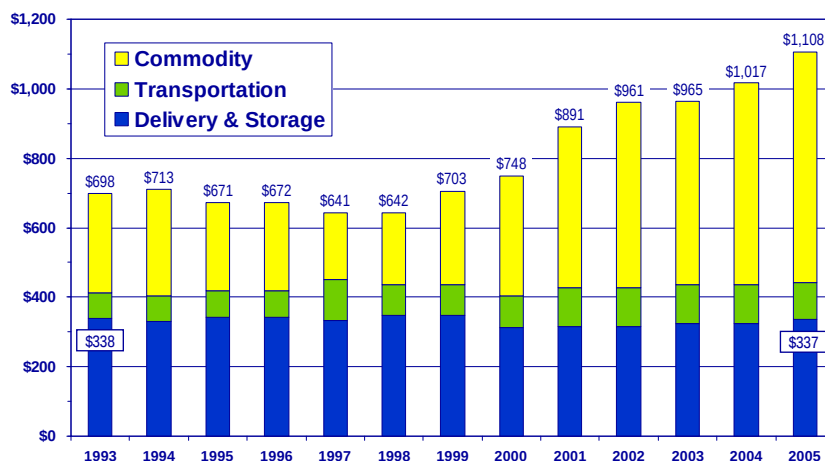
Issue Number: 1.1

Issue: What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

Residential Bill Comparison

southwest service area

Based on an annual consumption of 2,600 m³



Note: Union Gas delivery and storage rates are cheaper in 2005 than in 1993.



0504-0245

- a) Similar to the above chart, previously produced by Union, please provide a chart showing the delivery and storage-only, transmission and commodity rate history for typical system gas residential and small business customers using a fixed annual volume of gas. Please extend the rate analysis from 1993 up to and including the proposed rates to the end of the proposed PBR period.
- b) Please provide the underlying figures in table format.
- c) Please provide the average cost per residential customer addition for each of the last 5 years and the forecasted annual cost over the PBR period.

Witnesses: J. Collier
 K. Culbert
 A. Kacicnik

RESPONSE

- a) & b) Please see the attached tables and charts showing delivery and storage-only, transmission and commodity rate history for typical system gas residential and small business customers using a fixed annual volume of gas. Since the Company has not developed any rates for the IR period going forward, the Company is unable to provide the same analysis to the end of the proposed IR period as requested in the interrogatory.

Item	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5
No.					

Residential Bill Comparison, 1996-2007

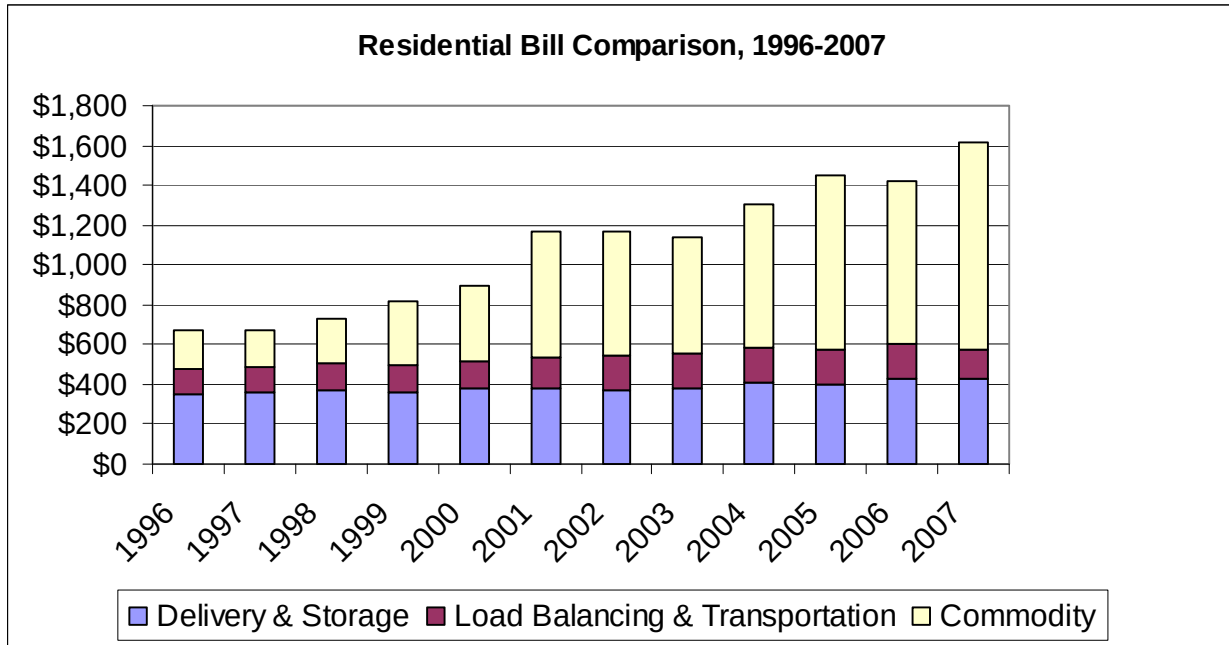
Annual consumption of 3,064 m3

In Dollars

		Delivery & Storage	Load Balancing & Transportation	Commodity	Total Typical Bill
1.1	1996	346	128	197	671
1.2	1997	363	125	187	675
1.3	1998	367	140	223	730
1.4	1999	363	135	321	819
1.5	2000	379	140	374	893
1.6	2001	380	155	636	1,171
1.7	2002	372	174	624	1,170
1.8	2003	382	172	585	1,139
1.9	2004	406	181	720	1,307
1.10	2005	398	179	875	1,452
1.11	2006	428	180	814	1,422
1.12	2007	427	143	1,045	1,615

Witnesses: J. Collier
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik

Chart #1- Residential Bill Comparison



Item	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5
No.					

Small Commercial Bill Comparison, 1996-2007

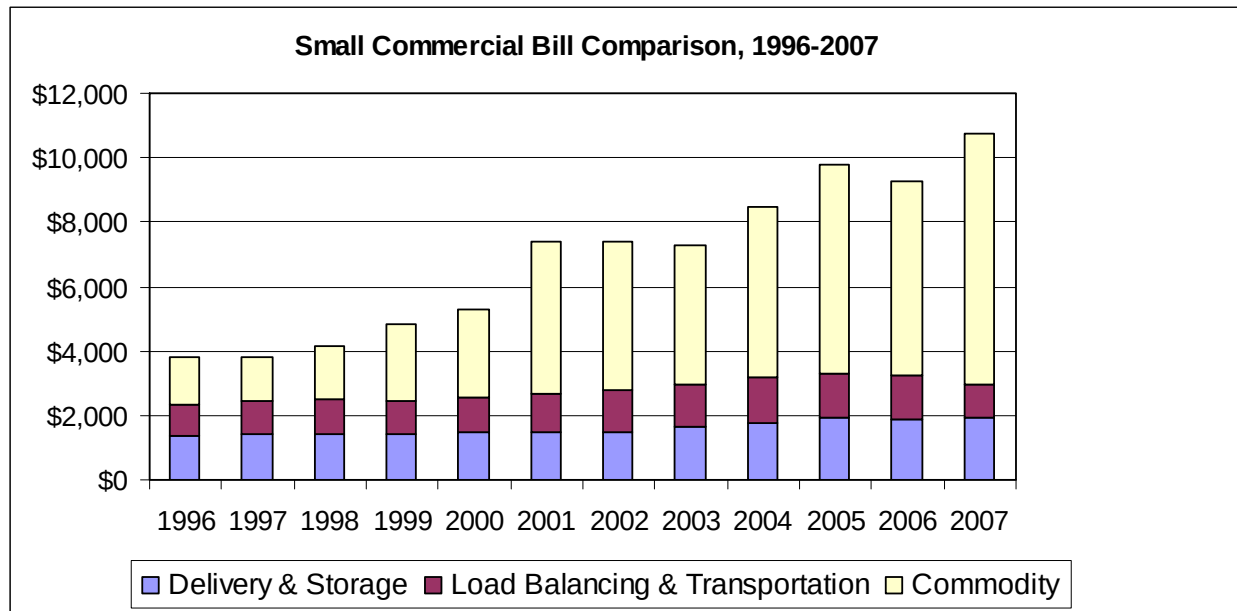
Annual consumption of 22,606 m3

In Dollars

		Delivery & Storage	Load Balancing & Transportation	Commodity	Total Typical Bill
1.1	1996	1,388	957	1,452	3,797
1.2	1997	1,446	980	1,383	3,809
1.3	1998	1,445	1,073	1,643	4,161
1.4	1999	1,435	1,038	2,367	4,840
1.5	2000	1,493	1,063	2,761	5,317
1.6	2001	1,495	1,192	4,697	7,384
1.7	2002	1,457	1,340	4,607	7,404
1.8	2003	1,631	1,339	4,324	7,294
1.9	2004	1,775	1,397	5,329	8,501
1.10	2005	1,932	1,345	6,484	9,761
1.11	2006	1,884	1,353	6,039	9,276
1.12	2007	1,906	1,069	7,750	10,725

Witnesses: J. Collier
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik

Chart #2- Small Commercial Bill Comparison



- c) Please see CCC Interrogatory #3, at Exhibit I, Tab 3, Schedule 3, for the average cost per residential customer addition, for each of the last 5 years. Currently the Company has not prepared any forecast of annual cost over the IR period for cost per residential customer addition. Accordingly the Company is unable to provide such information at this point.

Witnesses: J. Collier
 K. Culbert
 A. Kacicnik

ENERGY PROBE INTERROGATORY #3

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 4, Schedule 1

Issue Number: 5.1

Issue: What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

- a) Please described the application, approval, and reporting procedures that the Company considers appropriate for capital projects it intends for Y factor treatment.
- b) Please provide a particularly detailed explanation with respect to projects that are not subject to Leave-to-Construct applications.

RESPONSE

Please see the evidence filed at Exhibit C, Tab 4, Schedule 1.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

ENERGY PROBE INTERROGATORY #4

INTERROGATORY

Ref: EB 2005-0001, Decision With Reasons

Issue 14.1 Are there adjustments that should be made to base year revenue requirements and/or rates?

In the Decision With Reasons in EB 2005-0001, the Board provided the following direction on page 13:

2.2.17 Accordingly, the Board will approve a capital budget which is equivalent to the average for the five years 2001 to 2005 with an additional amount of \$50 million to provide for the contingencies suggested by Enbridge in its evidence and general inflationary pressures. The total approved capital budget will therefore be \$300 million.

2.2.18 In approving this budget amount, the Board leaves it to Enbridge's management to determine which projects it will pursue in the Test Year and at what pace it will pursue them. If the Company decides to accelerate the bare steel and cast iron mains replacement program, the Board would anticipate that claims for subsequent years would be reduced commensurately.

- a) Please indicate annual spending on bare steel and cast iron replacement program addition for each of the last 5 years.
- b) Please provide the forecasted annual cost over the PBR period.

RESPONSE

Please see the response to SEC Interrogatory #12, at Exhibit I, Tab 11, Schedule 12.

Witnesses: T. Ladanyi
R. Milne

ENERGY PROBE INTERROGATORY #5

INTERROGATORY

Ref: EB-2006-0034, Decision With Reasons

Issue 14.1 Are there adjustments that should be made to base year revenue requirements and/or rates?

In the previous rates case of the Applicant, EB-2006-0034, Gas Supply Risk Management was Issue 3.10, posed to the Board as “Is the continuation of the Risk Management Program appropriate in the context of the Board’s 2006 Decision Directives?”

In the Board’s Decision With Reasons – Phase I, issued on July 5, 2007, in the penultimate paragraph on Page 46, the Board ordered the Applicant to end the program with the following directive:

For all of the above reasons, The Board directs the Company to cease its risk management program as soon as practical.

Given that the Decision With Reasons was issued half way through 2007, and the direction of the Board ordered the program to end “as soon as practical”:

- a) Please provide the OM&A cost of the Risk Management Program for 2007, including any wind down costs.
- b) Please provide the amount included in the 2007 revenue requirement to recover commodity Risk Management Program costs.
- c) Is it anticipated by the Applicant that there will be any Risk Management Program OM&A costs which will be incurred in 2008 and beyond as part of the wind down of the program? If so, please detail this cost outlook.

RESPONSE

- a) As per Board Staff Interrogatory # 36 in EB-2006-0034 (Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 36, page 1) the incremental O&M costs for Risk Management in 2007 is \$170,000 which was based upon one analyst FTE and an allocation of the O&M costs of others including members of the Risk Management Committee and is based upon one meeting per month. There are no anticipated wind down costs. In the 2007 Rate Case, the Company and Intervenors agreed to an overall O&M spending limit as part

Witnesses: P. Hoey
D. Small

of the settlement in EB-2006-0034 which allowed the Company to manage its entire operation in 2007. A specific adjustment to an O&M established as an overall envelope, for use inside of an incentive mechanism on a go forward basis, is therefore, unwarranted.

- b) The approximate 2007 revenue requirement is \$170,000 as mentioned in part a).
- c) There are no anticipated O&M costs for the Risk Management Program for 2008 and beyond.

The Company's view is that a specific adjustment for any O&M item established as part of an overall envelope, to form the baseline for incentive regulation would be inappropriate. The Company is not requesting any changes to 2007 rates which will form the base for incentive regulation in 2008 and beyond.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
D. Small

GEC INTERROGATORY #2

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 4.2

Issue: Declining Average Use Calculation

We understand that the company proposes to continue to rely upon the LRAM that is part of the current 2007-2009 DSM framework. If so, how does the company propose to reflect declining average use in the I.R. formula in a manner that is consistent with the maintenance of an LRAM (i.e. that does not double count the volume reduction and revenue impact of DSM)?

RESPONSE

Consistent with previous rate case filings, the Test Year DSM Volume Budget is included into the Test Year Volume Budget for setting test year rates. On the other hand, the LRAM account is a variance account in the current actual year by recording the amount of distribution margin gained or lost when the Company's actual DSM programs are less or more successful than the test year budgeted. Consequently, with the maintenance of the LRAM account the test year budget does not double count the volume reduction and revenue impact of DSM either during Cost of Service or the proposed IR framework. This is one of the reasons why the Company does not propose any new balancing account as the Company already proposes to maintain certain deferral and variance accounts during the IR plan as filed at Exhibit B, Tab 5, Schedule 1.

Witnesses: I. Chan
T. Ladanyi

GEC INTERROGATORY #3

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 5.1 & 5.2

Issue: Y factors and criteria for disposition

- a) Does the company agree that an LRAM is not needed under a revenue cap I.R. framework?
- b) Does the company agree that if an LRAM is maintained under a revenue cap I.R. framework any balancing account that seeks to maintain revenue levels within the level allowed must adjust for LRAM revenue? If so how will the time lag in finalizing the LRAM amount be handled?

RESPONSE

- a) Disagree. Please see the response to Green Energy Interrogatory #2, at Exhibit I, Tab 6, Schedule 2.
- b) Agree. The time lag in finalizing the LRAM will be handled exactly same as the current mechanism under the Cost of Service framework.

Witnesses: I. Chan
T. Ladanyi

GEC INTERROGATORY #5

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 12.3.1

Issue: What should be the criteria for changes in rate design?

- a) Does EGDI propose to increase the fixed component of rates during the I.R. term?
- b) What limits is the company proposing on its flexibility to adjust the split between the fixed and variable components of rates?
- c) Does the company agree that decreasing the variable component of rates reduces the customers' incentive to conserve gas?
- d) Does the company agree with the Board Staff proposal that "Demand Side Management activities should be encouraged" by an I.R. Plan?

RESPONSE

- a) and b) Please refer to the Company's response to Board Staff's Interrogatory #25, at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 25.
- c) Energy conservation is a function of several factors such as economic conditions, the Company's DSM activities, and total energy cost (commodity, load balancing, and distribution charges) paid by a customer. Based on current commodity prices, customer charge, and delivery rates, for a typical system gas residential customer, the total annual gas bill is approximately \$1,564.00. Out of this amount, the annual customer charge is \$142.60. Hence, fixed distribution charges are less than 10% of a customer's total annual gas bill. Over 90% of customer's gas bill is variable; the customer still has strong incentive for energy conservation. In the Company's view, a change in fixed distribution charges will not materially impact ratepayer's conservation efforts. Moreover, by opting for Revenue per Customer Cap, the Company has attempted to ensure that there is no disincentive for the utility to continue to focus on energy conservation.
- d) The Company agrees with the Board Staff that "Demand Side Management" should be encouraged. Enbridge Gas Distribution's application for Revenue per Customer cap is compatible with this objective.

Witnesses: J. Collier
P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

BOMA, LPMA, AND WGSPG INTERROGATORY #3

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Exhibit B, Tab 2, Schedule 1, page 3

Issue Number: 2.3

Issue: How often should the Board update the inflation factor?

a) Please explain why the final factor in the formula is $AG^{Q3}_{TestYear-1}$ when the footnote on page 2 indicates that the Q2 value of the index would be available at the time of filing.

b) Given that the Q3 value of the index would not be available until late November, is Enbridge proposing that the filing be updated to reflect the Q3 values, or should the final factor in the equation read $AG^{Q3}_{TestYear-2}$?

RESPONSE

a) Please refer to the corrected evidence filed with the Board on August 9, 2007. For ease of reference the corrected formula is presented below:

$$I_{TestYear} = \frac{1}{4} \left(AG^{Q2}_{TestYear-1} + AG^{Q1}_{TestYear-1} + AG^{Q4}_{TestYear-2} + AG^{Q3}_{TestYear-2} \right)$$

b) Please refer to response a) above.

BOMA, LPMA, AND WGSPG INTERROGATORY #5

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1, Table 8

Issue Number: 3.2

Issue: What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

a) Please replicate Table 8 using a discount rate equal to Enbridge's weighted average cost of capital that resulted from the EB-2006-0034 Decision.

b) Assuming a discount rate of 10%, what is the projected benefit per year (in place of the \$265,000 used in the example) that would result in a NPV of \$0 in Scenario B for the Company?

c) Does the example provided take into account the potential tax impact such as a reduction in income to reflect the original \$1 million expense, or the CCA on such an expense if it is capital in nature, in the analysis?

RESPONSE

a) Please see the response to SEC Interrogatory #33, at Exhibit I, Tab 11, Schedule 33.

b) For the illustration presented in Table 8, the benefit that would result in a NPV of \$0 in Scenario B for the Company is \$276,517.28 per year. This is shown in the table below. It can be seen that without the stretch factor, the NPV for the Company is positive, however, with the stretch factor, there is no benefit for the Company. Here again, as in all cases where a stretch factor is considered, the result is an increase in the customer share of benefits at the expense of the Company share of benefits.

However in this case there would be no benefits to either customer or shareholder since the investment would not take place.

Witnesses: S. Kancharla
M. Lister

Years	Reproduction of Table 8 (10.00% WACC)			
	Scenario A: No Stretch Factor		Scenario B: 0.46% Stretch Factor	
	Company Discounted CFs	Customer Discounted CFs	Company Discounted CFs	Customer Discounted CFs
0	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -
1	\$ 251,379.34	\$ -	\$ 239,815.89	\$ 11,563.45
2	\$ 228,526.67	\$ -	\$ 218,014.45	\$ 10,512.23
3	\$ 207,751.52	\$ -	\$ 198,194.95	\$ 9,556.57
4	\$ 188,865.02	\$ -	\$ 180,177.23	\$ 8,687.79
5	\$ 171,695.47	\$ -	\$ 163,797.48	\$ 7,897.99
6	\$ -	\$ 156,086.79	\$ -	\$ 156,086.79
7	\$ -	\$ 141,897.08	\$ -	\$ 141,897.08
8	\$ -	\$ 128,997.35	\$ -	\$ 128,997.35
9	\$ -	\$ 117,270.32	\$ -	\$ 117,270.32
10	\$ -	\$ 106,609.38	\$ -	\$ 106,609.38
11	\$ -	\$ 96,917.62	\$ -	\$ 96,917.62
12	\$ -	\$ 88,106.93	\$ -	\$ 88,106.93
13	\$ -	\$ 80,097.21	\$ -	\$ 80,097.21
14	\$ -	\$ 72,815.64	\$ -	\$ 72,815.64
15	\$ -	\$ 66,196.04	\$ -	\$ 66,196.04
16	\$ -	\$ 60,178.22	\$ -	\$ 60,178.22
17	\$ -	\$ 54,707.47	\$ -	\$ 54,707.47
18	\$ -	\$ 49,734.06	\$ -	\$ 49,734.06
19	\$ -	\$ 45,212.78	\$ -	\$ 45,212.78
20	\$ -	\$ 41,102.53	\$ -	\$ 41,102.53
Project IRR	15.85%			
Total Benefits	\$ 48,218.19	\$1,305,929.41	\$ 0.00	\$1,354,147.44
% of Benefits	3.56%	96.44%	0.00%	100.00%

- c) No, the example does not take into account potential tax impacts. The illustration provided at Table 8 was merely that: an illustration. The specific inputs chosen were chosen for simplicity's sake. Of course choosing different input numbers will change the results, however, this doesn't change the fact that, all else equal, a stretch factor limits the Company's ability to invest in productivity-enhancing projects. This is especially true for the Company whose capital budget is constrained by large special projects and significant capital requirements for safety and integrity projects, reinforcements and customer attachments.

Witnesses: S. Kancharla
M. Lister

BOMA, LPMA, AND WGSPG INTERROGATORY #6

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1, Table 13

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

- a) Do the approved revenues shown in Table 13 include any items that would be characterized as Y or Z factors in an incentive regulation mechanism? If yes, please provide a revised Table 13 that includes a column to reflect these Y and Z factor amounts, the approved revenues after their removal and the annual percent change in this revenue growth.
- b) Please add the following columns to Table 13:
- i) the percent change in the GDPIPI FDD;
 - ii) the percent change in the average number of customers served (use the method proposed by Enbridge in this proceeding to calculate the average); and
 - iii) the percent change in the revenue requirement based on the figures provided in (a) and (b) above, and Enbridge's proposed -0.15 X factor, assuming no Y or Z factors.
- c) Please update Table 13 to include the 2007 figures that reflect the EB-2006-0034 Decision.
- d) Please provide an updated Table 13 that includes the 2007 information along with columns that show the average number of customers for each year, the approved revenues per customer, and the annual revenue per customer growth percentage.

RESPONSE

- a) This interrogatory is deemed too onerous for the Company to undertake a response during such a limited interrogatory time period, and considering the number of interrogatories received of the Company. The case reference numbers for each test year are included in Table 13, the above referenced table, and the Intervenor should be able to ascertain this information through a search of public records.

Witness: M. Lister

- b)
 - i) Please see the response to SEC Interrogatory #21, at Exhibit I, Tab 11, Schedule 21 for the percentage change in GDPIPI FDD.
 - ii) Please see the response to VECC Interrogatory #13, at Exhibit I, Tab 13, Schedule 13.
 - iii) Please see the response to part a) above.
- c) Please see the response to VECC Interrogatory #13, parts a) and b) at Exhibit I, Tab 13, Schedule 13.
- d) Please see the response to VECC Interrogatory #13, parts a) and b) at Exhibit I, Tab 13, Schedule 13

BOMA, LPMA, AND WGSPG INTERROGATORY #7

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1, page 37

Issue Number: 8.1

Issue: What is the appropriate plan term for each utility?

- a) If the company is concerned about the potential compounding of the risks associated with reduced output and increased input requirements going forward, why is Enbridge proposing a five year term?
- b) If the term plan was three years, would the compounding problem be as severe as with a five year plan?

RESPONSE

The Company considers a 5 year term to be essential as productivity improvements take time to plan, to implement, and for their impacts to be realized. This is particularly the case for capital expenditure programs. The impacts of increased input/reduced output can be accommodated by the other features of the plan, including X factor calibration, volume forecast and customer addition forecast etc.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

BOMA, LPMA, AND WGSPG INTERROGATORY #8

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Exhibit B, Tab 4, Schedule 1, page 3 - 4

Issue Number: 5.1

Issue: What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

The evidence indicates that an IR model provides shareholders with no incentive to invest any capital in the business than the minimum amount to maintain total rate base at the approved 2007 levels.

- a) What is the incentive to the shareholder to maintain rate base at 2007 levels as compared to letting rate base decline, thereby earning a higher return on equity?
- b) Does Enbridge believe that it would increase capital spending near the end of the IR term in order to increase rate base in time for the COS rebasing? If not, why not?

RESPONSE

- a) The incentive is to maintain rate base at 2007 levels to avoid the prospect of lower earnings, at the time of rate rebasing due to overall lower rate base.
- b) A regulatory regime that has an IR plan coupled with robust rebasing at the end of the plan has the effect of discouraging capital investment early in the plan and encouraging capital investment towards the end of the plan. However, the Board in the *Natural Gas Forum Report* indicated it would be interested in "the timing of capital expenditures and the associated impacts on shareholders and customers". (p. 26) The Company will respond to the incentives provided by the regulatory regime.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

BOMA, LPMA, AND WGSPG INTERROGATORY #9

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Exhibit B, Tab 4, Schedule 1, page 5

Issue Number: 5.1

Issue: What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

The evidence states that currently a residential customer attachment will take approximately 12 years to observe the cross-over from revenue deficiency to revenue sufficiency.

Based the average cost of approximately \$2,500 of capital expenditure per attachment, please provide the associated total cost of service associated with this attachment, including the O&M expenditures of \$70 per year, depreciation, return on capital, capital taxes, income taxes and any other component of the cost of service. Please show the above costs separately and identify all assumptions used in their calculation.

RESPONSE

Please refer to the response to Board Staff Interrogatory #17, at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 17.

Witnesses: S. Kancharla
T. Ladanyi

BOMA, LPMA, AND WGSPG INTERROGATORY #10

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Exhibit B, Tab 4, Schedule 1, page 5

Issue Number: 5.1

Issue: What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

The evidence states that during the first 12 years the investor is earning less than the allowed COS equivalent ROE.

- a) Given that rates are set in COS to earn the ROE, does this mean that after the first 12 years in the example provided, the investor is earning more than the allowed COS equivalent ROE? If not, why not?
- b) What portion of Enbridge's current residential customers have been customers for more than 12 years?
- c) Are the customers that were added more than 12 years ago providing the shareholder with a return above the COS ROE determined in the 2007 rates proceeding? Please explain.

RESPONSE

- a) For the illustration provided and according to the DCF analysis as per EBO 188 guidelines, the investor notionally earns more than allowed COS equivalent ROE after the first 12 years. In typical project analysis this is expected to recover the lower ROE in previous years and have an overall project profitability index close to 1.0.
- b) During the past 12 years, between 1995 and 2006, an average of 91% of the Company's total customers are residential customers. See also the response to SEC Interrogatory #10, at Exhibit I, Tab 11. Schedule 10.
- c) Please refer to CCC Interrogatory #22, at Exhibit I, Tab 3, Schedule 22.

Witnesses: S. Kancharla
T. Ladanyi

BOMA, LPMA, AND WGSPG INTERROGATORY #12

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Exhibit B, Tab 4, Schedule 1, page 9

Issue Number: 5.1

Issue: What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

The evidence states that for any incremental non-revenue generating capital investment during IR the Company earns zero ROE during the IR period.

- a) Please confirm that some non-revenue generating capital investments will reduce O&M costs and/or increase productivity.
- b) Please confirm that non-revenue generating capital investments qualify for capital cost allowance that results in reductions in come tax.
- c) Please provide all the assumptions used to conclude that the company earns zero ROE during the IR period on any incremental non-revenue generating capital investment.

RESPONSE

- a) The illustration of \$100 million capital additions is to demonstrate the impact of non-revenue generating capital investment during IR. It is possible that non-revenue generating capital investments may not reduce O&M costs and may only prevent increased O&M costs. This is true for many safety and reliability investments. In the financial analysis "avoided costs" are difficult to incorporate. Even if there are O&M reductions, these could be marginal over the IR plan period and this is expected as utility investments are made on long term horizon basis.
- b) Confirmed. Please refer to the response to BOMA, LPMA, and WGSPG Interrogatory #11 c, at Exhibit I, Tab 7, Schedule 11.
- c) The assumptions are that these capital investments are non-revenue generating and have no change in O&M costs.

Witnesses: S. Kancharla
T. Ladanyi

BOMA, LPMA, AND WGSPG INTERROGATORY #16

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Exhibit B, Tab 4, Schedule 2

Issue Number: 5.2

Issue: What are the criteria for disposition?

Is Enbridge proposing how the proposed Y factors for DSM program costs and CIS/Customer Care costs should be allocated among rate classes or would this be proposed as part of the annual filings? Please explain how this process would work.

RESPONSE

The Company is going to determine revenue requirement for DSM and Customer Care costs based on respective settlement agreements as shown within Exhibit C, Tab 4, Schedule 1, filed on September 4, 2007. Once revenue requirement is established, the Company is proposing to use existing cost allocation and rate design principles and conventions to recover these costs from customer classes. As outlined in the pre-field evidence at Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1, the Company is proposing to file such information for Board approval as part of the annual rate filing process.

Witnesses: R. Bourke
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik

BOMA, LPMA, AND WGSPG INTERROGATORY #17

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Exhibit B, Tab 5, Schedule 1, page 15

Issue Number: 6.1

Issue: What are the criteria for establishing Z factors that should be included in the IR plan?

- a) Is the 2008 Municipal Permit Fees Deferral Account a Y factor or Z factor adjustment in the Enbridge proposal?
- b) Union Gas has proposed that permit fees be a Z factor. If Enbridge is proposing that permit fees be a Y factor, please explain why Enbridge it has been classified as a Y factor instead of a Z factor.

RESPONSE

Z factors may or may not occur within the term of the plan. If a Z factor event occurs, provision will be made to account for the Z factor costs so that it can be determined if the Z factor cost threshold is reached. Y factors are known events and their costs are reviewed on an annual basis.

The new municipal permit fees fall within the definition of a Z factor. Since the Company was aware of the event at the time of making this application, it has provided for the tracking of costs in the proposed 2008 Municipal Permit Fees Deferral Account ("MPFDA"). The MPFDA is an account related to a Z factor event.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
K. Culbert

BOMA, LPMA, AND WGSPG INTERROGATORY #18

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1, page 1

Issue Number: 12.1.1

Issue: What should be the information requirements?

In the absence of cost allocation information, what type of supporting documentation will Enbridge file to support how rates would be adjusted to reflect the overall distribution revenue requirement?

RESPONSE

Enbridge Gas Distribution is proposing to file rate setting information annually by October 1st for each year of the IR plan term as outlined in the pre-filed evidence at Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1.

Witness: A. Kacicnik

BOMA, LPMA, AND WGSPG INTERROGATORY #19

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1, page 3

Issue Number: 2.4.2

Issue: If not, what should be the criteria for adjusting these charges?

- a) Please explain why the company believes there would be no requirement for a formal hearing?
- b) Please confirm that the distribution revenue requirement is net of any revenues generated from miscellaneous and non-energy service charges.
- c) is the revenue requirement that is included in the revenue per cap formula based on the total revenue requirement of the company or the revenue requirement net of all costs associated with miscellaneous and non-energy service related costs?

RESPONSE

- a) The Company is proposing to seek approval for the changes and will provide the Board with supporting evidence. However, given these are miscellaneous and non-energy services and outside the IR plan, the Company expects that there would be no requirement for an extensive review or a formal hearing. In the Company's view, resource requirements, a long timeline associated with and the cost of a formal hearing would be incompatible with the size / nature of the approvals required. The Company expects the Board would be able to review and approve any proposed changes or new non-energy services in a timely manner.
- b) The distribution revenue requirement, as determined under the Cost of Service regime, is net of costs and revenues associated with miscellaneous and non-energy services.
- c) The derivation of the test year (i.e. 2008) distribution revenue requirement is based on the previous year (i.e. Board-approved 2007) distribution revenue requirement, which is net of costs and revenues associated with miscellaneous and non-energy services.

Witness: A. Kacicnik

BOMA, LPMA, AND WGSPG INTERROGATORY #20

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Exhibit B, Tab 7, Schedule 1

Issue Number: 13.1

Issue: What information should the Board consider and stakeholders be provided with at the time of rebasing?

Enbridge proposes that the only cost of service information provided to the Board and other stakeholders at the time of rebasing be the historical year (2011), the bridge year (2012) and the test year (2013). In order to evaluate the trends, efficiencies, failures and successes associated with the IR plan, stakeholders may need to see historical data at the same level of detail as currently required under the Board's Minimum Filing Requirements for 2007 through 2011.

- a) Is there any reason why this information could not be assembled each year when the results for the previous year are available and made available to parties?
- b) Would this not ensure to the Board and to all stakeholders that this information would be available to them at the time of rebasing?
- c) Would this not have the potential to substantially reduce the number of interrogatories requesting historical information and trends over the IR plan term?

RESPONSE

EGD believes its proposal for the provision of information upon rebasing and annual information reporting required by the Board during an incentive term is sufficient.

As stated in response to interrogatories from, Board Staff Interrogatory #27 and IGUA Interrogatory #28, the Company believes that the accumulation of detailed Cost of Service type information and the review, analysis, and questioning of such information throughout the IR term or at the end of the term is counter to a premise of incentive regulation.

If a key principle and expectation of an incentive regulation plan is to incent the regulated Company to find ways to improve efficiencies by doing things differently than

Witnesses: K. Culbert
P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

within a Cost of Service model, then the Company's position is that all stakeholders should expect a reduced reliance on costly, detailed, time consuming scrutiny of cost of service type information.

EGD believes that a certain level of information reporting to stakeholders is necessary within and at the end of an incentive plan. However, a continued mindset that Cost of Service type results and information reviews are expected to be an appropriate measurement tool is contradictory to the principles and a decision to set rates through an incentive mechanism.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

BOMA, LPMA, AND WGSPG INTERROGATORY #21

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Exhibit D, Tab 5, Schedule 1

Issue Number: 10.1

Issue: Should an ESM be included in the IR plan?

Please confirm that the majority of the plans listed in Appendix 1 of the article include some form of earnings sharing.

RESPONSE

Confirmed.

Witness: R. Campbell

OAPPA INTERROGATORY #1

INTERROGATORY

1. Ref: EGDI Exhibit B, Tab1, Schedule 1, pages 4-5, para. 11-12

Issue No.1.1

Issue: What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

EGDI states it accepts the principles of rate predictability and stability and a clear rate adjustment mechanism for a multi-year incentive ratemaking plan.

- a. Please explain how EGDI's revenue cap proposal satisfies these two principles.
- b. In EGDI's view, with respect to satisfying these two principles what are the advantages and disadvantages of a revenue cap versus a price cap?
- c. Please explain how the concept of rate re-design during the term of a revenue cap plan is consistent with the principle of rate predictability and stability?

RESPONSE

With the Company's proposal, rates can be expected to increase as they have under Cost of Service regulation as a function of the growth in the number of customers, inflation, and the impact of declining average use. These are the major forces that will affect rates over the next five years. The Company's proposal includes an annual process to review volume and customer addition forecasts. This improves transparency, as compared to a rate cap.

The annual adjustment to reflect volumes, customer growth, and rate redesign also assists customers by helping to ensure that rates are just and reasonable, on a rate class basis, throughout the term of the plan. Because these annual adjustments are not features of a price cap, the rate adjustments on rebasing can be expected to be more significant in a price cap model than a revenue cap.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

OAPPA INTERROGATORY #2

INTERROGATORY

2. Ref: EGDI Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, page 13, para. 31

Issue No. 1.1

Issue: What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

EGDI indicates that with its revenue cap proposal there is “more regulatory process than a five year index”. Please explain.

RESPONSE

The Company’s proposal provides for an annual review of volumes and customer additions. As compared to the rate or revenue indexes proposed by PEG, the Company’s proposal improves transparency.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

OAPPA INTERROGATORY #3

INTERROGATORY

3. Ref: EGDI Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, page 17, para. 39

Issue No. 5.1

Issue: What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

- a. Please explain how EGDI's proposal for a revenue cap will affect the EB-2006-0034 settlement of Issue 6.4 with respect to the treatment of the T-service credit (Exhibit N1, Tab 1, Schedule 1, page 40)?
- b. What is the current estimate of the period of time over which the treatment of the T-service credit referenced in (a) will be required?

RESPONSE

a and b) As outlined in the EB-2006-0034, Settlement Proposal at Issue 6.4, the Company will continue to charge and rebate the T-service credit to Ontario T-Service customers until such time as the new CIS billing system is in place. The proposed revenue cap per customer incentive regulation model has no impact on the Company's proposed treatment of the T-service credit. The Company is forecasting the new billing system will be in place by the middle of 2009.

Witnesses: J. Collier
A. Kacicnik

OAPPA INTERROGATORY #4

INTERROGATORY

4. Ref: EGD I Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1, pages 2-3, para. 4-6

Issue No. 12.2.1

Issue: What should be the criteria to implement a new energy service?

EGDI explains it supports having the flexibility during the term of its revenue cap plan to develop new services.

- a. Please list and describe all new energy services that EGD I anticipates may be required over the term of the incentive ratemaking plan.
- b. What specific criteria will EGD I use to decide whether or not a new energy service should be implemented?

RESPONSE

a) and b) Please see Enbridge Gas Distribution's response to Coral Energy Interrogatory #1 (Exhibit I, Tab 15, Schedule 1).

Witnesses: J. Collier
A. Kacicnik

OAPPA INTERROGATORY #5

INTERROGATORY

5. Ref: EGDI Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1, pages 2-3, para. 4-6

Issue No. 12.3.1

Issue: What should be the criteria for changes in rate design?

EGDI explains it supports having the flexibility during the term of its revenue cap plan to make any necessary changes to existing services when required.

- a. Please list and describe all specific changes or areas of change to existing rate schedules, including rate design and terms and conditions of service, that EGDI anticipates it may be required to make during the term of the incentive ratemaking plan. Provide the rationale for each.
- b. What specific criteria will EGDI use to decide whether or not the changes are necessary?

RESPONSE

a) and b) As outlined in response to Coral Energy Interrogatory #1 (Exhibit I, Tab 15, Schedule 1), the Company is proposing to modify its existing Rate 135 rate schedule as part of the 2008 rate case. This change is not the result of the proposed revenue cap per customer regulation model but rather is being done to address Rate 135 customers' preferences for gas supply arrangements.

If rate-related changes are minor in nature and customer impacts are minimal, the Company is proposing that the Board's approval process be included as part of the annual rate setting filing. However, if the rate-related changes are significant and warrant a longer review period, the Company is proposing to file a separate rate change application. This approach reflects the Board Staff's recommendation in its Discussion Paper (p. 20).

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

OAPPA INTERROGATORY #6

INTERROGATORY

6. Ref: EGDI Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1, pages 2-3, para. 7

Issue No. 12.3.2

Issue: How should the change in the rate design be implemented?

EGDI proposes that if rate-related changes are minor and customer impacts minimal, then the changes could be included in the annual rate-setting filing. If they are more significant in nature and require a longer review period, then a separate application may be required.

- a. Please provide examples of what EGDI considers to be minor changes and those that would be more significant.
- b. What criteria does EGDI propose to use to determine if a change could be included in the annual rate-setting filing or if it requires a separate application? Please explain how each criterion will contribute to determining the appropriate filing.

RESPONSE

a) and b) As outlined in the Company's evidence, if the rate related changes have a minimal impact on customers within a rate class or among customer rate classes then Enbridge would propose to file the proposed change within its annual rate-setting filing. Examples may include changes to the terms and conditions of service or rate schedules to enhance clarity or presentation.

The Company would anticipate a separate application for the rate changes such as the introduction of a new rate class or service for bundled or unbundled rates, or a change to the blocked rate structures.

Witnesses: J. Collier
A. Kacicnik

OAPPA INTERROGATORY #7

INTERROGATORY

7. Ref: EGDI Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, pages 21-22, para. 52-53

Issue No. 12.1

Issue: Annual Adjustment

- a. Please list the specific steps involved in adjusting rates under a revenue cap plan at the beginning of each year of the term.
- b. Using current Rates 115 and 170 as the base, please provide sample calculations to illustrate specifically how EGDI's revenue cap formula would be applied to arrive at new adjusted rates.
- c. Please complete the table that follows on the next page. If EGDI is unable to complete the table at this time, please confirm that the information will be provided once EGDI has filed its proposed 2008 rates.

RESPONSE

- a) and b) Enbridge Gas Distribution will be filing its 2008 rate setting filing on September 25, 2008 which will outline its proposal to adjust rates during the incentive regulation plan.
- c) Please see response to TransAlta Interrogatory #1 (Exhibit I, Tab 16, Schedule 1).

Witnesses: J. Collier
A. Kacicnik

POLLUTION PROBE INTERROGATORY #1

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 4, Schedule 1 & 2

Issue Number: 5

Issue: Y Factors (re: System Expansion)

Please state Enbridge's number of in-franchise new customer additions during each of the last five years.

RESPONSE

Please see Table 1: Comparison of Gross Customer Additions and Average Cost per Customer Addition presented in the response to CCC Interrogatory #3 at Exhibit I, Tab 3, Schedule 3.

Witnesses: I. Chan
T. Ladanyi

POLLUTION PROBE INTERROGATORY #2

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 4, Schedule 1 & 2

Issue Number: 5

Issue: Y Factors (re: System Expansion)

Please state Enbridge's number of in-franchise new customer additions in 2006 for whom the net present value of their discounted cash flows is forecast to be positive in:

- a) year 1;
- b) year 2;
- c) year 3;
- d) year 4; and
- e) year 5

RESPONSE

In-franchise customer additions are evaluated using Personal Computer Capital Requisition ("PCCR") model. This model evaluates these projects based on their long-term feasibility using Net Present Value ("NPV") and Profitability Index ("PI"). The time horizon used for such evaluation is 40 years for residential and commercial and 20 years for industrial customers. For the projects approved in 2006, the Company has a record of their long-term NPV and not year over year NPV. Therefore, the information regarding the numbers of customers with positive NPV in each of the first five years is not available.

Witnesses: T. Ladanyi
S. Kancharla

POLLUTION PROBE INTERROGATORY #3

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Ex. B, Tab 4, Schedule 1, p. 12

Issue Number: 5

Issue: Y Factors (re: System Expansion)

- a) Please state Enbridge's forecast number of new customer additions in 2008 assuming a continuation of the status quo cost of service regulatory framework.
- b) Assuming a continuation of the status quo cost of service regulatory framework, please state Enbridge's forecast number of new customer additions in 2008 for whom the net present value of their discounted cash flows is forecast to be positive in:
 - i. year 1;
 - ii. year 2;
 - iii. year 3;
 - iv. year 4; and
 - v. year 5.
- c) Assuming the OEB approves Enbridge's proposed incentive regulation framework and assuming the same number of customer additions as provided in your response to part (a) of this question, please state Enbridge's forecast number of new customer additions in 2008 for whom the net present value of their discounted cash flows is forecast to be positive in:
 - i. year 1;
 - ii. year 2;
 - iii. year 3;
 - iv. year 4; and
 - v. year 5.

RESPONSE

- a) New customer additions forecast for 2008 is 44,534

Witnesses: T. Ladanyi
S. Kancharla

- b) The Company does not develop a Net Present Value ("NPV") forecast related to the new customer additions. Most of the new customer additions are part of big projects comprising of a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial customers. The Company evaluates these projects as a whole and not by individual customers. Therefore, the Company can not provide a forecast of the number of customers with positive NPV in each of the first five years.
- c) Please refer to the response to b) above.

Witnesses: T. Ladanyi
S. Kancharla

SEC INTERROGATORY #1

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.1 What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap, and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

[B/1/1/1] Please confirm that, in Enbridge's view, a revenue cap plan will provide greater incentives for the utility to implement productivity improvements than a revenue cap plan. If that is not the case, please describe differences in the level of productivity incentives between price cap and revenue cap methods.

RESPONSE

Whatever the intent of this question, it is the Company's view that the relative incentive power of a rate cap plan or a revenue cap plan can only be judged when the specific parameters of each plan are considered.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #2

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.1 What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap, and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

Union notes that revenue cap plans have more volatile rates as compared to price cap plans. Does Enbridge agree? Please describe, and if possible quantify, the impact of Y factors and Z factors on the stability and predictability of rates during a revenue cap per customer plan.

RESPONSE

Y factors and Z factors may be features of both a revenue cap or a price cap. A price cap without Y or Z factors and without an adjustment for declining average use would tend to have more predictable rates than a revenue cap without since volume impacts are not taken into account in the price cap.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #3

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.1 What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap, and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

[B/1/1/4] Please describe the impact of giving the principles set forth in the Discussion Paper “equal weighting”. Please confirm that, for example, this implies that “encouraging investment in infrastructure required to maintain safety and reliability” has the same importance as “facilitating system expansion into new communities”.

RESPONSE

Please refer to the response to IGUA Interrogatory #8 at Exhibit I, Tab 17, Schedule 8.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #4

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.1 What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap, and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

[B/1/1/5] Please confirm that Enbridge will assess the ultimate incentive regulation rules determined by the Board and make its operating decisions within those rules to maximize the benefit to Enbridge's shareholder.

RESPONSE

Enbridge Gas Distribution will assess the incentive regulation plan approved by the Board and make its operating decisions in order to optimize the benefit to the shareholder and all other stakeholders. That is, the Company will seek to make sustainable productivity improvements in order to improve ROE. Management has set an ROE target of 50 to 100 basis points over the allowed level, on average over the term of the plan.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #5

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

Please describe how the nature of the incentive regulation formula relates, if at all, to Enbridge's willingness to continue to be an active community participant. Please describe what aspects of a IR formula would, if implemented, cause Enbridge to stop its community activities.

RESPONSE

The parameters of the approved IR plan and the business conditions experienced by the Company during the plan will determine the revenues that will be available for annual budgets for all projects and programs.

SEC INTERROGATORY #6

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

[B/1/1/3] Please confirm that Enbridge's proposed revenue cap model would adjust annual revenue requirement by five factors, as follows:

- a. Inflation
- b. Number of customers
- c. Y factors and other flow-through items
- d. Z factors
- e. Changes in normalized average use per customer

RESPONSE

Yes, revenue requirement would be adjusted as a function of the following terms:

- a. inflation - x
- b. total number of customers
- c. Y factors and other flow-through items
- d. Z factors, if they occur

No, revenue requirement would not be adjusted to reflect average use:

- e. Volume impacts, including average use, would be considered in determining rates.

Witness: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #8

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

[B/1/1/6] Please confirm that, in the event that, as a result of the form of incentive regulation ordered by the Board for Enbridge, Enbridge believes it will be unable, in any year, to achieve its target ROE of 8.39%, it will reduce its system expansion activities sufficiently to achieve that target ROE.

RESPONSE

The Company will not plan to earn less than the allowed ROE of 8.39%. Its target is to earn an additional 50 to 100 basis points on average, over the term of the plan.

If the features of the Board approved plan and the circumstances of the Company's operations in any given year within the plan dictate, the Company may plan to reduce new customer attachments, among other actions, in order to achieve the planned ROE.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #9

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

[B/1/1/6] Please provide a detailed calculation showing the incremental annual costs (including capital, operating, tax, return, and other costs) and incremental revenues associated with each customer attachment on a lifecycle basis, ie. from the year of attachment for a minimum of 40 years. If possible, please disaggregate this calculation by type of attachment (e.g. residential, small commercial, etc.) on whatever basis is most useful for the Board.

RESPONSE

Refer to Board Staff Interrogatory #17 at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 17 for residential customer calculation. Refer to appendix for small commercial customer calculation.

Commercial Customer Attachment Feasibility - 40 Year Horizon
Parameters and Results

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Col. 1</u> <u>Description</u>	<u>Col. 2</u>
FEASIBILITY PARAMETERS		
1.	Discount Rate	6.15%
2.	CCA Rate	4.00%
3.	Tax Rate	35.00%
4.	Municipal Tax rate	0.60%
5.	Capital Tax Rate	0.492%
6.	Customer Revenue Horizon (Years)	40
7.	Average Annual Consumption per Customer (m ³) Commercial	21,058
8.	Annual Distribution Revenues (Dollars per customer) Commercial	2,786
9.	Annual O&M (Dollars) per Customer Commercial	- 148.04
10.	Average capital (Dollars) per customer Commercial	10,500
11.	O&M (Lead days)	(33.85)
12.	Commodity (Lag days)	3.75
FEASIBILITY RESULTS		
13.	Net Present Value (Dollars) Commercial	3,428
14.	Profitability Index Commercial	1.33

Commercial Customer Attachment
Annual Incremental Cost and Revenue Summary

Line No.	Description	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9
		Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11
	Discount factors to project outset	0.00	0.500	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50
	INCREMENTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT										
1.	Average capital per commercial customer	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Contribution In Aid Of Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Net Investment Capital	10,500	(1.04)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Working Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Total Investment	10,500	(1.04)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	PV Of Net Investment At Project Outset	10,500	(1.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	ACCUMULATED PV OF TOTAL INVESTMENT		10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499
	CCA TAX SHIELD										
8.	CCA Tax Shield	-	74	144	138	133	127	122	117	113	108
9.	PV Of CCA Tax Shield At Project Outset	-	71	132	119	108	97	88	80	72	65
10.	ACCUMULATED PV OF CCA TAX SHIELD		71	203	322	430	527	615	695	767	832
	INCREMENTAL OPERATING CASHFLOWS (BEFORE TAXES)										
11.	Gas Distribution Revenue	-	1,393	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786
12.	Gas Costs	-	(618)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)
13.	O&M	-	(74)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)
14.	Net Operating Cash (Before Taxes)	-	701	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403
15.	PV of Net Operating Cash (Before Taxes) At Project Outset	-	681	1,283	1,208	1,138	1,072	1,010	952	897	845
16.	ACCUMULATED PV OF NET OPERATING CASH (BEFORE TAXES)		681	1,963	3,172	4,310	5,382	6,393	7,344	8,241	9,086
	TAXES										
17.	Income Tax (Before Interest Tax Shield)	-	(206)	(452)	(453)	(453)	(454)	(454)	(455)	(456)	(456)
18.	Municipal Tax	-	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)
19.	Capital Tax	-	(51)	(49)	(47)	(45)	(43)	(41)	(40)	(38)	(37)
20.	Total Taxes	-	(319)	(564)	(562)	(561)	(560)	(559)	(558)	(557)	(556)
21.	PV of Total Taxes At Project Outset	-	(310)	(515)	(484)	(455)	(428)	(402)	(378)	(356)	(335)
22.	ACCUMULATED PV OF TOTAL TAXES		(310)	(825)	(1,310)	(1,765)	(2,193)	(2,595)	(2,974)	(3,329)	(3,664)
	ACCUMULATED NPV AND PI										
23.	Net Present Value	(10,500.0)	(10,057)	(9,158)	(8,315)	(7,524)	(6,782)	(6,086)	(5,433)	(4,820)	(4,245)
24.	Profitability Index		0.042	0.128	0.208	0.283	0.354	0.420	0.483	0.541	0.596
	REVENUE SUFFICIENCY/(DEFICIENCY)										
25.	Revenue		1,393	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786
26.	Revenue Requirement		1,533	2,933	2,896	2,859	2,822	2,784	2,746	2,709	2,670
27.	Sufficiency/(Deficiency)		(140)	(146)	(110)	(73)	(35)	2	40	78	116

Commercial Customer Attachment
Annual Incremental Cost and Revenue Summary

Line No.	Description	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20
	Discount factors to project outset	Col. 12	Col. 13	Col. 14	Col. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17	Col. 18	Col. 19	Col. 20	Col. 21	Col. 22
		Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20
		9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	19.50
INCREMENTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT												
1.	Average capital per commercial customer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Contribution In Aid Of Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Net Investment Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Working Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Total Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	PV Of Net Investment At Project Outset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	ACCUMULATED PV OF TOTAL INVESTMENT	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499
CCA TAX SHIELD												
8.	CCA Tax Shield	104	100	96	92	88	85	81	78	75	72	69
9.	PV Of CCA Tax Shield At Project Outset	59	53	48	44	39	36	32	29	26	24	22
10.	ACCUMULATED PV OF CCA TAX SHIELD	891	945	993	1,037	1,076	1,112	1,144	1,173	1,199	1,223	1,245
INCREMENTAL OPERATING CASHFLOWS (BEFORE TAXES)												
11.	Gas Distribution Revenue	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786
12.	Gas Costs	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)
13.	O&M	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)
14.	Net Operating Cash (Before Taxes)	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403
15.	PV of Net Operating Cash (Before Taxes) At Project Outset	796	750	706	665	627	590	556	524	494	465	438
16.	ACCUMULATED PV OF NET OPERATING CASH (BEFORE TAXES)	9,881	10,631	11,337	12,002	12,629	13,219	13,776	14,300	14,793	15,258	15,696
TAXES												
17.	Income Tax (Before Interest Tax Shield)	(457)	(457)	(458)	(458)	(458)	(459)	(459)	(460)	(460)	(460)	(461)
18.	Municipal Tax	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)
19.	Capital Tax	(35)	(34)	(32)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(27)	(26)	(25)	(24)	(23)
20.	Total Taxes	(555)	(554)	(553)	(552)	(551)	(551)	(550)	(549)	(548)	(547)	(547)
21.	PV of Total Taxes At Project Outset	(315)	(296)	(278)	(262)	(246)	(232)	(218)	(205)	(193)	(182)	(171)
22.	ACCUMULATED PV OF TOTAL TAXES	(3,979)	(4,275)	(4,553)	(4,815)	(5,061)	(5,293)	(5,511)	(5,716)	(5,909)	(6,090)	(6,261)
ACCUMULATED NPV AND PI												
23.	Net Present Value	(3,705)	(3,198)	(2,722)	(2,275)	(1,855)	(1,461)	(1,090)	(742)	(415)	(108)	181
24.	Profitability Index	0.647	0.695	0.741	0.783	0.823	0.861	0.896	0.929	0.960	0.990	1.017
REVENUE SUFFICIENCY/(DEFICIENCY)												
25.	Revenue	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786
26.	Revenue Requirement	2,632	2,593	2,554	2,515	2,476	2,437	2,397	2,358	2,318	2,278	2,237
27.	Sufficiency/(Deficiency)	154	193	232	271	310	349	389	429	469	509	549

Commercial Customer Attachment
Annual Incremental Cost and Revenue Summary

Line No.	Col. 1	Description	Year 21	Year 22	Year 23	Year 24	Year 25	Year 26	Year 27	Year 28	Year 29	Year 30
Discount factors to project outset			20.50	21.50	22.50	23.50	24.50	25.50	26.50	27.50	28.50	29.50
INCREMENTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT												
1.		Average capital per commercial customer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.		Contribution In Aid Of Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.		Net Investment Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.		Working Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.		Total Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.		PV Of Net Investment At Project Outset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.		ACCUMULATED PV OF TOTAL INVESTMENT	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499
CCA TAX SHIELD												
8.		CCA Tax Shield	66	64	61	59	56	54	52	50	48	46
9.		PV Of CCA Tax Shield At Project Outset	20	18	16	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
10.		ACCUMULATED PV OF CCA TAX SHIELD	1,264	1,282	1,298	1,312	1,325	1,337	1,348	1,358	1,366	1,374
INCREMENTAL OPERATING CASHFLOWS (BEFORE TAXES)												
11.		Gas Distribution Revenue	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786
12.		Gas Costs	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)
13.		O&M	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)
14.		Net Operating Cash (Before Taxes)	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403
15.		PV of Net Operating Cash (Before Taxes) At Project Outset	413	389	366	345	325	306	288	272	256	241
16.		ACCUMULATED PV OF NET OPERATING CASH (BEFORE TAXES)	16,109	16,498	16,864	17,209	17,534	17,840	18,129	18,401	18,657	18,898
TAXES												
17.		Income Tax (Before Interest Tax Shield)	(461)	(461)	(462)	(462)	(462)	(463)	(463)	(463)	(463)	(463)
18.		Municipal Tax	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)
19.		Capital Tax	(22)	(21)	(21)	(20)	(19)	(18)	(18)	(17)	(16)	(16)
20.		Total Taxes	(546)	(546)	(545)	(545)	(544)	(544)	(543)	(543)	(542)	(542)
21.		PV of Total Taxes At Project Outset	(161)	(151)	(142)	(134)	(126)	(119)	(112)	(105)	(99)	(93)
22.		ACCUMULATED PV OF TOTAL TAXES	(6,422)	(6,573)	(6,716)	(6,850)	(6,976)	(7,095)	(7,206)	(7,311)	(7,410)	(7,504)
ACCUMULATED NPV AND PI												
23.		Net Present Value	452	707	947	1,173	1,385	1,584	1,771	1,948	2,113	2,269
24.		Profitability Index	1.043	1.067	1.090	1.112	1.132	1.151	1.169	1.186	1.201	1.216
REVENUE SUFFICIENCY/(DEFICIENCY)												
25.		Revenue	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786
26.		Revenue Requirement	2,197	2,157	2,116	1,580	1,379	1,381	1,384	1,387	1,389	1,391
27.		Sufficiency/(Deficiency)	589	630	670	1,206	1,408	1,405	1,402	1,400	1,397	1,395

Commercial Customer Attachment
Annual Incremental Cost and Revenue Summary

Line No.	Col. 1	Description	Year 31	Year 32	Year 33	Year 34	Year 35	Year 36	Year 37	Year 38	Year 39	Year 40
Discount factors to project outset												
INCREMENTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT												
1.		Average capital per commercial customer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.		Contribution In Aid Of Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.		Net Investment Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.		Working Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.		Total Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.		PV Of Net Investment At Project Outset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.		ACCUMULATED PV OF TOTAL INVESTMENT	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499	10,499
CCA TAX SHIELD												
8.		CCA Tax Shield	44	42	41	39	37	36	35	33	32	319
9.		PV Of CCA Tax Shield At Project Outset	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	30
10.		ACCUMULATED PV OF CCA TAX SHIELD	1,381	1,388	1,394	1,399	1,404	1,408	1,412	1,415	1,419	1,449
INCREMENTAL OPERATING CASHFLOWS (BEFORE TAXES)												
11.		Gas Distribution Revenue	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786
12.		Gas Costs	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)
13.		O&M	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(148)
14.		Net Operating Cash (Before Taxes)	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,403
15.		PV of Net Operating Cash (Before Taxes) At Project Outset	227	214	202	190	179	169	159	150	141	133
16.		ACCUMULATED PV OF NET OPERATING CASH (BEFORE TAXES)	19,125	19,339	19,541	19,731	19,910	20,078	20,237	20,387	20,528	20,660
TAXES												
17.		Income Tax (Before Interest Tax Shield)	(464)	(464)	(464)	(464)	(464)	(465)	(465)	(465)	(465)	(465)
18.		Municipal Tax	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)
19.		Capital Tax	(15)	(14)	(14)	(13)	(13)	(12)	(12)	(11)	(11)	(10)
20.		Total Taxes	(542)	(541)	(541)	(540)	(540)	(540)	(539)	(539)	(539)	(539)
21.		PV of Total Taxes At Project Outset	(88)	(83)	(78)	(73)	(69)	(65)	(61)	(58)	(54)	(51)
22.		ACCUMULATED PV OF TOTAL TAXES	(7,591)	(7,674)	(7,752)	(7,825)	(7,894)	(7,959)	(8,020)	(8,077)	(8,131)	(8,182)
ACCUMULATED NPV AND PI												
23.		Net Present Value	2,416	2,554	2,684	2,806	2,921	3,029	3,130	3,226	3,316	3,428
24.		Profitability Index	1,230	1,243	1,256	1,267	1,278	1,288	1,298	1,307	1,316	1,326
REVENUE SUFFICIENCY/(DEFICIENCY)												
25.		Revenue	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786	2,786
26.		Revenue Requirement	1,393	1,396	1,398	1,400	1,401	1,403	1,405	1,407	1,408	1,410
27.		Sufficiency/(Deficiency)	1,393	1,391	1,389	1,387	1,385	1,383	1,381	1,380	1,378	1,377

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Exhibit I
Tab 11
Schedule 9
Page 5 of 5
Appendix

SEC INTERROGATORY #10

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

[B/1/1/6] Please provide a breakdown by vintage of current customers, ie. the number of years since each customer was initially attached, broken down by rate class.

RESPONSE

Please see the table below for vintage data related to the Company's Rate 1, Revenue Class 20 customer class. Revenue Class 20 refers to those customers that use natural gas for space heating and water heating. This particular revenue class makes up the largest percentage of the Company's customer base. Vintage data for all other Rate classes is not available.

Witnesses: I. Chan
J. Denomy

Vintage	Revenue Class 20
Pre 1980	504,103
1981	31,681
1982	26,590
1983	28,661
1984	31,403
1985	33,465
1986	34,973
1987	41,487
1988	37,599
1989	34,557
1990	26,609
1991	28,518
1992	34,934
1993	35,472
1994	36,575
1995	30,616
1996	37,924
1997	44,051
1998	40,187
1999	41,846
2000	40,436
2001	38,687
2002	39,866
2003	42,064
2004	39,423
2005	32,915
2006	18,527

Witnesses: I. Chan
J. Denomy

SEC INTERROGATORY #11

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

[B/1/1/6] Please provide a comparison of the age of Enbridge's network assets, by category, with the age of network assets of Union Gas, and with the age of network assets of other gas utilities in North America.

RESPONSE

The type of comparison requested by the interrogatory would require a major study which could not be completed in time to provide the response to this interrogatory.

With respect to cast iron mains, Enbridge Gas Distribution is the only utility in the Canadian Gas Association with cast iron mains still remaining in its distribution system. Enbridge stopped installing cast iron mains in the mid 1950's. A quick assessment of the cast iron mains scheduled for replacement in 2007 indicates a range of installation dates for these mains ranging from 1911 to 1934.

Witnesses: S. Kancharla
T. Ladanyi
R. Milne

SEC INTERROGATORY #12

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

[B/1/1/7] Please provide a table showing the annual capital expenditures on cast iron mains and bare steel mains replacements, including actual for each year from 1997 to 2006, 6+6 for 2007, and current budget for each year from 2008 through 2012.

RESPONSE

Enbridge Gas Distribution does not propose to include the replacement of bare steel mains as a Y factor. This replacement program will be managed within the proposed IR framework for capital.

Please find the annual expenditures on cast iron replacement for the last five years and the forecast annual direct cost over the IR period in the table on the next page.

Year	Cast Iron Replacement	
	Budget/Forecast (\$Ms)	Actuals (\$Ms)
1997	28.2	25.1
1998	22.2	23.6
1999	24.8	19.3
2000	20.1	20.7
2001	22.7	35.6
2002	21.3	23.2
2003	27.4	18.2
2004	21.7	18.4
2005	23.3	23.9
2006	46.3	40.0
2007	30.8	18.2 **
2008	27.3	
2009	27.3	
2010	27.3	
2011	8.6	
2012	0	

* * Note: July YTD data

Please note these costs are direct costs only. Historical years (prior to 2005) may include amounts for other types of replacements (ie: steel and copper). It is not possible to separate the pure cast iron costs due to the limitations of our reporting systems however, the significant majority would be related to cast iron replacement activity. For the 2009 to 2011 period, no adjustments have been made for inflationary increases or other cost pressures.

Witness: T. Ladanyi
 R. Milne

SEC INTERROGATORY #13

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

[B/1/1/7] Please provide the annual reports of Enbridge Inc. for each of the years 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

RESPONSE

Due to the volume of the documents, the requested information can be found on the Company's website at <http://www.enbridge.com/ratecase>.

Please contact Enbridge if you like to request to a paper copy of the annual reports of Enbridge Inc. for each of the years 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006.

Consistent Continental Growth



Enbridge is an energy delivery company: as such, we provide an essential service for our customers. We deliver crude oil and natural gas to heat homes, power transportation systems, and provide fuel and feedstock for industries. Our vision is to be North America's leading energy delivery company while adding long-term value for our shareholders. In 2003, we expanded our continental footprint in North America by acquiring additional energy delivery assets, and announcing a number of new projects for future growth and expansion.

— **Patrick D. Daniel**, President & Chief Executive Officer

The cover of this year's annual report, and the other illustrations in the book, are the work of artist Pascal Milelli, an internationally-recognized illustrator based in Western Canada and a graduate of The Alberta College of Art & Design. Pascal's paintings capture and combine the vitality of the people of Enbridge with the Company's diverse portfolio of energy delivery assets.

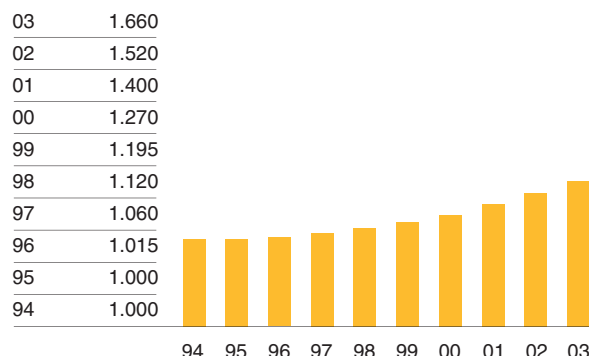
The photographs used in this report also reflect that successful combination of people and assets, and represent all of the Company's business segments, throughout North America and internationally. Quality people and quality assets, coming together "where energy meets people" — that's Enbridge.

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Highlights

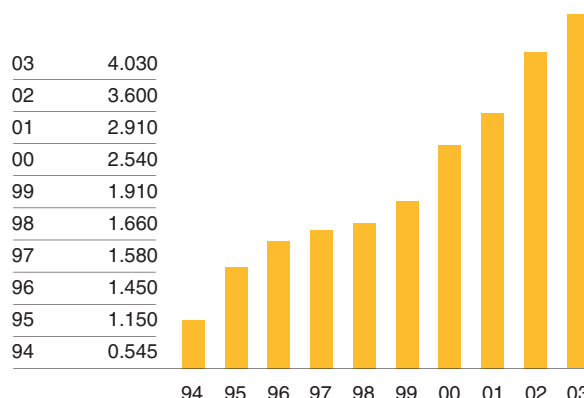
Dividends Per Common Share

(dollars per share)



Earnings Per Common Share

(dollars per share)



Financial (millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

	2003	2002	2001
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders			
Continuing Operations	667.2	334.2	413.2
Discontinued Operations	—	242.3	45.3
	667.2	576.5	458.5
Per Common Share Amounts			
Earnings — Continuing Operations	4.03	2.09	2.63
Earnings — Discontinued Operations	—	1.51	0.28
	4.03	3.60	2.91
Dividends	1.66	1.52	1.40
Common Share Dividends Paid	283.9	251.1	227.5
Return on Average Common Shareholders' Equity	19.9%	19.9%	18.6%
Debt to Debt Plus Shareholders' Equity at Year End	61.4%	64.4%	72.9%

Operating

	2003	2002	2001
Liquids Pipelines¹			
Deliveries (thousands of barrels per day)	2,189	2,088	2,109
Barrel miles (billions)	710	705	695
Average haul (miles)	889	925	903
Gas Distribution²			
Volume of gas distributed (billion cubic feet)	458	410	427
Number of active customers (thousands)	1,679	1,623	1,571
Degree day deficiency ³ (degrees Celsius)			
Actual	4,029	3,362	3,766
Forecast based on normal weather	3,565	3,700	3,816

¹ Liquids Pipelines operating highlights include the statistics of the Lakehead System and wholly owned liquid pipeline operations.

² Highlights of Gas Distribution reflect the results of Enbridge Gas Distribution and other gas distribution operations on a quarter lag basis for the years ended September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001. Energy Distribution volumes and the number of active customers are derived from the aggregate system supply and direct purchase gas supply arrangements.

³ Degree day deficiency is a measure of coldness. It is calculated by accumulating for each day in the period the total number of degrees each day by which the daily mean temperature falls below 18 degrees Celsius. The figures given are those accumulated in the Toronto area.

Letter to Shareholders



Enbridge is well positioned to capitalize on future growth opportunities as a result of another very strong year in 2003.

Donald J. Taylor, Chair (left)
and **Patrick D. Daniel**, President & Chief Executive Officer

Earnings grew to a record \$667.2 million in 2003, or \$4.03 per common share, including gains on sale of assets. Removing gains and other unusual items, earnings were \$2.84 per common share, up another 6.4% from one year ago. All five operating segments — crude oil pipelines, natural gas distribution systems, natural gas pipelines, international operations, and our two sponsored investments (Enbridge Energy Partners in the U.S. and Enbridge Income Fund in Canada) — reported increased earnings. This growth was accomplished while debt to total capitalization was reduced and A-level credit ratings were confirmed with stable outlooks.

During the year, the Company also celebrated its 50th anniversary as a publicly traded entity, having provided a 13.1% compound annual shareholder return over that period of time. This sustained, consistent performance in providing the “energy bridge” between energy suppliers and energy consumers is what best defines your Company.

As a result of the Company’s past performance, Enbridge started 2004 in the strongest relative position in its history. The balance sheet is strong, the business model is proven and stable, and the Company is geographically well located to expand and extend its role in delivering energy to customers in North America and internationally.

Achievements in 2003

Our crude oil pipeline system grew significantly in 2003, as we completed the Phase III Terrace expansion on our crude oil mainline. We put into service Canada's first underground crude oil storage facility at Hardisty, Alberta. We also acquired a pipeline that currently runs from Cushing, Oklahoma to Chicago and plan on reversing it to transport Western Canadian crude further south into the strong U.S. Midcontinent market. This "Spearhead" project, coupled with Enbridge Energy Partners' new proposal for the Southern Access line from Superior, Wisconsin, to Wood River, Illinois, will broaden markets for Canadian producers and improve access by American consumers to the huge oil sands reserves of Western Canada. Enbridge intends to further expand that access with future pipelines to the U.S. Gulf Coast, eastern PADD II region of the U.S. Midwest, and the Canadian West Coast (our Gateway Project).

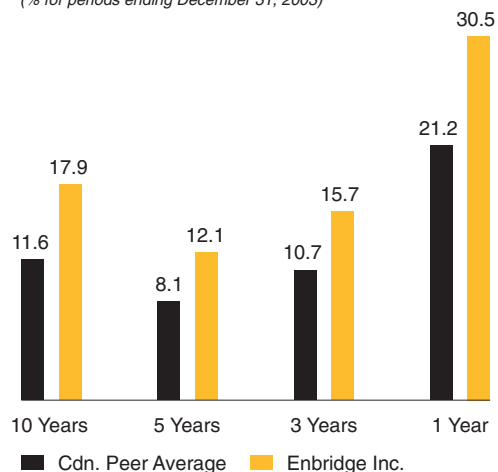
In 2003, we set a record by adding more than 60,000 new customers to our gas distribution network in Ontario, which is one of the most cost-efficient gas distribution systems in North America. Enbridge has proven in its liquids transportation business that it can provide additional benefits to its customers and shareholders through implementation of incentive rate-setting mechanisms. In Ontario, however, a common understanding and cooperation among regulators, distribution customers and Enbridge will be required to achieve this. In 2004, we will work with these parties to advance this understanding.

Five years ago Enbridge marked its entry into the natural gas pipelining business. In a short period of time we have built a very strong position in the corridor serving the U.S. Midwest and Eastern Canadian markets with Western Canada gas supply. In 2003, we increased our interest in the Alliance Pipeline to 50% and in the Vector Pipeline to 60%. In addition, Enbridge Energy Partners acquired gas gathering and processing assets in North Texas, which complement the Partnership's existing East Texas assets and growing presence in the U.S. Gulf Coast states and Midwest; and announced plans to acquire crude oil and liquids pipeline and storage systems in the Midcontinent region, including the Ozark Pipeline which transports crude oil from Cushing to Wood River.

In the U.S., our growth continues to be led by Enbridge Energy Partners, which has grown into a large master limited partnership with geographic and commodity diversity. In Canada, we successfully launched Enbridge Income Fund, already

Total Shareholder Return

(% for periods ending December 31, 2003)



a premier Canadian income fund with a low-risk profile focused on pipeline transportation assets. Both entities are self-financing vehicles with proven low-cost capital, and we expect them to play major roles in the future acquisition of mature energy delivery assets in their respective countries.

Future growth opportunities

Enbridge is focused on delivering energy to meet the needs of consumers and society in general. As a large, successful corporation we have a responsibility to conduct our business to very

high standards of integrity, transparency, safety and environmental protection. We consider it our responsibility to continue to earn the right to do business in the countries and communities in which we operate.

With our strong financial position and growing portfolio of assets in key markets, Enbridge is uniquely positioned to deliver new supplies of oil and gas to meet growing market demand. Enbridge is specifically committed to:

- Broadening markets for Canadian oil (particularly crude oil from Alberta's oil sands) and helping ensure security of supply for U.S. and other consumers. We have many excellent projects ahead of us, and we are working with our customers to identify continental opportunities and propose new delivery solutions.
- Increasing security of supply and ensuring an effective price mechanism for natural gas consumers in Ontario, at the same time as we operate one of the most cost-efficient distribution businesses in the world.
- Ensuring North American natural gas markets continue to have sufficient supplies to meet their needs. This could include participation in Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) projects and pipeline projects to connect frontier supply basins.
- Helping producers receive fair netbacks for their natural gas production by debottlenecking areas such as the U.S. Rockies, and the Barnett Shale and Bossier gas play areas of Texas.
- Building and operating international pipelines like those in Colombia and Spain that generate attractive rates of return and complement our North American base of operations.

In conclusion

We thank Enbridge's Board of Directors for their ongoing support and counsel. And we thank Michel Gourdeau, one of our Directors who left the Board in 2003, for his contributions.

We also thank all of our employees for their continued hard work and commitment to excellence. At Enbridge we pride ourselves on being superior asset managers, recognizing that it is truly the combination of quality assets and quality people that has made Enbridge successful.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:



Donald J. Taylor

Chair of the Board of Directors

March 3, 2004



Patrick D. Daniel

President & Chief Executive Officer

Enbridge — A Profile

The Enbridge group of companies includes the world's longest crude oil pipeline system, Canada's largest natural gas distribution company, and a variety of investments in natural gas pipelines.

Enbridge is an experienced and knowledgeable asset manager with a reputation for steady growth and a low-risk profile. It is also a values-based organization with a commitment to corporate responsibility in all of its business activities.

2003 Highlights

In 2003, Enbridge and its affiliate companies made significant progress in expanding their continental base, adding crude oil and natural gas pipeline assets, and in positioning the companies to take advantage of future growth opportunities.

March	Enbridge, having increased its interest in the Alliance Pipeline from 21.4% at year-end 2001 to 37.1% at year-end 2002, announced it was acquiring additional interests in the pipeline. In 2003, the Company increased its interest in both the Canadian and U.S. segments of the pipeline to 50%. In June, Enbridge Inc. sold its 50% interest in the Canadian segment of the Alliance Pipeline to the Enbridge Income Fund.
April	The Terrace Phase III expansion of Enbridge's crude oil mainline was officially completed and placed into service on April 1, 2003. Phase III increased delivery capacity by 140,000 barrels per day on the Enbridge and Lakehead Systems.
May	Enbridge announced the creation of Enbridge Income Fund. The Fund is a premier income fund in Canada with a low-risk profile focused on pipeline transportation assets. The successful initial public offering closed on June 30, and the Fund began trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol ENF.UN. At that time, the Fund acquired from Enbridge Inc. a 50% interest in the Canadian portion of the Alliance Pipeline and a 100% interest in Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. for gross proceeds of \$905 million. Enbridge Inc. owns a 72.3% overall interest in the Fund.
July	Enbridge announced it was acquiring BP's Cushing-to-Chicago Pipeline, to open new markets for Canadian crude oil producers. The Company acquired a 90% interest in September for US\$122 million. Subject to acceptance of proposed tolling arrangements by Canadian producers and regulatory approval, Enbridge plans to reverse the flow to transport Canadian crude oil south from Chicago to Cushing. The reversed-flow pipeline will be renamed the Spearhead Pipeline.
September	Enbridge announced it was acquiring an additional 15% interest in the Vector Pipeline for US\$72.5 million. Enbridge now has a 60% interest in Vector, a natural gas transmission pipeline with capacity of 1 billion cubic feet per day that delivers gas from the Chicago-area market hub in Illinois to the hub at Dawn, Ontario.



- September** As of its fiscal year-end September 30, Enbridge Gas Distribution had added more than 60,000 new customers during the 12-month period. The Company now delivers natural gas to approximately 1.7 million customers.
- October** Enbridge and Enbridge Energy Partners jointly announced plans to develop a new crude oil pipeline from the terminal at Superior, Wisconsin, south to the Wood River hub in southern Illinois. The proposed US\$600-million pipeline, to be owned by the Partnership and called Southern Access, would have an initial capacity of 250,000 barrels per day and could be in service in 2007. It would provide increased capacity on the Lakehead System to accommodate growing production from the Alberta oil sands.
- November** Enbridge and CCS Inc. officially opened their jointly owned underground crude oil storage facility at Hardisty, Alberta. The \$70-million Hardisty Caverns facility has four existing salt caverns, ranging in size from 600,000 to 900,000 barrels, and there are plans for expansion. Crude oil from a number of sources in Western Canada will be stored at the facility for eventual delivery to market through the Enbridge terminal at Hardisty, and will provide customers with flexible operating and marketing options for the long-term development of oil sands production.
- December** Enbridge Energy Partners announced plans to acquire crude oil and liquids pipeline and storage systems located at, or originating from, Cushing, Oklahoma. The main assets are the Ozark Pipeline, which currently transports 170,000 barrels per day of crude oil from Cushing to Wood River, and a storage terminal at Cushing.
- Also in December, Enbridge Energy Partners closed its US\$247 million acquisition of the North Texas System, which primarily serves the Fort Worth Basin, including growing natural gas production from the Barnett Shale zone. The system includes more than 3200 kilometres (2,000 miles) of gas gathering pipeline and five active processing plants.

Current Assets



Enbridge's operations are focused on three energy delivery businesses: crude oil pipelines, natural gas pipelines, and natural gas distribution. The business of the Company is carried out by a variety of affiliates owned in whole or in part by Enbridge Inc.

Liquids Pipelines

- Enbridge Pipelines Inc. (100%)
- Enbridge Pipelines (NW) Inc. (100%)
- Enbridge Pipelines (Athabasca) Inc. (100%)
- Enbridge Pipelines (Toledo) Inc. (100%)
- Mustang Pipe Line Partners (30%)
- Chicap Pipe Line Company (22.8%)
- Frontier Pipeline Company (77.8%)
- Spearhead Pipeline (90%)

Gas Pipelines

- Alliance Pipeline L.P. (U.S. portion) (50%)
- Vector Pipeline Limited Partnership (60%)

Sponsored Investments

- Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. (12.2%)
 - Lakehead System
 - Enbridge Pipelines (North Dakota) System
 - Midcontinent and Gulf Coast Systems
- Enbridge Income Fund (72.3% overall interest)
 - Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. (100%)
 - Alliance Pipeline Limited Partnership (Canadian portion) (50%)



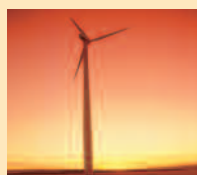
Gas Distribution and Services

- Enbridge Gas Distribution (100%)
 - Gazifere Inc.
 - Niagara Gas Transmission Limited
 - St. Lawrence Gas Company, Inc.
- Noverco Inc. (32.1%), which owns:
 - Gaz Métro Limited Partnership (74.7%), which owns:
 - Vermont Gas Systems, Inc. (100%)
 - TQM Pipeline and Company, Limited Partnership (50%)
 - Portland Natural Gas Transmission System (38.3%)
- Enbridge Gas New Brunswick Limited Partnership (63%)
- CustomerWorks Limited Partnership (70%)
- Enbridge Commercial Services (100%)
- AltaGas Services Inc. (40.3%)
- Aux Sable Liquids Products Inc. (42.7%)
- Enbridge Gas Services Inc. (100%)
- Inuvik Gas Ltd. (33⅓%)
- Tidal Energy Marketing Inc. (100%)
- NetThruPut Inc. (52%)
- SunBridge Wind Power Project (50%)
- FuelCell Energy/Global Thermoelectric Inc. (strategic alliance)



International

- Oleoducto Central S.A. (24.7%)
- Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos CLH, S.A. (25%)
- Enbridge Technology Inc. (100%)



Opportunities for Growth



Accessing new markets to bring new supplies of crude oil and natural gas on stream is a crucial strategy for growth for Enbridge. The Company plans to do this by extending its continental reach.

As the primary transporter of Western Canadian crude oil, Enbridge is well positioned to develop additional infrastructure to deliver the growing volumes that are coming from Alberta's oil sands. With an estimated \$50 billion in active or planned projects in the oil sands, new production is expected to come on stream steadily during the next 10 to 15 years, with an additional 800,000 barrels per day likely available by 2010.

Enbridge has been working with its customers to develop market solutions that will enable crude oil shippers to have access to new markets in a timely, cost-effective manner. Our transportation development strategy is to provide Canadian producers with continued access to the premier markets Enbridge currently serves, and to gain access to southwestern and eastern PADD II markets, the Gulf Coast, California, and the Far East.

Key components of the Enbridge strategy include the following:

- Subject to acceptance of proposed tolling arrangements by Canadian producers and regulatory approvals, Enbridge plans to reverse the Cushing-to-Chicago Pipeline that it acquired in 2003 to flow from north to south. The pipeline will be renamed the Spearhead Pipeline and will transport Western Canadian production and incremental oil sands volumes to new markets in the Central and Midwestern U.S. The Company is also pursuing delivery options for Canadian crude extending beyond Cushing to U.S. Gulf Coast markets.



- Enbridge Energy Partners has proposed building a new crude oil pipeline to provide access from its existing terminal at Superior, Wisconsin, south to the Wood River hub in southern Illinois. This Southern Access Pipeline, to be part of the Lakehead System, will interconnect with the Spearhead Pipeline. In December 2003, EEP also announced plans to acquire the Ozark Pipeline that transports crude oil from Cushing to Wood River, and a number of complementary pipeline and terminal assets.



- Enbridge has proposed constructing a new crude oil pipeline from the Athabasca oil sands region to the B.C. coast, for tidewater access to California and Asia-Pacific markets.

The growing requirement to provide North American natural gas markets with new sources of supply is also presenting Enbridge with opportunities for growth.

In 2003 Enbridge increased its interests in the Alliance and Vector natural gas pipeline systems to 50% and 60%, respectively, strengthening its position in gas transmission. The Company is looking at opportunities to deliver gas production from the Wyoming area to U.S. Midwest markets, and to move gas volumes further east. It is pursuing opportunities to invest in Liquefied Natural Gas projects: increased imports of LNG are expected to become an important source of supply for North America, and Enbridge is interested in participating as a provider of regasification and take-away infrastructure. Enbridge also remains interested in northern gas and liquids development.

Corporate Governance

At Enbridge, corporate governance means ensuring that a comprehensive system of stewardship and accountability is in place and functioning among Directors, management and employees of the Company.



Enbridge is committed to the principles of good governance, and the Company employs a variety of policies, programs and practices to manage corporate governance and ensure compliance.

The Board of Directors of Enbridge functions independent of management and is accountable to shareholders. The Board has delegated to the Governance Committee the role of overseeing corporate governance generally, and Enbridge has demonstrated vision and a comprehensive approach to governance through the integration of empowerment and accountability involving all employees up to the Board of Directors and ultimately to shareholders. This commitment has resulted in Enbridge being recognized as a leader in corporate governance.

In 2003, Enbridge was listed in the top 5 in the Globe & Mail Report on Business Corporate Governance/Best Boards rankings and the Clarkson Centre for Business Ethics & Board Effectiveness at the Rotman School of Management, in its Board Shareholder Confidence Index, ranked Enbridge AAA+, which is the highest ranking possible.

Senior Management

Standing (left to right)

Stephen J.J. Letwin

Group Vice President, Gas Strategy
& Corporate Development

J. Richard Bird

Group Vice President, Transportation North

Mel F. Belich

Group Vice President, International & Corporate Law

Dan C. Tutcher

Group Vice President, Transportation South

Bonnie D. DuPont

Group Vice President, Corporate Resources

Seated (left to right)

Patrick D. Daniel

President & Chief Executive Officer

Stephen J. Wuori

Group Vice President & Chief Financial Officer



Board of Directors

Standing (left to right)

Louis D. Hyndman, Edmonton, Alberta
Senior Partner, Field Law LLP

Robert W. Martin, Toronto, Ontario
Corporate Director

Richard L. George, Calgary, Alberta
President & Chief Executive Officer, Suncor Energy Inc.

James J. Blanchard, Beverly Hills, Michigan
Senior Partner, Piper Rudnick

George K. Petty, San Luis Obispo, California
Corporate Director

Seated (left to right)

J. Lorne Braithwaite, Toronto, Ontario
Corporate Director

David A. Arledge, Naples, Florida
Corporate Director

Donald J. Taylor, Jacksons Point, Ontario
Chair, Enbridge Inc.

Patrick D. Daniel, Calgary, Alberta
President & Chief Executive Officer, Enbridge Inc.

William R. Fatt, Toronto, Ontario
Chief Executive Officer, Fairmont Hotels & Resorts Inc.

E. Susan Evans, Calgary, Alberta
Corporate Director

Corporate Responsibility

Enbridge has always considered the safety of employees and the public, a clean and healthy environment, and strong, vibrant communities to be priorities. That's why the adoption in December 2003 of a full corporate responsibility platform was a logical step for the Company.

Corporate responsibility defines how we will relate to others in terms of our performance in areas such as the environment, health, safety, governance, human rights, community investment and stakeholder engagement.

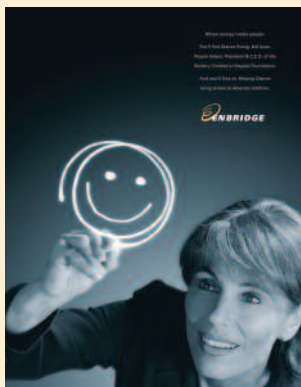
Enbridge had already taken many of the steps to move in that direction. At the same time, stakeholders key to our success were asking for a commitment to sustainable business practices in a visible and permanent way. A corporate responsibility platform will document the commitments we have already made and will make our sustainable approach replicable by helping us define and measure our performance.

The cornerstone of corporate responsibility is sustainability, and simply put, a sustainable enterprise is one that is built for the long-term. Business decisions combine economic realities with the social and environmental considerations that ensure longevity.

In 2003, Enbridge had a number of notable achievements in areas that fall under the corporate responsibility banner.

- Enbridge employees, senior management and Board of Directors are all guided by the Company's basic code of business conduct — the *Statement on Business Conduct*. Adherence to this code of conduct, which incorporates the internationally recognized *Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights*, is a condition of employment. In an effort to share Company experiences and 'lessons learned' in these fields, in 2003 Enbridge became a signatory to the *United Nations Global Compact*.

Where Energy Meets People



In 2003, Enbridge launched a corporate reputation campaign to advance the company's brand image and profile the valuable relationships we foster with stakeholder communities. The campaign profiles the leadership attributes of key community investment partners from the various regions where Enbridge operates.

This initiative, under the direction of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, brings companies together with UN agencies, labour organizations and civil society to support nine principles in the areas of human rights, labour and the environment.

- In 2003, Enbridge again invested \$3 million in communities where the Company operates, primarily in health, the environment, arts and culture, social services, education, and civic leadership. And for the fifth consecutive year, Enbridge employees across Canada and the United States raised more than \$1 million for United Way campaigns.

- In Colombia, where Enbridge operates and has a 24.7% investment in the OCENSA crude oil pipeline, OCENSA celebrated the first anniversary of its formalized human rights policy, which was developed and implemented using

the *Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights* as a guideline. The policy commits OCENSA to respect human rights and obligates employees and contractors to reject violence and avoid associating with any of the illegal armed groups in Colombia. OCENSA conducted human rights training for 100% of its employees and its major contractors, and for nearly 1,000 military personnel stationed near the pipeline. OCENSA has also hired a designated Human Rights Coordinator who, along with the company's Auditor, has the authority to review and audit the conduct of all contractors and employees as their actions pertain to human rights and to ensure compliance with OCENSA's human rights policy.

Financial Review

Enbridge made good progress
 on all of its strategic priorities
 in 2003, and is well positioned
 to pursue multiple growth
 opportunities in 2004.



ENBRIDGE INC - TSX - NYSE

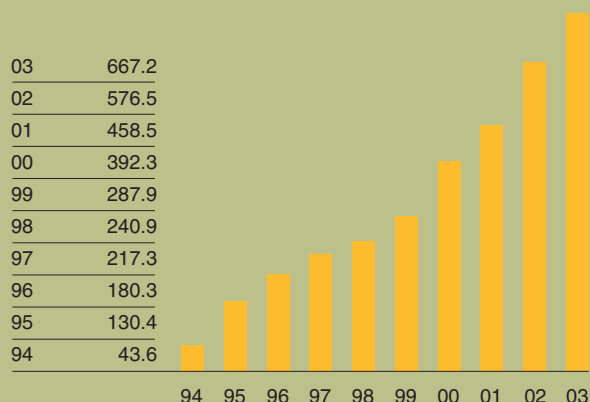


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Management's Discussion and Analysis

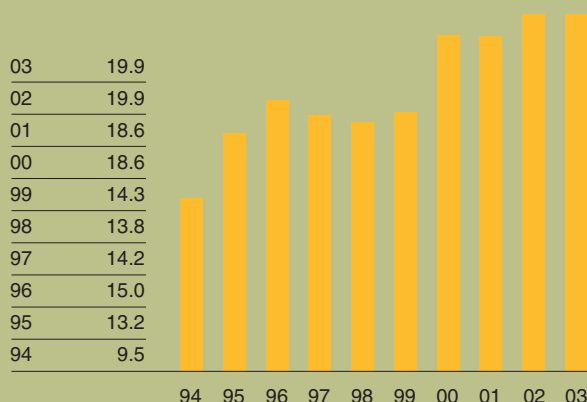
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders

(millions of dollars)



Return on Average Common Shareholders' Equity

(%)



In 2003, Enbridge increased earnings in each of its five operating segments.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

Financial Highlights¹

(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

	2003	2002	2001
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders			
Liquids Pipelines	213.5	189.6	164.4
Gas Pipelines	70.1	47.8	41.5
Sponsored Investments	234.3	(51.1)	37.2
Gas Distribution and Services	153.6	124.3	189.6
International	72.3	68.0	35.6
Corporate	(76.6)	(44.4)	(55.1)
Earnings from continuing operations	667.2	334.2	413.2
Discontinued operations	—	242.3	45.3
	667.2	576.5	458.5
Earnings Per Share			
Earnings — Continuing operations	4.03	2.09	2.63
Earnings — Discontinued operations	—	1.51	0.28
	4.03	3.60	2.91
Diluted Earnings Per Share			
Earnings — Continuing operations	4.00	2.06	2.60
Earnings — Discontinued operations	—	1.50	0.28
	4.00	3.56	2.88
Total Assets	13,823.3	12,987.4	13,127.7
Total Long-term Liabilities	7,347.5	7,438.5	6,885.8
Dividends Per Common Share	1.66	1.52	1.40
Common Share Dividends	283.9	251.1	227.5

¹ Financial Highlights have been prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2003 were \$667.2 million, or \$4.03 per share, compared with \$576.5 million, or \$3.60 per share, in 2002. Growth in earnings from all core business segments were noted, further buoyed by the positive effect of colder than normal weather in the Enbridge Gas Distribution franchise area in 2003. Significant incremental earnings were also noted in both Liquids and Gas Pipelines primarily due to the Company's increased ownership interest in both Alliance Pipeline and Vector Pipeline. 2003 also marked the completion of the Terrace Phase III project and the storage cavern project, both providing a positive contribution to net earnings.

Significant factors and variances affecting consolidated earnings are as follows:

- Sponsored Investments includes a \$169.1 million after-tax gain on the sale of assets to Enbridge Income Fund (EIF) in 2003.
- Sponsored Investments included an \$82.2 million after-tax writedown recorded in 2002, relating to the Enbridge Midcoast Energy (Midcoast) assets.
- Sponsored Investments includes a \$20.3 million dilution gain in 2003 relating to two unit issuances by Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP). The prior year included only one dilution gain from EEP of \$6.1 million.
- Gas Distribution and Services includes the positive effect of colder than normal weather of \$46.1 million in 2003. In 2002, warm weather negatively affected earnings by \$29.3 million. The positive weather effect in 2003 is partially offset by several regulatory disallowances in 2003, including a \$4.6 million outsourcing disallowance, a \$7.1 million gas cost disallowance, and a \$26.0 million regulatory receivable writedown.
- The results of Noverco, included in Gas Distribution and Services, reflect a \$6.0 million dilution gain relating to a unit issuance by Gaz Metro Limited Partnership.
- Corporate included a \$17.8 million after-tax gain on a sale of marketable securities in 2002.
- Each year includes the effect of the Alberta 0.5% tax rate reductions. The 2003 results also include the effect of a higher federal future tax rate since federal surtax will apply when large corporations tax is eliminated. These tax rate changes result in a \$7.1 million net charge to earnings in 2003 compared with a net recovery of \$1.4 million in the prior year.
- Discontinued operations included a \$240.0 million after-tax gain on the sale of the retail Energy Services business in 2002.

Enbridge made several strategic achievements during the year.

- The creation of the Enbridge Income Fund, on June 30, 2003, seeded with assets from the Company.
- Growth in core businesses through the acquisition of additional interests in the Alliance Pipeline, the Aux Sable NGL facility, and the Vector Pipeline. The Company also acquired a 90% interest in the Cushing-to-Chicago Pipeline System during 2003. Upon reversal, this pipeline will provide crude oil shippers with access to new markets.
- EEP has also actively pursued growth through a number of strategic acquisitions, which will support earnings growth in the future.
- The completion and placement into service of the Terrace Phase III expansion on April 1, 2003. This increased delivery capacity by 140,000 barrels per day on the Enbridge and Lakehead Systems.

For the year ended December 31, 2002, earnings from continuing operations were \$334.2 million, or \$2.09 per share, compared with \$413.2 million, or \$2.63 per share, in 2001. Growth in earnings from the Liquids Pipelines and International operations, as well as higher earnings from EEP, were more than offset by the loss on sale of the United States assets of Enbridge Midcoast Energy, warmer weather than 2001, and the positive impact on earnings of income tax rate reductions in 2001.

Dividends paid on common shares increased in each of the last four years from growth in the dividend per share and a higher number of outstanding common shares. The quarterly dividend per share increased to \$0.415 in the first quarter of 2003 from \$0.38 per share established in the first quarter of 2002. In the first quarter of 2001, the quarterly dividend was raised to \$0.35. This represents annual increases of 9.2%, 8.6% and 8.5%, respectively, and reflects the sustained growth in earnings over the period.

In 2003, the Company changed its financial reporting segments to better reflect the business operations and management structure of the Company. All financial information has been restated to reflect the new segments.

CORPORATE STRATEGY

Enbridge's resources are focused on three broad strategic thrusts and three areas of increased emphasis. The major strategies are to:

- continue to expand the Company's core platforms, increase its asset base through a variety of means including organic growth and acquisition of strategic assets. The four core platforms are Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines, Gas Distribution and Services and International;
- capitalize on the Enbridge Energy Partners and Enbridge Income Fund vehicles through acquisition of assets from third parties and transfers of mature assets from Enbridge; and,
- focus on operational excellence, including the application of incentive regulatory structures.

Strategic emphasis is placed on increasing the Company's North American footprint, increasing the scale of operations, and developing and applying new technologies. Enbridge's proposed actions with respect to these strategies are described in the "Outlook" for each business unit.

The achievement of the Company's major strategies is dependent on successful mitigation of business risks, discussed in each of the business segments. Enbridge believes it has identified and mitigated the risks, to the extent practical.

Enbridge remained on track with this strategy in 2003 and is committed to identifying and implementing the actions required to create value and sustainable growth.

LIQUIDS PIPELINES

Financial Results

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2003	2002	2001
Enbridge System	162.0	123.7	111.1
Athabasca System	44.8	41.2	29.9
NW System	8.3	9.5	9.5
Saskatchewan System	3.1	6.4	5.9
Feeder Pipelines and Other	(4.7)	8.8	8.0
	213.5	189.6	164.4

Business Activities

Liquids Pipelines activities consist of the operation of the Company's pipelines that transport crude oil, natural gas liquids and refined products.

The mainline pipeline, comprised of the Enbridge System and the Lakehead System (the portion of the mainline pipeline in the United States is operated by Enbridge and owned by EEP), is the world's longest crude oil pipeline system and is the primary transporter of crude oil from Western Canada to the United States. It is the only pipeline that transports crude oil from Western to Eastern Canada and serves all of the major refining centres in the Province of Ontario, as well as the Midwest region of the United States.

Enbridge also owns the Athabasca System and the NW System. The Athabasca System is a 545-kilometre (339-mile) pipeline that transports synthetic and heavy oil from north of Fort McMurray in Northern Alberta to the pipeline hub at Hardisty, Alberta. The Athabasca System also includes the MacKay River and Christina Lake lateral feeder lines and tankage facilities, as well as the Company's interest in the Hardisty Cavern Storage Partnership. The NW System is an 864-kilometre (540-mile) pipeline that transports crude oil from Norman Wells, in the Northwest Territories to Zama, Alberta.

During the third quarter of 2003, the Company acquired a 90% interest in the Cushing-to-Chicago Pipeline System. This is a 1,050-kilometre (650-mile) pipeline that transports crude oil from Cushing, Oklahoma to Chicago, Illinois, with a service capacity of 300,000 barrels per day, including 4.3 million barrels of tankage. The pipeline is currently inactive except for an approximately 145-kilometre (90-mile) portion of the pipeline from Cushing to Caney, Kansas. Subject to acceptance of proposed tolling arrangements by Canadian producers and regulatory approval, Enbridge intends to reverse the flow of this pipeline by the end of 2004. The reversed line would be renamed the Spearhead Pipeline and would provide pipeline service from the Chicago area to the Cushing market.

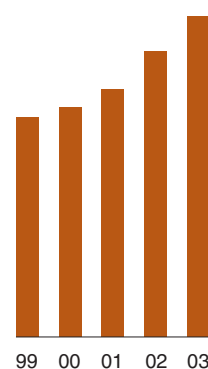
Feeder Pipelines and Other primarily includes a number of liquids pipelines in the United States (Frontier, Toledo, Mustang and Chicap), as well as business development costs related to Liquids Pipelines activities.

Results of Operations

Earnings from Liquids Pipelines were \$213.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, an increase of \$23.9 million from 2002. The results reflect higher earnings from the Enbridge and Athabasca Systems, which include incremental earnings from Terrace Phase III and the cavern storage partnership. Offsetting these positive factors is a provision for costs associated with toll complaints on the Frontier pipeline and higher business development costs as the Company evaluates growth opportunities. In addition, the Saskatchewan System was sold to Enbridge Income Fund effective June 30, 2003; however, the Company continues to have an interest in this pipeline through its 41.9% ownership of Enbridge Income Fund, included in the Sponsored Investments segment.

Liquids Pipelines Earnings

(millions of dollars)



99	146.0
00	152.5
01	164.4
02	189.6
03	213.5

Earnings were \$189.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, compared with \$164.4 million for 2001. The higher earnings resulted from expansions of the Enbridge and Athabasca Systems. Higher earnings from the Enbridge System were due to the request from shippers in mid-2001 to construct Phase III of the Terrace expansion, which resulted in incremental earnings and to Phase II of the Terrace expansion, which was placed into service in early 2002. These increases were partially offset by an adjustment to the power allowance credit due to shippers as a result of Terrace operating at less than capacity. The Athabasca System generated higher earnings due to the construction of new laterals and tankage, which commenced operations in the second half of 2002.

Enbridge System

In 2003, Enbridge System earnings were \$38.3 million higher than last year primarily due to full year earnings from the Terrace Phase II expansion, incremental earnings from Terrace Phase III, which commenced operations ahead of schedule on April 1, 2003, lower depreciation rates as approved by the National Energy Board (NEB), as well as recognized power cost savings. Also contributing to the year-over-year variance is the negative effect of an adjustment to the power allowance credit due to shippers in 2002 as a result of Terrace operating at less than capacity.

Earnings from the Enbridge System increased to \$123.7 million in 2002 from \$111.1 million in 2001. The increase was mainly due to higher earnings from the Terrace expansion as Phase II was placed into service in early 2002 and Phase III was triggered in mid-2001. The increase in Terrace earnings was partially offset by an adjustment to the power allowance credit due to shippers as a result of Terrace operating at less than capacity.

Tolls on the Enbridge System are governed by the provisions of the Incentive Tolling Settlement (ITS). The ITS, which has been approved by the NEB, is in its second five-year term which expires on December 31, 2004. Under the ITS, tolls are determined based on a starting revenue requirement, which is adjusted each year for 75% of the change in the Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Index. The ITS allows the Company and its customers to share in cost savings, protects Enbridge from fluctuations in volumes, and incorporates additional incentive mechanisms for electric power cost savings. Since electricity is used to power the pumping stations, power costs are a significant expense. The Company is allowed to earn a separate return on facilities expansions or additions that qualify as non-routine adjustments.

Since the inception of incentive tolling arrangements in 1995, through the cost performance sharing mechanism of the ITS, after-tax benefits by Enbridge and its customers of \$96.8 million have been shared approximately 53% and 47%, respectively. Customers also have realized an additional after-tax benefit of \$7.9 million through the power guarantee mechanism of the ITS.

Athabasca System

In 2003, earnings on the Athabasca System were \$3.6 million higher than 2002, primarily due to a full year of earnings from the addition of the MacKay River lateral lines in late 2002. This was further enhanced by the development and commencement of operations, in November 2003, of cavern facilities to provide crude oil storage services. These facilities are located near Enbridge's main pipeline terminal at Hardisty, Alberta, and are jointly owned by Enbridge and an industry partner. The facilities have storage capacity approximating 3.1 million barrels, all of which have been fully subscribed to under a long-term fee-for-service agreement with a major energy producer.

In 2002, the construction of additional tankage and terminal facilities at the Athabasca terminal in Fort McMurray increased the investment base resulting in higher earnings than in 2001.

The Company has a long-term contract with the major shipper on the Athabasca System. Earnings are recognized based on the contract terms negotiated with the major shipper. Differences between actual cash tolls and toll revenue as determined under the contract is recognized in the period. The deferred amounts will be collected over the term of the contract.

NW System

Earnings in the last three years from the NW System have been consistent and reflect the effect of a declining rate base. The declining rate base was offset by cost savings that generated incentive earnings in 2002 and 2001. 2003 does not include an incentive component as 2003 was a rebasing year. Earnings are based on an agreement with the primary shipper and are a product of a deemed common equity ratio of 55% and the NEB multi-pipeline rate of return on common equity, plus any incentive cost savings.

Saskatchewan System

The earnings decrease noted in the Saskatchewan System of \$3.3 million from 2002 is due to the Company's sale of this asset to EIF effective June 30, 2003.

Feeder Pipelines and Other

The earnings decrease in Feeder Pipelines and Other primarily reflects a provision for costs associated with toll complaints on Frontier. Business development costs were also higher in 2003 due to the continuing review of a number of liquids pipelines opportunities. Other factors contributing to the earnings variance include lower tolls on the Frontier Pipeline while the prior year included a positive revenue adjustment on the Toledo Pipeline.

Deliveries¹

(thousands of barrels
per day)



99	1,942
00	2,072
01	2,109
02	2,088
03	2,189

¹ Includes deliveries
by the 12.2% owned
Lakehead System

Outlook

Enbridge System

The NEB approved the facilities application for construction of Phase III of the Terrace Expansion Project in Canada in April 2002. Phase III involved construction of 176 kilometres (110 miles) of 914-millimetre (36-inch) pipeline on the Lakehead System between Clearbrook, Minnesota and Superior, Wisconsin and pumping additions in both Canada and the United States. Phase III increased capacity by approximately 140,000 barrels per day when it was placed into service on April 1, 2003 and was requested by shippers to handle anticipated increases in oil sands volumes in the next few years.

Volumes transported are expected to increase in 2004 due to continuing increases in production from the oil sands region of Alberta. Oil sands production growth is more than offsetting declines in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) conventional production. Fluctuations in volumes do not impact the majority of net earnings from the Enbridge System due to provisions in the ITS.

The ITS allows Enbridge and its customers to share in cost savings achieved. The Company will continue to focus on operational excellence in order to ensure continued savings for customers and increased returns for shareholders.

Enbridge Athabasca System

The Enbridge Athabasca System is the only liquids pipeline directly linking both the Athabasca and Cold Lake oil sands deposits with the pipeline transportation hub at Hardisty, Alberta. With a design capacity of 570,000 barrels per day, the pipeline is well positioned to carry more of the region's oil sands and heavy oil production in the future.

Earnings from the Athabasca System are expected to increase in 2004 as a result of a full year of operations from underground storage and other facilities placed into service in 2003.

Supply

Liquids supply growth from the WCSB is expected to continue to increase over the next 10 years. The NEB's latest estimates for 2003 project WCSB production growth of oil sands and heavy oil volumes of 120,000 barrels per day over 2002 volumes, offset by a decline in conventional production of 35,000 barrels per day. The net increase in WCSB production of 85,000 barrels per day over 2002 levels translates into the highest level of production ever achieved by the WCSB and reflects the growth in bitumen and upgraded synthetic production.

Remaining established conventional oil reserves in Western Canada were estimated to be five billion barrels in 2002. During 2002, approximately 65% of volumes produced were replaced with reserve additions. Remaining established reserves from oil sands currently stand at 174 billion barrels, with nearly four billion barrels having been produced to date. According to the Oil and Gas Journal's Worldwide Look at Reserves and Production, Canada's reserves represent 14% of world oil reserves, second only to Saudi Arabia in size.¹

Capital Expenditures

Liquids Pipelines expects to spend approximately \$80 million in 2004 for ongoing capital improvements and core maintenance capital projects relating to the main pipeline system. Additional expenditures of US\$20 million are also expected in 2004 to reverse the flow of the Cushing-to-Chicago Pipeline System, which was acquired in 2003. At that time, the final payment of US\$65 million will be paid to the vendor.

Business Risks

Supply and Demand

The operation of the Company's liquids pipelines are dependent upon the supply of and demand for crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons from Western Canada. Supply, in turn, is dependent upon a number of variables, including the availability and cost of capital for oil sands projects, the price of natural gas used for steam production, and the price of crude oil. Oil targeted drilling licenses in Western Canada increased 25% in 2003 from 2002. This strong drilling activity, along with the start-up of Shell's Athabasca oil sands project, resulted in significant production growth over 2002. For 2004, growth is expected to continue with full year production from Shell's Athabasca oil sands project and expansions at Cold Lake, and the completion of expansions at Syncrude and Suncor.

¹ CAPP Statistical Handbook — current year

Historically, refiners in the U.S. Midwest have utilized large volumes of Western Canadian light crude versus other imported crude. Line 9 transports offshore crude to Ontario and is owned by Enbridge. Volumes on Line 9 have displaced some Canadian and U.S. domestic deliveries in the Ontario market, requiring an increase in deliveries to the U.S. Midwest, which has limits on the volume of Canadian crude which can be readily absorbed.

Following Canada's ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, Enbridge has continued to assess the potential impact on oil sands investment. Moody's Investors Service recently surveyed oil sands operators and concluded that Kyoto is expected to have a minimal effect on the development of Alberta's oil sands resource. Enbridge is encouraged by this conclusion as it supports the sustainability of supply for liquids pipelines.

Regulation

Earnings from the Enbridge System and other liquids pipelines are subject to the actions of various regulators, including the NEB. Actions of the regulators related to tariffs, tolls and facilities impact earnings from these operations. The NEB prescribes a benchmark multi-pipeline rate of return on common equity. To the extent the NEB rate of return fluctuates, a portion of the earnings of the Enbridge System changes. The Company believes that regulatory risk has been reduced through the negotiation of long-term agreements, such as the ITS, with its customers.

Competition

The Enbridge System transported approximately 67% of total Western Canadian crude oil production in 2003 and provides approximately 77% of the capacity for the transportation of Western Canadian crude oil out of Canada. Competition among common carrier pipelines is based primarily upon the cost of transportation, access to supply, and proximity to markets. TransMountain Pipeline and Express Pipeline, as well as other common carriers, can be used by producers to ship Western Canadian crude oil to refineries in either Canada or the United States. Although the Company does not compete directly in the regions served by these other pipelines, producers can elect to have their crude oil refined elsewhere than delivery points on the Enbridge System. The Company believes that its liquids pipelines are serving larger markets and provide attractive options to producers in the WCSB due to their competitive tolls.

Increased competition could arise from new feeder systems servicing the same geographic regions as the Company's feeder pipelines. Unused capacity on the Athabasca System should be more competitive than a new pipeline. Due to the size of the oil sands reserves, competitive pressures to provide economical transportation service continue.

Environment and Safety

Enbridge is committed to protecting the health and safety of employees, contractors and the general public, and to sound environmental stewardship. The Company believes that prevention of accidents and injuries, and protection of the environment benefits everyone and delivers increased value to shareholders, customers and employees. Enbridge has health and safety, and environmental management systems and has established policies, programs and practices for conducting safe and environmentally sound operations. These systems reflect industry best practices and are aligned with the ISO 14001 standard and the BSI-OHSAS 18001 specification for environmental, health and safety management systems. Regular reviews and audits are conducted to assess compliance with legislation and company policy.

Pipeline leaks are an inherent risk of operations. The Company has an extensive program to manage system integrity, which includes the development and use of predictive and detective in-line inspection tools. Maintenance, excavation and repair programs are directed to the areas of greatest benefit and pipe is replaced or repaired as required. The company also maintains comprehensive insurance coverage for significant pipeline leaks.

GAS PIPELINES

Financial Results

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2003	2002	2001
Alliance Pipeline (US)	40.3	19.6	19.0
Alliance Pipeline (Canada)	19.6	21.1	18.6
Vector Pipeline	10.2	7.1	3.9
	70.1	47.8	41.5

Business Activities

Gas Pipelines activities consist of investments in the Alliance and Vector pipelines, accounted for under proportionate consolidation.

Enbridge owns a 50.0% interest in Alliance Pipeline (US), the U.S. portion of a 3,000-kilometre (1,800-mile) pipeline that transports liquids-rich natural gas from Fort St. John, British Columbia to Chicago, Illinois. The Company provides operating services to and holds a 60% investment in Vector, which transports natural gas from Chicago to Dawn, Ontario. Both Alliance and Vector commenced operations in December 2000. Alliance and Vector have the capacity to deliver 1.55 billion cubic feet per day (bcfd) and 1.0 bcfd, respectively.

Alliance Pipeline (Canada) was sold to the Enbridge Income Fund effective June 30, 2003. Prior to this disposition, the Company had increased its ownership interest from 21.4% in 2001 to 37.1% in late 2002 and up to 50% in 2003.

Results of Operations

Earnings from Gas Pipelines were \$70.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, an increase of \$22.3 million from 2002. The higher earnings were primarily due to additional interests acquired in Alliance and Vector in 2003, partially offset by the sale of the Company's interest in the Canadian portion of Alliance Pipeline in the second quarter.

Earnings were relatively constant between 2002 and 2001 with the exception of higher earnings from the Vector Pipeline.

Alliance Pipeline (US)

The increase in earnings of \$20.7 million from Alliance Pipeline (US) in 2003, compared with 2002, reflects the acquisition of additional ownership interests of 1.1% in March 2003, 10.7% in April 2003, and 1.1% in October 2003. The Company's current ownership is 50.0%.

In late 2002, the Company acquired an additional ownership interest of 15.7%. However, due to the timing of the transaction, there was no significant effect on 2002 earnings in comparison to 2001.

Alliance Pipeline (Canada)

Alliance Pipeline (Canada) is included in the results of EIF, in the Sponsored Investments segment, effective June 30, 2003. Prior to its sale to EIF, the Company's ownership interest in Alliance Pipeline (Canada) had increased from 21.4% to 50.0%.

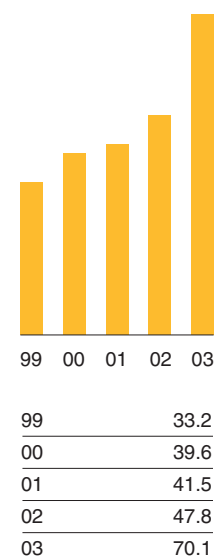
Vector Pipeline

The contribution from Vector is \$3.1 million higher in 2003, compared with 2002, as a result of increased volumes and transportation margins, due to both colder than normal weather in Eastern Canada and higher storage injections. This is further enhanced by additional ownership interests of 15.0% acquired in the fourth quarter of 2003. The Company's current ownership is 60.0%.

Earnings in 2002 were \$3.2 million higher than in 2001 as a result of a one-time adjustment to depreciation expense, reflecting a revision to depreciation rates to be consistent with the rates approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). In addition, an adjustment was booked in 2001 to reverse earnings that were over accrued in 2000.

Gas Pipelines Earnings

(millions of dollars)



Outlook

Earnings from Alliance Pipeline (US) and Vector should increase in 2004 as a result of Enbridge's higher ownership interest. There is no near-term requirement for further partner investment in either pipeline.

Supply and Demand for Natural Gas

North American natural gas demand is expected to grow at a modest rate for the next three to five years primarily driven by growth in power generation, which more than offsets declines in industrial demand. Demand growth is expected to be constrained by recent strong prices and increased volatility due to supply concerns from traditional sources. Over time, the entry of new supplies from the U.S. Rockies, Liquefied Natural Gas, and the Alaska North Slope/Mackenzie Delta are expected to alleviate supply concerns. This is expected to improve the stability of natural gas prices and provide a more favourable pricing structure that will facilitate further growth in the power generation market.

Business Risks

Alliance and Vector are regulated federally and are subject to regulatory risk. The Company believes that this risk has been mitigated through the execution of long-term contracts with customers. Currently, pipeline capacity out of the WCSB exceeds supply. Alliance has been unaffected but Vector has not fully contracted its capacity and, as a result, is negatively impacted by the basis (location) differential between Chicago and Dawn, Ontario.

Exposure to Shippers

Alliance is highly dependent upon the shippers for revenues from contracted capacity on the Alliance system. The failure of the shippers to perform their contractual obligations under the transportation contracts could have an adverse effect on the cash flows and financial condition of Alliance and could impair the ability of Alliance to meet its debt obligations and make distributions to its limited partners. A prolonged economic downturn in the energy industry, among other things, could impact the ability of some or all of the shippers to fulfill their obligations under the transportation contracts. To reduce this risk, Alliance has put certain controls in place to monitor the creditworthiness of each shipper.

Pipeline Operating Risk

As with any comprehensive pipeline system, the operation of Alliance and Vector involves many risks, including: the breakdown or failure of equipment, information systems or processes; the performance of equipment at levels below those originally intended (whether due to misuse, unexpected degradation or design, construction or manufacturing defects); failure to keep on hand adequate supplies of spare parts; operator error; labour disputes; disputes with interconnected facilities and carriers; and catastrophic events such as natural disasters, fires, explosions, fractures, acts of terrorists and saboteurs, and other similar events, many of which are beyond the control of the respective systems. The occurrence or continuance of any of these events could increase the cost of operating Alliance or Vector and reduce transportation capacity, thereby impacting earnings. Risks of substantial costs and liabilities, including those from leaks and explosions, are inherent in pipeline operations and there can be no assurance that significant costs and liabilities will not be incurred, including those relating to claims for damages to property and persons.

SPONSORED INVESTMENTS

Financial Results

<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	2003	2002	2001
Enbridge Energy Partners	27.3	19.5	12.5
Enbridge Income Fund	17.6	—	—
Enbridge Midcoast Energy	—	5.5	9.5
Gain on sale of assets to Enbridge Income Fund	169.1	—	—
Writedown of Enbridge Midcoast Energy assets	—	(82.2)	—
Dilution gains	20.3	6.1	15.2
	234.3	(51.1)	37.2

Business Activities

Sponsored Investments includes the Company's ownership interests in the operations of EEP and EIF. Enbridge operates the assets of both investments.

Enbridge has an effective 12.2% ownership interest (2002 – 14.1%, 2001 – 13.6%) in EEP. This ownership interest represents the Company's direct investment in EEP of 9.1% and an indirect investment of 3.1% through the Company's 17.2% ownership interest in Enbridge Energy Management (EEM). Enbridge, as the general partner of EEP, receives incentive income based on the level of quarterly cash distributions. EEP owns the Lakehead System, a feeder pipeline in North Dakota, the Enbridge Midcoast Energy (Midcoast) assets, and natural gas gathering and processing assets in East Texas (East Texas System).

Effective June 30, 2003, Enbridge sold its 50% interest in the Canadian portion of Alliance Pipeline and 100% ownership of Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. to EIF. For the period prior to this sale, the operating results of Alliance Canada are included in Gas Pipelines, and the operating results of Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. are included in Liquids Pipelines. Thereafter, the operating results of these assets are included in EIF, which is a component of this segment.

In October 2002, Enbridge sold the United States assets of Midcoast to EEP. From May 2001 until October 2002, Enbridge owned 100% of Midcoast. The results of operations of Midcoast, in the preceding table, relate to the period when the assets were wholly-owned.

Results of Operations

For the year ended December 31, 2003, earnings were \$234.3 million compared with a loss of \$51.1 million for 2002. The current year results include an after-tax gain of \$169.1 million on the sale of the Company's interests in Alliance Pipeline (Canada) and Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. to EIF. The 2003 results also include dilution gains of \$20.3 million, compared with \$6.1 million in 2002. This reflects two unit issuances by EEP in 2003, compared with only one in the prior year.

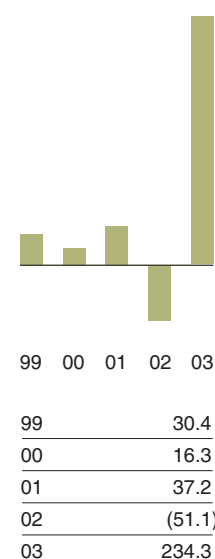
Excluding the impact of these gains, earnings in this segment increased \$102.1 million from 2002. A significant portion of this year-over-year change is due to an \$82.2 million writedown recorded in 2002 on the sale of the Midcoast assets. The remainder of the \$19.9 million increase is attributed to the creation of EIF, effective June 30, 2003, and incremental earnings in EEP from increased throughput on the Lakehead and North Dakota systems.

For the year ended December 31, 2002, earnings from Sponsored Investments decreased by \$88.3 million from \$37.2 million from 2001. The 2002 results included an \$82.2 million writedown on the sale of the Midcoast assets. Excluding this writedown, earnings for 2002 were \$6.1 million lower than 2001. Increased earnings from EEP resulted from the acquisitions of the North Dakota and East Texas Systems, and the Midcoast assets. These additional earnings were more than offset by lower earnings from Midcoast prior to its sale and higher dilution gains in 2001.

In October 2002, the Company closed the sale of the United States assets of Midcoast to EEP for consideration of US\$820.0 million, including cash and the assumption of affiliate debt. Concurrent with the sale transaction, EEM, a subsidiary of Enbridge, completed an initial public offering of 9,000,000 shares representing limited liability company interests with limited voting rights. The net proceeds from the offering were used to purchase i-units, a new class of limited partnership interests, from EEP. The proceeds from the i-units were used to finance a portion of the acquisition cost of the assets. In connection with the offering, Enbridge purchased 17.2% of the EEM shares, increasing its effective ownership in EEP to 14.1% from 12.9%. EEM has no assets or operations other than those related to the interest in EEP and, by agreement, will manage the business and affairs of EEP.

Sponsored Investments Earnings

(millions of dollars)



Enbridge Energy Partners

Equity earnings in EEP improved in 2003, compared with 2002, due to higher incentive earnings earned by Enbridge as the general partner and improved results from the Lakehead System. The increased earnings also reflect incremental earnings from EEP's acquisition of the Company's Midcoast assets in October 2002, and increased throughput on the Lakehead and North Dakota systems.

The increased contribution from EEP in 2002 compared with 2001 resulted from the acquisitions of the North Dakota and East Texas Systems in 2001, which contributed a full year's earnings in 2002. The acquisition of the Enbridge Midcoast Energy assets also increased earnings in the fourth quarter of 2002.

Enbridge Midcoast Energy

Midcoast was sold to EEP in October 2002. Enbridge purchased Midcoast in May 2001 for cash consideration of \$561.8 million and the assumption of long-term debt. Earnings from Midcoast in 2002 were \$5.5 million, a decrease of \$4.0 million from the prior year. While 2002 results reflected improved operating performance, earnings were more than offset by adjustments related to 2001 that were recorded in 2002 and working capital and other closing adjustments identified prior to the disposition. Earnings for 2002 are for the period prior to the October 2002 disposition. Earnings for 2001 represent earnings from the May 2001 date of acquisition.

In March 2002, the Company acquired natural gas gathering and processing facilities in northeast Texas for approximately \$290 million. These assets were included with Midcoast and were part of the October 2002 sale to EEP.

Enbridge Income Fund

In June 2003, the Company formed EIF. On formation, EIF acquired the Company's 50% interest in the Canadian segment of Alliance Pipeline together with its 100% interest in the Saskatchewan System. EIF has positively contributed to the Company's earnings in the year.

Outlook

Enbridge Energy Partners

Earnings from the Lakehead System and certain of the gas gathering assets are volume-sensitive and expected increases in volumes should have a positive impact on EEP's earnings.

EEP is also expected to experience growth as it reaches new markets through assets acquired in 2003. Effective December 31, 2003, EEP closed its acquisition of the North Texas System, a collection of natural gas gathering and processing assets in North Texas. The system primarily serves the Fort Worth Basin, including growing production from the Barnett Shale zone.

Also in the fourth quarter of 2003, EEP announced that it had signed an agreement to acquire crude oil pipeline and storage systems in the U.S. Midcontinent. The assets being acquired serve refineries in the Midcontinent from the Cushing, Oklahoma hub and consist of approximately 615 miles (990 kilometres) of active crude oil pipelines and 9.5 million barrels of storage capacity. Included in these assets are the 433-mile (697-kilometre) Ozark Pipeline, which currently transports 170,000 barrels of crude oil per day from Cushing to Wood River, Illinois; the 47-mile (76-kilometre) West Tulsa Pipeline, which currently transports 55,000 barrels per day to two refineries in Oklahoma; and the Shell storage terminal at Cushing, which is one of the largest terminal facilities in North America with 8.3 million barrels of storage capacity. Most notably, though, this acquisition diversifies the Company's sources of income from crude oil transportation and storage services, reducing its dependence on production from the WCSB.

Enbridge Income Fund

Enbridge Income Fund will continue to focus its efforts in 2004 on managing system assets and infrastructure, and further developing its operational procedures and processes with a view to maximizing available transportation capacity and the competitiveness of its tolls. The Fund remains confident that it will generate built-in, predictable growth in cash flow from its assets in order to provide modest but regular on-going distribution increases, supplemented with some acquisition-based growth.

Business Risks

All of the Company's operations in Sponsored Investments are carried out through EEP and EIF and therefore the risks are limited to the percentage investment that the Company has in each entity.

Enbridge Energy Partners

Supply and Demand

The operation of the Lakehead System depends to a large extent on the volume of products transported on its pipeline systems. Decreases in the volume of products transported by the Partnership's systems, whether caused by supply or demand factors, can directly affect EEP's revenues and results of operations. The volume of shipments on the Lakehead System depends primarily on the supply of Western Canadian crude oil and the demand for crude oil in the Great Lakes and Midwest regions of the United States. EEP expects future increased supplies to come from the oil sands projects in Alberta. In addition, future plans to expand into the southern United States will increase demand for Western Canadian crude.

Supply is dependent upon a number of variables including the level of exploration, drilling, reserves and production of natural gas, crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons. It is also impacted by the accessibility, price and quality of commodities available from alternate Canadian and U.S. sources, and the regulatory environments in Canada and the U.S., including the continued willingness of the governments of both countries to permit the export of natural gas, crude oil, and other liquid hydrocarbons from Canada to the United States on a commercially acceptable basis.

Certain of EEP's natural gas gathering assets are also subject to changes in supply and demand for natural gas, natural gas liquids and related products. Commodity prices impact the willingness of natural gas producers to invest in additional infrastructure to produce natural gas.

Regulation

In the U.S., the interstate and intrastate gas pipelines owned and operated by EEP are subject to regulation by FERC or state regulators. Gas gathering currently is not subject to active regulation. Several of EEP's assets are regulated by FERC and their revenues could decrease if tariff rates were protested.

Market Price Risk

EEP's business is subject to commodity price risk for natural gas costs and natural gas liquids. Historically, these risks have been managed by using derivative financial instruments, fixing the prices of natural gas and natural gas liquids.

Enbridge Income Fund

Risks within EIF relate to Alliance Canada and the Saskatchewan System. Risks for Alliance Canada are similar to those identified under the Gas Pipelines segment, which includes the U.S. portion of the Alliance System. Below are risks identified within EIF directly related to the Saskatchewan System.

Supply and Demand

The majority of the volumes shipped on the Saskatchewan and Westspur pipeline systems are transported on terms similar to a common carrier basis with no specific on-going volume commitments. There is no assurance that shippers will continue to utilize these systems in the future or transport volumes on similar terms or at similar tolls.

Competition

The Saskatchewan System faces competition in pipeline transportation from other pipelines, as well as other forms of transportation, most notably trucking. For the Weyburn and Virden pipeline systems, which use market based tolls, the cost of alternative transportation options affects the rates that can be charged for transportation service on these pipelines. The cost of alternative transportation options also provides a competitive force on the Saskatchewan System's cost of service based pipelines, the Saskatchewan and Westspur pipeline systems. These alternative transportation options could charge rates or provide service to locations that result in greater net profit for shippers with the effect of forcing the Saskatchewan System, for commercial reasons, to lower the transportation rates to avoid losing shippers, thereby reducing the Saskatchewan System's cash flow from transportation services.

GAS DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICES

Financial Results

<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	2003	2002	2001
Enbridge Gas Distribution	103.0	85.3	156.1
CustomerWorks/ECS	16.9	10.7	14.3
Noverco	24.2	20.6	16.3
Other Gas Distribution	6.6	6.2	5.5
Enbridge Gas New Brunswick	4.4	3.6	2.3
Gas Services	(5.9)	(7.8)	(5.3)
Aux Sable	(6.9)	(3.1)	(6.2)
Other	11.3	8.8	6.6
	153.6	124.3	189.6

Business Activities

Gas Distribution and Services primarily includes the gas distribution operations of Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD), CustomerWorks/ECS, the Company's investment in Noverco, and other gas distribution activities in smaller franchise areas. This segment also includes the gas services business, which manages the Company's merchant capacity commitments on Alliance and Vector; the Company's investment in Aux Sable, which is accounted for through proportionate consolidation; as well as the equity investment in AltaGas Services.

EGD is Canada's largest natural gas distribution company and has been in operation for more than 150 years. It serves over 1.7 million customers in Central and Eastern Ontario, Southwestern Quebec and parts of Northern New York State. Its operations in Ontario are regulated by the Ontario Energy Board (OEB).

CustomerWorks/ECS includes the operations of CustomerWorks LP, whose operations commenced on January 1, 2002, and provides services covering the entire meter-to-cash process, including many of the services which, until then, were provided by Enbridge Commercial Services (ECS). The results of ECS in 2002 and 2001 also include information technology and fleet services, which were rebundled into EGD in the fourth quarter of 2002. CustomerWorks was formed by Enbridge and Terasen and serves over 3.5 million customers including those of Terasen's and Enbridge's gas distribution operations. In August 2002, CustomerWorks outsourced the provision of its customer care services to a new entity owned and operated by Accenture Inc.

Enbridge owns an equity interest in Noverco through ownership of common shares and a cost investment through ownership of preference shares. Noverco is a holding company that owns an approximate 75% interest in Gaz Metro Limited Partnership, a gas distribution company operating in the province of Quebec and the state of Vermont, which has a 50% interest in TQM Pipeline, a pipeline transporting natural gas in Quebec.

The Company owns 63% of and operates Enbridge Gas New Brunswick (EGNB), the natural gas distribution franchise in the province of New Brunswick. EGNB is constructing a new distribution system and has approximately 2,300 customers. Over 200 kilometres (124 miles) of distribution main has been installed with the capability of attaching 6,000 customers. EGNB is regulated by the New Brunswick Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities.

Results of Operations

Earnings were \$153.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared with \$124.3 million in 2002. Higher earnings were attributable to colder than normal weather experienced in the EGD franchise area in 2003, further aided by a decrease in losses from Gas Services and an increased contribution from CustomerWorks/ECS.

Earnings from Gas Distribution and Services were \$124.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, compared with \$189.6 million in 2001. The results reflect strong operating performance from EGD, more than offset by a smaller positive impact of tax rate reductions in 2002 than in 2001. Earnings from Noverco were also lower in 2002 due to the positive effect of tax rate reductions on earnings in 2001.

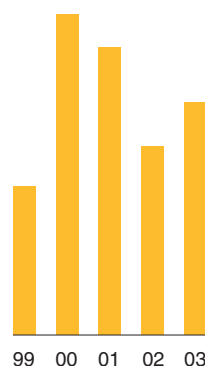
Enbridge Gas Distribution

Earnings from EGD increased by \$17.7 million in 2003 from 2002. The increase was due to higher gas distribution margins caused by increased distribution volume resulting from colder weather. This is partially offset by a \$26.0 million regulatory receivable writedown related to a prior year, a \$7.1 million OEB gas cost disallowance related to long-term transportation contracts and a \$4.6 million OEB outsourcing disallowance. Had EGD experienced normal weather in its franchise area, reported net earnings would have decreased by approximately \$46.1 million after tax. Normal weather is the weather forecast by EGD, in the Toronto area, including the impacts of both the long run and short run actual historical weather experience, more heavily weighted on the short run experience. The effect of weather is measured by degree-day deficiency and is calculated by accumulating, from October 1, the total number of degrees each day by which the daily mean temperature falls below 18 degrees Celsius. This financial measure is unique to EGD and, due to differing franchise areas, is unlikely to be directly comparable to the impact of weather-normalized factors that may be identified by other companies. Moreover, normal weather may not be comparable year-to-year given that the forecasting model uses the degree-days from the most recent years to determine the estimate. This weather-normalized adjustment is consistent with the manner in which EGD calculates degree-days for regulatory purposes.

The results for 2002 decreased by \$70.8 million from 2001 due to the effect of the significantly warmer than normal weather in 2002. On a weather-normalized basis, earnings would have been higher by \$29.3 million after tax while, for 2001, earnings would have decreased \$5.0 million. In addition, 2001 included the positive impact of tax rate reductions of \$45.0 million.

Gas Distribution and Services Earnings

(millions of dollars)



99	97.7
00	211.7
01	189.6
02	124.3
03	153.6

Prior to 2000, EGD's rates were typically determined using a cost-of-service methodology that allowed the revenues to be set to recover EGD's forecast costs. Forecast costs included gas commodity and transportation, operation and maintenance, depreciation, income taxes and the debt and equity costs of financing the rate base. The rate base is the investment in all assets used in gas distribution, storage and transmission, as well as an allowance for working capital. A requested increase in rates to recover forecast costs reflects a revenue deficiency, while a reduction in rates reflects a revenue sufficiency. Under cost of service, it is the responsibility of EGD to demonstrate to the OEB the prudence of the costs it is forecasting to incur over the year. EGD does not profit from the sale of the natural gas commodity.

During the fiscal periods 2000 to 2002, EGD operated under a targeted Performance-Based Regulation plan (PBR plan). The PBR plan used a formula to calculate the level of operation and maintenance costs recoverable in rates. During the PBR period, the Company was allowed to retain any savings realized if it achieved lower operation and maintenance expenses than those calculated under the formula.

EGD's 2003 rates were established pursuant to the cost-of-service methodology.

The allowed rate of return on common equity for EGD is based on the yield on Canadian government long-term bonds. For 2003, the allowed rate of return was 9.69% (2002 – 9.66%, 2001 – 9.54%) on a deemed common equity ratio of 35.0%.

Over the last four years, EGD added 209,000 customers, including over 50,000 customers (net) in 2003. EGD services approximately 95% of residential space heating in its franchise area. This growth was attributable to the continued preference for natural gas among homeowners, builders and business operators, primarily because of the ongoing price advantage of natural gas and environmental benefits over other forms of energy. The residential construction market showed continued strength in 2003, which fueled demand for natural gas used in space and water heating. In addition, builders are increasingly using portable natural gas-fired heaters during cold weather construction.

CustomerWorks/ECS

The contribution from CustomerWorks/ECS was \$16.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, an increase of \$6.2 million compared with the prior year. The main component of these earnings in 2003 is the contribution from CustomerWorks as the primary operations of ECS were rebundled into EGD at the end of 2002. In 2002, earnings from CustomerWorks were affected by activity levels, including customer service calls, which were lower due to warmer weather. In 2003, earnings reflect higher weather-related customer service call volumes and growth in the CustomerWorks customer base.

Lower earnings from CustomerWorks/ECS in 2002, compared with 2001, reflect the positive impact of tax rate reductions in 2001 and the transfer of a vast majority of the remaining ECS operations into Enbridge Gas Distribution in the fourth quarter of 2002.

Noverco

The contribution from Noverco was \$24.2 million in 2003, compared with \$20.6 million in 2002. The increase is due to the 2003 results including a \$6.0 million dilution gain, resulting from a Gaz Metro Limited Partnership unit issuance that Noverco did not participate in. Equity earnings from Noverco in 2002 were higher than 2001, mainly due to lower financing costs and higher incentive earnings.

Variations from normal weather do not affect Noverco's earnings as Gaz Metro is not exposed to weather risk. A significant portion of the Company's earnings from Noverco is in the form of dividends on its preference share investment, which is based on the yield of 10-year Government of Canada bonds plus 4.34%. The weighted average dividend yield on the preference shares, which is reset annually, was approximately 10% for each of the last three years.

Enbridge Gas New Brunswick

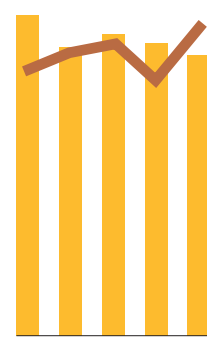
Earnings from Enbridge Gas New Brunswick improved in 2003 due to increased customer connections. Earnings were better in 2002 than 2001 due to a full year of operations.

Gas Services

Gas Services experienced a loss of \$5.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared with a loss of \$7.8 million in 2002. The improvement is due primarily to the commencement of fee-based gas service management contracts with certain U.S.-based companies in late 2002 and increased demand for natural gas and associated transmission services, reducing merchant capacity losses on Alliance and Vector. Losses in 2002 were \$2.5 million higher than those in 2001 due to the reduced basis differentials between Alberta and Chicago, and between Chicago and Dawn, Ontario, which increased the losses on the Company's Alliance and Vector merchant capacity. The basis differential is the cost of transportation between natural gas hubs and determines the revenue that can be obtained from merchant transportation capacity.

Energy Distribution Degree Day Deficiency

(degrees Celsius)



	Forecast	Actual
99	4,060	3,460
00	3,629	3,569
01	3,816	3,766
02	3,700	3,362
03	3,565	4,029

Aux Sable

Enbridge owns a 42.7% interest in the Aux Sable facilities, which process natural gas delivered through Alliance. As the gas transported by Alliance is liquids-rich, it must be processed prior to delivery to other systems. Aux Sable commenced operations in December 2000 and has the capacity to process up to 1.6 bcfd of natural gas. In 2003, the loss from Aux Sable was \$6.9 million, a weakening of \$3.8 million from the 2002 loss of \$3.1 million. The additional loss reflects the combined effect of higher natural gas prices and lower ethane prices relative to 2002, most significantly during the second quarter of 2003. The results from Aux Sable in 2003 also reflect the increase in ownership interest from 30.9% to 42.7% offset by lower depreciation as the acquisition of the additional interest was at a discount to the book value.

Losses in 2002 were lower than those in 2001 by \$3.1 million due to better margins between natural gas liquids and natural gas throughout 2002. The Company's ownership interest in Aux Sable increased from 21.4% to 30.9% in the fourth quarter of 2002.

Outlook

Enbridge Gas Distribution

2004 Rate Application

EGD filed its fiscal 2004 rate application with the OEB in April 2003. EGD's objective was to return to an appropriate regulatory schedule whereby rates would be set prospectively. EGD's 2004 rate application requested that rates for 2004 be set by increasing 2003 rates by 90% of the forecast Ontario consumer price index, that being an increase of 1.8%. EGD reached a partial settlement with certain intervenors to accept this innovative approach to rate setting.

The OEB accepted the negotiated settlement proposal for the 2004 rates on September 4, 2003, thus allowing rates to be in place for the start of the 2004 fiscal year. The OEB also added a sharing mechanism to fiscal 2004, whereby if earnings on a weather normalized basis exceed the benchmark return on equity (ROE), these excess earnings would be shared on a 50/50 basis between the ratepayers and Enbridge.

Acceptance by the OEB of EGD's 2004 Rate Application was successful in returning the rate-making schedule to a prospective basis by setting 2004 rates as a function of the forecast consumer price index for the fiscal 2004 year. EGD filed the 2005 Rate Application with the OEB in December 2003. The hearing is expected to be held in June 2004.

Review of OEB Formula for Setting ROE

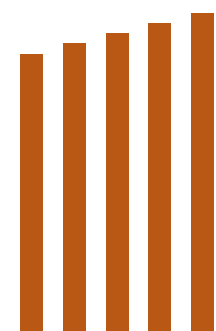
In September 2003, the OEB completed a hearing to review and consider possible revisions to the current ROE formula that is adjusted by any change in the long-term Canadian bond yield. EGD filed evidence to propose a ROE for 2004 of 11.2%. The increase in the requested ROE reflects EGD's belief that this is more representative of a risk-adjusted return within the North American equity markets. A decision was issued on January 16, 2004, which dismissed the application and confirmed the use of the existing formula. A ROE of 9.69% is embedded in the 2004 rates.

Legislative Change and Future Regulatory Direction

On August 1, 2003, the Ontario Energy Board Consumer Protection and Governance Act, 2003 was proclaimed, providing a new mandate for the OEB. The legislation provides for improved regulatory processes, performance measurement and reporting by the OEB, as well as the establishment of the OEB as a self-financing Crown Agency.

Energy Distribution Number of Active Customers

(thousands)



99 00 01 02 03

99	1,466
00	1,520
01	1,571
02	1,623
03	1,679

Gas Distribution Access Rule

The OEB, pursuant to the Energy Competition Act, has undertaken the development of a Gas Distribution Access Rule (GDAR). The stated purpose of the GDAR is to establish rules governing natural gas distributors' conduct in relation to gas marketers and to establish conditions of access to distribution services. The OEB issued the final version of the GDAR in December 2002. Despite EGD's arguments with respect to the GDAR's position on customer mobility and billing options, the GDAR mandates that distributors, including EGD, provide gas marketers with the option to consolidate the gas distribution charges to consumers on the marketers' own bill, forcing the distributor to appoint the marketer as its billing agent. EGD would have to undertake extensive system changes and negotiate new contractual arrangements in order to effect the GDAR directives. Accordingly, EGD and Union Gas Limited both appealed the so-called vendor consolidated billing aspects of the GDAR to the Ontario Divisional Court. The Ontario Divisional Court heard the appeals in August 2003 and in September 2003, the Court issued a decision dismissing the appeals and upholding the OEB's jurisdiction to enact the vendor consolidated billing portions of the GDAR. Both EGD and Union Gas Limited, Ontario's other principal gas distributor, have been granted leave from the Ontario Court of Appeals to hear an appeal of the Ontario Divisional Court's decision.

In the interim, the Company is working closely with the OEB and gas marketers to resolve other outstanding GDAR implementation issues.

Enbridge Gas New Brunswick

Customer attachment to the EGNB system has been slower than expected. EGNB plans to increase the attachment rate by becoming actively involved in the sale of the natural gas commodity and the sale, installation and service of natural gas equipment to the residential and small commercial markets. This "bundled" approach was approved by the provincial legislation during 2003.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures in 2004 for the Gas Distribution and Services business are expected to be approximately \$287 million. The majority of the expenditures relate to expansion of and core maintenance on the EGD system. It is anticipated that these additions will be financed through internal funds as well as short and medium-term borrowings.

Business Risks

Enbridge Gas Distribution

The business risks inherent in the natural gas distribution industry impact the ability of EGD to realize the revenue level required to generate the allowed return on equity. These business risks include timely and adequate rate relief, accuracy in forecasting distribution volume, and, most importantly, achieving the forecast natural gas distribution volume. The new Ontario government's intentions with respect to the current freeze in electricity prices, which expires in 2006, and the direction of natural gas prices in the medium to long term will impact EGD's competitiveness in the energy market.

Volume Risks

Since customers are billed on a volumetric basis, the ability to collect the total revenue requirement (the cost of providing service) depends upon achieving the forecast distribution volume established in the rate-making process. The probability of realizing such volume is contingent upon four key forecast variables: weather; economic conditions; pricing of competitive energy sources; and the number of customers.

Sales and transportation of gas for customers in the residential and commercial sectors account for approximately 77% (2002 – 74%) of total distribution volume. Weather during the year, measured in degree-days, has a significant impact on distribution volume as a major portion of the gas distributed to these two markets is used ultimately for space heating.

Distribution volume may also be impacted by the increased adoption of energy efficient technologies along with more efficient building construction that continues to place downward pressure on annual average consumption. In addition, technology issues combined with increased costs of residential natural gas water heaters may pressure EGD's market share for natural gas water heaters.

Sales and transportation service to large volume commercial and industrial customers is more susceptible to prevailing economic conditions. As well, the pricing of competitive energy sources affects volume distributed to these sectors as some customers have the ability to switch to an alternate fuel. Customer additions are important to all market sectors as continued expansion adds to the total consumption of natural gas.

Even in those circumstances where EGD attains its total forecast distribution volume, it may not earn the approved return on equity due to other forecast variables such as mix of sales and transportation of gas for customers, the mix between the higher margin residential and commercial sectors, and lower margin industrial sector. The timing of gas sales is also a factor, as higher rates are charged during the winter season than during the summer season.

Rate Relief

Through the regulatory process, the OEB approves the return on equity that EGD is allowed to earn, in addition to various other aspects of utility operations.

Rate relief could also be sought for significant unforecasted amounts allowing EGD to recover the costs of providing and maintaining the quality of its service while achieving the allowed rate of return on rate base.

EGD does not profit from the sale of the natural gas commodity nor is it at risk for the difference between the actual cost of gas purchased and the price approved by the OEB. This difference is deferred as a receivable from or payable to ratepayers until the OEB approves its disposition. EGD monitors the balance and its potential impact on ratepayers and requests, on a quarterly basis, interim rate relief that will allow EGD to recover or refund the gas commodity cost differential.

Forecasting Accuracy

Forecasting accuracy is a risk since rate applications are made or rates are established in advance based on anticipated distribution volume by class of customer. Forecasts are also made for the future cost of capital including the forecast yield rate for long-term Government of Canada Bonds used in the determination of the return on equity. Consequently, the forecasting process ensures that any changes in cost of service, regardless of whether they are caused by inflation or by level of business activity, would be recovered in new rates approved for that fiscal year based on the anticipated distribution volume.

Gas Services

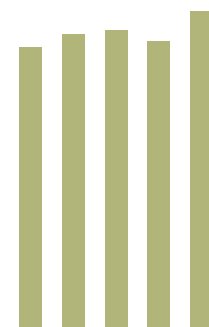
Earnings from Gas Services are dependent upon the basis (location) differentials between Alberta and Chicago and between Chicago and Dawn. To the extent that the difference in the price of natural gas in the various locations is not greater than the cost of transportation between Alberta and Chicago or Dawn, earnings will be negatively affected.

Aux Sable

Earnings from Aux Sable will continue to be exposed to the effect of unfavorable spreads between the sale prices of natural gas liquids and the purchase price of replacement natural gas. Earnings would be negatively impacted by a decrease in the spread and positively impacted by an increase in the spread. Aux Sable has initiated a hedging program which will mitigate its earnings volatility.

Energy Distribution Volume of Gas Distributed

(billions of cubic feet)



99	402
00	421
01	427
02	410
03	458

INTERNATIONAL

Financial Results

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2003	2002	2001
OCENSA/CITCol	32.3	35.3	35.1
CLH	46.3	33.3	—
Jose Terminal and Other	(6.3)	(0.6)	0.5
	72.3	68.0	35.6

Business Activities

International includes earnings from the investments in OCENSA, a crude oil pipeline in Colombia, and CLH, Spain's largest refined products transportation and storage business. Earnings also include fees earned from technology and consulting services provided by Enbridge Technology Inc.

OCENSA is a cost investment on which the Company earns a stated return and which contributes a significant portion of the earnings. The Company also has responsibility for the operations of the pipeline, through CITCol, and earns a fee for this service, which includes incentive earnings for operating performance.

The Company owns a 25% interest in CLH of Spain. The primary activity of CLH is the storage and shipment of refined products through a comprehensive distribution network throughout Spain. Earnings are based on a fee for service and are dependent on throughput volumes and storage levels.

As a result of a breach of the Jose Terminal operating agreement by PDVSA, the Venezuelan state oil company, the SWEC Partnership, in which the company holds a 45% ownership, has filed a notice of contract termination and has filed for international arbitration, as provided for in the operating agreement. The company ceased recognition of earnings commencing February 1, 2003. Other is primarily administration and business development costs and the results of the Technology business.

Results of Operations

Earnings increased by \$4.3 million to \$72.3 million in 2003 primarily as a result of higher earnings from CLH, which was due to increased volumes and the impact of a stronger Euro, partially offset by a reduction in marine fleet revenues due to the scheduled retirement of certain ships. These increased earnings were partly offset by the termination of the Jose Terminal operating agreement and lower incentive earnings from CITCol.

Earnings in 2002 increased by \$32.4 million to \$68.0 million. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of a 25% interest in CLH during the first quarter of 2002.

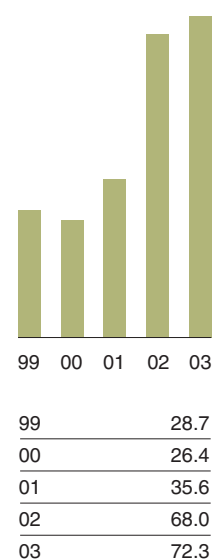
Outlook

The International business will continue to focus on select countries in key regions based on global trends in supply and demand. In addition, opportunistic acquisitions will be assessed based on risk and reward. The technology and consulting business provides support in connection with identification and development of equity participation projects.

Increased international asset rationalization, the changing corporate strategies of multinationals, and the privatization of energy transportation activities in focus regions should continue to present grassroots investment and acquisition opportunities. Opportunities will be evaluated against the Company's strict investment criteria. Latin America and Western Europe are key regions of interest. Enbridge plans for the International segment to contribute approximately 15% of the Company's earnings over the long term.

International Earnings

(millions of dollars)



Business Risks

The International business is subject to risks related to political and economic instability, currency volatility, market volatility, government regulations, foreign investment rules, security of assets, and environmental considerations. The Company assesses and monitors international regions and specific countries on an ongoing basis for changes in these risks. Risks are mitigated by a combination of Enbridge's governance involvement, contractual arrangements, operation of the assets, regular analysis of country risk, as well as foreign currency hedging and insurance programs.

C O R P O R A T E

<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	2003	2002	2001
Corporate	(76.6)	(44.4)	(55.1)

The Corporate segment includes business development activities not attributable to a specific business segment, corporate financing costs and other corporate activities.

Corporate costs amounted to \$76.6 million in 2003, an increase of \$32.2 million from 2002. During 2003, the Company incurred slightly lower financing costs more than offset by various negative factors in the fourth quarter including increased business development costs, an expense for stock-based compensation, and other corporate costs primarily relating to prior year business dispositions and final settlements. The Company adopted the fair-value based method of accounting for stock-based compensation effective January 1, 2003.

Corporate costs totalled \$44.4 million in 2002, compared with \$55.1 million in 2001. In 2002, Corporate included an after-tax gain on the sale of securities of \$17.8 million and lower financing costs. Preferred securities distributions increased in 2002 due to the new issue in February 2002.

D I S C O N T I N U E D O P E R A T I O N S

In January 2002, the Company announced the sale of the retail and commercial Energy Services business, including the water heater rental program, to focus on its core activities of energy transportation and distribution. The sale, for proceeds of \$1 billion, was completed in the second quarter of 2002. This business included: the water heater rental program; retail appliance, fireplace and water heater sales and service; and mass market commercial plumbing, heating, ventilation and air conditioning, appliance repair and electrician contractor services in Canada and the United States.

Earnings from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2002 were \$242.3 million, compared with \$45.3 million for 2001. The 2002 results included a gain on sale of \$240.0 million. Earnings in 2001 included a full year's results of operations and \$14.3 million related to the positive effect of income tax rate reductions.

C R I T I C A L A C C O U N T I N G P O L I C I E S

Rate Regulation

The Company follows generally accepted accounting principles, which may differ for regulated operations from those otherwise expected in non-regulated businesses. These differences occur when the regulatory agencies render their decisions on rate applications and generally involve the timing of revenue and expense recognition to ensure that the actions of the regulator, which create assets and liabilities, have been reflected in the financial statements.

The accounting for these items is based on an expectation of the future actions of the regulator. For example, the Company does not record future income taxes related to its regulated operations as the taxes payable method is prescribed by the regulator for rate-making purposes and there is reasonable expectation that all such future income taxes will be recovered in rates when they become payable. Similarly, the deferral of differences between amounts included in rates and actual experience for specified expenses is based on the expectation that the regulator will approve the refund to or recovery from ratepayers of the deferred balance, normally in the following year.

If the regulator's future actions are different from the Company's expectations, the timing and amount of the recovery of liabilities or refund of assets, recorded or unrecorded, could be significantly different from that reflected in the financial statements.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's cash generated from operations, commercial paper issuances, available capacity under credit facilities, and access to capital markets in Canada and the United States for the issuance of long-term debt, equity, or other securities is expected to be sufficient to satisfy liquidity requirements.

The Company continues to manage its debt-to-equity ratio to maintain a strong balance sheet. The debt-to-equity ratio at December 31, 2003, including short term borrowings, but excluding non-recourse short and long-term debt of its joint ventures, was 61.4%, compared with 64.4% at the end of 2002. The reduced leverage was primarily a result of the proceeds received on the sale of assets to EIF.

Operating Activities

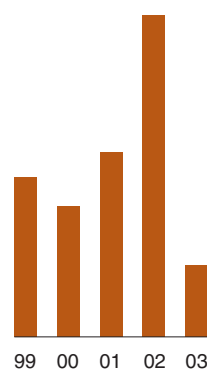
Cash provided by operating activities, before changes in operating assets and liabilities and cash from discontinued operations, was \$965.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared with \$732.7 million and \$735.7 million for 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Cash from operations in 2003 reflects fluctuations due to the higher gas prices and distribution volumes of the Enbridge Gas Distribution business. Temporary differences between accounting and taxable income, driven by changes in gas costs to be settled with ratepayers, have increased the amount of future income taxes in 2003. The significant variance in operating assets and liabilities is due to an increase in accounts receivable and gas in storage resulting from higher gas costs pending recovery from ratepayers, as well as higher equal billing plan balances.

In 2002, cash from operations before changes in operating assets and liabilities was consistent with the prior year. Earnings from continuing operations were lower but include higher non-cash charges, which increased cash from operations. The non-cash charges include the writedown on the sale of the Midcoast assets and higher future income tax expense. The decreased funding requirements for operating assets and liabilities in 2002 was due to lower gas in storage and decreased accounts receivable, commensurate with the lower cost of gas in 2002.

Capital Expenditures, Investments and Acquisitions

(millions of dollars)



99	1,141.2
00	935.7
01	1,324.2
02	2,301.9
03	520.1

Since the Company's pension plans are adequately funded, no additional funding above usual levels is anticipated for 2004.

Investing Activities

Cash provided from investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2003 was \$259.5 million compared with cash used in investing activities of \$251.7 million in 2002 and \$1,621.7 million in 2001. Investing activities in 2003 represented a source of cash primarily as a result of the proceeds received on the sale of assets to EIF. Both 2003 and 2002 reflect the repayment by EEP of short-term loans required to finance acquisitions with additional amounts received in 2003 as a majority of these loans have now been repaid.

Additions to property, plant and equipment primarily related to the gas distribution utility and are consistent with prior years. Other capital additions include the construction of the Hardisty caverns and the core maintenance on the other systems. In 2002 and 2001, capital additions were higher as a result of the Terrace expansion, new facilities on the Athabasca System, and those related to Enbridge Midcoast Energy while owned by the Company.

Other investing activity in 2003 was limited to the acquisition of the Cushing-to-Chicago Pipeline and additional investments in the Alliance and Vector pipelines net of cash acquired.

Other investing in 2002 and 2001 was significantly higher as a result of some significant transactions. During 2002, the Company completed the acquisition of the Northeast Texas assets, included in the asset sale to EEP; acquired a 25% equity investment in CLH; and increased its equity ownership of Alliance. These items represent the majority of cash used for investing purposes and more than offset the cash inflows from the sale of the Enbridge Midcoast Energy assets and Energy Services business.

Financing Activities

Over the three-year period, the Company's financing requirements have reflected its growth and investment strategies. The decision to finance with debt or equity is based on the capital structure for each business and the overall capitalization of the consolidated enterprise. Certain of the regulated pipeline and gas distribution businesses issue long-term debt to finance capital expenditures. This external financing may be supplemented by debt or equity injections from the parent company. Debt, and equity when required, has been issued to finance business acquisitions, investments in subsidiaries, and long-term investments. Funds for debt retirements are generated through cash provided from operating activities, as well as through the issue of replacement debt.

Financing activity in 2003 includes the payment of dividends and a net reduction in debt through utilization of the cash proceeds from the sale of assets to EIF. Dividends have remained consistent with the prior year with the exception of those on the common shares, which reflects a higher number of common shares as well as an increase in the dividend rate consistent with the companies' earnings growth.

In 2002, cash used for financing activities to reduce short-term debt was partially offset by cash received from the issue of additional common shares and preferred securities. These activities were consistent with the goal of improving the Company's debt-to-equity ratio and financing the growth in the business. Proceeds from the issuance of shares by EEM were used to invest in i-units of EEP, as described above.

Payments due for contractual obligations over the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	After 5 years
Long-term debt	4,693.1	450.0	968.6	589.3	2,685.2
Non-recourse long-term debt	725.4	32.5	84.4	72.0	536.5
Non-recourse capital leases	61.2	1.7	3.6	3.6	52.3

RISK MANAGEMENT

Operating Risk

As Enbridge continues to diversify its energy transportation and distribution businesses in North America and internationally, the risk profile of the Company will change. Entry into non-regulated businesses imposes greater economic exposure and requires more "at risk" capital. The Company's expectation of higher returns from these businesses justifies the level of risk. In addition, these operating risks are actively managed through insurance and other programs.

Market Risk

Earnings and cash flows are subject to volatility stemming from movements in interest rates, certain commodity prices, and the Canadian dollar exchange rate relative to other currencies. The Company has adopted an earnings-at-risk methodology to measure its exposure to market risk. To manage market risk, Enbridge uses derivative financial instruments to create offsetting positions to specific exposures. The Company has established risk management policies, approved by the Board of Directors, covering the use of derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes. Ongoing monitoring and senior management reporting procedures are in place. Derivative financial instruments are not used to create speculative positions. The financial instruments used and outstanding are described in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company has a hedging program to eliminate 80% to 100% of the long-term exposure related to its foreign currency denominated cash flows. The Company also hedges certain of its foreign currency denominated net equity investments. The redemption of the investment in OCENSA also is hedged.

Interest Rate Risk

Enbridge is exposed to interest rate fluctuations on variable rate debt and floating to fixed swaps are used to manage this exposure. The Company monitors its levels of fixed and variable rate debt instruments and, from time to time, fixed to floating swaps are used to help maintain balances of each commensurate with the Company's financing strategies. The Company also enters into interest rate derivatives to hedge a portion of the interest cost of future debt issues related to specific capital projects.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company uses over-the-counter natural gas price swaps and options to manage physical exposures that arise from the merchant capacity commitments on the Alliance and Vector pipelines. The Company also uses these derivative instruments to manage any exposures that may arise from physical asset optimization and natural gas supply agreements.

As a result of the Company's ownership interest in Aux Sable Liquid Products L.P., it is exposed to the price differential between natural gas and natural gas liquids ("NGL"). This risk is hedged through the use of over-the-counter derivatives whereby the forward prices of gas and NGLs are fixed with swaps, or capped, or collared with options.

For the period that the Enbridge Midcoast Energy assets were owned, the Company was exposed to the margin between the price of natural gas and natural gas liquids. Enbridge used over-the-counter commodity derivatives to fix the selling price of the natural gas liquids and the cost of purchasing natural gas to establish the margins. The derivative financial instruments used to manage this exposure were transferred to EEP as part of the sale transaction.

Natural Gas Supply Management

Customers of EGD are exposed to changes in the price of the natural gas commodity. A portion of the future natural gas supply requirements is hedged using natural gas swaps and options that manage the price of natural gas, as allowed by the OEB. Since the cost of the natural gas commodity is paid by customers, this risk mitigation strategy is for the account of the customers. The OEB monitors the policies, procedures and results of this hedging program.

Derivative Financial Instruments Used for Risk Management

(millions of dollars unless otherwise noted)

December 31,	2003			2002		
	Notional Principal or Quantity	Fair Value Receivable/ (Payable)	Maturity	Notional Principal or Quantity	Fair Value Receivable/ (Payable)	Maturity
Foreign exchange						
U.S. cross currency swaps	535.8	(30.6)	2005-2022	535.8	24.9	2005-2022
Euro cross currency swaps	434.7	(46.1)	2004-2019	371.1	(54.4)	2003
Forwards (cumulative exchange amounts)	1,889.5	67.9	2004-2022	1,993.0	(244.6)	2003-2022
Energy commodities						
Natural gas (bcf)	63.6	12.4	2004-2008	35.3	(1.5)	2003-2004
Natural gas supply management (bcf)	13.1	(3.4)	2004	5.9	(0.2)	2003
Interest rates						
Interest rate swaps	561.0	1.9	2005-2029	934.1	0.6	2003-2029
Forward interest rate swaps	532.0	(1.0)	2004-2005	—	—	—

In addition, the Company has forward foreign exchange contracts with a notional principal of Canadian \$214.0 million (2002 – \$448.6 million), to exchange Canadian for U.S. dollars. The outstanding instruments expire in 2005 and 2007. The contracts are not effective hedges for accounting purposes but offset an exposure related to income taxes on foreign currency gains or losses on Canadian dollar debt of a U.S. subsidiary. These instruments are recorded at fair value and have a fair value payable of \$10.5 million as at December 31, 2003 (2002 – \$36.9 million receivable).

The fair values of derivatives have been estimated using year-end market information. These fair values approximate the amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contracts.

Fair Values of Other Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments, other than derivatives, represents the amounts that would have been received from or paid to counterparties, calculated at the reporting date, to settle these instruments. The carrying amount of all financial instruments classified as current approximates fair value because of the short maturities of these instruments. The estimated fair values of all other financial instruments are based on quoted market prices or, in the absence of specific market prices, on quoted market prices for similar instruments and other valuation techniques.

The carrying amounts of all financial instruments, except for debt, approximate fair value. The fair value of debt does not include the effects of hedging.

Total Debt

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2003		2002	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Liquids Pipelines	881.4	990.6	981.3	1,084.5
Gas Distribution and Services	1,674.5	1,972.1	1,749.0	1,989.2
Corporate	3,362.1	3,540.1	3,962.3	4,081.3
	5,918.0	6,502.8	6,692.6	7,155.0

Non-recourse debt of the joint ventures has a carrying value of \$786.6 million and fair value of \$845.7 million.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION ¹

(millions of Canadian dollars, except for per share amounts)

2003	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Operating revenue from continuing operations	1,045.8	1,887.1	1,068.1	854.3	4,855.3
Operating income from continuing operations	157.2	449.3	182.7	102.2	891.4
Margin	0.150	0.238	0.171	0.120	0.184
Earnings applicable to common shareholders					
Continuing operations	103.8	445.4	90.7	27.3	667.2
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—
	103.8	445.4	90.7	27.3	667.2
Earnings per common share					
Continuing operations	0.63	2.70	0.54	0.16	4.03
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—
	0.63	2.70	0.54	0.16	4.03
Dividends per common share	0.415	0.415	0.415	0.415	1.660

(millions of Canadian dollars, except for per share amounts)

2002	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Operating revenue from continuing operations	1,073.2	1,645.8	1,171.0	657.5	4,547.5
Operating income from continuing operations	152.9	336.4	30.8	88.7	608.8
Margin	0.138	0.203	0.026	0.135	0.132
Earnings applicable to common shareholders					
Continuing operations	105.0	199.1	(3.9)	34.0	334.2
Discontinued operations	8.1	234.2	—	—	242.3
	113.1	433.3	(3.9)	34.0	576.5
Earnings per common share					
Continuing operations	0.66	1.26	(0.03)	0.20	2.09
Discontinued operations	0.05	1.48	—	(0.02)	1.51
	0.71	2.74	(0.03)	0.18	3.60
Dividends per common share	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	1.52

¹ Quarterly Financial Information has been prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Operating revenue from continuing operations fluctuates primarily due to the seasonality of the Company's gas distribution business. This business has a September 30 year end, which results in consolidation by the Company on a quarter lag basis. Therefore, peak revenues are recorded in the Company's second quarter, which represents Enbridge Gas Distribution's winter months. The positive effect of colder than normal weather contributed to an increase in revenues and earnings during the second and fourth quarters of 2003, as well as the third quarter of 2002. Significant items which impacted 2003 and 2002 quarterly earnings are as follows:

- First quarter earnings in 2003 include a \$7.1 million regulatory disallowance in the Company's gas distribution business.
- First quarter earnings in 2002 include a \$17.8 million after-tax gain on a sale of marketable securities and a \$6.1 million dilution gain on an EEP unit issuance.
- Second quarter earnings in 2003 include a \$169.1 million after-tax gain on the sale of assets to the Enbridge Income Fund in June 2003 and a \$9.2 million dilution gain on an EEP unit issuance.
- Second quarter earnings in 2002 include a \$240.0 million after-tax gain on the sale of the Company's Energy Services business in May 2002.
- Third quarter earnings in 2002 include a \$76.3 million after-tax writedown of the Enbridge Midcoast Energy assets, which were subsequently sold to Enbridge Energy Partnership.
- Fourth quarter earnings in 2003 include a \$11.1 million dilution gain on an EEP unit issuance, and a \$6.0 million dilution gain related to Noverco. Offsetting the gain is a \$26.0 million write-down of a regulatory receivable and a \$4.6 million regulatory decision on outsourcing, both in the Company's gas distribution business.
- Fourth quarter earnings in 2002 include a further \$5.9 million after-tax writedown of the Enbridge Midcoast Energy assets from that recorded in the fourth quarter of 2002.

FOURTH QUARTER 2003 HIGHLIGHTS

Fourth quarter earnings of \$27.3 million in 2003 were \$6.7 million lower than earnings for the fourth quarter of 2002. Earnings growth was noted in the quarter from additional facilities put into service at the Enbridge and Athabasca Systems in early 2003, and from equity earnings from Enbridge Income Fund. In addition, the fourth quarter of 2003 also included a dilution gain from EEP of \$11.1 million. These additional sources of earnings were more than offset by additional corporate expenses relating to business development, an expense for stock-based compensation, and other corporate costs primarily relating to prior year business dispositions and final settlements. Fourth quarter earnings were further reduced as a result of a \$26.0 million writedown of a regulatory receivable, and a \$4.6 million affiliate outsourcing disallowance in the Gas Distribution and Services segment.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Outstanding Share Data

	Number of units outstanding
Preferred Shares, Series A (non-voting equity shares)	5,000,000
Common shares — issued and outstanding (voting equity shares)	171,963,027
Total issued and outstanding stock options	4,685,762

Outstanding share data information is provided as at January 23, 2004.

Related Party Transactions

Neither EEP nor EIF have employees and accordingly they use the services of the Company for managing and operating their businesses. These services, which are charged at cost in accordance with service agreements, amount to \$128.9 million (2002 – \$97.2 million; 2001 – \$56.2 million) for EEP and \$4.7 million for EIF, which began operation on June 30, 2003.

Vector Pipeline uses the services of Enbridge, a 60% interest owner, to operationally manage its business. These services, which are charged at cost in accordance with service agreements, amounted to \$3.3 million for 2003 (2002 – \$4.1 million; 2001 – \$3.4 million).

EGD acquires its customer care services from CustomerWorks Limited Partnership under an agreement having a five-year term starting January 2002. EGD is charged market prices for these services, which amounted to \$95.5 million in 2003 (2002 – \$71.8 million).

EGD has contracted for gas transportation services from Alliance Pipeline Limited Partnership and Vector Pipeline Limited Partnership. EGD is charged market prices for these services, which amounted to \$40.7 million in 2003 (2002 – \$41.3 million; 2001 – \$34.8 million) for Alliance Pipeline, and \$23.2 million in 2003 (2002 – \$25.2 million; 2001 – \$20.7 million) for Vector Pipeline.

A subsidiary of the company earns rental revenue from CustomerWorks Limited Partnership for the use of an automated billing system. In 2003, this revenue amounted to \$25.5 million (2002 – \$35.1 million). CustomerWorks Limited Partnership began operations on January 1, 2002.

In 2003, Enbridge Gas Services Inc. purchased \$33.6 million (2002 – \$6.3 million; 2001 – nil) of gas from Enbridge Marketing (US) Inc.

The Company also provides consulting and other services to affiliates. Market prices are charged for these services where they are reasonably determinable; where no market price exists, a cost-based price is determined and charged. The Company may also purchase consulting and other services from affiliates. Prices are determined on the same basis as services provided by the Company. The trade receivable and payable balances include amounts received or paid on behalf of the Company or affiliates.

The Company and affiliates invoice on a monthly basis and amounts are due and paid on a quarterly basis.

Additional information relating to Enbridge is available on www.sedar.com.

Dated February 24, 2004

When used in this document, the words “anticipate”, “expect”, “project”, “believe”, “estimate”, “forecast” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, which include statements relating to pending and proposed projects. Such statements are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions pertaining to operating performance, regulatory parameters, weather and economic conditions and, in the case of pending and proposed projects, risks relating to design and construction, regulatory processes, obtaining financing and performance of other parties, including partners, contractors and suppliers.

To the Shareholders of Enbridge Inc.

Management is responsible for the accompanying consolidated financial statements and all other information in this Annual Report. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and necessarily include amounts that reflect management's judgment and best estimates. Financial information contained elsewhere in this Annual Report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

Management has established systems of internal control that provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded from loss or unauthorized use and produce reliable accounting records for the preparation of financial information. The internal control system includes an internal audit function and an established code of business conduct.

The Board of Directors and its committees are responsible for all aspects related to governance of the Company. The Audit, Finance & Risk Committee of the Board, composed of directors who are not officers or employees of the Company, has a specific responsibility for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal controls related thereto. The Committee meets with management, internal auditors and independent auditors to review the consolidated financial statements and the internal controls as they relate to financial reporting. The Audit, Finance & Risk Committee reports its findings to the Board for its consideration in approving the consolidated financial statements for issuance to the shareholders.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, appointed by the shareholders as the Company's independent auditors, conducts an examination of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards.



Patrick D. Daniel
President & Chief Executive Officer
January 23, 2004



Stephen J. Wuori
Group Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

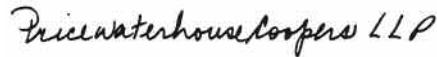
Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Enbridge Inc.

We have audited the consolidated statements of financial position of Enbridge Inc. as at December 31, 2003 and 2002 and the consolidated statements of earnings, retained earnings and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2003. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2003 and 2002 and the results of its operations and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2003 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.



Chartered Accountants

Calgary, Alberta, Canada
January 23, 2004

Comments by Auditors for U.S. Readers on Canada-U.S. Reporting Difference

In the United States, reporting standards for auditors require the addition of an explanatory paragraph (following the opinion paragraph) when there is a change in accounting principles that has a material effect on the comparability of the Corporation's financial statements, such as the changes in stock-based compensation and accounting for goodwill described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. Our report to the shareholders dated January 23, 2004 is expressed in accordance with Canadian reporting standards which do not require a reference to such a change in accounting principles in the auditors' report when the change is properly accounted for and adequately disclosed in the financial statements.



Chartered Accountants

Calgary, Alberta, Canada
January 23, 2004

Consolidated Statements Of Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Revenues			
Gas sales	3,061.7	2,987.7	2,675.3
Transportation	1,560.6	1,296.6	1,177.6
Energy services	233.0	263.2	228.0
	4,855.3	4,547.5	4,080.9
Expenses			
Gas costs	2,720.1	2,578.0	2,202.8
Operating and administrative	800.8	834.1	739.1
Depreciation	443.0	403.9	392.5
Writedown of Enbridge Midcoast Energy assets (Note 3)	—	122.7	—
	3,963.9	3,938.7	3,334.4
Operating Income	891.4	608.8	746.5
Investment and Other Income (Note 18)	208.2	283.1	194.9
Gain on Sale of Assets to Enbridge Income Fund (Note 3)	239.9	—	—
Interest Expense (Note 10)	(451.3)	(422.0)	(437.1)
	888.2	469.9	504.3
Income Taxes (Note 16)	(187.4)	(102.1)	(66.7)
Earnings From Continuing Operations	700.8	367.8	437.6
Earnings From Discontinued Operations (Note 5)	—	242.3	45.3
Earnings	700.8	610.1	482.9
Preferred Security Distributions (Note 12)	(26.7)	(26.7)	(17.5)
Preferred Share Dividends (Note 13)	(6.9)	(6.9)	(6.9)
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders	667.2	576.5	458.5
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders			
Continuing Operations	667.2	334.2	413.2
Discontinued Operations	—	242.3	45.3
	667.2	576.5	458.5
Earnings Per Common Share (Note 13)			
Continuing Operations	4.03	2.09	2.63
Discontinued Operations	—	1.51	0.28
	4.03	3.60	2.91
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share (Note 13)			
Continuing Operations	4.00	2.06	2.60
Discontinued Operations	—	1.50	0.28
	4.00	3.56	2.88

Consolidated Statements Of Retained Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Retained Earnings at Beginning of Year	1,128.1	812.3	581.3
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders	667.2	576.5	458.5
Effect of Change in Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation	—	(5.4)	—
Preferred Securities Issue Costs	—	(4.2)	—
Common Share Dividends	(283.9)	(251.1)	(227.5)
Retained Earnings at End of Year	1,511.4	1,128.1	812.3
Dividends Paid Per Common Share	1.66	1.52	1.40

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements Of Cash Flows

(millions of Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Cash Provided By Operating Activities			
Earnings from continuing operations	700.8	367.8	437.6
Charges/(credits) not affecting cash			
Depreciation	443.0	403.9	392.5
Equity less than/(in excess of) cash distributions	(22.1)	(44.6)	1.2
Gain on sale of assets to Enbridge Income Fund	(239.9)	—	—
Gain on reduction of ownership interest	(50.0)	(10.0)	(23.4)
Gain on sale of securities	—	(21.4)	—
Writedown of EGD regulatory receivable	26.0	—	—
Writedown of Enbridge Midcoast Energy assets	—	122.7	—
Future income taxes	85.8	(64.7)	3.4
Other	21.4	(21.0)	(75.6)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities (Note 19)	(569.8)	151.6	(323.1)
Cash provided by operating activities of discontinued operations	—	26.3	1.9
	395.2	910.6	414.5
Investing Activities			
Acquisitions (Note 4)	(78.3)	(289.3)	(599.1)
Long-term investments	(50.5)	(1,282.7)	(41.8)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(391.3)	(729.9)	(683.3)
Proceeds on redemption of Enbridge Commercial Trust preferred units (Note 8)	24.9	—	—
Sale of assets to Enbridge Income Fund (Note 3)	331.2	—	—
Sale of Energy Services business (Note 5)	—	993.3	—
Sale of Enbridge Midcoast Energy assets (Note 3)	—	529.3	—
Sale of securities and other assets	—	184.3	—
Repayments by/(loans to) affiliate	427.2	358.1	(280.6)
Changes in construction payable	(3.7)	(14.8)	(14.0)
Other	—	—	(2.9)
	259.5	(251.7)	(1,621.7)
Financing Activities			
Net change in short-term borrowings and short-term debt	359.8	(1,180.9)	1,521.4
Long-term debt issues	150.0	247.4	905.6
Long-term debt repayments	(725.0)	(382.7)	(979.6)
Non-recourse long-term debt issued by joint ventures	538.3	—	—
Non-recourse long-term debt repaid by joint ventures	(663.8)	—	—
Non-controlling interests	(4.0)	0.2	(4.1)
Preferred securities issued	—	193.5	—
Common shares issued	70.9	293.1	23.3
Enbridge Energy Management shares issued (Note 8)	—	421.9	—
Preferred security distributions	(26.7)	(26.7)	(17.5)
Preferred share dividends	(6.9)	(6.9)	(6.9)
Common shares dividends	(283.9)	(251.1)	(227.5)
	(591.3)	(692.2)	1,214.7
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash	63.4	(33.3)	7.5
Cash at Beginning of Year	40.7	74.0	66.5
Cash at End of Year	104.1	40.7	74.0

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements Of Financial Position



Filed: 2007-09-04
EB-2007-0615
Exhibit I
Tab 11
Schedule 13
Page 48 of 88
Appendix A

(millions of Canadian dollars)

December 31,	2003	2002
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	104.1	40.7
Accounts receivable and other	1,138.8	817.5
Gas in storage	809.8	583.8
	2,052.7	1,442.0
Property, Plant and Equipment, net (Note 6)	8,530.9	6,947.6
Long-Term Investments (Note 8)	2,390.9	3,371.5
Receivable from Affiliate	169.8	701.5
Deferred Amounts and Other Assets (Note 9)	486.5	315.8
Future Income Taxes (Note 16)	192.5	209.0
	13,823.3	12,987.4
Liabilities And Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	649.6	247.5
Accounts payable and other	894.1	714.1
Interest payable	97.0	102.6
Current maturities and short-term debt (Note 10)	674.9	652.3
Current portion of non-recourse long-term debt (Note 11)	34.2	—
	2,349.8	1,716.5
Long-Term Debt (Note 10)	5,243.1	6,040.3
Non-Recourse Long-Term Debt (Note 11)	752.4	—
Future Income Taxes (Note 16)	829.0	837.4
Non-Controlling Interests (Note 8)	523.0	560.8
	9,697.3	9,155.0
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital		
Preferred securities (Note 12)	532.4	533.7
Preferred shares (Note 13)	125.0	125.0
Common shares (Note 13)	2,239.9	2,169.0
Retained earnings	1,511.4	1,128.1
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(147.0)	12.3
Reciprocal shareholding (Note 8)	(135.7)	(135.7)
	4,126.0	3,832.4
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 21)		
	13,823.3	12,987.4

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Approved by the Board:

Donald J. Taylor
Chair

Robert W. Martin
Director

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Enbridge Inc. (Enbridge or the Company) is a leader in the transportation and distribution of energy. Enbridge conducts its business through five operating segments: Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines, Sponsored Investments, Gas Distribution and Services, and International. These operating segments are strategic business units established by senior management to facilitate the achievement of the Company's long-term objectives, to aid in resource allocation decisions and to assess operational performance.

Liquids Pipelines

Liquids Pipelines includes the operation of common carrier and feeder pipelines that transport crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons.

Gas Pipelines

Gas Pipelines includes proportionately consolidated investments in transmission pipelines that transport natural gas.

Sponsored Investments

Sponsored Investments consists of the Company's investments in Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. (EEP), Enbridge Energy Management, L.L.C. (EEM), (collectively, the Partnership) and Enbridge Income Fund (EIF). The Partnership transports crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons through common carrier and feeder pipelines and transports, gathers, processes and markets natural gas and natural gas liquids. From May 2001 to October 2002, the Company, through its subsidiary, Enbridge Pipelines Inc., owned 100% of Enbridge Midcoast Energy Inc., which is now a wholly owned subsidiary of EEP. Enbridge Income Fund is a publicly traded income fund whose primary operations include a 50% interest in a gas transmission pipeline and a 100% interest in a crude oil and liquids pipeline and gathering system.

Gas Distribution and Services

Gas Distribution and Services consists of gas utility operations which serve residential, commercial, industrial and transportation customers, primarily in central and eastern Ontario. It also includes natural gas distribution activities in Quebec, New Brunswick and New York State, as well as gas service operations, including the Company's proportionately consolidated investment in Aux Sable and natural gas gathering and processing operations through an equity investment in AltaGas Services Inc.

International

The Company's International business invests in energy transportation and related energy projects outside of Canada and the United States. This business also provides consulting and training services related to proprietary pipeline operating technologies and natural gas distribution.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP). These accounting principles are different in some respects from United States generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) and the significant differences that impact the Company's financial statements are described in Note 22. Amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Enbridge Inc., its subsidiaries and its proportionate share of the accounts of joint ventures. Investments in entities which are not subsidiaries or joint ventures, but over which the Company exercises significant influence, are accounted for using the equity method. Other investments are accounted for at cost.

The Company's gas distribution activities within the Gas Distribution and Services segment are conducted primarily through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. (Enbridge Gas). The fiscal year-end of Enbridge Gas is September 30 and its results are consolidated on a one quarter lag basis, which reflects the results of Enbridge Gas operations in accordance with its regulatory, tax and operating cycles. Accordingly, references to "December 31" mean the financial position of Enbridge Gas as at September 30 and references to the "year ended December 31" mean the results of Enbridge Gas for the year ended September 30. Events subsequent to September 30 may provide additional information relating to items included in the financial statements of Enbridge Gas and may reveal conditions existing at the financial statement date that affect the estimates involved in the preparation of the financial statements. All such information that becomes available prior to completion of the Enbridge Inc. consolidated financial statements would be used in evaluating the estimates made and the financial statements would be adjusted where necessary.

Regulation

The Company's Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines, and gas distribution activities within the Gas Distribution and Services segment are subject to regulation by various authorities, including the National Energy Board (NEB), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and the Ontario Energy Board (OEB). Regulatory bodies exercise statutory authority over matters such as construction, rates and underlying accounting practices, and ratemaking agreements with customers. In order to recognize the economic effects of the actions of the regulator, the timing of recognition of certain revenues and expenses in these operations may differ from that otherwise expected under generally accepted accounting principles.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recorded when products have been delivered or services have been performed. Certain of the Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines, and gas distribution operations within the Gas Distribution and Services segment are subject to regulation and, accordingly, there are circumstances where revenues recognized do not match the cash tolls or the billed amounts. For rate-regulated operations, revenue is recognized in a manner that is consistent with the underlying rate design as mandated by the regulatory authority. Certain other operations recognize revenue under the terms of enforceable, committed long-term delivery contracts.

Income Taxes

The regulated activities of the Company recover income tax expense based on the taxes payable method when prescribed by regulators for ratemaking purposes or when stipulated in ratemaking agreements. Therefore, rates do not include the recovery of future income taxes related to temporary differences. Consequently, the taxes payable method is followed for accounting purposes as there is reasonable expectation that all future income taxes will be recovered in rates when they become payable.

For all other operations, the liability method of accounting for income taxes is followed. Future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for accounting purposes. Future income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rate that is expected to apply when the temporary differences reverse.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the Company's foreign operations, except for certain financing and investing operations, is the U.S. dollar. The Company also holds a Euro dollar equity investment in a foreign operation in Spain. These operations, which include those of proportionately consolidated U.S. dollar investments and the Euro dollar equity investment, are self-sustaining and are translated into Canadian dollars using the current rate method. Under this method, assets and liabilities are translated using period-end exchange rates, with revenues and expenses translated using average rates for the period. Gains and losses arising on translation of these operations are included as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

The remaining foreign operations of the Company, including certain financing and investing operations, are integrated with those of the parent company and are translated into Canadian dollars using the temporal method. Under this method, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates in effect on the dates the assets were acquired or liabilities were assumed. Revenues and expenses are translated at rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction dates. Under this method, gains and losses on translation are reflected in income when incurred.

Cash

Cash includes short-term and demand deposits with a term to maturity of three months or less when purchased and are recorded at cost.

Gas in Storage

Natural gas in storage is recorded in inventory at prices approved by the OEB in the determination of customer sales rates. The actual price of gas purchased may differ from the OEB-approved price and includes the effect of natural gas price risk management activities. The difference between the approved price and the actual cost of the gas purchased is deferred for future disposition by the OEB.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Expenditures for system expansion and major renewals and betterments are capitalized; maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred. Interest during the construction period is capitalized. Regulated operations capitalize an allowance for interest during construction and, if approved, an allowance for equity funds used during construction, at rates authorized by the regulatory authorities.

Depreciation

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment generally is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated service lives of the assets.

Future Removal and Site Restoration Costs

Future removal and site restoration costs are not determinable due to the indeterminable life of certain assets. Accordingly, no provision has been made for these costs. There is also reasonable expectation that any costs incurred will be recovered through future tolls when they become payable.

Depreciation expense for Gas Distribution and Services operations includes a provision for future removal and site restoration costs at rates approved by the regulator. Actual costs incurred are charged to accumulated depreciation.

Deferred Amounts

The Company defers certain charges which the regulatory authorities permit to be recovered through future rates. These charges are recognized when regulatory approval for these recoveries has been received. Other deferred charges are amortized straight-line over various periods depending on the nature of the charges and include long-term financing and hedging costs which are amortized over the terms of the related debt or hedge agreements.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net identifiable assets upon acquisition of a business. Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted the standard of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) related to goodwill and other intangible assets. Under the standard, goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment at least annually and written down to fair value if the criteria for impairment are met. The standard has been applied prospectively.

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of Midcoast Energy Resources, Inc. in May 2001 (sold to EEP in October 2002) was amortized on a straight-line basis over 30 years prior to the adoption of the new standard. Results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2001 included goodwill amortization of \$7.2 million. This amortization reduced both earnings per common share and diluted earnings per common share by \$0.05 for the year ended December 31, 2001.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Gains and losses on financial instruments used to hedge the Company's net investment in foreign operations are included in the foreign currency translation adjustment in shareholders' equity. Amounts received or paid related to derivative financial instruments used to hedge the currency risk of cash flows from foreign currency denominated transactions are recognized concurrently with the hedged cash flows. Amounts received or paid related to derivative financial instruments used to hedge the price of energy commodities are recognized as part of the cost of the underlying physical purchases. For other derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes, amounts received or paid, including any gains and losses realized upon settlement, are recognized over the term of the hedged item.

The Company applies settlement accounting to derivative financial instruments. Under this method, gains and losses on derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting are not recorded until they are realized. The notional amounts are not recorded in the financial statements as they do not represent amounts exchanged by the counterparties.

Post-Employment Benefits

The Company maintains pension plans which provide defined benefit and defined contribution pension benefits. Pension costs and obligations for the defined benefit pension plans are determined using the projected benefit method and are charged to earnings as services are rendered, except for the regulated operations of the Gas Distribution and Service segment where contributions made to the plan are expensed as paid, consistent with the recovery of such costs in rates. For the defined contribution plans, contributions made by the Company are expensed.

The Company also provides post-employment benefits other than pensions, including group health care and life insurance benefits for eligible retirees, their spouses and qualified dependants. The cost of such benefits is accrued during the years employees render service, except for the regulated operations of the Gas Distribution and Services segment where the cost of providing these benefits is expensed as paid, consistent with the recovery of such costs in rates.

Stock-Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted the CICA standard for stock-based compensation. The standard required retroactive application for certain stock compensation awards as a charge to opening retained earnings without restatement of prior periods. Upon adoption, a charge to opening retained earnings of \$5.4 million was recorded relating to outstanding stock appreciation rights, which expire in 2004.

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company early adopted new requirements in the CICA standard for stock-based compensation. The standard now requires the Company to apply the fair value based method of accounting for all awards granted. This method has been applied on a prospective basis and has resulted in a charge to income, in the year of adoption, of \$1.9 million.

Comparative Amounts

Certain comparative amounts have been restated to conform with the current year's financial statement presentation.

New Accounting Standards

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

A new standard is in effect, for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2003, for recognizing, measuring and disclosing impairment of long-lived assets held for use. The standard requires that an impairment loss be recognized in an amount equal to the difference between carrying value and fair value when the carrying value of a long-lived asset exceeds the expected undiscounted future cash flows. A recoverability test will be performed on asset groups as events or circumstances change in order to determine whether or not the assets are impaired. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the standard, if any, on its financial statements, and will adopt the standard for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 2004.

Hedging Relationships

A new guideline is in effect, for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2003, for identifying, designating and documenting hedge relationships, and assessing their effectiveness. The guideline provides parameters on the conditions necessary for hedge accounting to be applied, but does not specify the methods to be used in its application. The guideline, however, does require that the Company adopt an accounting policy for assessing the effectiveness of its hedge relationships. Any ineffectiveness is to be recognized in income for the period. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the guideline, if any, on its financial statements, and will adopt the guideline for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 2004.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

A new standard is in effect, for all fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2003, for identifying appropriate sources of generally accepted accounting principles, and the doctrines that constitute generally accepted accounting principles. Any changes to accounting policies resulting from the adoption of this standard are to be applied prospectively. At present, the standard has an exemption for rate-regulated operations. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard and its related exemption, if any, on the financial statements.

Asset Retirement Obligations

A new standard is in effect, for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, for recognizing, measuring and disclosing liabilities for asset retirement obligations and the associated asset retirement costs. A similar standard has been adopted by the Financial Accounting Standards Board in the United States, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. This new standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities

A new guideline is in effect, for all annual and interim periods beginning on or after November 1, 2004, for applying consolidation principles to entities subject to control on a basis other than through ownership of voting interests. A similar standard has been adopted by the Financial Accounting Standards Board in the United States (FIN 46), effective for interim periods commencing after July 15, 2003. If the interpretation of the Canadian standard is consistent with FIN 46, it would result in the consolidation of Enbridge Income Fund as described in Note 22.

2. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

Year ended December 31, 2003

	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Pipelines	Sponsored Investments	Gas Distribution & Services	International	Corporate ¹	Consolidated
Revenues	821.5	222.1	—	3,785.4	26.2	0.1	4,855.3
Gas costs	—	—	—	(2,720.1)	—	—	(2,720.1)
Operating and administrative	(288.8)	(41.2)	—	(415.9)	(30.5)	(24.4)	(800.8)
Depreciation	(142.6)	(56.7)	—	(237.6)	(2.0)	(4.1)	(443.0)
Operating income/(loss)	390.1	124.2	—	411.8	(6.3)	(28.4)	891.4
Investment and other income/(expense)	3.4	36.6	113.1	19.8	78.1	(42.8)	208.2
Gain on sale of assets	—	—	239.9	—	—	—	239.9
Interest and preferred equity charges	(102.1)	(58.7)	—	(162.2)	(0.5)	(161.4)	(484.9)
Income taxes	(77.9)	(32.0)	(118.7)	(115.8)	1.0	156.0	(187.4)
Earnings/(loss) applicable to common shareholders	213.5	70.1	234.3	153.6	72.3	(76.6)	667.2

Year ended December 31, 2002

(millions of dollars)	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Pipelines	Sponsored Investments	Gas Distribution & Services	International	Corporate ¹	Consolidated
Revenues	787.7	—	1,219.0	2,513.5	27.2	0.1	4,547.5
Gas costs	—	—	(1,051.4)	(1,526.6)	—	—	(2,578.0)
Operating and administrative	(282.5)	—	(109.5)	(410.4)	(19.0)	(12.7)	(834.1)
Depreciation	(150.6)	—	(17.3)	(229.5)	(2.9)	(3.6)	(403.9)
Writedown of Enbridge Midcoast Energy Assets	—	—	(122.7)	—	—	—	(122.7)
Operating income/(loss)	354.6	—	(81.9)	347.0	5.3	(16.2)	608.8
Investment and other income	4.8	66.3	44.8	32.1	64.0	71.1	283.1
Interest and preferred equity charges	(99.8)	—	(28.1)	(161.7)	(1.6)	(164.4)	(455.6)
Income taxes	(70.0)	(18.5)	14.1	(93.1)	0.3	65.1	(102.1)
Earnings/(loss) applicable to common shareholders	189.6	47.8	(51.1)	124.3	68.0	(44.4)	334.2
Earnings from discontinued operations							242.3
Earnings applicable to common shareholders							576.5

Year ended December 31, 2001

(millions of dollars)	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Pipelines	Sponsored Investments	Gas Distribution and Services	International	Corporate ¹	Consolidated
Revenues	722.9	—	681.5	2,645.7	30.8	—	4,080.9
Gas costs	—	—	(558.9)	(1,643.9)	—	—	(2,202.8)
Operating and administrative	(258.7)	—	(53.3)	(392.0)	(19.0)	(16.1)	(739.1)
Depreciation	(139.8)	—	(24.1)	(223.3)	(2.5)	(2.8)	(392.5)
Operating income/(loss)	324.4	—	45.2	386.5	9.3	(18.9)	746.5
Investment and other income	13.7	57.8	43.1	5.5	27.0	47.8	194.9
Interest and preferred equity charges	(106.0)	(0.1)	(26.2)	(162.4)	(0.1)	(166.7)	(461.5)
Income taxes	(67.7)	(16.2)	(24.9)	(40.0)	(0.6)	82.7	(66.7)
Earnings/(loss) applicable to common shareholders	164.4	41.5	37.2	189.6	35.6	(55.1)	413.2
Earnings from discontinued operations							45.3
Earnings applicable to common shareholders							458.5

¹ Corporate includes new business development activities and investing and financing activities, including general corporate investments and financing costs not allocated to the business segments.

² The measurement basis for preparation of segmented information is consistent with the significant accounting policies described in Note 1.

³ Segmented information of all years is restated consistent with the change in segments in the fourth quarter of 2003.

Total Assets

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2003	2002
Liquids Pipelines	3,406.0	3,468.5
Gas Pipelines	1,649.7	1,243.8
Sponsored Investments	1,396.3	850.8
Gas Distribution and Services	6,156.4	5,543.0
International	835.7	830.7
Corporate	379.2	1,050.6
	13,823.3	12,987.4

Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Liquids Pipelines	123.4	255.7	216.8
Gas Pipelines	11.3	—	—
Sponsored Investments	—	128.9	85.2
Gas Distribution and Services	249.0	315.0	314.1
International and Corporate	7.6	7.4	23.7
	391.3	707.0	639.8
Discontinued Operations	—	22.9	43.5
	391.3	729.9	683.3

2. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (continued)

Geographic Information

Revenues¹

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Canada	3,739.4	3,102.3	3,317.7
United States	1,089.6	1,418.0	736.8
Other	26.3	27.2	26.4
	4,855.3	4,547.5	4,080.9

¹ Revenues are attributed to countries based on the country of origin of the product or services sold.

Property, Plant and Equipment

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2003	2002
Canada	6,747.3	6,733.6
United States	1,776.6	204.8
Other	7.0	9.2
	8,530.9	6,947.6

3. DISPOSITIONS

Alliance Pipeline Canada and Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc.

On June 30, 2003, the Company formed EIF, an unincorporated open-ended trust established under the laws of Alberta. On formation, the Company sold its 50% interest in the Canadian segment of the Alliance Pipeline together with its 100% interest in Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. to EIF for total proceeds of \$905.0 million before working capital adjustments of \$20.6 million and transaction costs of \$0.2 million. The Company recorded an after-tax gain on the sale of \$169.1 million. Enbridge's net investment in Alliance Canada was \$333.6 million at December 31, 2002 and was classified as a long-term investment. The net assets of Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. consist primarily of property, plant and equipment and comprised \$86.5 million of Enbridge Inc.'s total property, plant and equipment balance at December 31, 2002.

Enbridge Midcoast Energy

In October 2002, the Company closed the sale of the United States assets of Enbridge Midcoast Energy to EEP, including the Northeast Texas assets described in Note 4. The book value of the assets was written down by \$82.2 million, after tax, to reflect fair value based on the proceeds of \$1,289.3 million. The Company received cash proceeds of approximately \$529.3 million with the remaining consideration in the form of assumed affiliate debt.

4. ACQUISITIONS

Cushing to Chicago Pipeline System

In September 2003, the Company acquired 90% of the outstanding shares of CCPS Transportation L.L.C., owner of the Cushing to Chicago Pipeline System. Of the total purchase price, \$78.3 million was paid on the date of acquisition. Payment of the remaining US\$65.0 million depends upon completion of reversal of the flow of the pipeline and must be paid no later than December 31, 2004 to allow reversal to proceed. The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method and the results of operations have been included in the consolidated statement of earnings from the date of acquisition. The amount paid was allocated to property, plant and equipment.

Northeast Texas

In March 2002, the Company acquired natural gas gathering and processing facilities in Northeast Texas for cash consideration of \$289.3 million. These assets are included in the sale described in Note 3. The results of operations have been included in the consolidated statement of earnings for the period of ownership.

(millions of dollars)

Fair Value of Assets Acquired	
Property, plant and equipment	242.3
Goodwill	56.2
Working capital deficiency	(9.2)
	289.3
Purchase Price	
Cash	288.2
Transaction costs	1.1
	289.3

Midcoast Energy Resources, Inc.

On May 11, 2001, the Company acquired all the outstanding shares of Midcoast Energy Resources, Inc., a Houston-based energy company, for cash consideration of \$561.8 million and the assumption of long-term debt. This business is included in the sale described in Note 3. The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method and the results of operations have been included in the consolidated statements of earnings from the date of acquisition until they were sold in October 2002.

(millions of dollars)

Fair Value of Assets Acquired	
Property, plant and equipment	677.3
Working capital deficiency	(37.2)
Goodwill	328.9
Future income taxes	(39.0)
Other non-current assets	37.8
	967.8
Purchase Price	
Cash	554.5
Long-term debt assumed	406.0
Transaction costs	7.3
	967.8

Frontier Pipeline Company

The Company acquired an additional 34.0% interest in Frontier Pipeline Company for \$46.0 million in December 2001, increasing the Company's ownership to 77.8%. The purchase price was allocated primarily to property, plant and equipment.

5. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The sale of the Company's operations that provide energy products and services to retail and commercial customers, including the water heater rental program, closed in May 2002.

Selected financial information related to discontinued operations is as follows.

Earnings

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2002	2001
Gain on disposition, net of tax	240.0	—
Earnings	2.3	45.3
Earnings from discontinued operations	242.3	45.3

Selected Earnings Information

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2002	2001
Revenues	181.9	463.0
Income tax expense	34.6	2.5
Allocated interest expense	12.1	35.4

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(millions of dollars)

December 31, 2003

	Weighted Average Depreciation Rate	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net
Liquids Pipelines				
Pipeline	2.4%	2,453.5	1,038.0	1,415.5
Pumping Equipment, Buildings, Tanks and Other	3.9%	2,215.0	690.7	1,524.3
Land and Right-of-Way	1.9%	34.1	16.0	18.1
Under Construction	—	47.0	—	47.0
		4,749.6	1,744.7	3,004.9
Gas Pipelines				
Pipeline	3.7%	1,544.4	196.6	1,347.8
Land and Right-of-Way	2.9%	36.6	4.5	32.1
Metering and Other	2.9%	85.6	11.6	74.0
Under Construction	—	6.4	—	6.4
		1,673.0	212.7	1,460.3
Gas Distribution and Services				
Gas Mains	4.3%	1,866.4	320.2	1,546.2
Gas Services	4.5%	1,811.1	370.1	1,441.0
Regulating and Metering Equipment	3.7%	581.9	106.2	475.7
Storage	2.7%	283.1	40.7	242.4
Computer Technology	8.0%	124.1	74.5	49.6
Other	5.4%	325.6	58.4	267.2
		4,992.2	970.1	4,022.1
Other	6.6%	66.7	23.1	43.6
		11,481.5	2,950.6	8,530.9

(millions of dollars)		Weighted Average		Accumulated	
December 31, 2002		Depreciation Rate	Cost	Depreciation	Net
Liquids Pipelines					
Pipeline	2.5%	2,489.7	1,030.0	1,459.7	
Pumping Equipment, Buildings, Tanks and Other	4.2%	2,166.1	711.6	1,454.5	
Land and Right-of-Way	1.7%	34.3	16.0	18.3	
Under Construction	—	92.7	—	92.7	
		4,782.8	1,757.6	3,025.2	
Gas Distribution and Services					
Gas Mains	3.0%	1,758.1	236.1	1,522.0	
Gas Services	4.3%	1,682.3	287.3	1,395.0	
Regulating and Metering Equipment	3.6%	551.5	81.4	470.1	
Storage	2.7%	268.8	30.3	238.5	
Computer Technology	25.0%	150.5	141.2	9.3	
Other	4.0%	293.5	48.5	245.0	
		4,704.7	824.8	3,879.9	
Other	6.6%	61.1	18.6	42.5	
		9,548.6	2,601.0	6,947.6	

7. JOINT VENTURE

Alliance Pipeline Canada, Alliance Pipeline U.S., Aux Sable, and Alliance Canada Marketing, have been jointly controlled since April 1, 2003. Vector Pipeline Canada, and Vector Pipeline U.S. have been jointly controlled since October 1, 2003. The Company's proportionate share of earnings, cash flows and financial position related to these entities is summarized below, with the exception of Alliance Pipeline Canada for the period subsequent to June 30, 2003 as the Company's 50% interest in Alliance Pipeline Canada was sold effective June 30, 2003 to EIF.

(millions of dollars)		April 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003
Earnings		
Revenues		421.7
Gas sales		(168.1)
Operating and administrative		(81.5)
Depreciation		(59.7)
Interest expense		(59.7)
Investment and other income		5.1
Income taxes		0.3
Proportionate share of net earnings		58.1
Cash Flows		
Cash provided by operations		99.4
Cash provided by investing activities		(1.4)
Cash used in financing activities		(197.7)
Proportionate share of decrease in cash		(99.7)

7. JOINT VENTURE (continued)

(millions of dollars)

December 31, 2003

Financial Position	
Current assets	118.7
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,562.2
Other long-term assets	102.9
Current liabilities	(122.6)
Long-term debt	(752.4)
Other long-term liabilities	(17.8)
Proportionate share of net assets	891.0

Included in the Company's proportionate share of cash from joint ventures is \$18.7 million held in trust, pursuant to finance agreements of the joint venture. Under these finance agreements, funds received from shippers, in settlement of transportation rates, as well as interest earned on trust account balances, are segregated in trust accounts and first applied to meet debt service and operating requirements. Amounts in excess of these requirements are transferred to a non-trust account for partnership distributions on a quarterly basis.

8. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	Ownership Interest	2003	2002
Equity Investments			
Liquids Pipelines			
Chicap Pipeline	22.8%	25.0	32.4
Gas Pipelines			
Alliance Pipeline Canada	—	—	333.6
Alliance Pipeline U.S.	—	—	345.0
Vector Pipeline	—	—	474.8
		—	1,153.4
Sponsored Investments			
The Partnership	12.2%	743.6	815.5
Enbridge Income Fund	41.9%	—	—
		743.6	815.5
Gas Distribution and Services			
AltaGas Services	40.3%	210.7	204.2
Noverco	32.1%	36.7	28.9
Aux Sable	—	—	135.0
Other		16.0	14.0
		263.4	382.1
International			
Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos (CLH)	25.0%	531.2	541.2
Corporate		17.8	17.2
Cost Investments			
Sponsored Investments			
Enbridge Income Fund		380.2	—
Gas Distribution and Services			
Noverco		181.4	181.4
FuelCell Energy/Global Thermoelectric		25.0	25.0
		206.4	206.4
International			
OCENSA Pipeline		223.3	223.3
		2,390.9	3,371.5

Equity investments include \$536.4 million (2002 – \$551.9 million) representing the unamortized excess of the purchase price over the underlying net book value of the investee's assets at the date of purchase. The excess has been allocated to property, plant and equipment on the basis of estimated fair values and is amortized over the economic life of the assets.

Alliance Pipeline, Aux Sable and Vector Pipeline

In 2003, the Company invested \$223.2 million (2002 – \$315.3 million) in Alliance and Aux Sable, increasing the Company's interest from 37.1% to 50.0% in Alliance Pipeline Canada, 37.1% to 50% in Alliance Pipeline U.S. and 30.9% to 42.7% in Aux Sable. The purchase price was \$36.9 million (2002 – (\$7.1) million) less than the underlying net book value of the assets. This amount has been allocated to property, plant and equipment and is being amortized over the economic life of the assets.

On October 1, 2003 the Company invested \$97.7 million in Vector, including the assumption of \$61.5 million in debt, increasing the Company's ownership interest from 45% to 60%. The purchase price was \$36.3 million less than the underlying net book value of the assets. This amount has been allocated to property plant and equipment and is being amortized over the economic life of the assets.

As a result of these additional investments, the Company established joint control (see Note 7). Therefore, the Company's interest in Alliance Pipeline Canada, Alliance Pipeline U.S., Aux Sable and Alliance Canada Marketing are accounted for as joint ventures effective April 1, 2003 and the Company's interest in Vector Pipeline Canada and Vector Pipeline U.S. are accounted for as joint ventures effective October 1, 2003. On June 30, 2003, the Company sold its 50% interest in Alliance Pipeline Canada to Enbridge Income Fund.

The Partnership

In October 2002, EEM, a partially-owned subsidiary, completed an initial public offering of 9,000,000 limited liability shares. The proceeds from the offering were used to purchase I-units, a new class of limited partnership interest from EEP. The Company purchased 17.2% of the EEM shares, increasing its total net investment in the Partnership to 14.1% from 12.9%. Although 82.8% of EEM is widely held, the Company has voting control of EEM. The Company's statement of financial position includes 100% of EEM's investment in EEP which totals \$478.8 million (2002 – \$529.9 million). The Company's net investment in the Partnership, after deducting the non-controlling interest of \$396.4 million (2002 – \$438.8 million), is \$347.7 million (2002 – \$376.7 million).

In 2003, EEP completed two public issuances of partnership units. As the Company elected not to participate in either of these offerings, its effective interest in EEP was reduced to 12.2% from 14.1%. This resulted in recognition of a total dilution gain of \$20.3 million (2002 – \$6.1 million), net of tax and minority interest.

Noverco

Noverco holds an approximate 10% reciprocal shareholding in the Company. As a result, the Company has a pro-rata interest of 3.2% (2002 – 3.2%) in its own shares. Both the equity investment in Noverco Inc. and shareholders' equity have been reduced by the reciprocal shareholding of \$135.7 million (2002 – \$135.7 million).

The Company owns a cost investment in Noverco of \$181.4 million (2002 – \$181.4 million), which is entitled to a cumulative dividend based on the average yield of Government of Canada bonds maturing in more than 10 years plus 4.34%.

CLH

In 2002, the Company invested \$430.8 million in CLH, a refined products transportation and storage company in Spain. The Company's 25% interest is accounted for by the equity method. Contingent consideration of up to 84.3 million Euros (\$137.2 million) will become payable over the next three years if certain minimum annual and cumulative volume targets are met. The purchase price included \$340.9 million representing the excess of purchase price over the underlying net book value of the assets. The excess has been allocated to property, plant and equipment and is being amortized over the economic life of the assets.

8. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS (continued)

Enbridge Income Fund

On June 30, 2003, the Company formed EIF, an unincorporated open-ended trust established under the laws of Alberta. On formation, EIF acquired the Company's 50% interest in the Canadian segment of the Alliance Pipeline together with its 100% interest in Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. The Company has 14,500,000 subordinated trust units of EIF and 38,023,750 preferred units of Enbridge Commercial Trust (ECT), a direct subsidiary of EIF, at December 31, 2003. The subordinated trust units result in a 41.9% common equity interest in EIF.

The Company's \$145.0 million initial investment in subordinated units of EIF was offset by a \$145.0 million unrecognized gain resulting in a book value of nil. The unrecognized gain is being amortized into income over the life of the underlying assets of EIF and is included as a component of equity earnings.

The Company's 38 million preferred units are accounted for as a \$380.2 million cost investment at December 31, 2003. At the request of the Company, the ECT preferred units will be repurchased for cancellation in certain specified circumstances by ECT with a repurchase price per ECT preferred unit based on the net issue price realized from the sale (or that could be realized from the sale) of an ordinary trust unit to the public. The ECT preferred units have no voting rights and mature on June 30, 2033 at which time ECT is obligated to redeem all of the outstanding ECT preferred units for a price of ten dollars per unit. The economic terms of these units are comparable to those of ordinary common units. As such, the approximate fair value of these preferred units, valued at the December 31, 2003 closing price of \$12.89 per ordinary common unit, is \$490.1 million.

OCENSA Pipeline

The Company owns a cost investment in the OCENSA Pipeline of \$223.3 million (2002 – \$223.3 million) which earns a fixed rate of return. The fair value of this investment is approximately \$270.0 million, estimated using year-end market information and various assumptions. As no market exists for an instrument of this nature, the actual fair value in an open market may vary significantly.

Income from Equity Investments

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Liquids Pipelines	1.1	1.0	8.5
Gas Pipelines	31.6	67.1	57.6
Sponsored Investments	73.3	40.9	23.3
Gas Distribution and Services	19.9	7.7	(9.7)
International	45.7	34.2	0.3
Corporate	1.2	—	—
	172.8	150.9	80.0

Consolidated retained earnings at December 31, 2003 includes undistributed earnings from equity investments of \$130.5 million (2002 – \$148.7 million).

9. DEFERRED AMOUNTS AND OTHER ASSETS

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002
Regulatory and contractual deferrals	232.9	159.6
Long-term portion of receivables from hedge counterparty	127.7	36.9
Deferred pension funding	66.3	72.7
Deferred financing charges	37.3	34.6
Other	22.3	12.0
	486.5	315.8

At December 31, 2003, \$105.1 million (2002 – \$102.9 million) was subject to amortization. Amortization expense of deferred amounts in 2003 was \$18.4 million (2002 – \$21.7 million; 2001 – \$23.5 million). Accumulated amortization at the end of 2003 was \$38.9 million (2002 – \$27.2 million).

10. DEBT

(millions of dollars) December 31,	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity	2003	2002
Liquids Pipelines				
Debentures	8.20%	2024	200.0	300.0
Medium-term notes	6.66%	2005-2029	622.7	622.5
Other ¹			58.7	58.8
Gas Distribution and Services				
Debentures	11.00%	2004-2024	635.0	635.0
Medium-term notes	6.34%	2004-2032	1,030.0	1,105.0
Other			9.5	9.0
Corporate				
Senior term notes ² (US\$275.0 million)	8.08%	2005-2007	397.8	397.8
Medium-term notes	6.14%	2004-2032	1,790.0	1,788.7
Variable rate credit facility			–	400.0
Variable rate credit facility ³			–	252.7
Preferred securities (Note 12)	7.79%	2048-2051	17.6	16.3
Other ⁴			1,156.7	1,106.8
Total Debt			5,918.0	6,692.6
Current maturities of long-term debt			450.0	225.0
Other short-term debt			224.9	427.3
Current Maturities and Short-Term Debt			674.9	652.3
Long-Term Debt			5,243.1	6,040.3

¹ Primarily commercial paper borrowings.

² The principal amount is recorded at the swapped rate.

³ 2002 included US\$160.0 million.

⁴ Primarily commercial paper borrowings. Includes US\$306.0 million (2002 – US\$582.5 million).

Short-term debt in the amount of \$1,000.0 million (2002 – \$1,000.0 million) is supported by the availability of long-term committed credit facilities and has been classified as long-term debt.

Long-term debt maturities for the years ending December 31, 2004 through 2008 are \$450.0 million, \$528.6 million, \$440.0 million, \$369.3 million and \$220.0 million, respectively.

Interest Rate Management

(millions of dollars) December 31,	Weighted Average Effective Rate	2003 Notional Amounts	2002
Liquids Pipelines			
Commercial paper	6.04%	25.4	25.4
Corporate			
Senior term notes ¹	7.40%	US\$275.0	US\$275.0
Variable rate debt	2.30%	–	400.0

¹ Subject to a cross-currency swap.

10. DEBT (continued)

The weighted average effective rate reflects the interest rate of debt instruments after giving effect to interest swap agreements.

Interest Expense

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Long-term debt	431.7	392.9	345.0
Commercial paper and other short-term debt	20.2	29.0	85.8
Short-term borrowings	9.6	9.6	12.2
Capitalized	(10.2)	(9.5)	(5.9)
	451.3	422.0	437.1

In 2003, total interest paid was \$467.1 million (2002 – \$429.3 million; 2001 – \$452.2 million).

Credit Facilities

(millions of dollars)

December 31, 2003

	Committed	Uncommitted	Drawdowns
Liquids Pipelines	150.0	—	—
Gas Distribution and Services	659.0	6.5	14.5
Corporate	1,887.7	—	—
	2,696.7	6.5	14.5

Committed facilities carry a weighted average standby fee of 0.10% per annum on the unutilized portion. The committed facilities for Liquids Pipelines expire in 2004 and are extendible annually thereafter subject to the approval of lenders. The committed facilities for Gas Distribution and Services expire in 2004 and 2006 and are extendible annually thereafter subject to the approval of the lenders. The committed facilities for Corporate expire in 2004 and 2008 and are extendible annually thereafter subject to the approval of the lenders. Drawdowns under all of these facilities bear interest at prevailing market rates.

11. NON-RECOURSE DEBT OF JOINT VENTURES

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2003
Credit Facilities (US\$21.7 million)	28.0
Senior Notes:	
7.770% due 2015 (US\$140.0 million)	180.9
6.996% due 2019 (US\$153.4 million)	198.3
7.877% due 2025 (US\$100.0 million)	129.2
4.591% due 2025 (US\$146.2 million)	189.0
Obligations under capital leases (US\$47.4 million)	61.2
	786.6
Less current portion of long-term debt (US\$26.5 million)	(34.2)
	752.4

The debt of joint ventures is non-recourse to Enbridge. Security provided by the joint ventures is limited to all of the rights and assets of the individual joint venture and does not extend to the rights and assets of Enbridge, except to the extent of Enbridge's investment.

The Senior Notes may be redeemed by Alliance Pipeline U.S. at any time, at a price equal to the outstanding principal plus accrued but unpaid interest and a make-whole premium. Alliance Pipeline U.S. may be required to redeem the Senior Notes, in whole or in part, from proceeds received under insurance claims for damages if the proceeds are not applied to repair or rebuild the Alliance pipeline system.

Interest on the Senior Notes is payable semi-annually. Principal repayments commenced June 30, 2001 on the 6.996% Senior Notes, December 31, 2001 on the 7.770% Senior Notes, June 30, 2003 on the 4.591% Senior Notes and commences June 30, 2019 on the 7.877% Senior Notes. Principal repayments are due semi-annually thereafter in each instance and are closely tied to the recovery rates for capital depreciation and deferred income taxes contained in the transportation agreements.

Long-term debt maturities on joint venture borrowings for the years ending December 31, 2004 through 2008 are \$34.2 million, \$32.0 million, \$56.0 million, \$37.6 million and \$38.0 million, respectively.

12. PREFERRED SECURITIES

The Company has \$175.0 million of 7.6%, \$200 million of 7.8%, and \$175.0 million of 8.0% Preferred Securities outstanding. The Preferred Securities may be redeemed at the Company's option, in whole or in part, after the fifth anniversary of each issue and have no stated maturity date. The Company has the right to defer, subject to certain conditions, payments of distributions on the securities for up to 20 consecutive quarterly periods. Deferred and regular distribution amounts are payable in cash or, at the option of the Company, in common shares of the Company. As a result, the Preferred Securities are classified into their respective debt and equity components. The equity component of the Preferred Securities is \$532.4 million at December 31, 2003 (2002 – \$533.7 million).

13. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares with no par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares.

Common Shares

(millions of dollars; number of common shares in millions)

December 31,	2003		2002		2001	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at beginning of year	169.7	2,169.0	162.9	1,875.9	161.8	1,852.6
Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan	0.4	17.1	0.2	8.3	0.2	7.2
Stock based compensation expense	—	1.9	—	—	—	—
Issued to Noverco	—	—	0.5	23.1	—	—
Public issue	—	—	5.0	225.4	—	—
Exercise of stock options and other	1.8	51.9	1.1	36.3	0.9	16.1
Balance at end of year	171.9	2,239.9	169.7	2,169.0	162.9	1,875.9

Preferred Shares

The 5,000,000 5.5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, Series A are entitled to fixed, cumulative, preferential dividends of \$1.375 per share per year, payable quarterly. Subsequent to December 31, 2003, the Company may, at its option, redeem all or a portion of the outstanding preferred shares for \$26.00 per share if redeemed on or prior to December 1, 2004; \$25.75 if redeemed on or prior to December 1, 2005; \$25.50 if redeemed on or prior to December 1, 2006; \$25.25 if redeemed on or prior to December 1, 2007; and \$25.00 if redeemed thereafter, in each case with all accrued and unpaid dividends to the redemption date.

13. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Earnings Per Common Share

Earnings per common share is calculated by dividing earnings applicable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The weighted average number of shares outstanding has been reduced by the Company's pro-rata weighted average interest in its own common shares of 5.3 million shares (2002 – 5.3 million shares), resulting from the investment in Noverco.

The treasury stock method, used for calculating diluted earnings per share, uses an adjusted weighted average number of common shares outstanding, which reflects the effect of exercising all dilutive securities.

(number of common shares in millions)

December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Weighted average shares outstanding	165.5	160.3	157.3
Effect of dilutive securities	1.4	1.7	1.5
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	166.9	162.0	158.8

Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan

Under the plan, registered shareholders may reinvest dividends in common shares of the Company or make optional cash payments to purchase additional common shares, in either case, free of brokerage or other charges.

Shareholder Rights Plan

The Shareholder Rights Plan is designed to encourage the fair treatment of shareholders in connection with any takeover offer for the Company. Rights issued under the plan become exercisable when a person, and any related parties, acquires or announces the intention to acquire 20% or more of the Company's outstanding common shares without complying with certain provisions set out in the plan or without approval of the Board of Directors of the Company. Should such an acquisition or announcement occur, each rights holder, other than the acquiring person and related parties, will have the right to purchase common shares of the Company at a 50% discount to the market price at that time.

14. STOCK OPTION PLAN

The Company's Incentive Stock Option Plan (2002) includes fixed stock options and performance-based stock options. A maximum of 15 million common shares is reserved for issuance under the plan.

Fixed Stock Options

Full-time, key employees are granted options to purchase common shares that are exercisable at the market price of common shares at the date the options are granted. Generally, options vest in equal annual installments over a four-year period and expire ten years after the issue date. Outstanding stock options expire over a period ending no later than February 6, 2013.

Outstanding Fixed Stock Options

(options in thousands; exercise price in dollars)

December 31,	2003		2002		2001	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options at beginning of year	5,042	32.16	5,120	29.06	4,112	26.76
Options granted	1,042	41.65	1,024	43.80	2,024	30.11
Options exercised	(1,244)	26.64	(1,003)	26.31	(843)	19.27
Options cancelled or expired	(99)	39.87	(99)	37.59	(173)	34.47
Options at end of year	4,741	35.96	5,042	32.16	5,120	29.06
Options vested	2,319		2,639		2,853	

Fixed Stock Option Characteristics

(options in thousands; exercise price in dollars)

December 31, 2003

Options Outstanding				Options Vested	
Exercise Price Range	Number	Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
10.30-19.99	117	1.72	14.70	117	14.70
20.00-29.99	1,078	5.44	26.02	796	25.77
30.00-39.99	1,564	5.76	35.95	1,165	35.22
40.00-47.71	1,982	8.29	42.64	241	43.63
	4,741			2,319	

Performance-based Options

The Plan provides for the grant of performance-based stock options to executive officers that become exercisable based on the performance of the Company's common share price. Of the outstanding performance-based stock options as at December 31, 2003, 810,000 remain unexercisable and were granted September 16, 2002 at \$46.30 per share. These performance-based stock options vest in equal annual installments over their five-year term and become exercisable, as to 50% of the grant, if the price on an Enbridge common share exceeds \$61.00 for 20 consecutive trading days during the period September 16, 2002 to September 16, 2007 and, as to 100% of the grant, if the price of an Enbridge common share exceeds \$71.00 for 20 consecutive trading days during the same aforementioned period. The term will extend to eight years if any of these options become exercisable before the end of the five-year term.

Outstanding Performance-based Options

(options in thousands; exercise price in dollars)

December 31,	2003		2002		2001	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options at beginning of year	2,045	37.73	1,479	32.03	1,480	31.60
Options granted	—	—	810	46.30	65	41.13
Options exercised	(549)	31.39	(244)	31.66	—	—
Options cancelled	—	—	—	—	(66)	31.35
Options at end of year	1,496	40.05	2,045	37.73	1,479	32.03
Options vested	686	32.67	1,235	32.10	740	31.31

At December 31, 2003, the exercise prices of outstanding performance-based options ranged from \$31.35 to \$46.30 (2002 – \$31.35 to \$46.30; 2001 – \$31.35 to \$41.13). Outstanding performance-based options will expire over a period ending no later than September 16, 2010.

14. STOCK OPTION PLAN (continued)

Pro forma Compensation Expense

If the Company had used the fair-value based method to account for fixed stock options and performance-based options granted in fiscal 2002, earnings and earnings per share would have been as follows.

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002
Earnings applicable to common shareholders from continuing operations		
As reported	667.2	334.2
Total stock-based compensation expense ¹	(5.9)	(2.9)
Included as an expense in the statement of earnings ²	1.9	—
Pro forma	663.2	331.3
Earnings applicable to common shareholders		
As reported	667.2	576.5
Total stock-based compensation expense ¹	(5.9)	(2.9)
Included as an expense in the statement of earnings ²	1.9	—
Pro forma	663.2	573.6
Earnings per common share from continuing operations		
As reported	4.03	2.09
Pro forma	4.01	2.07
Earnings per common share		
As reported	4.03	3.60
Pro forma	4.01	3.58

¹ Total stock-based compensation expense if the fair value based method to expense stock options had been applied since January 1, 2002.

² Stock-based compensation recognized as an expense in the statement of earnings for options granted in 2003 as a result of the adoption of the fair valued based method January 1, 2003.

The Black-Scholes model was used to calculate the fair value of fixed stock options and the barrier valuation model was used to calculate the fair value of performance-based options. Significant assumptions used in these models are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2003	2002
	Fixed Stock Options		Performance-based Options	
Fair value per option	\$ 8.46	\$ 11.42	—	\$ 7.65
Valuation assumptions				
Expected option term (years)	8	10	—	8
Expected volatility	22%	25%	—	24%
Expected dividend yield	3.95%	3.51%	—	3.46%
Risk-free interest rate	5.24%	5.33%	—	4.20%

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative Financial Instruments Used for Risk Management

The Company is exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and the price of energy commodities, primarily natural gas. In order to manage these exposures for both shareholders and ratepayers, the Company utilizes derivative financial instruments to create offsetting positions to specific exposures. These instruments are not used for speculative purposes.

Derivative financial instruments involve credit and market risks. Credit risk arises from the possibility that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations and is limited to those contracts where the Company would incur a loss in replacing the instrument. The Company minimizes credit risk by entering into risk management transactions only with institutions that possess investment grade credit ratings or with approved forms of collateral. For transactions with terms greater than five years, the Company may also retain the right to require a counterparty, that would otherwise meet the Company's credit criteria, to provide collateral.

Foreign Exchange

The Company has an exposure to foreign currency exchange rates, primarily because of its U.S. dollar denominated investments and its Euro investment in CLH where both carrying values and earnings are subject to foreign exchange risk. The Company utilizes par forward contracts and cross currency swaps to manage a portion of the foreign exchange exposure. In addition, cross currency swaps have been entered into to hedge the Company's exposure on its U.S. dollar denominated senior term notes.

Interest Costs

The Company enters into forward interest rate agreements, swaps and collars to swap floating rate debt to fixed and hedge against the effect of future interest rate movements on its variable rate debt. The Company monitors its debt portfolio mix of fixed and variable rate instruments and has entered into fixed to floating interest rate swaps, with notional amounts of \$300.0 million, to manage the balance of fixed and floating rate debt.

Energy Commodity Costs

The Company uses over-the-counter natural gas price swaps, futures, options and collars to manage physical exposures that arise in the management of merchant capacity commitments to the Alliance and Vector pipelines. The Company also uses these derivative instruments to manage any exposures that may arise from physical asset optimization and natural gas supply agreements.

As a result of the Company's ownership interest in Aux Sable Liquid Products L.P., it is exposed to the price differential between natural gas and natural gas liquids ("NGL"). This risk is hedged through the use of over-the-counter derivatives whereby the forward prices of natural gas and NGLs are fixed with swaps, or capped or collared with options.

Natural Gas Supply Management

The Company hedges a portion of the cost of future natural gas supply requirements of Enbridge Gas, as allowed by the regulator. Amounts paid or received under the hedge agreements are recognized as part of the cost of the natural gas purchases and are recovered through the ratemaking process. At December 31, 2003, the Company had entered into natural gas price swaps and options to manage the price for approximately 8.9%, or 13.1 billion cubic feet, of its forecast fiscal 2004 system gas supply.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair Values

The fair values of derivatives have been estimated using year-end market information. These fair values approximate the amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contracts.

(millions of dollars unless otherwise noted)

December 31,	2003			2002		
	Notional Principal or Quantity	Fair Value Receivable/ (Payable)	Maturity	Notional Principal or Quantity	Fair Value Receivable/ (Payable)	Maturity
Foreign exchange						
U.S. cross currency swaps	535.8	(30.6)	2005-2022	535.8	24.9	2005-2022
Euro cross currency swaps	434.7	(46.1)	2004-2019	371.1	(54.4)	2003
Forwards (cumulative exchange amounts)	1,889.5	67.9	2004-2022	1,993.0	(244.6)	2003-2022
Energy commodities						
Natural gas (bcf)	63.6	12.4	2004-2008	35.3	(1.5)	2003-2004
Natural gas supply management (bcf)	13.1	(3.4)	2004	5.9	(0.2)	2003
Interest rates						
Interest rate swaps	561.0	1.9	2005-2029	934.1	0.6	2003-2029
Forward interest rate swaps	532.0	(1.0)	2004-2005	—	—	—

In addition, the Company has forward foreign exchange contracts with a notional principal of Canadian \$214.0 million (2002 – \$448.6 million), to exchange Canadian for U.S. dollars. The outstanding instruments expire in 2005 and 2007. The contracts are not effective hedges for accounting purposes but offset an exposure related to income taxes on foreign currency gains or losses on Canadian dollar debt of a U.S. subsidiary. These instruments are recorded at fair value and have a fair value payable of \$10.5 million as at December 31, 2003 (2002 – \$36.9 million receivable).

As the Company has not settled any hedging instruments in advance of the hedged transactions, there were no deferred gains or losses for any of the Company's hedges of anticipated transactions at December 31, 2003 and 2002. A credit risk on derivative financial instruments amounted to \$94.8 million at December 31, 2003 with no significant concentration with any single counterparty.

Fair Values of Other Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments, other than derivatives, represents the amounts that would have been received from or paid to counterparties, calculated at the reporting date, to settle these instruments. The carrying amount of all financial instruments classified as current approximates fair value because of the short maturities of these instruments. The estimated fair values of all other financial instruments are based on quoted market prices or, in the absence of specific market prices, on quoted market prices for similar instruments and other valuation techniques.

The carrying amounts of all financial instruments, except for debt, approximate fair value. The fair value of debt does not include the effects of hedging.

Total Debt

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2003		2002	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Liquids Pipelines	881.4	990.6	981.3	1,084.5
Gas Distribution and Services	1,674.5	1,972.1	1,749.0	1,989.2
Corporate	3,362.1	3,540.1	3,962.3	4,081.3
	5,918.0	6,502.8	6,692.6	7,155.0

Non-recourse debt of joint ventures has a carrying value of \$786.6 million and a fair value of \$845.7 million.

Trade Credit Risk

Trade receivables related to Liquids Pipelines consist primarily of amounts due from companies operating in the oil and gas industry and are collateralized by the crude oil and other products contained in the Company's pipelines and storage facilities. Credit risk in the Gas Distribution and Services segment is reduced by the large and diversified customer base and the ability to recover an estimate for doubtful accounts through the ratemaking process. Included in accounts receivable is an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$35.1 million at December 31, 2003 (2002 – \$31.1 million).

16. INCOME TAXES

Income Tax Rate Reconciliation

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Earnings before income taxes	888.2	746.8	552.1
Combined statutory income tax rate	35.6%	38.0%	41.0%
Income taxes at statutory rate	316.2	283.8	226.3
Increase/(decrease) resulting from:			
Tax rate changes on future income tax balances	6.2	8.1	(67.5)
Future income taxes related to regulated operations	(34.5)	(36.7)	(35.7)
Non-taxable items, net	(70.5)	(99.5)	(28.2)
Lower foreign tax rates	(44.4)	(42.2)	(36.8)
Large Corporations Tax	18.1	16.9	18.8
Other	(3.7)	6.3	(7.7)
Income Taxes	187.4	136.7	69.2
Continuing operations	187.4	102.1	66.7
Discontinued operations	—	34.6	2.5
	187.4	136.7	69.2
Effective income tax rate	21.1%	18.3%	12.5%

In 2003, income taxes paid amounted to \$202.9 million (2002 – \$105.2 million; 2001 – \$110.5 million).

16. INCOME TAXES (continued)

Components of Future Income Taxes

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2003	2002
Future Income Tax Liabilities		
Differences in accounting and tax bases of property, plant and equipment	368.0	313.8
Differences in accounting and tax bases of investments	368.2	525.7
Other	187.2	110.1
	923.4	949.6
Future Income Tax Assets		
Loss carryforwards	241.7	283.0
Other	45.2	38.2
	286.9	321.2
Total Net Future Income Tax Liability	636.5	628.4

Accumulated future income taxes related to rate-regulated operations which have not been recorded in the accounts amounted to \$551.2 million at December 31, 2003 (2002 – \$511.2 million). Had the liability method been prescribed by the regulatory authorities for ratemaking purposes, such amounts would have been recorded and recovered in revenues.

At December 31, 2003, the Company has recognized the benefit of unused tax loss carryforwards of \$708.8 million. Unused tax loss carryforwards expire as follows: 2004 – \$0.1 million; 2005 – \$3.4 million; 2006 – \$26.1 million; 2007 – \$71.9 million; 2008 – \$56.8 million, 2009 – \$17.4 million and 2010 and beyond – \$533.1 million.

Geographic Components of Pretax Earnings and Income Taxes

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Earnings before income taxes			
Canada	693.0	346.1	297.2
United States	40.1	(5.0)	103.8
Other	155.1	128.8	103.3
Continuing operations	888.2	469.9	504.3
Discontinued operations	–	276.9	47.8
	888.2	746.8	552.1
Current income taxes			
Canada	108.4	154.8	44.4
United States	(10.9)	3.2	8.9
Other	4.1	8.8	10.0
Continuing operations	101.6	166.8	63.3
Discontinued operations	–	36.9	20.1
	101.6	203.7	83.4
Future income taxes			
Canada	116.6	(54.5)	(9.0)
United States	(31.0)	(10.5)	12.4
Other	0.2	0.3	–
Continuing operations	85.8	(64.7)	3.4
Discontinued operations	–	(2.3)	(17.6)
	85.8	(67.0)	(14.2)
Current and future income taxes			
Continuing operations	187.4	102.1	66.7
Discontinued operations	–	34.6	2.5
	187.4	136.7	69.2

17. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Pension Plans

The Company has three pension plans which provide either defined benefit or defined contribution pension benefits or both for employees of the Company. The Liquids Pipelines and Gas Distribution and Services pension plans provide non-contributory defined pension and/or defined contribution benefits to Canadian employees of Enbridge. The Enbridge U.S. pension plan provides either non-contributory defined benefit pension benefits or contributory defined contribution pension benefits to U.S. employees of Enbridge.

Defined Benefit Plans

Retirement benefits under defined benefit plans are based on employees' years of service and remuneration. Contributions made by the Company are made in accordance with independent actuarial valuations and are invested primarily in publicly-traded equity and fixed income securities. The measurement date used to determine the plan assets and the accrued benefit obligation was September 30, 2003. The effective dates of the most recent actuarial valuations and the next required actuarial valuations are as follows:

	Effective Date of Most Recently Filed Actuarial Valuation	Effective Date of Next Required Actuarial Valuation
Liquids Pipelines	January 1, 2002	January 1, 2005
Enbridge U.S.	January 1, 2003	January 1, 2004
Gas Distribution and Services	January 1, 2002	January 1, 2005

Pension costs under the defined benefit pension plans reflect management's best estimates of the rate of return on pension plan assets, rate of salary increases and various other factors including mortality rates, terminations and retirement ages. Adjustments arising from plan amendments, actuarial gains and losses, and changes to assumptions are amortized over the expected average remaining service lives of the employees.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions are generally based on the employee's age and/or years of service. For the Enbridge U.S. pension plan, contributions to the defined contribution plans are also based on employee contributions. For defined contribution pension benefits, pension cost equals amounts required to be contributed by the Company.

Post-employment Benefits Other than Pensions

Post-employment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) include primarily supplemental health, dental and life insurance coverage for qualifying retired employees.

17. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

The following tables detail the changes in the benefit obligation, the fair value of plan assets and the recorded asset or liability using the accrual method.

(millions of dollars)

	2003	2002	2003	2002
	OPEB		Pension Benefit	
Change in benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation, January 1	160.5	132.3	710.1	742.7
Service cost	5.8	4.2	20.0	18.7
Interest cost	10.6	8.8	46.8	45.9
Amendments	(3.3)	—	—	0.7
Employee contributions	0.4	0.3	—	0.1
Actuarial loss	0.8	31.4	68.8	8.5
Benefits paid	(5.6)	(5.7)	(37.8)	(37.9)
Divestitures	—	(10.6)	—	(67.8)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(13.5)	(0.2)	(19.6)	(0.8)
Benefit obligation, December 31	155.7	160.5	788.3	710.1
Fair value of plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets, January 1	35.5	29.6	933.1	1,076.7
Actual return on plan assets	0.8	3.0	109.7	(20.3)
Employer's contributions	11.2	8.5	11.2	19.7
Employee contributions	0.4	0.3	—	0.1
Benefits paid	(5.6)	(5.7)	(37.8)	(37.9)
Other	—	—	(1.7)	(2.3)
Divestitures	—	—	—	(100.9)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(6.1)	(0.2)	(27.8)	(2.0)
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	36.2	35.5	986.7	933.1
Asset/(Liability)				
Benefit obligation, December 31	(155.7)	(160.5)	(788.3)	(710.1)
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	36.2	35.5	986.7	933.1
Surplus/(deficit)	(119.5)	(125.0)	198.4	223.0
Contribution after measurement date	—	—	2.9	—
Unrecognized prior service cost	0.5	3.4	19.0	20.8
Unrecognized plan liability	29.4	36.2	—	—
Unrecognized net loss/(gain)	28.0	31.5	21.0	4.8
Recorded asset/(liability)	(61.6)	(53.9)	241.3	248.6

Major Categories of Plan Assets

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	%	2003	2002	%	2003	2002
		OPEB			Pension Benefit	
Equity securities	0.0%	—	—	58.5%	639.1	542.2
Debt securities	85.9%	31.1	32.2	37.1%	404.4	447.8
Other	14.1%	5.1	3.3	4.4%	47.8	35.7
	100.0%	36.2	35.5	100.0%	1,091.3	1,025.7
Assets attributable to						
Non-Consolidated Affiliates		—	—		(104.6)	(92.6)
Total Assets		36.2	35.5		986.7	933.1

Plan assets are invested primarily in readily marketable investments with thresholds on the credit quality of fixed income securities.

Rate of Return on Plan Assets

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	%	2003	2002	%	2003	2002
		OPEB			Pension Benefit	
Canadian Plans						
Equity securities	—	—	—	60.0%	8.75%	9.25%
Fixed income securities	100.0%	4.5%	4.5%	40.0%	5.00%	6.00%
					7.25%	7.75%
United States Plan						
Equity securities	—	—	—	60.0%	8.75%	9.25%
Fixed income securities	100.0%	4.50%	4.50%	40.0%	5.00%	6.00%
					7.25%	8.00%

The Pension Funds exist to ensure that pension benefits will be paid. The Company manages the investment risk of its Pension Funds by setting a long term, asset mix policy for each Pension Fund after consideration of: (i) the nature of Pension Plan liabilities; (ii) the investment horizon of the Plan; (iii) the going concern and solvency funded status and cash flow requirements of the Plans; (iv) the operating environment and financial situation of the Company and its ability to withstand fluctuations in pension contributions; and (v) the future economic and capital markets outlook with respect to investment returns, volatility of returns and correlation between assets. The above table reflects both the target allocation percentage for each of the categories presented at the end of the period, as well as, the expected long-term rate of return on assets, both on a weighted-average basis. The overall expected rate of return is based on the asset allocation targets with estimates for returns on equity and debt securities based on long term expectations.

Plan Contributions by the Company

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2003	2002
	OPEB		Pension Benefit	
Minimum contributions required	—	—	—	—
Additional contributions	11.2	8.5	11.2	19.7
Total contributions	11.2	8.5	11.2	19.7
Contributions expected to be paid in 2004	10.6		14.8	

17. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Net Pension Plan and OPEB Costs Incurred

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Benefits earned during the year	27.7	25.2	26.3
Interest cost on projected benefit obligations	57.4	54.5	55.2
Actual return on plan assets	(110.5)	16.7	(125.1)
Actuarial gain in the year	69.6	38.0	45.0
Amount credited/(charged) to the EEP	(10.2)	(1.7)	5.5
Pension and OPEB costs incurred	34.0	132.7	6.9

Net Pension Plan and OPEB Costs Recognized

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Benefits earned during the year	27.7	25.2	26.3
Interest cost on projected benefit obligations	57.4	54.5	55.2
Expected return on plan assets	(64.8)	(75.3)	(93.7)
Amortization and deferral of unrecognized amounts	15.3	6.9	(6.8)
Amount credited/(charged) to EEP	(10.2)	(1.7)	5.5
Pension and OPEB cost/(credit) recognized	25.4	9.6	(13.5)

The above tables reflect the funded status, recorded pension and OPEB assets and liabilities and pension and OPEB cost for all of the Company's benefit plans on an accrual basis. However, in accordance with its ability to recover employee benefit costs on a pay-as-you-go basis for the regulated operations of Gas Distribution and Services, the Company records the cost of such benefits on a cash basis. Using the cash basis for the Gas Distribution and Services plans and the accrual method for other plans, the Company's pension cost was \$9.4 million (2002 – \$3.6 million credit; 2001 – \$4.0 million cost). The pension asset was \$71.4 million (2002 – \$73.1 million). The Company's OPEB cost totaled \$7.0 million (2002 – \$6.8 million; 2001 – \$5.9 million). The OPEB liability was \$10.0 million (2002 – \$8.4 million). These net benefits or liabilities are recorded on the balance sheet in Deferred Amounts and Other Assets. The pension and OPEB assets and obligations for discontinued operations were included in the sale transaction.

Economic Assumptions

The weighted average assumptions made in the measurement of the cost of the pension plans and OPEB are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001	2003	2002	2001
		OPEB			Pension Benefit	
Discount rate	6.79%	6.95%	7.15%	6.75%	6.81%	7.06%
Average rate of salary increases				4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Average rate of return on pension plan assets	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	7.25%	7.79%	7.79%

The weighted average assumptions made in the measurement of the projected benefit obligations of the pension plans and OPEB are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001	2003	2002	2001
		OPEB			Pension Benefit	
Discount rate	6.31%	6.79%	6.95%	6.29%	6.75%	6.81%
Average rate of salary increases				4.00%	4.00%	4.00%

Medical Cost Trend Rates

The assumed medical cost trend rates for the next year used to measure the expected cost of benefits and the ultimate trend rate and the year in which the ultimate trend rate is assumed to be achieved are as follows:

	Medical Cost Trend Rate Assumption for Next Fiscal Year	Ultimate Medical Cost Trend Rate Assumption	Year in which Ultimate Medical Cost Trend Rate Assumption is Achieved
Canadian Plans			
Drugs	10%	4.5%	2011
Other Medical	4.5%	4.5%	2004
Enbridge U.S.	14%	5.5%	2011

A 1% increase in the assumed medical and dental care trend rate would result in a change of \$26.2 million in the accumulated post-employment benefit obligations and a change of \$2.8 million in OPEB cost. A 1% decrease in the assumed medical and dental care trend rate would result in a change of \$20.7 million in the accumulated post-employment benefit obligations and a change of \$2.1 million in OPEB cost.

18. INVESTMENT AND OTHER INCOME

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Equity investments	146.3	143.5	56.7
Gain on reduction of EEP ownership interest	50.0	10.0	23.4
EEM's equity income from EEP	26.5	7.4	23.3
Minority interest in EEM (equity income and dilution gain)	(25.9)	(4.0)	—
Cost investments	67.2	61.1	51.9
Investment income	32.9	22.9	16.3
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	3.2	5.3	3.9
Gain/(loss) on foreign currency contracts	(87.2)	0.1	(1.7)
Gain on sale of marketable securities	—	21.4	—
Other	(4.8)	15.4	21.1
	208.2	283.1	194.9

19. CHANGES IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Accounts receivable and other	(354.5)	75.0	(583.7)
Gas in storage	(224.8)	76.0	(145.8)
Deferred amounts and other assets	(78.9)	72.4	(77.6)
Accounts payable and other	93.9	(76.4)	493.1
Interest payable	(5.5)	4.6	(9.1)
	(569.8)	151.6	(323.1)

Changes in accounts payable exclude changes in construction payables which are investing activities.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Neither, EEP nor EIF have employees and use the services of the Company for managing and operating their businesses. These services, which are charged at cost in accordance with service agreements, amount to \$128.9 million (2002 – \$97.2 million; 2001 – \$56.2 million) for EEP and \$4.7 million for EIF, which began operation on June 30, 2003.

Vector uses the services of Enbridge, a 60% interest owner, to operationally manage its business. These services, which are charged at cost in accordance with service agreements, amounted to \$3.3 million for 2003 (2002 – \$4.1 million; 2001 – \$3.4 million).

EGD acquires its customer care services from CustomerWorks Limited Partnership under an agreement having a five-year term starting January 2002. EGD is charged market prices for these services, which amounted to \$95.5 million in 2003 (2002 – \$71.8 million).

EGD has contracted for gas transportation services from Alliance Pipeline Limited Partnership and Vector Pipeline Limited Partnership. EGD is charged market prices for these services, which amounted to \$40.7 million in 2003 (2002 – \$41.3 million; 2001 – \$34.8 million) for Alliance Pipeline, and \$23.2 million in 2003 (2002 – \$25.2 million; 2001 – \$20.7 million) for Vector Pipeline.

A subsidiary of the Company earns rental revenue from CustomerWorks Limited Partnership for the use of an automated billing system. In 2003, this revenue amounted to \$25.5 million (2002 – \$35.1 million). CustomerWorks Limited Partnership began operations on January 1, 2002.

In 2003, Enbridge Gas Services Inc. purchased \$33.6 million (2002 – \$6.3 million; 2001 – nil) of gas from Enbridge Marketing (US) Inc.

The Company also provides consulting and other services to affiliates. Market prices are charged for these services where they are reasonably determinable; where no market price exists, a cost-based price is determined and charged. The Company may also purchase consulting and other services from affiliates. Prices are determined on the same basis as services provided by the Company. The trade receivable and payable balances include amounts received or paid on behalf of the Company or affiliates.

The Company and affiliates invoice on a monthly basis and amounts are due and paid on a quarterly basis.

21. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.

The remediation of discontinued manufactured gas plant sites may result in future costs to Enbridge Gas. In October 2002, a claim was filed for \$55 million in damages relating to a certain manufactured gas plant site. Enbridge Gas filed a statement of defence in June 2003 denying liability. Although management believes that it has a valid defence to this claim, certain risks exist. The probable overall cost cannot be determined at this time due to uncertainty about the presence and extent of damage in addition to the potential alternative remediation approaches which vary in cost. Enbridge Gas expects that costs, if any, not recovered through insurance would be recovered through rates. As such, management does not believe that the outcome will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In October 2002, the Supreme Court of Canada granted an Application for Leave to Appeal to a customer who commenced an action against Enbridge Gas claiming that the OEB-approved late payment penalties charged to customers were contrary to Canadian federal law. The Court heard the plaintiff's appeal of the Ontario Court of Appeal's decision on October 9, 2003 and reserved issuing judgment.

CAPLA Claim

The Canadian Alliance of Pipeline Landowners' Associations and two individual landowners have commenced an action, which they will be applying for certification as a class action, against the Company and TransCanada PipeLines Limited. The claim relates to restrictions in the National Energy Board Act on crossing the pipeline and the landowners' use of land within a 30-metre control zone on either side of the pipeline easements. The Company believes it has a sound defence and intends to vigorously defend the claim. Since the outcome is indeterminable, the Company has made no provision for any potential liability.

Enbridge Energy Partners

Enbridge Energy Company, Inc. (EEC), which holds a portion of the Company's equity interest in EEP, has agreed to indemnify EEP from and against substantially all liabilities, including liabilities relating to environmental matters, arising from operations prior to the transfer of its pipeline operations to EEP in 1991. This indemnification does not apply to amounts that EEP would be able to recover in its tariff rates if not recovered through insurance, or to any liabilities relating to a change in laws after December 27, 1991. In addition, in the event of default, EEC, as the General Partner, is subject to recourse with respect to a portion of EEP's long-term debt, which amounts to US\$248 million at December 31, 2003.

22. UNITED STATES ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. The effects of significant differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP for the Company are described below.

Earnings and Comprehensive Income

(millions of dollars except per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Earnings under Canadian GAAP	700.8	610.1	482.9
Preferred security distributions ¹	(26.7)	(26.7)	(17.5)
Stock-based compensation ²	—	(12.1)	(15.2)
Loss on ineffective hedges ⁵	(53.8)	—	—
Change in income due to consolidation of EIF ⁷	(2.3)	—	—
Change in gain due to consolidation of EIF ⁷	(173.0)	—	—
Tax effect of the above adjustments	51.5	4.9	6.1
Future income tax recovery/(expense) ³	—	—	92.8
Earnings under U.S. GAAP	496.5	576.2	549.1
Unrealized net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges ⁶	66.9	19.5	(150.8)
Reclassification adjustment on cash flow hedges ⁶	80.6	—	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment ⁶	(159.6)	(1.3)	15.1
Comprehensive income	484.4	594.4	413.4
Earnings per common share	3.00	3.55	3.45
Diluted earnings per common share	2.98	3.51	3.41

22. UNITED STATES ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

Financial Position

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2003		2002	
	Canada	United States	Canada	United States
Cash ⁷	104.1	131.7	40.7	42.7
Accounts receivable and other ^{6,7}	1,138.8	1,192.8	817.5	843.4
Property, plant and equipment ⁷	11,481.5	12,778.2	9,548.6	9,506.6
Accumulated depreciation ⁷	2,950.6	2,974.2	2,601.0	2,596.3
Long-term investments ⁷	2,390.9	2,010.7	3,371.5	3,421.0
Deferred amounts ^{3,7}	486.5	1,355.8	315.8	1,178.7
Short-term borrowings	649.6	649.6	247.5	256.8
Accounts payable and other ⁷	894.1	1,000.7	714.1	915.0
Current maturities and short-term debt ⁷	674.9	721.4	652.3	658.5
Long-term debt ¹	5,243.1	6,761.0	6,040.3	6,612.5
Future income taxes ^{3, 6}	636.5	1,429.2	628.4	1,403.0
Non-controlling interests ⁷	523.0	599.7	560.8	560.8
Preferred securities ¹	532.4	—	533.7	—
Retained earnings	1,511.4	1,289.5	1,128.1	1,089.8
Additional paid in capital ²	—	27.3	—	27.3
Foreign currency translation adjustment ⁶	(147.0)	—	12.3	—
Accumulated other comprehensive loss ⁶	—	(116.6)	—	(103.2)

1 Preferred Securities

Under U.S. GAAP, the full amount of the Company's Preferred Securities and related distributions would be recognized as debt and interest expense, respectively. The Preferred Securities have a fair market value of \$625.5 million at December 31, 2003 (2002 – \$565.0 million).

2 Stock-based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company adopted FAS 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, on a prospective basis for U.S. GAAP, and elected to use the fair value-based method to measure compensation expense. The adoption of the fair value method for U.S. GAAP eliminates all differences between Canadian and U.S. GAAP for options granted subsequent to the date of adoption. Disclosure differences in pro forma earnings between Canadian and U.S. GAAP for options will remain only for those options granted prior to adoption, January 1, 2002, of the Canadian accounting standard for stock-based compensation.

Prior to the adoption of FAS 123, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation for U.S. GAAP in accordance with APB 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, which required the use of the intrinsic value-based method to measure compensation expense. Under Canadian GAAP, the Company's performance-based options did not give rise to compensation expense. Under U.S. GAAP, the Company's performance-based options, which vested during 2002 and 2001, gave rise to pre-tax compensation expense of \$12.1 million and \$6.9 million respectively. No performance-based options vested in 2003. In addition, under U.S. GAAP in 2001, the Company's Stock Appreciation Rights (SARs) were accounted for using the intrinsic value method, which resulted in pre-tax compensation expense of \$8.3 million, whereas, under Canadian GAAP, SARs did not give rise to compensation expense.

3 Future Income Taxes

Canadian GAAP requires that the effects of tax rate reductions be recognized when they are substantively enacted. Under U.S. GAAP, the effect of tax rate reductions cannot be recognized until enacted. In 2000, the Company recognized \$92.8 million of earnings related to substantively enacted tax rate reductions that are recognized in 2001 under U.S. GAAP.

Under U.S. GAAP, deferred income tax liabilities are recorded for rate-regulated operations, which follow the taxes payable method for ratemaking purposes. As these deferred income taxes are expected to be recoverable in future revenues, a corresponding regulatory asset is also recorded. These assets and liabilities are adjusted to reflect changes in enacted income tax rates. The additional deferred income taxes under U.S. GAAP include the difference between capital cost allowance and depreciation of property, plant and equipment of \$551.2 million (2002 – \$549.3 million) and the incremental revenue required for the recovery of unrecorded taxes of \$286.6 million (2002 – \$316.0 million).

4 Accounting for Joint Ventures

U.S. GAAP requires the Company's investments in joint ventures be accounted for using the equity method. However, under an accommodation of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, accounting for joint ventures need not be reconciled from Canadian to U.S. GAAP. The different accounting treatment affects only display and classification and not earnings or shareholders' equity. See Note 7 for summarized financial information of joint ventures.

5 Financial Instruments

For U.S. GAAP purposes, FAS 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, requires that all derivatives be recorded on the balance sheet as either assets or liabilities at their fair value. Changes in the derivative's fair value are recognized in current period earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met.

The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives held for hedging purposes depends upon their intended use. For fair value hedges, the effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative instruments is offset in income against the change in fair value, attributed to the risk being hedged, of the underlying hedged asset, liability or firm commitment. For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative instruments is offset through other comprehensive income, until the variability in cash flows being hedged is recognized in earnings in future accounting periods.

In order to qualify for hedge accounting, FAS 133 requires that extensive documentation be maintained and that hedge effectiveness tests prescribed by that standard be met at both the inception of a hedge relationship and on a periodic, ongoing basis. Management maintains the necessary level of documentation required to qualify for hedge accounting under FAS 133. However, in one instance during 2003, certain instruments were classified as ineffective hedges resulting in a loss after tax of \$32.3 million under U.S. GAAP.

6 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

At December 31, 2003, Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss consists of an accumulated foreign currency translation adjustment of \$(131.5) million (2002 – \$28.1 million) and net unrealized gains of \$14.9 million (2002 – \$(131.3) million) both for derivative financial instruments due to cash flow hedges, including a reclassification adjustment in 2003. The reclassification adjustment of \$80.6 million relates to the change in classification of hedging instruments between periods.

Of the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss of \$116.6 million, the Company estimates that approximately \$5.6 million, representing unrecognized net losses on derivative activities at December 31, 2003, is expected to be reclassified into earnings during the next twelve months.

7 Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities

On December 24, 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued a revision to FASB Interpretation (FIN) 46, which replaces the interpretation released in January 2003.

FIN 46 requires the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity's activities to consolidate the variable interest entity. FIN 46 defines a variable interest entity as an entity which has one or more of the following characteristics:

- 1) The equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support provided by any parties, including the equity holders.
- 2) The equity investors as a group lack one or more of the following essential characteristics of a controlling financial interest:
 - a. The direct or indirect ability to make decisions about the entity's activities through voting rights or similar rights that have a significant effect on the success of the entity.
 - b. The obligation to absorb the expected losses of the entity.
 - c. The right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity. The equity investors do not have that right if their return is capped by the entity's governing documents or arrangements with other variable interest holders or the entity.
- 3) The equity investors have voting rights that are not proportionate to their economic interests, and the activities of the entity involve or are conducted on behalf of an investor with a disproportionately small voting interest.

The primary beneficiary is the party that absorbs a majority of the expected losses and/or receives a majority of the expected residual returns of the variable interest entity's activities.

FIN 46 is immediately applicable to variable interest entities created, or interests in variable interest entities obtained, after January 31, 2003. For variable interest entities created, or interests in variable interest entities obtained, on or before January 31, 2003, FIN 46 is required to be applied by the first fiscal year or interim period ending after December 15, 2003. The Company has not identified any material variable interest entities created, or interests in variable entities obtained, before January 31, 2003, which would require consolidation or disclosure under FIN 46.

On June 30, 2003, the Company formed Enbridge Income Fund (EIF), a publicly traded entity with assets purchased from the Company. The Company has a 41.9% equity interest in EIF, as well as a preferred unit investment that has no voting rights, a stated par value and a 30-year maturity. The preferred units earn a return that is equivalent to the cash distributions per unit to the equity unit holders and are classified as a liability in EIF's financial statements.

EIF is considered a variable interest entity as the equity investors lack the right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity. FIN 46 defines expected residual returns as the expected positive variability in the fair value of EIF's net assets exclusive of variable interests. The preferred units participate in the positive variability as they receive a coupon rate that floats with changes in the cash distributions made to the equity holders of EIF. Consequently, the equity investors lack the right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity.

The Company is the primary beneficiary of EIF through a combination of the 41.9% equity interest and the preferred unit interest. Under U.S. GAAP, the results of EIF are consolidated with a 27.7% minority interest. The assets and liabilities of EIF have been measured at the same amounts as they were prior to the transfer to EIF and the gain is recorded based on the equity issued to external third parties.

The U.S. GAAP adjustment reflecting the consolidation of EIF includes a \$380.2 million reduction to long-term investments, a \$76.7 million increase in non-controlling interests, a reduction in the pre-tax gain on sale from \$239.9 million to \$66.9 million, and net income is reduced by \$2.3 million.

The following accounts of EIF are consolidated for the purposes of the U.S. GAAP financial statements as at December 31, 2003.

Cash	\$ 27.6 million
Accounts receivable and other	\$ 34.2 million
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,273.1 million
Deferred amounts	\$ 31.5 million
Accounts payable and other	\$ 31.0 million
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 40.0 million
Long-term debt	\$ 1,022.6 million
Future income taxes	\$ 2.8 million

The consolidation of EIF increases cash by \$27.6 million and the statement of cash flows would reflect an increase in cash from operations of \$30.4 million, cash from investing activities would decrease by \$384.3 million, and cash used in financing activities would increase by \$381.5 million.

Supplemental Disclosure — Pro Forma Compensation Expense

U.S. GAAP requires that, where the fair value based method is not used to measure compensation expense, pro forma earnings and earnings per share, calculated as if the fair value based method had been used, must be disclosed. In Canada, these requirements apply to options granted on or after January 1, 2002 and therefore, the Company's Canadian GAAP disclosure does not include any options granted prior to that date.

(millions of dollars except per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Earnings under U.S. GAAP			
As reported	496.5	576.2	549.1
Stock-based compensation expense	(7.9)	(7.3)	(4.6)
Included as an expense in the statement of earnings	1.9	—	—
Pro forma	490.5	568.9	544.5
Earnings per common share			
As reported	3.00	3.55	3.45
Stock-based compensation expense	0.04	0.05	0.03
Pro forma	2.96	3.50	3.42
Diluted earnings per common share			
As reported	2.98	3.51	3.41
Stock-based compensation expense	0.04	0.04	0.03
Pro forma	2.94	3.47	3.38

The fair value of stock options was calculated in the same manner, using the same assumptions, as disclosed in Note 14 except that for Canadian GAAP, only awards granted since the adoption of the CICA standard for stock-based compensation on January 1, 2002 are included. Assumptions used for U.S. GAAP comparatives in 2001 are as follows.

Year ended December 31,	2001
Risk-free interest rate	5.38%
Expected life (years)	10
Expected volatility	25%
Expected quarterly dividends	\$0.38

The weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted during 2001 under the fixed option plan was \$10.09.

Supplementary Information
(unaudited)

Quarterly Share Trading Information

The Toronto Stock Exchange

2003 (dollars)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	44.33	49.30	52.00	54.14
Low	40.95	42.71	47.50	47.90
Close	43.94	47.93	51.05	53.70
Volume (millions)	19.0	17.6	20.4	18.1

2002 (dollars)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	46.15	48.94	49.25	46.85
Low	41.50	43.06	42.71	41.11
Close	44.73	47.16	46.27	42.61
Volume (millions)	21.3	15.5	17.0	18.5

The New York Stock Exchange

2003 (U.S. dollars)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	30.02	36.76	37.75	41.66
Low	26.90	29.45	34.80	35.61
Close	29.80	35.62	35.63	41.39
Volume (millions)	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5

2002 (U.S. dollars)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	27.57	30.49	31.03	29.14
Low	24.20	25.61	26.29	26.05
Close	26.52	30.11	28.37	26.73
Volume (millions)	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.3

Corporate Responsibility and Environment, Health and Safety

Prevention of accidents and injuries, and protection of the environment benefits everyone. That's why environmental, health and safety performance is an integral part of Enbridge's businesses, and objectives and performance targets are established, implemented and monitored. For the past three years the results have been published in the Company's Environment, Health and Safety Annual Report. You can obtain a copy of the most recent report by e-mailing webmaster@enbridge.com, or visiting the Enbridge website at www.enbridge.com.

In 2004, the Company's Environment, Health and Safety report will be incorporated into Enbridge's first annual Corporate Responsibility report. The document, expected to be available by mid-year, will take the "triple bottom line" approach to CR reporting and discuss Enbridge's environmental, social and economic performance. It will still provide detailed information about the Company's Environment, Health and Safety performance, but it will also discuss community investment, community consultation, stakeholder relations, human rights and other CR topics.

Five-Year Consolidated Highlights

Financial and Operating Information¹

(millions of dollars, except per share amounts)

Earnings by Segment	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Liquids Pipelines	213.5	189.6	164.4	152.5	146.0
Gas Pipelines	70.1	47.8	41.5	39.6	33.2
Sponsored Investments	234.3	(51.1)	37.2	16.3	30.4
Gas Distribution and Services ²	153.6	124.3	189.6	211.7	97.7
International	72.3	68.0	35.6	26.4	28.7
Corporate	(76.6)	(44.4)	(55.1)	(88.8)	(48.1)
Continuing operations	667.2	334.22	413.2	357.7	287.9
Discontinued operations ³	—	242.3	45.3	34.6	—
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	667.2	576.5	458.5	392.3	287.9
Cash Flow Data					
Cash provided from operating activities	395.2	910.6	414.5	263.5	495.1
Expenditures on property plant and equipment	391.3	729.9	683.3	364.3	783.7
Dividends paid on common shares	283.9	251.1	227.5	202.1	186.4
Operating Data					
Liquids Pipelines ⁴					
Deliveries (thousands of barrels per day)	2,189	2,088	2,109	2,072	1,942
Barrel miles (billions)	710	705	695	735	687
Average haul (miles)	889	925	903	972	968
Gas Distribution					
Distribution volume (billion cubic feet)	458	410	427	421	402
Number of active customers (thousands)	1,679	1,623	1,571	1,520	1,466
Degree day deficiency ⁵ (degrees Celsius)					
Actual	4,029	3,362	3,766	3,569	3,460
Forecast based on normal weather	3,565	3,700	3,816	3,629	4,060

¹ Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year's basis of presentation.

² The highlights of the Gas Distribution activities reflect the results of Enbridge Gas Distribution and other gas distribution assets on a quarter lag basis of consolidation.

³ The results of discontinued operations cannot be disaggregated from continuing operations prior to 2000.

⁴ Liquids Pipelines operating highlights include the statistics of the 12.2% owned portion of the mainline system located in the United States.

⁵ Degree day deficiency is a measure of coldness. It is calculated by accumulating for each day in the fiscal period the total number of degrees by which the daily mean temperature fell below 18 degrees Celsius. The figures given are those accumulated in the Toronto area.

Five-Year Consolidated Highlights

Shareholder and Investor Information

<i>(per share amounts in dollars)</i>	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Average common shares outstanding weighted monthly during the year <i>(thousands)</i>	165,471	160,310	157,297	154,469	150,995
Number of registered common shareholders at year end	7,167	7,406	7,832	8,265	8,877
Common Share Trading (TSX)¹					
High	54.14	49.25	45.55	44.00	36.33
Low	40.95	41.11	33.90	23.00	28.60
Close	53.70	42.61	43.40	43.70	28.65
Volume <i>(millions)</i>	75.0	72.3	67.6	68.2	51.8
Per Common Share Data¹					
Earnings applicable to common shareholders					
Continuing operations	4.03	2.09	2.63	2.32	1.91
Discontinued operations	—	1.51	0.28	0.22	—
	4.03	3.60	2.91	2.54	1.91
Dividends paid on common shares	1.660	1.520	1.400	1.270	1.195
Financial Ratios					
Return on average shareholders' equity ²	19.9%	19.9%	18.6%	18.6%	14.3%
Return on average capital employed ³	8.1%	7.5%	7.3%	7.2%	6.6%
Debt to debt plus shareholders' equity ⁴	61.4%	64.4%	72.9%	69.4%	68.9%
Debt to total capital employed	52.3%	57.0%	66.3%	61.6%	63.7%
Earnings coverage of interest ⁵	3.0x	2.7x	2.2x	2.0x	2.0x
Dividend payout ratio ⁶	41.2%	42.2%	48.1%	50.0%	62.6%

¹ Data for 2003, 2002, 2001 and 2000 are for Toronto Stock Exchange only. Prior year data include the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges.

² Earnings applicable to common shareholders divided by average common equity (weighted monthly during the year).

³ Sum of earnings (including earnings from discontinued operations), non-controlling interest and after-tax interest expense divided by average capital employed (weighted monthly during the year). Capital employed is equal to the sum of shareholders' equity, non-controlling interest, future income taxes, deferred credits, and total debt (excluding short-term borrowings which finance gas in storage).

⁴ Total debt (including short-term borrowings) divided by the sum of total debt and shareholders' equity.

⁵ Sum of earnings before income taxes, non-controlling interest and interest expense, divided by interest expense. Includes earnings from discontinued operations.

⁶ Dividends per common share divided by total earnings per share applicable to common shareholders.

Investor Information

Common and Preferred Shares

The Common Shares of Enbridge Inc. trade in Canada on the Toronto Stock Exchange and in the United States on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "ENB". The Preferred Shares, Series A, of Enbridge Inc. trade in Canada on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "ENB.PR.A".

Registrar and Transfer Agent in Canada

CIBC Mellon Trust Company
199 Bay Street
Commerce Court West
Securities Level
Toronto, Ontario M5L 1G9
Telephone: (416) 643-5500
Toll free: (800) 387-0825
Internet: www.cibcmellon.com
CIBC Mellon Trust Company also has offices in Halifax, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

Co-Registrar and Co-Transfer Agent in the United States

Mellon Investor Services
85 Challenger Road
Overpeck Centre
Ridgefield Park, NJ, 07660 U.S.A.
Toll free: (800) 526-0801

Preferred Securities

The Preferred Securities, Series B, C and D of Enbridge Inc. trade in Canada on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbols "ENB.PR.B", "ENB.PR.C" and "ENB.PR.D", respectively. The registrar and transfer agent is Computershare Trust Company of Canada.

Debentures

The registrar and trustee for Enbridge Debentures is Computershare Trust Company of Canada — Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Shareholder Inquiries

If you have inquiries regarding the following:

- Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan
- change of address
- share transfer
- lost certificates
- dividends
- duplicate mailings

Please contact the registrar and transfer agent — CIBC Mellon Trust Company in Canada or Mellon Investor Services in the United States.

Other Investor Inquiries

If you have inquiries regarding the following:

- additional financial or statistical information
- industry and company developments
- latest news releases or investor presentations

Please contact Enbridge Investor Relations or visit Enbridge's web site at

www.enbridge.com.

Investor Relations

Enbridge Inc.
3000, 425 - 1st Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 3L8
Toll free: (800) 481-2804

Annual and Special Meeting

The Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Imperial Room at the Fairmont Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, at 1:30 p.m. EDT on Wednesday, May 5, 2004.

Form 40-F

The Company files annually with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States a report known as the Annual Report on Form 40-F. Copies of the Form 40-F are available, free of charge, upon written request to the Corporate Secretary of the Company.

Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan, and Dividend Direct Deposit

Enbridge Inc. offers a Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan that enables shareholders to reinvest their cash dividends in Common Shares and to make additional cash payments for purchases at the market price. The Company also offers Dividend Direct Deposit which enables shareholders to receive dividends by electronic fund transfer to the bank account of their choice in Canada. Details may be obtained from the Investor Information section of the Enbridge web site at www.enbridge.com, or by contacting CIBC Mellon Trust Company at any of the locations listed above.

Registered Office

Enbridge Inc.
3000, 425 - 1st Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 3L8
Telephone: (403) 231-3900
Facsimile: (403) 231-3920
Internet: www.enbridge.com

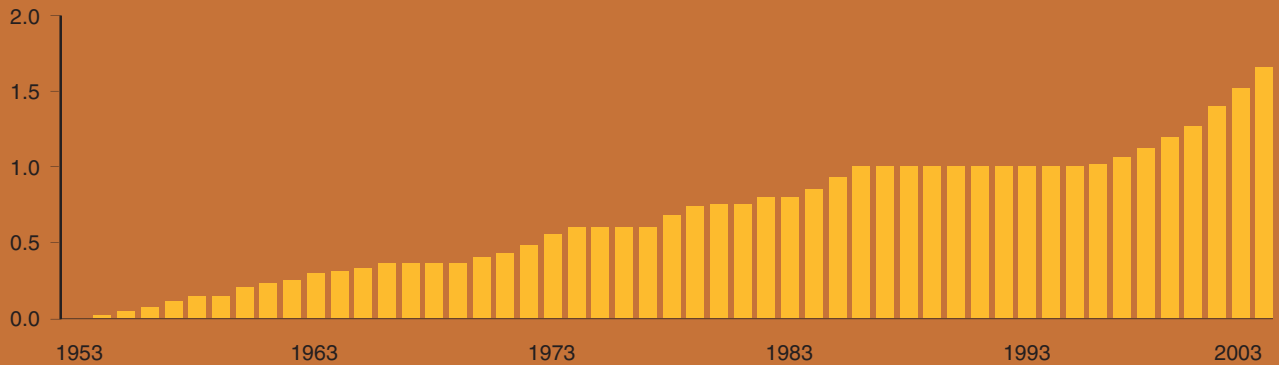
2004 Dividend Information for Common Shares and Preferred Shares, Series A	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
Record date	Feb. 13	May 17	Aug. 16	Nov. 15
Payment date	March 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
Common Share Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP) enrolment cut-off date	Feb. 6	May 10	Aug. 9	Nov. 8
Common Share Purchase Plan cut-off date for DRIP	Feb. 23	May 25	Aug. 25	Nov. 24

* Dividend dates are subject to the dividends being declared by the Board of Directors

2004 Interest Payment Information for Preferred Securities, Series B, C and D	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
Record date	March 15	June 15	Sept. 15	Dec. 15
Payment date	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31

Le présent document est disponible en français.

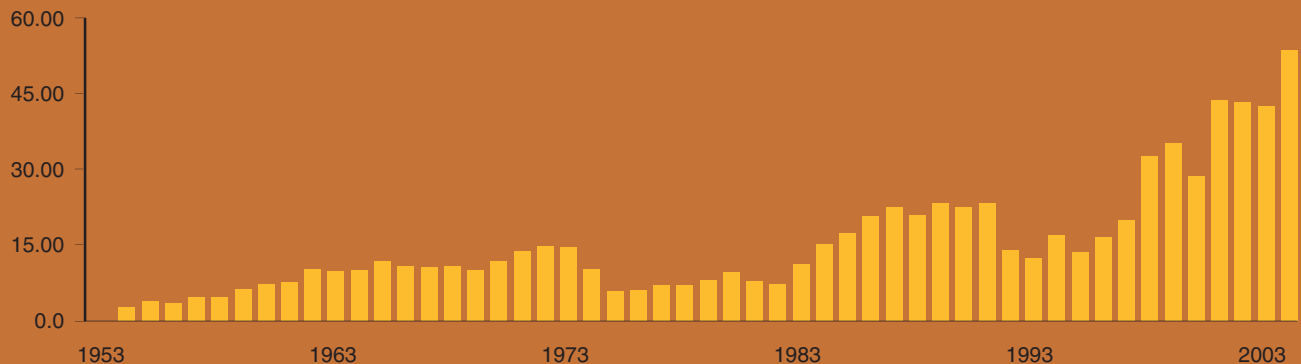
50-Year Annual Dividend



50 Years of Delivering Value to Shareholders. In 2003, Enbridge marked the completion of its 50th year as a publicly traded company — the stock of its predecessor company, Interprovincial Pipe Line Company, Inc., was listed on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges on February 13, 1953. The accompanying graphs, showing annual dividends and share price for the 50-year period since the listings, reflect some of the major events in the Company's history — events such as the 1991 spinoff of Home Oil and the creation that same year of Enbridge Energy Partners to own and operate the Lakehead System, and the 1994 acquisition of what is now Enbridge Gas Distribution. The graphs also illustrate the steady, sustained growth that has characterized Enbridge for half a century.

Since 1953, the calculated annual total shareholder return, including dividends, has averaged just over 13%. That's a very positive story for Enbridge shareholders, and an achievement that we at Enbridge are justifiably proud of.

50-Year Share Price



Enbridge common shares trade
on the Toronto Stock Exchange
in Canada and on the New York
Stock Exchange in the U.S.
under the symbol "ENB".

Enbridge Inc.
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www.enbridge.com

Filed: 2007-09-04
EB-2007-0615
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Appendix A





PATOKA • EDMONTON • BARCELONA • NORMAN WELLS • FORT MCMURRAY • INUVIK

CALGARY • REGINA • BOGOTA • SUPERIOR • SARNIA • DAWN • TORONTO • COVEÑAS

SupplyDemand

MADRID • OTTAWA • MONTREAL • BUFFALO • ZAMA • TOLEDO • CHICAGO • WOOD RIVER

CUSHING • CASPER • FORT ST. JOHN • SALT LAKE CITY • HOUSTON • MONCTON • HARDISTY

Earnings for 2004 were **\$645.3 million** compared with \$667.2 million in 2003. Adjusted operating earnings for 2004 were **\$508.4 million, 8% higher** than the prior year, reflecting strong performance in all of the Company's business segments.

Financial (millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)	2004	2003	2002
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders			
Continuing Operations	645.3	667.2	330.0
Discontinued Operations	—	—	242.3
	645.3	667.2	572.3
Earnings Per Common Share (dollars per share)			
Continuing Operations	3.86	4.03	2.06
Discontinued Operations	—	—	1.51
	3.86	4.03	3.57
Dividends Per Common Share (dollars per share)	1.83	1.66	1.52
Common Share Dividends Paid	315.8	283.9	251.1
Return on Average Common Shareholders' Equity	17.0%	19.0%	18.7%
Debt to Debt Plus Shareholders' Equity at Year End	65.1%	67.9%	69.4%
Operating	2004	2003	2002
Liquids Pipelines ¹			
Deliveries (thousands of barrels per day)	2,138	2,189	2,088
Barrel miles (billions)	757	710	705
Average haul (miles)	970	889	925
Gas Distribution and Services ²			
Volume of gas distributed (billion cubic feet)	575	458	410
Number of active customers (thousands)	1,756	1,679	1,623
Degree day deficiency ³ (degrees Celsius)			
Actual	5,052	4,029	3,362
Forecast based on normal weather	4,849	3,565	3,700

¹ Liquids Pipelines operating highlights include the statistics of the 11.2% owned Lakehead System and wholly owned liquids pipelines operations. Enbridge's interest in the Lakehead System was 11.6% as of December 31, 2004, but was reduced to 11.2% in February 2005.

² In 2004, Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) changed its fiscal year end from September 30 to December 31 to be consistent with Enbridge. Consequently, highlights of Gas Distribution and Services for 2004 include the 15-month period ended December 31 for EGD and other gas distribution operations. Gas Distribution and Services volumes and the number of active customers are derived from the aggregate system supply and direct purchase gas supply arrangements.

³ Degree day deficiency is a measure of coldness. It is calculated by accumulating for each day in the period the total number of degrees each day by which the daily mean temperature falls below 18 degrees Celsius. The figures given are those accumulated in the Toronto area.

“As a leader in energy delivery, Enbridge Inc. is an essential link between the energy producer and the consumer – between supply and demand. Our pipeline systems safely and efficiently deliver oil and natural gas throughout North America, to heat homes, power vehicles, fuel industries and sustain the standard of living for millions of people. As energy demand continues to grow and new sources of supply are developed, Enbridge will be there to continue to provide that essential link.”

Patrick D. Daniel

President & Chief Executive Officer
Enbridge Inc.

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Strategies and Fundamentals

Enbridge has clearly defined strategies for growth – expand existing core asset platforms, develop new growth platforms, capitalize on our Partnership/Trust model, and continue to focus on operational excellence. These strategies, combined with the Company’s excellent asset base, strong financial position and proven business model, position us well for the future.



Energy supplies are rarely in close proximity to where they are needed. North America, therefore, relies heavily on its existing energy infrastructure network, and on additional infrastructure capacity being built to address growing demand and depleting supplies.

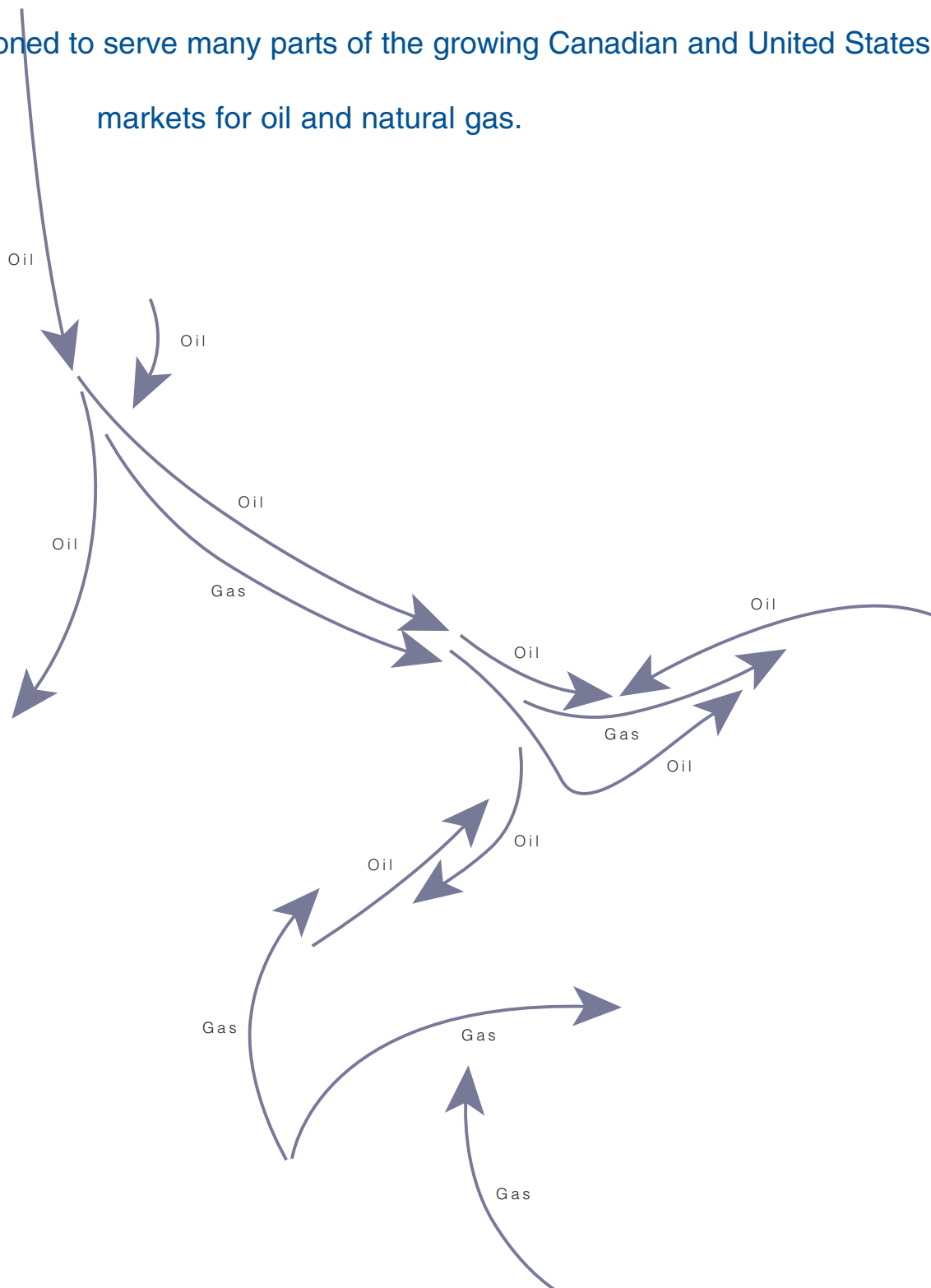
Enbridge’s growth opportunities are built around North America’s energy supply/demand fundamentals:

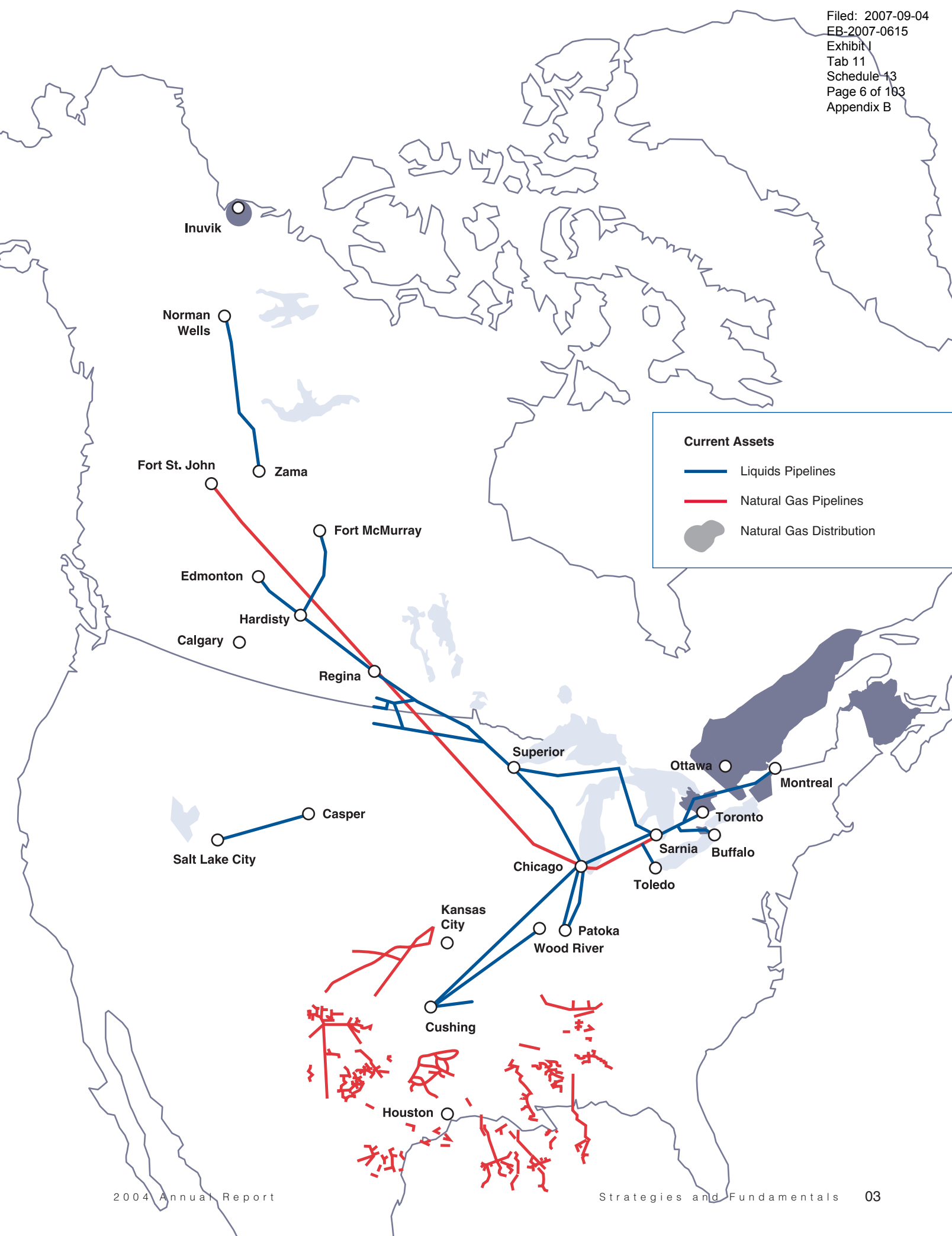
- We’re ideally positioned to transport crude oil and natural gas from conventional producing areas in Western Canada and from the continent’s largest hydrocarbon play – Alberta’s oil sands.
- We’re also well positioned to tap some of North America’s energy growth hotspots: the Gulf of Mexico, emerging Texas gas plays and the North.
- With the existing integration of markets between Canada and the United States; growing energy demand, particularly in the United States; Canada’s history of being a secure source of energy supply; and Enbridge’s extensive continental pipeline systems, we are ideally positioned to be a major contributor to meeting continental energy needs.

Linking Supply With Demand

With a continental energy delivery system of almost

80 000 kilometres of pipeline and **4,000 knowledgeable and skilled employees**, Enbridge is well positioned to serve many parts of the growing Canadian and United States markets for oil and natural gas.





Letter to Shareholders



Donald J. Taylor
Chair

Patrick D. Daniel
President & Chief Executive Officer

Enbridge had a very successful year in 2004, not only in terms of financial and operational results, but also in terms of developing and executing our longer-term strategies.

Earnings were \$645.3 million, or \$3.86 per common share, including gains on the sale of assets. Removing significant non-operating factors and variances such as the gains, adjusted operating earnings were \$508.4 million, 8% higher than a year ago, or \$3.04 per common share.

In combination with our growing dividend, the total return to shareholders on the Toronto Stock Exchange was 15.1%, above our 51-year average of 13.1%.

During the year we made good progress in broadening the access to markets for customers of our crude oil pipelines; expanding the North American footprint of our gas pipelines business; expanding our Ontario gas distribution network; growing our sponsored investments (Enbridge Income Fund and Enbridge Energy Partners); and evaluating further opportunities for growth in our International division.

We entered 2005 with the strongest balance sheet, strongest share price and strongest geographic positioning in our history.

2004 accomplishments

We already provide the key link between the rapidly developing oil sands and major U.S. and Canadian markets. Our strategy is to broaden that market, and we made excellent progress in 2004:

- As a result of a successful open season and support from the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, we announced that we were proceeding with our Spearhead Pipeline project to transport crude oil from Chicago, Illinois, to Cushing, Oklahoma. We filed applications for the project before year-end.
- We signed preliminary agreements with two more oil sands projects – the sponsors of the Long Lake and Surmont projects in northern Alberta – to build and operate facilities to ship production from those two facilities beginning in 2006. The agreements also supported continued development of our Waupisoo Pipeline project that would transport oil sands production to Edmonton.

■ Discussions with Canadian producers and potential customers in Asia for oil sands production were extremely encouraging, as we continued to advance our Gateway project for a crude oil pipeline from Edmonton to the West Coast. We are optimistic about obtaining the contractual agreements we need this year to enable us to file a project application by early 2006 to supply U.S. West Coast and Asian markets.

■ We modified our Southern Access pipeline expansion proposal, which will be built and owned by Enbridge Energy Partners, to develop it in a phased manner. We are currently seeking industry support for phased capacity expansion south of Superior, Wisconsin, as early as 2007. Future expansions would involve new market access.

We strengthened our natural gas pipeline presence in 2004, throughout North America:

■ At year-end we completed the acquisition of gas gathering and transmission systems in the Gulf of Mexico. The assets, now operated by Enbridge Offshore Pipelines, transport half of all the deepwater production from the Gulf. They provide us with participation in another growing supply basin, and significantly expand our U.S. gas pipeline presence.

■ During the year, Vector Pipeline operated at capacity, as did Alliance Pipeline, and we continued to pursue an equity position in an Alaskan natural gas pipeline and an LNG project in Quebec.

Our natural gas franchise continued to grow, with Enbridge Gas Distribution once again adding approximately 60,000 new customers in 2004. We also worked with the Ontario regulator and distribution customers to achieve a number of win/win decisions that benefited all stakeholders.

We continued to capitalize on the success of our two sponsored investments:

■ In the U.S., Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP) had an excellent year, with a number of notable acquisitions – the Palo Duro gas pipeline system in Texas and North Texas gas assets from Devon. EEP began construction in the fall for the East Texas gas expansion pipeline, and also acquired the Mid-Continent liquids system of pipelines and storage terminals, adding a new geographic region to our pipeline system. The Cushing Terminal is currently being expanded to 12.3 million barrels of capacity and will be the largest above-ground crude oil storage facility in North America.

■ In Canada, Enbridge Income Fund's increased cash flows from Alliance Canada and the Saskatchewan System led to three increases in the Fund's monthly cash distributions to unitholders. Since inception in mid-2003, cash distributions have increased 10.3%.

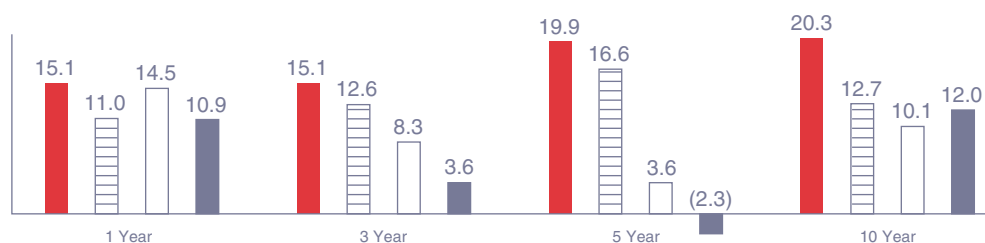
Our International investments continued to perform well. Liquids volumes from our CLH investment in Spain were strong, and we continued to evaluate numerous opportunities for further international investment.

Total Shareholder Return

(As at December 31, 2004) (%)

Total Shareholder Return equals dividends paid per common share plus capital appreciation per common share, compounded annually.

■ Enbridge Inc. ■ TSX
■ Cdn Peer Average ■ S&P500



Our future

Enbridge is uniquely well positioned for growth. The Company is focused on moving energy from areas where we foresee growing supply to areas of growing demand. For example:

- Our crude oil system is strategically positioned between the oil sands and the U.S. Midwest and Eastern Canadian markets, and our positioning has also led to the initiative to move Canadian crude oil into the growing China and Southeast Asian markets.
- The Alliance and Vector gas pipelines are in a direct line between Alaskan gas and the best gas markets in the U.S.
- Our new U.S. Gulf Coast assets are strategically positioned to transport growing offshore supply and to access key infrastructure into the U.S. northeast.
- Our gas distribution infrastructure serves Canada's fastest growing metropolitan area.
- The investment we have made in Spain is located in one of the fastest growing economies in Europe, with growing need for refined products.
- Our interest in an LNG project in Quebec is intended to provide a new source of supply for that market.
- The investments we have made and our interest in renewable energy and wind power will position Enbridge to meet society's longer term needs for secure supplies of environmentally friendly energy.

In conclusion

Throughout 2004, Enbridge's Board of Directors continued to provide strong guidance and counsel. We thank them for that and for all of their efforts on behalf of shareholders. We would like to thank Richard (Rick) George, who became a Director in 1996 and retired from the Board last year, and to welcome Charles (Chuck) Shultz who joined the Board in 2004.

We also wish to express our deepest thanks to all Enbridge employees who have made this Company one of the world's top 100 sustainable enterprises, as announced earlier this year at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. It's an honour all employees can be proud of, and one that all of us will strive to maintain.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,



Donald J. Taylor

Chair of the Board of Directors

March 1, 2005



Patrick D. Daniel

President & Chief Executive Officer

Enbridge's success is built upon the performance of its three strong core businesses:



Liquids Pipelines systems that deliver crude oil and products to customers in Canada, the United States, Colombia and Spain;



Natural Gas Distribution systems serving customers primarily in Central and Eastern Canada;



Natural Gas Pipelines systems that gather and transport gas across Canada and in various parts of the United States.

Enbridge delivers more than **2 million barrels** of liquids per day and transports approximately **60% of the crude oil production** from Western Canada.

Enbridge has interests in **21 000 kilometres** of liquids pipelines in North America.

Enbridge's liquids pipelines business includes the world's longest crude oil and products pipeline system – Enbridge Pipelines in Canada and the Lakehead Pipeline in the United States. The mainline system has been supplying Western Canadian crude oil to Central Canada and the United States Midwest for more than 55 years – in an efficient, low-cost, safe and environmentally responsible manner. Enbridge also has interests in 4000 kilometres of liquids pipelines in Colombia and Spain.

Crude oil from the Northwest Territories, oil sands plants and conventional producing fields in Alberta is delivered to Enbridge's mainline system at points such as Hardisty, Alberta, and Edmonton, Alberta where Enbridge Pipelines employee Jim McCormick works as a Gauger at the Company's Edmonton Terminal (at right).

From points such as these, crude oil is transported to refineries in Central Canada and the Midwest where it is processed into products for consumers – products such as gasoline, heating oil, and aviation fuel. Through its liquids pipelines systems, Enbridge delivers more than 75 unique liquids products for more than 60 different shippers.

As production from the oil sands increases, Enbridge will continue to service current markets, as well as add infrastructure to provide its customers with access to additional markets in eastern and southern states, California and Asia-Pacific countries.



Core Business – Natural Gas Distribution

Enbridge delivers natural gas to **1.7 million** customers.

In 2004, Enbridge added approximately **60,000 new customers** and is well positioned in one of the fastest growing gas markets in North America.

Enbridge distributes approximately **450 billion cubic feet** of natural gas per year.

Enbridge owns and operates Canada's largest natural gas distribution company, and delivers gas to customers in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and part of New York State. The Company is one of the lowest cost gas distribution operators in North America, and is based in Toronto – where it has provided reliable service to customers for more than 155 years.

Enbridge is focused on being “best in class” in terms of safe and reliable operation of its distribution system. For Enbridge Gas Distribution employees such as Paul Yee (at right), a Technical Expert in the Engineering Materials Evaluation Centre Department in Toronto, ensuring safe and reliable delivery of natural gas to the Company's many residential, commercial and industrial customers is the number one priority.

The Company is also committed to helping its customers use energy wisely. More than 30 demand-side management programs encourage customers to adopt energy-saving equipment and to reduce consumption. Demand-side management programs saved approximately 2.6 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 2004, enough to supply more than 25,000 homes with natural gas for a year.

Natural gas is a clean-burning, environmentally friendly fuel, one that is in demand for electric power generation and which can be used in emerging technologies such as fuel cells. As such, Enbridge is well positioned to continue to deliver this “fuel of choice” to a growing customer base.



Core Business – Natural Gas Pipelines

Enbridge has interests in more than **25 000 kilometres** of gas pipelines.

Alliance Pipeline transports approximately **9% of all**

Western Canada gas production.

The recently acquired Enbridge Offshore Pipelines transports approximately

50% of all deepwater gas production in the Gulf of Mexico.

Natural gas pipelines have become a strong core business for Enbridge in the last few years, and will continue to be a focus for growth and expansion. The Company is involved in west-to-east transmission through its interests in the Alliance and Vector pipelines, which went into service in December 2000.

Enbridge transports natural gas to a variety of North American markets, including the Enbridge Gas Distribution franchise area.

The Alliance and Vector pipelines transport gas from the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin, and are well positioned to transport future gas volumes from the North. The Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP) pipelines draw from a variety of gas basins in the Gulf Coast and Mid-Continent regions of the United States. And Enbridge Offshore Pipelines (EOP) transports offshore gas from the Gulf of Mexico, a key region for continental supply growth.

EOP is operated, along with Enbridge Energy Partners' gas pipeline businesses, from Enbridge's facilities in Houston, Texas, by U.S. employees such as Angie Morales (at right).

As natural gas demand continues to grow in North America, Enbridge will continue to expand its existing systems, and to pursue other gas pipeline opportunities such as a pipeline from the Rockies region of the United States, and Liquefied Natural Gas regasification and pipeline infrastructure.



Corporate Social Responsibility

Consideration of social and environmental issues is becoming part of mainstream investment analysis and decision-making. That's why, in 2004, Enbridge adopted a Corporate Social Responsibility policy and changed the terms of reference of its Environment, Health & Safety Committee of the Board to that of a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

Corporate Social Responsibility Policy

At Enbridge, we define Corporate Social Responsibility as follows:

- Conducting business in a socially responsible and ethical manner;
- Protecting the environment and the safety of people;
- Supporting human rights; and
- Engaging, learning from, respecting and supporting the communities and cultures with which we work.

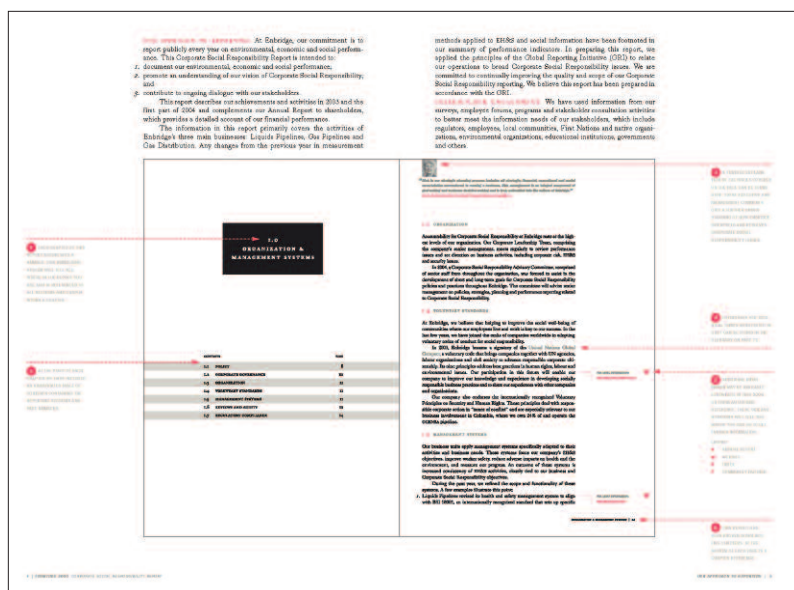
In alignment with our Statement on Business Conduct, Enbridge will ensure that all matters of Corporate Social Responsibility are considered and supported in our operations and administration and are consistent with Enbridge stakeholders' best interests. Enbridge is committed to being recognized as a leader in the field of Corporate Social Responsibility and recognizes that in doing so, we will add significant value for our shareholders.

This Policy applies to activities undertaken by or on behalf of Enbridge Inc. and its controlled subsidiaries anywhere in the world.

All Enbridge employees and contractors will adopt the Corporate Social Responsibility considerations described in this policy into their day-to-day work activities. Enbridge leaders will act as role models by incorporating those considerations into decision-making in all business activities. Enbridge's leaders will ensure that appropriate organizational structures are in place to effectively identify, monitor, and manage Corporate Social Responsibility issues and performance relevant to our businesses.

Excerpt from the Enbridge Inc. Corporate Social Responsibility Policy

Enbridge contributed **\$3.8 million** in **community investments** in Canada in 2004. The Company also produced its first **Corporate Social Responsibility annual report**.



A copy of the CSR annual report, which contains additional information about Enbridge's environment, health, safety, community investment and other CSR activities, is available in the CSR section of Enbridge's website, at www.enbridge.com/corporate/.

Enbridge's first Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) annual report was published in August 2004 in direct response to the seriousness with which we view the growing demand from stakeholders for corporations to demonstrate greater transparency, environmental and social awareness, and to maintain a more open dialogue with them.

The Enbridge CSR annual report does just that. It's a business-like document that was created in accordance with the internationally recognized standards for CSR reporting – the Global Reporting Initiative's 2002 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. Enbridge is one of only three Canadian companies whose report is written "in accordance with" these guidelines.

Corporate Governance



Board of Directors

Standing (left to right)

Louis D. Hyndman, Edmonton, Alberta
Senior Partner, Field Law LLP

Robert W. Martin, Toronto, Ontario
Corporate Director

J. Lorne Braithwaite, Toronto, Ontario
Corporate Director

James J. Blanchard, Beverly Hills, Michigan
Senior Partner, DLA Piper Rudnick Gray Cary U.S., LLP

George K. Petty, San Luis Obispo, California
Corporate Director

Seated (left to right)

Charles E. Shultz, Calgary, Alberta
Chair & Chief Executive Officer, Dauntless Energy Inc.

E. Susan Evans, Calgary, Alberta
Corporate Director

Patrick D. Daniel, Calgary, Alberta
President & Chief Executive Officer, Enbridge Inc.

Donald J. Taylor, Jacksons Point, Ontario
Chair, Enbridge Inc.

William R. Fatt, Toronto, Ontario
Chief Executive Officer, Fairmont Hotels & Resorts Inc.

David A. Arledge, Naples, Florida
Corporate Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall stewardship of Enbridge and, in discharging that responsibility, reviews, approves and provides guidance in respect of the strategic plan of the Company and monitors implementation.

The Board also oversees identification of the principal risks to the Company on an annual basis, monitors the Company's risk management programs, reviews succession planning, and seeks assurance that internal control systems and management information systems are in place and operating effectively.

The Board approves all significant decisions that affect the Company and reviews the results.

Enbridge has a strong corporate governance culture built on integrity, accountability and transparency. It extends from the Board of Directors to management and to all employees of the Company.

Senior Management



Mel F. Belich
Group Vice President,
International &
Corporate Law



J. Richard Bird
Group Vice President,
Transportation North



Patrick D. Daniel
President & Chief
Executive Officer



Bonnie D. DuPont
Group Vice President,
Corporate Resources



Stephen J.J. Letwin
Group Vice President, Gas Strategy
& Corporate Development



Dan C. Tutcher
Group Vice President,
Transportation South



Stephen J. Wuori
Group Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer

Additional information and details about Enbridge's corporate governance policies and practices are available in the Company's annual Management Information Circular, and in the corporate governance section of the Company's website, at www.enbridge.com/investor/corporateGovernance.

Corporate Governance

A key part of good Corporate Governance is timely, accurate and transparent communication. Enbridge is committed to that, and to making sure that the appropriate internal controls exist to ensure compliance.

Awards and Recognition

Enbridge's financial and operating success is fully documented throughout this annual report. The Company's ability to achieve this success while adhering to its commitments to Corporate Social Responsibility and good Corporate Governance is recognized, in part, by some of the awards and other recognition received from third parties. For example:

2004

- Enbridge was rated 4th best in the Canadian Business Magazine annual listing of Canadian Boards of Directors in terms of Corporate Governance and 5th best in the Globe and Mail annual rankings.
- Enbridge won the Award of Excellence for Corporate Reporting in the Diversified Industries, Industrials and Energy sector in the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants' annual awards program for having the highest average scores for four aspects of communications: the annual report, corporate governance disclosure, electronic disclosure, and sustainable reporting.
- Enbridge Inc. was recognized by Corporate Knights Magazine as one of Canada's Best 50 Corporate Citizens: Enbridge was ranked 11th overall and 1st in the gas utility industry.

2005

- At the World Economic Forum at Davos, Switzerland, Enbridge was one of six Canadian companies named to the Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World listing.

A more complete list of Enbridge awards and recognition is available on the Company's website, at www.enbridge.com/about/awards-recognition.php.

As a foreign private issuer in the U.S., Enbridge is subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act being administered the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company is also subject to companion initiatives by the Canadian Securities Administrators in Canada.

In ensuring that compliance, Enbridge's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer sign certificates attesting to the fair presentation of the Company's financial position. Under current rules, the CEO and CFO will also certify as to the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting under Sarbanes-Oxley for 2005, and for 2006 under the proposed Canadian rules. Enbridge's U.S. affiliates, Enbridge Energy Partners and Enbridge Energy Management, were subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act internal certification for 2004 and also received the external auditor's attestation of that certification.

The Enbridge group of companies have expended significant management (24,000 internal audit hours in 2004) and financial resources (\$6 million in 2004) to verify compliance, and will sustain these initiatives in future to provide investors with assurance that the Company's financial reporting is accurate and complete.

In 2004, strong earnings contributions from all of Enbridge's core businesses and a strong financial position enabled Enbridge to continue to add value for shareholders.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

Financial Highlights¹

(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

	2004	2003	2002
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders			
Liquids Pipelines	219.9	213.5	189.6
Gas Pipelines	53.8	70.1	47.8
Sponsored Investments	66.2	234.3	(51.1)
Gas Distribution and Services ²	313.1	153.6	124.3
International	73.6	72.3	68.0
Corporate	(81.3)	(76.6)	(48.6)
Earnings from continuing operations	645.3	667.2	330.0
Discontinued operations	—	—	242.3
	645.3	667.2	572.3
Earnings Per Share			
Earnings – Continuing operations	3.86	4.03	2.06
Earnings – Discontinued operations	—	—	1.51
	3.86	4.03	3.57
Diluted Earnings Per Share			
Earnings – Continuing operations	3.83	4.00	2.03
Earnings – Discontinued operations	—	—	1.50
	3.83	4.00	3.53
Total Assets	14,905.1	13,945.0	12,987.4
Total Long-Term Liabilities	8,182.5	8,028.2	7,972.2
Dividends Per Common Share	1.83	1.66	1.52
Common Share Dividends	315.8	283.9	251.1

¹ Financial Highlights have been extracted from financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

² The year ended December 31, 2004 includes earnings for the 15 months ended December 31, 2004 for Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD), Noverco and other gas distribution entities. This results from the elimination of the quarter lag basis of consolidation noted below.

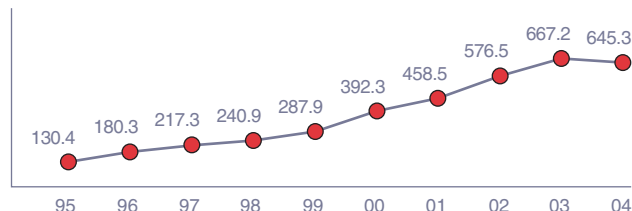
Earnings applicable to common shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2004 are \$645.3 million, or \$3.86 per share, compared with \$667.2 million, or \$4.03 per share, in 2003. Significant positive operating factors affecting 2004 earnings include a full year of incremental earnings from Terrace Phase III, rate increases and positive variances from forecast costs in Enbridge Gas Distribution, and improved fractionation margins in Aux Sable. These positive factors are offset by the requirement for Enbridge Gas Distribution to share earnings in excess of a certain threshold and the sale of Alliance Pipeline (Canada) and Enbridge Saskatchewan in 2003 to Enbridge Income Fund.

Earnings for 2004 also include 15 months of earnings for gas distribution utilities, reflecting Enbridge's elimination of the quarter lag basis of consolidation for those entities, and a \$97.8 million gain on the sale of the Company's investment in AltaGas Income Trust. Earnings for 2003 included a \$169.1 million gain on the sale of assets to Enbridge Income Fund.

Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders

(millions of dollars)

Earnings for 2004 include a full year of incremental earnings from Terrace Phase III, rate increases and positive variances from forecast costs in Enbridge Gas Distribution, and improved fractionation margins at Aux Sable. These positive factors are offset by the requirement of EGD to share earnings in excess of a certain threshold and the sale of assets in 2003 to Enbridge Income Fund.



Significant non-operating factors and variances affecting consolidated earnings are as follows:

(millions of Canadian dollars)	2004	2003	2002
Sponsored Investments			
Dilution gains on the issue of Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP) units	7.6	20.3	6.1
Gain on sale of assets to Enbridge Income Fund (EIF)	—	169.1	—
Writedown of Enbridge Midcoast assets	—	—	(82.2)
Other	—	—	(5.7)
	7.6	189.4	(81.8)
Gas Distribution and Services			
Gain on sale of investment in Altagas Income Trust	97.8	—	—
Elimination of quarter lag basis of consolidation ¹	57.2	—	—
Colder/(warmer) than normal weather	23.4	46.1	(29.3)
Impairment loss on Calmar gas plant	(8.2)	—	—
Regulatory disallowances	(4.6)	(37.7)	—
Dilution gain in Noverco (Gaz Metro unit issuance)	1.1	6.0	—
Dilution gain – AltaGas Income Trust	8.0	—	—
Revalue future income taxes due to tax rate changes	(45.4)	(6.1)	1.4
	129.3	8.3	(27.9)
Corporate			
Revalue future income taxes due to tax rate changes	—	(1.0)	—
Gain on sale of marketable securities	—	—	17.8
	—	(1.0)	17.8
Discontinued Operations			
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	—	—	240.0
Total significant non-operating factors and variances increasing earnings	136.9	196.7	148.1

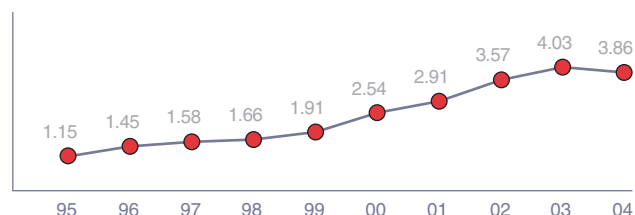
¹ Effective December 31, 2004, EGD changed its fiscal year-end for financial reporting purposes from September 30 to December 31 and will be filing financial statements for the 15 months ended December 31, 2004. Consistent with that change, Enbridge will no longer be consolidating gas distribution operations on a quarter lag basis. The quarter lag basis entailed consolidating EGD results for the year ended September 30, the fiscal year-end end prior to the change, with the Enbridge results for the year ended December 31. This caused a quarter lag in the reporting of EGD's results. As an example, when the first quarter of EGD was consolidated with the first quarter of Enbridge, the EGD results were for the three months ended December 31 whereas Enbridge's results were for the three months ended March 31. To eliminate the quarter lag difference it is necessary to record the EGD results for the 15 months ended December 31, 2004 with the Enbridge results for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004. Going forward, management is of the view that this change will provide additional clarity when discussing the gas distribution operations, as the fiscal periods will be consistent.

Enbridge made several strategic acquisitions and divestments during the year.

- Acquired natural gas pipeline systems in the Gulf of Mexico (Enbridge Offshore System) from Shell for approximately \$754 million, which closed December 31, 2004, including 11 transmission and gathering pipelines in five major corridors that transport about 3 bcf/d of natural gas, which is approximately half of all deepwater production in the Gulf of Mexico.
- Secured 10-year commitments from shippers on the Spearhead Pipeline (formerly the Cushing to Chicago Pipeline) for initial capacity of 60,000 barrels per day (bpd). In December 2004, Enbridge paid the final installment of US\$55.0 million,

Earnings per Common Share (dollars per share)

Earnings for 2004 also include 15 months of earnings for gas distribution utilities, reflecting Enbridge's elimination of the quarter lag basis of consolidation for those entities, plus a gain on the sale of Enbridge's investment in AltaGas Income Trust. Earnings for 2003 also included some one-time gains.



plus interest of US\$4.5 million, on the purchase of a 90% interest in the pipeline. The Company will commence work to reverse the flow of the pipeline and expects it to be in service during the first quarter of 2006.

- Entered into an interim pipeline agreement for a major oil sands project. The Company has signed an interim pipeline agreement for the construction of a pipeline and related facilities required by the Surmont project. The facilities would accommodate an initial contract volume of 50,000 bpd with a planned in-service date of mid-2006.
- Entered into an interim agreement with Nexen Inc. and OPTI Canada Inc. (the Long Lake Shippers) to provide pipeline transportation services for the Long Lake oil sands project. This contract will require capacity expansion on the Athabasca System and has a planned availability for service in late 2006.
- Sold the investment in AltaGas realizing a \$97.8 million gain and generating cash proceeds of \$346.7 million.

EEP has actively pursued growth through a number of strategic acquisitions, including the acquisition of the Mid-Continent system on March 1, 2004. This system consists of over 480 miles of crude oil pipelines and 9.5 million barrels of storage capacity, primarily located in Cushing, Oklahoma. On January 6, 2005, EEP closed the acquisition of the North Texas Natural Gas System, which consists of approximately 2,200 miles of gas gathering pipelines and three processing plants.

Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2003 were \$667.2 million, or \$4.03 per share, compared with \$572.3 million, or \$3.57 per share, in 2002. Growth in earnings was achieved in all core business segments and was further buoyed by the positive effect of colder than normal weather in the Enbridge Gas Distribution franchise area in 2003. Significant incremental earnings were also realized in Gas Pipelines, primarily due to the Company's increased ownership interest in both Alliance Pipeline and Vector Pipeline, and in Liquids Pipelines as a result of the completion of the Terrace Phase III project and the storage cavern project in 2003.

Dividends paid on common shares increased in each of the last five years from growth in the dividend per share and a higher number of outstanding common shares. The quarterly dividend per share increased to \$0.4575 in the first quarter of 2004 from \$0.415 established in the first quarter of 2003. In the first quarter of 2002, the quarterly dividend was increased to \$0.38 per share from \$0.35 per share established in the first quarter of 2001. This represents annual increases over the last four years of 10.2%, 9.2%, 8.6% and 8.5%, respectively, and reflects the sustained growth in earnings over the period.

C O R P O R A T E S T R A T E G Y

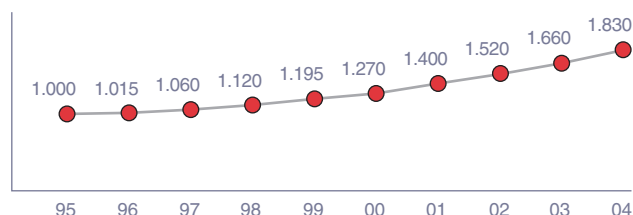
Corporate Vision and Objective

Enbridge is an energy delivery company that delivers crude oil and natural gas to heat homes; power transportation systems; and provide fuel and feedstock for industries. The Company's vision is to be North America's leading energy delivery company and its objective is to generate long-term value for investors. The key elements of this vision are to:

- deliver superior returns (dividends and capital appreciation) to shareholders;
- generate above industry-average annual earnings per share growth; and
- maintain a stable, low risk investment profile and strong financial position.

Dividends per Common Share
(dollars per share)

The annual growth in dividends per common share in recent years reflects the sustained growth in earnings over the same period, as well as the Company's continued positive outlook.



Strategy

Enbridge has four over-arching corporate strategies to achieve the overall objective of generating long-term value for investors.

1. Expand Existing Core Asset Platforms

The Company will increase its core asset base through organic growth and asset acquisitions with a particular focus on increasing its U.S. presence. The four platforms will be expanded as follows:

- *Liquids Pipelines* – Organic growth will come from expanding existing infrastructure and developing new markets to meet the needs of Western Canadian shippers. These opportunities include expansion of the Enbridge System and Athabasca System, as well as the potential construction of pipelines to access new markets.
- *Gas Pipelines* – The key elements of this strategy centre on significantly increasing the Company's presence in eastern markets and the Gulf Coast area. A continued emphasis will be placed on developing Rockies natural gas. The Company will pursue a phased approach to deliver Alaskan natural gas.
- *Gas Distribution & Services* – The Company will continue to expand the customer base and Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) will seek to implement an alternative rate setting mechanism.
- *International* – International will focus on the European Union and Latin America while considering opportunistic investments in other regions. Affiliations with key global energy players will be pursued to broaden investment opportunities.

2. Develop New Growth Platforms

Enbridge will develop several new growth platforms that could include:

- liquefied natural gas (LNG) regasification;
- a larger and broader crude oil marketing and storage business;
- gas-fired power generation projects in Eastern Canada that complement existing gas distribution franchises;
- wind power projects in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec; and
- new technologies including support for a regional bitumen upgrader and development of stationary fuel cells.

3. Capitalize on the Partnership/Trust Model

Enbridge will utilize EIF and EEP to consolidate mature energy infrastructure assets in North America. EIF intends to maximize the efficiency, and pursue expansions of its existing assets and undertake acquisitions to increase the scale of its operations. EEP will continue to acquire assets that diversify current sources of revenue and will seek to maximize the contribution of its existing assets by acquiring complementary systems.

4. Focus on Operational Excellence

Enbridge will continue its focus on operational excellence, to reinforce its position as a leader in asset management. This will include cost efficiency, safety and reliability, environmental integrity, innovation and effective stakeholder relations.

To successfully pursue these strategies, the Company must mitigate certain business risks. These risks, and the Company's strategies for managing them, are described under "Risk Management".

Core Businesses

The Company's activities are carried out through five businesses:

- Liquids Pipelines, which owns and operates the Canadian portion of the world's longest crude oil pipeline system and also includes other common carrier and feeder liquids pipelines including the Athabasca System;
- Gas Pipelines, which includes the Company's interests in the Alliance and Vector gas transmission pipelines as well as the recently acquired Enbridge Gulf Offshore System;
- Sponsored Investments, which includes the investments in Enbridge Income Fund (EIF) and Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. (EEP), both operated by Enbridge;
- Gas Distribution and Services, which includes Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD), the largest gas distribution utility operation in Canada, as well as other gas distribution businesses and gas service businesses; and
- International, which includes the Company's energy-related investments outside of Canada and the United States.

LIQUIDS PIPELINES

Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2004	2003	2002
Enbridge System	171.6	162.0	123.7
Athabasca System	42.8	44.8	41.2
NW System	7.8	8.3	9.5
Saskatchewan System	—	3.1	6.4
Feeder Pipelines and Other	(2.3)	(4.7)	8.8
	219.9	213.5	189.6

Business Activities

Liquids Pipelines consists of the Company's pipelines that transport crude oil, natural gas liquids and refined products.

The mainline system, comprised of the Enbridge System and the Lakehead System (the portion of the mainline in the United States that is operated by Enbridge and owned by EEP), is the world's longest crude oil pipeline system and is the primary transporter of crude oil from Western Canada to the United States. It is the only pipeline that transports crude oil from Western to Eastern Canada and serves all of the major refining centers in the Province of Ontario, as well as the Midwest region of the United States.

Enbridge also owns the Athabasca System, a 545-kilometre (339-mile) pipeline that transports synthetic and heavy oil from north of Fort McMurray, in Northern Alberta, to the pipeline hub at Hardisty, Alberta. It is the only liquids pipeline directly linking both the Athabasca and Cold Lake oil sands deposits with the pipeline transportation hub at Hardisty, Alberta. The Athabasca System also includes the MacKay River and Christina Lake feeder lines and tankage facilities, as well as the Company's interest in the Hardisty Caverns Limited Partnership, which provides crude oil storage services.

Enbridge's NW System is an 864-kilometre (540-mile) pipeline that transports crude oil from Norman Wells, in the Northwest Territories to Zama, Alberta. Feeder Pipelines and Other primarily includes a number of liquids pipelines in the United States (Frontier, Toledo, Mustang, Chicap and Spearhead), as well as business development costs related to Liquids Pipelines activities.

In October and November 2004, the Company conducted an Open Season for the Spearhead Pipeline, which is currently primarily idle, acquired in 2003, resulting in 10-year shipping commitments for an initial 60,000 bpd, increasing to 75,000 bpd by 2009. Enbridge expects to have the line in service in the first quarter of 2006. In December 2004, Enbridge made a final payment of \$67.5 million (US\$55.0 million) plus accrued interest on its 90% interest in the pipeline. The final payment was originally US\$65 million, however the Company negotiated a US\$10 million reduction in the price. This reduction reflects lower than anticipated shipper support for the project, which has delayed the reversal. The Spearhead Pipeline project is currently estimated to result in a total investment of \$230 million, of which, approximately \$150 million has been spent.

Results of Operations

Liquids Pipelines earnings are \$219.9 million in 2004 compared with \$213.5 million in 2003. The increase is primarily the result of higher Enbridge System earnings, which include incremental earnings from the Terrace Phase III expansion placed into service on April 1, 2003, and the earnings contribution from the Hardisty storage caverns completed in the fourth quarter of 2003. These increases are partially offset by higher tax expense in Athabasca due to the utilization of loss carryforwards in 2003 and the sale of the Saskatchewan System to Enbridge Income Fund (EIF) effective June 30, 2003. The Company continues to have an interest in this pipeline through its 41.9% ownership of EIF, included in Sponsored Investments.

Earnings from Liquids Pipelines were \$213.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, an increase of \$23.9 million from 2002. The results reflected higher earnings from the Enbridge and Athabasca Systems, which included incremental earnings from Terrace Phase III, partially offset by a provision for costs associated with toll complaints on the Frontier pipeline. In addition, the Saskatchewan System was sold to Enbridge Income Fund effective June 30, 2003.

Enbridge System

Enbridge System earnings are higher in 2004 as they include incremental earnings from the Terrace Phase III expansion placed into service on April 1, 2003, as well as the increase in Enbridge's share of the Terrace surcharge. This increase is partially offset by a higher oil loss expense and a higher power allowance credit.

In 2003, Enbridge System earnings were higher than 2002 primarily due to full year earnings from the Terrace Phase II expansion, incremental earnings from Terrace Phase III, lower depreciation rates as approved by the National Energy Board (NEB) as well as recognized power cost savings. Also contributing to the year-over-year variance was the negative effect of an adjustment to the power allowance credit due to shippers in 2002 as a result of Terrace operating at less than capacity.

Enbridge System's incentive tolling agreement expired on December 31, 2004. Negotiations on a new incentive tolling agreement are currently underway. In the interim, tolls in effect on December 31, 2004 are continuing to be charged on an interim basis.

Athabasca System

The Athabasca System 2004 earnings include the contribution from the Hardisty storage caverns completed in the fourth quarter of 2003. This is more than offset by higher tax expense as the prior year included the utilization of loss carryforwards.

In 2003, earnings on the Athabasca System were higher than 2002, primarily due to a full year of earnings from the addition of the MacKay River lateral lines in late 2002. This was further enhanced by the development and commencement of operations, in November 2003, of the Hardisty storage cavern facilities.

The Company has a long-term (30 year) take or pay contract with the major shipper on the Athabasca System. Earnings are recorded based on the contract terms negotiated with the major shipper rather than the cash tolls collected. The contract provides for volumes and tolls that will permit a specified return on equity, based on an assumed debt/equity ratio and level of operating costs of providing service to the shipper on the pipeline. The committed volumes on the pipeline and the tolls specified in the contract do not generate sufficient cash revenues in the early years to compensate Enbridge for the debt and equity returns, as well as the cost of providing service. Therefore, Enbridge is recording a receivable in these years. This ensures that the revenue recognized each period is in accordance with the specified return. This receivable is contractually guaranteed by the shipper and will be collected in the later years of the contract.

NW System

Earnings in the last three years from the NW System have been consistent and reflect the effect of a declining rate base. The declining rate base was offset by cost savings that generated incentive earnings in 2002. There was no incentive component in 2003 as this was a rebasing year. Earnings are based on an agreement with the primary shipper and are a product of a deemed common equity ratio of 55% and the NEB multi-pipeline rate of return on common equity, plus any incentive cost savings.

Saskatchewan System

This asset was sold to EIF effective June 30, 2003 and is subsequently reflected in the results of EIF, a component of the Sponsored Investments segment.

Feeder Pipelines and Other

The earnings variance in Feeder Pipelines and Other is the result of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission mandated reparations on the Frontier Pipeline.

The earnings decrease in Feeder Pipelines and Other from 2002 to 2003 primarily reflected a provision for costs associated with toll complaints on the Frontier Pipeline. Business development costs were also higher in 2003 due to the continuing review of a number of liquids pipelines opportunities.

Strategy

The Company's strategy for the Liquids Pipelines segment is based on the Company's forecast of supply and demand for crude oil.

Supply and Reserves

Supply of crude oil from the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) has grown consistently since 1999 particularly in the last two years where production has grown by 170,000 bpd.¹ At the same time, production from Canada's conventional resources declined by 66,000 bpd. Development of Canada's world scale oil sands resource has more than replaced the declining conventional production, growing by 235,000 bpd over the last two years. The NEB estimates 2004 production from the WCSB to exceed 2.2 million bpd. This places the WCSB on a comparable level with production from OPEC members Kuwait and Nigeria.

Remaining established conventional oil reserves in Western Canada were estimated to be 4.7 billion barrels at the end of 2003. Remaining established reserves from oil sands currently stand at 174 billion barrels. Combined conventional and oil sands reserves of 178.7 billion barrels puts Canada second only to Saudi Arabia with 14% of the worldwide estimated proved reserves.²

Demand for WCSB Crude

The Company's liquids pipelines are dependent upon the demand for crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons produced from Western Canada. Historically, the pipeline system has delivered crude oil to two main markets: Ontario/Quebec, and the Midwest portion of the United States with some volume delivered to Western Canada. Western Canada demand is served by local supply and has increased by 36,000 bpd over the last two years. With the reversal of the Company's Line 9, competition from Atlantic Basin crude oil has decreased deliveries of Canadian crude into the Ontario/Quebec market. During 2004, an equal mix of western Canadian and Atlantic Basin crude satisfied Ontario's demand for crude with demand for WCSB crude down slightly over the last two years. Deliveries of WCSB crude into PADD II (the U.S. Midwest) have increased significantly over the last two years, growing by 80,000 bpd. At the same time, deliveries into PADD IV (the U.S. Rocky Mountains) have increased by 25,000 bpd and PADD V (the Western U.S.) deliveries have increased by 45,000 bpd.

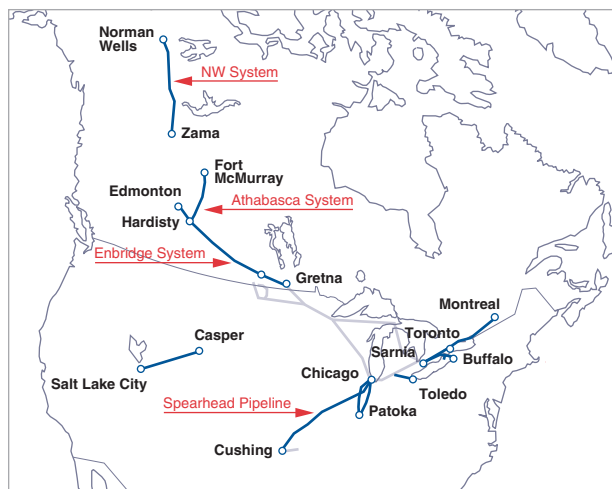
Longer Term Outlook for Supply and Demand for WCSB

The Company has recently completed its annual survey of crude production and demand for WCSB crude. Producers, refiners and provincial/state agencies are surveyed to assist the Company in assessing the future outlook for crude oil supply and demand. Responses indicate a strong supply response to the latest pricing environment. The Company applies judgmental adjustments to the survey results to reflect past experience with the implementation of oil sands projects. The resulting forecast is that by 2010, production could grow to 2.8 to 3.0 million bpd, an increase of up to 800,000 bpd from 2004, consisting of roughly equal parts of upgraded synthetic crude and raw bitumen.

Along with projected growth in supply is growth in demand for oil sands production both at existing connected refineries as well as new market demand. The survey identified a number of existing refineries interested in processing a significantly higher

¹ National Energy Board 2004 Estimate Production of Canadian Crude Oil and Equivalent Table 1

² Oil and Gas Journal's Worldwide Look at Reserves and Production, December 20, 2004



Liquids Pipelines

volume of heavy crude from Canada than currently received. At the same time, US and foreign refineries not currently receiving Canadian crude have indicated a desire to run significant quantities of oil sands production. The Company continues to develop opportunities to address the transportation needs of producers and refiners, and anticipates that sufficient pipeline capacity and new markets will be available to absorb the growth in supply.

The abundance of established reserves from oil sands will provide opportunities for expansion of Enbridge's Athabasca System and the Enbridge System. During 2004, Enbridge entered into two interim pipeline agreements with shippers for expansion of the Athabasca System and construction of new laterals and tankage facilities. While the Athabasca System,

which has a current capacity of 345,000 bpd, has low cost expansion potential to a capacity ultimately of 570,000 bpd, there is insufficient expansion capacity to accommodate all of the planned oil sands developments such that new pipeline capacity is expected to be required by about 2008. Enbridge's Waupisoo Pipeline concept would address this need and would also provide producers with access to Edmonton for a portion of their output.

Enbridge has entered into an interim agreement with ConocoPhillips Surmont Partnership, Total E&P Canada Ltd. and Devon ARL Corporation (the Surmont Shippers) under which Enbridge will undertake preliminary work for the construction of a pipeline and related facilities required by the Surmont Project. Those facilities, which would accommodate an initial contract volume of 50,000 bpd of blended crude, could include one or more diluent lateral pipelines, a blended crude lateral pipeline, as well as blending and tank facilities at Enbridge's proposed Cheecham Terminal on the Athabasca Pipeline. The preliminary agreement will facilitate a planned in-service date of mid-2006.

Enbridge has also entered into an interim agreement with Nexen Inc. and OPTI Canada Inc. (the Long Lake Shippers) to provide pipeline transportation services on the Athabasca System for the Long Lake oil sands project. The initial contract volume is for up to 60,000 bpd of crude oil for a 50-month term. This contract will require capacity expansion on the Athabasca System in addition to a new crude oil lateral, one or more diluent laterals, as well as blending and tankage facilities, all with a planned availability for service in late 2006.

Enbridge intends to take advantage of opportunities created by the increasing development of oil sands through securing additional shipper commitments for the Athabasca Pipeline and securing shipping commitments for, constructing, and placing into service the 390-kilometre (245-mile) Waupisoo Pipeline from Fort McMurray to Edmonton. The Waupisoo Pipeline will likely have an initial capacity of 210,000 bpd, expandable to over 300,000 bpd and will provide approximately one million bpd of capacity in total on the Athabasca and Waupisoo System.

Liquids Pipelines Earnings (millions of dollars)

Liquids Pipelines earnings increased primarily due to higher earnings from the Enbridge System, which include incremental earnings for the Terrace Phase III expansion and the earnings contribution from the Hardisty storage caverns.



Enbridge is also planning capacity expansions on the mainline system in both Canada and the U.S., and expansion of storage facilities, to respond to expected increases in supply.

The Company also sees opportunities in enabling Western Canadian shippers to provide cost-competitive crude oil supplies to key U.S. refinery markets. The Company plans to develop new business initiatives to respond to these opportunities. Major new business initiatives include the reversal of the Spearhead Pipeline to provide access to Cushing, Oklahoma refiners from Chicago. Also under active development is the Gateway Pipeline from Edmonton to the west coast of British Columbia, which would provide crude oil for delivery to Asia Pacific and California markets and multiple alternatives under consideration to provide enhanced access to refineries to the east of Chicago.

Capital Expenditures

Liquids Pipelines expects to spend approximately \$83.0 million in 2005 for ongoing capital improvements and core maintenance capital projects. Capital expenditures for 2004 were \$83.7 million.

Enbridge System – Tolling Agreements

Negotiations with the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) towards a new incentive tolling agreement are currently underway. Until a new agreement is signed, tolls in effect on December 31, 2004 are continuing to be charged on an interim basis.

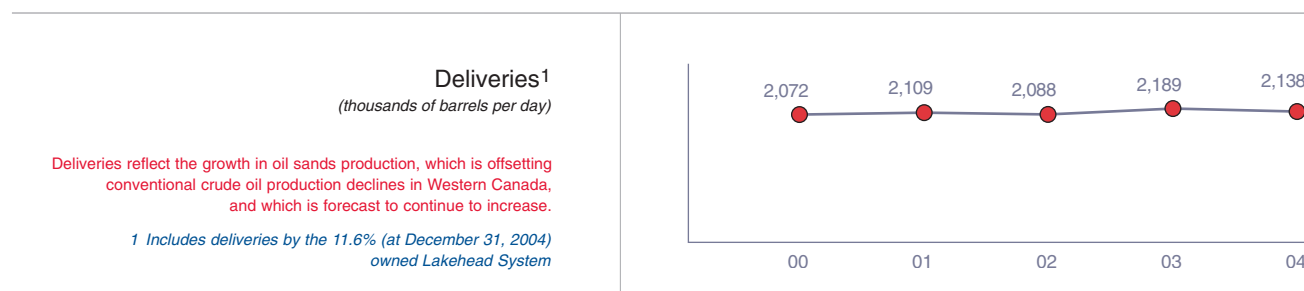
Tolls on the Enbridge System were governed by the provisions of the Incentive Tolling Settlement (ITS), which expired on December 31, 2004. Under the ITS, tolls were determined based on a starting revenue requirement, adjusted each year for 75% of the change in the Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Index. The ITS allowed the Company and its customers to share in cost savings, protected Enbridge from fluctuations in volumes, and incorporated additional incentive mechanisms for electric power cost savings. Since electricity is used to power the pumping stations, power costs are a significant expense. The Company was allowed to earn a separate return on facilities expansions or additions that qualified as non-routine adjustments.

Since the inception of incentive tolling arrangements in 1995, through the cost performance sharing mechanism of the ITS, after-tax benefits of \$107.0 million have been shared by Enbridge and its customers, approximately 53% and 47%, respectively. Customers also realized an additional after-tax benefit of \$10.7 million through the power guarantee mechanism of the ITS.

The NEB approved the facilities application for construction of Phase III of the Terrace Expansion Project in Canada in April 2002. Phase III involved construction of 176 kilometres (110 miles) of 36-inch pipeline on the Lakehead System between Clearbrook, Minnesota and Superior, Wisconsin and pumping additions in both Canada and the United States. Phase III increased capacity by approximately 140,000 bpd when it was placed into service on April 1, 2003 and was requested by shippers to handle anticipated increases in oil sands volumes.

Legal Proceeding – CAPLA Claim

The Canadian Alliance of Pipeline Landowners' Associations and two individual landowners have commenced an action, which they will be applying for certification as a class action, against the Company and TransCanada PipeLines Limited. The claim relates to restrictions in the National Energy Board Act on crossing the pipeline and the landowners' use of land within a 30-metre control zone on either side of the pipeline easements. The Company believes it has a sound defence and intends to vigorously defend the claim. Since the outcome is indeterminable, the Company has made no provision for any potential liability.



Business Risks

The risks identified below are specific to the Liquids Pipelines business. General risks that affect the Company as a whole are described under Risk Management.

Supply and Demand

The operation of the Company's liquids pipelines are dependent upon the supply of, and demand for, crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons from Western Canada. Supply, in turn, is dependent upon a number of variables, including the availability and cost of capital for oil sands projects, the price of natural gas used for steam production, and the price of crude oil.

Regulation

Earnings from the Enbridge System and other liquids pipelines are subject to the actions of various regulators, including the NEB. Actions of the regulators related to tariffs, tolls and facilities impact earnings from these operations. The NEB prescribes a benchmark multi-pipeline rate of return on common equity. To the extent the NEB rate of return fluctuates, a portion of the earnings of the Enbridge System and other liquids pipelines changes. The Company believes that regulatory risk can be reduced through the negotiation of long-term agreements, such as the incentive tolling agreement, with its customers.

Competition

Competition among common carrier pipelines is based primarily upon the cost of transportation, access to supply, and proximity to markets. TransMountain Pipeline and Express Pipeline, as well as other common carriers, can be used by producers to ship Western Canadian crude oil to refineries in either Canada or the United States. Although the Company does not compete directly in the regions served by these other pipelines, producers can elect to have their crude oil refined elsewhere than delivery points on the Enbridge System. The Company believes that its liquids pipelines are serving larger markets and provide attractive options to producers in the WCSB due to their competitive tolls.

Increased competition could arise from new feeder systems servicing the same geographic regions as the Company's feeder pipelines. Unused capacity on the Athabasca System should be more competitive than a new pipeline.

GAS PIPELINES

Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2004	2003	2002
Alliance Pipeline (US)	37.4	40.3	19.6
Alliance Pipeline (Canada)	—	19.6	21.1
Vector Pipeline	16.4	10.2	7.1
	53.8	70.1	47.8

Business Activities

Gas Pipelines activities consist of investments in the Alliance and Vector pipelines and the recently acquired Enbridge Offshore System. Enbridge has joint control over these investments with one or more other owners. Enbridge owns a 50.0% interest in Alliance Pipeline (US), the U.S. portion of the Alliance System, a 60% interest in Vector Pipeline and interests ranging from 22% to 80% in the pipelines comprising the Enbridge Offshore System.

The Alliance System (Alliance), which includes both the Canadian and U.S. portions of the pipeline system, consists of an approximately 3000-kilometre (1,875-mile) integrated, high-pressure natural gas transmission pipeline system and an approximately 700-kilometre (440-mile) lateral pipeline system and related infrastructure. The Alliance System, which commenced operation in December 2000, transports liquids-rich natural gas from Fort St. John, British Columbia to Chicago, Illinois and has the capacity to deliver 1.55 billion cubic feet per day (bcfd).

Alliance has firm-service transportation services contracts ending in 2015 to transport 1.325 bcfd of natural gas, on a firm transportation basis, from supply areas in the northwestern Alberta and northeastern British Columbia portions of the WCSB to delivery points near Chicago, Illinois. The transportation service contracts obligate each shipper to pay monthly demand charges

based on that shipper's contracted volume, regardless of volumes actually transported on the Alliance System. Each transportation contract may be renewed upon five years notice for successive one-year terms beyond the original 15-year primary term, at the option of the shipper. There is no limitation on the number of times a shipper may renew its transportation contract.

The rates and tariff for Alliance Pipeline (US) are regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) in the United States. All shippers have accepted toll principles negotiated with Alliance and signed transportation contracts incorporating the same toll principles and tariff. The shippers are charged a monthly amount that permits Alliance to recover the cost of service, which includes operating and maintenance costs, cost of financing, an allowance for income tax, an annual allowance for depreciation, and an allowed return on equity (currently, approximately 10.8% after tax).

The Alliance System connects in the Chicago area with two local natural gas distribution systems and five interstate natural gas pipelines, which provide shippers with access to natural gas markets in the midwestern and northeastern United States and eastern Canada. The Alliance System also connects with a natural gas liquids (NGL) extraction facility (Aux Sable) in Channahon, Illinois near the terminus of the Alliance System, which extracts NGL from the natural gas transported on the Alliance System. It also interconnects with a pipeline in North Dakota.

The Company provides operating services to, and holds a 60% investment in, Vector, which transports natural gas from Chicago to Dawn, Ontario. Vector commenced operations in December 2000. Vector has the capacity to deliver 1.0 bcf/d. Vector's primary sources of supply are through interconnections with the Alliance System and the Northern Border Pipeline in Joliet, Illinois. The rates and tariff for Vector are regulated by the FERC in the United States. Approximately 70% of the long haul capacity of Vector is committed to long-term firm transportation contracts at rates negotiated with the shippers and approved by the FERC. The remaining capacity is sold at market rates. Transportation service is provided through a number of different forms of service agreements such as Firm Transportation Service and Interruptible Transportation Service. Vector is currently operating at or near capacity.

Alliance Pipeline (Canada) was sold to the Enbridge Income Fund effective June 30, 2003. Prior to this disposition, the Company had increased its ownership interest from 21.4% in 2001 to 37.1% in late 2002 and up to 50% in 2003.

On December 31, 2004, Enbridge acquired the Enbridge Offshore System, which is comprised of natural gas gathering and transmission pipelines in the Gulf of Mexico. The assets are held primarily through joint ventures with ownership interests ranging from 22% to 80%. The assets were acquired from Shell US Gas & Power LLC for \$754.0 million.

Results of Operations

Earnings from Gas Pipelines are \$16.3 million lower in 2004 due to the impact of a stronger Canadian dollar and the sale of Alliance Pipeline (Canada) to Enbridge Income Fund on June 30, 2003. The decrease is partially offset by increased ownership interests in both Alliance Pipeline (US) and Vector acquired during 2003 and stronger operating results from Vector in 2004.

Earnings from Gas Pipelines were \$70.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, an increase of \$22.3 million from 2002. The higher earnings were primarily due to additional interests acquired in Alliance and Vector in 2003, partially offset by the sale of the Company's interest in the Canadian portion of Alliance Pipeline in the second quarter of 2003.

Alliance Pipeline (US)

Alliance Pipeline (US) earnings for 2004 reflect the additional ownership interests of 1.1% in March 2003, 10.7% in April 2003 and 1.1% in October 2003, more than offset by the impact of the stronger Canadian dollar in 2004 and the favourable impact, in 2003, of the adjustment recorded in Alliance to reflect a higher rate base.

The increase in earnings of \$20.7 million from Alliance Pipeline (US) in 2003, compared with 2002, reflected the acquisition of additional ownership interests and an adjustment to reflect a higher rate base.

Alliance Pipeline (Canada)

Alliance Pipeline (Canada) is included in the results of EIF, in the Sponsored Investments segment, effective June 30, 2003. Prior to its sale to EIF, the Company's ownership interest in Alliance Pipeline (Canada) had increased from 21.4% to 50.0%.

Vector Pipeline

Vector Pipeline earnings in 2004 reflect increased firm transportation commitments and corresponding higher rates as a result of increased demand for service on the pipeline due to new interconnect facilities and customer storage developments, as well as lower interest costs. This is further enhanced by an additional ownership interest of 15% acquired in the fourth quarter of 2003. Vector earnings have also been negatively impacted by the stronger Canadian dollar.

Earnings from Vector were \$3.1 million higher in 2003, compared with 2002, as a result of increased volumes and transportation margins, due to both colder than normal weather in Eastern Canada and higher storage injections. This was further enhanced by the additional ownership interest of 15.0% acquired in the fourth quarter of 2003.

Strategy

Supply and Demand for Natural Gas

North American natural gas demand is expected to grow at a modest rate for the next three to five years primarily driven by growth in power generation, which more than offsets declines in industrial demand. The development of oil sands projects in Alberta also impacts the demand for natural gas, as various extraction and upgrading processes require the use of natural gas. Demand growth is expected to be constrained by recent strong prices and increased volatility due to supply concerns from traditional sources. Over time, the entry of new supplies from the U.S. Rockies, Liquefied Natural Gas and the Alaska North Slope/Mackenzie Delta are expected to alleviate supply concerns and provide opportunities for Enbridge to deliver this natural gas to markets.

To respond to this expected growth in demand, Enbridge will further develop its existing gas pipelines investments and pursue new growth platforms including an increased presence in the Gulf Coast. Alliance's growth strategy will focus on small-scale investments in expansion, efficiency, receipt and delivery facilities and laterals. Alliance is well positioned to participate in the delivery of Alaska/Mackenzie Delta gas to markets in the United States. Vector's growth strategy is to continue to improve margins on capacity not subject to long-term contracts and to firm up long-term contracts at favourable margins. New growth platforms could include significant ownership in a pipeline transporting gas from the Rockies; ownership in a pipeline connecting Dawn, Ontario, to New York State; storage facilities in Ontario and a significant ownership position in other storage facilities; as well as the pursuit of a phased approach to deliver Alaska natural gas.

Business Risks

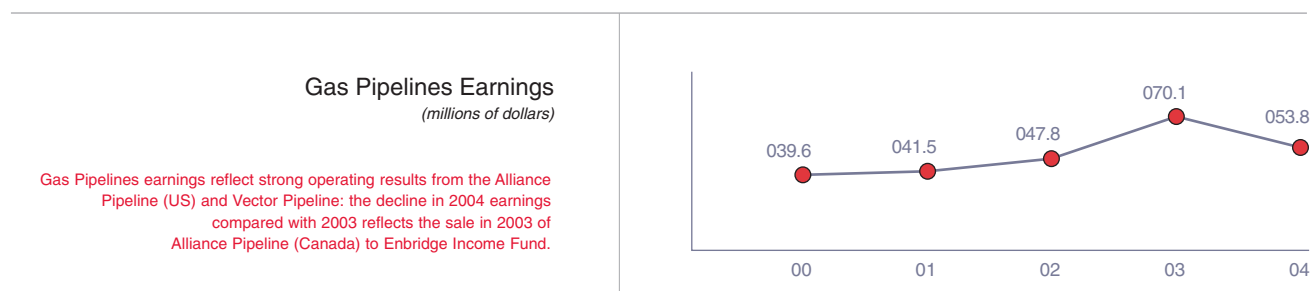
The risks identified below are specific to the Gas Pipelines business. General risks that affect the Company as a whole are described under Risk Management.

Supply and Demand

Currently, pipeline capacity out of the WCSB exceeds supply. Alliance has been unaffected by this excess supply environment mainly because of long-term capacity contracts going to 2015. Vector could be negatively impacted by the basis (location) differential in the price of natural gas between Chicago and Dawn, Ontario relative to the transportation toll.

Exposure to Shippers

Alliance and Vector are highly dependent on shippers for revenues from contracted transportation capacity. The failure of the shippers to perform their contractual obligations under the transportation contracts could have an adverse effect on the cash flows and financial condition of Alliance and Vector. To reduce this risk, Alliance and Vector monitor the creditworthiness of each shipper and receive collateral for future shipping tolls should a shipper's credit position not meet





Gas Pipelines

agreed thresholds. Vector also has a diverse group of long-term transportation shippers, which include various gas and energy distribution companies, producers and marketing companies, further reducing the exposure.

Competition

Alliance faces competition for pipeline transportation services to the Chicago area from both existing and proposed pipeline projects. Existing pipelines, other than Alliance, with a combined transportation capacity of approximately 3.8 bcf/d provide natural gas transportation services from the WCSB to distribution systems in the midwestern United States. In addition, there are several proposals to upgrade existing pipelines serving such areas and markets. Any new or upgraded pipelines could either allow shippers and competing pipelines to have greater access to natural gas markets

in addition to the markets served by the Alliance System and the pipelines to which it is connected, or offer natural gas transportation services that are more desirable to shippers than those provided by the Alliance System because of location, facilities or other factors. Alliance has the ability to deliver volume in excess of its contracted capacity. Existing shippers on Alliance have access to this additional delivery capacity at no additional cost, other than fuel requirements. This serves to enhance Alliance's competitive position.

Vector faces competition for pipeline transportation services to its delivery points from new or upgraded pipelines, which could allow shippers to have greater access to the markets served by Vector or offer transportation that is more desirable to shippers because of location, facilities or other factors. In addition, these pipelines could charge rates or provide service to locations that result in greater net profit to shippers, forcing Vector to lower its rates and reducing Vector's cash flows. Vector has mitigated this risk by entering into long-term firm transportation contracts for approximately 70% of its capacity. These long-term contracts are not conducive to early termination and provide shippers with financial disincentives if they do not extend their contracts beyond the initial term. The effectiveness of these mitigation factors is evidenced by the increase in the utilization of the pipeline since its construction, despite the presence of transportation alternatives.

Regulation

Both Vector and Alliance Pipeline (US) are regulated by the FERC which has the responsibility to ensure that rates charged are not greater than those necessary to enable the pipelines to recover costs prudently incurred and to earn a reasonable return. Under FERC regulations, the FERC, shippers and others have the opportunity to contest rates and the tariff structure.

SPONSORED INVESTMENTS

Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2004	2003	2002
Enbridge Energy Partners	28.6	27.3	19.5
Enbridge Income Fund	30.0	17.6	—
Enbridge Midcoast Energy	—	—	5.5
Gain on sale of assets to Enbridge Income Fund	—	169.1	—
Writedown of Enbridge Midcoast Energy assets	—	—	(82.2)
Dilution gains	7.6	20.3	6.1
	66.2	234.3	(51.1)

Business Activities

Sponsored Investments includes the Company's ownership interests in EEP and EIF. Enbridge manages the assets of both investments. Enbridge receives management fees for providing day-to-day operation and management services to EEP and EIF including developing acquisition strategies and investigating potential acquisitions. Enbridge also receives incentive fees when cash distributions to unitholders exceed specified levels.

Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP)

Enbridge has an effective 11.6% ownership interest (2003 – 12.2%, 2002 – 14.1%) in EEP. This ownership interest represents the Company's direct investment in EEP of 8.5% and an indirect investment of 3.1% through the Company's 17.2% ownership interest in Enbridge Energy Management (EEM). EEM's business activities are limited to managing the business and affairs of EEP and holding an approximate 18% interest in EEP.

EEP owns and operates crude oil and liquid petroleum transmission pipeline systems, natural gas gathering and related facilities and marketing assets in the United States. Significant assets include the Lakehead System, which is the extension of the Enbridge System in the U.S., natural gas gathering and processing assets in east Texas (East Texas System), the mid-continent crude oil system (Mid-Continent System), which was acquired in 2004, a natural gas system in north Texas (North Texas System), which was also acquired in 2004, and a feeder pipeline in North Dakota.

Enbridge, as the general partner of EEP, receives incentive income based on the level of quarterly cash distributions. EEP makes quarterly cash distributions of all of its available cash to the holders of its common units, including Enbridge. Under the Partnership Agreement, Enbridge receives incremental incentive cash distributions, which represent incentive income, on the portion of cash distributions, on a per unit basis, that exceed certain target thresholds as follows:

	Unitholders	Enbridge
Quarterly Cash Distributions per Unit:		
Up to \$0.59 per unit	98%	2%
First Target – \$0.59 per unit up to \$0.70 per unit	85%	15%
Second Target – \$0.70 per unit up to \$0.99 per unit	75%	25%
Over Second Target – Cash distributions greater than \$0.99 per unit	50%	50%

During 2004, EEP paid quarterly distributions of \$0.925 per unit (2003 – \$0.925 per unit; 2002 – \$0.90 per unit). Of the \$28.6 million Enbridge recognized as earnings from EEP during 2004, 50% (2003 – 49%; 2002 – 48%) were incentive earnings while 50% (2003 – 51%; 2002 – 52%) were Enbridge's share of EEP's earnings.

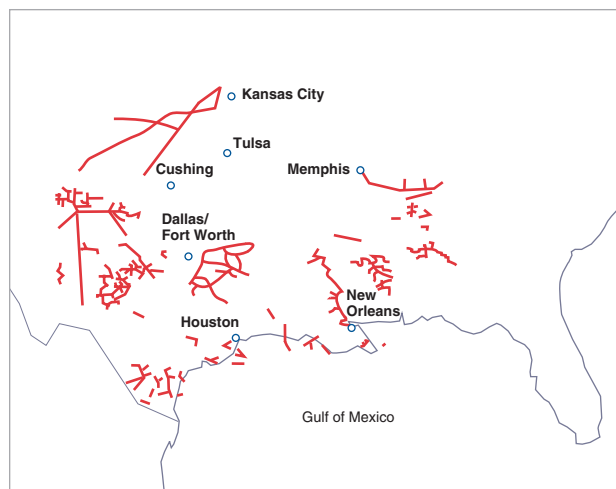
In January 2005, EEP closed the purchase of the North Texas Natural Gas System from Devon Energy Corporation for approximately US\$165 million. This system includes approximately 3500 kilometres (2,200 miles) of gas gathering pipelines and three processing plants with aggregate processing capacity of 81 million cubic feet of natural gas per day (mmcf). The acquired assets serve areas of the Fort Worth Basin, primarily in Jack, Palo Pinto and Parker counties.

EEP acquired the Mid-Continent System in March 2004. This System, which consists of crude oil pipeline and storage systems, was purchased for US\$117.0 million. The assets serve refineries in the U.S. mid-continent from Cushing, Oklahoma, and consist of over 768 kilometres (480 miles) of crude oil pipelines and 9.5 million barrels of storage capacity.

Effective December 31, 2003, EEP acquired the North Texas System, a collection of natural gas gathering and processing assets in North Texas. The system primarily serves the Fort Worth Basin, including growing production from the Barnett Shale zone.

Enbridge Midcoast Energy

In October 2002, Enbridge sold the United States assets of Enbridge Midcoast Energy (Midcoast) to EEP. The results of operations of Midcoast, in the preceding Earnings table, relate to the period when the assets were wholly owned.



Enbridge Energy Partners – Gas Pipelines

Enbridge Income Fund (EIF)

Enbridge has a 41.9% voting interest in EIF through the ownership of 14.5 million subordinated units. This interest is accounted for as an equity investment. Enbridge also owns 38 million preferred units of Enbridge Commercial Trust (ECT), a subsidiary of EIF. The preferred units do not have voting rights and are redeemable at the Company's option at a per unit value equal to the price of the publicly traded EIF ordinary units. The preferred units mature on June 30, 2033 at a value of \$10 per unit. This interest is accounted for as a cost investment.

Under new accounting rules in effect in Canada on January 1, 2005, EIF is considered a variable interest entity. Enbridge, as the primary beneficiary, will account for EIF as a subsidiary, consolidating the accounts of EIF in Enbridge's financial statements. The impact on

Enbridge's 2004 and 2003 financial results is presented in Enbridge's financial statements in Note 22, United States Accounting Principles. Similar accounting rules were adopted in the United States in 2003 and Enbridge has reported the impact of consolidating EIF in the reconciliation to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles in that note. The adoption of the new accounting rules will have no impact on earnings.

Enbridge receives a base annual management fee of \$0.1 million for management services provided to EIF plus incentive fees equal to 25% of annual cash distributions over \$0.825 per trust unit. In 2004, the Company received incentive fees of \$0.8 million (2003 – nil).

Effective June 30, 2003, Enbridge sold its 50% interest in the Canadian portion of Alliance Pipeline and 100% ownership of Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. to EIF. For the period prior to this sale, the operating results of Alliance Canada are included in Gas Pipelines and the operating results of Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. are included in Liquids Pipelines. Thereafter, the operating results of these assets are included in EIF, which is a component of this segment.

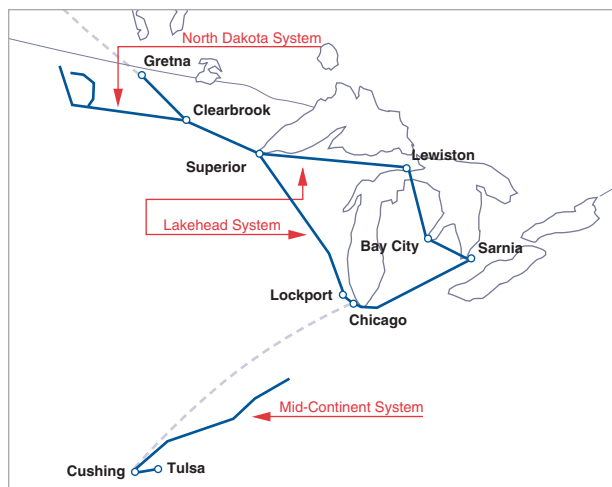
Results of Operations

Earnings from Sponsored Investments are \$66.2 million in 2004 compared with \$234.3 million in 2003. The decrease results primarily from the gain of \$169.1 million on the sale of the Company's interests in Alliance Pipeline (Canada) and Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) to EIF in 2003. Earnings in 2003 also included dilution gains of \$20.3 million, which resulted from two unit issuances by EEP. In 2004, earnings include only one dilution gain of \$7.6 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2003, earnings were \$234.3 million compared with a loss of \$51.1 million for 2002. The 2003 results included the after-tax gain of \$169.1 million, as well as, dilution gains of \$20.3 million, compared with \$6.1 million in 2002. This reflected two unit issuances by EEP in 2003, compared with only one in the prior year.

Excluding the impact of these gains, earnings in this segment in 2003 increased \$102.1 million from 2002. A significant portion of this year-over-year change is due to an \$82.2 million write down, recorded in 2002, on the sale of the Midcoast assets. The remainder of the \$19.9 million increase is attributed to the creation of EIF, effective June 30, 2003, and incremental earnings in EEP from increased throughput on the Lakehead and North Dakota systems.

In October 2002, the Company closed the sale of the United States assets of Midcoast to EEP for consideration of US\$820.0 million. Concurrent with the sale transaction, EEM, a subsidiary of Enbridge, completed an initial public offering of common shares and used the net proceeds from the offering to purchase i-units, a new class of limited partnership interests, from EEP. Enbridge purchased 17.2% of the EEM shares.



Enbridge Energy Partners – Liquids Pipelines

Enbridge Energy Partners

EEP's 2004 results reflect higher operating earnings partially offset by the stronger Canadian dollar, a lower ownership interest and the negative effect of a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission decision requiring a refund to shippers on one of EEP's regulated natural gas pipelines. The higher operating earnings are from increased volumes on the main crude oil liquids pipeline system, as well as increased throughput and higher processing margins on various natural gas assets. EEP realized incremental earnings from the acquisition of the North Texas assets, for US\$249.6 million, which closed on December 31, 2003, and the Mid-Continent assets, for US\$117.0 million, which closed on March 1, 2004.

In 2003 EEP issued partnership units twice whereas in 2004 there was only one such issuance. As Enbridge did not participate in these offerings, dilution gains resulted.

Equity earnings in EEP improved in 2003, compared with 2002, due to higher incentive income earned by Enbridge as the general partner and improved results from the Lakehead System. The increased earnings also reflected incremental earnings from EEP's acquisition of the Company's Midcoast assets in October 2002, as well as increased throughput on the Lakehead and North Dakota systems.

Enbridge Income Fund

In June 2003, the Company formed EIF. On formation, EIF acquired the Company's 50% interest in the Canadian segment of Alliance Pipeline together with its 100% interest in the Saskatchewan System.

Earnings for 2004 include a full year of operations whereas earnings for 2003 include only the six months from inception of EIF on June 30, 2003.

Enbridge Midcoast Energy

Midcoast was sold to EEP in October 2002.

Strategy – EEP

EEP is Enbridge's primary vehicle to own and acquire mature energy infrastructure assets in the United States. In this regard, EEP will continue to grow its geographic footprint through accretive acquisitions and diversification of the revenue stream through a focus on natural gas assets. This strategy will emphasize acquisitions complementary to existing regional assets. EEP will also seek to optimize existing assets through operational efficiency and increased throughput.

Strategy – EIF

Enbridge Income Fund will continue to position itself as a premier income fund in Canada with a value proposition characterized by a low risk profile with dependable but modest growth, long-life assets and potential for further growth through energy infrastructure acquisitions.

Business Risks

All of the Company's operations in Sponsored Investments are carried out through EEP and EIF and therefore, the risks are limited to the percentage investment that the Company has in each entity. The risks identified below are specific to the Sponsored Investments business. General risks that affect the Company as a whole are described under Risk Management.



Enbridge Income Fund

Enbridge Energy Partners

Supply and Demand

The profitability of the Lakehead System depends to a large extent on the volume of products transported on its pipeline systems. Decreases in the volume of products transported by the Partnership's systems, whether caused by supply or demand factors, can directly affect EEP's revenues and results of operations. The volume of shipments on the Lakehead System depends primarily on the supply of Western Canadian crude oil and the demand for crude oil in the Great Lakes and Midwest regions of the United States. EEP expects future increased supplies to come from the oil sands projects in Alberta. In addition, Enbridge's future plans to provide access to new markets in the southern United States would increase demand for Western Canadian crude.

Certain of EEP's natural gas gathering assets are also subject to changes in supply and demand for natural gas, natural gas liquids and related products. Commodity prices impact the willingness of natural gas producers to invest in additional infrastructure to produce natural gas.

Regulation

In the U.S., the interstate and intrastate gas pipelines owned and operated by EEP are subject to regulation by FERC or state regulators. Gas gathering currently is not subject to active regulation. Several of EEP's assets are regulated by FERC and their revenues could decrease if tariff rates were protested.

Market Price Risk

EEP's gas processing business is subject to commodity price risk for natural gas costs and natural gas liquids. Historically, these risks have been managed by using derivative financial instruments, fixing the prices of natural gas and natural gas liquids.

Enbridge Income Fund

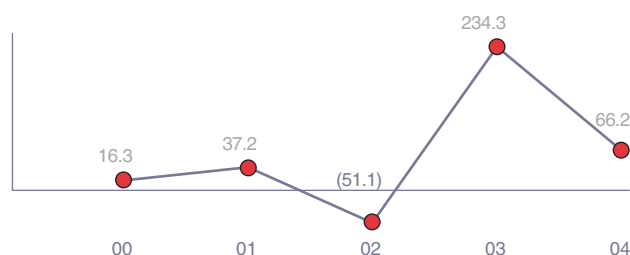
Risks within EIF relate to Alliance Canada and the Saskatchewan System. Risks for Alliance Canada are similar to those identified under Gas Pipelines, which includes the U.S. portion of the Alliance System. Below are risks identified within EIF directly related to the Saskatchewan System.

Supply and Demand

The majority of the volumes shipped on the Saskatchewan and Westspur pipeline systems are transported on terms similar to a common carrier basis with no specific on-going volume commitments. There is no assurance that shippers will continue to utilize these systems in the future or transport volumes on similar terms or at similar tolls.

Sponsored Investments Earnings (millions of dollars)

Sponsored Investments earnings include strong results from Enbridge's investments in Enbridge Energy Partners and Enbridge Income Fund: results in 2003 also included a one-time gain on the sale of assets to Enbridge Income Fund.



GAS DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICES

Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2004	2003	2002
Enbridge Gas Distribution ¹	133.1	103.0	85.3
Noverco ¹	32.3	24.2	20.6
CustomerWorks/ECS	20.5	16.9	10.7
Other Gas Distribution ¹	8.5	6.8	6.2
Enbridge Gas New Brunswick	3.7	4.4	3.6
Gas Services	(2.8)	(5.9)	(7.8)
Aux Sable	7.3	(6.9)	(3.1)
AltaGas Income Trust (AltaGas)	21.1	12.3	9.4
Gain on sale of investment in AltaGas units	97.8	—	—
Impairment loss on Calmar gas plant	(8.2)	—	—
Other	(0.2)	(1.2)	(0.6)
	313.1	153.6	124.3

¹ The year ended December 31, 2004 includes earnings for the 15 months ended December 31, 2004.

Business Activities

Gas Distribution and Services primarily includes the gas distribution operations of Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD), CustomerWorks/ECS, the Company's investment in Noverco and other gas distribution activities in smaller franchise areas. This segment also includes the gas services business, which manages the Company's merchant capacity commitments on Alliance and Vector, and the Company's investment in Aux Sable, which the Company jointly controls with other owners.

EGD is Canada's largest natural gas distribution company and has been in operation for more than 150 years. It serves over 1.7 million customers in Central and Eastern Ontario, Southwestern Quebec, and parts of Northern New York State. EGD's operations in Ontario are regulated by the Ontario Energy Board (OEB).

CustomerWorks/ECS includes the operations of CustomerWorks and Enbridge Commercial Services (ECS). CustomerWorks is 70% owned by Enbridge and provides customer care services, including billing, collections, and operation of call centers primarily for EGD and Terasen. In August 2002, CustomerWorks outsourced the provision of its customer care services to a subsidiary of Accenture Inc. ECS owns the customer information services system that CustomerWorks uses under license to provide services to EGD.

Enbridge owns an equity interest in Noverco through ownership of 32% of the common shares and a cost investment through ownership of preference shares. Noverco is a holding company that owns an approximate 75% interest in Gaz Metro Limited Partnership, a gas distribution company operating in the province of Quebec and the state of Vermont, which has a 50% interest in TQM Pipeline, a pipeline transporting natural gas in Quebec.

The Company owns 63% of, and operates, Enbridge Gas New Brunswick (EGNB), which owns the natural gas distribution franchise in the province of New Brunswick. EGNB is constructing a new distribution system and has approximately 3,150 customers. Approximately 380 kilometres (238 miles) of distribution main has been installed with the capability of attaching between 14,000 and 15,000 customers. EGNB is regulated by the New Brunswick Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities.

Enbridge owns 42.7% of Aux Sable, a natural gas liquids (NGL) extraction and fractionation business. Aux Sable owns and operates a plant, attached to the terminus of the Alliance System. The plant extracts NGL from the energy-rich natural gas transported on the Alliance System, as necessary, to meet the heat content requirements of local distribution companies which require natural gas with less NGL, or lower heat content, and to take advantage of positive commodity price spreads. The NGL, which include ethane, propane, normal butane, iso-butane and natural gasoline, is resold. Aux Sable's ability to generate earnings is dependent on the difference between the prices of the NGL and natural gas, which Aux Sable must buy to replace the NGL it extracts from the Alliance System. When the price of NGL is higher relative to natural gas, there is greater potential

for earnings in Aux Sable. Demand for NGL is influenced by overall economic activity and weather because NGL are used to make energy products for home and industrial heating and as feedstock for the petrochemical industry, among other things. Because Aux Sable's earnings are dependent, to a large degree, on commodity prices, earnings can be volatile. To reduce this volatility, Aux Sable has entered into hedge transactions to fix the spread between natural gas and NGL prices. Starting in 2004, downstream heat content requirements were reduced providing improved operating flexibility.

During 2004, Enbridge sold its investment in AltaGas Income Trust (AltaGas) for total cash proceeds of \$346.7 million, net of underwriting fees. Enbridge realized a gain on the sale of \$97.8 million after tax. Earnings from AltaGas include a dilution gain of \$8.0 million (2003 and 2002 – nil).

Results of Operations

Earnings are \$313.1 million in 2004 compared with \$153.6 million in 2003. The increase is due to the inclusion of a fifth quarter of results for EGD, Noverco and other gas distribution businesses (described below) and a gain on the sale of AltaGas in 2004.

Earnings were \$153.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared with \$124.3 million in 2002. Higher earnings were attributable to colder than normal weather experienced in the EGD franchise area in 2003, further aided by a decrease in losses from Gas Services and an increased contribution from CustomerWorks/ECS.

Enbridge Gas Distribution

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2004	2003	2002
Enbridge Gas Distribution – as reported	133.1	103.0	85.3
Significant non-operating factors and variances:			
Fifth quarter of earnings	(48.0)	–	–
Regulatory disallowances	4.6	37.7	–
Colder than normal weather	(23.4)	(46.1)	29.3
Tax rate adjustments	47.6	3.8	–
	113.9	98.4	114.6

The regulatory disallowance in 2004 relates to outsourcing costs. The 2003 disallowances relate to a \$7.1 million gas costs disallowance related to a long-term transportation contract, an outsourcing disallowance, as well as a \$26.0 million write-down of a regulatory receivable. The remaining EGD variance, after considering those listed in the above table, is the result of the 2004 rate increase, new customer additions and other positive variances from the forecast cost of service, partially offset by an accrual to share excess earnings, consistent with the 2004 rate filing.

Earnings from EGD for 2003 decreased by \$16.2 million to \$98.4 million after considering the adjustments listed in the above table. The decrease was primarily due to increased operating and maintenance expenditures in 2003.

Normal weather is the weather forecast by EGD, in the Toronto area, including the impacts of both the long run and short run actual historical weather experience, more heavily weighted on the short run experience. This financial measure is unique to EGD and, due to differing franchise areas, is unlikely to be directly comparable to the impact of weather-normalized factors that may be identified by other companies. Moreover, normal weather may not be comparable year-to-year given that the forecasting model weights the degree-days from the most recent years more heavily to determine the estimate. This weather-normalized adjustment is the same as the manner in which EGD calculates degree-days for regulatory purposes.

Gas Distribution and Services Earnings (millions of dollars)

Increased Gas Distribution and Services earnings in 2004 include a fifth quarter of results for gas distribution businesses and a gain on the sale of Enbridge's investment in AltaGas; they also reflect a 2004 rate increase, new customer additions and other positive variances from the forecast cost of service for Enbridge Gas Distribution.



Earnings from EGD will be impacted to the extent that volumes sold differ from the forecast distribution volume established in the ratemaking process. There are four key factors that affect the probability that EGD will distribute the forecast volumes. These are weather, economic conditions, pricing of competitive energy sources, and the number of customers. To the extent that these factors vary unfavourably as compared with forecasts, earnings will be less than the total revenue requirements established in the ratemaking process.

Even in those circumstances where EGD attains its total forecast distribution volume, it may not earn the approved return on equity due to other forecast variables such as mix of sales and transportation of gas for customers, the mix between the higher margin residential and commercial sectors, and lower margin industrial sector.

Over the last three years, EGD added approximately 180,600 customers, including approximately 74,500 customers in the fifteen months ended December 31, 2004. The increased number of customers is due primarily to the strong housing market in EGD's franchise area. EGD expects to continue to add 45,000 to 55,000 customers per year in the foreseeable future.

Noverco

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2004	2003	2002
Noverco – as reported	32.3	24.2	20.6
Significant non-operating factors and variances:			
Fifth quarter of earnings	(7.5)	–	–
Dilution gains on Gaz Metro issuances	(1.1)	(6.0)	–
Tax rate adjustments	(1.6)	2.3	(2.1)
	22.1	20.5	18.5

Noverco earnings in 2004 and 2003, after considering the items in the above table, reflect growth at Gaz Metro, as well as lower interest expense.

Variations from normal weather do not affect Noverco's earnings as Gaz Metro is not exposed to weather risk. A significant portion of the Company's earnings from Noverco is in the form of dividends on its preference share investment, which is based on the yield of 10-year Government of Canada bonds plus 4.34%. The weighted average dividend yield on the preference shares, which is reset annually, was approximately 10% for each of the last three years.

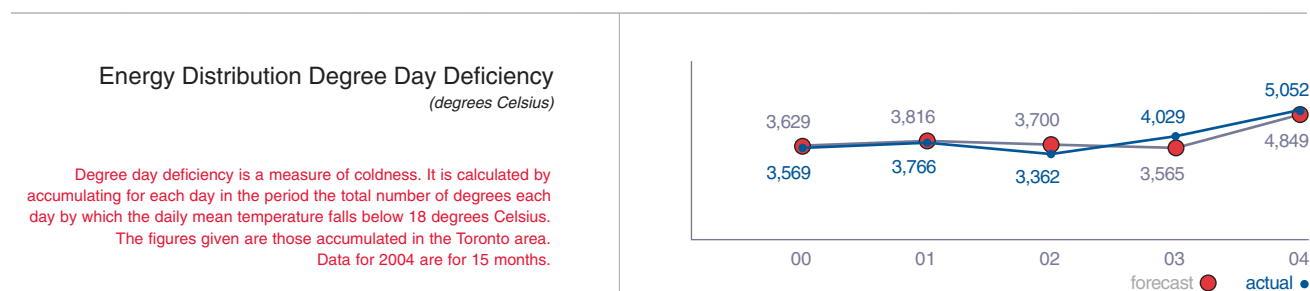
CustomerWorks/ECS

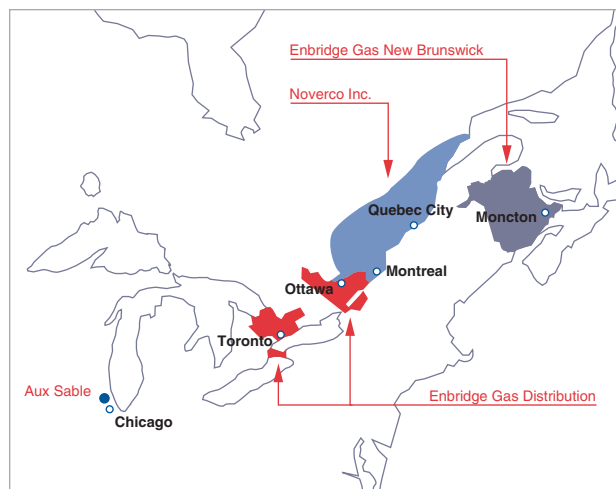
Earnings from CustomerWorks/ECS are \$3.6 million higher in 2004 due primarily to lower depreciation expense.

The contribution from CustomerWorks/ECS was \$16.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, an increase of \$6.2 million compared with the prior year. The main component of these earnings in 2003 was the contribution from CustomerWorks as the primary operations of ECS were rebundled into EGD at the end of 2002. In 2002, earnings from CustomerWorks were affected by activity levels, including customer service calls, which were lower due to warmer weather. In 2003, earnings reflected higher weather-related customer service call volumes and growth in the customer base of the utilities served by CustomerWorks.

Gas Services

Gas Services recorded a loss of \$2.8 million for 2004, an improvement of \$3.1 million from 2003. The improvement reflects a continuing increase in the demand for natural gas and associated transmission services, reducing merchant capacity losses on Alliance and Vector.





Gas Distribution and Services

Gas Services experienced a loss of \$5.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared with a loss of \$7.8 million in 2002. The improvement was due primarily to the commencement of fee-based gas service management contracts with certain U.S.-based companies in late 2002 and increased demand for natural gas transmission services.

Aux Sable

The higher earnings from Aux Sable in 2004 are the result of positive fractionation margins. Enbridge's ownership interest in Aux Sable was also higher in 2004, as an additional 11.8% was acquired in April 2003 resulting in the current ownership of 42.7%. As the acquisition of the additional interest was at a discount to the book value, depreciation expense is lower on that additional interest.

In 2003, the loss from Aux Sable was \$6.9 million, a weakening of \$3.8 million from the 2002 loss of \$3.1 million. The additional loss reflected the combined effect of higher natural gas prices and lower ethane prices relative to 2002, most significantly during the second quarter of 2003. The results from Aux Sable in 2003 also reflected the increase in ownership interest from 30.9% to 42.7% offset by lower depreciation as the acquisition of the additional interest was at a discount to the book value.

AltaGas

The earnings contribution from AltaGas in 2004 reflects a number of factors including an \$8.0 million after-tax dilution gain when AltaGas issued additional trust units and Enbridge did not participate. The revaluation of the future income tax liability related to this investment, primarily as a result of the first quarter Alberta tax rate reductions, also increased earnings. In early August, Enbridge reduced its ownership interest to approximately 10% and cost accounted for this investment thereafter until the ownership position was reduced to nil in September.

Gas Distribution Rates

2005 Rate Application

EGD filed its fiscal 2005 rate application with the OEB in December 2003. Although EGD's long-term objective is to implement an alternative ratemaking model as described below, this rate application was based on the traditional cost of service. The key elements are summarized below:

Year ended September 30,	Approved 2005	Approved 2003
Rate base (millions)	\$3,422.8	\$3,155.8
Rate of return on rate base	8.14%	8.32%
Deemed common equity for regulatory purposes	35.00%	35.00%
Rate of return on common equity	9.57%	9.69%

The fiscal 2004 rate application was not a traditional cost of service application, accordingly no rate base information is provided in the table above.

In May 2004, as a result of settlement negotiations with intervenors, an agreement was reached on the majority of the financial aspects affecting 2005 rates. These primarily included EGD's capital budget, operating and maintenance budget, financing arrangements, and return on common equity. EGD also applied to the OEB for approval to change the regulatory rate-setting cycle to run on a calendar year basis instead of the existing October to September cycle. This was approved by the OEB on November 1, 2004 as part of its final decision on the 2005 rate application.

Discontinuation of Seasonal Rates

Effective October 1, 2004, seasonal rates for delivery charges have been replaced with a uniform rate throughout the year. The impact of this change will result in lower earnings in the winter months, offset by higher earnings in the summer months, causing a shift in earnings between quarters with no earnings impact over 12 consecutive months, mitigating weather risk to some degree. This change did not have a material impact on earnings during the 15 months ended December 31, 2004.

2004 Rates

EGD's 2004 rate application requested that rates for 2004 be set by increasing 2003 rates by 90 percent of the forecast Ontario consumer price index, that being an increase of 1.8 percent. The OEB accepted the proposal for EGD's fiscal 2004 rates on September 4, 2003, thus allowing rates to be in place for the start of the 2004 fiscal year.

The OEB also added a sharing mechanism to fiscal 2004, whereby if earnings on a weather-normalized basis exceed the benchmark ROE, these excess earnings would be shared on a 50/50 basis between ratepayers and the Company's shareholders. The financial results include a charge of \$6.3 million after tax for the earnings sharing.

2003 Rates

EGD's 2003 rates were established pursuant to a cost-of-service methodology that allowed revenues to be set to recover EGD's forecast costs. Forecast costs included gas commodity and transportation, operation and maintenance, depreciation, income taxes, and the debt and equity costs of financing the rate base. The rate base is EGD's investment in all assets used in gas distribution, storage and transmission, as well as an allowance for working capital. Under cost-of-service, it is EGD's responsibility to demonstrate to the OEB the prudence of the forecast costs. EGD does not profit from the sale of the natural gas commodity.

The rate base is financed by EGD through a combination of debt and equity. The proportion of debt and equity is approved by the OEB. For the debt portion, interest expense incurred by the Company is recovered in rates. For the equity portion, the OEB sets the rate of return that EGD may recover in rates. The allowed rate of return on equity for EGD is based on the yield on Canadian government long-term bonds. For 2003, the allowed rate of return was 9.69% (2002 – 9.66%) on a deemed common equity ratio of 35.0%.

2002 Rates

During the fiscal periods 2000 to 2002, EGD operated under a targeted Performance-Based Regulation (PBR) plan. The PBR plan used a formula to calculate the level of operation and maintenance costs recoverable in rates. During the PBR period, EGD was allowed to retain any savings realized if it achieved lower operation and maintenance expenses than those calculated under the formula.

Legislative Change and Future Regulatory Direction

On August 1, 2003, the Ontario Energy Board Consumer Protection and Governance Act, 2003 was proclaimed, providing a new mandate for the OEB. The legislation provides for improved regulatory processes, performance measurement and reporting by the OEB, as well as the establishment of the OEB as a self-financing Crown Agency.

Gas Distribution Access Rule

The Ontario Energy Board (OEB), pursuant to the Energy Competition Act, has undertaken the development of a Gas Distribution Access Rule (GDAR). The stated purpose of the GDAR is to establish rules governing natural gas distributors' conduct in relation to gas marketers and to establish conditions of access to distribution services. The OEB issued the final version of the GDAR in December 2002. Despite EGD's arguments with respect to the GDAR's position on customer mobility and billing options, the GDAR mandates that distributors, including EGD, provide gas marketers with the option to consolidate the gas distribution charges to consumers on the marketers' own bill, forcing the distributor to appoint the marketer as its billing agent. EGD would have to undertake extensive system changes and negotiate new contractual arrangements in order to effect the GDAR directives. Despite appeal by both Union Gas Limited and EGD, on January 11, 2005 the Ontario Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal and upheld the OEB's authority to enact the vendor consolidated billing aspects of the GDAR. EGD is reviewing the decision and considering its options.

Strategy

While EGD will again be under a cost of service regime in 2005 and earnings will be exposed to variances from the components included in the forecast cost of service, it continues to believe that an incentive based regulatory model is advantageous for customers and shareholders. To this end, EGD will be advancing alternate ratemaking models to the OEB through the Natural Gas Forum, which has been initiated for the purpose of exploring options for better regulation of the evolving gas market. EGD will pursue an alternative regulatory model for implementation by 2007 with a focus on growth and customer service and continue to seek improvements in the regulatory process through negotiation with stakeholders and the Ontario Energy Board.

Enbridge Gas New Brunswick plans to increase the customer attachment rate by becoming actively involved in the sale of the natural gas commodity as well as the sale, installation and service of natural gas equipment to the residential and small commercial markets.

The Company's strategies for other gas services businesses are to develop markets downstream of Dawn, Ontario, including support of Enbridge's involvement in power generation in Ontario and position Gas Services to provide marketing, optimization, and other agency services to the proposed LNG regasification facility in Quebec (the proposed LNG facility is described below).

Enbridge intends to pursue gas business development opportunities outside of the existing gas distribution and services businesses through a significant ownership interest in gas-powered co-generation and dedicated electricity generation in Eastern Canada and through significant ownership in at least one LNG project in Canada. To achieve this, Enbridge plans to create a strategic partnership with a large, established company experienced in electricity generation and conclude a partnership with Gaz Metro and Gaz de France to develop a Quebec-based LNG facility.

LNG Facility Update

Enbridge, Gaz Metro and Gaz de France previously announced their intention to build a liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal in the Levis-Beaumont area of Quebec City. Project "Rabaska" would cost approximately \$700 million and is forecast to be put into service in 2008. The Levis municipal council is not in support of the proposed location at this time as evidenced by a majority vote against the proposal. The partners are currently reviewing their options in response to this decision. The terminal would supply regasified LNG primarily to Quebec and Ontario markets and provide diversity of natural gas sources, as well as meet the growing demand for natural gas.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures in 2005, for the Gas Distribution and Services business are expected to be approximately \$248 million. The majority of the expenditures relate to expansion of and core maintenance on the EGD system. It is anticipated that these additions will be financed through internal funds, as well as short and medium-term borrowings. Capital expenditures for 2004 were \$353 million compared with expected expenditures of \$287 million. The difference is due to the inclusion of five quarters of expenditures for EGD. The change in year end from September 30 to December 31 resulted in the consolidation of 15 months of expenditures in the Company's financial results.

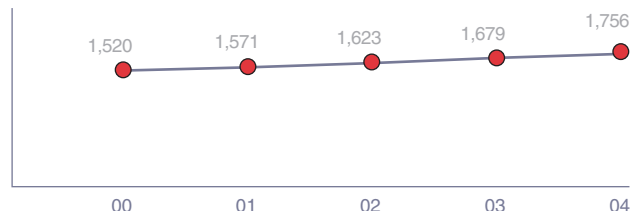
Enbridge Gas Distribution Legal Proceedings

Class Action Lawsuit – late payment penalties

On April 22, 2004, the Supreme Court of Canada released its decision in a case commenced against Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) by a customer with respect to late payment penalties. The Supreme Court of Canada determined that EGD would be required to repay a portion of amounts paid to it as late payment penalties from April 1994. The total amount of late payment

Gas Distribution Number of Active Customers
(thousands)

Enbridge Gas Distribution continues to add between 50,000 and 60,000 new customers per year; the 2004 number reflects the 15-month period reported as part of Enbridge's change in financial reporting to eliminate the consolidation of gas distribution operations on a quarter lag basis.



penalties billed between April 1994 and February 2002 (when EGD's late payment penalty was revised), was approximately \$74 million, of which, a portion may be eligible for repayment. The amount payable is not determinable at this time. The Supreme Court has directed that a lower court determine the amount payable. Case conferences were held before a judge of the Ontario Supreme Court in August and December 2004 to discuss the remaining outstanding issues following the Supreme Court's decision. Further court proceedings to determine the amount payable and other related issues are likely to be held in 2005.

Late payment penalty revenues are included in EGD's estimate of revenues for the year and therefore offset rates charged to customers. Revenues from late payment penalties accrue to the benefit of all customers, thereby reducing the cost of providing distribution services. The Ontario Energy Board (OEB) approved these estimates and the resulting rates each year, including the years 1994 through 2002. EGD intends to apply to the OEB for recovery of any amount payable that results from this action.

Bloor Street Incident

EGD has been charged under both the Ontario Technical Standards and Safety Act (the TSSA) and the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act (the OHSA) in connection with an explosion that occurred on Bloor Street West in Toronto on April 24, 2003. The maximum possible fine upon conviction on all charges would be approximately \$5.0 million in the aggregate. EGD has also been named as a defendant in a number of civil actions related to the explosion. A Coroner's Inquest in connection with the explosion is also possible. The courts have not yet dealt with any of the charges laid under the TSSA or the OHSA, and thus it is not possible at this time to predict or comment upon the potential outcome. EGD does not expect the civil actions to result in any material financial impact.

Remediation of Discontinued Manufactured Gas Plant Sites

The remediation of discontinued manufactured gas plant sites may result in future costs to EGD. In October 2002, a claim was filed for \$55 million in damages relating to a certain manufactured gas plant site. EGD filed a statement of defence in June 2003 denying liability. EGD expects that trial scheduling will take place in the summer of 2005 and that a trial date will be fixed for early 2006. Although management believes that it has a valid defence to this claim, certain risks exist. The probable overall cost cannot be determined at this time due to uncertainty about the presence and extent of damage in addition to the potential alternative remediation approaches which vary in cost. EGD expects that costs, if any, not recovered through insurance would be recovered through rates. As such, management does not believe that the outcome will have any material financial impact.

Business Risks

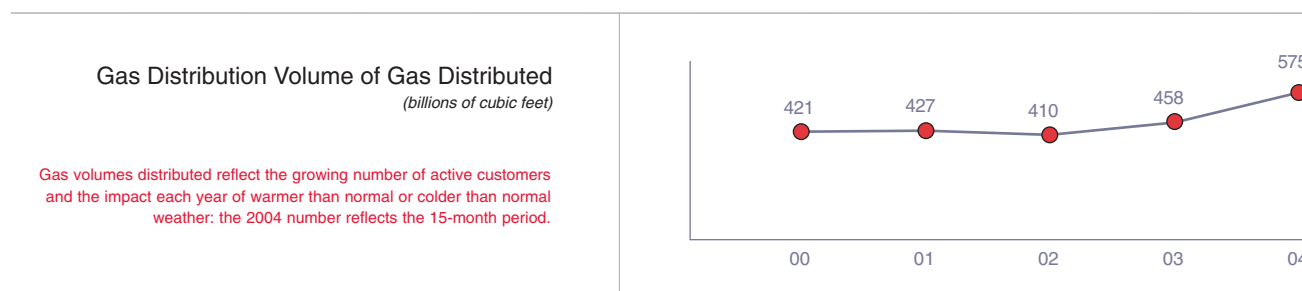
The risks identified below are specific to the Gas Distribution and Services business. General risks that affect the Company as a whole are described under Risk Management.

Enbridge Gas Distribution

The business risks inherent in the natural gas distribution industry impact the ability of EGD to realize the revenue level required to generate the allowed return on equity. These business risks include timely and adequate rate relief, accuracy in forecasting distribution volume, and most importantly, achieving the forecast natural gas distribution volume.

Volume Risks

Since customers are billed on a volumetric basis, the ability to collect the total revenue requirement (the cost of providing service) depends upon achieving the forecast distribution volume established in the annual ratemaking process. The probability of realizing such volume is contingent upon four key forecast variables: weather; economic conditions; pricing of competitive energy sources; and the number of customers.



Sales and transportation of gas for customers in the residential and commercial sectors account for approximately 77% (2003 – 77%) of total distribution volume. Weather during the year, measured in degree-days, has a significant impact on distribution volume as a major portion of the gas distributed to these two markets is used ultimately for space heating.

Distribution volume may also be impacted by the increased adoption of energy efficient technologies along with more efficient building construction that continues to place downward pressure on annual average consumption.

Sales and transportation service to large volume commercial and industrial customers is more susceptible to prevailing economic conditions. As well, the pricing of competitive energy sources affects volumes distributed to these sectors as some customers have the ability to switch to an alternate fuel. Customer additions are important to all market sectors as continued expansion adds to the total consumption of natural gas.

Even in those circumstances where EGD attains its total forecast distribution volume, it may not earn the approved return on equity due to other forecast variables such as, mix of sales and transportation of gas for customers, the mix between the higher margin residential and commercial sectors, and lower margin industrial sector.

Rate Relief

Through the regulatory process, the OEB approves the return on equity, which EGD is allowed to earn, in addition to various other aspects of utility operations. Rate relief could also be sought for significant unforecasted amounts allowing EGD to recover the costs of providing and maintaining the quality of its service while achieving the allowed rate of return on rate base. EGD does not profit from the price of the natural gas commodity nor is it at risk for the difference between the actual cost of gas purchased and the price approved by the OEB. This difference is deferred as a receivable from or payable to ratepayers until the OEB approves its disposition.

Forecasting Accuracy

Forecasting accuracy is a risk since rate applications are made or rates are established in advance, based on anticipated distribution volume by class of customer. Forecasts are also made for the future cost of capital including the forecast yield rate for long-term Government of Canada Bonds used in the determination of the return on equity. Consequently, through the forecasting process, it is intended that any changes in cost of service, regardless of whether they are caused by inflation or by level of business activity, would be recovered in new rates approved for that fiscal year based on the anticipated distribution volume.

Gas Services

Earnings from Gas Services are dependent upon the basis (location) differentials between Alberta and Chicago and between Chicago and Dawn. To the extent that the difference in the price of natural gas in the various locations is not greater than the cost of transportation between Alberta and Chicago or Dawn, earnings will be negatively affected.

Aux Sable

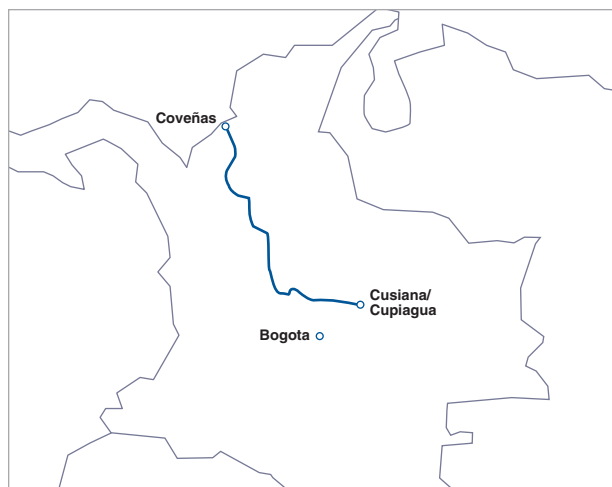
Earnings from Aux Sable will continue to be exposed to the effect of spreads between the sale prices of natural gas liquids and the purchase price of replacement natural gas. Earnings would be negatively impacted by a decrease in the spread and positively impacted by an increase in the spread. This risk is mitigated by lower heat content requirements on downstream pipelines, which commenced in 2004, and the use of commodity hedges, which opportunistically lock in positive margins when forward markets allow.

INTERNATIONAL

Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2004	2003	2002
CLH	48.6	46.3	33.3
OCENSA/CITCoI	33.0	32.3	35.3
Other	(8.0)	(6.3)	(0.6)
	73.6	72.3	68.0



Colombia – OCENSA

Business Activities

International includes earnings from the investments in Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos (CLH), Spain's largest refined products transportation and storage business, and OCENSA, a crude oil pipeline in Colombia. Earnings also include fees earned from technology and consulting services provided by Enbridge Technology Inc.

The Company owns a 25% interest in CLH of Spain. The primary activity of CLH is the storage and shipment of refined products through a comprehensive distribution network located throughout Spain. Earnings are based on a fee for service and are dependent on throughput volumes and storage levels.

CLH is the primary basic logistics distribution network for refined products in Spain and provides services on

an open access non-discriminatory basis. The system consists of over 3,400 kilometers of pipelines and 40 storage facilities located throughout the country. CLH provides product distribution to locations not connected to the pipeline system through its own fleet of tanker trucks and chartered tanker ships. CLH's core business is the provision of basic logistics and the company also offers secondary distribution services, the most significant being the services provided through CLH Aviation, which handles aviation fuel at airport locations throughout Spain. This business includes the storage of aviation fuel, loading of aircraft refueling units and the refueling of aircraft. New policies issued by the Spanish airport authority (AENA) to promote competition, allow for new non-CLH operators to enter the aircraft-refueling segment of this business. While CLH's share of this segment of the market may reduce over time, the aviation fuel business will continue. CLH's pipeline facilities are connected to the country's eight crude oil refineries and to major coastal port locations where crude oil and refined products are imported.

The Company owns a 24.7% interest in OCENSA, a cost investment on which the Company earns a stated return. The Company also has responsibility for the operations of the pipeline, through a 100% owned entity, CITCol, and earns a fee for this service, which includes incentive earnings for operating performance.

Other is primarily administration and business development costs, as well as the results of Enbridge Technology Inc.

Results of Operations

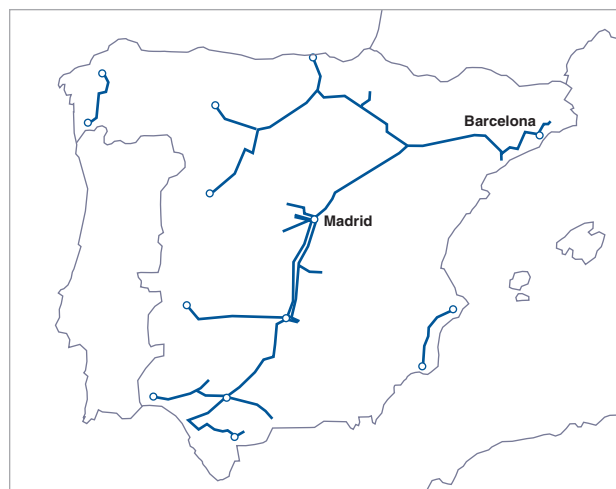
In 2004, increased earnings of \$1.3 million from 2003 are due to stronger results from CLH and from CITCol, operator of the OCENSA pipeline, exceeding certain operational performance targets resulting in additional incentive income. Operating results from CLH continue to reflect increased volumes due to greater demand for refined products throughout Spain, lower operating costs and the translation impact of the stronger Euro. Other costs include higher business development costs.

In 2003, earnings increased by \$4.3 million from 2002 primarily as a result of higher earnings from CLH, due to increased volumes and the impact of a stronger Euro, partially offset by a reduction in marine fleet revenues due to the scheduled

International Earnings
(millions of dollars)

International earnings in 2004 reflect stronger results from Enbridge's investments in CLH in Spain and OCENSA/CITCol in Colombia.





Spain – CLH

retirement of certain ships. The increased earnings were partly offset by the termination of the Jose Terminal operating agreement in Venezuela and lower incentive earnings from CITCol.

Business Risks

The International business is subject to risks related to political and economic instability, currency volatility, market and supply volatility, government regulations, foreign investment rules, security of assets and environmental considerations. The Company assesses and monitors international regions and specific countries on an ongoing basis for changes in these risks. Risks are mitigated by a combination of Enbridge's governance involvement, contractual arrangements, influence in operation of the assets, regular analysis of country risk, as well as foreign currency hedging and insurance programs.

CORPORATE

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2004	2003	2002
Corporate	(81.3)	(76.6)	(48.6)

The Corporate segment includes corporate financing costs, business development activities not attributable to a specific business segment and other corporate activities.

The 2004 corporate costs include a higher expense for stock-based compensation and increased business development activity, partially offset with lower interest expense.

Corporate costs amounted to \$76.6 million in 2003, an increase of \$28.0 million from 2002. During 2003, lower financing costs were more than offset by various negative factors including increased business development costs, an expense for stock-based compensation and other corporate costs primarily relating to prior year business dispositions and final settlements. The Company adopted the fair-value based method of accounting for stock-based compensation effective January 1, 2003.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

In the second quarter of 2002, the Company sold its retail and commercial energy services business for proceeds of \$1 billion. Earnings from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2002 were \$242.3 million and included a \$240.0 million after-tax gain on the sale.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Rate Regulation

The Company follows generally accepted accounting principles, which may differ for regulated operations from those otherwise expected in non-regulated businesses. In general, these differences occur when the regulatory agencies render their decisions, or grant approval, and involve the timing of revenue and expense recognition to ensure that the actions of the regulatory authorities have been reflected in the financial statements. Assets or liabilities may be created by decisions of regulatory authorities.

The way that these items are reflected in the Company's financial results depends on its expectation of the future actions of the regulatory authorities. For example, the Company's rate-regulated businesses do not record future income taxes because the regulatory authorities prescribe the use of the taxes payable method for rate-making purposes and there is reasonable expectation that future income taxes will be recovered as they become payable.

If regulatory agencies' future actions are different from the Company's expectations, the timing and amount of the recovery of liabilities or refund of assets, recorded or unrecorded, could be significantly different from that reflected in the financial statements.

The Company's operations are regulated under three main regulatory regimes. Enbridge System negotiates tolls with its shippers under either the ITS or for specific expansions and these agreements are approved by the NEB. EGD files a rate application with the OEB, for its approval. Alliance System has negotiated transportation services contracts with shippers that incorporate a FERC-approved toll and tariff structure. Descriptions of each of these regulatory regimes, including how tolls and rates are set, how costs are recovered, and how returns are calculated are included in the sections describing each of these businesses.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recorded when products have been delivered or services have been performed. Certain of the Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines and gas distribution operations within Gas Distribution and Services are subject to regulation and, accordingly, there are circumstances where revenues recognized do not match the cash tolls or the billed amounts. For rate-regulated operations, revenue is recognized in a manner that is consistent with the underlying rate agreements as approved by the regulatory authority.

The Company has entered into a long-term (30 year) take or pay contract with a shipper on the Athabasca System and revenues are recorded based on the contractual terms rather than the cash tolls collected. The contract provides for volumes and tolls that will permit a specific return on equity, based on an assumed debt/equity ratio and level of operating costs of providing service to the shipper on the pipeline. The committed volumes on the pipeline and the tolls specified in the contract do not generate sufficient cash revenues in the early years to compensate the Company for the debt and equity returns, as well as the cost of providing service. The Company is recording a receivable in these years. This ensures that the revenue recognized each period is in accordance with the specified return. This receivable is contractually guaranteed from the shipper and will be collected in the later years of the contract.

The recording of revenues under the terms of approved regulatory agreements of the Enbridge System may also not necessarily match the cash tolls. The agreements, and all their terms and conditions, are subject to the review and approval by the pipeline's regulator, the NEB. During their terms, the agreements govern both current and future shippers on the pipeline. The NEB's jurisdiction over the Enbridge System includes statutory authority over matters such as construction, rates and underlying accounting practices, and ratemaking agreements and other contractual arrangements with customers.

Revenues are recognized in a manner that is based on these agreements' definitions of an allowed revenue requirement and are generally not impacted by the level of cash tolls collected. This basis may affect the timing of recognition of revenues from that otherwise expected under generally accepted accounting principles for companies that are not rate-regulated.

Tolls are calculated in accordance with the agreements which stipulate that tolls are to be established each year based on capacity as per the various agreements and the allowed revenue requirement. Where actual volumes on the pipeline fall short of agreed capacity and Enbridge is unable to collect its annual revenue requirement, such deficiency is rolled into subsequent year's tolls for collection from toll payers at that time and a receivable is recognized.

A significant portion of Gas Distribution and Services operations are subject to rate-regulation and accordingly there are circumstances where the revenues recognized do not match the amounts billed. Certain amounts are deferred for recovery with the approval of the regulator and are not included in revenues or expenses. These amounts are expenses or income that would be recognized in the income statement, absent the actions of the regulator. The regulator, through the hearing process, allows certain variances between approved and actual expenses or income to be recovered from customers in

future periods. The deferred amounts are not included in the calculation of rates to be billed to customers. While there are numerous deferral accounts approved by the regulator, the largest of these typically is the difference between the approved and actual cost of gas. The difference between the regulatory approved cost of gas and the actual cost of gas is not included in the cost of service used to determine rates, and therefore not included in revenues. The recovery of this difference is recognized through the statement of financial position, at the formal direction of the regulator, with no impact on revenues or expenses in the income statement. Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) has no exposure to the cost of gas, as it is a flow through cost that is borne directly by the ratepayer.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's cash generated from operations, commercial paper issuances, available capacity under credit facilities, and access to capital markets in Canada and the United States for the issuance of long-term debt, equity, or other securities are expected to be sufficient to satisfy liquidity requirements.

The Company continues to manage its debt to capitalization ratio to maintain a strong balance sheet. The debt to capitalization ratio at December 31, 2004, including short-term borrowings, but excluding non-recourse short and long-term debt of its joint ventures, was 65.1%, compared with 67.9% at the end of 2003 (restated for the reclassification of preferred securities from equity to debt).

The Company's cash balance at the end of the year includes \$6.0 million (2003 – \$18.7 million) held in trust in joint ventures, pursuant to finance agreements within the joint ventures.

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities, and cash from discontinued operations, was \$1,027.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, compared with \$938.3 million and \$699.5 million for 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Although earnings were slightly lower in 2004, non-cash gains included in earnings were lower in 2004, resulting in higher cash from operations. Cash from operations is affected by increased contributions from the Enbridge System, due to the Terrace Phase III expansion placed into service on April 1, 2003, from EGD, due to increased rates in 2004, and from Aux Sable, due to improved fractionation margins in 2004. The variance in changes in operating assets and liabilities is due to the draw down of gas in storage in EGD from September 30, 2003 (the prior year end) to December 31, 2004 (the new year end). Gas in storage is typically lower at the end of December as winter demand has drawn down some of the supply.

Cash from operations in 2003 reflected fluctuations due to the higher gas prices and distribution volumes of the Enbridge Gas Distribution business. Temporary differences between accounting and taxable income, driven by changes in gas costs to be settled with ratepayers, have increased the amount of future income taxes in 2003. The significant variance in operating assets and liabilities is due to an increase in accounts receivable and gas in storage resulting from higher gas costs pending recovery from ratepayers, as well as higher equal billing plan balances.

Since the Company's pension plans are adequately funded, no additional funding above usual levels is anticipated for 2005.

Investing Activities

Cash used for investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$999.7 million. In 2003, investing activities provided \$259.5 million and in 2002, investing activities used \$251.7 million. In 2004, \$833.9 million was used for acquisitions including the \$743.4 million Enbridge Offshore System acquisition (net of cash acquired) and the final payment of \$73.0 million (including interest) on the 90% interest in the Spearhead Pipeline. Cash proceeds from the sale of the investment in AltaGas partially offset the use of cash for acquisitions.

Investing activities in 2003 represented a source of cash primarily as a result of the proceeds received on the sale of assets to EIF. Both 2003 and 2002 reflected the repayment by EEP of short-term loans required to finance acquisitions with additional amounts received in 2003. The majority of these loans have now been repaid.

Additions to property, plant and equipment are primarily related to the gas distribution utility and are consistent with prior years.

Other investing activity in 2003 was limited to the acquisition of Cushing-to-Chicago Pipeline and additional investments in Alliance and Vector Pipelines, net of cash acquired.

Other investing in 2002 was significantly higher as a result of significant transactions. During 2002, the Company completed the acquisition of the North East Texas assets included in the asset sale to EEP; acquired a 25% equity investment in CLH; and increased its equity ownership of Alliance. These items represent the majority of cash used for investing purposes and more than offset the cash inflows from the sale of the Enbridge Midcoast Energy assets and Energy Services business.

Financing Activities

Over the three-year period, the Company's financing requirements have reflected its growth and investment strategies. The decision to finance with debt or equity is based on the capital structure for each business and the overall capitalization of the consolidated enterprise. Certain of the regulated pipeline and gas distribution businesses issue long-term debt to finance capital expenditures. This external financing may be supplemented by debt or equity injections from the parent company. Debt, and equity when required, has been issued to finance business acquisitions, investments in subsidiaries, and long-term investments. Funds for debt retirements are generated through cash provided from operating activities, as well as through the issue of replacement debt.

In 2004, financing activities provided cash of \$114.4 million. Cash was generated through a net issuance of debt of \$438.0 million, partially offset by the payment of dividends. Dividends on common shares have increased again in 2004, due to an increased number of common shares outstanding and a higher dividend rate.

Financing activity in 2003 included the payment of dividends and a net reduction in debt through utilization of the cash proceeds from the sale of assets to EIF. Dividends have remained consistent with the prior year with the exception of those on the common shares, which reflects a higher number of common shares, as well as an increase in the dividend rate consistent with the Company's earnings growth.

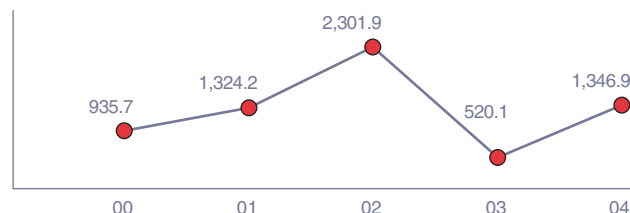
In 2002, cash used for financing activities to reduce short-term debt was partially offset by cash received from the issue of additional common shares and preferred securities. These activities were consistent with the goal of improving the Company's debt to equity ratio and financing the growth in the business. Proceeds from the issuance of shares by EEM were used to invest in i-units of EEP.

Payments due for contractual obligations over the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

(millions of Canadian dollars)	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	After 5 years
Long-term debt	5,222.4	530.2	1,101.9	802.0	2,788.3
Non-recourse long-term debt	695.4	36.4	91.1	88.6	479.3
Long-term contracts	1,563.9	272.8	357.4	304.2	629.5
Other long-term liabilities	44.8	—	44.8	—	—
Total Contractual Obligations	7,526.5	839.4	1,595.2	1,194.8	3,897.1

Capital Expenditures, Investments and Acquisitions (millions of dollars)

The 2004 total for capital expenditures, investments and acquisitions reflects regular additions to property, plant and equipment, primarily related to the gas distribution utility, and the acquisition of interests in offshore pipelines in the Gulf of Mexico.



CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

A new standard is in effect, for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2003, for recognizing, measuring and disclosing impairment of long-lived assets held for use. The Company adopted this standard effective January 1, 2004 and it has not had a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Hedging Relationships

A new guideline is in effect, for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2003, for identifying, designating and documenting hedge relationships, and assessing their effectiveness. The Company adopted the new guideline on January 1, 2004. The new guideline has not had a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

A new standard is in effect, for all fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2003, for identifying appropriate sources of generally accepted accounting principles, and the doctrines that constitute generally accepted accounting principles. At present, the standard has an exemption for rate-regulated operations. As a significant portion of the Company's operations are rate-regulated, this new standard did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Asset Retirement Obligations

A new standard is in effect, for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, for recognizing, measuring and disclosing liabilities for asset retirement obligations and the associated asset retirement costs. The Company adopted the new standard, retroactively, on January 1, 2004. This new standard did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities

A new guideline is in effect, for all annual and interim periods beginning on or after November 1, 2004, for applying consolidation principles to entities subject to control on a basis other than through ownership of voting interests. The new standard must be applied retroactively. This standard will result in the consolidation of the Company's investment in EIF, effective January 1, 2005. A similar standard has been adopted by the Financial Accounting Standards Board in the United States, effective for interim periods commencing after July 15, 2003. As such, the impact of adopting this standard in the current period is disclosed as part of the financial statements in Note 22, United States Accounting Principles.

Preferred Securities

The accounting standard that describes the presentation and disclosure of financial instruments has been amended for fiscal years beginning on or after November 1, 2004. The amendments require that principal or interest payments on preferred securities that may be settled by issuing a variable number of the Company's own shares should be classified as liabilities in the financial statements. The amendments were adopted retroactively and have resulted in a \$532.4 million reclassification from equity to long-term debt in the 2003 statements of financial position and the reclassification of preferred security distributions of \$26.7 million in 2003 (2002 – \$26.7 million), after-tax, to interest expense, for the pre-tax distributions of \$41.5 million in 2003 (2002 – \$41.9 million), and to income taxes for the related tax expense of \$14.8 million in 2003 (2002 – \$15.2 million) in the statements of earnings. Preferred security issue costs of \$4.2 million net of tax, incurred in 2002, have been reclassified as a \$6.6 million increase in interest expense and a \$2.4 million decrease in income tax expense. In December 2004, the Company redeemed \$350.0 million preferred securities leaving \$200.0 million outstanding.

RISK MANAGEMENT

As Enbridge continues to diversify its energy transportation and distribution businesses in North America and internationally, the risk profile of the Company may change. Entry into non-regulated businesses imposes greater economic exposure and requires more "at risk" capital. The Company's expectation of higher returns from these businesses justifies the level of risk. In addition, these operating risks are actively managed through insurance and other programs.

Market Risk

Earnings and cash flows are subject to volatility stemming from movements in interest rates, certain commodity prices and the Canadian dollar exchange rate relative to other currencies. The Company has adopted an earnings at risk methodology to measure its exposure to market risk.

To manage market risk, Enbridge uses derivative financial instruments to create offsetting positions to specific exposures. The Company has established risk management policies, approved by the Board of Directors, covering the use of derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes. Ongoing monitoring and senior management reporting procedures are in place. Derivative financial instruments are not used to create speculative positions. The financial instruments used and outstanding are described below under Derivative Financial Instruments.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company has a hedging program to eliminate 80% to 100% of the long-term exposure related to its foreign currency denominated cash flows. The Company also hedges certain of its foreign currency denominated net equity investments. The redemption of the investment in OCENSA also is hedged.

Interest Rate Risk

Enbridge is exposed to interest rate fluctuations on variable rate debt. Floating to fixed interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements are used to manage this exposure. The Company monitors its levels of fixed and variable rate debt instruments and, from time to time, fixed to floating swaps are used to help maintain balances of each commensurate with the Company's financing strategies. The Company also enters into interest rate derivatives to hedge a portion of the interest cost of future debt issues related to specific capital projects.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company uses over-the-counter natural gas price swaps and options to manage physical exposures that arise from the merchant capacity commitments on the Alliance and Vector pipelines. The Company also uses these derivative instruments to manage any exposures that may arise from physical asset optimization and natural gas supply agreements.

As a result of the Company's ownership interest in Aux Sable Liquid Products L.P., it is exposed to the price differential between natural gas and NGL. This risk is hedged through the use of over-the-counter derivatives whereby the forward prices of gas and NGL are fixed with swaps, or capped, or collared with options.

For the period that the Enbridge Midcoast Energy assets were owned, the Company was exposed to the margin between the price of natural gas and NGL. Enbridge used over-the-counter commodity derivatives to fix the selling price of the NGL and the cost of purchasing natural gas to establish the margins. The derivative financial instruments used to manage this exposure were transferred to EEP as part of the sale transaction.

Natural Gas Supply Management

Customers of EGD are exposed to changes in the price of the natural gas commodity. A portion of the future natural gas supply requirements is hedged using natural gas swaps and options that manage the price of natural gas, as allowed by the OEB. Since the cost of the natural gas commodity is paid by customers, this risk mitigation strategy is for the account of the customers. The OEB monitors the policies, procedures, and results of this hedging program.

Derivative Financial Instruments Used for Risk Management

The Company uses the following financial instruments to mitigate risks, as described above. Amounts shown in the table below under Fair Value Receivable/(Payable) represent unrecognized gains/(losses) associated with these instruments.

(millions of Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

December 31,	2004			2003		
	Notional Principal Quantity	Fair Value Receivable/ (Payable)	Maturity	Notional Principal Quantity	Fair Value Receivable/ (Payable)	Maturity
Foreign exchange						
U.S. cross currency swaps	535.8	(51.1)	2005-2022	535.8	(30.6)	2005-2022
Euro cross currency swaps	493.5	(51.3)	2005-2019	434.7	(46.1)	2004-2019
Forwards (cumulative exchange amounts)	1,740.3	181.0	2005-2022	1,889.5	67.9	2004-2022
Energy commodities						
Natural gas (bcf)	107.8	(1.0)	2005-2010	63.6	12.4	2004-2008
Natural gas supply management (bcf)	34.9	(28.1)	2005	13.1	(3.4)	2004
Interest rates						
Interest rate swaps	1,069.0	1.5	2005-2029	561.0	1.9	2005-2029
Forward interest rate swaps	200.0	–	2006	532.0	(1.0)	2004-2005

In addition, the Company has forward foreign exchange contracts with a notional principal of Canadian \$214.0 million (2003 – \$214.0 million), to exchange Canadian for U.S. dollars. The outstanding instruments expire in 2005 and 2007. The contracts are not effective hedges for accounting purposes but offset an exposure related to income taxes on foreign currency gains or losses on Canadian dollar debt of a U.S. subsidiary. These instruments are recorded at fair value and have a fair value payable of \$28.8 million as at December 31, 2004 (2003 – \$10.5 million payable).

The fair values of derivatives have been estimated using year-end market information. These fair values approximate the amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contracts.

Fair Values of Other Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments, other than derivatives, represents the amounts that would have been received from or paid to counterparties, calculated at the reporting date, to settle these instruments. The carrying amount of all financial instruments classified as current approximates fair value because of the short maturities of these instruments. The estimated fair values of all other financial instruments are based on quoted market prices or, in the absence of specific market prices, on quoted market prices for similar instruments and other valuation techniques.

Total Debt

(millions of Canadian dollars)

December 31,	2004		2003	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Liquids Pipelines	913.4	1,037.8	881.4	990.6
Gas Distribution and Services	1,823.4	2,168.9	1,674.5	1,972.1
Corporate	4,020.4	4,275.6	3,855.5	4,089.6
	6,757.2	7,482.3	6,411.4	7,052.3

The fair value of debt does not include the effects of hedging. Non-recourse debt of joint ventures has a carrying value of \$695.4 million (2003 – \$786.6 million) and fair value of \$796.4 million (2003 – \$845.7 million).

Operating Risks

Environmental, Health and Safety Risk

Enbridge is committed to protecting the health and safety of employees, contractors and the general public, and to sound environmental stewardship. The Company believes that prevention of accidents and injuries, and protection of the environment benefits everyone and delivers increased value to shareholders, customers and employees. Enbridge has health and safety, and

environmental management systems and has established policies, programs and practices for conducting safe and environmentally sound operations. Regular reviews and audits are conducted to assess compliance with legislation and company policy.

Pipeline Operating Risk

Pipeline leaks are an inherent risk of operations. Other risks involved in operating a comprehensive pipeline system include: the breakdown or failure of equipment, information systems or processes; the performance of equipment at levels below those originally intended (whether due to misuse, unexpected degradation or design, construction or manufacturing defects); failure to keep on hand adequate supplies of spare parts; operator error; labour disputes; disputes with interconnected facilities and carriers; and catastrophic events such as natural disasters, fires, explosions, fractures, acts of terrorists and saboteurs, and other similar events, many of which are beyond the control of the pipeline systems. The occurrence or continuance of any of these events could increase the cost of operating the Company's pipelines, thereby impacting earnings. The Company has an extensive program to manage system integrity, which includes the development and use of predictive and detective in-line inspection tools. Maintenance, excavation and repair programs are directed to the areas of greatest benefit and pipe is replaced or repaired as required. The Company also maintains comprehensive insurance coverage for significant pipeline leaks.

Regulation

Many of the Company's pipeline operations are regulated federally and are subject to regulatory risk. The nature and degree of regulation and legislation affecting energy companies in Canada and the United States has changed significantly in past years, and there is no assurance that further substantial changes will not occur. These changes may adversely affect toll structures or other aspects of pipeline operations or the operations of shippers.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION¹

(millions of Canadian dollars, except for per share amounts)

2004	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Operating revenue from continuing operations	1,453.2	1,843.9	1,283.4	1,960.0	6,540.5
Operating income from continuing operations	285.5	397.7	168.8	231.5	1,083.5
Margin	0.196	0.216	0.132	0.118	0.166
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	112.4	248.4	179.7	104.8	645.3
Earnings per common share	0.67	1.49	1.07	0.63	3.86
Dividends per common share	0.4575	0.4575	0.4575	0.4575	1.8300

(millions of Canadian dollars, except for per share amounts)

2003	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Operating revenue from continuing operations	1,045.8	1,887.1	1,068.1	854.3	4,855.3
Operating income from continuing operations	157.2	449.3	182.7	102.2	891.4
Margin	0.150	0.238	0.171	0.120	0.184
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	103.8	445.4	90.7	27.3	667.2
Earnings per common share	0.63	2.70	0.54	0.16	4.03
Dividends per common share	0.415	0.415	0.415	0.415	1.660

¹ Financial Highlights have been extracted from financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Operating revenue from continuing operations fluctuates primarily due to the seasonality of the Company's gas distribution business. Prior to October 1, 2004, this business had a September 30 year end, which resulted in consolidation by the Company on a quarter lag basis. Therefore, peak revenues were recorded in the Company's second quarter, which represented Enbridge Gas Distribution's winter months. Starting in October 2004, EGD has changed to a December 31 year end and, as a result, the Company's consolidated fourth quarter results for 2004 include the results of EGD for the six months ended December 31, 2004.

The positive effect of colder than normal weather contributed to an increase in revenues and earnings during the second quarter of 2004 and the second and fourth quarters of 2003. Significant items that impacted 2004 and 2003 quarterly earnings are as follows:

- Fourth quarter earnings in 2004 include the additional “fifth quarter” for EGD and other gas distribution businesses that account for an increase of \$57.2 million. This was partially offset by an impairment loss of \$8.2 million on the Calmar gas plant.
- Third quarter earnings in 2004 include a \$97.8 million gain on the sale of the Company’s investment in AltaGas offset by the remaining reversal of \$25.6 million related to unbilled revenue.
- Second quarter earnings in 2004 reflect the \$9.4 million partial reversal of the \$35.0 million of unbilled revenue recorded in the first quarter of 2004 and a dilution gain of \$8.0 million related to AltaGas.
- First quarter earnings in 2004 reflect a \$47.6 million charge to earnings resulting from an increase in the Ontario tax rate and corresponding revaluation of future income taxes, as well as unbilled revenue of \$35.0 million consistent with a change in the estimation process in 2004, both within EGD.
- Fourth quarter earnings in 2003 include an \$11.1 million dilution gain on an EEP unit issuance, and a \$6.0 million dilution gain related to Noverco. Offsetting the gain is a \$26.0 million write-down of a regulatory receivable and a \$4.6 million regulatory disallowance on outsourcing, both in the Company’s gas distribution business.
- Second quarter earnings in 2003 include a \$169.1 million after-tax gain on the sale of assets to the Enbridge Income Fund in June 2003 and a \$9.2 million dilution gain on an EEP unit issuance.
- First quarter earnings in 2003 include a \$7.1 million regulatory disallowance in the Company’s gas distribution business.

FOURTH QUARTER 2004 HIGHLIGHTS

Fourth quarter earnings for 2004 are \$104.8 million, an increase of \$77.5 million from 2003. Included in the 2004 earnings are the extra “fifth quarter” earnings from EGD which are included because of the change in year end. These additional earnings total \$57.2 million. Also, in the fourth quarter of 2004, an impairment loss of \$8.2 million was recognized on the Calmar gas plant. The fourth quarter of 2003 included a \$26.0 million write down of a regulatory receivable related to a prior year.

On December 31, 2004, the Company acquired natural gas pipeline systems in the Gulf of Mexico (Enbridge Offshore System) from Shell for \$754 million. Also in December 2004, the Company redeemed \$350.0 million of preferred securities.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Outstanding Share Data	Number of units outstanding
Preferred Shares, Series A (non-voting equity shares)	5,000,000
Common shares – issued and outstanding (voting equity shares)	173,309,559
Total issued and outstanding stock options	5,947,212

Outstanding share data information is provided as at January 17, 2005.

Related Party Transactions

Neither EEP nor EIF have employees and use the services of the Company for managing and operating their businesses. These services, which are charged at cost in accordance with service agreements, amount to \$173.0 million (2003 – \$128.9 million; 2002 – \$97.2 million) for EEP and \$9.4 million (2003 – \$4.7 million) for EIF, which began operation on June 30, 2003.

The receivable from affiliate of \$171.7 million (2003 – \$169.8 million) resulted from the sale of Enbridge Midcoast Energy to EEP and the assumption of affiliate debt. The weighted average interest rate is 6.60% for 2004 and 2003. The receivable, which matures in 2007, is denominated in U.S. dollars. The balance on December 31, 2004 was

US\$142.1 million (2003 – US\$133.1 million). Interest income related to the affiliate receivable was \$11.8 million (US\$9.0 million), \$21.7 million (US\$15.5 million), and \$7.6 million (US\$4.9 million), in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

The Company provides operation and management services to Vector Pipeline, which is owned 60% by the Company. These services, which are charged at cost in accordance with service agreements, amounted to \$4.4 million for 2004 (2003 – \$3.3 million; 2002 – \$4.1 million).

EGD obtains its customer care services from CustomerWorks Limited Partnership, an affiliate, under an agreement having a five-year term starting January 2002. EGD is charged market prices for these services, which amounted to \$127.0 million in 2004 (2003 – \$95.5 million; 2002 – \$71.8 million).

EGD has contracted for gas transportation services from Alliance Pipeline Limited Partnership and Vector Pipeline Limited Partnership. EGD is charged market prices for these services, which amounted to \$50.6 million in 2004 (2003 – \$40.7 million; 2002 – \$41.3 million) for Alliance Pipeline, and \$39.1 million in 2004 (2003 – \$23.2 million; 2002 – \$25.2 million) for Vector Pipeline.

A subsidiary of the company earns rental revenue from CustomerWorks Limited Partnership for the use of an automated billing system. In 2004, this revenue amounted to \$22.5 million (2003 – \$25.5 million; 2002 – \$35.1 million).

In 2004, Enbridge Gas Services Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, purchased \$30.7 million (2003 – \$33.6 million; 2002 – \$6.3 million) of gas from Enbridge Marketing (US) Inc., a subsidiary of EEP.

The Company also provides consulting and other services to affiliates. Market prices are charged for these services where they are reasonably determinable; where no market price exists, a cost-based price is determined and charged. The Company may also purchase consulting and other services from affiliates. Prices are determined on the same basis as services provided by the Company. The trade receivable and payable balances include amounts received or paid on behalf of the Company or affiliates.

The Company and affiliates invoice on a monthly basis and amounts are due and paid on a quarterly basis.

Additional information relating to Enbridge, including the Annual Information Form, is available on www.sedar.com.

Dated January 25, 2005

When used in this document, the words “anticipate”, “expect”, “project”, “believe”, “estimate”, “forecast” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, which include statements relating to pending and proposed projects. Such statements are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions pertaining to operating performance, regulatory parameters, weather and economic conditions and, in the case of pending and proposed projects, risks relating to design and construction, regulatory processes, obtaining financing and performance of other parties, including partners, contractors and suppliers.

Management's Report

To the Shareholders of Enbridge Inc.

Management is responsible for the accompanying consolidated financial statements and all other information in this Annual Report. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and necessarily include amounts that reflect management's judgment and best estimates. Financial information contained elsewhere in this Annual Report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

Management has established systems of internal control that provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded from loss or unauthorized use and produce reliable accounting records for the preparation of financial information. The internal control system includes an internal audit function and an established code of business conduct.

The Board of Directors and its committees are responsible for all aspects related to governance of the Company. The Audit, Finance & Risk Committee of the Board, composed of directors who are unrelated and independent, has a specific responsibility to oversee management's efforts to fulfil its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal controls related thereto. The Committee meets with management, internal auditors and independent auditors to review the consolidated financial statements and the internal controls as they relate to financial reporting. The Audit, Finance & Risk Committee reports its findings to the Board for its consideration in approving the consolidated financial statements for issuance to the shareholders.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, appointed by the shareholders as the Company's independent auditors, conducts an examination of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards.



Patrick D. Daniel
President & Chief Executive Officer
January 25, 2005



Stephen J. Wuori
Group Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Enbridge Inc.

We have audited the consolidated statements of financial position of Enbridge Inc. as at December 31, 2004 and 2003 and the consolidated statements of earnings, retained earnings and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2004 and 2003 and the results of its operations and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2004 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.



Chartered Accountants

Calgary, Alberta, Canada
January 25, 2005

Comments by Auditors for U.S. Readers on Canada-U.S. Reporting Difference

In the United States, reporting standards for auditors require the addition of an explanatory paragraph (following the opinion paragraph) when there is a change in accounting principles that has a material effect on the comparability of the Corporation's financial statements, such as the changes in stock-based compensation and preferred securities described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. Our report to the shareholders dated January 25, 2005 is expressed in accordance with Canadian reporting standards which do not require a reference to such a change in accounting principles in the auditors' report when the change is properly accounted for and adequately disclosed in the financial statements.



Chartered Accountants

Calgary, Alberta, Canada
January 25, 2005

Consolidated Statements of Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
		Restated (Note 2)	Restated (Note 2)
Revenues			
Gas sales	4,554.4	3,061.7	2,987.7
Transportation	1,695.8	1,560.6	1,296.6
Energy services	290.3	233.0	263.2
	6,540.5	4,855.3	4,547.5
Expenses			
Gas costs	3,917.0	2,720.1	2,578.0
Operating and administrative	1,015.0	800.8	834.1
Depreciation	525.0	443.0	403.9
Writedown of Enbridge Midcoast Energy assets (Note 4)	—	—	122.7
	5,457.0	3,963.9	3,938.7
Operating Income	1,083.5	891.4	608.8
Investment and Other Income (Note 18)	261.7	208.2	283.1
Gain on Sale of Investment in AltaGas Income Trust (Note 8)	121.5	—	—
Gain on Sale of Assets to Enbridge Income Fund (Note 4)	—	239.9	—
Interest Expense (Note 10)	(525.3)	(492.8)	(468.4)
	941.4	846.7	423.5
Income Taxes (Note 16)	(289.2)	(172.6)	(86.6)
Earnings From Continuing Operations	652.2	674.1	336.9
Earnings From Discontinued Operations (Note 4)	—	—	242.3
Earnings	652.2	674.1	579.2
Preferred Share Dividends (Note 13)	(6.9)	(6.9)	(6.9)
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders	645.3	667.2	572.3
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders			
Continuing Operations	645.3	667.2	330.0
Discontinued Operations	—	—	242.3
	645.3	667.2	572.3
Earnings Per Common Share (Note 13)			
Continuing Operations	3.86	4.03	2.06
Discontinued Operations	—	—	1.51
	3.86	4.03	3.57
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share (Note 13)			
Continuing Operations	3.83	4.00	2.03
Discontinued Operations	—	—	1.50
	3.83	4.00	3.53

Consolidated Statements of Retained Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
			Restated (Note 2)
Retained Earnings at Beginning of Year	1,511.4	1,128.1	812.3
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders	645.3	667.2	572.3
Effect of Change in Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation	—	—	(5.4)
Common Share Dividends	(315.8)	(283.9)	(251.1)
Retained Earnings at End of Year	1,840.9	1,511.4	1,128.1
Dividends Paid Per Common Share	1.83	1.66	1.52

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(millions of Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
		Restated (Note 2)	Restated (Note 2)
Cash Provided By Operating Activities			
Earnings from continuing operations	652.2	674.1	336.9
Charges/(credits) not affecting cash			
Depreciation	525.0	443.0	403.9
Equity earnings in excess of cash distributions	(39.2)	(22.1)	(44.6)
Gain on sale of assets to Enbridge Income Fund	—	(239.9)	—
Gain on reduction of ownership interest	(29.6)	(50.0)	(10.0)
Gain on sale of investment in AltaGas Income Trust	(121.5)	—	—
Gain on sale of securities	—	—	(21.4)
Writedown of EGD regulatory receivable	—	26.0	—
Writedown of Enbridge Midcoast Energy assets	—	—	122.7
Future income taxes	12.7	85.8	(77.8)
Other	28.2	21.4	(10.2)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities (Note 19)	(141.1)	(569.8)	151.6
Cash provided by operating activities of discontinued operations	—	—	26.3
	886.7	368.5	877.4
Investing Activities			
Acquisitions (Note 5)	(833.9)	(78.3)	(289.3)
Long-term investments	(16.9)	(50.5)	(1,282.7)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(496.4)	(391.3)	(729.9)
Proceeds on redemption of Enbridge Commercial Trust preferred units	—	24.9	—
Sale of investment in AltaGas Income Trust	346.7	—	—
Sale of assets to Enbridge Income Fund (Note 4)	—	331.2	—
Proceeds on dispositions	—	—	1,706.9
Affiliate loans	—	427.2	358.1
Changes in construction payable	0.5	(3.7)	(14.8)
	(999.7)	259.5	(251.7)
Financing Activities			
Net change in short-term borrowings and short-term debt	738.0	359.8	(1,180.9)
Long-term debt issues	500.0	150.0	247.4
Long-term debt repayments	(450.0)	(725.0)	(382.7)
Non-recourse long-term debt issued by joint ventures	—	538.3	—
Non-recourse long-term debt repaid by joint ventures	(42.9)	(663.8)	—
Non-controlling interests	(2.4)	(4.0)	0.2
Preferred securities	(350.0)	—	200.0
Common shares issued	44.4	70.9	293.1
Enbridge Energy Management shares issued (Note 8)	—	—	421.9
Preferred share dividends	(6.9)	(6.9)	(6.9)
Common share dividends	(315.8)	(283.9)	(251.1)
	114.4	(564.6)	(659.0)
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash	1.4	63.4	(33.3)
Cash at Beginning of Year	104.1	40.7	74.0
Cash at End of Year	105.5	104.1	40.7

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(millions of Canadian dollars)

December 31,	2004	2003
		Restated (Note 2)
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	105.5	104.1
Accounts receivable and other	1,451.9	1,120.7
Inventory	791.6	827.9
	2,349.0	2,052.7
Property, Plant and Equipment, net (Note 6)	9,066.5	8,530.9
Long-Term Investments (Note 8)	2,278.3	2,390.9
Receivable from Affiliate (Note 20)	171.7	169.8
Deferred Amounts and Other Assets (Note 9)	729.2	608.2
Intangibles and Goodwill (Note 5)	165.4	—
Future Income Taxes (Note 16)	145.0	192.5
	14,905.1	13,945.0
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	650.6	649.6
Accounts payable and other	1,275.9	906.5
Interest payable	83.8	97.0
Current maturities and short-term debt (Note 10)	703.9	635.9
Current portion of non-recourse long-term debt (Note 11)	30.2	34.2
	2,744.4	2,323.2
Long-Term Debt (Note 10)	6,053.3	5,775.5
Non-Recourse Long-Term Debt (Note 11)	665.2	752.4
Other Long-Term Liabilities	151.8	148.3
Future Income Taxes (Note 16)	797.3	829.0
Non-Controlling Interests (Note 12)	514.9	523.0
	10,926.9	10,351.4
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital		
Preferred shares (Note 13)	125.0	125.0
Common shares (Note 13)	2,282.4	2,238.0
Contributed surplus	5.4	1.9
Retained earnings	1,840.9	1,511.4
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(139.8)	(147.0)
Reciprocal shareholding (Note 8)	(135.7)	(135.7)
	3,978.2	3,593.6
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 21)	14,905.1	13,945.0

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Approved by the Board:



Donald J. Taylor
Chair



Robert W. Martin
Director

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Enbridge Inc. (Enbridge or the Company) is a leader in the transportation and distribution of energy. Enbridge conducts its business through five operating segments: Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines, Sponsored Investments, Gas Distribution and Services, and International. These operating segments are strategic business units established by senior management to facilitate the achievement of the Company's long-term objectives, to aid in resource allocation decisions and to assess operational performance.

Liquids Pipelines

Liquids Pipelines includes the operation of common carrier and feeder pipelines that transport crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons.

Gas Pipelines

Gas Pipelines includes proportionately consolidated investments in transmission pipelines that transport natural gas including the U.S. portion of the Alliance Pipeline, Vector Pipeline and a system of transmission and gathering pipelines in the Gulf of Mexico.

Sponsored Investments

Sponsored Investments consists of the Company's investments in Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. (EEP), Enbridge Energy Management, L.L.C. (EEM) (collectively, the Partnership) and Enbridge Income Fund (EIF). The Partnership transports crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons through common carrier and feeder pipelines and transports, gathers, processes and markets natural gas and natural gas liquids. Enbridge Income Fund is a publicly traded income fund whose primary operations include a 50% interest in a gas transmission pipeline and a 100% interest in a crude oil and liquids pipeline and gathering system.

Gas Distribution and Services

Gas Distribution and Services consists of gas utility operations which serve residential, commercial, industrial and transportation customers, primarily in central and eastern Ontario. It also includes natural gas distribution activities in Quebec, New Brunswick and New York State, and the Company's proportionately consolidated investment in Aux Sable, a natural gas fractionation and extraction business.

International

The Company's International business consists of investments in energy transportation and related energy projects outside of Canada and the United States. This business also provides consulting and training services related to proprietary pipeline operating technologies and natural gas distribution.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP). These accounting principles are different in some respects from United States generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) and the significant differences that impact the Company's financial statements are described in Note 22. Amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Enbridge Inc., its subsidiaries and its proportionate share of the accounts of joint ventures. Investments in entities which are not subsidiaries or joint ventures, but over which the Company exercises significant influence, are accounted for using the equity method. Other investments are accounted for at cost.

The Company's gas distribution activities within Gas Distribution and Services are conducted primarily through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. (EGD). Prior to 2004, the fiscal year-end of EGD and certain smaller gas distribution subsidiaries was September 30 and their results were consolidated on a one quarter lag basis. In respect of 2003 and 2002, references to "December 31" mean the financial position of EGD as at September 30 and references to the "year ended December 31" mean the results of EGD for the year ended September 30. Starting in 2004, EGD changed its fiscal year end to December 31. Accordingly, the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2004 include 15 months of results for EGD and other gas distribution subsidiaries.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Regulation

The Company's Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines, and certain Gas Distribution and Services businesses are subject to regulation by various authorities, including the National Energy Board (NEB), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and the Ontario Energy Board (OEB). Regulatory bodies exercise statutory authority over matters such as construction, rates and underlying accounting practices, and ratemaking agreements with customers. In order to recognize the economic effects of the actions of the regulator, the timing of recognition of certain revenues and expenses in these operations may differ from that otherwise expected under generally accepted accounting principles for non rate-regulated entities.

Revenue Recognition

Generally, revenues are recorded when products have been delivered or services have been performed. However, certain of the Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines and gas distribution operations within Gas Distribution and Services are subject to regulation and, accordingly, there are circumstances where revenues recognized do not match the cash tolls or the billed amounts.

Certain Liquids Pipelines revenues are recognized under the terms of a committed long-term delivery contract. The Company records revenues based on the terms of the 30-year contract rather than the cash tolls received. On the Company's main Canadian crude oil pipeline system, for rate-regulated operations, revenue is recognized in a manner that is consistent with the underlying agreements as approved by the regulatory authority.

For rate-regulated operations in Gas Pipelines, transportation revenues include amounts related to expenses in the financial statements that are expected to be recovered from shippers in future tolls. No revenue is recognized in a given period for tolls received that do not relate to current period expenses. Differences between the recorded transportation revenue and actual toll receipts give rise to receivable or payable balances.

A significant portion of Gas Distribution and Services operations are subject to rate-regulation and accordingly there are circumstances where the revenues recognized do not match the amounts billed. Revenue is recognized in a manner that is consistent with the underlying rate-setting mechanism as mandated by the regulators. This may give rise to regulatory assets and liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position pending disposition by a decision of the regulators. Gas distribution revenues are recorded on the basis of regular meter readings and estimates of customer usage since the last meter reading to the end of the reporting period.

Income Taxes

The regulated activities of the Company recover income tax expense based on the taxes payable method when prescribed by regulators for ratemaking purposes or when stipulated in ratemaking agreements. Therefore, rates do not include the recovery of future income taxes related to temporary differences. Consequently, the taxes payable method is followed for accounting purposes as the Company expects that all future income taxes will be recovered in rates when they become payable.

For all other operations, the liability method of accounting for income taxes is followed. Future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for accounting purposes. Future income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rate that is expected to apply when the temporary differences reverse.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company has U.S. dollar operations which are all self-sustaining except for certain financing and investing operations. The Company also holds a Euro equity investment in a foreign operation in Spain. These operations, which include those of proportionately consolidated U.S. dollar investments and the Euro equity investment, are self-sustaining and are translated into Canadian dollars using the current rate method. Under this method, assets and liabilities are translated using period-end exchange rates, with revenues and expenses translated using average rates for the period. Gains and losses arising on translation of these operations are included as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

The remaining foreign operations of the Company, including certain financing and investing operations, are integrated with those of the parent company and are translated into Canadian dollars using the temporal method. Under this method,

monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates in effect on the dates the assets were acquired or liabilities were incurred. Revenues and expenses are translated at rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction dates. Under this method, gains and losses on translation are reflected in income when incurred.

Cash

Cash is recorded at cost and includes short-term and demand deposits with a term to maturity of three months or less when purchased.

Inventory

Inventory is primarily comprised of natural gas in storage held in EGD. Natural gas in storage is recorded in inventory at the prevailing prices approved by the OEB in the determination of customer sales rates. The actual price of gas purchased may differ from the OEB-approved price and includes the effect of natural gas price risk management activities. The difference between the approved price and the actual cost of the gas purchased is deferred for future disposition by the OEB.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Expenditures for system expansion and major renewals and betterments are capitalized; maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred. Interest during the construction period is capitalized. Regulated operations capitalize an allowance for interest during construction and, if approved, an allowance for equity funds used during construction, at rates authorized by the regulatory authorities.

Depreciation

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment generally is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated service lives of the assets.

Intangibles and Goodwill

Goodwill is not subject to amortization but is tested for impairment at least annually and written down to fair value if the criteria for impairment are met. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net identifiable assets upon acquisition of a business. Intangible assets consist of long-term transportation contracts and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the contracts. The depreciation rate for intangibles is 4%.

Asset Retirement Obligations

No material amount has been recorded for asset retirement obligations relating to the Company's assets as it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the fair value of the liability due to the indeterminate timing and scope of the asset retirements. Management also believes it is reasonable to assume that all retirement costs associated with the regulated pipelines will be recovered through tolls in future periods.

Depreciation expense for Gas Distribution and Services operations includes a provision for asset retirement obligations at rates approved by the regulator. Actual costs incurred are charged to accumulated depreciation.

Deferred Amounts and Other Assets

The Company defers certain charges, which the regulatory authorities permit to be recovered through future rates. Assets are realized and liabilities are settled based on the terms of the regulatory approval once received. Other deferred charges are amortized straight-line over various periods depending on the nature of the charges and include long-term financing and hedging costs, which are amortized over the terms of the related debt or hedged items. Deferred financing charges are amortized on a straight-line basis, which approximates the effective interest method, over the life of the related debt and classified as interest expense. The Company recognizes revenues under the terms of an enforceable, committed long-term delivery contract, which result in a long-term receivable.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Gains and losses on financial instruments used to hedge the Company's net investment in foreign operations are included in the foreign currency translation adjustment in shareholders' equity. Amounts received or paid related to derivative financial

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

instruments used to hedge the currency risk of cash flows from foreign currency denominated transactions are recognized concurrently with the hedged cash flows. Amounts received or paid related to derivative financial instruments used to hedge the price of energy commodities are recognized as part of the cost of the underlying physical purchases. For other derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes, amounts received or paid, including any gains and losses realized upon settlement, are recognized over the term of the hedged item.

The Company applies settlement accounting to derivative financial instruments. Under this method, gains and losses on derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting are not recorded until they are realized. The notional amounts are not recorded in the financial statements as they do not represent amounts exchanged by the counterparties.

Post-Employment Benefits

The Company maintains pension plans which provide defined benefit and defined contribution pension benefits. Pension costs and obligations for the defined benefit pension plans are determined using the projected benefit method and are charged to earnings as services are rendered, except for the regulated operations of Gas Distribution and Services where contributions made to the plan are expensed as paid, consistent with the recovery of such costs in rates. For the defined contribution plans, contributions made by the Company are expensed.

Pension plan assets are measured at fair value. The expected return on pension plan assets is determined using market-related values. Market related values have been calculated using the fair value method. Adjustments arising from plan amendments and the transitional amounts recognized upon adoption of the accounting standard are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of the employees active at the date of amendment. The excess of the net actuarial gain or loss over ten per cent of the greater of the benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets is amortized over the average remaining service period of the active employees.

The Company also provides post-employment benefits other than pensions, including group health care and life insurance benefits for eligible retirees, their spouses and qualified dependants. The cost of such benefits is accrued during the years employees render service, except for the regulated operations of Gas Distribution and Services where the cost of providing these benefits is expensed as paid, consistent with the recovery of such costs in rates.

The measurement date used to determine the plan assets and the accrued benefit obligation was September 30, 2004.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock options granted after January 1, 2003 are accounted for under the fair value method. Under this method, compensation expense is measured at fair value at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and recognized over the vesting period with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus. Stock options granted prior to January 1, 2003 continue to be accounted for as capital transactions when the options are exercised, which does not give rise to compensation expense.

Performance stock units (PSUs) are accounted for over the three-year term on a mark-to-market basis whereby a liability and expense are recorded based on the number of PSUs outstanding, the current market price of the Company's shares and the Company's current performance relative to the specified peer group.

Comparative Amounts

Certain comparative amounts have been restated to conform to the current year's financial statement presentation.

2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

Asset Retirement Obligations

Effective January 1, 2004, the Company adopted the new CICA standard for asset retirement obligations. This new standard requires that the fair value of asset retirement obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets is recognized in the period incurred. The fair value, which approximates the cost a third party would incur in performing the tasks necessary to retire such assets, is recognized at the present value of expected future cash flows and is added to the carrying value of the associated asset and depreciated over the asset's useful life. The liability is accreted over time through periodic charges to earnings and is reduced by actual costs of decommissioning and reclamation.

No material amount has been recorded for asset retirement obligations relating to the Company's assets as it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the fair value of the liability due to the indeterminate timing and scope of the asset retirements. Management also believes it is reasonable to assume that all retirement costs associated with the regulated pipelines will be recovered through tolls in future periods.

Stock-Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted the CICA standard for stock-based compensation. The standard required retroactive application for certain stock compensation awards as a charge to opening retained earnings without restatement of prior periods. Upon adoption, a charge to opening retained earnings of \$5.4 million was recorded relating to outstanding stock appreciation rights, which expired in 2004.

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company early adopted revised requirements in the CICA standard for stock-based compensation. The standard requires the Company to apply the fair value based method of accounting for all awards granted. This method has been applied on a prospective basis and resulted in a charge to income, in the year of adoption, of \$1.9 million.

Preferred Securities

Effective December 31, 2004, the Company early adopted amendments to the CICA standard on the disclosure and presentation of financial instruments. The amendments require the Company's preferred securities to be classified wholly as debt rather than splitting the principal and payments components of the securities into debt and equity. The amendments were adopted retroactively and have resulted in financial statement impacts summarized in the table below. In December 2004, \$350 million of preferred securities were redeemed.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Effective January 1, 2004, the Company adopted the new CICA standard for recognizing, measuring and disclosing impairment of long-lived assets held for use. The new standard has not had a significant impact on the Company's financial results.

Hedging Relationships

Effective January 1, 2004, the Company adopted the new guideline for identifying, designating and documenting hedge relationships, and assessing their effectiveness. The guideline provides parameters on the conditions necessary for hedge accounting to be applied, but does not specify the methods to be used in its application. The guideline, however, does require that the Company adopt an accounting policy for assessing the effectiveness of its hedge relationships. Any ineffectiveness related to instruments recorded in the statement of financial position is to be recognized in income for the period. The new guideline has not had a significant impact on the Company's financial results.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

A new standard is in effect, for all fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2003, for identifying appropriate sources of generally accepted accounting principles. At present, the standard has an exemption for rate-regulated operations and, as a result, has not had a significant impact on the Company's financial results.

2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Impact of Changes in Accounting Policies

Year ended December 31,	2003			2002		
(millions of dollars)	As Reported	Change	As Restated	As Reported	Change	As Restated
Statements of Earnings						
Interest expense	(451.3)	(41.5)	(492.8)	(422.0)	(46.4)	(468.4)
Income taxes	(187.4)	14.8	(172.6)	(102.1)	15.5	(86.6)
Preferred security distributions	(26.7)	26.7	—	(26.7)	26.7	—
Earnings to common shareholders	667.2	—	667.2	576.5	(4.2)	572.3
Statements of Retained Earnings						
Preferred securities issue costs	—	—	—	(4.2)	4.2	—
Statements of Financial Position						
Liabilities						
Long-term debt	5,243.1	532.4	5,775.5			
Shareholders' Equity						
Preferred securities	532.4	(532.4)				

Change due to retroactive adoption of amendments to the standard on the disclosure and presentation of financial instruments.

New Accounting Standards

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities

A new guideline is in effect, for all annual and interim periods beginning on or after November 1, 2004, for applying consolidation principles to entities subject to control on a basis other than through ownership of voting interests. As a result, the Company will consolidate EIF, starting January 1, 2005. A similar standard has been adopted by the Financial Accounting Standards Board in the United States (FIN 46R), effective for interim periods commencing after July 15, 2003. The impact on the Company's financial results of consolidating EIF is presented in Note 22, United States Accounting Principles.

3. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

Year ended December 31, 2004

(millions of dollars)	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Pipelines	Sponsored Investments	Gas Distribution and Services ²	International	Corporate ¹	Consolidated
Revenues	872.7	271.7	—	5,363.8	32.3	—	6,540.5
Gas costs	—	—	—	(3,917.0)	—	—	(3,917.0)
Operating and administrative	(310.1)	(55.1)	—	(577.0)	(38.6)	(34.2)	(1,015.0)
Depreciation ³	(145.4)	(65.7)	—	(308.4)	(1.9)	(3.6)	(525.0)
Operating income	417.2	150.9	—	561.4	(8.2)	(37.8)	1,083.5
Investment and other income	1.8	0.8	112.2	50.6	81.5	14.8	261.7
Gain on sale of investment	—	—	—	121.5	—	—	121.5
Interest and preferred							
share dividends	(101.4)	(65.6)	—	(211.1)	(0.2)	(153.9)	(532.2)
Income taxes	(97.7)	(32.3)	(46.0)	(209.3)	0.5	95.6	(289.2)
Earnings applicable							
to common shareholders	219.9	53.8	66.2	313.1	73.6	(81.3)	645.3

Year ended December 31, 2003

(millions of dollars)	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Pipelines	Sponsored Investments	Gas Distribution and Services	International	Corporate ¹	Consolidated
Revenues	821.5	222.1	—	3,785.4	26.2	0.1	4,855.3
Gas costs	—	—	—	(2,720.1)	—	—	(2,720.1)
Operating and administrative	(288.8)	(41.2)	—	(415.9)	(30.5)	(24.4)	(800.8)
Depreciation	(142.6)	(56.7)	—	(237.6)	(2.0)	(4.1)	(443.0)
Operating income	390.1	124.2	—	411.8	(6.3)	(28.4)	891.4
Investment and other income	3.4	36.6	113.1	19.8	78.1	(42.8)	208.2
Gain on sale of assets	—	—	239.9	—	—	—	239.9
Interest and preferred share dividends	(102.1)	(58.7)	—	(162.2)	(0.5)	(176.2)	(499.7)
Income taxes	(77.9)	(32.0)	(118.7)	(115.8)	1.0	170.8	(172.6)
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	213.5	70.1	234.3	153.6	72.3	(76.6)	667.2

Year ended December 31, 2002

(millions of dollars)	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Pipelines	Sponsored Investments	Gas Distribution and Services	International	Corporate ¹	Consolidated
Revenues	787.7	—	1,219.0	2,513.5	27.2	0.1	4,547.5
Gas costs	—	—	(1,051.4)	(1,526.6)	—	—	(2,578.0)
Operating and administrative	(282.5)	—	(109.5)	(410.4)	(19.0)	(12.7)	(834.1)
Depreciation	(150.6)	—	(17.3)	(229.5)	(2.9)	(3.6)	(403.9)
Writedown of Enbridge Midcoast Energy Assets	—	—	(122.7)	—	—	—	(122.7)
Operating income	354.6	—	(81.9)	347.0	5.3	(16.2)	608.8
Investment and other income	4.8	66.3	44.8	32.1	64.0	71.1	283.1
Interest and preferred share dividends	(99.8)	—	(28.1)	(161.7)	(1.6)	(184.1)	(475.3)
Income taxes	(70.0)	(18.5)	14.1	(93.1)	0.3	80.6	(86.6)
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	189.6	47.8	(51.1)	124.3	68.0	(48.6)	330.0
Earnings from discontinued operations							242.3
Earnings applicable to common shareholders							572.3

1 Corporate includes new business development activities and investing and financing activities, including general corporate investments and financing costs not allocated to the business segments.

2 Gas Distribution and Services includes 15 months of results for EGD and other gas distribution businesses which changed their year end to December 31 in 2004. This change eliminated the quarter lag basis of consolidation and resulted in additional earnings of \$57.2 million.

3 Depreciation expense in Gas Distribution and Services includes a \$12.4 million impairment loss on the Calmar Gas Plant. The operations of this plant have not improved to a level to enable the recovery of its carrying costs and as a result it has been written down to an estimated fair value of \$5 million.

4 The measurement basis for preparation of segmented information is consistent with the significant accounting policies described in Note 1.

3. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (continued)

Total Assets

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2004	2003
Liquids Pipelines	3,410.7	3,411.1
Gas Pipelines	2,310.2	1,695.0
Sponsored Investments	1,116.3	1,394.5
Gas Distribution and Services	6,599.4	6,218.8
International	958.6	836.1
Corporate	509.9	389.5
	14,905.1	13,945.0

Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Liquids Pipelines	83.3	123.4	255.7
Gas Pipelines	10.6	11.3	—
Sponsored Investments	—	—	128.9
Gas Distribution and Services	402.1	249.0	315.0
International and Corporate	0.4	7.6	7.4
	496.4	391.3	707.0
Discontinued Operations	—	—	22.9
	496.4	391.3	729.9

Geographic Information

Revenues¹

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Canada	5,030.3	3,739.4	3,102.3
United States	1,482.6	1,089.6	1,418.0
Other	27.6	26.3	27.2
	6,540.5	4,855.3	4,547.5

¹ Revenues are attributed to countries based on the country of origin of the product or services sold.

Property, Plant and Equipment

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2004	2003
Canada	6,819.2	6,747.3
United States	2,241.8	1,776.6
Other	5.5	7.0
	9,066.5	8,530.9

4. DISPOSITIONS

Alliance Pipeline Canada and Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc.

On June 30, 2003, the Company formed EIF, an unincorporated open-ended trust established under the laws of Alberta. On formation, the Company sold its 50% interest in the Canadian segment of the Alliance Pipeline together with its 100% interest in Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. to EIF for total proceeds of \$905.0 million before working capital adjustments of \$20.6 million and transaction costs of \$0.2 million. The Company recorded an after-tax gain on the sale of \$169.1 million. Enbridge's net investment in Alliance Canada was \$333.6 million at December 31, 2002 and was classified as a long-term investment. The net assets of Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. consist primarily of property, plant and equipment and comprised \$86.5 million of Enbridge Inc.'s total property, plant and equipment balance at December 31, 2002.

Enbridge Midcoast Energy

In October 2002, the Company closed the sale of the United States assets of Enbridge Midcoast Energy to EEP, including the Northeast Texas assets described in Note 4. The book value of the assets was written down by \$82.2 million, after-tax, to reflect fair value based on the proceeds of \$1,289.3 million. The Company received cash proceeds of approximately \$529.3 million with the remaining consideration in the form of assumed affiliate debt.

Discontinued Operations

In the second quarter of 2002, the Company sold its retail and commercial energy services business. Earnings from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2002 were \$242.3 million, which included a \$240.0 million gain on the sale. During the year ended December 31, 2002, the discontinued operations earned revenues of \$181.9 million, incurred tax expense of \$34.6 million and were allocated interest expense of \$12.1 million.

5. ACQUISITIONS

Enbridge Offshore System

On December 31, 2004, the Company acquired offshore natural gas pipeline assets located in the Gulf of Mexico, from Shell US Gas & Power LLC for cash consideration of \$754.0 million. The assets are held primarily through joint ventures with ownership interests ranging from 22% to 80%. This acquisition expands the Company's natural gas operations. The acquisition has been accounted for using the purchase method with the results of operations included in the consolidated financial statements from December 31, 2004. The value allocated to the assets was determined by an independent appraisal.

(millions of dollars)

Fair Value of Assets Acquired:	
Property, plant and equipment	591.8
Intangible assets	133.9
Goodwill	31.5
Other assets	22.5
Other liabilities	(25.7)
	754.0
Purchase Price:	
Cash (includes cash acquired of \$9.5 million)	752.9
Transaction costs	1.1
	754.0

The intangible assets, which are comprised of transportation contracts, will be amortized on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of 20 - 25 years. Factors that contributed to a purchase price that includes goodwill include the retention of key employees, which adds to the Company's industry knowledge, and the potential to use these assets to accommodate the transportation needs of several proposed LNG re-gasification projects.

5. ACQUISITIONS (continued)

Cushing to Chicago Pipeline System

In September 2003, the Company acquired 90% of the outstanding shares of CCPS Transportation L.L.C., owner of the Cushing to Chicago Pipeline System. Of the total purchase price of \$145.8 million, \$78.3 million was paid on the date of acquisition and \$67.5 million, plus interest of \$5.5 million, was paid in December 2004. This final payment triggered the vendor's right to sell the remaining 10% to the Company at a cost of US\$12.4 million. This right expires on December 31, 2005 and, if exercised, obligates the Company to buy the remaining interest.

The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method and the results of operations have been included in the consolidated statement of earnings from the date of acquisition. The amount paid was allocated to property, plant and equipment.

Other

In 2004, the Company acquired interests in other businesses for a total of \$17.5 million.

Northeast Texas

In March 2002, the Company acquired natural gas gathering and processing facilities in Northeast Texas for cash consideration of \$289.3 million. These assets are included in the Enbridge Midcoast Energy sale described in Note 4. The results of operations have been included in the consolidated statement of earnings for the period of ownership.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(millions of dollars)

December 31, 2004

	Weighted Average Depreciation Rate	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net
Liquids Pipelines				
Pipeline	2.4%	2,534.4	1,118.8	1,415.6
Pumping Equipment, Buildings, Tanks and Other	3.8%	2,255.9	730.4	1,525.5
Land and Right-of-Way	2.1%	38.1	17.5	20.6
Under Construction	—	37.4	—	37.4
		4,865.8	1,866.7	2,999.1
Gas Pipelines				
Pipeline	3.8%	1,915.7	239.5	1,676.2
Land and Right-of-Way	3.0%	51.4	5.4	46.0
Metering and Other	5.2%	122.8	13.8	109.0
Under Construction	—	35.8	—	35.8
		2,125.7	258.7	1,867.0
Gas Distribution and Services				
Gas Mains	4.0%	1,920.5	377.0	1,543.5
Gas Services	4.5%	1,759.9	426.4	1,333.5
Regulating and Metering Equipment	3.7%	556.6	118.0	438.6
Storage	2.7%	254.7	44.8	209.9
Computer Technology	16.1%	308.5	164.4	144.1
Other	4.7%	574.8	79.1	495.7
		5,375.0	1,209.7	4,165.3
Other	10.7%	61.2	26.1	35.1
		12,427.7	3,361.2	9,066.5

(millions of dollars)		Weighted Average		Accumulated	
December 31, 2003		Depreciation Rate	Cost	Depreciation	Net
Liquids Pipelines					
Pipeline	2.4%	2,453.5	1,038.0	1,415.5	
Pumping Equipment, Buildings, Tanks and Other	3.9%	2,215.0	690.7	1,524.3	
Land and Right-of-Way	1.9%	34.1	16.0	18.1	
Under Construction	—	47.0	—	47.0	
		4,749.6	1,744.7	3,004.9	
Gas Pipelines					
Pipeline	3.7%	1,544.4	196.6	1,347.8	
Land and Right-of-Way	2.9%	36.6	4.5	32.1	
Metering and Other	2.9%	85.6	11.6	74.0	
Under Construction	—	6.4	—	6.4	
		1,673.0	212.7	1,460.3	
Gas Distribution and Services					
Gas Mains	4.3%	1,866.4	320.2	1,546.2	
Gas Services	4.5%	1,811.1	370.1	1,441.0	
Regulating and Metering Equipment	3.7%	581.9	106.2	475.7	
Storage	2.7%	283.1	40.7	242.4	
Computer Technology	8.0%	124.1	74.5	49.6	
Other	5.4%	325.6	58.4	267.2	
		4,992.2	970.1	4,022.1	
Other	6.6%	66.7	23.1	43.6	
		11,481.5	2,950.6	8,530.9	

7. JOINT VENTURES

Enbridge has a joint venture interest in the following entities.

(millions of dollars)		Ownership Interest		Net Assets	
December 31,		2004	2003	2004	2003
Joint Ventures					
Liquids Pipelines					
Mustang Pipeline	30.0%	30.0%	18.8	19.0	
Hardisty Caverns	50.0%	50.0%	35.5	33.6	
Gas Pipelines					
Alliance Pipeline U.S.	50.0%	50.0%	391.3	385.1	
Vector Pipeline	60.0%	60.0%	441.0	421.6	
Enbridge Offshore Pipelines – various joint ventures	22%-80%	—	651.5	—	
Gas Distribution and Services					
Aux Sable	42.7%	42.7%	125.7	122.6	
Alliance Canada Marketing	42.7%	42.7%	0.1	0.1	
CustomerWorks Limited Partnership	70.0%	70.0%	59.9	51.5	
Wind Power Assets	50.0%	50.0%	25.6	11.2	
			1,749.4	1,044.7	

In 2003, the Company invested \$223.2 million in Alliance Pipeline Canada, Alliance Pipeline U.S., and Aux Sable, increasing the Company's interest from 37.1% to 50.0% in Alliance Pipeline Canada, 37.1% to 50% in Alliance Pipeline U.S. and 30.9% to 42.7% in Aux Sable. The purchase price was \$36.9 million less than the underlying net book value of the assets. This amount was allocated to property, plant and equipment and is being amortized over the economic life of the assets.

7. JOINT VENTURES (continued)

On October 1, 2003, the Company invested \$97.7 million in Vector, including the assumption of \$61.5 million in debt, increasing the Company's ownership interest from 45% to 60%. The purchase price was \$36.3 million less than the underlying net book value of the assets. This amount was allocated to property, plant and equipment and is being amortized over the economic life of the assets.

Following is a summary of the Joint Venture impact on the consolidated financial statements of Enbridge Inc.

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31	2004	2003
Earnings		
Revenues	989.7	546.8
Gas sales	(482.4)	(168.1)
Operating and administrative	(241.3)	(182.1)
Depreciation	(74.9)	(63.3)
Interest expense	(66.6)	(60.4)
Investment and other income	2.5	6.7
Income taxes	(3.0)	0.3
Proportionate share of net earnings	124.0	79.9
Cash Flows		
Cash provided by operations	36.8	128.6
Cash used in investing activities	(23.4)	0.7
Cash used in financing activities	(2.8)	(218.1)
Proportionate share of increase/(decrease) in cash	10.6	(88.8)

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2004	2003
Financial Position		
Current assets	202.0	159.3
Property, plant and equipment, net	2,010.8	1,642.7
Other long-term assets	353.5	109.6
Current liabilities	(138.7)	(98.9)
Long-term debt	(665.2)	(752.4)
Other long-term liabilities	(13.0)	(15.6)
Proportionate share of net assets	1,749.4	1,044.7

Included in the Company's proportionate share of cash from joint ventures is \$6.0 million (2003 – \$18.7 million) held in trust, pursuant to finance agreements held by a joint venture.

8. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	Ownership Interest	2004	2003
Equity Investments			
Liquids Pipelines			
Chicap Pipeline	22.8%	23.0	25.0
Sponsored Investments			
The Partnership	11.6%	730.1	743.6
Enbridge Income Fund	41.9%	0.1	—
		730.2	743.6
Gas Distribution and Services			
Noverco	32.1%	46.0	36.7
AltaGas Income Trust	—	—	210.7
Other		3.0	16.0
		49.0	263.4
International			
Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos (CLH)	25.0%	663.6	531.2
Corporate		2.6	17.8
Cost Investments			
Sponsored Investments			
Enbridge Income Fund		380.2	380.2
Gas Distribution and Services			
Noverco		181.4	181.4
Fuel Cell Energy		25.0	25.0
International			
OCENSA Pipeline		223.3	223.3
		2,278.3	2,390.9

Equity investments include \$543.1 million (2003 – \$536.4 million) representing the unamortized excess of the purchase price over the underlying net book value of the investee's assets at the date of purchase. The excess is attributable to the value of property, plant and equipment within the investees based on estimated fair values and is amortized over the economic life of the assets.

AltaGas Income Trust (AltaGas)

During 2004, AltaGas issued additional trust units. Enbridge did not participate in this offering causing a dilution of ownership to approximately 36% and the recognition of an \$8.0 million after-tax dilution gain. Enbridge subsequently disposed of its investment in AltaGas. Net of underwriting fees, total cash proceeds from the disposition were \$346.7 million, resulting in an after-tax gain of \$97.8 million (\$121.5 million pre-tax).

The Partnership

The Company owns 17.2% of EEM, which owns i-units, a class of limited partnership interest in EEP representing an 18.1% ownership in EEP. The Company also has a 2% general partner interest in EEP and a 6.5% direct interest for a combined 11.6% effective ownership in EEP. Although 82.8% of EEM is widely held, the Company has voting control of EEM. The Company's statement of financial position includes 100% of EEM's investment in EEP, which totals \$480.6 million (2003 – \$478.8 million). The Company's net investment in the Partnership, after deducting the non-controlling interest of \$398.9 million (2003 – \$396.4 million), is \$331.3 million (2003 – \$347.7 million).

In 2004, EEP completed a public issue of partnership units and in 2003, EEP completed two public issuances of partnership units. As the Company elected not to participate in these offerings, its effective interest in EEP was reduced to 11.6% from 12.2% (2003 – 12.2% from 14.1%). This resulted in recognition of a dilution gain of \$7.6 million (2003 – \$20.3 million), net of tax and minority interest.

8. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS (continued)

Enbridge Income Fund

The Company has 14,500,000 subordinated trust units of EIF and 38,023,750 preferred units of Enbridge Commercial Trust (ECT), a subsidiary of EIF, at December 31, 2004. The subordinated units result in a 41.9% common equity interest in EIF.

The Company's \$145.0 million initial investment in subordinated units of EIF was offset by a \$145.0 million unrecognized gain resulting in a book value of nil. The unrecognized gain is being amortized into income over the life of the underlying assets of EIF and is included as a component of equity earnings.

The Company's 38,023,750 preferred units are accounted for as a \$380.2 million (2003 – \$380.2 million) cost investment at December 31, 2004. At the request of the Company, the ECT preferred units will be repurchased for cancellation in certain specified circumstances by ECT with a repurchase price per ECT preferred unit based on the net issue price realized from the sale (or that could be realized from the sale) of an ordinary trust unit to the public. The ECT preferred units have no voting rights and mature on June 30, 2033 at which time ECT is obligated to redeem all of the outstanding ECT preferred units for a price of ten dollars per unit. The economic terms of these units are comparable to those of ordinary common units. As such, the approximate fair value of these preferred units, valued at the December 31, 2004 closing price of \$13.94 per ordinary common unit (2003 – \$12.89), is \$530.1 million (2003 – \$490.1 million).

Noverco

Noverco holds an approximate 10% reciprocal shareholding in the Company. As a result, the Company has a pro-rata interest of 3.2% (2003 – 3.2%) in its own shares. Both the equity investment in Noverco Inc. and shareholders' equity have been reduced by the reciprocal shareholding of \$135.7 million (2003 – \$135.7 million).

The Company owns a cost investment in Noverco, of \$181.4 million (2003 – \$181.4 million), which is entitled to a cumulative dividend based on the average yield of Government of Canada bonds maturing in more than 10 years plus 4.34%. The fair value of the investment approximates its carrying value as its return is based on a floating rate.

CLH

In 2002, the Company invested \$430.8 million in CLH, a refined products transportation and storage company in Spain. The Company's 25% interest is accounted for by the equity method. The purchase price included \$340.9 million representing the excess of purchase price over the underlying net book value of the assets. The excess is attributable to the value of property, plant and equipment within the investment and is being amortized over the economic life of the assets.

Subsequent to the initial purchase, contingent payments of 10.5 million Euros (\$16.9 million) were made due to CLH meeting minimum annual and cumulative volume targets. In addition, the remaining contingent consideration that may become payable is 74.3 million Euros (\$121.0 million). Of this, 63.4 million Euros (\$103.3 million) has been accrued at December 31, 2004.

OCENSA Pipeline

The Company owns a cost investment in the OCENSA Pipeline of \$223.3 million (2003 – \$223.3 million), which earns a fixed rate of return. The fair value of this investment is approximately \$254.3 million (2003 – \$270.0 million), estimated using year-end market information.

Income from Equity Investments

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Liquids Pipelines	1.1	1.1	1.0
Gas Pipelines	–	31.6	67.1
Sponsored Investments	79.5	73.3	40.9
Gas Distribution and Services	29.4	19.9	7.7
International	49.6	45.7	34.2
Corporate	0.7	1.2	–
	160.3	172.8	150.9

Consolidated retained earnings at December 31, 2004 include undistributed earnings from equity investments of \$121.8 million (2003 – \$130.5 million).

9. DEFERRED AMOUNTS AND OTHER ASSETS

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2004	2003
Regulatory deferrals	266.8	218.6
Contractual receivables	118.6	100.4
Long-term portion of receivables from hedge counterparty	179.9	114.3
Deferred pension funding	65.0	66.3
Deferred financing charges	39.5	42.2
Other	59.4	66.4
	729.2	608.2

At 2004 year-end, a balance of \$114.7 million (2003 – \$105.1 million) was subject to amortization. Amortization expense of deferred amounts in 2004 was \$13.9 million (2003 – \$18.4 million; 2002 – \$21.7 million). Accumulated amortization at the end of 2004 was \$55.6 million (2003 – \$38.9 million).

10. DEBT

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity	2004	2003
Liquids Pipelines				
Debentures	8.20%	2024	200.0	200.0
Medium-term notes	6.66%	2005-2029	622.8	622.7
Other ¹			90.6	58.7
Gas Distribution and Services				
Debentures	10.98%	2009-2024	585.0	635.0
Medium-term notes	6.11%	2005-2033	1,230.0	1,030.0
Other			8.4	9.5
Corporate				
Senior term notes (US\$275.0 million)	8.08%	2005-2007	331.0	397.8
Medium-term notes	6.17%	2005-2032	1,692.5	1,790.0
Preferred securities	7.80%	2051	200.0	550.0
Other ²			1,796.9	1,117.7
Total Debt			6,757.2	6,411.4
Current maturities of long-term debt			530.2	450.0
Other short-term debt			173.7	185.9
Current Maturities and Short-Term Debt			703.9	635.9
Long-Term Debt			6,053.3	5,775.5

¹ Primarily commercial paper borrowings.

² Primarily commercial borrowings and drawdowns on credit facilities. Includes US\$585.0 million (2003 – US\$306.0 million).

Short-term debt in the amount of \$1,361.1 million (2003 – \$1,000.0 million) is supported by the availability of long-term committed credit facilities and has been classified as long-term debt.

Long-term debt maturities for the years ending December 31, 2005 through 2009 are \$530.2 million, \$400.0 million, \$340.8 million, \$602.0 million and \$200.0 million, respectively.

The Company has \$200 million of 7.8% Preferred Securities outstanding. The Preferred Securities may be redeemed at the Company's option, in whole or in part, after February 15, 2007, being the fifth anniversary of its issue. The Company has the

10. DEBT (continued)

right to defer, subject to certain conditions, payments of distributions on the securities for up to 20 consecutive quarterly periods. Deferred and regular distribution amounts are payable in cash or, at the option of the Company, in common shares of the Company.

Interest Expense

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Long-term debt	497.3	468.1	439.3
Commercial paper and other short-term debt	21.7	20.2	29.0
Short-term borrowings	10.5	9.6	9.6
Capitalized	(4.2)	(5.1)	(9.5)
	525.3	492.8	468.4

In 2004, total interest paid was \$549.3 million (2003 – \$508.6 million; 2002 – \$473.2 million).

Credit Facilities

(millions of dollars)

December 31, 2004

	Committed	Uncommitted	Drawdowns
Liquids Pipelines	150.0	—	—
Gas Distribution and Services	658.4	6.0	11.0
Corporate	2,222.2	—	361.1
	3,030.6	6.0	372.1

Committed facilities carry a weighted average standby fee of 0.10% per annum on the unutilized portion. The committed facilities for Liquids Pipelines expire in 2005 and are extendible annually subject to the approval of the lenders. The committed facilities for Gas Distribution and Services expire in 2005 and 2007 and are extendible annually thereafter subject to the approval of the lenders. The committed facilities for Corporate expire in 2005, 2006 and 2009 and are extendible annually thereafter subject to the approval of the lenders. Drawdowns under all of these facilities bear interest at prevailing market rates.

11. NON-RECOURSE DEBT OF JOINT VENTURES

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2004	2003
Credit Facilities of Alliance Pipeline U.S. (US\$8.9 million, 2003 – US\$21.7 million)	10.6	28.0
Senior Notes of Alliance Pipeline U.S.:		
7.770% due 2015 (US\$134.7 million, 2003 – US\$140.0 million)	162.1	180.9
6.996% due 2019 (US\$143.2 million, 2003 – US\$153.4 million)	172.3	198.3
7.877% due 2025 (US\$100.0 million, 2003 – US\$100.0 million)	120.4	129.2
4.591% due 2025 (US\$140.6 million, 2003 – US\$146.2 million)	169.3	189.0
Obligations under capital leases (US\$50.5 million, 2003 – US\$47.4 million)	60.7	61.2
	695.4	786.6
Less current portion of long-term debt (US\$25.1 million, 2003 – US\$26.5 million)	(30.2)	(34.2)
	665.2	752.4

The debt of joint ventures is non-recourse to Enbridge. Security provided by the joint ventures is limited to all of the rights and assets of the individual joint venture and does not extend to the rights and assets of Enbridge.

The Senior Notes may be redeemed by Alliance Pipeline U.S. at any time, at a price equal to the outstanding principal plus accrued but unpaid interest and a make-whole premium. Alliance Pipeline U.S. may be required to redeem the Senior Notes, in whole or in part, from proceeds received under insurance claims for damages if the proceeds are not applied to repair or rebuild the Alliance pipeline system.

Interest and principal repayments on the Senior Notes are payable semi-annually each June 30 and December 31; principal repayments on the 7.877% Senior Notes commence June 2019. Principal repayments are closely tied to the recovery rates for capital depreciation and deferred income taxes contained in the transportation agreements.

Long-term debt maturities on joint venture borrowings for the years ending December 31, 2005 through 2009 are \$30.2 million, \$43.4 million, \$35.5 million, \$36.1 million and \$41.2 million, respectively.

12. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2004	2003
EEM	369.8	377.0
Enbridge Gas Distribution preferred shares	100.0	100.0
Other	45.1	46.0
	514.9	523.0

Non-controlling interests in EEM include third party interest in the investment of \$398.9 million (2003 – \$396.4 million) plus third party interests in distributions received from, and earnings of, EEM.

The 4,000,000 4.82% Cumulative Redeemable Enbridge Gas Distribution Preferred Shares, Group 3 Series D are entitled to fixed, cumulative, preferential dividends. Subsequent to July 1, 2009, the Company may, at its option, redeem all or a portion of the outstanding preferred shares, equal to 500,000 or more, for \$25.50 if the preferred shares are listed or \$25.00 in all other circumstances in each case with all accrued and unpaid dividends to the redemption date. On July 1, 2009, and every five years thereafter, the preferred shares are convertible into cumulative, redeemable preference shares, Group 2, Series D. The Series D preferred shares would pay fixed cumulative dividends quarterly at rates selected with reference to the Government of Canada yield.

13. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares with no par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares.

Common Shares

(millions of dollars; number of common shares in millions)

December 31,	2004		2003		2002	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at beginning of year	171.9	2,238.0	169.7	2,169.0	162.9	1,875.9
Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan	0.2	11.0	0.4	17.1	0.2	8.3
Issued to Noverco	—	—	—	—	0.5	23.1
Public issue	—	—	—	—	5.0	225.4
Exercise of stock options and other	1.0	33.4	1.8	51.9	1.1	36.3
Balance at end of year	173.1	2,282.4	171.9	2,238.0	169.7	2,169.0

Contributed Surplus

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2004	2003
Balance at beginning of year	1.9	—
Stock-based compensation	3.7	1.9
Option exercises	(0.2)	—
Balance at end of year	5.4	1.9

13. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

The fair value based method to expense stock options has been applied on a prospective basis since January 1, 2003. Stock-based compensation expense from fixed stock options and performance-based options is recognized in earnings over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. Contributed surplus is decreased and share capital is increased upon the exercise of these options.

Preferred Shares

The 5,000,000 5.5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, Series A are entitled to fixed, cumulative, preferential dividends of \$1.375 per share per year, payable quarterly. Subsequent to December 31, 2004, the Company may, at its option, redeem all or a portion of the outstanding preferred shares for \$25.75 if redeemed on or prior to December 1, 2005; \$25.50 if redeemed on or prior to December 1, 2006; \$25.25 if redeemed on or prior to December 1, 2007; and \$25.00 if redeemed thereafter, in each case with all accrued and unpaid dividends to the redemption date.

Earnings Per Common Share

Earnings per common share is calculated by dividing earnings applicable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The weighted average number of shares outstanding has been reduced by the Company's pro-rata weighted average interest in its own common shares of 5.3 million shares (2003 – 5.3 million shares), resulting from the investment in Noverco.

The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive impact of stock options. This method assumes that any proceeds from the exercise of stock options would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

(number of common shares in millions)

December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Weighted average shares outstanding	167.2	165.5	160.3
Effect of dilutive options	1.4	1.4	1.7
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	168.6	166.9	162.0

For the year ended December 31, 2004, 875,400 (2003 – nil, 2002 – 33,500) stock options with a weighted average exercise price of \$51.47 (2003 – nil, 2002 – 46.70) were excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation. Stock options are excluded when the exercise price exceeds the average share price in a respective period.

Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan

Under the plan, registered shareholders may reinvest dividends in common shares of the Company or make optional cash payments to purchase additional common shares, in either case free of brokerage or other charges.

Shareholder Rights Plan

The Shareholder Rights Plan is designed to encourage the fair treatment of shareholders in connection with any takeover offer for the Company. Rights issued under the plan become exercisable when a person, and any related parties, acquires or announces its intention to acquire 20% or more of the Company's outstanding common shares without complying with certain provisions set out in the plan or without approval of the Board of Directors of the Company. Should such an acquisition occur, each rights holder, other than the acquiring person and related parties, will have the right to purchase common shares of the Company at a 50% discount to the market price at that time.

14. STOCK OPTION AND STOCK UNIT PLANS

The Company maintains two plans for long-term incentive compensation: the Incentive Stock Option Plan (2002) and the Performance Stock Unit Plan (2004). The Company's Incentive Stock Option Plan includes fixed stock options and performance-based stock options. A maximum of 15 million common shares is reserved for issuance under this plan. The Company's Performance Stock Unit Plan grants notional units equivalent to one Enbridge Inc. common share.

Fixed Stock Options

Full-time, key employees are granted options to purchase common shares that are exercisable at the market price of common shares at the date the options are granted. Generally, options vest in equal annual installments over a four-year period and expire ten years after the issue date. Outstanding stock options expire over a period ending no later than October 1, 2014.

Outstanding Fixed Stock Options

(options in thousands; exercise price in dollars)

December 31,	2004		2003		2002	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options at beginning of year	4,741	35.96	5,042	32.16	5,120	29.06
Options granted	891	51.47	1,042	41.65	1,024	43.80
Options exercised	(779)	30.08	(1,244)	26.64	(1,003)	26.31
Options cancelled or expired	(28)	47.30	(99)	39.87	(99)	37.59
Options at end of year	4,825	39.71	4,741	35.96	5,042	32.16
Options vested	2,521		2,319		2,639	

Fixed Stock Option Characteristics

(options in thousands; exercise price in dollars)

December 31, 2004

Options Outstanding					Options Vested	
Exercise Price Range	Number (000's)	Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price		Number (000's)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
10.30-19.99	40	1.16	14.90		40	14.90
20.00-29.99	750	4.55	25.91		750	25.91
30.00-39.99	1,265	5.08	36.17		1,066	35.81
40.00-49.99	1,895	7.48	42.62		665	42.93
50.00-59.99	875	9.10	51.47		—	—
	4,825				2,521	

Performance-based Options

The Plan provides for the grant of performance-based options to executive officers that become exercisable based on the performance of the Company's common share price. Of the outstanding performance-based stock options as at December 31, 2004, 810,000 remain unexercisable and were granted September 16, 2002 at \$46.30 per option. These performance-based stock options vest in equal annual installments over their five-year term and become exercisable, as to 50% of the grant, if the price on an Enbridge common share exceeds \$61.00 per share for 20 consecutive trading days during the period the period September 16, 2002 to September 16, 2007 and, as to 100% of the grant, if the price of an Enbridge common share exceeds \$71.00 for 20 consecutive trading days during the same aforementioned period. The term will extend to eight years if any of these options become exercisable before the end of the five-year term.

14. STOCK OPTION AND STOCK UNIT PLANS (continued)

Outstanding Performance-based Options

(options in thousands; exercise price in dollars)

December 31,	2004		2003		2002	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options at beginning of year	1,496	40.05	2,045	37.73	1,479	32.03
Options granted	—	—	—	—	810	46.30
Options exercised	(218)	32.39	(549)	31.39	(244)	31.66
Options cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Options at end of year	1,278	41.36	1,496	40.05	2,045	37.73
Options vested	468	32.81	686	32.67	1,235	32.10

At December 31, 2004, the exercise prices of outstanding performance-based options ranged from \$31.35 to \$46.30 (2003 – \$31.35 to \$46.30; 2002 – \$31.35 to \$46.30). Outstanding performance-based options will expire over a period ending no later than September 16, 2010. Vested performance-based options will expire in 2006.

Performance Stock Units

During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company implemented a Performance Stock Unit (PSU) plan and granted 32,975 PSUs to the Company's senior officers. Cash awards under the PSU plan may be paid out at the end of a three-year performance cycle. Awards are calculated by multiplying the number of units outstanding at the end of the performance period by the Company's share price at the time and by a performance multiplier as determined by the Company's total shareholder return over the three-year performance period relative to a specified peer group of companies. The performance multiplier ranges from 0, if the Company's performance fails to meet threshold performance levels, to a maximum of 2, if the Company outperforms its peer group. Upon settlement, the number of PSUs outstanding is increased to include additional PSUs equal to the number of additional shares that would have been received had the PSUs been treated as shares enrolled in the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP) during the three-year period.

Outstanding Performance Stock Units

December 31,	2004
Units at beginning of year	—
Units granted	32,975
DRIP	869
Units at end of year	33,844
Units vested	—

Pro forma Compensation Expense

If the Company had used the fair-value based method to account for fixed stock options and performance-based options granted in fiscal 2002, earnings and earnings per share would have been as follows.

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Earnings applicable to common shareholders from continuing operations			
As reported	645.3	667.2	330.0
Total stock-based compensation expense ¹	(8.2)	(5.9)	(2.9)
Included as an expense in the statement of earnings ²	4.2	1.9	—
Pro forma	641.3	663.2	327.1
Earnings applicable to common shareholders			
As reported	645.3	667.2	572.3
Total stock-based compensation expense ¹	(8.2)	(5.9)	(2.9)
Included as an expense in the statement of earnings ²	4.2	1.9	—
Pro forma	641.3	663.2	569.4
Earnings per common share from continuing operations			
As reported	3.86	4.03	2.06
Pro forma	3.83	4.01	2.04
Earnings per common share			
As reported	3.86	4.03	3.57
Pro forma	3.83	4.01	3.55

¹ Total stock-based compensation expense if the fair value based method to expense all outstanding stock options had been applied since January 1, 2002.

² Stock-based compensation recognized as an expense in the statement of earnings for options and performance stock units granted in 2004 and 2003 as a result of the adoption of the fair-valued based method January 1, 2003.

The Black-Scholes model was used to calculate the fair value of fixed stock options and the barrier valuation model was used to calculate the fair value of performance based options. Significant assumptions used in these models are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002
	Fixed Stock Options			Performance Based Options		
Fair value per option	\$ 7.70	\$ 8.46	\$ 11.42	—	—	\$ 7.65
Valuation assumptions						
Expected option term (yrs)	8	8	10	—	—	8
Expected volatility	15%	22%	25%	—	—	24%
Expected dividend yield	3.54%	3.95%	3.51%	—	—	3.46%
Risk-free interest rate	4.80%	5.24%	5.33%	—	—	4.20%

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative Financial Instruments Used for Risk Management

The Company is exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and the price of energy commodities. In order to manage these exposures the Company utilizes derivative financial instruments to create offsetting financial positions to specific underlying or cash market physical exposures. These instruments are not used for speculative purposes.

Derivative financial instruments involve credit and market risks. Credit risk arises from the possibility that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations and is limited to those contracts where the Company would incur a loss in replacing the instrument. The Company minimizes credit risk by entering into risk management transactions only with institutions that possess investment grade credit ratings or with approved forms of collateral. For transactions with terms greater than five years, the Company may also retain the right to require a counterparty, that would otherwise meet the Company's credit criteria, to provide collateral.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Foreign Exchange

The Company has an exposure to foreign currency exchange rates, primarily because of its U.S. dollar denominated investments and its Euro investment in CLH where both carrying values and earnings are subject to foreign exchange risk. The Company utilizes par forward contracts and cross currency swaps to manage a portion of the foreign exchange exposure. In addition, US\$275 million (2003 – US\$275 million) cross currency swaps have been entered into to hedge the Company's exposure on its U.S. dollar denominated senior term notes.

Interest Costs

The Company enters into forward interest rate agreements, swaps and collars to swap floating rate debt to fixed and hedge against the effect of future interest rate movements on its variable rate debt. The Company monitors its debt portfolio mix of fixed and variable rate instruments and has entered into fixed to floating interest rate swaps, with an aggregate notional amount of \$300 million (2003 – \$300 million), to manage the balance of fixed and floating rate debt.

Energy Commodity Costs

The Company uses over-the-counter natural gas price swaps, futures, options and collars to manage the value of pipeline capacity that arise from capacity commitments to the Alliance and Vector pipelines. The Company also uses derivative instruments to fix the value of variable price exposures that arise from physical asset optimization and natural gas supply agreements.

As a result of the Company's ownership interest in Aux Sable Products L.P., it is exposed to price differential between natural gas and natural gas liquids ("NGL"). This risk is hedged through the use of over-the-counter derivatives whereby the forward prices of natural gas and NGLs are fixed with swaps, or capped or collared with options.

Natural Gas Supply Management

The Company hedges a portion of the cost of future natural gas supply requirements of EGD, on behalf of its ratepayers, as allowed by the regulator. Amounts paid or received under the hedge agreements are recognized as part of the cost of the natural gas purchases and are recovered through the ratemaking process. At December 31, 2004, the Company had entered into natural gas price swaps and options to manage the price for approximately 27%, or 34.9 billion cubic feet, of its forecast fiscal 2005 system gas supply.

Fair Values

The fair values of derivatives have been estimated using year-end market information. These fair values approximate the amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contracts.

(millions of dollars unless otherwise noted)

December 31,	2004			2003		
	Notional Principal or Quantity	Fair Value Receivable/ (Payable)	Maturity	Notional Principal or Quantity	Fair Value Receivable/ (Payable)	Maturity
Foreign exchange						
U.S. cross currency swaps	535.8	(51.1)	2005-2022	535.8	(30.6)	2005-2022
Euro cross currency swaps	493.5	(51.3)	2004-2019	434.7	(46.1)	2004-2019
Forwards (cumulative exchange amounts)	1,740.3	181.0	2005-2022	1,889.5	67.9	2004-2022
Energy commodities						
Natural gas (bcf)	107.8	(1.0)	2005-2010	63.6	12.4	2004-2008
Natural gas supply management (bcf)	34.9	(28.1)	2005	13.1	(3.4)	2004
Interest rates						
Interest rate swaps	1,069.0	1.5	2005-2029	561.0	1.9	2005-2029
Forward interest rate swaps	200.0	–	2006	532.0	(1.0)	2004-2005

In addition, the Company has forward foreign exchange contracts with a notional principal of Canadian \$214.0 million (2003 – \$214.0 million), to exchange Canadian for U.S. dollars. The outstanding instruments expire in 2005 and 2007. The contracts are not effective hedges for accounting purposes but offset an exposure related to income taxes on foreign currency gains or losses on Canadian dollar debt of a U.S. subsidiary. These instruments are recorded at fair value and have a fair value payable of \$28.8 million as at December 31, 2004 (2003 – \$10.5 million).

As the Company has not settled any hedging instruments in advance of the hedged transactions, there were no deferred gains or losses for any of the Company's hedges of anticipated transactions at December 31, 2004 and 2003. A credit risk on derivative financial instruments amounted to \$211.2 million at December 31, 2004 (2003 – \$94.8 million) with no significant concentration with any single counterparty.

Interest Rate Management

The derivative instruments used to manage interest rate risk and the associated debt related to these instruments are as follows:

(millions of dollars)			Effective Interest Rate ¹	Notional Amounts
December 31, 2004		Maturity		
Liquids Pipelines				
Commercial paper (floating interest to fixed interest swap)		2029	6.0%	25.4
Corporate				
Commercial paper (floating interest to fixed interest swap)		2005	2.7%	400.0
Commercial paper (floating interest to fixed interest swap)		2005-2006	2.3%	US\$285.5
Senior term notes (cross currency swap)		2005-2007	7.4%	US\$275.0
Medium term notes 5.45% (fixed to floating interest swap)		2006	floating	300.0

¹ After giving effect to the derivative financial instruments.

Fair Values of Other Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments, other than derivatives, represents the amounts that would have been received from or paid to counterparties, calculated at the reporting date, to settle these instruments. The carrying amount of all financial instruments classified as current approximates fair value because of the short maturities of these instruments. The fair value of other financial instruments reflect the Company's best estimate and are based on the Company's valuation techniques or models to estimate market values.

Total Debt

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2004		2003	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Liquids Pipelines	913.4	1,037.8	881.4	990.6
Gas Distribution and Services	1,823.4	2,168.9	1,674.5	1,972.1
Corporate	4,020.4	4,275.6	3,855.5	4,089.6
	6,757.2	7,482.3	6,411.4	7,052.3

The fair value of debt does not include the effects of hedging. Non-recourse debt of joint ventures has a carrying value of \$695.4 million (2003 – \$786.6 million) and a fair value of \$769.4 million (2003 – \$845.7 million).

Trade Credit Risk

Trade receivables related to Liquids Pipelines consist primarily of amounts due from companies operating in the oil and gas industry and are collateralized by the crude oil and other products contained in the Company's pipelines and storage facilities. Trade receivables in Gas Pipelines also consist primarily of amounts due from companies in the oil and gas industry and are collateralized by the products contained in the pipelines and storage facilities. Credit risk in the Gas Distribution and Services segment is reduced by the large and diversified customer base and the ability to recover an estimate for doubtful accounts through the ratemaking process. Included in accounts receivable is an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$45.5 million at December 31, 2004 (2003 – \$35.1 million).

16. INCOME TAXES

Income Tax Rate Reconciliation

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Earnings before income taxes	941.4	846.7	700.4
Combined statutory income tax rate	34.4%	35.6%	38.0%
Income taxes at statutory rate	323.8	301.4	266.2
Increase/(decrease) resulting from:			
Tax rate changes on future income tax balances	42.7	6.2	8.1
Future income taxes related to regulated operations	(13.2)	(34.5)	(36.7)
Non-taxable items, net	(44.6)	(70.5)	(99.5)
Lower foreign tax rates	(40.9)	(44.4)	(42.2)
Large Corporations Tax	17.6	18.1	16.9
Other	3.8	(3.7)	8.4
Income Taxes	289.2	172.6	121.2
Continuing operations	289.2	172.6	86.6
Discontinued operations	—	—	34.6
	289.2	172.6	121.1
Effective income tax rate	30.7%	30.4%	17.0%

In 2004, income taxes paid amounted to \$243.2 million (2003 – \$202.9 million; 2002 – \$105.2 million).

Components of Future Income Taxes

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2004	2003
Future Income Tax Liabilities		
Differences in accounting and tax bases of property, plant and equipment	425.3	368.0
Differences in accounting and tax bases of investments	323.0	368.2
Other	197.2	187.2
	945.5	923.4
Future Income Tax Assets		
Loss carryforwards	207.5	241.7
Other	85.7	45.2
	293.2	286.9
Total Net Future Income Tax Liability	652.3	636.5

Accumulated future income taxes related to rate-regulated operations, which have not been recorded in the accounts amounted to \$596.8 million at December 31, 2004 (2003 – \$551.2 million). Had the liability method been prescribed by the regulatory authorities for ratemaking purposes, such amounts would have been recorded and recovered in revenues.

At December 31, 2004, the Company has recognized the benefit of unused tax loss carryforwards of \$596.4 million (2003 – \$708.8 million). Unused tax loss carryforwards expire as follows: 2005 – \$0.3 million; 2006 – \$24.9 million; 2007 – \$24.6 million; 2008 – \$22.1 million, 2009 – \$9.5 million and 2010 – \$4.6 million and 2011 and beyond – \$510.4 million.

Geographic Components of Pretax Earnings and Income Taxes

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Earnings before income taxes			
Canada	682.9	651.5	299.7
United States	123.2	40.1	(5.0)
Other	135.3	155.1	128.8
Continuing operations	941.4	846.7	423.5
Discontinued operations	—	—	276.9
	941.4	846.7	700.4
Current income taxes			
Canada	267.4	93.7	152.4
United States	5.0	(10.9)	3.2
Other	4.1	4.0	8.8
Continuing operations	276.5	86.8	164.4
Discontinued operations	—	—	36.9
	276.5	86.8	201.3
Future income taxes			
Canada	(18.3)	116.6	(67.6)
United States	30.6	(31.0)	(10.5)
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3
Continuing operations	12.7	85.8	(77.8)
Discontinued operations	—	—	(2.3)
	12.7	85.8	(80.1)
Current and future income taxes			
Continuing operations	289.2	172.6	86.6
Discontinued operations	—	—	34.6
	289.2	172.6	121.2

17. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Pension Plans

The Company has three pension plans which provide either defined benefit or defined contribution pension benefits or both for employees of the Company. The Liquids Pipelines and Gas Distribution and Services pension plans provide non-contributory defined pension and/or defined contribution benefits to Canadian employees of Enbridge. The Enbridge U.S. pension plan provides non-contributory defined benefit pension benefits. The Company has four supplemental pension plans which provide pension benefits that exceed those benefits earned in the regulated plan.

Defined Benefit Plans

Retirement benefits under defined benefit plans are based on employees' years of service and remuneration. Contributions made by the Company are made in accordance with independent actuarial valuations and are invested primarily in publicly-traded equity and fixed income securities. The effective dates of the most recent actuarial valuations and the next required actuarial valuations are as follows:

	Effective Date of Most Recently Filed Actuarial Valuation	Effective Date of Next Required Actuarial Valuation
Liquids Pipelines	January 1, 2004	January 1, 2007
Enbridge U.S.	January 1, 2004	January 1, 2005
Gas Distribution and Services	January 1, 2002	January 1, 2005

Pension costs under the defined benefit pension plans reflect management's best estimates of the rate of return on pension plan assets, rate of salary increases and various other factors including mortality rates, terminations and retirement ages.

17. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions are generally based on the employee's age, years of service and remuneration. For defined contribution pension benefits, pension costs equal amounts required to be contributed by the Company. Pension costs in respect of these plans during the year were \$2.3 million (2003 – \$2.0 million; 2002 – \$2.3 million).

Post-employment Benefits Other than Pensions

Post-employment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) include primarily supplemental health, dental and life insurance coverage for qualifying retired employees.

The following tables detail the changes in the benefit obligation, the fair value of plan assets and the recorded asset or liability for the Company's defined benefit pension plans and OPEB plans using the accrual method.

	OPEB		Pension Benefit	
(millions of dollars)	2004	2003	2004	2003
Change in benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation, January 1	155.7	160.5	788.3	710.1
Service cost	4.0	5.8	22.7	20.0
Interest cost	9.4	10.6	49.4	46.8
Amendments	(2.2)	(3.3)	0.7	–
Employee contributions	0.4	0.4	–	–
Actuarial loss	13.5	0.8	30.4	68.8
Benefits paid	(5.4)	(5.6)	(38.9)	(37.8)
Other	–	–	3.3	–
Effect of exchange rate changes	(5.1)	(13.5)	(8.0)	(19.6)
Benefit obligation, December 31	170.3	155.7	847.9	788.3
Fair value of plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets, January 1	36.2	35.5	986.7	933.1
Actual return on plan assets	1.7	0.8	110.0	109.7
Employer's contributions	9.9	11.2	14.5	11.2
Employee contributions	0.4	0.4	–	–
Benefits paid	(5.4)	(5.6)	(38.9)	(37.8)
Other	–	–	(0.8)	(1.7)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(2.6)	(6.1)	(9.7)	(27.8)
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	40.2	36.2	1,061.8	986.7
Asset/(Liability)				
Benefit obligation, December 31	(170.3)	(155.7)	(847.9)	(788.3)
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	40.2	36.2	1,061.8	986.7
Surplus/(deficit)	(130.1)	(119.5)	213.9	198.4
Contribution after measurement date	–	–	2.9	2.9
Unamortized prior service cost	0.4	0.5	17.2	19.0
Unamortized transitional obligation/(asset)	24.2	29.4	(24.1)	–
Unrecognized net loss	38.9	28.0	26.0	21.0
Recorded asset/(liability)	(66.6)	(61.6)	235.9	241.3

The previous table reflects the funded status and recorded pension and OPEB assets and liabilities for all of the Company's benefit plans on an accrual basis. However, in accordance with its ability to recover employee benefit costs on a pay-as-you-go basis for the regulated operations of Gas Distribution and Services, the Company records the cost of such benefits on a cash basis. Using the cash basis for the Gas Distribution and Services plans and the accrual method for other plans, the Company's net pension asset was \$72.9 million (2003 – \$71.4 million). The net OPEB liability was \$11.8 million (2003 – \$10.0 million). These net assets or liabilities are recorded on the balance sheet in Deferred Amounts and Other Assets with the current portion recorded in working capital accounts.

Major Categories of Plan Assets

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	OPEB				Pension Benefit			
	2004		2003		2004		2003	
	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
Equity securities	—	—	—	—	58.7%	691.1	58.5%	639.1
Debt securities	84.1%	33.8	85.9%	31.1	37.0%	435.4	37.1%	404.4
Other	15.9%	6.4	14.1%	5.1	4.3%	50.4	4.4%	47.8
	100.0%	40.2	100.0%	36.2	100.0%	1,176.9	100.0%	1,091.3
Assets attributable to								
Non-Consolidated Affiliates		—		—		(115.1)		(104.6)
Total Assets		40.2		36.2		1,061.8		986.7

Plan assets are invested primarily in readily marketable investments with thresholds on the credit quality of fixed income securities.

Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets

Year ended December 31,	OPEB		Pension Benefit	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Canadian Plans	4.50%	4.50%	7.25%	7.25%
United States Plan	4.50%	4.50%	7.75%	7.25%

The pension funds exist to ensure that pension benefits will be paid. The Company manages the investment risk of its pension funds by setting a long term asset mix policy for each pension fund after consideration of: (i) the nature of pension plan liabilities; (ii) the investment horizon of the plan; (iii) the going concern and solvency funded status and cash flow requirements of the plans; (iv) the operating environment and financial situation of the Company and its ability to withstand fluctuations in pension contributions; and (v) the future economic and capital markets outlook with respect to investment returns, volatility of returns and correlation between assets. The above table reflects both the target allocation percentage for each of the categories presented at the end of the years, as well as, the expected long-term rate of return on assets, both on a weighted-average basis. The overall expected rate of return is based on the asset allocation targets with estimates for returns on equity and debt securities based on long term expectations.

Plan Contributions by the Company

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	OPEB		Pension Benefit	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Total contributions	9.9	11.2	14.5	11.2
Contributions expected to be paid in 2005	10.9		12.2	

Benefits Expected to be Paid by the Company

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010-2014
Expected future benefit payments	48.2	47.6	49.7	52.0	54.4	316.2

17. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Net Pension Plan and OPEB Costs Recognized

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Benefits earned during the year	29.0	27.7	25.2
Interest cost on projected benefit obligations	58.8	57.4	54.5
Actual return on plan assets	(111.7)	(110.5)	16.7
Difference between actual and expected return on plan assets	41.1	45.7	(92.0)
Amortization of prior service costs	2.3	2.8	2.3
Amortization of transitional obligation	2.2	0.5	4.2
Amortization of actuarial loss	10.1	12.0	0.4
Special Termination Benefits	3.3	—	—
Amount charged to EEP	(7.8)	(10.2)	(1.7)
Pension and OPEB cost recognized	27.3	25.4	9.6

The above table reflects the pension and OPEB cost for all of the Company's benefit plans on an accrual basis. However, in accordance with its ability to recover employee benefit costs on a pay-as-you-go basis for the regulated operations of Gas Distribution and Services, the Company records the cost of such benefits on a cash basis. Using the cash basis for the Gas Distribution and Services plans and the accrual method for other plans, the Company's pension cost was \$11.6 million (2003 – \$9.4 million; 2002 – \$(3.6) million).

Economic Assumptions

The weighted average assumptions made in the measurement of the cost of the pension plans and OPEB are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	OPEB			Pension Benefits		
	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002
Discount rate	6.31%	6.79%	6.95%	6.29%	6.75%	6.81%
Average rate of salary increases				4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Average rate of return on pension plan assets	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	7.32%	7.25%	7.79%

The weighted average assumptions made in the measurement of the projected benefit obligations of the pension plans and OPEB are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	OPEB			Pension Benefits		
	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002
Discount rate	6.21%	6.31%	6.79%	6.26%	6.29%	6.75%
Average rate of salary increases				4.00%	4.00%	4.00%

Medical Cost Trend Rates

The assumed medical cost trend rates for the next year used to measure the expected cost of benefits and the ultimate trend rate and the year in which the ultimate trend rate is assumed to be achieved are as follows:

	Medical Cost Trend Rate Assumption for Next Fiscal Year	Ultimate Medical Cost Trend Rate Assumption	Year in which Ultimate Medical Cost Trend Rate Assumption is Achieved
Canadian Plans			
Drugs	10%	5%	2017
Other Medical	5%	5%	2005
Enbridge U.S.	12%	5%	2012

A one percent increase in the assumed medical and dental care trend rate would result in a change of \$27.1 million in the accumulated post-employment benefit obligations and a change of \$2.5 million in benefit and interest costs. A one percent decrease in the assumed medical and dental care trend rate would result in a change of \$21.6 million in the accumulated post-employment benefit obligations and a change of \$1.9 million in benefit and interest costs.

18. INVESTMENT AND OTHER INCOME

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Equity investments	132.2	146.3	143.5
Gain on reduction of EEP ownership interest	19.7	50.0	10.0
EEM's equity income from EEP	28.1	26.5	7.4
Minority interest in EEM (equity income and dilution gain)	(20.2)	(25.9)	(4.0)
Gain on reduction of AltaGas ownership interest	9.9	—	—
Cost investments	84.0	67.2	61.1
Investment income	25.8	32.9	22.9
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	0.9	3.2	5.3
Gain/(loss) on foreign currency contracts	(21.3)	(87.2)	0.1
Gain on sale of marketable securities	—	—	21.4
Other	2.6	(4.8)	15.4
	261.7	208.2	283.1

19. CHANGES IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Accounts receivable and other	(347.4)	(346.9)	81.5
Inventory	35.3	(232.4)	69.5
Deferred amounts and other assets	(94.2)	(78.9)	72.4
Accounts payable and other	278.3	93.9	(76.4)
Interest payable	(13.1)	(5.5)	4.6
	(141.1)	(569.8)	151.6

Changes in accounts payable exclude changes in construction payables which are investing activities.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Neither, EEP nor EIF have employees and use the services of the Company for managing and operating their businesses. These services, which are charged at cost in accordance with service agreements, amount to \$173.0 million (2003 – \$128.9 million; 2002 – \$97.2 million) for EEP and \$9.4 million (2003 – \$4.7 million) for EIF, which began operation on June 30, 2003.

Through the ownership of Enbridge Income Fund, Enbridge has an ownership interest in Alliance Canada. Alliance Canada has administrative and operation services agreements to provide services to Alliance Pipeline L.P. (an entity Enbridge jointly controls) in exchange for reimbursement of incurred costs or at rates consistent with those obtainable from independent third parties. Certain amounts reimbursed under the services agreements with Alliance Pipeline L.P. also include a recovery of costs relating to the use of common administrative assets. The Company's share of the amounts charged to Alliance Pipeline L.P. during the year ended December 31, 2004 were \$3.2 million (six month period ended December 31, 2003 – \$1.6 million).

The receivable from affiliate of \$171.7 million (2003 – \$169.8 million) resulted from the sale of Enbridge Midcoast Energy to EEP and the assumption of affiliate debt. The weighted average interest rate is 6.60% for 2004 and 2003. The receivable, which matures in 2007 is denominated in U.S. dollars. The balance on December 31, 2004 was US\$142.1 million (2003 – US\$133.1 million). Interest income related to the affiliate receivable was \$11.8 million (US\$9.0 million), \$21.7 million (US\$15.5 million) and \$7.6 million (US\$4.9 million), in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The fair value of the receivable at December 31, 2004 is \$171.1 million.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Vector uses the services of Enbridge, a 60% interest owner, to operationally manage its business. These services, which are charged at cost in accordance with service agreements, amounted to \$4.4 million for 2004 (2003 – \$3.3 million; 2002 – \$4.1 million).

EGD acquires its customer care services from CustomerWorks Limited Partnership under an agreement having a five-year term starting January 2002. EGD is charged market prices for these services, which amounted to \$127.0 million in 2004 (2003 – \$95.5 million; 2002 – \$71.8 million).

EGD has contracted for gas transportation services from Alliance Pipeline Limited Partnership and Vector Pipeline Limited Partnership. EGD is charged market prices for these services, which amounted to \$50.6 million in 2004 (2003 – \$40.7 million; 2002 – \$41.3 million) for Alliance Pipeline, and \$39.1 million in 2004 (2003 – \$23.2 million; 2002 – \$25.2 million) for Vector Pipeline.

A subsidiary of the Company earns rental revenue from CustomerWorks Limited Partnership for the use of an automated billing system. In 2004, this revenue amounted to \$22.5 million (2003 – \$25.5 million; 2002 – \$35.1 million). CustomerWorks Limited Partnership began operations on January 1, 2002.

In 2004, Enbridge Gas Services Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, purchased \$30.7 million (2003 – \$33.6 million; 2002 – \$6.3 million) and sold \$8.8 million (2003 – \$1.3 million, 2002 – nil) of gas from/to Enbridge Marketing (US) Inc., a subsidiary of EEP.

The Company also provides consulting and other services to affiliates. Market prices are charged for these services where they are reasonably determinable; where no market price exists, a cost-based price is determined and charged. The Company may also purchase consulting and other services from affiliates. Prices are determined on the same basis as services provided by the Company. The trade receivable and payable balances include amounts received or paid on behalf of the Company or affiliates.

The Company and affiliates invoice on a monthly basis and amounts are due and paid on a quarterly basis.

21. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.

Class Action Lawsuit – late payment penalties

On April 22, 2004, the Supreme Court of Canada released its decision in a case commenced against Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) by a customer with respect to late payment penalties. The Supreme Court of Canada determined that EGD would be required to repay a portion of amounts paid to it as late payment penalties from April 1994. The total amount of late payment penalties billed between April 1994 and February 2002 (when EGD's late payment penalty was revised), was approximately \$74 million, of which, a portion may be eligible for repayment. The amount payable is not determinable at this time. The Supreme Court has directed that a lower court determine the amount payable. Case conferences were held before a judge of the Ontario Supreme Court in August and December 2004 to discuss the remaining outstanding issues following the Supreme Court's decision. Further court proceedings to determine the amount payable and other related issues are likely to be held in 2005.

Late payment penalty revenues are included in EGD's estimate of revenues for the year and therefore offset rates charged to customers. Revenues from late payment penalties accrue to the benefit of all customers, thereby reducing the cost of providing distribution services. The Ontario Energy Board (OEB) approved these estimates and the resulting rates each year. EGD intends to apply to the OEB for recovery of any amount payable that results from this action.

Bloor Street Incident

EGD has been charged under both the Ontario Technical Standards and Safety Act (the TSSA) and the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act (the OHSA) in connection with an explosion that occurred on Bloor Street West in Toronto on April 24,

2003. The maximum possible fine upon conviction on all charges would be approximately \$5.0 million in the aggregate. EGD has also been named as a defendant in a number of civil actions related to the explosion. A Coroner's Inquest in connection with the explosion is also possible. The courts have not yet dealt with any of the charges laid under the TSSA or the OHSA, and thus it is not possible at this time to predict or comment upon the potential outcome. EGD does not expect the civil actions to result in any material financial impact.

Remediation of Discontinued Manufactured Gas Plant Sites

The remediation of discontinued manufactured gas plant sites may result in future costs to EGD. In October 2002, a claim was filed for \$55 million in damages relating to a certain manufactured gas plant site. EGD filed a statement of defence in June 2003 denying liability. EGD expects that trial scheduling will take place in the summer of 2005 and that a trial date will be fixed for early 2006. Although management believes that it has a valid defence to this claim, certain risks exist. The probable overall cost cannot be determined at this time due to uncertainty about the presence and extent of damage in addition to the potential alternative remediation approaches which vary in cost. EGD expects that costs, if any, not recovered through insurance would be recovered through rates. As such, management does not believe that the outcome will have any material financial impact.

CAPLA Claim

The Canadian Alliance of Pipeline Landowners' Associations and two individual landowners have commenced an action, which they will be applying for certification as a class action, against Enbridge Pipelines Inc. and TransCanada PipeLines Limited. The claim relates to restrictions in the National Energy Board Act on crossing the pipeline and the landowners' use of land within a 30-metre control zone on either side of the pipeline easements. Enbridge Pipelines Inc. believes it has a sound defence and intends to vigorously defend the claim. Since the outcome is indeterminable, Enbridge Pipelines Inc. has made no provision for any potential liability.

Enbridge Energy Partners

Enbridge Energy Company, Inc. (EEC), which holds a portion of the Company's equity interest in EEP, has agreed to indemnify EEP from and against substantially all liabilities, including liabilities relating to environmental matters, arising from operations prior to the transfer of its pipeline operations to EEP in 1991. This indemnification does not apply to amounts that EEP would be able to recover in its tariff rates if not recovered through insurance, or to any liabilities relating to a change in laws after December 27, 1991. In addition, in the event of default, EEC, as the General Partner, is subject to recourse with respect to a portion of EEP's long-term debt, which amounts to US\$217 million at December 31, 2004 (2003 – US\$248 million).

22. UNITED STATES ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. The effects of significant differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP for the Company are described below.

Earnings and Comprehensive Income

(millions of dollars except per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Earnings under Canadian GAAP	645.3	667.2	572.3
Stock-based compensation ¹	—	—	(12.1)
Loss on ineffective hedges ⁴	—	(53.8)	—
Tax effect of the above adjustments	—	21.5	4.9
Earnings under U.S. GAAP	645.3	634.9	565.1
Unrealized net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges ⁵	(32.9)	66.9	19.5
Reclassification adjustment on cash flow hedges ⁵	—	80.6	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment ⁵	2.4	(159.6)	(1.3)
Comprehensive income	614.8	622.8	583.3
Earnings per common share	3.86	3.84	3.53
Diluted earnings per common share	3.83	3.80	3.49

22. UNITED STATES ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

Financial Position

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2004		2003	
	Canada	United States	Canada	United States
Cash ⁶	105.5	120.3	104.1	131.7
Accounts receivable and other ^{5,6}	1,451.9	1,483.6	1,120.7	1,174.7
Property, plant and equipment ⁶	12,427.7	13,802.3	11,481.5	12,829.9
Accumulated depreciation ⁶	3,361.2	3,468.2	2,950.6	2,986.0
Goodwill and intangibles ⁶	165.4	581.8	—	421.5
Long-term investments ⁶	2,278.3	1,898.1	2,390.9	2,009.0
Deferred amounts ^{2,6}	729.2	1,699.2	745.7	1,477.5
Accounts payable and other ⁶	1,275.9	1,375.8	894.1	1,011.7
Current maturities and short-term debt ⁶	703.9	715.2	674.9	642.4
Current portion of non-recourse debt ⁶	30.2	71.7	34.2	74.2
Long-term debt ⁶	6,053.3	6,264.9	5,775.5	5,940.3
Non-recourse debt ⁶	665.2	1,503.5	752.4	1,637.8
Other long-term liabilities ⁶	151.8	158.5	148.3	154.8
Future income taxes ²	652.3	1,638.9	636.5	1,558.0
Non-controlling interests ⁶	514.9	689.9	523.0	709.5
Retained earnings	1,840.9	1,770.3	1,511.4	1,440.8
Additional paid in capital ¹	—	27.3	—	27.3
Foreign currency translation adjustment ⁵	(139.8)	—	(147.0)	—
Accumulated other comprehensive loss ⁵	—	(147.1)	—	(116.6)

1 Stock-based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company adopted FAS 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, on a prospective basis for U.S. GAAP, and elected to use the fair value-based method to measure compensation expense. The adoption of the fair value method for U.S. GAAP eliminates all differences between Canadian and U.S. GAAP for options granted subsequent to the date of adoption. Disclosure differences in pro forma earnings between Canadian and U.S. GAAP will remain only for those options granted prior to adoption, January 1, 2002, of the Canadian accounting standard for stock-based compensation.

Prior to the adoption of FAS 123, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation for U.S. GAAP in accordance with APB 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, which required the use of the intrinsic value-based method to measure compensation expense. Under Canadian GAAP, the Company's performance-based options did not give rise to compensation expense. Under U.S. GAAP, the Company's performance-based options, which vested during 2002, gave rise to pre-tax compensation expense of \$12.1 million. No performance-based options vested in 2003 or 2004.

2 Future Income Taxes

Under U.S. GAAP, deferred income tax liabilities are recorded for rate-regulated operations, which follow the taxes payable method for ratemaking purposes. As these deferred income taxes are expected to be recoverable in future revenues, a corresponding regulatory asset is also recorded. These assets and liabilities are adjusted to reflect changes in enacted income tax rates. The additional deferred income taxes under U.S. GAAP include the difference between capital cost allowance and depreciation of property, plant and equipment of \$596.8 million (2003 – \$551.2 million) and the incremental revenue required for the recovery of unrecorded taxes of \$331.3 million (2003 – \$286.6 million).

3 Accounting for Joint Ventures

U.S. GAAP requires the Company's investments in joint ventures be accounted for using the equity method. However, under an accommodation of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, accounting for joint ventures need not be reconciled from Canadian to U.S. GAAP. The different accounting treatment affects only display and classification and not earnings or shareholders' equity. See Note 7 for summarized financial information of joint ventures.

4 Financial Instruments

For U.S. GAAP purposes, FAS 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, requires that all derivatives be recorded on the balance sheet as either assets or liabilities at their fair value. Changes in the derivative's fair value are recognized in current period earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met.

The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives held for hedging purposes depends upon their intended use. For fair value hedges, the effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative instruments is offset in income against the change in fair value, attributed to the risk being hedged, of the underlying hedged asset, liability or firm commitment. For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative instruments is offset through other comprehensive income, until the variability in cash flows being hedged is recognized in earnings in future accounting periods.

5 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

At December 31, 2004, Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss consists of an accumulated foreign currency translation balance of \$129.1 million (2003 – \$131.5 million) and net unrealized losses of \$18.0 million (2003 – gains of \$14.9 million). For U.S. GAAP purposes the foreign currency translation adjustment balance is classified as a component of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss. The fair value of derivative financial instruments that qualify as cash flow hedges are also included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss. The reclassification adjustment of \$80.6 million relates to the change in classification of hedging instruments between periods.

Of the total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss of \$147.1 million (2003 – \$116.6 million), the Company estimates that approximately \$27.9 million (2003 – \$5.6 million), representing unrecognized net losses on derivative activities at December 31, 2004, is expected to be reclassified into earnings during the next twelve months and primarily relates to natural gas supply management.

6 Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities

On December 24, 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued a revision to FASB Interpretation (FIN) 46, which replaces the interpretation released in January 2003.

FIN 46R requires the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity's activities to consolidate the variable interest entity. FIN 46R defines a variable interest entity as an entity which has one or more of the following characteristics:

- 1 The equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support provided by any parties, including the equity holders.
- 2 The equity investors as a group lack one or more of the following essential characteristics of a controlling financial interest:
 - a) The direct or indirect ability to make decisions about the entity's activities through voting rights or similar rights that have a significant effect on the success of the entity.
 - b) The obligation to absorb the expected losses of the entity.
 - c) The right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity. The equity investors do not have that right if their return is capped by the entity's governing documents or arrangements with other variable interest holders or the entity.
- 3 The equity investors have voting rights that are not proportionate to their economic interests, and the activities of the entity involve or are conducted on behalf of an investor with a disproportionately small voting interest.

The primary beneficiary is the party that absorbs a majority of the expected losses and/or receives a majority of the expected residual returns of the variable interest entity's activities.

For variable interest entities created, or interests in variable interest entities obtained, on or before January 31, 2003, FIN 46R is required to be applied by the first fiscal year or interim period ending after December 15, 2003. The Company has not identified any material variable interest entities created, or interests in variable entities obtained, before January 31, 2003, which would require consolidation or disclosure under FIN 46R.

On June 30, 2003, the Company formed Enbridge Income Fund (EIF), a publicly traded entity with assets purchased from the Company. The Company has a 41.9% equity interest in EIF, as well as a preferred unit investment that has no voting rights, a stated par value and a 30-year maturity. The preferred units earn a return that is equivalent to the cash distributions per unit to the equity unit holders and are classified as a liability in EIF's financial statements.

EIF is considered a variable interest entity as the equity investors lack the right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity. FIN 46 defines expected residual returns as the expected positive variability in the fair value of EIF's net assets exclusive of variable interests. The preferred units participate in the positive variability as they receive a coupon rate that floats with changes in the cash distributions made to the equity holders of EIF. Consequently, the equity investors lack the right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity.

The Company is the primary beneficiary of EIF through a combination of the 41.9% equity interest and the preferred unit interest.

The U.S. GAAP adjustment reflecting the consolidation of EIF includes a \$380.4 million (2003 – \$381.9 million) reduction to long-term investments and a \$175.0 million (2003 – \$186.5 million) increase in non-controlling interests.

The following accounts of EIF are consolidated for the purposes of the U.S. GAAP financial statements:

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2004	2003
Cash	14.8	27.6
Accounts receivable and other	34.7	34.2
Property, plant and equipment	1,395.4	1,454.6
Deferred amounts	42.0	31.5
Intangibles	108.3	113.4
Goodwill	308.1	308.1
Accounts payable and other	33.8	31.0
Current portion of non-recourse long-term debt	41.5	40.0
Long-term debt	207.0	201.9
Non-recourse long-term debt	838.3	885.4
Other long-term liabilities	6.7	6.5
Future income taxes	92.1	96.0

The consolidation of EIF increases cash by \$14.8 million (2003 – \$27.6 million) and the statement of cash flows would reflect an increase in cash from operations of \$73.0 million (2003 – \$36.4 million), cash from investing activities would decrease by \$14.7 million (2003 – \$359.4 million), and cash used in financing activities would decrease by \$71.1 million (2003 – \$350.6 million).

The method of consolidating EIF has been revised and the comparative amounts re-calculated to better reflect the attributes of the ECT preferred units. In the prior period the ECT preferred units were included in equity and consolidated on that basis, however because they are a preferred unit investment that has no voting rights, a stated par value and a fixed-term maturity, they have been reclassified from equity to liabilities. Therefore, the non-controlling interests increase from 27.7% to 58.1%, better reflecting their interest in the net assets of EIF.

The 2003 income reduction of \$2.3 million and the \$173.0 million gain reduction, as reported under US GAAP have been eliminated as a result of the change in consolidation method.

22. UNITED STATES ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

Supplemental Disclosure – Pro Forma Compensation Expense

U.S. GAAP requires that, where the fair value based method is not used to measure compensation expense, pro forma earnings and earnings per share, calculated as if the fair value based method had been used, must be disclosed. In Canada, these requirements apply to options granted on or after January 1, 2002 and therefore, the Company's Canadian GAAP disclosure does not include any options granted prior to that date.

(millions of dollars except per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Earnings under U.S. GAAP			
As reported	645.3	634.9	565.1
Stock-based compensation expense	(8.2)	(7.9)	(7.3)
Included as an expense in the statement of earnings	4.2	1.9	—
Pro forma	641.3	628.9	557.8
Earnings per common share			
As reported	3.86	3.84	3.53
Stock-based compensation expense	0.02	0.04	0.05
Pro forma	3.84	3.80	3.48
Diluted earnings per common share			
As reported	3.83	3.80	3.49
Stock-based compensation expense	0.02	0.04	0.05
Pro forma	3.81	3.76	3.44

Supplementary Information (unaudited)

Quarterly Share Trading Information

The Toronto Stock Exchange

2004 (dollars)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	55.0	54.39	53.35	60.15
Low	50.36	47.60	47.25	51.05
Close	53.30	48.71	52.75	59.70
Volume (millions)	22.8	23.7	15.7	15.5

2003 (dollars)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	44.33	49.30	52.00	54.14
Low	40.95	42.71	47.50	47.90
Close	43.94	47.93	51.05	53.70
Volume (millions)	19.0	17.6	20.4	18.1

The New York Stock Exchange

2004 (U.S. dollars)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	42.32	41.25	41.85	49.99
Low	37.72	35.18	36.38	40.70
Close	40.69	36.59	41.64	49.78
Volume (millions)	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.9

2003 (U.S. dollars)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	30.02	36.76	37.75	41.66
Low	26.90	29.45	34.80	35.61
Close	29.80	35.62	35.63	41.39
Volume (millions)	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5

Five-Year Consolidated Highlights

Financial and Operating Information¹

(millions of dollars, except per share amounts)

Earnings by Segment	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Liquids Pipelines	219.9	213.5	189.6	164.4	152.5
Gas Pipelines	53.8	70.1	47.8	41.5	39.6
Sponsored Investments	66.2	234.3	(51.1)	37.2	16.3
Gas Distribution and Services ²	313.1	153.6	124.3	189.6	211.7
International	73.6	72.3	68.0	35.6	26.4
Corporate	(81.3)	(76.6)	(48.6)	(55.1)	(88.8)
Continuing operations	645.3	667.2	330.0	413.2	357.7
Discontinued operations	—	—	242.3	45.3	34.6
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	645.3	667.2	572.3	458.5	392.3
Cash Flow Data					
Cash provided from operating activities	886.7	368.5	877.4	397.0	248.5
Expenditures on property, plant and equipment	496.4	391.3	729.9	683.3	364.3
Acquisitions and long-term investments	850.5	128.8	1,572.0	640.9	571.4
Dividends paid on common shares	315.8	283.9	251.1	227.5	202.1
Operating Data					
Liquids Pipelines ³					
Deliveries (thousands of barrels per day)	2,138	2,189	2,088	2,109	2,072
Barrel miles (billions)	757	710	705	695	735
Average haul (miles)	970	889	925	903	972
Gas Distribution					
Distribution volume (billion cubic feet)	575	458	410	427	421
Number of active customers (thousands)	1,756	1,679	1,623	1,571	1,520
Degree day deficiency ⁴ (degrees Celsius)					
Actual	5,052	4,029	3,362	3,766	3,569
Forecast based on normal weather	4,849	3,565	3,700	3,816	3,629

¹ Certain comparative amounts have been restated to reflect the retroactive adoption of new accounting rules requiring the preferred securities to be classified wholly as debt.

² In 2004, Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) changed its fiscal year end from September 30 to December 31 to be consistent with Enbridge. Consequently, highlights of Gas Distribution and Services for 2004 include the 15-month period ended December 31 for EGD and other gas distribution operations. Gas Distribution and Services volumes and the number of active customers are derived from the aggregate system supply and direct purchase gas supply arrangements.

³ Liquids Pipelines operating highlights include the statistics of the 11.2% owned portion of the mainline system located in the United States.

⁴ Degree day deficiency is a measure of coldness. It is calculated by accumulating for each day in the fiscal period the total number of degrees by which the daily mean temperature fell below 18 degrees Celsius. The figures given are those accumulated in the Toronto area.

Five-Year Consolidated Highlights

Shareholder and Investor Information

(per share amounts in dollars)

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Average common shares outstanding weighted monthly during the year (thousands)	167,240	165,471	160,310	157,297	154,469
Number of registered common shareholders at year end	6,794	7,167	7,406	7,832	8,265

Common Share Trading (TSX)

High	60.15	54.14	49.25	45.55	44.00
Low	47.25	40.95	41.11	33.90	23.00
Close	59.70	53.70	42.61	43.40	43.70
Volume (millions)	77.7	75.1	72.3	67.6	68.2

Per Common Share Data

Earnings applicable to common shareholders					
Continuing operations	3.86	4.03	2.06	2.63	2.32
Discontinued operations	—	—	1.51	0.28	0.22
	3.86	4.03	3.57	2.91	2.54
Dividends paid on common shares	1.83	1.66	1.52	1.40	1.27

Financial Ratios

Return on average shareholders' equity ¹	17.0%	19.0%	18.7%	17.7%	17.0%
Return on average capital employed ²	8.5%	8.1%	7.7%	7.5%	7.4%
Debt to debt plus shareholders' equity ³	65.1%	67.9%	69.4%	75.9%	73.1%
Debt to total capital employed	56.1%	58.6%	61.5%	69.2%	65.1%
Earnings coverage of interest ⁴	2.8x	2.8x	2.5x	2.1x	1.9x
Dividend payout ratio ⁵	47.4%	41.2%	42.6%	48.1%	50.0%

¹ Earnings applicable to common shareholders divided by average common equity (weighted monthly during the year).

² Sum of earnings (including earnings from discontinued operations), non-controlling interest and after-tax interest expense divided by average capital employed (weighted monthly during the year). Capital employed is equal to the sum of shareholders' equity, non-controlling interest, future income taxes, deferred credits, and total debt (excluding short-term borrowings which finance gas in storage).

³ Total debt (including short-term borrowings) divided by the sum of total debt and shareholders' equity.

⁴ Sum of earnings before income taxes, non-controlling interest and interest expense, divided by interest expense. Includes earnings from discontinued operations.

⁵ Dividends per common share divided by total earnings per share applicable to common shareholders.

Investor Information

Common and Preferred Shares

The Common Shares of Enbridge Inc. trade in Canada on the Toronto Stock Exchange and in the United States on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "ENB". The Preferred Shares, Series A, of Enbridge Inc. trade in Canada on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "ENB.PR.A".

Registrar and Transfer Agent in Canada

CIBC Mellon Trust Company
 199 Bay Street
 Commerce Court West
 Securities Level
 Toronto, Ontario M5L 1G9
 Telephone: (416) 643-5500
 Toll free: (800) 387-0825
 Internet: www.cibcmellon.com
 CIBC Mellon Trust Company also has offices in Halifax, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

Co-Registrar and Co-Transfer Agent in the United States

Mellon Investor Services
 85 Challenger Road
 Overpeck Centre
 Ridgefield Park, NJ, 07660 U.S.A.
 Toll free: (800) 526-0801

Preferred Securities

The Preferred Securities, Series D, of Enbridge Inc. trade in Canada on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "ENB.PR.D". The registrar and transfer agent is Computershare Trust Company of Canada.

Debentures

The registrar and trustee for Enbridge Debentures is Computershare Trust Company of Canada, with offices in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Shareholder Inquiries

If you have inquiries regarding the following:

- Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan
- change of address
- share transfer
- lost certificates
- dividends
- duplicate mailings

Please contact the registrar and transfer agent – CIBC Mellon Trust Company in Canada or Mellon Investor Services in the United States.

Other Investor Inquiries

If you have inquiries regarding the following:

- additional financial or statistical information
- industry and company developments
- latest news releases or investor presentations

Please contact Enbridge Investor Relations or visit Enbridge's web site at www.enbridge.com.

Investor Relations

Enbridge Inc.
 3000, 425-1st Street S.W.
 Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 3L8
 Toll free: (800) 481-2804

Annual and Special Meeting

The Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Crystal Ballroom at the Fairmont Palliser Hotel, Calgary, Alberta, at 1:30 p.m. MDT on Thursday, May 5, 2005.

Form 40-F

The Company files annually with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States a report known as the Annual Report on Form 40-F. Copies of the Form 40-F are available, free of charge, upon written request to the Corporate Secretary of the Company.

Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan, and Dividend Direct Deposit

Enbridge Inc. offers a Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan that enables shareholders to reinvest their cash dividends in Common Shares and to make additional cash payments for purchases at the market price. The Company also offers Dividend Direct Deposit which enables shareholders to receive dividends by electronic fund transfer to the bank account of their choice in Canada. Details may be obtained from the Investor Information section of the Enbridge web site at www.enbridge.com, or by contacting CIBC Mellon Trust Company at any of the locations listed above.

Registered Office

Enbridge Inc.
 3000, 425-1st Street S.W.
 Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 3L8
 Telephone: (403) 231-3900
 Facsimile: (403) 231-3920
 Internet: www.enbridge.com

Le présent document est disponible en français.

Enbridge Inc. Businesses

Liquids Pipelines

- Enbridge Pipelines Inc. (100%)
- Enbridge Pipelines (NW) Inc. (100%)
- Enbridge Pipelines (Athabasca) Inc. (100%)
- Enbridge Pipelines (Toledo) Inc. (100%)
- Mustang Pipe Line Partners (30%)
- Chicap Pipe Line Company (22.8%)
- Frontier Pipeline Company (77.8%)
- Spearhead Pipeline (90%)
- Hardisty Caverns LP (50%)

Gas Pipelines

- Alliance Pipeline L.P. (U.S. portion) (50%)
- Vector Pipeline Limited Partnership (60%)
- Enbridge Offshore Pipelines, L.L.C. (100%)

Sponsored Investments

- Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. (11.2%)
 - Lakehead System
 - North Dakota System
 - Mid-Continent System
 - Various Natural Gas Systems
- Enbridge Income Fund (72.3% overall interest)
 - Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. (100%)
 - Alliance Pipeline Limited Partnership (Canadian portion) (50%)

Gas Distribution and Services

- Enbridge Gas Distribution (100%)
 - Gazifere Inc.
 - Niagara Gas Transmission Limited
 - St. Lawrence Gas Company, Inc.
- Noverco Inc. (32.1%), which owns:
 - Gaz Métro Limited Partnership (72.8%), which owns:
 - Vermont Gas Systems, Inc. (100%)
 - TQM Pipeline and Company, Limited Partnership (50%)
 - Portland Natural Gas Transmission System (38.3%)
- Enbridge Gas New Brunswick Limited Partnership (63%)
- CustomerWorks Limited Partnership (70%)
- Enbridge Commercial Services (100%)
- Aux Sable Liquids Products Inc. (42.7%)
- Enbridge Gas Services Inc. (100%)
- Inuvik Gas Ltd. (33¹/₃%)
- Tidal Energy Marketing Inc. (100%)
- NetThruPut Inc. (52%)
- SunBridge Wind Power Project (50%)
- Magrath Wind Power Project (33¹/₃%)
- FuelCell Energy (strategic alliance)

International

- Oleoducto Central S.A. (24.7%)
- Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos CLH, S.A. (25%)
- Enbridge Technology Inc. (100%)

2005 Dividend Information for Common Shares and Preferred Shares, Series A*

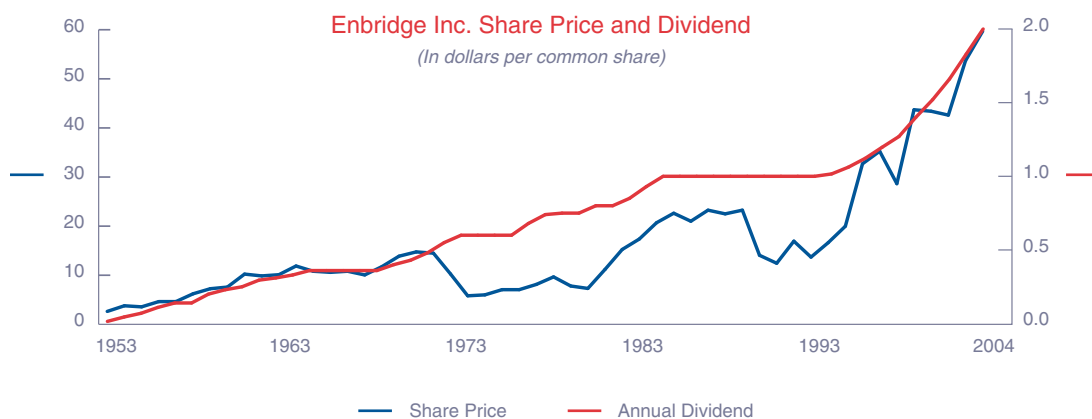
	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
Record date	Feb. 15	May 16	Aug. 15	Nov. 15
Payment date	March 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
Common Share Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP) enrolment cut-off date	Feb. 8	May 9	Aug. 8	Nov. 8
Common Share Purchase Plan cut-off date for DRIP	Feb. 22	May 25	Aug. 25	Nov. 24

*Dividend dates are subject to the dividends being declared by the Board of Directors.

2005 Interest Payment Information for Preferred Securities, Series D

	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
Record date	March 15	June 15	Sept. 15	Dec. 15
Payment date	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31

Enbridge common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange
 in Canada and on the New York Stock Exchange in the U.S.
 under the symbol "**ENB**".



In the 51 years that Enbridge Inc. has been a publicly traded Company,
 annual total shareholder return averaged just over 13%.

Enbridge Inc.
 3000, 425 - 1st Street S.W. Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 3L8
 Telephone: (403) 231-3900 Fax: (403) 231-3920
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Value for customers

ENB

Value for shareholders



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**At Enbridge,
we know that
by creating value
for our customers
we also create
value for our
shareholders.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "P. Daniel", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Patrick D. Daniel
President & Chief Executive Officer

Enbridge Profile

Enbridge Inc.

A leader

in energy delivery

Enbridge Inc., a Canadian company with corporate headquarters in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, is a leader in energy transportation and distribution in North America and internationally. The Company conducts its business through five operating segments: Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines, Sponsored Investments (which consist of the Company's investments in Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P.; Enbridge Energy Management, L.L.C.; and Enbridge Income Fund), Gas Distribution and Services, and International.

Crude oil deliveries

2 million

barrels per day

Enbridge operates, in Canada and the United States, the world's longest crude oil and liquids pipeline system – the combined Enbridge Pipelines and Lakehead systems – that delivers 2 million barrels a day to customers in Canada and the United States Midwest, including approximately 10% of total oil imports to the United States. Current expansion plans will move additional volumes of Canadian petroleum to these markets, as well as farther east and south and to the United States West Coast and Asia-Pacific markets.

Infrastructure

80 000

kilometres

Enbridge owns or has interests in 80 000 kilometres of pipelines. That includes more than 25 000 kilometres of crude oil and liquids pipelines, more than 20 000 kilometres of natural gas gathering and transmission pipelines, and more than 30 000 kilometres of natural gas distribution mains.

Natural gas distribution

1.8 million

customers

Enbridge owns and operates Canada's largest natural gas distribution company, and delivers natural gas to 1.8 million customers in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and New York State. Enbridge Gas Distribution, based in Toronto, Ontario, is one of the lowest cost natural gas distribution operations in North America, and has provided reliable service for more than 155 years.

Natural gas pipelines

50%

of deepwater Gulf of Mexico natural gas production

Enbridge has a growing interest in natural gas pipelines in North America. The Company has major interests in the Alliance and Vector transmission systems, and through Enbridge Energy Partners has interests in a variety of transmission and gathering pipeline systems in the Gulf Coast and Mid-Continent regions of the United States. Enbridge Offshore Pipelines transports approximately half of the deepwater offshore natural gas production in the Gulf of Mexico, a key region for continental supply growth.

Publicly traded

TSX, NYSE: ENB

stock exchange listings

Enbridge has been a publicly traded company for 53 years – its predecessor company, Interprovincial Pipe Line Company, Inc., was listed on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges on February 13, 1953. Enbridge's common shares now trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange in Canada and on the New York Stock Exchange in the United States under the symbol ENB. Information about Enbridge is available on the Company's website at www.enbridge.com.

Renewable energy

270

megawatts of electricity

Enbridge is also investing in renewable energy resources, including wind power and fuel cells. The Company is currently involved in four wind power projects in Canada – two that are currently operating and two being built in 2006 – with a combined capacity of more than 270 megawatts. That's enough electricity to meet the power requirements of more than 100,000 homes.

Human capital

4,500

employees

Enbridge employs approximately 4,500 people – knowledgeable and skilled employees – primarily in Canada and the United States, as well as in Colombia and Spain.

Highlights

2005 adjusted earnings

\$1.59

per common share

2005 dividends

\$1.0375

per common share

Financial

(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

	2005	2004	2003
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders	556.0	645.3	667.2
Earnings Per Common Share (dollars per share) ¹	1.65	1.93	2.02
Dividends Per Common Share (dollars per share)	1.0375	0.92	0.83
Common Share Dividends Paid	361.1	315.8	283.9
Return on Average Shareholders' Equity	13.2%	17.0%	19.0%
Debt to Debt Plus Shareholders' Equity at Year End	68.9%	67.1%	68.7%

Operating

	2005	2004	2003
Liquids Pipelines²			
Deliveries (thousands of barrels per day)	2,008	2,138	2,189
Barrel miles (billions)	695	757	710
Average haul (miles)	949	970	889
Gas Distribution and Services³			
Volume of gas distributed (billion cubic feet)	438	575	458
Number of active customers (thousands)	1,805	1,756	1,679
Degree day deficiency ⁴ (degrees Celsius)			
Actual	3,750	5,052	4,029
Forecast based on normal weather	3,747	4,849	3,565

¹ All per share amounts have been restated to reflect the Company's two-for-one stock split in May 2005.

² Liquids Pipelines operating highlights include the statistics of the 10.9% owned Lakehead System and wholly owned liquids pipelines operations.

³ In 2004, Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) changed its fiscal year end from September 30 to December 31 to be consistent with Enbridge. Consequently, highlights of Gas Distribution and Services for 2004 include the 15-month period ended December 31 for EGD and other gas distribution operations. Gas Distribution and Services volumes and the number of active customers are derived from the aggregate system supply and direct purchase gas supply arrangements.

⁴ Degree day deficiency is a measure of coldness. It is calculated by accumulating for each day in the period the total number of degrees each day by which the daily mean temperature falls below 18 degrees Celsius. The figures given are those accumulated in the Toronto area.

Letter to Shareholders



Patrick D. Daniel
President & Chief Executive Officer



David A. Arledge
Chair of the Board

Introductory Remarks

In 2005, Enbridge again added significant value for our customers and our shareholders. The progress made on a large number of greenfield crude oil and natural gas pipeline projects will result in improved access to energy supply for consumers, improved markets for our upstream producers, and economic value for our shareholders. A 9.4% growth in adjusted operating earnings in 2005, coupled with a 25.5% total shareholder return (for shareholders trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange), once again provided shareholders with excellent returns.

Reported earnings were \$556 million, or \$1.65 per common share, compared with \$645 million, or \$1.93 per common share in 2004. However, the decrease was primarily due to unusual gains in 2004.

Adjusted operating earnings, which represent earnings applicable to common shareholders adjusted for non-operating factors and variances, reflect Enbridge's continued steady growth. Adjusted operating earnings were \$537 million, or \$1.59 per common share in 2005, compared with \$491 million, or \$1.47 per common share in 2004.

We again exited the year with a stronger balance sheet, putting the Company in an excellent position to pursue its "best-ever" slate of greenfield pipeline projects.

Based on this excellent outlook going into 2006, our Board of Directors increased the annual dividend by 15% in November 2005, and indicated a higher target payout range of 60% to 70% of adjusted earnings, up from the previous 50% to 60% range. Enbridge dividends have increased every year since 1996.

Clearly, our Company is well positioned to continue its history of steady growth, and to pursue the creation of value for customers, which in turn results in creation of value for shareholders.

2005 Accomplishments – Working Our Strategies

2005 was also a good year in terms of progress against our four key strategies.

Focus on operational excellence: We successfully concluded a new Incentive Tolling Settlement (ITS) with the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers – the third such five-year agreement between Enbridge and our customers – based on a negotiated incentive model rather than a traditional cost-of-service model. The ITS has as its foundation the National Energy Board's 2005 multi-pipeline rate of return and provides Enbridge with the opportunity to earn a higher rate of return by achieving certain service and reliability targets, as well as continued achievement of cost savings.

Enbridge continues to operate one of the lowest cost crude oil pipeline systems in North America and one of the lowest cost natural gas distribution companies.

In 2005, we continued to strengthen reporting on our Corporate Social Responsibility program, including environmental, safety and social performance. In September, Enbridge was named to the *Dow Jones Sustainability World Index*, and in January 2006 it was announced at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, that Enbridge had once again been named to the list of the *Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World*.

Expand existing core asset platforms: We made excellent progress on numerous pipeline growth opportunities during 2005.

- The Spearhead Pipeline was reversed and first crude oil shipments reached the Cushing terminal in March 2006. Enbridge now directly ships Western Canadian crude oil all the way from Alberta to Oklahoma.
- In December, we announced that we were proceeding with construction of the Southern Access expansion, to add an additional 400,000 barrels per day of capacity between Superior, Wisconsin and the Chicago, Illinois area by 2009. We are also pursuing commitments for a Southern Access extension to Patoka, Illinois.
- In December, based on first customer commitments, we filed an application to build the Waupisoo Pipeline from the Alberta oil sands to a terminal near Edmonton, Alberta. Waupisoo, which would have initial capacity of 350,000 barrels per day, will be in service in 2008.
- During the year we made significant strides on our Gateway proposal to build a petroleum export pipeline from Edmonton to Kitimat, B.C. and a condensate import pipeline from Kitimat to Edmonton to be in service in 2010. We began environmental fieldwork, continued our consultation with Aboriginal groups and stakeholders, and held 17 informational open houses in communities along the right-of-way. Two Open Seasons produced strong interest from potential customers for both pipelines, and we continue to work to get shipping commitments, continue our community consultations, and complete engineering and environmental planning, to be in position to file an application in the second quarter of 2006 for construction of the pipeline.

All of these projects are needed to accommodate growing oil sands production over the next five to 10 years. In February 2006, we also announced plans for the Enbridge Alberta Clipper Pipeline, a proposed 400,000 barrels per day pipeline from Hardisty, Alberta to Superior, Wisconsin.

We are also developing new infrastructure in the oil sands region of northern Alberta. We announced plans in 2005 to build a pipeline and terminal for a new Fort Saskatchewan upgrader, and invested in Value Creation Inc. to participate in the development of upgrading technologies. At year-end we announced the acquisition of a majority interest in Olympic Pipe Line giving us a position in the U.S. Northwest.

In 2005, we also strengthened our interests in natural gas pipelines in North Texas, and announced plans for an expansion and extension of the Partnership's East Texas natural gas system, to handle the strong growth occurring in East Texas natural gas production, particularly from the Bossier Sands and other regional producing formations. We positioned Enbridge for participation in an Alaska natural gas pipeline, and announced expansion of the Vector pipeline.

Despite the impact of hurricanes last year in the Gulf of Mexico, we are pleased with the footprint of our offshore natural gas pipelines, and we added to our interests in the Gulf because we believe strongly in its potential to be a key source of North American supply for many years to come.

Enbridge Gas Distribution added 50,000 new customers in 2005, and continues to be the second fastest growing gas utility in North America.

Our International investments in Spain and Colombia performed very well in 2005 and provide excellent diversification for our North American focus.

Develop new growth platforms: In addition to our core business opportunities, we pursued opportunities to develop new growth platforms. We see Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as a potentially significant contributor to North American supply and we continued to pursue a number of projects – although it's becoming clear that it is going to take time for global LNG production to increase before LNG can make a significant contribution to meeting North America gas demand.

In 2005, we invested in our third wind power project, at Chin Chute, Alberta, and in November we announced a \$400 million, 200-megawatt wind power investment to be made in 2006 in Ontario.

Capitalize on Partnership/Trust Model: Our two sponsored investments had good years, as Enbridge Energy Partners completed its East Texas Expansion Pipeline, and continued to position itself as the major transportation company in the Bossier and Barnett Shale gas plays in Texas. Enbridge Income Fund had strong cash flows, which led to another increase in the monthly cash distributions to unitholders. Since inception in mid-2003, monthly cash distributions have increased 11.4%.

In Conclusion

Enbridge is uniquely well positioned for growth, with our extensive and strategically located network of crude oil and natural gas pipeline systems in North America. These assets are ideally situated to deliver new sources of energy supply to a variety of key North American and international markets.

We are financially strong with a low-risk business model that has proven to be very successful. Our Board has declared annual dividend increases averaging 8.5% per year for the past 10 years in a row.

During 2005, we were pleased to welcome Donald J. Taylor back to the Board. Mr. Taylor, the former Chair of the Board, did not stand for re-election as a director at the annual shareholders' meeting in May 2005, having reached the normal age for retirement. However, the Board asked that Mr. Taylor re-join the Board for an additional two years, noting the valuable advice he has provided to Enbridge over the years. We were also pleased to welcome David A. Leslie, the former Chairman and CEO of Ernst & Young LLP, to the Enbridge Board in July 2005.

Louis D. Hyndman, a Director since 1993, will retire from the Board effective with the next shareholders' annual meeting on May 3, 2006, and we thank Mr. Hyndman for his many contributions to Enbridge and for his years of service, most recently as Chair of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

In conclusion, we would like to thank the employees of Enbridge for their outstanding contributions in 2005. All of us at Enbridge will continue to work diligently to continue to add value for our shareholders, our customers, our business partners, and the communities where we live and work.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:



David A. Arledge
Chair of the Board of Directors
March 3, 2006



Patrick D. Daniel
President & Chief Executive Officer

Enbridge has numerous growth opportunities within each of its core businesses, and is well positioned geographically to deliver new sources of energy supply to North American markets.



Enbridge will pursue

4

key strategies for growth

- Expand existing core businesses.
- Develop new growth platforms, such as LNG regasification, marketing and storage, gas-fired power generation, wind power and new energy technologies.
- Capitalize on the Partnership/Trust Model. Enbridge Energy Partners and Enbridge Income Fund will develop or acquire energy infrastructure assets.
- Focus on operational excellence.

And will expand

4

core businesses

- Expand the **Liquids Pipelines** business by developing regional Alberta oil sands infrastructure, increasing capacity to traditional markets, and pursuing new market initiatives.
- Expand and develop the existing **Gas Distribution and Services** businesses.
- Expand the **Natural Gas Pipelines** business – Alliance, Vector and Enbridge Offshore Pipelines systems – and pursue new infrastructure such as an investment in an Alaska natural gas pipeline.
- Expand **International** investment focusing on Europe and Latin America.

Enbridge's growth opportunities are built around North America's energy supply/demand fundamentals. The Company is ideally positioned to transport crude oil and natural gas from conventional producing areas in Western Canada and from the continent's largest hydrocarbon play – Alberta's oil sands. Enbridge is also well positioned to tap some of North America's energy growth hotspots: Alaska, the Gulf of Mexico, Texas and the Rockies. With the existing integration of markets between Canada and the United States, growing energy demand, Canada's history of being a secure source of energy supply, and Enbridge's extensive continental pipeline systems, Enbridge will be a major contributor to meeting continental energy needs.

Enbridge listens to what the market is saying, and listens to where demand is going to be for hydrocarbons and where the expected new supply is. The Company also spends a lot of time communicating and consulting with customers to ensure we are meeting their needs.



Forecast incremental growth in oil sands production

1 million

barrels per day by 2010

An estimated \$60 billion of investment has been announced for projects in the oil sands in northern Alberta. Based on projects under construction and projects announced, industry forecasts indicate oil sands production will increase by approximately 1 million barrels per day by 2010.

Planned liquids pipelines investments

\$8 billion

over five years

Enbridge and Enbridge Energy Partners currently plan on investing more than \$8 billion by 2010 to add to their liquids pipelines capacity to deliver growing oil sands volumes. The investments will include new oil sands infrastructure – pipelines and tankage – to deliver oil sands production to Edmonton and Hardisty, Alberta; additional capacity to traditional markets in the U.S. Midwest, as well as farther east and south in the United States; and the Gateway Pipeline to access U.S. West Coast and Asia-Pacific markets.

Enbridge has an extensive North American network of pipeline systems that historically has transported approximately two-thirds of Western Canadian crude oil production to markets. As such, Enbridge is well positioned with assets between areas of growing supply and growing demand.

That is particularly true with regard to oil sands development, where the rapid growth in oil sands projects is expected to add in the order of 1 million barrels per day of new production by 2010.

Enbridge has been working with its customers for the past five years to ensure the right pipeline capacity is in place at the right time for the right markets, and currently expects to invest more than \$8 billion by 2010 just on liquids pipeline projects such as Athabasca, Waupisoo, Southern Access, Spearhead, Gateway and mainline expansion. Additional projects, involving additional expenditures, are also being developed.

Successful completion of these projects will produce a classic win-win result. Oil sands producers will have timely and cost-effective access to markets for their growing production, and expanded markets will help maximize netbacks. North American consumers will benefit from having access to new, secure sources of supply that will continue to produce petroleum for many decades to come.

Enbridge participated in another win-win outcome in 2005. The Company and the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) reached agreement on the key terms of a new five-year incentive tolling settlement for 2005 through 2009 for the core component of Enbridge's mainline liquids pipeline system in Canada.



Incentive Tolling Settlement benefits

\$119 million

shared after tax

Since the inception of incentive tolling in 1995, after-tax benefits of \$119 million have been shared by Enbridge and its customers, approximately 53% and 47%, respectively. Customers also realized an additional cumulative after-tax benefit of \$16 million through the power guarantee mechanism of the ITS.

Forecast growth at Enbridge Gas Distribution

200,000

new customers in the next five years

Enbridge Gas Distribution, Enbridge's natural gas distribution franchise in Ontario, is the second fastest growing gas utility in North America. For the past nine years, Enbridge Gas Distribution has added between 50,000 and 60,000 new customers per year, and expects to continue to grow at a similar pace, forecasting more than 200,000 new customers in the next five years.

Enbridge and CAPP both realized significant benefits under the two previous incentive tolling agreements, which covered the periods 1995 to 2004, and both recognized the benefits of continuing to use a negotiated incentive toll model rather than a traditional cost-of-service model. In the first 11 years of incentive tolling, after-tax benefits of \$119 million were shared by Enbridge and its customers.

Enbridge is also well positioned geographically for growth in natural gas pipelines – in the Gulf of Mexico, in the growing Texas Barnett Shale, Anadarko Basin and Bossier gas plays, and between a potential Alaskan natural gas pipeline and key North American markets.

The addition of new sources of natural gas supply to meet growing demand in North America is essential to avoid shortfalls as traditional sources of supply peak. Enbridge is well positioned, as a pipeline company, to transport that natural gas to markets. In addition, as Canada's largest natural gas distribution company, which expects to add more than 200,000 new customers in the next five years, Enbridge Gas Distribution is interested, as a customer, in new sources of gas supply.



Total shareholder return

25.5%*

in 2005

Enbridge's objective is to provide superior long-term value for shareholders, and the Company has consistently delivered strong total shareholder returns. In 2005, the total shareholder return was 25.5%

* Total shareholder return includes total cash dividends declared plus common share price appreciation. This is not a standardized measure under Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, therefore it may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other issuers.

Dividend payout target

60 - 70%

of earnings

In November 2005, the Board of Directors approved a revised dividend policy for Enbridge that will see Enbridge target to pay out approximately 60% to 70% of earnings, an increase from the recent 50% to 60% target range. The change takes into consideration a robust growth outlook combined with the increased attractiveness that many investors are assigning to dividend income, providing Enbridge investors with an attractive combination of strong long-term growth and favourable near-term cash payout.

By being a part of the delivery solution, Enbridge helps provide customers with new long-term sources of supply. That, in turn, will bring greater price stability to markets throughout North America, benefiting all natural gas consumers.

When customers benefit, Enbridge shareholders benefit. In the 53 years that Enbridge has been a publicly traded company, Enbridge shareholders have received an average annual total shareholder return of 13.3%. In the past 10 years alone, the return has averaged 20.9%, and in 2005, the return was 25.5%. Clearly, customer value has translated into shareholder value.

In November 2005, the Enbridge Board of Directors added further value for shareholders by announcing that the Company was increasing its dividend target to pay out between 60% and 70% of earnings. Shareholders receive a direct benefit while the Company retains ample balance sheet capacity and the ability to fund its large portfolio of growth projects.

Corporate Governance

At Enbridge, corporate governance means ensuring that a comprehensive system of stewardship and accountability is in place and functioning among Directors, management and employees of the Company.

Enbridge is committed to the principles of good governance, and the Company employs a variety of policies, programs and practices to manage corporate governance and ensure compliance.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall stewardship of Enbridge and, in discharging that responsibility, reviews, approves and provides guidance in respect of the strategic plan of the Company. The Board also monitors implementation.

The Board approves all significant decisions that affect the Company and reviews the results. The Board also oversees identification of the principal risks to the Company on an annual basis, monitors the Company's risk management programs, reviews succession planning, and seeks assurance that internal control systems and management information systems are in place and operating effectively.

Additional information and details about Enbridge's corporate governance policies and practices are available in the Company's annual Management Information Circular, and in the corporate governance section of the Company's website, at www.enbridge.com/investor/corporateGovernance.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Community investment

\$4.8 million

in Canada in 2005

Enbridge continues to invest in communities where the Company operates, primarily in health, social services, education, the environment, arts and culture, and civic leadership. For the sixth year in a row, Enbridge was recognized by the United Way and Centraide as a recipient of their *Thanks a Million Award* for raising more than \$1 million for United Way and Centraide campaigns in Canada.

Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World

1 of 5

Canadian companies named to the listing in 2006

The *Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World* is a new global ranking that reviewed 2,000 companies for their ability to manage environmental, social and governance risks and opportunities. Enbridge was named to the listing of 100 companies that was announced at the World Economic Forum at Davos, Switzerland, in January 2005. Enbridge was again named to the listing in January 2006, one of only five Canadian companies.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is about conducting business in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. It is a process of constant innovation, a team effort to understand and deal with many complex and evolving issues involving our many stakeholder groups, and it goes to the heart of the Company's values and how it does business.

Enbridge's approach to Corporate Social Responsibility and its CSR performance are detailed in the Company's 2005 Corporate Social Responsibility Annual Report. The report, which reviews Enbridge's environmental, economic and social performance, was once again written in compliance with the guidelines outlined in the Global Reporting Initiative's 2002 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. In addition, selected information and indicators in the current report were subject to an internal review by Enbridge's Audit Services Department.

A copy of the annual report is available in the CSR section of Enbridge's website, at www.enbridge.com/corporate/.

Board of Directors



Top Row (left to right)

David A. Arledge

Naples, Florida
Chair, Enbridge Inc.

James J. Blanchard

Beverly Hills, Michigan
Senior Partner,
DLA Piper Rudnick Gray Cary
U.S., LLP

J. Lorne Braithwaite

Malahide, County Dublin, Ireland
Corporate Director

Patrick D. Daniel

Calgary, Alberta
President & Chief Executive
Officer, Enbridge Inc.

E. Susan Evans

Calgary, Alberta
Corporate Director

William R. Fatt

Toronto, Ontario
Chief Executive Officer,
Fairmont Hotels & Resorts Inc.

Bottom Row (left to right)

Louis D. Hyndman

Edmonton, Alberta
Counsel, Field Law LLP

David A. Leslie

Toronto, Ontario
Corporate Director

Robert W. Martin

Toronto, Ontario
Corporate Director

George K. Petty

San Luis Obispo, California
Corporate Director

Charles E. Shultz

Calgary, Alberta
Chair & Chief Executive Officer,
Dauntless Energy Inc.

Donald J. Taylor

Jacksons Point, Ontario
Corporate Director

Senior Management



Top Row (left to right)

Patrick D. Daniel
President & Chief Executive
Officer

Mel F. Belich
Group Vice President,
Corporate Law

J. Richard Bird
Group Vice President,
Liquids Pipelines

Bonnie D. DuPont
Group Vice President,
Corporate Resources

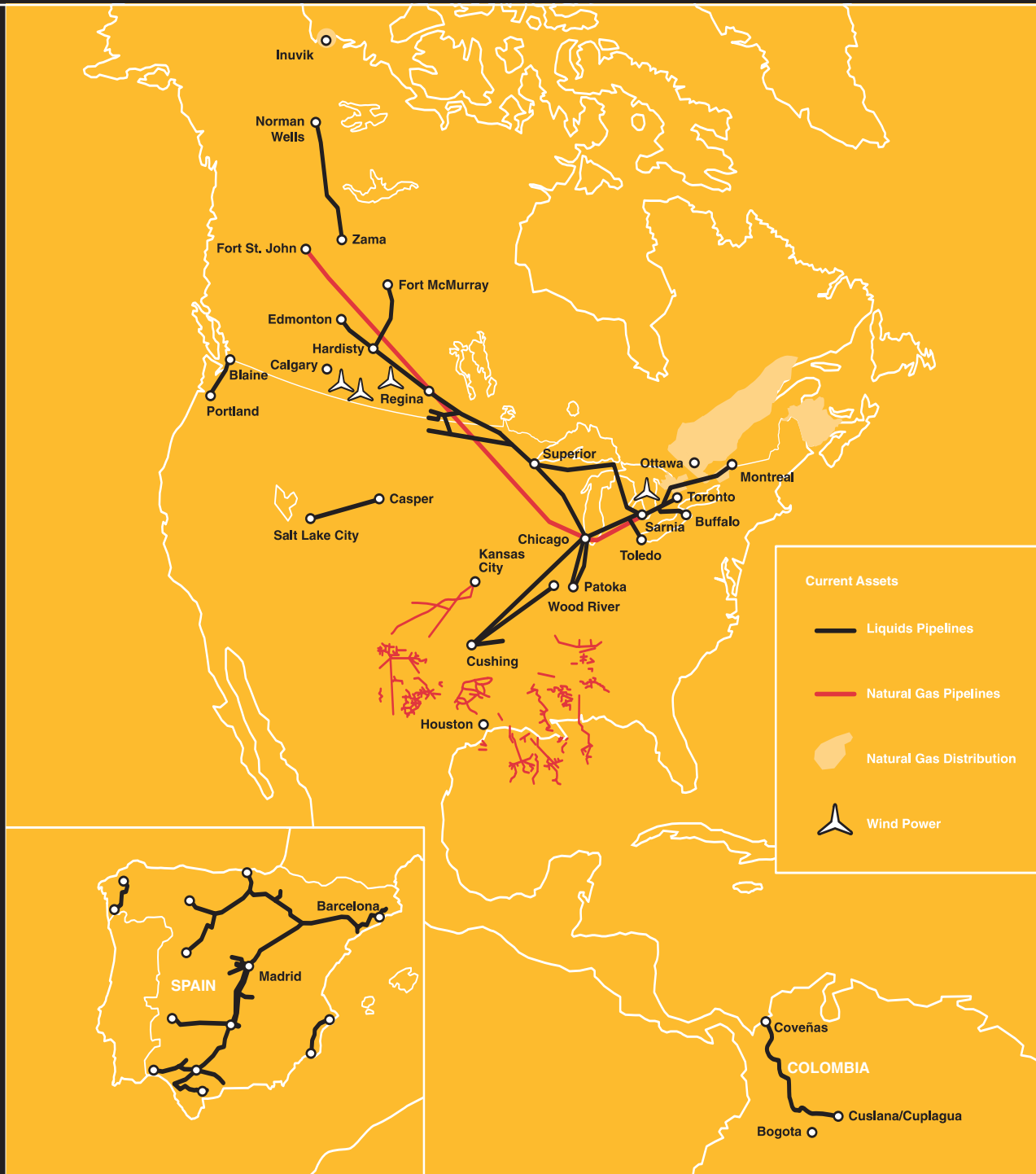
Bottom Row (left to right)

Stephen J.J. Letwin
Group Vice President,
Gas Strategy &
Corporate Development

Dan C. Tutcher
Group Vice President,
Transportation South

Stephen J. Wuori
Group Vice President
& Chief Financial Officer

Enbridge Businesses



Enbridge continues to broaden its footprint in North America – an important consideration for a company in the energy delivery business. In so doing, the Company has focused on adding assets between areas of growing supply and areas of growing demand.

Liquids Pipelines

- Enbridge Pipelines Inc. (100%)
- Enbridge Pipelines (NW) Inc. (100%)
- Enbridge Pipelines (Athabasca) Inc. (100%)
- Enbridge Pipelines (Toledo) Inc. (100%)
- Mustang Pipe Line Partners (30%)
- Chicap Pipe Line Company (22.8%)
- Frontier Pipeline Company (77.8%)
- Spearhead Pipeline (100%)
- Olympic Pipe Line Company (65%)
- Hardisty Caverns Limited Partnership (50%)

Gas Pipelines

- Alliance Pipeline L.P. (U.S. portion) (50%)
- Vector Pipeline Limited Partnership (60%)
- Enbridge Offshore Pipelines, L.L.C. (100%)

Sponsored Investments

- Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. (10.9%)
 - Lakehead System
 - North Dakota System
 - Mid-Continent System
 - Various Natural Gas Systems
- Enbridge Income Fund (72.3% overall economic interest)
 - Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. (100%)
 - Alliance Pipeline Limited Partnership (Canadian portion) (50%)

Gas Distribution and Services

- Enbridge Gas Distribution (100%)
 - St. Lawrence Gas Company, Inc.
- Gazifere Inc. (100%)
- Niagara Gas Transmission Limited (100%)
- Noverco Inc. (32.1%), which owns:
 - Gaz Métro Limited Partnership (72.8%), which owns:
 - Vermont Gas Systems, Inc. (100%)
 - TQM Pipeline and Company, Limited Partnership (50%)
 - Portland Natural Gas Transmission System (38.3%)
- Enbridge Gas New Brunswick Limited Partnership (64%)
- CustomerWorks Limited Partnership (70%)
- Enbridge Commercial Services Inc. (100%)
- Aux Sable Liquids Products Inc. (42.7%)
- Enbridge Gas Services Inc. (100%)
- Inuvik Gas Ltd. (33.3%)
- Tidal Energy Marketing Inc. (100%)
- Value Creation Inc. (strategic alliance)
- NetThruPut Inc. (52%)
- SunBridge Wind Power Project (50%)
- Magrath Wind Power Project (33.3%)
- Chin Chute Wind Power Project (33.3%)
- Enbridge Ontario Wind Power Project LP (100%)
- FuelCell Energy (strategic alliance)

International

- Oleoducto Central S.A. (24.7%)
- Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos CLH, S.A. (25%)
- Enbridge Technology Inc. (100%)

In 2005, strong earnings contributions from all of Enbridge's core businesses and a strong financial position enabled Enbridge to continue to add value for shareholders.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

Financial Highlights¹

(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

	2005	2004	2003
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders			
Liquids Pipelines	229.1	219.9	213.5
Gas Pipelines	59.8	53.8	70.1
Sponsored Investments	64.8	66.2	234.3
Gas Distribution and Services ^{2,3}	178.8	313.1	153.6
International	87.4	73.6	72.3
Corporate	(63.9)	(81.3)	(76.6)
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders	556.0	645.3	667.2
Earnings Per Common Share ⁴	1.65	1.93	2.02
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share	1.63	1.91	2.00
Dividends Per Common Share	1.0375	0.92	0.83
Common Share Dividends	361.1	315.8	283.9
Total Assets	17,210.9	14,905.1	13,945.0
Total Long-Term Liabilities	9,690.7	8,182.5	8,028.2

¹ Financial Highlights have been extracted from financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

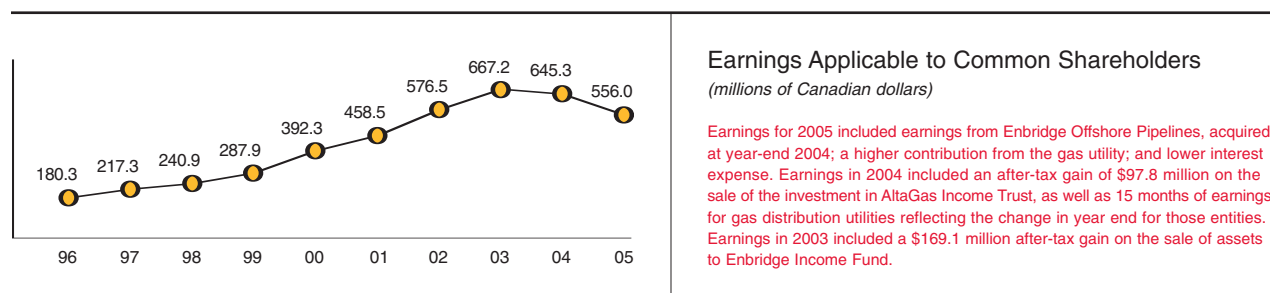
² The reported results for the year ended December 31, 2004, include earnings for the 15 months ended December 31, 2004, for Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD), Noverco and other gas distribution entities. This resulted from the elimination of the quarter lag basis of consolidation in 2004.

³ The reported results for the year ended December 31, 2003, include earnings for the 12 months ended September 30, 2003, for these entities.

⁴ All per share amounts have been restated to reflect the Company's two-for-one stock split in May 2005.

Earnings applicable to common shareholders are \$556.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, or \$1.65 per share, compared with \$645.3 million, or \$1.93 per share, in 2004. The \$89.3 million decrease in earnings is primarily the result of the sale of the investment in AltaGas in 2004, which had resulted in an after-tax gain of \$97.8 million as well as the absence of its earnings. Earnings for 2004 also included 15 months of earnings for gas distribution utilities, reflecting the change in year end for those entities. Positive factors in 2005 include the earnings contribution from the recently acquired Enbridge Offshore Pipelines, higher contribution from the gas distribution utility and lower interest expense.

Earnings applicable to common shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2004, were \$645.3 million, or \$1.93 per share compared with \$667.2 million, or \$2.02 per share, for the year ended December 31, 2003. In addition to the factors noted above, the 2004 results included a full year of incremental earnings from the Terrace Phase III mainline expansion, rate increases and positive variances from forecast costs in Enbridge Gas Distribution, and improved fractionation margins in Aux Sable compared with 2003. These positive factors in 2004 were offset by the absence of earnings from Alliance Pipeline Canada and Enbridge Saskatchewan, which were sold in June 2003 to Enbridge Income Fund for a gain of \$169.1 million.



Significant non-operating factors and variances affecting consolidated earnings are:

(millions of Canadian dollars)	2005	2004	2003
Sponsored Investments			
Dilution gains on the issue of Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP) units	8.9	7.6	20.3
EEP non-cash derivative fair value losses	(5.0)	—	—
Gain on sale of assets to Enbridge Income Fund (EIF)	—	—	169.1
Gas Distribution and Services			
Gain on sale of investment in AltaGas Income Trust	—	97.8	—
Calendar year basis adjustment ¹	—	27.1	—
Calendar year basis adjustment ²	—	—	(4.0)
Colder than normal weather	—	21.3	33.9
Impairment loss on Calmar gas plant	—	(8.2)	—
Regulatory disallowances	—	—	(35.2)
EGD unbilled revenue	—	—	33.6
Dilution gain in Noverco (Gaz Metro unit issuance)	7.3	—	7.1
Dilution gain – AltaGas Income Trust	—	8.0	—
Revalue future income taxes due to tax rate changes	—	0.6	(52.1)
International			
Gain on land sale in CLH	7.6	—	—
Corporate			
Revalue future income taxes due to tax rate changes	—	—	(1.0)
Total significant non-operating factors and variances increasing earnings	18.8	154.2	171.7

¹ Effective December 31, 2004, EGD changed its fiscal year-end from September 30 to December 31. Consequently, the reported consolidated results for the year ended December 31, 2004, included EGD's results for the fifteen months ended December 31, 2004. The adjustment above deducts EGD's results for the three months ended December 31, 2003, to reflect EGD's 2004 earnings on the calendar basis, consistent with 2005. As a result, this adjustment differs from the adjustment reported in 2004.

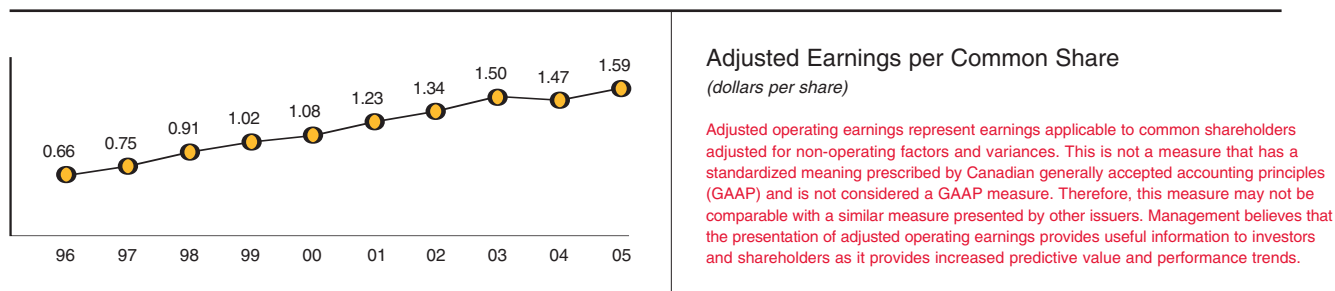
² This adjustment reflects EGD's 2003 earnings on the calendar basis. Prior to EGD's change in fiscal year end in 2004, described above, EGD's earnings were consolidated on a one-quarter-lag basis. As a result, reported consolidated results for the year ended December 31, 2003, included EGD's results for the twelve months ended September 30, 2003. This presentation differs from the presentation in the 2004 Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Significant operating factors affecting earnings in 2005 include:

- Enbridge Offshore Pipelines, acquired December 31, 2004, contributes positive earnings.
- EGD earnings are higher due to higher rate base and a number of smaller favourable variances across the utility.
- There are no earnings from AltaGas in 2005 as the investment was sold in 2004.
- Corporate costs are lower primarily as a result of lower interest expense.

Enbridge completed several strategic initiatives during 2005:

- Negotiated new five year Incentive Tolling Settlement on the Enbridge System.
- Obtained founding shipper agreements underpinning the \$400 million Waupisoo Pipeline and filed an application for regulatory approval.
- Confirmed shipper support for both the Gateway Petroleum Export Pipeline and the Gateway Condensate Import Pipeline, through non-binding open seasons, supporting continued preparations to file a full regulatory application in 2006.



- Secured the BA Energy Upgrader \$80 million terminaling and pipeline services agreement as the initial customer for our new Stonefell terminal at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.
- Substantially completed the US\$190 million Spearhead Pipeline project to deliver Canadian crude oil, for the first time, down to the major hub at Cushing, Oklahoma.
- Secured shipper support and commenced field work for the US\$950 million, 400,000 barrels per day (bpd) Southern Access mainline expansion project being undertaken by Enbridge and Enbridge Energy Partners.
- Entered into a 20-year electricity purchase agreement with the Ontario Power Authority for all of the power to be produced from the \$400 million, 200-megawatt wind power project currently under development by Enbridge on the shores of Lake Huron.
- Entered into an agreement to purchase 65% of the Olympic Pipe Line Company, a refined products pipeline in Washington State, for US\$99.8 million.

Enbridge (the Company) has foreign currency denominated earnings, primarily from U.S. based operations and investments, as well as its Euro investment in Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos (CLH). The Company uses long-term derivative contracts to economically hedge a significant portion of the cash distributions from these long-term investments. However, this does not eliminate the GAAP earnings volatility caused by exchange rate differences. During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company received foreign currency denominated cash distributions and settled associated hedge transactions resulting in \$13.0 million (2004 – \$7.5 million) of incremental cash flows, which is not included in reported earnings.

C O R P O R A T E S T R A T E G Y

Corporate Vision and Objective

Enbridge is an energy delivery company that delivers natural gas and crude oil, which are used to heat homes, power transportation systems, and provide fuel and feedstock for industries. The Company's vision is to be North America's leading energy delivery company and its objective is to generate long-term value for investors. The key elements of this vision are to:

- generate above industry-average annual earnings per share growth;
- maintain a stable, low risk investment profile and strong financial position; and
- deliver superior returns (dividends and capital appreciation) to shareholders.

Core Businesses

The Company's activities are carried out through five business units:

- Liquids Pipelines, which owns and operates the Canadian portion of the world's longest crude oil pipeline system and includes other common carrier and feeder liquids pipelines, including the Athabasca System;
- Gas Pipelines, which includes the Company's interests in Alliance Pipeline US, Vector Pipeline and Enbridge Offshore Pipelines;
- Sponsored Investments, which includes investments in Enbridge Income Fund (EIF) and Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. (EEP), both managed by Enbridge;
- Gas Distribution and Services, which includes Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD), the largest gas distribution utility operation in Canada, as well as other gas distribution businesses, CustomerWorks, gas services businesses, Aux Sable and wind power businesses; and
- International, which includes the Company's two energy-delivery investments outside of North America.

Organic Growth Projects

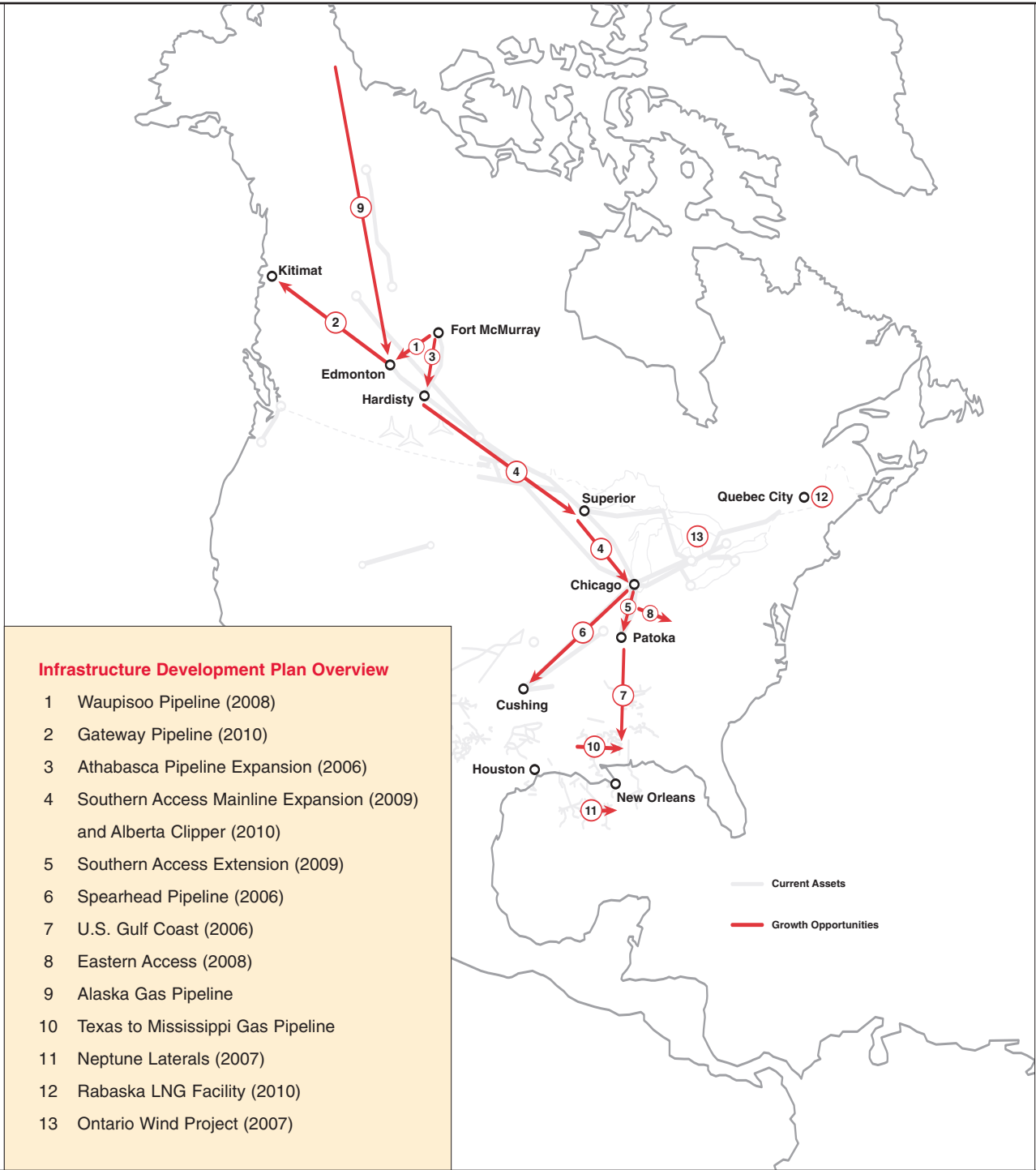
A key focus of the Company's strategy is growth through internally developed organic projects. The Company is targeting organic growth rates averaging 6% over the next five years. The Company is advancing the development of a number of organic growth projects, some of which are summarized below. Enbridge will continue to pursue acquisitions that are accretive to earnings, on an opportunistic basis, as a supplementary source of growth.

Project (Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)	Estimated Capital Cost	Potential Date of Completion
Liquids Pipelines		
Spearhead Pipeline	US\$190 million	March 2006
Surmont Laterals and Facilities	\$42 million	Mid-2006
Athabasca Pipeline Expansions	\$75 million	Mid-2006
Long Lake Laterals and Facilities	\$45 million	Late 2006
Stonefell Terminal	\$80 million	Late 2007
Upstream Terminaling	\$460 million	2007
Downstream Terminaling	US\$220 million	2007
Waupisoo Oil Pipeline	\$400 million ¹	Mid-2008
Waupisoo Diluent Pipeline	\$200 million ¹	Mid-2008
Southern Access Expansion – Canadian portion	US\$135 million ¹	2009
Southern Access Extension	US\$250-US\$320 million ¹	2009
Gateway Condensate Import Pipeline	\$1,700 million ¹	2010
Gateway Petroleum Export Pipeline	\$2,500 million ¹	2010
Alberta Clipper Pipeline – Canadian Portion	US\$1,020 million ¹	2010
Sponsored Investments (EEP)		
Project Clarity – East Texas	US\$530 million	2007
Southern Access Expansion – U.S. portion	US\$815-US\$980 million ¹	2009
Alberta Clipper Pipeline – U.S. Portion	US\$570 million ¹	2010
Cushing Terminal Expansion	US\$55 million	2006
Gas Pipelines		
Neptune Laterals	US\$125 million	End of 2007
Gas Distribution and Services		
EGD Customer Additions & System Integrity	\$1,500 million	2006-2010
Ontario Wind Project	\$400 million	Early 2007
Rabaska LNG Facility	\$280 million by Enbridge	2010

¹ Estimated capital costs for these projects are reported in 2005 dollars and exclude escalation to the year of expenditure.

There are a number of competing projects, proposed by other companies, which could preclude the Company from developing one or more of these proposed projects.

Descriptions of each project are included in the strategy section of each core business.



Dividends

The Company has modified its dividend payout ratio to reflect a strong long-term outlook for the business, shareholders' increasing preference for income and a challenging acquisition market, which will create surplus capital in the near term. Starting in the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company is targeting to pay out approximately 60% to 70% of earnings as dividends, an increase from the previous target of 50% to 60% of earnings. The graph below shows dividends per share for the last 9 years and annualized pro-forma dividends for 2006, assuming the Board does not increase the dividend subsequent to the increase announced in November 2005.

Strategy

Enbridge has four key strategies to achieve the overall objective of generating long-term value for shareholders.

1. Expand Existing Core Asset Platforms

The Company will expand its core asset base and existing businesses. Strategies for each core business are included in the sections below.

2. Develop New Growth Platforms

Enbridge believes it is also important to develop new growth platforms that complement the existing core asset base in the following areas:

- Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Regasification – Develop LNG regasification projects and related pipeline infrastructure, concentrating on projects that leverage the existing downstream asset base.
- Marketing and Storage – Pursue marketing and storage opportunities to optimize existing assets and stimulate growth initiatives for both oil and gas pipelines.
- Power Generation – Continue to explore gas-fired power generation opportunities that are underpinned by long-term contracts and improve the utilization of existing assets. Also, increase the scale of the wind power business and build in locations near existing Enbridge infrastructure.
- New Energy Technologies – Support development of new technologies that are near commercialization and complement existing businesses. Initiatives will focus on technologies that enhance the economics of oil sands development and thereby ultimately enhance the value of the liquids transportation franchise.

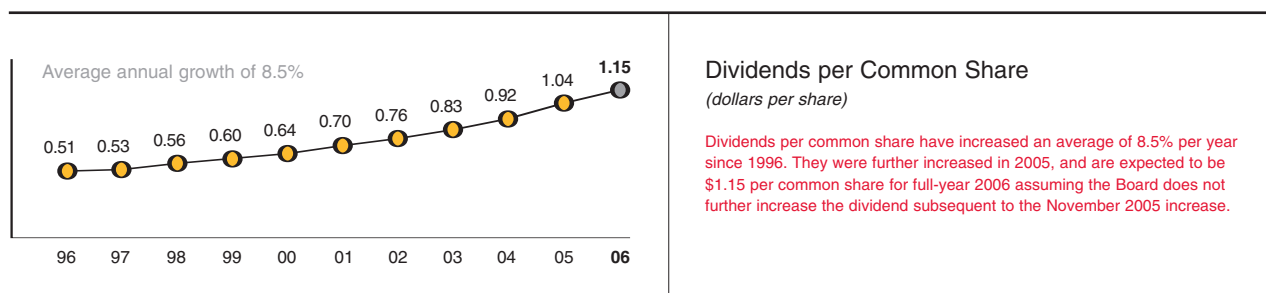
3. Capitalize on the Partnership/Trust Model

Enbridge owns investments in EIF and EEP, which will develop or acquire energy infrastructure assets in North America and optimize the returns on assets they currently own.

4. Focus on Operational Excellence

Enbridge will continue its focus on operational excellence, including cost efficiency, safety and reliability, customer relationships, environmental integrity, innovation and effective stakeholder relations.

To successfully pursue these strategies, the Company must mitigate certain business risks. These risks, and the Company's strategies for managing them, are described under "Risk Management".



Corporate Social Responsibility

Enbridge defines Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as conducting business in a socially responsible and ethical manner, protecting the environment and health and safety of people, supporting human rights and engaging, respecting and supporting the communities and cultures with which the Company works. CSR covers the Company's involvement in areas such as the environment, safety, corporate governance, community investment and stakeholder engagement.

Environmental initiatives include pursuing alternative and renewable energy technologies such as wind power, preventing pipeline leaks by conducting on-going maintenance programs as part of the comprehensive integrity management of pipelines and facilities, and the development of a carbon management strategy to manage the risks from green house gas emissions, such as methane. For example, replacing cast iron pipe with polyethylene mains at EGD is a key factor in reducing fugitive methane emissions. Safety initiatives include regular training and open communication with employees, emphasizing the importance of addressing health and safety risks before serious incidents occur and the establishment of local and regional environmental health and safety committees.

Corporate governance initiatives ensure a comprehensive system of stewardship and accountability is in place and functioning among Directors, management and employees. For example, every employee and Director must follow Enbridge's Statement on Business Conduct. Community investment initiatives include funding for the arts and health services, organizing local United Way campaigns and creating innovative partnerships with not-for-profit groups.

Stakeholder engagement means developing positive relationships with employees, suppliers, customers, investors, government agencies, environmental groups, business partners and local communities. Initiatives include early-stage project consultation on organic growth projects; public awareness programs on pipeline safety and regular customer surveys at EGD to better understand customer needs.

While Enbridge is focused on generating long-term value for investors, Corporate Social Responsibility defines the Company's commitment to achieving and sustaining that objective in a socially and environmentally responsible way.

LIQUIDS PIPELINES

Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2005	2004	2003
Enbridge System	170.1	171.6	162.0
Athabasca System	48.6	42.8	44.8
NW System	7.3	7.8	8.3
Saskatchewan System	—	—	3.1
Feeder Pipelines and Other	3.1	(2.3)	(4.7)
	229.1	219.9	213.5

Business Activities

Liquids Pipelines consists of crude oil, natural gas liquids and refined products pipelines, primarily in Canada.

Enbridge System

The mainline system is comprised of the Enbridge System and the Lakehead System (the portion of the mainline in the United States that is operated by Enbridge and owned by EEP). The system transports crude oil from Western Canada to the Midwest region of the United States and Eastern Canada and serves all of the major refining centers in Ontario. Enbridge has operated, and frequently expanded, the mainline system since 1949.

Tolls on the Enbridge System are governed by various agreements, which are subject to the approval of the National Energy Board (NEB). Significant agreements include the Incentive Tolling Settlement (ITS) applicable to the Enbridge mainline system (excluding Line 8 and Line 9), the Terrace agreement relating to the Terrace Expansion Project completed on April 1, 2003, which added additional capacity of 350,000 bpd and the System Expansion Program (SEP) II Risk Sharing Agreement related to SEP II, a 100,000 bpd expansion completed in 1998. Tolls on the older Mainline System have been governed by incentive tolling settlements since 1995. With the incentive tolling model, Enbridge and shippers share the benefits of cost reductions below agreed levels and the benefits of improvements in reliability and the quality of service. This approach aligns the Company's interests with those of its shippers.

Since Enbridge introduced incentive tolling arrangements in 1995, through the cost performance sharing mechanism, after-tax benefits of \$119.2 million have been shared by Enbridge and its customers, approximately 53% and 47%, respectively. Customers also realized an additional cumulative after-tax benefit of \$16.2 million through the power guarantee mechanism of the ITS.

In 2005, Enbridge and the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) approved the key terms of a new negotiated ITS, effective for January 1, 2005, to December 31, 2009. In January 2006, the NEB approved the new ITS. The new ITS continues the sharing of earnings in excess of a stipulated threshold and provides a fixed annual mainline integrity allowance. In conjunction with the Terrace Agreement, the new ITS continues the throughput protection provisions ensuring the Company is insulated from negative volume fluctuations beyond its control. In addition to the incentive-based provisions in prior agreements, service and reliability metrics, collectively performance metrics, have been added to the new ITS to further align the Company's interests with its shippers. The Company has the opportunity to increase earnings by achieving performance targets under the new performance metric provisions.

The service metrics establish financial bonuses and penalties for prescribed performance targets related to crude oil quality management and predictability of scheduled deliveries. The bonuses and penalties for the service metrics are limited to a maximum of \$10 million after tax in 2005, escalating to \$15 million in each of 2006 and 2007, and to \$20 million in each of 2008 and 2009. The targets to achieve the maximum bonus under the ITS become increasingly difficult to achieve in successive years.

The reliability metric provides for bonuses and penalties associated with optimization of system capacity, which are calculated relative to annual capacity targets. If the Company's performance is below the target, it is charged a penalty of \$200,000 after tax per percentage point for each month that performance is below the target. If the Company's performance exceeds the target, it earns \$500,000 per percentage point for each month that performance is above the target. Practical constraints around pipeline capacity would limit the bonus for the reliability metric to approximately \$12 million per year and penalties are limited to \$10 million per year.

Athabasca System

The Athabasca System, a 540-kilometre (340-mile) synthetic and heavy oil pipeline, links the Athabasca oil sands deposits in the Fort McMurray, Alberta region, to a pipeline transportation hub at Hardisty, Alberta. The Athabasca System also includes the MacKay River and Christina Lake feeder lines and tankage facilities, as well as the Company's interest in the Hardisty Caverns Limited Partnership, which provides crude oil storage services.

The Company has a long-term (30 year) take or pay contract with the major shipper on the Athabasca System, which commenced in 1999. Revenue is recorded based on the contract terms negotiated with the major shipper rather than the cash tolls collected. The contract provides for volumes and tolls that will achieve an underpinning return on equity, based on an assumed debt/equity ratio and level of operating costs. The committed volumes and the tolls specified in the contract do not generate sufficient cash revenues in the early years to compensate Enbridge for the debt and equity returns, as well as the cost of providing service. Therefore, Enbridge is recording a receivable in these years ensuring that the revenue recognized each period is in accordance with the agreement. This receivable is contractually guaranteed by the shipper and will be collected in the later years of the contract.

NW System and Others

Enbridge's NW System is an 870-kilometre (540-mile) pipeline that transports crude oil from Norman Wells, in the Northwest Territories to Zama, Alberta. Earnings are based on an agreement with the primary shipper and are a product of a deemed common equity ratio of 55% (reduced to 50% after 2009) and the NEB multi-pipeline rate of return on common equity, plus any incentive cost savings.

Feeder Pipelines and Other primarily includes a number of liquids pipelines in the United States (Frontier, Toledo, Mustang, Chicap and Spearhead), as well as business development costs related to Liquids Pipelines activities.

Results of Operations

Liquids Pipelines earnings are \$229.1 million in 2005 compared with \$219.9 million in 2004. The increase is due to higher Athabasca System earnings, consistent with the take or pay agreement with the major shipper, and improved earnings from Feeder Pipelines and Other, primarily Frontier Pipeline, which paid Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) ordered reparations in 2004 and 2003.

Earnings from Liquids Pipelines were \$219.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of \$6.4 million from 2003. The increase resulted from higher earnings from the Enbridge System, which included incremental earnings from Terrace Phase III. The Saskatchewan System was sold to Enbridge Income Fund effective June 30, 2003.

Enbridge System

Enbridge System earnings are \$170.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with \$171.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The \$1.5 million decrease is due to a lower earnings base from the ITS component of the Enbridge System, recently negotiated with the CAPP and approved by the NEB. As well, earnings were negatively impacted by higher taxes within the Terrace component. The decrease has been partially offset with earnings from the service and reliability incentives under the ITS as well as savings from cost management programs.

Enbridge System earnings are higher in 2004 than 2003 as they include incremental earnings from the Terrace Phase III expansion placed into service on April 1, 2003, as well as the increase in Enbridge's share of the Terrace surcharge. This increase is partially offset by a higher oil loss expense and a higher power allowance credit in 2004.

Athabasca System

Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2005, are \$48.6 million, an increase of \$5.8 million from 2004. The increase is consistent with the overall return underpinning the long-term take or pay contract with its major shipper as well as lower operating costs due to leak remediation in the prior year.

The Athabasca System 2004 earnings were \$42.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, compared with \$44.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. Earnings in 2004 included the contribution from the Hardisty storage caverns, completed in the fourth quarter of 2003. This was more than offset by higher tax expense as 2003 included the utilization of loss carryforwards.

NW System

Earnings in the last three years from the NW System have been consistent and reflect the effect of a declining rate base.

Feeder Pipelines and Other

Earnings in Feeder Pipelines and Other are \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with a loss of \$2.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase is the result of Gateway condensate pipeline costs being deferred in 2005 whereas in 2004 they were expensed. In addition, Frontier Pipeline earnings were higher due to lower operating costs and the prior year included FERC ordered reparations.

Feeder Pipelines and Other earnings for the year ended December 31, 2004, increased \$2.4 million from 2003 as a result of the Frontier reparations, the majority of which were recorded in 2003.

Strategy

The Company seeks to go beyond the traditional regulated utility business model to create additional value for customers. The Liquids Pipelines strategy focuses on meeting the needs of Western Canadian producers. This can be achieved by reducing customers' costs, enhancing their access to premium markets and avoiding restrictions on production volumes caused by limited pipeline capacity.

On existing infrastructure, the Company will maximize cost efficiencies, ensure capacity is reliable and available when required and protect the quality and distinctiveness of the many different batches transported. The new ITS, described above, includes performance metrics which will reward the Company for achieving these goals and penalize the Company if performance in the prescribed areas falls below target levels.

The Company intends to enhance customers' access to favourable markets through ensuring that new transportation and storage infrastructure is developed on a timely basis, to meet customers' needs for expanded capacity in traditional markets and access to new markets with favourable pricing characteristics. There are many organic growth projects underway, described below, driven primarily by forecast increased production from the oil sands. Enbridge will only proceed with projects supported by shippers.

The Liquids Pipelines strategy will focus on: (i) continuing to develop regional Alberta oil sands infrastructure; (ii) enhancing producer access to diluent, which is needed to dilute heavy oils so they can be transported through pipelines; (iii) increasing traditional core PADD II (U.S. Midwest) market penetration; (iv) pursuing new market access initiatives; and (v) continuing to develop customer and stakeholder relationships.

Supply and Reserves

The vast resource of the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) and its development, create the basis for the Company's growth strategy. Generally, development of the oil sands resource has more than offset declining conventional production. In 2005, due to events such as the Suncor fire, growth in oil sands production did not offset the decline in production from conventional resources. The NEB estimates that total Western Canada 2005 production will be 2.3 million bpd¹ at the end of 2005 (2004 – 2.2 million bpd). At the end of 2004, remaining established conventional oil reserves in Western Canada were estimated to be 3.8 billion barrels² and remaining established reserves from oil sands were estimated at 174 billion barrels³. Combined conventional and oil sands reserves put Canada second only to Saudi Arabia with 14% of the worldwide estimated proven reserves⁴.

¹ National Energy Board 2005 Estimate Production of Canadian Crude Oil and Equivalent Table 1

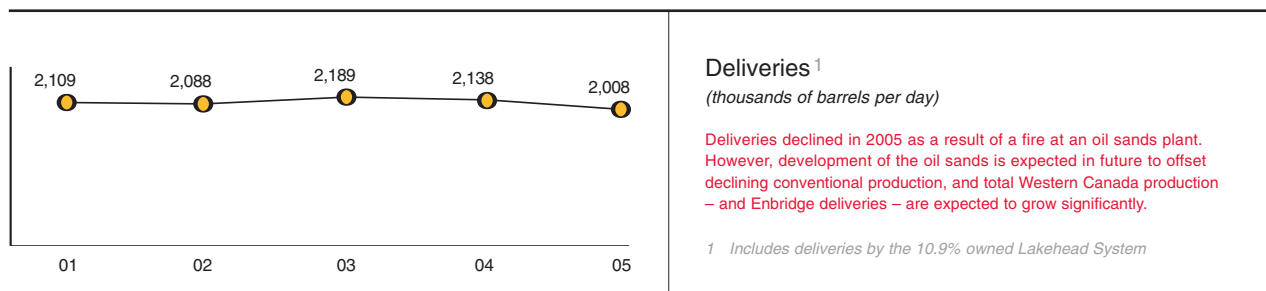
² Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers Statistical Handbook 2005

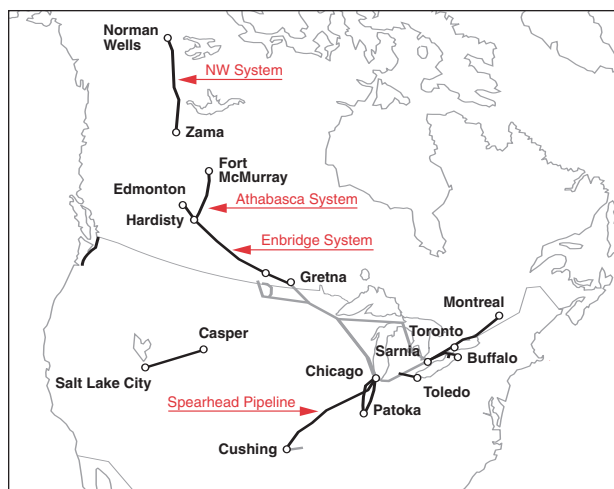
³ Alberta Energy and Utilities Board Alberta's Reserves 2004 and Supply/Demand Outlook

⁴ Oil and Gas Journal's Worldwide Look at Reserves and Production, December 19, 2005

Demand for WCSB Crude

The Company's liquids pipelines are dependent upon the demand for crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons produced from Western Canada. Historically, the pipeline system has delivered crude oil to two main markets: Ontario/Quebec, and the Midwest portion of the United States with some volume delivered to Western Canada. Through Company initiatives, crude oil will begin to penetrate southern markets in PADD II with the Spearhead Pipeline as well as the U.S. Gulf Coast (PADD III) via a third party pipeline system.





Liquids Pipelines

Historically, Canada has been the third largest supplier of crude to the U.S. However, for the past two years, Canada has surpassed both Mexico and Saudi Arabia to become the largest crude oil exporter to the U.S. Western Canada demand is served by local supply and has increased by 25,800 bpd over the last two years. During 2005, an equal mix of Western Canadian and Atlantic Basin crude satisfied Ontario's crude oil requirement. Deliveries to Ontario from Western Canada and from Montréal, Quebec declined in 2005 with the closure of Petro-Canada's Oakville refinery. Deliveries of WCSB crude into PADD II (the U.S. Midwest) remained relatively flat over the last two years with reduced WCSB crude oil supply in 2005. U.S. deliveries of Canadian crude grew by 116,400 bpd by December compared to the third quarter of 2005, as Suncor's

recovered production entered the market. Over the same two-year period, deliveries into PADD IV (the U.S. Rocky Mountains) have increased by 30,800 bpd and PADD V (the Western U.S.) deliveries have increased by 25,000 bpd.

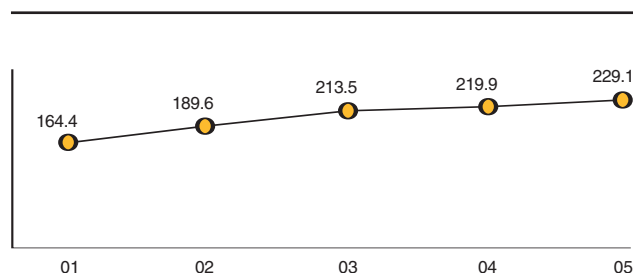
The abundance of established reserves from oil sands, the proximity to the U.S. markets and the relative geopolitical attractiveness of the resource, as well as strong demand, will provide opportunities for the expansion of Enbridge's Athabasca System and the Enbridge System as well as the development of new pipelines.

Alberta Oil Sands Infrastructure

A number of projects are underway to develop oil sands infrastructure including the Gateway, Waupisoo, Surmont and Long Lake projects, described below. Both the Gateway and Waupisoo projects provide for diluent pipelines that would bring needed diluent to the oil sands.

The Gateway Project

The Gateway Project, which includes both a condensate import pipeline and a petroleum export pipeline, continues to progress through the commercial development phase needed to achieve sufficient shipper commitments for each line. Originally, a 16-inch condensate import pipeline was planned at an expected cost of approximately \$1.7 billion on a stand-alone basis. Based on the results of the Open Season, Enbridge expects to increase the diameter of the pipeline from 16 inches to 20 inches. Enbridge has also offered condensate line shippers the option to participate, as partners, in the ownership of the pipeline. Final commitment amounts and transportation agreements, as well as ownership agreements, are nearing the final stages of negotiations. At the same time, updated cost estimates are being prepared for each line. The estimates, along with the respective tolls, will be required prior to execution of shipper agreements for both pipelines.



Liquids Pipelines Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

Liquids Pipelines earnings increased in 2005 due to higher Athabasca System earnings and improved earnings from Feeder Pipelines and Other, primarily Frontier Pipeline.

The petroleum export line, which would transport crude oil from the Edmonton area to the Canadian west coast, closed its Open Season in December 2005 and discussions with interested shippers have commenced with the objective of signing final agreements by the second quarter of 2006, in time for the anticipated regulatory filing. As with the condensate line, interest expressed during the Open Season supports an increase of the pipeline diameter from 30 inches to 36 inches. The petroleum export pipeline is expected to cost approximately \$2.5 billion (in 2005 dollars) on a stand-alone basis and, if both parts of the Project proceed together, total savings of approximately \$550 million could be realized.

The decision to proceed with the regulatory filing for either pipeline is subject to commercial considerations, including satisfactory completion of shipper agreements, environmental assessment as well as public and Aboriginal consultation. If the Project proceeds, construction could begin as early as 2008 with a target in-service date early in 2010.

Waupisoo Pipeline Project

During the third quarter of 2005, Enbridge reached agreements with shippers on long-term transportation commitments on the proposed Waupisoo Pipeline. The 30-inch diameter, 380-kilometre long pipeline will transport crude oil from the Cheecham terminal, currently under construction on the Athabasca Pipeline, to the Edmonton, Alberta area. The initial capacity of the line will be 350,000 bpd and is expandable to a maximum of 600,000 bpd through the addition of pumping units. Enbridge has filed an application for regulatory approval with the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board and other provincial government departments. Pending regulatory approvals, expected in mid-2006, Enbridge will begin construction on the approximately \$400 million pipeline in 2007, with an expected in-service date of mid-2008.

Based on interest expressed by oil sands producers, Enbridge is including a 16-inch, 150,000 bpd diluent return line from the Edmonton area refinery hub north to the oil sands within the scope of the project for regulatory approval and public consultation. The diluent line is expected to cost approximately \$200 million. Shipping commitments on the diluent line have not been finalized.

Surmont Oil Sands Project

Enbridge entered into final agreements with ConocoPhillips Surmont Partnership and Total E&P Canada Ltd. (the Surmont Shippers), to provide pipeline transportation services on the Athabasca Pipeline starting in mid-2006. Enbridge will construct the pipeline and tank facilities required by the Surmont Project at the Cheecham terminal on the Athabasca Pipeline. The estimated cost of these facilities is \$42 million. The agreements provide for an initial contract volume of up to 50,000 bpd of crude oil with the option to increase the contract volume to up to 220,000 bpd for future phases of production. The agreement covering the dedicated Surmont lateral facilities and the agreement for transportation service on the Athabasca Pipeline are both for an initial term of 25 years, with extension provisions. The Athabasca Pipeline agreement also provides flexibility for the Surmont Shippers to transfer their production to the proposed Waupisoo Pipeline to the Edmonton area.

Long Lake Oil Sands Project

During the first quarter of 2005, the Company finalized agreements with Nexen Inc. and OPTI Canada Inc. (the Long Lake Shippers) to provide pipeline transportation services for the Long Lake Project.

Under the terms of the agreements, Enbridge will construct, own and operate the pipeline and tank facilities required by the Long Lake Project, as well as pipeline laterals and tank facilities at the Cheecham terminal on the Athabasca Pipeline. The estimated cost of these facilities is \$45 million with a planned in-service date in late 2006. Enbridge's 545 kilometre Athabasca Pipeline will also require capacity expansion from the Cheecham terminal to its mainline terminal at Hardisty, Alberta.

The agreements provide for an initial contract volume of up to 60,000 bpd of crude oil with provisions for volume increases. The agreement covering the Long Lake lateral facilities is for a term of 25 years and the agreement for service on the Athabasca Pipeline is for a 50-month term with extension provisions.

Athabasca Pipeline Expansions

In 2005, the Company initiated several expansion projects on the Athabasca Pipeline. The expansion projects include the addition of two pumping stations, one at Elk Point and one at Cheecham, as well as modifications to existing pumping stations. In addition, the Company is adding three new tanks at the Athabasca Terminal. The projects are scheduled to be completed in mid-2006 at a total cost of approximately \$75 million.

Market Penetration and Access

Three projects currently under consideration which would increase PADD II penetration and would provide improved access to North American markets are the Southern Access Project, which would expand and extend the mainline; the Alberta Clipper Pipeline, the next tranche of mainline capacity; and the Spearhead Pipeline reversal project, which will provide access for Canadian crude to the Cushing refinery hub.

Southern Access Mainline Expansion and Extension Program

On December 23, 2005, EEP, Enbridge's 10.9%-owned affiliate, filed a tolling application with the FERC with respect to the 400,000 bpd Southern Access expansion from the Canada/U.S. border to Griffith, Indiana. The FERC filing is endorsed by CAPP and a FERC decision is expected in the first quarter of 2006. The cost of the expansion is estimated at approximately US\$815 million to EEP. The program is scheduled to be brought into service in stages, with 44,000 bpd in 2007, an additional 146,000 bpd in 2008 and the final 210,000 bpd in 2009. CAPP may request a delay of the target in-service dates if production growth is slower than forecast, but in such case EEP can recover any costs incurred to the date of notification.

Enbridge has also negotiated the Canadian expansion agreement with CAPP for the Southern Access Expansion between Hardisty, Alberta and the Canada/U.S. border. Enbridge intends to file for NEB approval of the Canadian expansion in 2006, the cost of which is estimated at US\$135 million to Enbridge. The Canadian facilities can also be staged, and the in-service dates will be timed to coincide with the U.S. facilities.

Enbridge continues to discuss the extension of the mainline from Flanagan, IL to Patoka, IL or potentially Wood River, IL with shippers. The extension would involve the construction of a new 30-inch diameter, 300,000 bpd pipeline, at a cost of approximately US\$250 million to US\$320 million to Enbridge.

Alberta Clipper Pipeline

Enbridge anticipates that additional capacity to the U.S. Midwest, over and above Southern Access, described above, will be required. The Company has been actively developing the next tranche of mainline expansion capacity, the Alberta Clipper Pipeline, with selected shippers. The Alberta Clipper Pipeline project involves a new 36" line from Hardisty, Alberta to Superior, Wisconsin where it will interconnect with the existing mainline system to provide access to Enbridge's full range of delivery points and storage options, including Chicago, Toledo, Sarnia, Patoka, Wood River and Cushing. The line would involve a total investment of US\$1.6 billion (in 2005 dollars) for an initial capacity of 400,000 bpd. Shipper interest to date has been strong, and the Company will expand these discussions during the first quarter of 2006 to seek broad industry support.

Spearhead Pipeline

Enbridge acquired 90% of the Spearhead Pipeline in 2003 and the remaining 10% in 2005. The Company is reversing the flow of the pipeline, which previously operated from Cushing to Chicago, to bring crude oil from Chicago to Cushing. The Spearhead Pipeline project is currently estimated to result in a total investment of \$230 million, of which approximately \$220 million has been spent. The reversed pipeline is expected to be in service in March 2006.

Other Projects

Contract Terminating

Enbridge directly, and through EEP, has developed a significant position in the contract terminating business in recent years, with a total of 12 million barrels of storage capacity at six Canadian and U.S. locations. With increasing crude oil production and price volatility, the Company is encountering strong demand from producers, refiners and marketers for

term storage capacity and associated terminaling services. In addition to the \$80 million Stonefell terminal agreement for the BA Energy Upgrader, described below, the Company has numerous other terminaling investment opportunities, aggregating approximately \$460 million in Canada and US\$220 million in the U.S., either secured or well advanced.

Stonefell Terminal

BA Energy Inc., is building a bitumen upgrader near Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta for which Enbridge has agreed to provide pipeline and terminaling services. Based on initial scope and cost estimates, Enbridge expects to invest approximately \$80 million in new facilities to provide storage services at a new satellite terminal it will develop adjacent to the upgrader. Enbridge will also provide pipeline transportation for the upgrader's output from the new terminal to a refinery hub near Edmonton. These facilities are expected to be in service in the fourth quarter of 2007.

Olympic Pipe Line

In December 2005, Enbridge announced that it will acquire a 65% interest in the Olympic Pipe Line Company (Olympic) from BP for US\$99.8 million, subject to working capital adjustments. The transaction closed on February 1, 2006. Olympic owns the largest refined products pipeline in the State of Washington, transporting approximately 290,000 bpd of gasoline, diesel and jet fuel. The pipeline system extends 480 kilometres (300 miles) from Blaine, Washington to Portland, Oregon, connecting four Puget Sound refineries to terminals in Washington and Portland and consists of 640 kilometres (400 miles) of 6-to-20 inch diameter pipe, a 500,000-barrel products terminal, 9 pumping stations and 21 delivery points or facilities. Olympic is the sole supplier of jet fuel to the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport and is a major supplier to the Portland International Airport. BP will continue to operate the pipeline system.

Customer and Stakeholder Relationships

To meet the Company's objective of continuing to develop customer and stakeholder relationships, Liquids Pipelines will focus on achieving operational excellence including assuring best practices relative to system reliability, safety, environmental issues and cost efficiency. The Liquids Pipelines business will continue its efforts to maintain a high level of customer satisfaction while striving to meet performance metrics targets in the new ITS.

Capital Expenditures

Liquids Pipelines generally spends \$80 to \$100 million each year on ongoing capital improvements and core maintenance capital projects. This trend is expected to continue in 2006. Expenditures for organic growth projects described above are expected to be approximately \$230 million during 2006 in Canada.

Legal Proceeding – CAPLA Claim

The Canadian Alliance of Pipeline Landowners' Associations (CAPLA) and two individual landowners have commenced an action against the Company and TransCanada PipeLines Limited. The claim relates to restrictions in the National Energy Board Act on crossing the pipeline and the landowners' use of land within a 30-metre control zone on either side of the pipeline easements. The Company believes it has a sound defence and intends to vigorously defend the claim. The Plaintiffs have filed a motion to establish a cause of action, one of the requirements to have the motion certified as a class action under the *Class Proceedings Act* (Ontario). These matters are currently before the Ontario District Court for hearing. Since the outcome is indeterminable, the Company has made no provision for any potential liability.

Business Risks

The risks identified below are specific to the Liquids Pipelines business. General risks that affect the Company as a whole are described under Risk Management.

Supply and Demand

The operation of the Company's liquids pipelines are dependent upon the supply of, and demand for, crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons from Western Canada. Supply, in turn, is dependent upon a number of variables, including the availability and cost of capital and labour for oil sands projects, the price of natural gas used for steam production, and the price of crude oil. Demand is dependent, among other things, on weather, gasoline consumption, manufacturing, alternative energy sources and global supply disruptions.

Performance Metrics

The new ITS governing the Enbridge System measures the Company's performance in areas key to customer service. If the Company fails to meet the baseline targets set out in the new ITS, for all service and reliability metrics, the Company could be required to pay penalties to shippers up to a maximum of \$25 million in 2006 and 2007 and \$30 million in 2008 and 2009.

Regulation

Earnings from the Enbridge System and other liquids pipelines are subject to the actions of various regulators, including the NEB. Actions of the regulators related to tariffs, tolls and facilities impact earnings from these operations. The NEB prescribes a benchmark multi-pipeline rate of return on common equity. For 2006, this rate of return is 8.88%. To the extent the NEB rate of return fluctuates, a portion of the Enbridge System and other liquids pipelines earnings will change. The Company believes that regulatory risk can be reduced through the negotiation of long-term agreements with shippers.

Competition

Competition among common carrier pipelines is based primarily upon the cost of transportation, access to supply, and proximity to markets. Other common carriers are available to producers to ship Western Canadian crude oil to refineries in either Canada or the United States. Although the Company does not compete directly in the regions served by these other pipelines, producers can elect to have their crude oil refined at delivery points not on the Enbridge System. The Company believes that its liquids pipelines are serving larger markets and provide attractive options to producers in the WCSB due to their competitive tolls. Also, the ITS and the Terrace Agreement on the Enbridge System provide throughput protection which insulates the Company from negative volume fluctuations beyond its control. The Lakehead System, owned by EEP, has no similar throughput protection and is exposed to volume fluctuations.

Increased competition could arise from new feeder systems servicing the same geographic regions as the Company's feeder pipelines. Available capacity on the Athabasca System is expected to be more competitive than a new pipeline.

Competition also impacts the Company's ability to execute organic growth projects as a number of competing projects, proposed by other companies, could preclude the Company from developing one or more of the proposed projects. The Company also anticipates challenges in securing the labour that would be required to complete the projects.

GAS PIPELINES

Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2005	2004	2003
Alliance Pipeline US	32.1	37.4	40.3
Vector Pipeline	15.9	16.4	10.2
Enbridge Offshore Pipelines	11.8	—	—
Alliance Pipeline Canada	—	—	19.6
	59.8	53.8	70.1

Business Activities

Gas Pipelines activities consist of investments in Alliance Pipeline US, Vector Pipeline and Enbridge Offshore Pipelines. Enbridge has joint control over these investments with one or more other owners. Enbridge owns a 50% interest in the US portion of the Alliance System, a 60% interest in Vector Pipeline and interests ranging from 22% to 100% in the pipelines comprising the Enbridge Offshore Pipelines. Alliance Pipeline Canada was sold to EIF effective June 30, 2003. EIF is included in Sponsored Investments.

Alliance Pipeline US

The Alliance System (Alliance), which includes both the Canadian and U.S. portions of the pipeline system, consists of an approximately 3000-kilometre (1,875-mile) integrated, high-pressure natural gas transmission pipeline system and an approximately 700-kilometre (440-mile) lateral pipeline system and related infrastructure. Alliance transports liquids-rich natural gas from Fort St. John, British Columbia to Chicago, Illinois and has the capacity to deliver 1.55 billion cubic feet per day (bcf/d).

Alliance has take-or-pay contracts ending in 2015 to transport 1.325 bcf/d of natural gas. These contracts permit Alliance to recover the cost of service, which includes operating and maintenance costs, cost of financing, an allowance for income tax, an annual allowance for depreciation, and an allowed return on equity. Each contract may be renewed upon five years notice for successive one-year terms beyond the original 15-year primary term. The rates and tariff for Alliance Pipeline US are regulated by the FERC in the United States.

Alliance connects with a natural gas liquids (NGL) extraction facility (Aux Sable) in Channahon, Illinois. The natural gas may then be transported to two local natural gas distribution systems in the Chicago area and five interstate natural gas pipelines, providing shippers with access to natural gas markets in the Midwestern and northeastern United States and eastern Canada. Aux Sable is owned 42.7% by Enbridge and its results are included under Gas Distribution and Services.

Vector Pipeline

The Company provides operating services to, and holds a 60% investment in, Vector Pipeline, which transports natural gas from Chicago to Dawn, Ontario. Vector Pipeline has the capacity to deliver a nominal 1.0 bcf/d and is operating at or near capacity. Vector Pipeline's primary sources of supply are through interconnections with the Alliance System and the Northern Border Pipeline in Joliet, Illinois. Approximately 70% of the long haul capacity of Vector Pipeline is committed to long-term, 15-year firm transportation contracts at rates negotiated with the shippers and approved by the FERC. The remaining capacity is sold at market rates and various term lengths. Transportation service is provided through a number of different forms of service agreements such as Firm Transportation Service and Interruptible Transportation Service.

In 2005, Vector Pipeline announced plans to construct two additional compressor stations, which would expand Vector Pipeline's capacity from 1 bcf/d to 1.2 bcf/d. Vector Pipeline has negotiated long-term binding agreements with shippers and initiated the filing process with the FERC. Preliminary engineering and environmental work is underway and the expansion is expected to be in service by the fourth quarter of 2007.

Enbridge Offshore Pipelines

Enbridge Offshore Pipelines (EOP) is comprised of 11 natural gas gathering and FERC-regulated transmission pipelines in five major corridors in the Gulf of Mexico, extending to deepwater frontiers. The operations were purchased December 31, 2004. These pipelines include almost 2,400 kilometres (1,500 miles) of underwater pipe and onshore facilities and transport more than half of all current deepwater Gulf of Mexico natural gas production. These pipelines normally transport approximately 2.7 bcf/d.

The primary shippers on the EOP systems are producers who execute life-of-lease commitments in connection with transmission and gathering service contracts. In exchange, EOP provides firm capacity for the contract term at an agreed upon rate. The throughput volume generally reflects the maximum sustainable production that is achievable.

The transportation contracts allow the shippers to define a maximum daily quantity (MDQ), which corresponds with the expected production life. The contracts typically have minimum throughput volumes which are subject to take-or-pay criteria but also provide the shippers with flexibility given advance notice criteria to modify the projected MDQ schedule to match current deliverability expectations.

The long-term transport rates established in the gathering and transmission service agreements are generally established utilizing a cost-of-service methodology, which includes operating cost, projected revenue generation directly tied to production deliverability and the appropriate cost of capital.

Results of Operations

Earnings from Gas Pipelines are \$59.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of \$6.0 million from 2004. The increase in 2005 is due to incremental earnings from Enbridge Offshore Pipelines, acquired on December 31, 2004.

Earnings from Gas Pipelines were \$53.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, a decrease of \$16.3 million from 2003 related primarily to the disposal of Alliance Pipeline Canada to EIF on June 30, 2003.

Alliance Pipeline US

Alliance Pipeline US earnings are \$32.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with \$37.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The moderate decrease is due to the stronger Canadian dollar in 2005.

Alliance Pipeline US earnings for the year ended December 31, 2004, were \$2.9 million lower than earnings for the year ended December 31, 2003. The decrease reflected the impact of the stronger Canadian dollar in 2004 compared with 2003, and the favourable impact, in 2003, of the adjustment recorded in Alliance to reflect a higher rate base.

Vector Pipeline

Vector Pipeline earnings are \$0.5 million lower for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with the year ended December 31, 2004, resulting from the stronger Canadian dollar in 2005.

Earnings from Vector Pipeline were \$6.2 million more in 2004 compared with 2003, as a result of increased volumes and transportation margins, additional ownership interest of 15.0% acquired in the fourth quarter of 2003 and Canadian dollar effects.

Enbridge Offshore Pipelines

Enbridge Offshore Pipelines contributed \$11.8 million to earnings in 2005. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita negatively affected transmission volumes and the results of this business. The results include property insurance deductibles as well as lost revenue on various systems prior to the commencement of contingent business interruption insurance coverage. The combined effect of the property damage deductibles and the estimated lost revenue reduced expected earnings by approximately \$15 million. In 2006, earnings will likely also be affected, although to a much lesser degree.

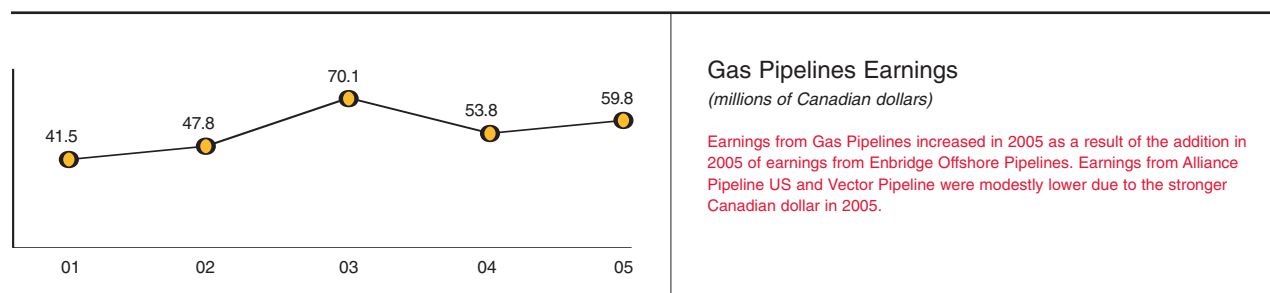
As of December 31, 2005, the pipelines were transporting 90% of pre-hurricane volumes, or approximately 2.4 bcf/d, compared with the pre-hurricane rate of approximately 2.7 bcf/d. The impact on each corridor is described below.

The Mississippi Canyon Corridor was in the direct path of Hurricane Katrina. Minor damage to the Enbridge facilities was isolated primarily to onshore electrical, control and measurement equipment. Two key production source platforms and the Venice gas processing plant, all owned by others, were damaged. Between early September and mid-November 2005, no volumes moved through the Mississippi Canyon Corridor. By year-end, approximately 0.43 bcf/d or 75% of the pre-Katrina throughput level was back on line. Repairs to upstream and downstream infrastructure should allow throughput to fully recover in 2006.

Hurricane Katrina caused modest damage to certain Enbridge assets in the Destin Corridor. However, upstream and downstream oil and natural gas liquids pipelines facilities owned by others experienced damage and were not operational until mid-October. Operations were restored by the end of October with production throughput continuing to increase as repairs of non-Enbridge facilities were completed. As of December 31, 2005, volumes on the Destin Corridor were up to 0.89 bcf/d which is approximately 95% of the pre-hurricane level.

Hurricane Rita caused no material incremental damage to the Mississippi Canyon and Destin Corridors.

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita caused no material damage in the Green Canyon Corridor and volumes were unaffected by the hurricanes.



The Garden Banks and Stingray Corridors were in the direct path of Hurricane Rita. In these corridors, there was minimal damage to the Enbridge owned offshore pipelines and platform facilities. In the Garden Banks Corridor, volumes returned to pre-hurricane levels in mid-November when repairs to an upstream producer gathering line were completed. Volumes on the Stingray pipeline began flowing again in early November at a rate of approximately 0.1 bcf/d and were at 0.325 bcf/d by year-end or 65% of pre-hurricane levels. Volumes are expected to return to pre-hurricane levels in early 2006 following completion of repairs to the Stingray onshore plant facility scheduled for January 2006 and repairs to third party processing facilities.

Strategy

The five main elements of the Gas Pipelines strategy are: (i) continue to expand the existing Alliance and Vector systems and position them for northern gas development; (ii) capitalize on the offshore Gulf of Mexico assets through continued joint venture consolidation, connection of new gas discoveries and acquisition of other deepwater systems; (iii) consolidate Enbridge's assets in the Chicago-to-Dawn corridor and extend its presence downstream of Dawn; (iv) achieve an equity participation in an Alaska-to-Alberta gas pipeline in partnership with producers; and (v) pursue and develop pipeline infrastructure required to move U.S. Rockies gas to the Midwest and northeastern markets. The strategy is based on the Company's assessment of the supply and demand for natural gas.

Supply and Demand for Natural Gas

North American natural gas demand is expected to grow at a modest rate for the next three to five years primarily driven by growth in power generation, which more than offsets declines in industrial demand. The re-emergence of coal as a generation source, due to advances in clean-coal technology, as well as the re-emergence of nuclear power as a source of electricity generation will mitigate growth in the demand for natural gas in that sector. The development of oil sands projects in Alberta also impacts the demand for natural gas, as various extraction and upgrading processes require the use of natural gas. Demand growth is expected to be constrained by recent strong prices and increased volatility due to supply concerns from traditional sources. Over time, the entry of new supplies from the U.S. Rockies and the Alaska North Slope / Mackenzie Delta as well as Liquefied Natural Gas are expected to alleviate supply concerns and provide opportunities for Enbridge to deliver this natural gas to markets.

To respond to this expected growth in demand, Enbridge will further develop its existing gas pipelines investments and pursue new growth platforms including an increased presence in the Gulf of Mexico. Offshore development is expected to include options that offer both crude oil and natural gas transportation. Alliance will focus on cost-effective optimization, more efficient maintenance practices and increased heating values. Alliance is well positioned to participate in the delivery of Alaska/Mackenzie Delta gas to markets in the United States. Vector's strategy will focus on ensuring a safe and cost-efficient expansion for a late-2007 in-service date. New growth platforms could include significant ownership in a pipeline transporting gas from the U.S. Rockies; ownership in a pipeline connecting Dawn, Ontario, to New York State; storage facilities in Ontario and a significant ownership position in other storage facilities; as well as the pursuit of an equity participation in the Alaska-to-Alberta gas pipeline.

The Company continues to pursue developments in the Gulf of Mexico, building on its initial \$754 million investment in EOP. During 2005, Enbridge increased its interest in Garden Banks Gas Pipeline and Neptune Pipeline Company, two systems within EOP. The Company believes that gas production from the deepwater Gulf of Mexico will increase from pre-Hurricane Katrina flows of 3.5 to 4.0 bcf/d to approximately 8 bcf/d by 2010. Strategically, the Company believes that its status as an independent operator, not a producer, will allow for the further consolidation of joint venture interests across the Gulf of Mexico. Further growth is anticipated from connecting new leases and entry into oil pipelines.

Neptune Project

The Company plans to construct and operate both a natural gas lateral and a crude oil lateral to connect the deepwater Neptune oil and gas field in the Green Canyon Corridor to existing Gulf of Mexico pipelines, extending Enbridge's existing

Gulf of Mexico infrastructure. The laterals are expected to cost a total of approximately US\$125 million and will have the capacity to deliver in excess of 200 mmcf/d of gas and approximately 50,000 bpd of oil. Construction of the Neptune oil and gas laterals is scheduled for the second quarter of 2007 with first throughput expected by year-end 2007.

Capital Expenditures

The Company expects to spend approximately \$100 million in 2006 in the Gas Pipelines segment for on ongoing capital improvements, core maintenance capital projects and expansion, including the Neptune Project described above.

Business Risks

The risks identified below are specific to the Gas Pipelines business. General risks that affect the Company as a whole are described under Risk Management.

Alliance Pipeline US and Vector Pipeline

Supply and Demand

Currently, pipeline capacity out of the WCSB exceeds supply. Alliance Pipeline US and Vector Pipeline have been unaffected by this excess supply environment mainly because of long-term capacity contracts going to 2015. Vector Pipeline could be negatively impacted by the basis (location) differential in the price of natural gas between Chicago and Dawn, Ontario relative to the transportation toll.

Exposure to Shippers

The failure of the shippers to perform their contractual obligations under the transportation contracts could have an adverse effect on the cash flows and financial condition of Alliance Pipeline US and Vector Pipeline. To reduce this risk, Alliance Pipeline US and Vector Pipeline monitor the creditworthiness of each shipper and receive collateral for future shipping tolls should a shipper's credit position not meet agreed thresholds. Vector Pipeline also has a diverse group of long-term transportation shippers, which includes various gas and energy distribution companies, producers and marketing companies, further reducing the exposure.

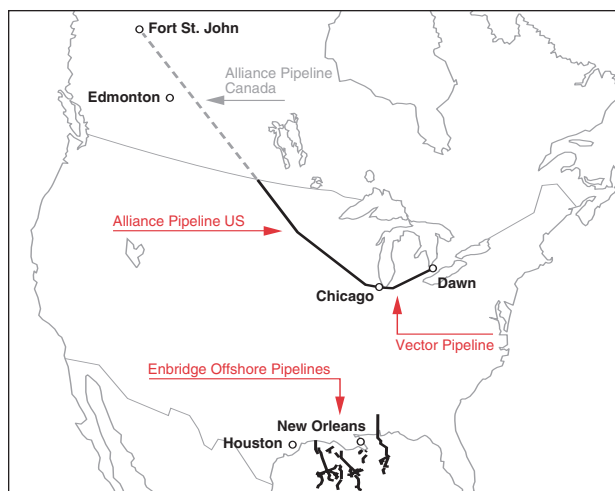
Competition

Alliance Pipeline US faces competition for pipeline transportation services to the Chicago area from both existing and proposed pipeline projects. Competing pipelines, with a combined transportation capacity of approximately 3.8 bcf/d provide natural gas transportation services from the WCSB to distribution systems in the Midwestern United States. In addition, there are several proposals to upgrade existing pipelines serving these markets. Any new or upgraded pipelines could either allow shippers greater access to natural gas markets or offer natural gas transportation services that are more desirable than those provided by the Alliance System. Shippers on Alliance Pipeline US have access to additional delivery capacity at no additional cost, other than fuel requirements, serving to enhance Alliance Pipeline US's competitive position.

Vector Pipeline faces competition for pipeline transportation services to its delivery points from new or upgraded pipelines, which could offer transportation that is more desirable to shippers because of cost, supply location, facilities or other factors. Vector Pipeline has mitigated this risk by entering into long-term firm transportation contracts for approximately 70% of its capacity and medium-term contracts for the remaining capacity. These long-term firm contracts penalize early termination if shippers do not extend their contracts beyond the initial term. The effectiveness of these mitigation factors is evidenced by the increase in the utilization of the pipeline since its construction, despite the presence of transportation alternatives.

Regulation

Both Vector Pipeline and Alliance Pipeline US are regulated by the FERC which has the responsibility to ensure that rates charged are not greater than those necessary to enable the pipelines to recover costs prudently incurred and to earn a reasonable return. Under FERC regulations, the FERC, shippers and others have the opportunity to contest rates and the tariff structure.



Gas Pipelines

Enbridge Offshore Pipelines

Weather

Adverse weather, such as hurricanes, may impact EOP financial performance directly or indirectly. Direct impacts may include damage to EOP facilities resulting in lower throughput and inspection and repair costs. Indirect impacts include damage to third party production platforms, onshore processing plants and refineries that indirectly decrease throughput on EOP systems.

Competition

There is significant competition for new and existing business in the Gulf of Mexico. EOP has been able to capture key opportunities, which extends its footprint, positioning EOP to more fully utilize existing capacity. EOP serves a majority of the strategically located deepwater host platforms and its extensive presence in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico has EOP

well positioned to generate incremental revenues, with modest capital investment, by transporting production from sub-sea development of smaller fields tied back to existing host platforms. However, offshore pipelines typically have available capacity resulting in significant and aggressive competition for new developments in the Gulf of Mexico.

Regulation

The transportation rates on many of EOP's transmission pipelines are generally based on a regulated cost-of-service methodology and are subject to regulation by the FERC. These rates may be subject to challenge.

Other Risks

Other risks directly impacting financial performance include underperformance relative to expected reservoir production rates, delays in project start-up timing and capital expenditures in excess of those estimated. Capital risk is mitigated in some circumstances by having area producers as joint venture partners and through cost of service tolling arrangements.

SPONSORED INVESTMENTS

Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2005	2004	2003
Enbridge Income Fund (EIF)	34.2	30.0	17.6
Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP)	21.7	28.6	27.3
Gain on sale of assets to EIF	—	—	169.1
Dilution gains	8.9	7.6	20.3
	64.8	66.2	234.3

Business Activities

Sponsored Investments includes the Company's 10.9% ownership interest in EEP and a 41.9% equity interest in EIF. Enbridge manages the day-to-day operations of, and develops and assesses opportunities for each, including both organic growth and acquisition opportunities.

Enbridge Energy Partners

EEP owns and operates crude oil and liquid petroleum transmission pipeline systems, natural gas gathering and related facilities and marketing assets in the United States. Significant assets include the Lakehead System, which is the extension of the Enbridge System in the U.S., natural gas gathering and processing assets in Texas, the mid-continent crude oil system, various interstate and intrastate pipelines and a crude oil feeder pipeline in North Dakota.

EEP makes quarterly distributions of its available cash to its common unitholders, including Enbridge. Under the Partnership Agreement, Enbridge, as general partner, receives incremental incentive cash distributions, which represent incentive income, on the portion of cash distributions, on a per unit basis, that exceed certain target thresholds as follows:

	Unitholders	Enbridge
Quarterly Cash Distributions per Unit:		
Up to \$0.59 per unit	98%	2%
First Target – \$0.59 per unit up to \$0.70 per unit	85%	15%
Second Target – \$0.70 per unit up to \$0.99 per unit	75%	25%
Over Second Target – Cash distributions greater than \$0.99 per unit	50%	50%

During 2005, EEP paid quarterly distributions of \$0.925 per unit (2004 – \$0.925 per unit; 2003 – \$0.925 per unit). Of the \$21.7 million Enbridge recognized as earnings from EEP during 2005, 64.7% (2004 – 50%; 2003 – 49%) were incentive earnings while 35.3% (2004 – 50%; 2003 – 51%) were Enbridge's share of EEP's earnings.

Enbridge Income Fund

EIF's primary assets include a 50% interest in Alliance Pipeline Canada and the Enbridge Saskatchewan System, both purchased from the Company in 2003. The Alliance Pipeline Canada is the Canadian portion of the Alliance System, described in the Gas Pipelines segment above. The Enbridge Saskatchewan System owns and operates crude oil and liquids pipelines systems from producing fields in southern Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba connecting primarily with Enbridge Inc.'s mainline pipeline to be transported to the United States.

Enbridge receives a base annual management fee of \$0.1 million for management services provided to EIF plus incentive fees equal to 25% of annual cash distributions over \$0.825 per trust unit. In 2005, the Company received incentive fees of \$2.1 million (2004 – \$0.8 million, 2003 – nil). The Company is the primary beneficiary of EIF through a combination of the voting units and a preferred units investment and as such EIF is consolidated, starting January 1, 2005, under variable interest entity rules.

Results of Operations

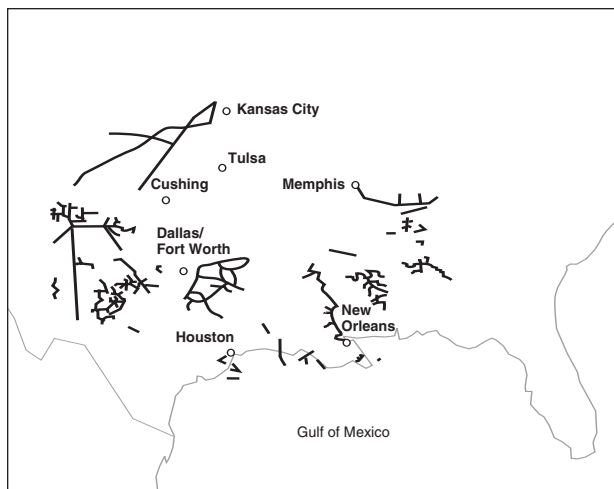
Earnings from Sponsored Investments are \$64.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with \$66.2 million in 2004. EIF has increased earnings of \$4.2 million due to allowance oil sales on the Saskatchewan System and collection of a notional tax in tolls on Alliance Canada. This increase is more than offset by EEP's non-cash unrealized mark-to-market losses on derivative instruments that are considered ineffective hedges for accounting purposes.

The decrease in 2004 earnings compared with 2003 stems from the gain of \$169.1 million on the sale of the Company's interests in Alliance Pipeline Canada and Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) to EIF in 2003.

Enbridge Income Fund

EIF earnings are \$34.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with \$30.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The 2005 results include higher preferred unit distributions as well as higher incentive income consistent with EIF's cash distribution increases in 2004. EIF's operating results benefited from strong performance at both Alliance Pipeline Canada and the Saskatchewan System.

Earnings for 2004 include a full year of operations whereas earnings for 2003 included only the six months from inception of EIF on June 30, 2003.



Enbridge Energy Partners – Gas Pipelines

Enbridge Energy Partners

Earnings of \$21.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, are down from 2004 earnings of \$28.6 million due to \$5.0 million (net to Enbridge) of unrealized mark-to-market losses on derivative financial instruments, which do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment. While Enbridge believes the hedging strategies are sound economic hedging techniques, they do not qualify for hedge accounting and must be accounted for on a mark-to-market basis through earnings. In addition, EEP earnings have been negatively affected by lower Lakehead System volumes, a stronger Canadian dollar and a lower ownership interest offset with higher earnings from the natural gas business.

EEP's 2004 results reflected higher operating earnings, compared with 2003, partially offset by the

stronger Canadian dollar, a lower ownership interest and the negative effect of a FERC decision requiring a refund to shippers on one of EEP's regulated natural gas pipelines. The higher operating earnings were from increased volumes on the main crude oil liquids pipeline system, as well as increased throughput and higher processing margins on various natural gas assets.

EEP issued partnership units in each of 2005, 2004 and 2003. Because Enbridge did not fully participate in these offerings, dilution gains resulted.

Strategy

Enbridge Energy Partners

EEP intends to grow primarily through organic growth, supplemented by opportunistic acquisitions. Specifically, EEP intends to:

- increase the utilization and productivity of its core assets to meet the supply of and demand for hydrocarbons in the markets EEP serves; and
- develop and acquire complementary energy delivery assets, particularly in the Gulf Coast region of the United States, and improve the financial performance and operating efficiency of these assets.

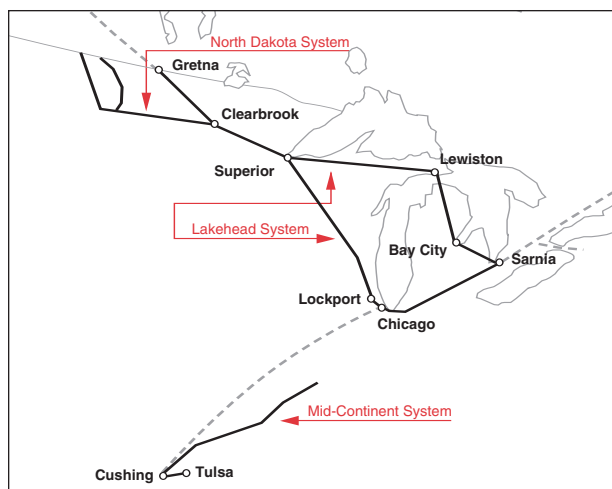
On January 30, 2006, EEP announced that it has received customer commitments to support the construction of a US\$530 million expansion and extension of its East Texas natural gas system (Project Clarity). The Project will handle growing natural gas production in East Texas and will consist of a 36-inch intrastate pipeline with a capacity of approximately 700 mmcf/d, a 250 mmcf/d treating facility and a number of upstream facilities, including gathering pipelines all of which are expected to be fully operational in late 2007.

Enbridge Income Fund

Enbridge Income Fund will continue to position itself as a premier income fund in Canada with a value proposition characterized by a low risk profile with dependable but modest organic growth, long-life assets and potential for further growth through energy infrastructure acquisitions.

Business Risks

The risks identified below are specific to the Sponsored Investments business. General risks that affect the Company as a whole are described under Risk Management.



Enbridge Energy Partners – Liquids Pipelines

Enbridge Energy Partners

Supply and Demand

The profitability of EEP depends to a large extent on the volume of products transported on its pipeline systems. The volume of shipments on EEP's Lakehead System depends primarily on the supply of Western Canadian crude oil and the demand for crude oil in the Great Lakes and Midwest regions of the United States and eastern Canada. EEP expects future increased crude oil supplies from the oil sands projects in Alberta. In addition, Enbridge's future plans to provide access to new markets in the southern United States are expected to increase demand for Western Canadian crude, resulting in increased volumes for EEP.

EEP's natural gas gathering assets are also subject to changes in supply and demand for natural gas,

natural gas liquids and related products. Commodity prices impact the willingness of natural gas producers to invest in additional infrastructure to produce natural gas.

These assets are also subject to competitive pressures from third-party and producer owned gathering systems.

Regulation

In the U.S., the interstate and intrastate gas pipelines owned and operated by EEP are subject to regulation by FERC or state regulators and their revenues could decrease if tariff rates were protested. While gas gathering pipelines are not currently subject to active regulation, proposals to more actively regulate intrastate gathering pipelines are currently being considered in certain of the states in which EEP does business.

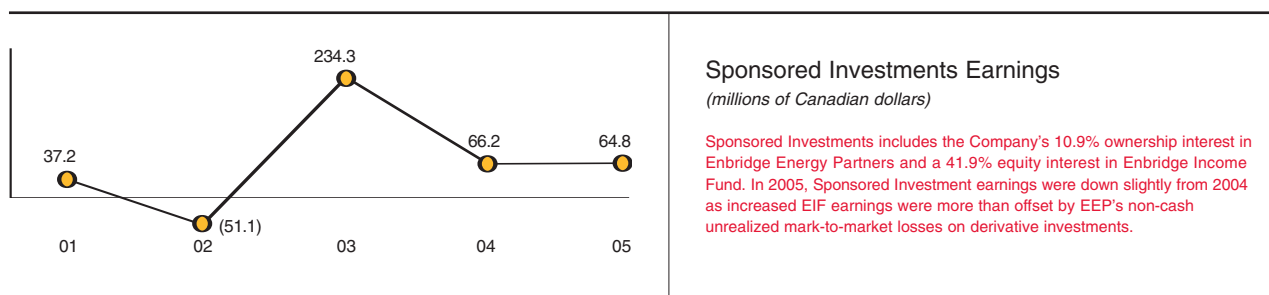
Market Price Risk

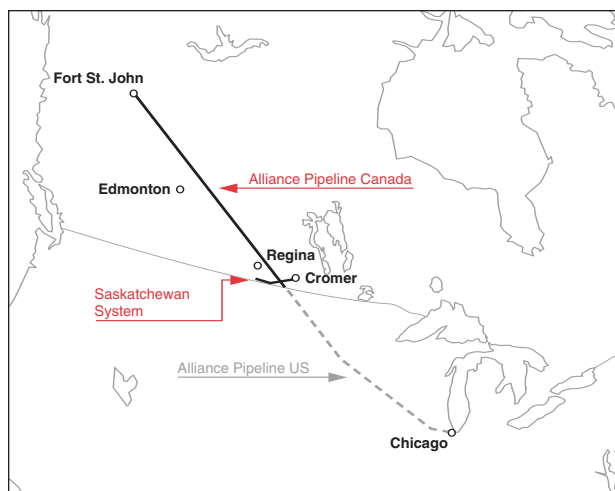
EEP's gas processing business is subject to commodity price risk for natural gas and natural gas liquids. Historically, these risks have been managed by using financial contracts, fixing the prices of natural gas and natural gas liquids. Certain of these contracts do not qualify for cash flow hedge accounting and EEP's earnings are exposed to mark-to-market valuation changes associated with certain of these contracts.

Enbridge Income Fund

Risks for Alliance Pipeline Canada are similar to those identified for the Alliance Pipeline US in the Gas Pipelines segment.

The majority of the volumes shipped on the Saskatchewan and Westspur common carrier pipeline systems, components of the Saskatchewan System, have no specific on-going volume commitments. There is no assurance that shippers will continue to utilize these systems in the future or transport volumes on similar terms or at similar tolls. However, there is limited pipeline competition in this area. The main competition to the pipelines is from trucking.





Enbridge Income Fund

EIF's liquids and natural gas pipelines are dependent upon the supply of and demand for crude oil and natural gas from Western Canada. Supply, in turn, is dependent upon a number of variables, including the level of exploration, drilling, reserves and production of crude oil and natural gas, the accessibility of Western Canadian crude oil and natural gas, the price and quality of crude oil and natural gas available from alternative Canadian and United States sources. In addition, the regulatory environments in Canada and the United States, including the continued willingness of the governments of both countries to permit the export of crude oil and natural gas from Canada to the United States on a commercially acceptable basis, could impact the supply of crude oil and natural gas.

GAS DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICES

Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2005	2004	2003
Enbridge Gas Distribution ¹	111.9	133.1	103.0
Noverco ¹	28.3	32.3	24.2
CustomerWorks/ECS	23.2	20.5	16.9
Other Gas Distribution ¹	6.7	8.5	6.8
Enbridge Gas New Brunswick	6.1	3.7	4.4
Gas Services	0.2	(2.8)	(5.9)
Aux Sable	5.3	7.3	(6.9)
AltaGas Income Trust (AltaGas)	—	21.1	12.3
Gain on sale of investment in AltaGas	—	97.8	—
Impairment loss on Calmar gas plant	—	(8.2)	—
Other	(2.9)	(0.2)	(1.2)
	178.8	313.1	153.6

¹ The year ended December 31, 2004 includes earnings for the 15 months ended December 31, 2004. The year ended December 31, 2003 includes earnings for the year ended September 30, 2003.

Business Activities

The largest portion of Gas Distribution and Services is the gas distribution operations of Enbridge Gas Distribution. This segment also includes Noverco, CustomerWorks, the gas services business, which manages the Company's merchant capacity commitments on Alliance and Vector, and the Company's investment in Aux Sable.

Enbridge Gas Distribution

EGD is Canada's largest natural gas distribution company and has been in operation for more than 150 years. It serves over 1.75 million customers in Central and Eastern Ontario, Southwestern Quebec, and parts of Northern New York State. EGD's operations in Ontario are regulated by the Ontario Energy Board (OEB).

Gas Distribution Rates

In November 2004, EGD received approval from the OEB for its 2005 rates, under a cost of service model. The key elements are summarized below:

Regulatory year	Requested 2006	Approved 2005	Approved 2003
Rate base <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	\$3,596.2	\$3,422.1	\$3,155.8
Deemed common equity for regulatory purposes	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%
Rate of return on common equity	10.11%	9.57%	9.69%

The rate of return on common equity is calculated with reference to a formula approved by the OEB that incorporates the long bond yield forecast. The rate of return of 10.11% requested for 2006 was a preliminary calculation based on the forecast yield for long bonds used in the formula at the time the 2006 rate application was made. Subsequent movements in the forecast yield for long bonds have resulted in an updated rate of return on common equity of 8.74% becoming applicable for 2006.

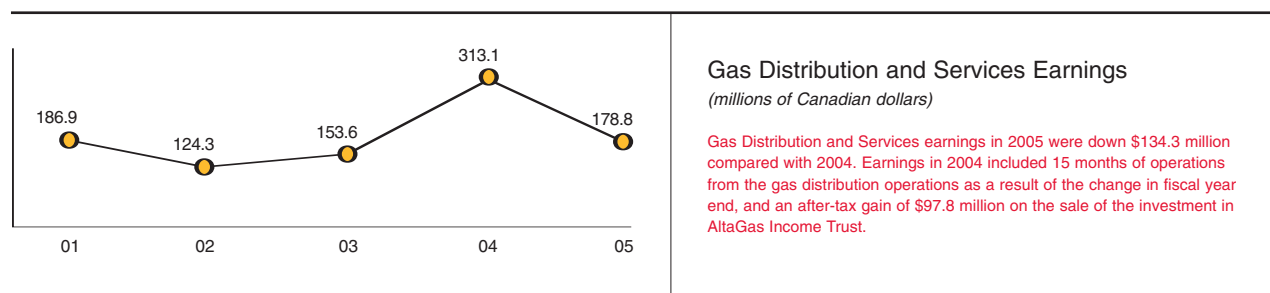
EGD's 2005 and 2003 rates were established pursuant to a cost-of-service methodology that allowed revenues to be set to recover EGD's forecast costs. For 2004, rates were set by increasing 2003 rates by 90 percent of the forecast Ontario consumer price index, resulting in an increase of 1.8 percent. The OEB also added a sharing mechanism to fiscal 2004, whereby if earnings on a weather-normalized basis exceed the benchmark ROE, these excess earnings were shared on a 50/50 basis between ratepayers and the Company's shareholders. The 2004 financial results for the fifteen months ended December 31, 2004, include a reduction of \$8.7 million after tax for the earnings sharing with customers.

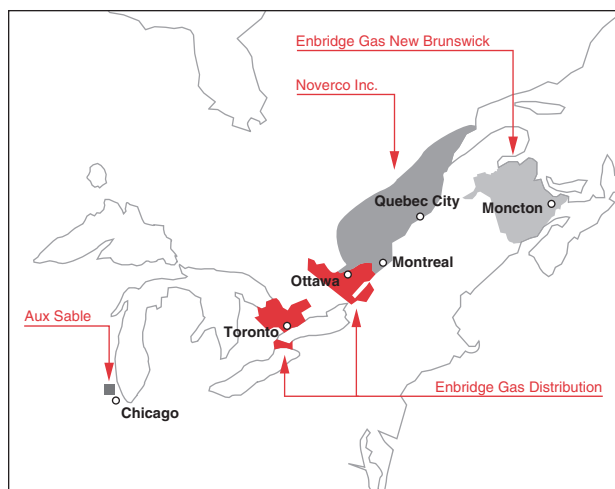
Forecast costs included gas commodity and transportation, operation and maintenance, depreciation, income taxes, and the debt and equity costs of financing the rate base. The rate base is EGD's investment in all assets used in gas distribution, storage and transmission, as well as an allowance for working capital. Under the cost-of-service model, it is EGD's responsibility to demonstrate to the OEB the prudence of the forecast costs. EGD does not earn a profit on the price of natural gas.

The rate base is financed by EGD through a combination of debt and equity. The proportion of debt and equity, currently 65% and 35% respectively, is approved by the OEB. For the debt portion, interest expense incurred by the Company is recovered in rates. For the equity portion, the OEB sets the rate of return that EGD may recover in rates. The allowed rate of return on equity for EGD is based on the forecast yield on Canadian government long-term bonds.

Earnings from EGD are impacted to the extent that volumes sold differ from forecasted volumes. There are four key factors that affect the probability that EGD will distribute the forecast volumes. These are weather, economic conditions, gas prices and the prices of competing energy sources and the number of customers added. To the extent that these factors vary unfavourably compared with forecasts, earnings will be less than the total revenue requirements established in the ratemaking process due to lower distribution volumes.

Distribution volume may also be impacted by the increased adoption of energy efficient technologies along with more efficient building construction that continues to place downward pressure on annual average consumption.





Gas Distribution and Services

Even in those circumstances where EGD attains its total forecast distribution volume, it may not earn the approved return on equity due to other forecast variables such as the mix between the higher margin residential and commercial sectors, and lower margin industrial sector.

2006 Rate Application

On March 18, 2005, EGD filed an application with the OEB for approval of the 2006 rates, under a cost-of-service model. A final decision on this rate application is expected from the OEB during the first quarter of 2006.

In 2005, EGD added approximately 50,700 customers (15 months ended December 31, 2004 – 74,500; 12 months ended October 31, 2003 – 54,800). The increased number of customers is due primarily to the strong housing market in EGD's franchise area driven

by low interest rates, urbanization and immigration patterns. EGD expects to continue to add 45,000 to 55,000 customers per year in the foreseeable future due to continued growth in the greater Toronto area. This level of customer growth would lead to continued growth of EGD's rate base. EGD serves approximately 95% of the residential homes in its franchise area and, as the price of natural gas continues to be favourable relative to competing energy sources, expects to continue this level of market penetration.

CustomerWorks/ECS

CustomerWorks/ECS includes the operations of CustomerWorks and Enbridge Commercial Services (ECS). CustomerWorks is 70% owned by Enbridge and provides customer care services, including billing, collections, and operation of call centers primarily for; EGD, Direct Energy Essential Home Services and Terasen (a gas distribution company in British Columbia). ECS owns the customer information services system that CustomerWorks uses under license to provide services to EGD.

Noverco

Enbridge owns an equity interest in Noverco through ownership of 32% of the common shares and a cost investment through ownership of preferred shares. Noverco is a holding company that owns approximately 75% of Gaz Metro Limited Partnership (Gaz Metro), a gas distribution company operating in the province of Quebec and the state of Vermont. Gaz Metro also has a 50% interest in TQM Pipeline, which transports natural gas in Quebec.

Noverco also has an investment in the common shares of Enbridge resulting in dividend and earnings adjustments at Enbridge. Noverco receives dividends from Enbridge but because Enbridge owns part of Noverco, a portion of the dividends Noverco receives are effectively dividends that Enbridge has paid to itself. This portion of the dividends paid reduces the book value of Enbridge's investment in Noverco.

Enbridge Gas New Brunswick

The Company owns 64% of, and operates, Enbridge Gas New Brunswick (EGNB), which owns the natural gas distribution franchise in the province of New Brunswick. EGNB is constructing a new distribution system and has approximately 4,858 customers. Approximately 470 kilometres (294 miles) of distribution main has been installed with the capability of attaching approximately 20,000 customers. EGNB is regulated by the New Brunswick Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities.

Aux Sable

Enbridge owns 42.7% of Aux Sable, a NGL extraction and fractionation business. Aux Sable owns and operates a plant, attached to the terminus of the Alliance System. The plant extracts NGL from the energy-rich natural gas transported on the Alliance System, as necessary, to meet the heat content requirements of local distribution companies, which require natural gas with less NGL, or lower heat content, and to take advantage of positive commodity price spreads. The NGL, which include ethane, propane, normal butane, iso-butane and natural gasoline, are resold. Aux Sable's ability to generate earnings is dependent on the difference between the prices of the NGL and natural gas, which Aux Sable must buy to replace the NGL it extracts from the Alliance System. Starting in 2004, heat content requirements were reduced providing increased operating flexibility, largely enabling Aux Sable to operate only when it is economic.

Aux Sable has entered into a binding memorandum of agreement with BP Products North America Inc. to sell all of its NGL production to BP at its facilities near Chicago. In return, BP will pay Aux Sable a fixed annual fee and a share of any net margin generated from the business in excess of specified thresholds. In addition, BP will compensate Aux Sable for all operating, maintenance and capital costs associated with the Aux Sable facilities subject to certain limits on capital costs. BP will supply, at its cost, all make-up gas and fuel supply gas to the Aux Sable facilities and will assume responsibility for the capacity on the Alliance Pipeline held by an Aux Sable affiliate, at market rates. The agreement will be for an initial term of 20 years, commencing December 31, 2005, and may be extended by mutual agreement for 10 year terms. If cumulative losses exceed a certain limit, BP will have the option to terminate the agreement, however Aux Sable has the right to reduce such losses to avoid termination.

Gas Services

The Company's gas services business markets natural gas to optimize Enbridge's commitments on the Alliance and Vector Pipelines. It also has a growing business of providing fee for service arrangements for third parties, leveraging its marketing expertise.

Tidal Energy

Tidal Energy (Tidal) provides crude oil marketing services for the Company and its customers in a full range of crude oil types including light sweet, light and medium sour and several heavy grades and natural gas liquids. Tidal transacts at many of the major North American market hubs and provides its customers with a variety of programs including flexible pricing arrangements, hedging programs, product exchanges, physical storage programs and total supply management, through the analysis and implementation of different transportation options, reduced quality differentials and tariff structures, and utilizing Risk Management Pricing options. Tidal's business involves buying, selling and storing large quantities of crude oil at low margins. Tidal does not trade on a speculative basis and its business is tightly monitored by, and must comply with, the Company's formal risk management policies. Earnings from Tidal are included in Other.

Results of Operations

Earnings are \$178.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with \$313.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The 2004 earnings include 15 months of operations from the gas distribution operations as a result of the change in EGD's fiscal year end. Also included in the earnings of 2004 is the after-tax gain of \$97.8 million on the sale of the investment in AltaGas Income Trust.

Reported earnings for the year ended December 31, 2003, included EGD's results for the twelve months ended September 30, 2003.

Enbridge Gas Distribution

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2005	2004	2003
Enbridge Gas Distribution – as reported	111.9	133.1	103.0
Significant non-operating factors and variances:			
Calendar year basis adjustment	–	(11.5)	0.8
Regulatory disallowances	–	–	35.2
Colder than normal weather	–	(21.3)	(33.9)
Unbilled revenue	–	–	(33.6)
Tax rate adjustments	–	–	51.4
	111.9	100.3	122.9

As noted above, earnings for the year ended December 31, 2004, included 15 months of earnings for Enbridge Gas Distribution, as a result of the elimination of the quarter lag basis of consolidation. Earnings for the first quarter, ended December 31, 2003, have been eliminated to adjust 2004 earnings to a calendar basis, making it comparable to 2005. The remaining EGD variance, after considering the items listed above, is the result of a higher rate base and a number of smaller positive variances across the utility.

Earnings for 2003 have also been adjusted to reflect the calendar basis, making them comparable with 2005. The 2003 regulatory disallowances related to gas costs for a long-term transportation contract, an outsourcing disallowance, as well as a \$26.0 million write-down of a regulatory receivable. Unbilled revenue is the difference between amounts charged to customers based on estimated gas consumption and the actual volumes delivered in the reporting period. Starting October 1, 2003, EGD refined its process and began recording unbilled revenue on a quarterly basis using a current estimate of actual volumes delivered. In 2003, the unbilled revenue accrual was based on amounts approved by the OEB for the September 30 year-end. When the 2003 results are adjusted to reflect a calendar year, the quarter added, October 1 to December 31, 2003, has unbilled revenue recorded at the full December 31 amount. The quarter removed, October 1 to December 31, 2002, does not include the full impact of unbilled revenue because EGD was still using its previous estimation process during that period. Therefore, it is necessary to remove the effects of unbilled revenue, recorded in the quarter ended December 31, 2003, from the calendar adjustment to make 2003 comparable with 2004 and 2005.

Normal weather is the weather forecast by EGD in its annual rates application, in the Toronto area, including the impacts of both the long run and short run actual historical weather experience, more heavily weighted on the short run experience, and is subject to OEB approval. This financial measure is unique to EGD and, due to differing franchise areas, is unlikely to be directly comparable to the impact of weather-normalized factors that may be identified by other companies. Moreover, normal weather may not be comparable year-to-year given that the forecasting model weights the degree-days from the most recent years more heavily to determine the estimate. This weather-normalized adjustment method is the same as the manner in which EGD calculates degree-days for regulatory purposes.

Noverco

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2005	2004	2003
Noverco – as reported	28.3	32.3	24.2
Significant non-operating factors and variances:			
Calendar year basis adjustment	–	(13.6)	3.4
Dilution gains in Noverco on Gaz Metro issuances	(7.3)	–	(7.1)
Tax rate adjustments	–	–	0.7
	21.0	18.7	21.2

Noverco earnings are \$2.3 million higher for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared with the year ended December 31, 2004, after considering the items listed above. The increase reflects a future income tax recovery related to the receipt of cash dividends net of an adjustment for reciprocal dividends. During the year, the Company received a \$70 million cash dividend from Noverco and recorded a \$50 million adjustment for reciprocal dividends paid to Noverco.

Weather variations do not affect Noverco's earnings as Gaz Metro is not exposed to weather risk. A significant portion of the Company's earnings from Noverco is in the form of dividends on its preferred share investment, which is based on the yield of 10-year Government of Canada bonds plus 4.34%.

Other Gas Distribution Operations

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2005	2004	2003
Other Gas Distribution Operations – as reported	6.7	8.5	6.8
Significant non-operating factors and variances:			
Calendar year basis adjustment	–	(2.1)	(0.4)
	6.7	6.4	6.4

Earnings from Other Gas Distribution Operations, after the calendar basis adjustment, are consistent for the three year period.

Enbridge Gas New Brunswick

Enbridge Gas New Brunswick earnings are \$6.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with \$3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase is consistent with the settlement of debt through the issue of equity, resulting in a higher equity base.

Gas Services

Gas Services recorded earnings of \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an improvement of \$3.0 million from 2004. The Gas Services business includes several natural gas related businesses, including U.S. Oil acquired in January 2005.

Gas Services experienced a loss of \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, compared with a loss of \$5.9 million in 2003. The improvement from 2003 reflected a continuing increase in the demand for natural gas and associated transmission services, reducing merchant capacity losses on the Alliance System and Vector Pipeline.

Aux Sable

Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2005, are \$5.3 million compared with earnings of \$7.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease is due to higher natural gas costs in 2005, which were not offset by product sales prices causing weak margins and therefore decreased production levels.

The positive earnings from Aux Sable in 2004 compared with 2003 were the result of positive fractionation margins. Enbridge's ownership interest in Aux Sable was also higher in 2004, as an additional 11.8% was acquired in April 2003 resulting in the current ownership of 42.7%. As the acquisition of the additional interest was at a discount to the book value, depreciation expense is lower on that additional interest.

AltaGas

The Company sold its investment in AltaGas in the third quarter of 2004. The earnings contribution from AltaGas in 2004 reflected a number of factors including an \$8.0 million after-tax dilution gain.

Other includes higher costs in 2005, compared with 2004, related to the development of the Rabaska LNG facility.

Strategy

While EGD will continue to be under the cost-of-service model in 2006, EGD will continue to file through the cost-of-service process to ensure a just and reasonable base is in place for a 2008 incentive regulation plan. Enbridge will continue to explore new business opportunities that are complementary to the distribution business, including energy and fuel cell investments. Enbridge will pursue an industry facilitation strategy to make it easier for customers to find, install and finance natural gas appliances. Enbridge is committed to enhancing customer satisfaction by aligning service standards with customer commitment and to ensuring customers have access to a secure gas supply by pursuing new sources of natural gas and storage opportunities.

Enbridge intends to pursue natural gas business development opportunities complementary to the existing gas distribution and services businesses through:

- developing LNG regasification projects and related pipeline infrastructure, pursuing marketing and storage opportunities that optimize existing assets,
- pursuing marketing and storage opportunities that optimize existing assets,
- exploring gas-fired generation opportunities that are underpinned by long-term contracts and improve the utilization of existing assets, and
- increasing the scale of the wind power business in locations near existing Enbridge infrastructure.

Further to this strategy, Enbridge is developing a number of projects which are described below.

Rabaska LNG Facility

Enbridge, Gaz Metro and Gaz de France are continuing development of the previously announced Rabaska LNG terminal to be located on the St. Lawrence River in Levis, Quebec. The Levis municipal council has reversed an earlier decision opposing the project and are now fully supportive. Options for the required land have been secured and environmental filings were filed with federal and Quebec authorities in January 2006. The partners are in the process of developing definitive supply and market agreements. The project is expected to cost approximately \$840 million in total.

Goreway Power Project

The Company, in partnership with Sithe Global Power, L.L.C., has been selected by the Ontario Power Authority (OPA) to enter into negotiations to develop a 880-megawatt gas-fired power generation plant in Brampton, Ontario. The new plant would provide needed electricity to the Western Greater Toronto Area. Enbridge would hold a 25% interest in the project, which would provide the Company with an entry point into the gas-fired power generation business in a geographical area already served by the Company's largest gas distribution business, EGD.

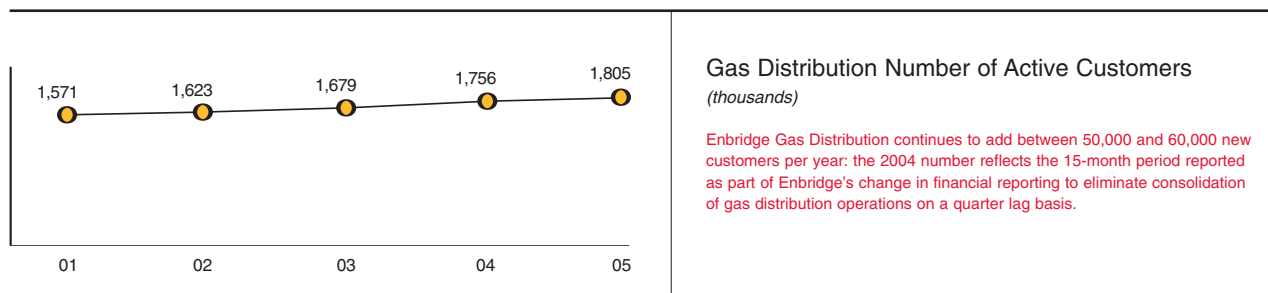
Ontario Wind Project

Enbridge will be developing 200 megawatts of wind power on the eastern shore of Lake Huron in Ontario. Construction will commence in mid-2006 and total capital expenditures are expected to be approximately \$400 million. Enbridge has entered into a 20-year electricity purchase agreement with the OPA for all of the power produced by the project. Enbridge currently has ownership in three wind power projects, which generate over 70 megawatts, in total.

Capital Expenditures

In order to support continuing customer growth, expansion of EGD's network on an ongoing basis is required. In addition, as part of its 2006 rate application, EGD has requested the OEB's approval for an accelerated program to replace the remaining cast iron mains with polyethylene mains. If the OEB approves the request for the accelerated cast iron main replacement program along with certain other requested capital expenditures, total capital expenditures during 2006 will be approximately \$460 million, as compared to the annual capital expenditures in recent years of between \$250 million to \$300 million a year.

Capital expenditures in other Gas Distribution and Services businesses, including the Ontario Wind Project, described above, are expected to be approximately \$240 million in 2006.



Enbridge Gas Distribution Legal Proceedings

Class Action Lawsuit – late payment penalties

On April 22, 2004, the Supreme Court of Canada released its decision in a case commenced against EGD by a customer with respect to late payment penalties. The Supreme Court of Canada determined that EGD would be required to repay a portion of amounts paid to it as late payment penalties from April 1994. The total amount of late payment penalties billed between April 1994 and February 2002 (when EGD's late payment penalty was revised), was approximately \$74 million, of which a portion may be eligible for repayment. The amount payable is not determinable at this time. The Supreme Court has directed that a lower court determine the amount payable. Case conferences were held before a judge of the Ontario Supreme Court in August and December 2004 and March 2005 to discuss the remaining outstanding issues following the Supreme Court's decision. Further court proceedings to determine the amount payable and other related issues are likely to be held in early 2006.

Late payment penalty revenues are included in EGD's estimate of revenues for the year and therefore accrue to the benefit of all customers, reducing the cost of providing distribution services. The OEB approves these estimates and the resulting rates each year. EGD intends to apply to the OEB for recovery of any amount payable that results from this action.

Bloor Street Incident

EGD has been charged under both the Ontario Technical Standards and Safety Act (TSSA) and the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) in connection with an explosion that occurred on Bloor Street West in Toronto on April 24, 2003. The maximum possible fine upon conviction on all charges would be \$5.0 million in aggregate. EGD has also been named as a defendant in a number of civil actions related to the explosion. A Coroner's Inquest in connection with the explosion has also been called, but the proceedings are stayed pending resolution of the TSSA and OHSA matters. The courts have not yet ruled upon any of the charges laid under the TSSA or the OHSA, and thus it is not possible at this time to predict or comment upon the potential outcome. The trial in respect of these charges commenced January 3, 2006. EGD does not expect the outcome of these civil actions to result in any material financial impact.

Business Risks

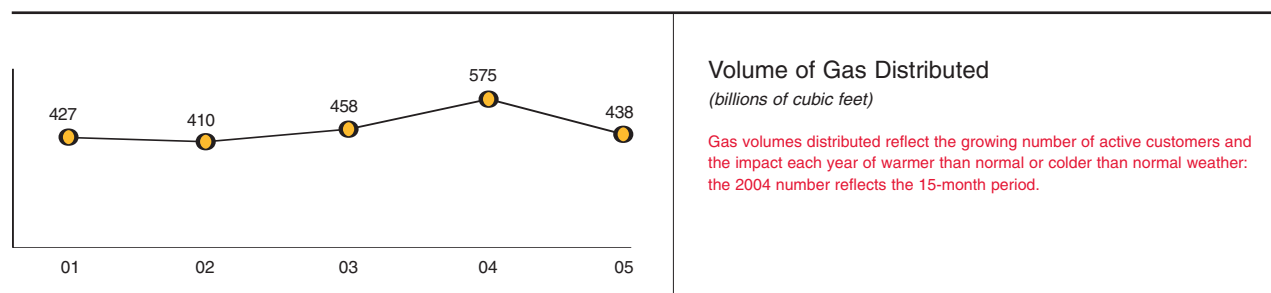
The risks identified below are specific to the Gas Distribution and Services business. General risks that affect the Company as a whole are described under Risk Management.

Enbridge Gas Distribution

The business risks inherent in the natural gas distribution industry impact the ability of EGD to realize the revenue level required to generate the allowed return on equity. These business risks include obtaining timely and adequate rate relief, accuracy in forecasting, and then realizing, natural gas distribution volumes.

Volume Risks

Since customers are billed on a volumetric basis, the ability to collect the total revenue requirement (the cost of providing service) depends upon achieving the forecast distribution volume established in the annual ratemaking process. The probability of realizing such volume is contingent upon four key forecast variables: weather; economic conditions; the price of gas and the pricing of competitive energy sources; and the number of customer additions.



Sales and transportation of gas for customers in the residential and commercial sectors account for approximately 78% (2004 – 77%) of total distribution volume. Weather during the year, measured in degree days, has a significant impact on distribution volume as a major portion of the gas distributed to these two markets is used ultimately for space heating. In 2005, degree days closely approximated those forecast, resulting in no weather related volume variance.

Distribution volume may also be impacted by the increased adoption of energy efficient technologies along with more efficient building construction that continues to place downward pressure on annual average consumption. Average annual gas usage has declined by 1.0% per annum over the last 10 years, reflecting consistent customer conservation efforts.

Sales and transportation service to large volume commercial and industrial customers is more susceptible to prevailing economic conditions. As well, the pricing of competitive energy sources affects volumes distributed to these sectors as some customers have the ability to switch to an alternate fuel. Customer additions are important to all market sectors as continued expansion adds to the total consumption of natural gas.

Even in those circumstances where EGD attains its total forecast distribution volume, it may not earn the approved return on equity due to other forecast variables such as, mix of sales and transportation of gas for customers, the mix between the higher margin residential and commercial sectors, and lower margin industrial sector.

Rate Relief

Through the regulatory process, the OEB approves the return on equity, which EGD is allowed to earn, in addition to various other aspects of utility operations.

Rate relief could be pursued for significant unforecasted amounts allowing EGD to recover the costs of providing and maintaining the quality of its service while achieving the allowed rate of return on rate base.

EGD does not profit from the price of the natural gas commodity nor is it at risk for the difference between the actual cost of gas purchased and the price approved by the OEB. This difference is deferred as a receivable from or payable to ratepayers until the OEB approves its disposition.

Forecasting Accuracy

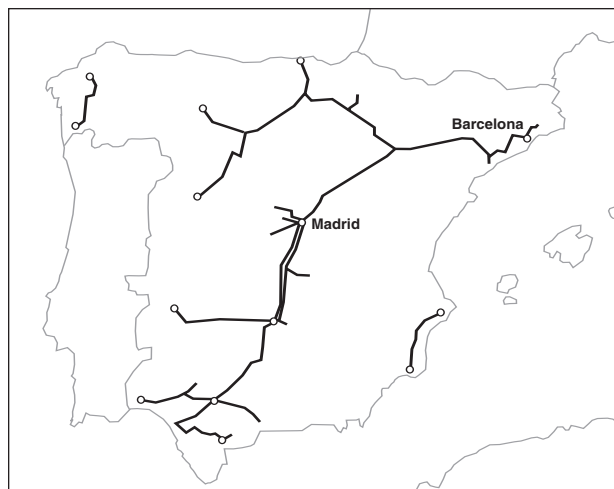
Forecasting accuracy is a risk since rates are established in advance, based on anticipated distribution volume by class of customer. Forecasts are also made for the future cost of capital including the forecast yield rate for long-term Government of Canada Bonds used in the determination of the return on equity. Through the forecasting process, it is intended that any changes in cost of service, regardless of whether they are caused by inflation or by level of business activity, would be reflected in new rates approved for that fiscal year based on the anticipated distribution volume.

Franchise Rights

To date, the OEB has upheld the Company's exclusive right to serve all end users within its franchise area, under its franchise agreements. Similar franchise agreements are held by peer companies such as Union Gas Limited (UGL). On January 6, 2006, the OEB granted Greenfield Energy Corporation, a potential power-plant customer of UGL, the right to physically bypass UGL's distribution network within UGL's franchise area, in order to serve its own power-plant. The OEB's decision to not uphold exclusive franchise rights of a local distribution utility in Ontario is unprecedented. However, the OEB characterized this decision as transitional, and has set up a rates proceeding to assess the service requirements of gas fired generation in the province of Ontario. At the present time, the Company is unable to assess the possible future financial implications given the recentness of this decision and potential outcomes from the above rates proceeding.

Gas Services

Earnings from Gas Services are dependent upon the basis (location) differentials between Alberta and Chicago and between Chicago and Dawn. To the extent that the difference in the price of natural gas in the various locations is not greater than the cost of transportation between Alberta and Chicago or Dawn, earnings will be negatively affected.



Spain – CLH

Aux Sable

Earnings from Aux Sable were exposed to the effect of spreads between the sale prices of natural gas liquids and the purchase price of replacement natural gas. This risk was mitigated by lower heat content requirements on downstream pipelines, which commenced in 2004, and the use of commodity hedges, which opportunistically locked in positive margins when forward markets allow.

Demand for NGL is influenced by overall weather and economic activity because NGL are used to make energy products for home and industrial heating and as feedstock for the petrochemical industry, among other things. Because Aux Sable's earnings are dependent, to a large degree, on commodity prices, earnings can be volatile. To reduce this volatility,

Aux Sable entered into hedge transactions to fix the spread between natural gas and NGL prices. Starting in 2006, this risk will be eliminated by Aux Sable's contract with BP.

INTERNATIONAL

Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2005	2004	2003
CLH	61.6	48.6	46.3
OCENSA/CITCol	32.8	33.0	32.3
Other	(7.0)	(8.0)	(6.3)
	87.4	73.6	72.3

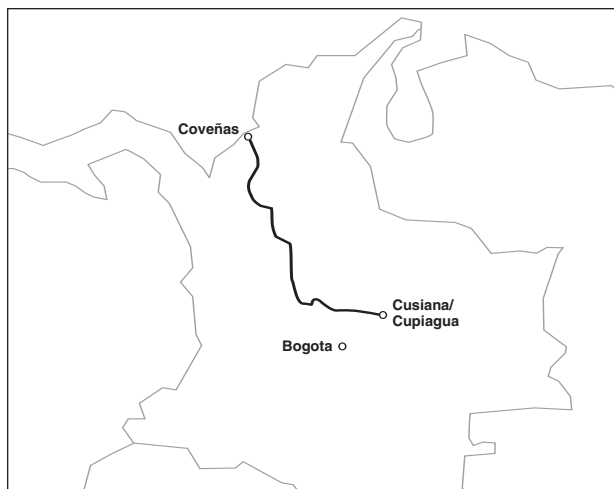
Business Activities

International includes earnings from the Company's 25% interest in Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos (CLH), Spain's largest refined products transportation and storage business, and OCENSA, a crude oil pipeline in Colombia. Earnings also include fees earned from technology and consulting services provided by Enbridge Technology Inc.

CLH

The primary activity of CLH is the storage and shipment of refined products through a comprehensive distribution network located throughout Spain. Earnings are based on a fee for service tariff, adjusted annually for inflation, and are dependent on throughput volumes and storage levels.

CLH is the primary basic logistics distribution network for refined products in Spain and provides services on an open access non-discriminatory basis. The system consists of over 3,400 kilometres of pipelines and 39 storage facilities located throughout the country. CLH provides product distribution to locations not connected to the pipeline system through its own fleet of tanker trucks and chartered tanker ships. CLH also offers secondary distribution services, the most significant being the services provided through CLH Aviation, which handles aviation fuel at airport locations throughout Spain. This business includes the storage of aviation fuel, loading of aircraft refueling units and the refueling of aircraft. New policies issued by the Spanish airport authority (AENA) to promote competition, allow for new non-CLH operators to enter the aircraft-refueling segment of this business. While CLH's share of this segment of the market may reduce over time, the aviation fuel business will continue. CLH's pipeline facilities are connected to the country's eight crude oil refineries and to major coastal port locations where most of Spain's crude oil and refined products are imported.



Colombia – OCENSA

Earnings from CLH are directly impacted by the demand for refined products including diesel and other fuels for transportation purposes. Economic growth in Spain over the last decade has been one of the highest in the European Union, which has led to increasing demand for energy, including refined products. The central region of the country, in and around Madrid, has seen the largest growth in demand. CLH plans to expand its system over the next several years in order to meet the continued growth expected in this region. This expansion, which includes looping of both the northern and southern main lines, will be constructed in phases to match the expected growth in volumes.

OCENSA/CITCol

The Company owns a 24.7% interest in OCENSA, a cost investment on which the Company earns a fixed

return. OCENSA is one of two crude oil export pipelines within Colombia. Through a 100% owned entity, CITCol, the Company manages it and earns a fee for this service, which includes incentive earnings for operating performance.

Results of Operations

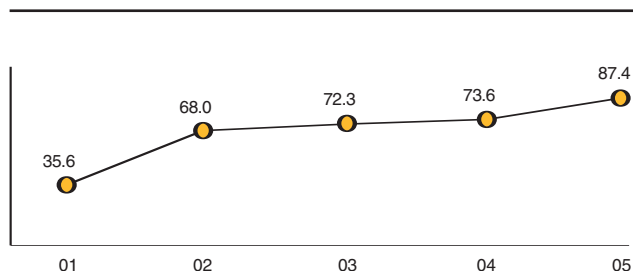
Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2005, are \$87.4 million compared with \$73.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase results primarily from a \$7.6 million gain on the sale of land in CLH. Operating results at CLH are also improved due to higher volumes and increased average tariffs and storage revenues.

In 2004, increased earnings of \$1.3 million compared with 2003 were due to stronger results from CLH and from CITCol, operator of the OCENSA pipeline, which exceeded certain operational performance targets resulting in additional incentive income. Operating results from CLH reflected increased volumes in 2004 compared with 2003 due to greater demand for refined products throughout Spain, lower operating costs and the translation impact of the stronger Euro.

Other costs include other administration and business development costs.

Strategy

Enbridge plans to increase its business development activity in Europe and Latin America. In Europe, Enbridge will seek opportunities to acquire assets or develop greenfield projects that facilitate expected supply flow through eastern European countries to satisfy growing western European demand. In Colombia, where the Company has substantial expertise, Enbridge will focus on acquiring additional assets.



International Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

International earnings include earnings from the Company's interests in CLH in Spain and OCENSA in Colombia. Earnings in 2005 increased primarily because of improved operating results at CLH and a \$7.6 million gain on the sale of land in CLH.

Business Risks

The International business is subject to risks related to political and economic instability, currency volatility, market and supply volatility, government regulations, foreign investment rules, security of assets and environmental considerations. The Company assesses and monitors international regions and specific countries on an ongoing basis for changes in these risks. Risks are mitigated by a combination of Enbridge's governance involvement, contractual arrangements, influence in operation of the assets, regular analysis of country risk, as well as foreign currency hedging and insurance programs.

CORPORATE

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2005	2004	2003
Corporate	(63.9)	(81.3)	(76.6)

The Corporate segment includes corporate financing costs, business development activities not attributable to a specific business segment and other corporate activities.

Corporate costs are \$63.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with \$81.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Corporate costs are lower in 2005 reflecting lower interest expense due to lower rates. Also, business development costs were higher in 2004.

The 2004 corporate costs include a higher expense for stock-based compensation, compared with 2003, and increased business development activity, partially offset with lower interest expense.

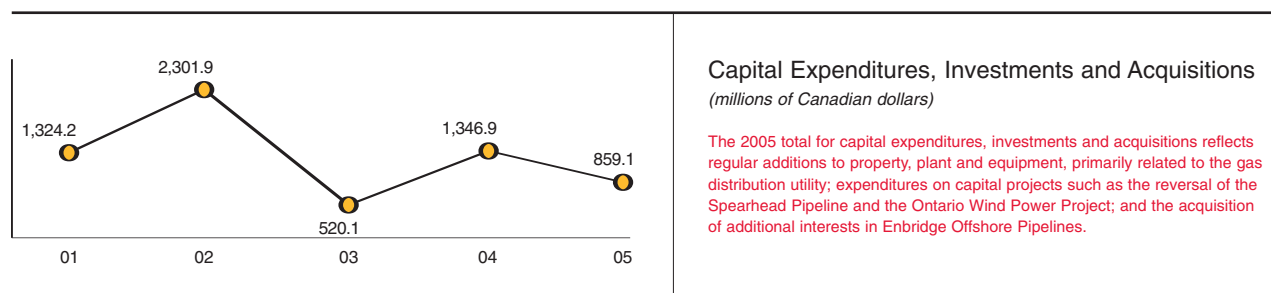
LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's cash generated from operations, commercial paper issuances, available capacity under credit facilities, which totaled \$3,454.8 million on December 31, 2005, and access to capital markets in Canada and the United States for the issuance of long-term debt, equity, or other securities are expected to be sufficient to satisfy liquidity and capital expenditure requirements.

The Company continues to manage its debt to capitalization ratio to maintain a strong balance sheet. The debt to capitalization ratio at December 31, 2005, including short-term borrowings, but excluding non-recourse short and long-term debt, was 64.5%, compared with 65.1% at the end of 2004. The improved debt to capitalization ratio reflects the Company's continuing commitment to maintaining a strong balance sheet.

The Company's current liabilities routinely exceed current assets. This deficit is funded through cash from operations, which are typically about double the balance of the deficit in a given year. For example, at the end of 2003, the working capital deficit was \$270.5 million. During 2004, operations generated \$886.7 million cash which easily funded the deficit. The Company expects this trend to continue.

The Company's cash balance at the end of the year includes \$16.4 million (2004 – \$6.0 million; 2003 – \$18.7 million) held in trust in joint ventures, pursuant to finance agreements within the joint ventures.



Operating Activities

Cash from operating activities increased to \$903.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$886.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, and \$368.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2003.

<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	2005	2004	2003
Earnings net of non-cash items	1,300.9	1,027.8	938.3
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(397.4)	(141.1)	(569.8)
Cash Provided by Operating Activities	903.5	886.7	368.5

Cash provided by earnings net of non-cash items, was \$1,300.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with \$1,027.8 million and \$938.3 million for 2004 and 2003, respectively. This \$273.1 million increase in cash from 2004 reflects special dividends from Noverco, cash generated by Enbridge Offshore Pipelines, acquired on December 31, 2004, and increased earnings from EGD.

In 2004 cash from earnings net of non-cash items reflected increased contributions from the Enbridge System, due to the Terrace Phase III expansion placed into service on April 1, 2003, from EGD, due to increased rates in 2004, and from Aux Sable, due to improved fractionation margins in 2004 compared with 2003.

Changes in operating assets and liabilities were \$258.7 million lower in 2005 compared with 2004. The majority of this change is in EGD where higher commodity prices increased accounts receivable and inventory.

The variance in changes in operating assets and liabilities from 2003 to 2004 was due to the draw down of gas in storage in EGD from September 30, 2003, (the prior year end) to December 31, 2004, (the new year end). Gas in storage is typically lower at the end of December as winter demand has drawn down some of the supply.

Since the Company's pension plans are adequately funded, no additional funding above usual levels is anticipated for 2006.

Investing Activities

Cash used for investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2005, was \$833.0 million compared with \$999.7 million in 2004. In 2005, the majority of cash spent on investing was for additions to property, plant and equipment, primarily in EGD. The increase in additions to property, plant and equipment in 2005, compared with 2004, is due to increased expenditures on capital projects, such as the reversal of the Spearhead Pipeline and the Ontario Wind Power Project.

In 2005, the Company made minor acquisitions throughout the year of \$88.6 million whereas, in 2004, \$833.9 million was used for acquisitions including Enbridge Offshore Pipelines, acquired for \$743.4 million (net of cash acquired) and other minor acquisitions. Cash proceeds from the sale of the investment in AltaGas partially offset the use of cash for acquisitions in 2004.

Also in 2005, the Company made contingent payments to the former owners of the Company's 25% interest in CLH because CLH met cumulative volume targets. These payments make up the majority of the 2005 expenditure on long-term investments. In 2004, the Company also made smaller contingent payments to the former owners of the 25% interest in CLH.

In 2003, investing activities provided \$259.5 million primarily as a result of the proceeds received on the sale of assets to EIF. Also, 2003 reflected the repayment by EEP of short-term loans from the Company. Additions to property, plant and equipment were primarily related to EGD.

Financing Activities

In 2005, financing activities used cash of \$22.1 million compared with a source of \$114.4 million in 2004.

During 2005, the Company issued \$1,020.1 million new long-term debt in the form of medium-term notes and senior notes. This new debt replaced higher interest rate medium-term notes, which matured during 2005, and short-term debt, primarily commercial paper. The repayment of short-term debt was partially offset by an increase in short-term borrowings at EGD. EGD uses short-term borrowings to finance working capital, which was higher at the end of 2005 due to increased commodity prices.

Dividends on common shares have increased again in 2005 due to an increased number of common shares outstanding and a higher dividend rate.

In 2004, cash was generated through a net issuance of debt of \$788.0 million, partially offset by the payment of dividends. The Company also repaid \$350.0 million of preferred securities at the end of 2004. Financing activity in 2003 included the payment of dividends and a net reduction in debt through utilization of the cash proceeds from the sale of assets to EIF.

Expected Capital Expenditures

The numerous potential organic growth projects and other growth initiatives described in the business unit sections will require capital funding. The Company also requires capital for ongoing core maintenance and capital improvements in many of its businesses. In total, Enbridge expects to spend approximately \$1,130 million during 2006 on capital projects. The Company expects to finance these expenditures through cash from operating activities and additional debt, if required.

The decision to finance with debt or equity is based on the capital structure for each business and the overall capitalization of the consolidated enterprise. Certain of the regulated pipeline and gas distribution businesses issue long-term debt to finance capital expenditures. This external financing may be supplemented by debt or equity injections from the parent company. Debt, and equity when required, has been issued to finance business acquisitions, investments in subsidiaries, and long-term investments. Funds for debt retirements are generated through cash provided from operating activities, as well as through the issue of replacement debt.

Payments due for contractual obligations over the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

(millions of Canadian dollars)	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	After 5 years
Long-term debt	6,662.5	400.0	788.4	950.0	4,524.1
Non-recourse long-term debt	1,563.0	66.7	155.7	244.5	1,096.1
Capital and operating leases	85.0	5.1	10.3	11.0	58.6
Long-term contracts	822.5	190.9	217.0	196.4	218.2
Total Contractual Obligations	9,133.0	662.7	1,171.4	1,401.9	5,897.0

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's business activities are subject to both financial and operational risks. The Company has formal risk management policies and risk management systems designed to mitigate these risks.

Market Price Risk

Enbridge's earnings are subject to movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity prices (collectively Market Price Risk). Given the Company's desire to maintain stable and consistent earnings profile, it has implemented a Board of Directors approved Market Price Risk Policy to minimize the likelihood that adverse earnings fluctuations arising from movements in market prices across all of its businesses will exceed a defined tolerance.

The Market Price Risk metric utilized within that policy is Earnings at Risk. It is an objective, statistically derived risk metric that measures the maximum earnings loss that could result from adverse market price movements over a specified time horizon within a pre-determined level of statistical confidence, under normal market conditions.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposures to within these policy limits. The following summarizes the types of risks to which the Company is exposed and the hedging programs implemented:

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company has exposure to foreign currency exchange rates, primarily arising from its U.S. dollar and Euro denominated investments, where both carrying values and earnings are subject to foreign exchange risk. Furthermore, the Company is exposed to the economic risk on the conversion of the foreign currency denominated cash flows. The Company has a hedging policy to eliminate 50% to 70% of the long-term economic exposure related to its foreign currency denominated cash flows. It will also hedge shorter term anticipated foreign currency capital expenditures. The Company hedges certain of its foreign currency denominated net equity investments with the use of cross currency swaps, par forward contracts, and foreign currency denominated debt. The return of capital on the cost accounted for investment in OCENSA also is hedged with cross currency swaps.

Interest Rate Risk

Enbridge is exposed to interest rate fluctuations on variable rate debt. Floating to fixed interest rate swaps, collars and forward rate agreements are used to hedge against the effect of future interest rate movements. The Company monitors its debt portfolio mix of fixed and variable rate debt instruments to ensure that it stays within its Board of Directors approved policy limit band of 15% to 25% floating rate debt within the consolidated portfolio. Fixed to floating swaps are also used from time to time to manage this position and optimize the Company's debt portfolio. The Company is also exposed to fluctuations in interest rates on anticipated fixed rate debt issuances. Also, the Company enters into interest rate derivatives to hedge a portion of the interest cost of future debt issues related to specific capital projects.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company uses natural gas price swaps, futures, options and collars to manage the value of commodity purchases and sales that arise from capacity commitments on the Alliance and Vector pipelines. The Company also uses derivative instruments to fix the value of variable price exposures that arise from commodity storage arrangements and natural gas supply agreements.

As a result of the Company's ownership interest in Aux Sable, it is exposed to the price differential between natural gas and NGL. This risk is hedged through the use of over-the-counter derivatives whereby the forward prices of natural gas and NGL are fixed with swaps, or capped or collared with options. Starting in 2006, Aux Sable's contract with BP will eliminate this risk.

The Company has also entered into over-the-counter swap agreements to convert the price of power in Alberta and Ontario from a floating rate to a fixed rate per megawatt hour (MW/H) or convert fixed rate power to floating rate.

Natural Gas Supply Management

Customers of EGD are exposed to changes in the price of the natural gas commodity. A portion of the future natural gas supply requirements is hedged using natural gas swaps and options that manage the price of natural gas, as allowed by the OEB. Since the cost of the natural gas commodity is paid by customers, this risk mitigation strategy is for the account of the customers. The OEB monitors the policies, procedures, and results of this hedging program.

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

The following table summarizes the financial instruments outstanding at year end for the purposes of mitigating the risks as described above. Amounts shown in the table below under Fair Value Receivable/(Payable) represent unrecognized gains/(losses) associated with these instruments.

(millions of Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

December 31,	2005			2004		
	Notional Principal or Quantity	Fair Value Receivable/ (Payable)	Maturity	Notional Principal or Quantity	Fair Value Receivable/ (Payable)	Maturity
Foreign exchange						
U.S. cross currency swaps	307.3	(2.9)	2007-2022	535.8	(51.1)	2005-2022
Euro cross currency swaps	447.6	39.6	2006-2019	493.5	(51.3)	2005-2019
Forwards (cumulative exchange amounts)	1,640.1	241.6	2006-2022	1,740.3	181.0	2005-2022
Interest rates						
Interest rate swaps	954.4	(1.1)	2006-2029	1,069.0	1.5	2005-2029
Forward interest rate swaps	150.0	1.2	2007	200.0	—	2006
Energy commodities						
Natural gas (bcf)	130.5	18.1	2006-2011	107.8	(1.0)	2005-2010
Natural gas supply (bcf)	27.3	(6.7)	2006	34.9	(28.1)	2005
Power (MW/H)	28.0	0.8	2006-2017	—	—	—

In addition, the Company has forward foreign exchange contracts with a notional principal of Canadian \$91.0 million (2004 – \$214.0 million), to exchange Canadian for U.S. dollars. The outstanding instruments expire in 2007. These instruments are recorded at fair value and have a fair value payable of \$14.3 million as at December 31, 2005 (2004 – \$28.8 million).

The fair values of derivatives have been estimated using year-end market information. These fair values approximate the amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contracts.

Credit risk on derivative financial instruments amounted to \$351.8 million as at December 31, 2005 (2004 – \$211.2 million) with no significant concentration with any single counterparty.

Fair Values of Other Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments, other than derivatives, represents the amounts that would have been received from or paid to counterparties, calculated at the reporting date, to settle these instruments. The carrying amount of all financial instruments classified as current approximates fair value because of the short maturities of these instruments. The estimated fair values of all other financial instruments are based on quoted market prices or, in the absence of specific market prices, on quoted market prices for similar instruments and other valuation techniques.

Total Debt

(millions of Canadian dollars)

December 31,	2005		2004	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Liquids Pipelines	1,039.4	1,201.4	913.4	1,037.8
Gas Distribution and Services	1,786.7	2,184.2	1,823.4	2,168.9
Corporate	3,854.2	4,076.3	4,020.4	4,275.6
	6,680.3	7,461.9	6,757.2	7,482.3

The fair value of debt does not include the effects of hedging. Non-recourse debt of joint ventures has a carrying value of \$1,688.1 million (2004 – \$695.4 million) and fair value of \$1,775.1 million (2004 – \$769.4 million).

Operating Risks

Environmental, Health and Safety Risk

Enbridge is committed to protecting the health and safety of employees, contractors and the general public, and to sound environmental stewardship. The Company believes that prevention of accidents and injuries, and protection of the environment benefits everyone and delivers increased value to shareholders, customers and employees. Enbridge has health and safety, and environmental management systems and has established policies, programs and practices for conducting safe and environmentally sound operations. Regular reviews and audits are conducted to assess compliance with legislation and company policy.

Pipeline Operating Risk

Pipeline leaks are an inherent risk of operations. Other risks involved in operating a comprehensive pipeline system include: the breakdown or failure of equipment, information systems or processes; the performance of equipment at levels below those originally intended (whether due to misuse, unexpected degradation or design, construction or manufacturing defects); failure to keep on hand adequate supplies of spare parts; operator error; labour disputes; disputes with interconnected facilities and carriers; and catastrophic events such as natural disasters, fires, explosions, fractures, acts of terrorists and saboteurs, and other similar events, many of which are beyond the control of the pipeline systems. The occurrence or continuance of any of these events could increase the cost of operating the Company's pipelines, thereby impacting earnings. The Company has an extensive program to manage system integrity, which includes the development and use of predictive and detective in-line inspection tools. Maintenance, excavation and repair programs are directed to the areas of greatest benefit and pipe is replaced or repaired as required. The Company also maintains comprehensive insurance coverage for significant pipeline leaks.

Regulation

Many of the Company's pipeline operations are regulated and are subject to regulatory risk. The nature and degree of regulation and legislation affecting energy companies in Canada and the United States has changed significantly in past years, and there is no assurance that further substantial changes will not occur. These changes may adversely affect toll structures or other aspects of pipeline operations or the operations of shippers.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Rate Regulation

The Company follows generally accepted accounting principles, which may differ for regulated operations from those otherwise expected in non-regulated businesses. In general, these differences occur when the regulatory agencies render decisions that involve the timing of revenue and expense recognition and ensure that the actions of the regulatory authorities, which may create economic assets and liabilities, have been reflected in the financial statements.

The recognition of these items in the Company's financial statements depends on its expectation of the future actions of the regulatory authorities. For example, some of the Company's rate-regulated businesses do not record future income taxes because the regulatory authorities prescribe the use of the taxes payable method for rate-making purposes and there is reasonable expectation that future income taxes will be recovered as they become payable.

If regulatory agencies' future actions are different from the Company's expectations, the timing and amount of the recovery of liabilities or refund of assets, recorded or unrecorded, could be significantly different from that reflected in the financial statements.

The Company's operations are regulated under three main regulatory regimes. Enbridge System negotiates tolls with its shippers under either the ITS or for specific expansions and these agreements are approved by the NEB. EGD files a rate application with the OEB, for its approval. Alliance Pipeline US, Vector Pipeline and Enbridge Offshore Pipelines have negotiated transportation services contracts with shippers that incorporate a FERC-approved toll and tariff structure. Descriptions of each of these regulatory regimes, including how tolls and rates are set, how costs are recovered, and how returns are calculated are included in the sections describing each of these businesses.

In 2005, the Company adopted the new accounting guideline, *Disclosure by Entities Subject to Rate Regulation*. This guideline requires the disclosure of information to facilitate an understanding of the nature and economic effects of rate regulation, as well as additional information on how rate regulation has affected the entity's financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Generally, revenues are recorded when products have been delivered or services have been performed. Certain of the Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines and gas distribution operations within Gas Distribution and Services are subject to regulation and, accordingly, there are circumstances where revenues recognized do not match the cash tolls or the billed amounts. For rate-regulated operations, revenue is recognized in a manner that is consistent with the underlying rate agreements as approved by the regulatory authority.

The Company has entered into a long-term (30 year) take or pay contract with a shipper on the Athabasca System and revenues are recorded based on the contractual terms rather than the cash tolls collected. The contract provides for volumes and tolls that will achieve an underpinning rate of return on equity, based on an assumed debt/equity ratio and level of operating costs of providing service to the shipper on the pipeline. The committed volumes on the pipeline and the tolls specified in the contract do not generate sufficient cash revenues in the early years to compensate the Company for the debt and equity returns, as well as the cost of providing service. The Company is recording a receivable in these years. This ensures that the revenue recognized each period is in accordance with the underpinning return. This receivable is contractually guaranteed from the shipper and will be collected in the later years of the contract.

The recording of revenues under the terms of approved regulatory agreements of the Enbridge System may also not necessarily match the cash tolls. The agreements, and all their terms and conditions, are subject to the review and approval by the pipeline's regulator, the NEB. During their terms, the agreements govern both current and future shippers on the pipeline. The NEB's jurisdiction over the Enbridge System includes statutory authority over matters such as construction, rates and underlying accounting practices, and ratemaking agreements and other contractual arrangements with customers.

Revenues are recognized based on these agreements' definitions of an allowed revenue requirement and are generally not impacted by the level of cash tolls collected. This basis may affect the timing of recognition of revenues from that otherwise expected under generally accepted accounting principles for companies that are not rate-regulated.

Tolls are calculated in accordance with the agreements which stipulate that tolls are to be established each year based on capacity as per the various agreements and/or the allowed revenue requirement. Where actual volumes on the pipeline fall short of agreed capacity and Enbridge is unable to collect its annual revenue requirement, such deficiency is rolled into the subsequent year's tolls for collection from toll payers at that time and a receivable is recognized.

A significant portion of Gas Distribution and Services operations are subject to rate-regulation and accordingly there are circumstances where the revenues recognized do not match the amounts billed. Certain amounts are deferred for recovery with the approval of the regulator and are not included in revenues or expenses that would be recognized in the income statement, absent the actions of the regulator. The regulator, through the rate-making process, allows certain variances between approved and actual expenses or income to be recovered from customers in future periods. The deferred amounts are not included in the calculation of rates to be billed to customers. While there are numerous deferral accounts approved by the regulator, the largest of these typically is the difference between the approved and actual cost of gas, which is not included in the cost of service used to determine rates, and therefore not included in revenues. The recovery of this difference is recognized on the statement of financial position, at the formal direction of the regulator, with no impact on revenues or expenses in the income statement. EGD has no exposure to the cost of gas, as it is a flow through cost that is borne directly by the ratepayer.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities

Effective January 1, 2005, the Company adopted, without restatement of prior periods, the new CICA accounting guideline for Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. This new standard requires the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity's activities to consolidate the variable interest entity. The Company is the primary beneficiary of EIF through a combination of a 41.9% equity interest as well as a preferred unit investment that has no voting rights, a stated par value and a 30-year maturity. The preferred units earn a return that is equivalent to the cash distributions per unit to the equity unit holders and are classified as a liability in EIF's financial statements.

Financial Instruments, Hedging Relationships and OCI

New accounting standards will be in effect for fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2006, for hedge accounting, recognition and measurement of financial instruments and disclosure of comprehensive income. The Company is currently investigating the impact of these new standards.

EITF 04-5 – Partnership Consolidation

In June 2005, the U.S. Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) reached a consensus on EITF issue 04-5, *Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights* (EITF 04-5), addressing when a general partner, or general partners as a group, control and should therefore, consolidate a limited partnership. Under EITF 04-5, a sole general partner is presumed to control a limited partnership when certain conditions are met. As a result, for the first reporting period beginning after December 15, 2005, it is expected that the Company will be required to include the accounts of Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. for U.S. GAAP purposes.

Enbridge continues to equity account for its interest in EEP under Canadian GAAP.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Canadian Securities Administrators) and concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2005, and in respect of the 2005 year end reporting period.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION ¹

(millions of Canadian dollars, except for per share amounts)

2005	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Revenue	2,555.8	1,527.4	1,657.1	2,712.8	8,453.1
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	220.6	93.6	67.8	174.0	556.0
Earnings per common share	0.66	0.27	0.20	0.52	1.65
Diluted earnings per common share	0.65	0.27	0.20	0.51	1.63
Dividends per common share	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2875	1.0375

(millions of Canadian dollars, except for per share amounts)

2004	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Revenue	1,709.8	2,158.8	1,615.6	2,323.6	7,807.8
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	112.4	248.4	179.7	104.8	645.3
Earnings per common share	0.34	0.74	0.54	0.31	1.93
Diluted earnings per common share	0.34	0.73	0.54	0.30	1.91
Dividends per common share	0.22875	0.22875	0.22875	0.22875	0.9150

¹ Financial Highlights have been extracted from financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Quarterly operating revenue fluctuates primarily due to the seasonality of the Company's gas distribution business. Prior to October 1, 2004, this business had a September 30 year end, which resulted in consolidation by the Company on a quarter lag basis. Therefore, peak revenues were recorded in the Company's second quarter, which represented Enbridge Gas Distribution's winter months. Starting in October 2004, EGD has changed to a December 31 year end and, as a result, the Company's consolidated fourth quarter results for 2004 include the results of EGD for the six months ended December 31, 2004.

Effective October 1, 2004, EGD's seasonal rates were replaced with a uniform annual rate. The impact of this change has resulted in lower earnings in the winter months (fourth and first quarters), offset by higher earnings in the summer months (second and third quarters), causing a shift in earnings between quarters but no earnings impact on a 12 consecutive month basis.

The positive effect of colder than normal weather contributed to an increase in revenues and earnings during the second quarter of 2004. Significant items that impacted 2005 and 2004 quarterly earnings are as follows:

- Fourth quarter earnings in 2005 include a gain of \$7.6 million on the sale of land in CLH and a dilution gain of \$4.3 million in EEP.
- Third quarter earnings in 2005 were negatively impacted by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and by non-cash losses on the fair value of derivatives in EEP.
- First quarter earnings in 2005 include dilution gains in EEP and within Noverco totaling \$11.9 million.
- Fourth quarter earnings in 2004 include the additional "fifth quarter" for EGD and other gas distribution businesses that account for an increase of \$57.2 million. This was partially offset by an impairment loss of \$8.2 million on the Calmar gas plant.
- Third quarter earnings in 2004 include a \$97.8 million gain on the sale of the Company's investment in AltaGas offset by the remaining reversal of \$25.6 million related to unbilled revenue.
- Second quarter earnings in 2004 reflect the \$9.4 million partial reversal of the \$35.0 million of unbilled revenue recorded in the first quarter of 2004 and a dilution gain of \$8.0 million related to AltaGas.
- First quarter earnings in 2004 reflect a \$47.6 million charge to earnings resulting from an increase in the Ontario tax rate and corresponding revaluation of future income taxes, as well as an increase of \$35.0 million for unbilled revenue, consistent with a change in the estimation process in 2004, both within EGD.

FOURTH QUARTER 2005 HIGHLIGHTS

Fourth quarter earnings for 2005 are \$174.0 million, compared with \$104.8 million in 2004. The increase in earnings reflects a higher contribution from the gas distribution utility. Although the prior year quarter includes six months of earnings for the gas distribution utilities, the additional quarter, July 1 to September 30, 2004, is a summer loss quarter and reduced earnings in the fourth quarter of 2004. Also, in the fourth quarter of 2004, an impairment loss of \$8.2 million was recognized on the Calmar gas plant.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Outstanding Share Data	Number of units outstanding
Preferred Shares, Series A (non-voting equity shares)	5,000,000
Common shares – issued and outstanding (voting equity shares)	349,533,852
Total issued and outstanding stock options (6,164,141 vested)	10,994,291

Outstanding share data information is provided as at January 23, 2006.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Neither EEP nor EIF have employees and use the services of the Company for managing and operating their businesses. Vector Pipeline uses the services of Enbridge to operationally manage its business. Amounts for these services, which are charged at cost in accordance with service agreements are:

(millions of Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
EEP	184.7	173.0	128.9
EIF	—	9.4	4.7
Vector Pipeline	4.1	4.4	3.3
	188.8	186.8	136.9

EGD, a subsidiary of the Company, has contracts for gas transportation services from Alliance Pipeline Canada and Vector Pipeline. EGD is charged market prices for these services:

(millions of Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Alliance Pipeline Canada	40.4	50.6	40.7
Vector Pipeline	29.2	39.1	23.2
	69.6	89.7	63.9

CustomerWorks Limited Partnership, a joint venture, provides customer care services to EGD under an agreement having a five-year term starting January 2002. EGD is charged market prices for these services. CustomerWorks also rents an automated billing system from ECS, a subsidiary of the Company. Amounts charged by (to) CustomerWorks:

(millions of Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
EGD	103.6	127.0	95.5
ECS	(8.7)	(22.5)	(25.5)
	94.9	104.5	70.0

Enbridge Gas Services Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, purchases and sells gas at prevailing market prices with Enbridge Marketing (US) Inc., a subsidiary of EEP.

(millions of Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Purchases	48.1	30.7	33.6
Sales	(4.7)	(8.8)	(1.3)
	43.4	21.9	32.3

Enbridge Gas Services Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, has transportation commitments through 2015 on Alliance Pipeline Canada and Vector Pipeline:

(millions of Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Alliance Pipeline Canada	9.1	8.8	8.4
Vector Pipeline	0.7	0.5	0.6
	9.8	9.3	9.0

Enbridge Gas Services (US) Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, has transportation commitments through 2015 on Alliance Pipeline US and Vector Pipeline:

(millions of Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Alliance Pipeline US	7.1	7.6	7.8
Vector Pipeline	9.5	9.8	10.5
	16.6	17.4	18.3

Tidal Energy Marketing Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, purchases and sells commodities at prevailing market prices with EEP and a subsidiary of EEP.

(millions of Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Purchases	9.7	—	—
Sales	—	(2.3)	—
	9.7	(2.3)	—

The receivable from affiliate of \$177.0 million (2004 – \$171.7 million) resulted from the sale of Enbridge Midcoast Energy to EEP. The note, denominated in U.S. dollars, bears interest at 6.6% and matures in 2007. The balance on December 31, 2005, was US\$151.9 million (2004 – US\$142.1 million). Interest income related to the affiliate receivable was \$11.7 million (US\$9.4 million), \$11.8 million (US\$9.0 million) and \$21.7 million (US\$15.5 million), in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The fair value of the receivable at December 31, 2005, is \$176.8 million.

The Company also provides limited consulting and other services to investees as required. Market prices are charged for these services where they are reasonably determinable; where no market price exists, a cost-based price is determined and charged. The Company may also purchase consulting and other services from affiliates. Prices are determined on the same basis as services provided by the Company. The Company and affiliates invoice on a monthly basis and amounts are due and paid on a quarterly basis.

Additional information relating to Enbridge, including the Annual Information Form, is available on www.sedar.com.

Dated February 1, 2006

When used in this document, the words “anticipate”, “expect”, “project”, “believe”, “estimate”, “forecast” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, which include statements relating to pending and proposed projects. Such statements are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions pertaining to operating performance, regulatory parameters, weather and economic conditions and, in the case of pending and proposed projects, risks relating to design and construction, regulatory processes, obtaining financing and performance of other parties, including partners, contractors and suppliers.

Management's Report

To the Shareholders of Enbridge Inc.

Management is responsible for the accompanying consolidated financial statements and all other information in this Annual Report. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and necessarily include amounts that reflect management's judgment and best estimates. Financial information contained elsewhere in this Annual Report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

Management has established systems of internal control that provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded from loss or unauthorized use and produce reliable accounting records for the preparation of financial information. The internal control system includes an internal audit function and an established code of business conduct.

The Board of Directors and its committees are responsible for all aspects related to governance of the Company. The Audit, Finance & Risk Committee of the Board, composed of directors who are unrelated and independent, has a specific responsibility to oversee management's efforts to fulfil its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal controls related thereto. The Committee meets with management, internal auditors and independent auditors to review the consolidated financial statements and the internal controls as they relate to financial reporting. The Audit, Finance & Risk Committee reports its findings to the Board for its consideration in approving the consolidated financial statements for issuance the shareholders.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, appointed by the shareholders as the Company's independent auditors, conducts an examination of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards.



Patrick D. Daniel
President & Chief Executive Officer
February 1, 2006



Stephen J. Wuori
Group Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Enbridge Inc.

We have audited the consolidated statements of financial position of Enbridge Inc. as at December 31, 2005 and 2004 and the consolidated statements of earnings, retained earnings and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2005. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2005 and 2004 and the results of its operations and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2005 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Calgary, Alberta, Canada
February 1, 2006

Chartered Accountants

Comments by Auditors for U.S. Readers on Canada-U.S. Reporting Difference

In the United States, reporting standards for auditors require the addition of an explanatory paragraph (following the opinion paragraph) when there is a change in accounting principles that has a material effect on the comparability of the Corporation's financial statements, such as the change for the consolidation of variable interest entities described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. Our report to the shareholders dated February 1, 2006 is expressed in accordance with Canadian reporting standards which do not require a reference to such a change in accounting principles in the auditors' report when the change is properly accounted for and adequately disclosed in the financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Calgary, Alberta, Canada
February 1, 2006

Chartered Accountants

Consolidated Statements of Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Revenues			
Commodity sales	6,193.5	5,826.3	3,941.3
Transportation	1,938.1	1,695.8	1,560.6
Energy services	321.5	285.7	227.1
	8,453.1	7,807.8	5,729.0
Expenses			
Commodity costs	5,728.4	5,184.3	3,593.8
Operating and administrative	1,057.6	1,015.0	800.8
Depreciation and amortization	575.3	525.0	443.0
	7,361.3	6,724.3	4,837.6
	1,091.8	1,083.5	891.4
Income from Equity Investments (Note 9)	116.8	160.3	172.8
Other Investment Income (Note 21)	114.8	101.4	35.4
Gain on Disposal of Assets (Note 5)	—	121.5	239.9
Interest Expense (Note 13)	(539.2)	(525.3)	(492.8)
	784.2	941.4	846.7
Income Taxes (Note 19)	(221.3)	(289.2)	(172.6)
Earnings	562.9	652.2	674.1
Preferred Share Dividends (Note 16)	(6.9)	(6.9)	(6.9)
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders	556.0	645.3	667.2
Earnings Per Common Share (Note 16)	1.65	1.93	2.02
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share (Note 16)	1.63	1.91	2.00

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Retained Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Retained Earnings at Beginning of Year	1,840.9	1,511.4	1,128.1
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders	556.0	645.3	667.2
Common Share Dividends	(361.1)	(315.8)	(283.9)
Dividends Paid to Reciprocal Shareholders	11.2	—	—
Dividend Reclassification Adjustment (Note 9)	51.2	—	—
Retained Earnings at End of Year	2,098.2	1,840.9	1,511.4
Dividends Paid Per Common Share	1.04	0.92	0.83

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(millions of Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Cash Provided By Operating Activities			
Earnings	562.9	652.2	674.1
Depreciation and amortization	575.3	525.0	443.0
Equity earnings less than/(in excess of) cash distributions	63.3	(39.2)	(22.1)
Gain on disposal of assets to Enbridge Income Fund	—	—	(239.9)
Gain on reduction of ownership interest	(29.0)	(29.6)	(50.0)
Gain on disposal of investment in AltaGas Income Trust	—	(121.5)	—
Writedown of EGD regulatory receivable	—	—	26.0
Future income taxes	108.1	12.7	85.8
Other	20.3	28.2	21.4
Changes in operating assets and liabilities (Note 22)	(397.4)	(141.1)	(569.8)
	903.5	886.7	368.5
Investing Activities			
Acquisitions (Note 6)	(88.6)	(833.9)	(78.3)
Long-term investments	(89.9)	(16.6)	(50.5)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(680.6)	(496.4)	(391.3)
Proceeds on redemption of Enbridge Commercial Trust preferred units	—	—	24.9
Sale of investment in AltaGas Income Trust (Note 5)	—	346.7	—
Sale of assets to Enbridge Income Fund (Note 5)	—	—	331.2
Affiliate loans	0.7	—	427.2
Change in construction payable	25.4	0.5	(3.7)
	(833.0)	(999.7)	259.5
Financing Activities			
Net change in short-term borrowings and short-term debt	(125.1)	738.0	359.8
Net change in non-recourse short-term debt of joint ventures	11.0	—	—
Long-term debt issues	1,020.1	500.0	150.0
Long-term debt repayments	(536.9)	(450.0)	(725.0)
Non-recourse long-term debt issued by joint ventures	6.8	—	538.3
Non-recourse long-term debt repaid by joint ventures	(85.1)	(42.9)	(663.8)
Changes in non-controlling interests	1.4	(2.4)	(4.0)
Preferred securities redeemed	—	(350.0)	—
Common shares issued	53.7	44.4	70.9
Preferred share dividends	(6.9)	(6.9)	(6.9)
Common share dividends	(361.1)	(315.8)	(283.9)
	(22.1)	114.4	(564.6)
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	48.4	1.4	63.4
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	105.5	104.1	40.7
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	153.9	105.5	104.1

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(millions of Canadian dollars)

December 31,	2005	2004
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	153.9	105.5
Accounts receivable and other	1,900.3	1,451.9
Inventory	1,021.4	791.6
	3,075.6	2,349.0
Property, Plant and Equipment, net (Note 7)	10,466.6	9,066.5
Long-Term Investments (Note 9)	1,842.8	2,278.3
Receivable from Affiliate (Note 23)	177.0	171.7
Deferred Amounts and Other Assets (Note 10)	894.2	729.2
Intangibles (Note 11)	252.6	133.9
Goodwill (Note 12)	367.2	31.5
Future Income Taxes (Note 19)	134.9	145.0
	17,210.9	14,905.1
Liabilities And Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	1,074.8	650.6
Accounts payable and other	1,624.8	1,275.9
Interest payable	81.7	83.8
Current maturities and short-term debt (Note 13)	401.2	703.9
Current portion of non-recourse long-term debt (Note 14)	68.2	30.2
	3,250.7	2,744.4
Long-Term Debt (Note 13)	6,279.1	6,053.3
Non-Recourse Long-Term Debt (Note 14)	1,619.9	665.2
Other Long-Term Liabilities	91.7	151.8
Future Income Taxes (Note 19)	1,009.0	797.3
Non-Controlling Interests (Note 15)	691.0	514.9
	12,941.4	10,926.9
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital		
Preferred shares (Note 16)	125.0	125.0
Common shares (Note 16)	2,343.8	2,282.4
Contributed surplus (Note 17)	10.0	5.4
Retained earnings	2,098.2	1,840.9
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(171.8)	(139.8)
Reciprocal shareholding (Note 9)	(135.7)	(135.7)
	4,269.5	3,978.2
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 24)	17,210.9	14,905.1

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Approved by the Board:



David A. Arledge
Chair



Robert W. Martin
Director

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Enbridge Inc. (Enbridge or the Company) is one of North America's largest energy transportation and distribution companies. Enbridge conducts its business through five operating segments: Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines, Sponsored Investments, Gas Distribution and Services, and International. These operating segments are strategic business units established by senior management to facilitate the achievement of the Company's long-term objectives, to aid in resource allocation decisions and to assess operational performance.

Liquids Pipelines

Liquids Pipelines includes the operation of the Canadian common carrier pipeline and feeder pipelines that transport crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons.

Gas Pipelines

Gas Pipelines consists of proportionately consolidated investments in pipelines that transport natural gas including the U.S. portion of the Alliance Pipeline, Vector Pipeline and transmission and gathering pipelines in the Gulf of Mexico.

Sponsored Investments

Sponsored Investments consists of the Company's investments in Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. (EEP), Enbridge Energy Management, L.L.C. (EEM) (collectively, the Partnership) and Enbridge Income Fund (EIF). The Partnership transports crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons through common carrier and feeder pipelines and transports, gathers, processes and markets natural gas and natural gas liquids. EIF is a publicly traded income fund whose primary operations include a 50% interest in the Canadian portion of the Alliance Pipeline and a 100% interest in a crude oil and liquids pipeline and gathering system.

Gas Distribution and Services

Gas Distribution and Services consists of gas utility operations which serve residential, commercial, industrial and transportation customers, primarily in central and eastern Ontario. It also includes natural gas distribution activities in Quebec, New Brunswick and New York State, and the Company's proportionately consolidated investment in Aux Sable, a natural gas fractionation and extraction business.

The Company's commodity marketing businesses are also included in Gas Distribution and Services.

International

The Company's International business consists of two investments in energy delivery projects outside of North America.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP). These accounting principles are different in some respects from United States generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) and the significant differences that impact the Company's financial statements are described in Note 26. Amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Enbridge Inc., its subsidiaries and its proportionate share of the accounts of joint ventures. Investments in entities which are not subsidiaries or joint ventures, but over which the Company exercises significant influence, are accounted for using the equity method. EIF is consolidated in the accounts of the Company as it is a variable interest entity. The Company is the primary beneficiary of EIF through a combination of the 41.9% equity interest and a preferred unit interest. Other investments are accounted for using the cost method.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Company's gas distribution activities within Gas Distribution and Services are conducted primarily through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. (EGD). In 2004, EGD changed its fiscal year end to December 31, and accordingly, the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2004, include 15 months of results for EGD and other gas distribution subsidiaries. Prior to 2004, the fiscal year-end of EGD and certain other gas distribution subsidiaries was September 30 and their results were consolidated on a one quarter lag basis. In respect of 2003, references to "December 31" mean the financial position of EGD as at September 30 and references to the "year ended December 31" mean the results of EGD for the year ended September 30.

Regulation

Certain of the Company's Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines, and Gas Distribution and Services businesses are subject to regulation by various authorities, including the National Energy Board (NEB), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board (AEUB) and the Ontario Energy Board (OEB). Regulatory bodies exercise statutory authority over matters such as construction, rates and ratemaking, agreements with customers and the underlying accounting practices. In order to recognize the economic effects of the actions of the regulator, the timing of recognition of certain revenues and expenses in these operations may differ from that otherwise expected under generally accepted accounting principles for non rate-regulated entities.

Revenue Recognition

Generally, revenues are recorded when products have been delivered or services have been performed.

However, certain of the operations within Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines and gas distribution operations within Gas Distribution and Services are subject to regulation and, accordingly, there are circumstances where revenues recognized do not match the cash tolls or the billed amounts.

Certain Liquids Pipelines revenues are recognized under the terms of a committed thirty year delivery contract rather than the cash tolls received. On the rate regulated portion of the Company's main Canadian crude oil pipeline system, revenue is recognized in a manner that is consistent with the underlying agreements as approved by the NEB.

For rate-regulated operations in Gas Pipelines and Sponsored Investments, transportation revenues include amounts related to expenses recognized in the financial statements that are expected to be recovered from shippers in future tolls. No revenue is recognized in a given period for tolls received that do not relate to current period expenses. Differences between the recorded transportation revenue and actual toll receipts give rise to receivable or payable balances.

A significant portion of Gas Distribution and Services operations are subject to rate-regulation and accordingly there are circumstances where the revenues recognized do not match the amounts billed. Revenue is recognized in a manner that is consistent with the underlying rate-setting mechanism as mandated by the OEB. This may result in the recognition of regulatory assets and liabilities. Gas distribution revenues are recorded on the basis of regular meter readings and estimates of customer usage since the last meter reading to the end of the reporting period.

Income Taxes

The regulated activities of the Company recover income tax expense based on the taxes payable method when prescribed by regulators for ratemaking purposes or when stipulated in ratemaking agreements. Therefore, rates do not include the recovery of future income taxes related to temporary differences. Consequently, the taxes payable method is followed for accounting purposes as the Company expects that all future income taxes will be recovered in rates when they become payable.

For all other operations, the liability method of accounting for income taxes is followed. Future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for accounting purposes. Future income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rate that is expected to apply when the temporary differences reverse.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company has U.S. dollar operations, which are primarily self-sustaining except for certain financing and investing operations. The Company also holds a self-sustaining Euro equity investment in a foreign operation in Spain.

The self-sustaining operations are translated into Canadian dollars using the current rate method. Under this method, assets and liabilities are translated using period-end exchange rates, with revenues and expenses translated using average rates for the period. Gains and losses arising on translation of these operations are included as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

The remaining foreign operations of the Company, including certain financing and investing operations, are integrated with those of the parent company and are translated into Canadian dollars using the temporal method. Under this method, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates in effect on the dates the assets were acquired or liabilities were incurred. Revenues and expenses are translated at rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction dates. Under this method, gains and losses on translation are reflected in income when incurred.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are recorded at cost and include short-term deposits with a term to maturity of three months or less when purchased.

Inventory

Inventory is primarily comprised of natural gas in storage held in EGD. Natural gas in storage is recorded at the prevailing prices approved by the OEB in the determination of customer sales rates. The actual price of gas purchased may differ from the OEB-approved price and includes the effect of natural gas price risk management activities. The difference between the approved price and the actual cost of the gas purchased is deferred in receivables or payables for future disposition by the OEB.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Expenditures for system expansion and major renewals and betterments are capitalized; maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred. Interest incurred during the construction period is capitalized. Regulated operations capitalize an allowance for interest during construction and, if approved, an allowance for equity funds used during construction, at rates authorized by the regulatory authorities. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment generally is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated service lives of the assets commencing when the asset is placed in service.

Intangibles

Intangibles consist primarily of long-term transportation contracts which are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the contracts.

Goodwill

Goodwill is not subject to amortization but is tested for impairment at least annually and written down to fair value if the criteria for impairment are met. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net identifiable assets upon acquisition of a business.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The fair value of asset retirement obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets is recognized in the period when it can be reasonably determined. The fair value, which approximates the cost a third party would charge in performing the tasks necessary to retire such assets, is recognized at the present value of expected future cash flows and is added to the carrying value of the associated asset and depreciated over the asset's useful life. The liability is accreted over time through periodic charges to earnings and is reduced by actual costs of decommissioning and reclamation. The Company's estimates of retirement costs could change as a result of changes in cost estimates and regulatory requirements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For certain of the Company's assets it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the fair value of the liability due to the indeterminate timing and scope of the asset retirements. Management expects all retirement costs associated with the regulated pipelines will be recovered through tolls in future periods and therefore any liability recorded would be offset by an asset.

Depreciation expense for Gas Distribution and Services operations includes a provision for asset retirement obligations at rates approved by the regulator. Actual costs incurred are charged to accumulated depreciation.

Deferred Amounts and Other Assets

The Company defers certain charges, which the regulatory authorities have permitted or are expected to permit recovery through future rates. Assets are realized and liabilities are settled based on the terms of the regulatory approval once received. The Company recognizes revenues under the terms of a committed long-term delivery contract, which results in a long-term receivable. Other deferred charges are amortized on a straight-line basis over various periods depending on the nature of the charges and include long-term financing and hedging costs, which are amortized over the terms of the related debt or hedged items. The straight-line method of amortization for deferred financing costs approximates the effective interest method.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments and foreign denominated debt to hedge currency risk related to net investments in foreign operations. Gains and losses related to the financial instruments are included in the foreign currency translation adjustment in shareholders' equity. These financial instruments are recognized in the financial statements of the Company at fair value. The net investment hedge strategy is designed such that as foreign cash distributions are received and the net investment decreases, a related portion of the financial instrument is settled and recognized with the distributions. Changes in the value of foreign denominated debt designated as net investment hedges are also included in the foreign currency translation adjustment.

The Company applies settlement accounting to other derivative financial instruments. Under this method, gains and losses on derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting are not recorded until they are realized. The notional amounts are not recorded in the financial statements as they do not represent amounts exchanged by the counterparties. Amounts received or paid related to derivative financial instruments used to hedge energy commodities prices are recognized as part of the cost of the underlying physical purchases on settlement. For other derivative financial instruments used to hedge interest costs, amounts received or paid, including any gains and losses realized upon settlement, are recognized over the term of the hedged item.

If a derivative instrument designated as a hedge ceases to be effective or is terminated, hedge accounting is discontinued and the gain or loss at that date is deferred and recognized concurrently with the related transaction. Subsequent gains and losses from the derivative instrument are recognized in the period they occur. If the anticipated transaction is no longer probable, the gain or loss is recognized immediately.

Post-Employment Benefits

The Company maintains pension plans which provide defined benefit and defined contribution pension benefits. Pension costs and obligations for the defined benefit pension plans are determined using the projected benefit method and are charged to earnings as services are rendered, except for the regulated operations of Gas Distribution and Services, where contributions made to the plan are expensed as paid, consistent with the recovery of such costs in rates. For the defined contribution plans, contributions made by the Company are expensed.

Pension plan assets are measured at fair value. The expected return on pension plan assets is determined using market related values. Market related values have been calculated using the fair value method. Adjustments arising from plan amendments and the transitional amounts recognized upon adoption of the accounting standard are amortized on a

straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of the employees active at the date of amendment or transition. The excess of the net actuarial gain or loss over ten per cent of the greater of the benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets is amortized over the average remaining service period of the active employees.

The Company also provides post-employment benefits other than pensions, including group health care and life insurance benefits for eligible retirees, their spouses and qualified dependants. The cost of such benefits is accrued during the years employees render service, except for the regulated operations of Gas Distribution and Services where the cost of providing these benefits is expensed as paid, consistent with the recovery of such costs in rates.

The measurement date used to determine the plan assets and the accrued benefit obligation was September 30, 2005.

Stock Based Compensation

Stock options granted after January 1, 2003, are accounted for using the fair value method. Under this method, compensation expense is measured at fair value at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and recognized on a straight line basis over the vesting period with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus. Stock options granted prior to January 1, 2003, continue to be accounted for as capital transactions when the options are exercised, which does not give rise to compensation expense.

Performance stock units (PSUs) are accounted for over the three-year term of the PSU's whereby a liability and expense are recorded based on the number of PSUs outstanding, the current market price of the Company's shares and the Company's current performance relative to the specified peer group.

Comparative Amounts

The Company has reclassified the revenues and cost of sales attributable to its marketing business to reflect the gross amounts. Previously, the Company had reported these balances on a net basis. The reclassification reflects changes in the types of transactions undertaken by the business. Prior period comparative amounts have been restated to reflect this change. The change increases Commodity Sales by \$1,271.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 (2003 – \$879.6 million), increases Commodity Costs by \$1,267.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 (2003 – \$873.7 million) and reduces Energy Services revenues by \$4.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 (2003 – \$5.9 million). The reclassification has no impact on operating income, earnings, earnings per share or retained earnings.

Certain other comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's financial statement presentation.

2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

New Accounting Standards

Financial Instruments, Hedging Relationships and Other Comprehensive Income

New accounting standards will be in effect for fiscal years beginning on or after October 31, 2006, for hedge accounting, recognition and measurement of financial instruments and disclosure of comprehensive income. The Company is currently investigating the impact of these new standards.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities

Effective January 1, 2005, the Company adopted, without restatement of prior periods, the accounting guideline for Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. This new standard requires the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity's activities to consolidate the variable interest entity. The Company is the primary beneficiary of EIF through a combination of a 41.9% equity interest as well as a preferred unit investment that has no voting rights, a stated par value and a 30-year maturity. The preferred units earn a return that is equivalent to the cash distributions per unit to the equity unit holders and are classified as a liability in EIF's financial statements. Consolidating EIF, a sponsored investment, had the following impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Statement of Financial Position		December 31,
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		2005
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		11.1
Accounts receivable and other		28.9
Property, plant and equipment, net		1,218.4
Deferred amounts and other assets		40.1
Intangibles		103.1
Goodwill		308.1
		1,709.7
Less: Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other		27.7
Current portion of non-recourse long-term debt		27.9
Non-recourse long-term debt		1,012.3
Other long-term liabilities		7.1
Future income taxes		89.2
Non-controlling interests		165.5
		1,329.7
		380.0
Elimination of investment in EIF		(380.0)
Net financial position impact		nil
Statement of Earnings		Year ended
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		December 31, 2005
Transportation revenue		249.0
Less: Expenses		
Operating and administrative		59.5
Depreciation and amortization		71.4
Other investment income		8.3
Interest expense		61.8
Income taxes		0.6
		201.6
		47.4
Elimination of EIF investment income		(47.4)
Net earnings impact		nil
Statement of Cash Flows		Year ended
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		December 31, 2005
Operating activities		62.2
Investing activities		(15.1)
Financing activities		(50.8)
Net cash flow impact		(3.7)

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENT EFFECTS OF RATE REGULATION

General Information on Rate Regulation and its Economic Effects

A number of businesses within the Company are regulated. The regulators exercise statutory authority over matters such as construction, rates and underlying accounting practices, and ratemaking agreements with customers. The Company's regulated businesses with significant accounting impacts on the financial statements are described below:

Enbridge System

The primary business activities of the Enbridge System are subject to regulation by the NEB. Tolls are set based on agreements with customers and are filed with the NEB for approval. In 2005, Enbridge and the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) approved a new incentive tolling settlement (ITS). With the incentive tolling model, Enbridge and shippers share the benefits of cost reductions below agreed levels as well as the benefits of improved quality of service through performance metrics. The new ITS is effective from January 1, 2005, to December 31, 2009, and defines the methodology for calculation of tolls and the revenue requirement on the core component of the Enbridge Mainline System in Canada. In the prior year, tolls were charged in accordance with the previous ITS, in effect from 2000 through 2004. Toll adjustments, for variances from requirements defined in the ITS, are done annually and filed with the regulator for approval.

Athabasca Pipeline

The Athabasca Pipeline is regulated by the AEUB. Tolls are established based on long-term transportation agreements with individual shippers.

Vector Pipeline

Vector Pipeline is an interstate natural gas pipeline regulated by the FERC under the terms of the Natural Gas Act and the Natural Gas Policies Act. Vector operates under a FERC approved tariff that establishes rates, terms and conditions under which it provides services to its customers. Rates are determined using a cost of service methodology. Tariff changes may only be implemented upon approval by the FERC, through two methods. First, the Company may voluntarily seek a tariff change by making a tariff filing, which justifies proposed changes and provides notice, generally 30 days, to the appropriate parties. Under the second method, the FERC may, on its own motion or based on a complaint, initiate a proceeding. Tolls include a return on equity component of 12.96% before tax.

Alliance Pipeline

The U.S. portion of the Alliance Pipeline (Alliance) is regulated by the FERC whereas the Canadian portion of the pipeline is regulated by the NEB. Shippers on Alliance entered into 15-year transportation contracts, expiring in December 2015, with a cost-of-service toll methodology. Alliance estimates the tolls necessary to recover the projected costs of providing transportation service to its shippers in accordance with its transportation contracts and regulations. Toll adjustments are made annually with tolls being submitted to shippers and filed with the regulator. The tolls include a return on equity component of 10.85% after tax for the U.S. portion and 11.25% after tax for the Canadian portion. Alliance tolls are based on a deemed 70% debt and 30% equity structure.

Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.

The gas distribution operations of EGD are regulated by the OEB. EGD's rates for 2005 are set under a cost of service methodology that allows revenues to be set to recover EGD's forecast costs and to earn a rate of return on common equity. Applications for changes to rates are made annually and are submitted by EGD for approval by the OEB.

Forecast costs include gas commodity and transportation, operation and maintenance, depreciation, municipal taxes, interest and income taxes. The rate base is the average level of investment in all recoverable assets used in gas distribution, storage and transmission and an allowance for working capital. Under cost of service, it is the responsibility of EGD to demonstrate to the OEB the prudence of the costs it has incurred. For 2005, EGD's approved rate of return on the rate base was 8.10% after tax, and the approved rate of return on common equity was 9.57% after tax based on a 35% deemed common equity for regulatory purposes.

Enbridge Gas New Brunswick

Enbridge Gas New Brunswick (EGNB) is regulated by the New Brunswick Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities (PUB) and follows a cost of service tolling methodology. An application for rate adjustments is filed annually with the PUB for their approval. For 2005, EGNB's approved rate of return on the rate base was 9.46% before tax and the approved rate of return on equity was 13% before tax based on equity for regulatory purposes which is capped at 50%.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENT EFFECTS OF RATE REGULATION (continued)

Regulatory Risk and Uncertainties Affecting Recovery or Settlement

The regulatory assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements are based upon an expectation of the future actions of the regulator. To the extent that the regulator's future actions are different from the Company's expectations, the timing and amount of recovery or settlement of amounts recorded on the statement of financial position could be significantly different from the timing and amounts that are eventually recovered or settled.

Financial Statement Effects

In order to recognize the economic effects of the actions or expected actions of the regulator, the timing of recognition of certain revenues and expenses in these operations may differ from that otherwise expected under GAAP for non rate-regulated entities.

Regulatory assets represent amounts that are expected to be recovered from customers in future periods through the rate-setting process. In the absence of rate regulated accounting, GAAP would not permit deferral of regulatory assets and therefore the earnings impact would be recorded in the period of recovery. Long-term regulatory assets are recorded in Deferred Amounts and Other Assets in the consolidated statement of financial position whereas current regulatory assets are recorded in Accounts Receivable.

Regulatory liabilities represent amounts that are expected to be refunded to customers as a result of the rate-setting process. The GAAP treatment of regulatory liabilities and the resulting earnings impact is the same as that under rate regulated accounting because the liabilities represent contractual obligations. Regulatory liabilities are recorded in Accounts Payable.

Accounting for rate-regulated entities has resulted in recording the following regulatory assets and liabilities:

(millions of dollars) December 31,	2005	2004	Settlement Period (years)	Earnings Impact ¹
Regulatory Assets and (Liabilities)				
Liquids Pipelines				
Tolling deferrals ²	172.3	151.0	1	21.3
Gas Pipelines				
Deferred transportation revenue ³	187.6	170.3	18-20	14.6
Transportation revenue adjustment ⁴	11.7	12.6	1	(0.3)
Sponsored Investments				
Deferred transportation revenue ³	30.0	—	20	0.1
Gas Distribution and Services				
Regulatory deferral ⁵	82.7	61.0	35	14.4
Deferred taxes recoverable ⁶	14.0	23.9	2	—
Ontario hearing cost ⁷	11.9	8.0	2	2.5
Purchased gas variance ⁸	28.1	(47.6)	1	49.2
Unaccounted for gas variance ⁹	3.0	(32.7)	1	23.2
Deferred rebates ¹⁰	(11.6)	(10.7)	1	(0.6)
Earnings sharing deferral ¹¹	—	(13.4)	1	—
Transactional services deferral ¹²	(13.1)	(1.2)	1	(7.7)

¹ Represents the effect, increase/(decrease), on 2005 after tax earnings as a result of the treatment under rate regulated accounting.

² Tolls on the Enbridge System are calculated in accordance with the ITS, System Expansion Program (SEP) II and the Terrace agreement which stipulate that tolls are to be established each year based on capacity as per the ITS, the allowed revenue requirement and the Terrace surcharge. Where actual volumes shipped on the pipeline do not result in collection of the annual revenue requirement, a receivable is recognized and incorporated into tolls in the subsequent year. However, recovery is dependent on volumes shipped since each shipper is only responsible for their pro-rata share of the increase in tolls. In addition, other tolling deferrals arise as determined in accordance with the various agreements.

³ Deferred transportation revenue is related to the cumulative difference between depreciation expense included in the financial statements of Alliance and Vector Pipelines and depreciation expense included in regulated transportation rates. The companies expect to recover this difference over a number of years, beginning in 2011 and ending in 2025 for Alliance and beginning in 2008 and ending in 2023 for Vector, when depreciation rates as prescribed in the transportation agreements are expected to exceed the depreciation rates applied in the financial statements. This regulatory asset is not included in the rate base upon which the return on equity is calculated.

- 4 The transportation revenue adjustment is related to the cumulative difference between actual expenses included in the financial statements of Alliance and estimated expenses included in transportation rates. Differences between actual and estimated costs are recoverable under negotiated long-term transportation agreements with shippers. The transportation revenue adjustment is not included in the rate base upon which the return on equity is calculated.
- 5 The PUB has approved a regulatory deferral account to capture the difference between EGNB's distribution revenues and its cost of service during the development period. The regulatory deferral account balance is to be amortized over a recovery period as approved by the PUB commencing at the end of the development period, currently expected in 2010. In a decision rendered in January 2005, the PUB has indicated that the recovery period would end no sooner than December 31, 2040.
- 6 Deferred taxes recoverable relate to the former rental water heater program of EGD. On November 1, 2004, the OEB authorized EGD to collect from ratepayers \$23.9 million, after tax, over a three-year period beginning October 1, 2004. No earnings impact resulted during 2005 since all collections from the rate payers in the period were applied towards recovery of the receivable.
- 7 Ontario hearing costs represent the amount incurred by EGD on the rate hearing process. EGD has historically been granted approval, by the OEB, for recovery of such hearing costs within one or two years.
- 8 Purchased gas variance represents the difference between the actual and estimated cost of gas purchased by EGD, including risk management costs. The estimated cost of gas is approved by the OEB and is built into rates. EGD has historically been granted approval for recovery or refund of this variance within a year.
- 9 Unaccounted for gas variance represents the difference between the total gas distributed by EGD and the amount of gas billed or billable to customers for their recorded consumption, to the extent it is different from the estimated amount built into rates. Based on approval from the OEB, EGD has deferred unaccounted for gas and has been granted approval for recovery or refund of this amount in the subsequent year.
- 10 Deferred rebates represent an accumulation of amounts that were required by the OEB to be refunded to ratepayers of EGD but remain pending due to the inability to locate certain customers. This amount would be refunded to ratepayers in the following year.
- 11 Earnings sharing deferral represents the ratepayer's portion of EGD's earnings in excess of the allowed return on equity for 2004 which is required to be refunded to ratepayers as stipulated by the OEB. The 2004 amount of \$13.4 million was refunded to ratepayers during 2005.
- 12 Transactional services deferral represents the ratepayer portion of excess earnings generated from optimization of storage and pipeline capacity. EGD has historically been required by the OEB to refund the amount to ratepayers in the following year.

Other Items Affected by Rate Regulation

Future Income Taxes

The regulated activities of the Company recover tax expense based on the taxes payable method when prescribed by regulators for ratemaking purposes or when stipulated in ratemaking agreements. Therefore, rates do not include the recovery of future income taxes related to temporary differences. Consequently, the Company does not record future income taxes for these regulated activities as the Company expects that all future income taxes will be recovered in rates when they become payable. GAAP requires the recognition of future income tax liabilities and future income tax assets in the absence of rate regulation.

Net future income tax liabilities recorded of \$77.8 million (2004 – \$35.9 million) arise from temporary differences related to certain regulatory deferral accounts identified above. Accumulated unrecorded future income taxes of \$71.9 million (2004 – \$54.1 million) relate to the remaining regulatory deferral accounts identified above. In the absence of rate regulated accounting, regulatory deferrals would not be recorded nor would the associated future income tax liabilities. However, future income taxes associated with certain assets, primarily property, plant and equipment, would be recorded in the absence of rate regulated accounting resulting in the recognition of \$654.1 million (2004 – \$552.6 million) in future income tax liabilities. As a result of these impacts, earnings would decrease by \$10.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2005.

Allowance For Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC) and Other Capitalized Costs

AFUDC is included in the cost of property, plant and equipment and is depreciated over future periods as part of the total cost of the related asset. AFUDC for rate-regulated entities includes both an interest component and, if approved by the regulator, a cost of equity component. In the absence of rate regulation, GAAP would permit the capitalization of only the interest component. Therefore, the set up of the equity component as a capitalized asset and the corresponding earnings recognized during the construction phase would not be recognized nor would the subsequent depreciation of the capitalized equity component. It is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the carrying value of the equity component of AFUDC under the pool method of depreciation, prescribed by certain regulators. Under this method, assets with similar useful lives and other characteristics are grouped and depreciated as a pool of assets.

Under the pool method of accounting, when a fixed asset is retired or otherwise disposed of, no gain or loss is reflected in income. Entities not subject to rate regulation write off the net book value of the retired asset, and include any resulting gain or loss in current operating results. Since the Company does not calculate depreciation expense for individual assets, it cannot identify or quantify gains or losses on the retirement of fixed assets in any given year. Similarly, it cannot state the effect on depreciation expense of using the pool method.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENT EFFECTS OF RATE REGULATION (continued)

Operating Cost Capitalization

With the approval of the regulator, EGD capitalizes a percentage of certain operating costs into the rate base on an on-going basis. Such treatment is accorded in recognition of the unique business circumstances faced by rate-regulated entities. EGD is authorized to charge depreciation and earn a rate of return on the net book value of such capitalized costs in future years. In the absence of rate regulated accounting, such overhead costs would need to be charged to the consolidated statement of earnings in the period in which they occurred.

EGD entered into a consulting contract relating to services provided in respect of work and asset management initiatives. The majority of the related costs, primarily consulting fees, are being capitalized to gas mains under property, plant and equipment in accordance with regulatory treatment. At December 31, 2005, \$48.1 million (2004 – \$18.3 million) was included in gas mains, which are depreciated over the average service life of 25 years. In the absence of rate regulated accounting, the majority of these costs would need to be charged to the consolidated statement of earnings in the period in which they occurred.

Pension Plans

The Company maintains a pension plan which provides defined benefit pension benefits. For the regulated operations of Gas Distribution and Services, contributions made to the plan are expensed as paid, consistent with the recovery of such costs in rates. Under GAAP, pension costs and obligations for defined benefit pension plans are determined using the projected benefit method and are charged to earnings as services are rendered. Had pension costs and obligations been recognized, the net pension asset would have increased by \$191.8 million (2004 – \$163.0 million) at December 31, 2005 and earnings would have decreased by \$0.9 million after tax for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Post-Employment Benefits Other than Pensions

The Company also provides for post-employment benefits other than pensions (OPEB). For the regulated operations of Gas Distribution and Services, the cost of providing these benefits are expensed when paid, consistent with the recovery of such costs in rates. Under GAAP, the cost of such benefits is accrued during the years employees render service. Had these costs been accrued, the net OPEB liability would have increased by \$60.2 million (2004 – \$54.8 million) at December 31, 2005 and earnings would have decreased by \$4.0 million after tax for the year ended December 31, 2005.

4. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

Year ended December 31, 2005

(millions of dollars)	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Pipelines	Sponsored Investments	Gas Distribution and Services	International	Corporate ¹	Consolidated
Revenues	881.0	364.3	249.0	6,947.1	11.7	–	8,453.1
Commodity costs	–	–	–	(5,728.4)	–	–	(5,728.4)
Operating and administrative	(311.4)	(95.5)	(60.1)	(549.3)	(17.5)	(23.8)	(1,057.6)
Depreciation and amortization	(145.6)	(94.3)	(71.5)	(257.3)	(1.2)	(5.4)	(575.3)
	424.0	174.5	117.4	412.1	(7.0)	(29.2)	1,091.8
Investment and other income	(0.9)	5.9	54.7	35.7	97.7	38.5	231.6
Interest and preferred share dividends	(96.5)	(81.9)	(61.8)	(178.8)	–	(127.1)	(546.1)
Income taxes	(97.5)	(38.7)	(45.5)	(90.2)	(3.3)	53.9	(221.3)
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	229.1	59.8	64.8	178.8	87.4	(63.9)	556.0

Year ended December 31, 2004

(millions of dollars)	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Pipelines	Sponsored Investments	Gas Distribution and Services ²	International	Corporate ¹	Consolidated
Revenues	872.7	271.7	—	6,631.1	32.3	—	7,807.8
Commodity costs	—	—	—	(5,184.3)	—	—	(5,184.3)
Operating and administrative	(310.1)	(55.1)	—	(577.0)	(38.6)	(34.2)	(1,015.0)
Depreciation and amortization ³	(145.4)	(65.7)	—	(308.4)	(1.9)	(3.6)	(525.0)
	417.2	150.9	—	561.4	(8.2)	(37.8)	1,083.5
Investment and other income	1.8	0.8	112.2	50.6	81.5	14.8	261.7
Gain on sale of investment	—	—	—	121.5	—	—	121.5
Interest and preferred share dividends	(101.4)	(65.6)	—	(211.1)	(0.2)	(153.9)	(532.2)
Income taxes	(97.7)	(32.3)	(46.0)	(209.3)	0.5	95.6	(289.2)
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	219.9	53.8	66.2	313.1	73.6	(81.3)	645.3

Year ended December 31, 2003

(millions of dollars)	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Pipelines	Sponsored Investments	Gas Distribution and Services ⁵	International	Corporate ¹	Consolidated
Revenues	821.5	222.1	—	4,659.1	26.2	0.1	5,729.0
Commodity costs	—	—	—	(3,593.8)	—	—	(3,593.8)
Operating and administrative	(288.8)	(41.2)	—	(415.9)	(30.5)	(24.4)	(800.8)
Depreciation and amortization	(142.6)	(56.7)	—	(237.6)	(2.0)	(4.1)	(443.0)
	390.1	124.2	—	411.8	(6.3)	(28.4)	891.4
Investment and other income	3.4	36.6	113.1	19.8	78.1	(42.8)	208.2
Gain on sale of assets	—	—	239.9	—	—	—	239.9
Interest and preferred share dividends	(102.1)	(58.7)	—	(162.2)	(0.5)	(176.2)	(499.7)
Income taxes	(77.9)	(32.0)	(118.7)	(115.8)	1.0	170.8	(172.6)
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	213.5	70.1	234.3	153.6	72.3	(76.6)	667.2

¹ Corporate includes new business development activities and investing and financing activities, including general corporate investments and financing costs not allocated to the business segments.

² Gas Distribution and Services includes 15 months of results for EGD and other gas distribution businesses, for the year end December 31, 2004. This change eliminated the quarter lag basis of consolidation and resulted in additional earnings of \$57.2 million.

³ Depreciation expense in Gas Distribution and Services includes a \$12.4 million impairment loss on the Calmar Gas Plant.

⁴ The measurement basis for preparation of segmented information is consistent with the significant accounting policies described in Note 1.

⁵ The 2003 results for Gas Distribution and Services for the year end 2003 are on a quarter lag basis, and therefore include the 12 months ended September 30, 2003.

Total Assets

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2005	2004
Liquids Pipelines	3,594.2	3,410.7
Gas Pipelines	2,321.8	2,310.2
Sponsored Investments	2,451.9	1,116.3
Gas Distribution and Services	7,318.5	6,599.4
International	894.9	958.6
Corporate	629.6	509.9
	17,210.9	14,905.1

4. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (continued)

Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Liquids Pipelines	225.4	83.3	123.4
Gas Pipelines	10.1	10.6	11.3
Sponsored Investments	15.5	—	—
Gas Distribution and Services	427.2	402.1	249.0
International and Corporate	2.4	0.4	7.6
	680.6	496.4	391.3

Geographic Information

Revenues¹

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Canada	6,747.5	6,297.6	4,613.1
United States	1,693.9	1,482.6	1,089.6
Other	11.7	27.6	26.3
	8,453.1	7,807.8	5,729.0

¹ Revenues are attributed to countries based on the country of origin of the product or services sold.

Property, Plant and Equipment

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2005	2004
Canada	8,246.5	6,819.2
United States	2,216.0	2,241.8
Other	4.1	5.5
	10,466.6	9,066.5

5. DISPOSITIONS

AltaGas Income Trust (AltaGas)

During 2004, the Company disposed of its investment in AltaGas for cash proceeds of \$346.7 million net of underwriting fees, resulting in an after-tax gain of \$97.8 million (\$121.5 million pre-tax).

Alliance Pipeline Canada and Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc.

On June 30, 2003, the Company formed EIF, an unincorporated open-ended trust established under the laws of Alberta. On formation, the Company sold its 50% interest in the Canadian segment of the Alliance Pipeline together with its 100% interest in Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. to EIF for total proceeds of \$905.0 million before working capital adjustments of \$20.6 million and transaction costs of \$0.2 million. The Company recorded an after-tax gain on the sale of \$169.1 million (\$239.9 million pre-tax).

6. ACQUISITIONS

Enbridge Offshore System

On December 31, 2004, the Company acquired offshore natural gas pipeline assets located in the Gulf of Mexico, from Shell US Gas & Power LLC for cash consideration of \$754.0 million. The assets are held primarily through joint ventures with ownership interests ranging from 22% to 80%. This acquisition expands the Company's natural gas pipeline operations. The acquisition has been accounted for using the purchase method with the results of operations included in the consolidated financial statements from December 31, 2004. The value allocated to the assets was determined by an independent appraisal.

Spearhead Pipelines

In September 2003, the Company acquired 90% of the outstanding shares of CCPS Transportation L.L.C., owner of the Spearhead Pipelines (formerly known as the Cushing to Chicago Pipeline System) for \$145.8 million. In 2005, the Company acquired the final 10% for \$15.4 million (US\$12.4 million).

The acquisitions were accounted for using the purchase method and the results of operations have been included in the consolidated statement of earnings from the dates of acquisition. The amounts paid were allocated to property, plant and equipment.

Other

In 2005, the Company acquired interests in other businesses for a total of \$91.2 million (2004 – \$17.5 million), including \$6.8 million paid in common shares of the Company.

	Combined 2005	Offshore 2004
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Fair Value of Assets Acquired:		
Property, plant and equipment	66.6	591.8
Intangibles	25.7	133.9
Goodwill	30.8	31.5
Other assets	0.7	22.5
Future income taxes	(16.3)	–
Other liabilities	(0.9)	(25.7)
	106.6	754.0
Purchase Price:		
Cash (2004 includes cash acquired of \$9.5 million)	88.6	752.9
Contingent consideration	11.2	–
Shares issued	6.8	–
Transaction costs	–	1.1
	106.6	754.0

Factors that contributed to goodwill include the retention of key employees, existing customer base, and the potential to use the assets to accommodate the transportation needs of several proposed liquefied natural gas (LNG) regasification projects.

7. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Weighted Average		Accumulated	
December 31, 2005	Depreciation Rate	Cost	Depreciation	Net
Liquids Pipelines				
Pipeline	2.4%	2,468.3	1,173.5	1,294.8
Pumping Equipment, Buildings, Tanks and Other	3.8%	2,263.9	801.3	1,462.6
Land and Right-of-Way	1.9%	36.9	17.9	19.0
Under Construction	—	297.3	2.1	295.2
		5,066.4	1,994.8	3,071.6
Gas Pipelines				
Pipeline	4.0%	1,930.9	309.4	1,621.5
Land and Right-of-Way	2.8%	45.1	6.3	38.8
Metering and Other	5.5%	125.5	13.9	111.6
Under Construction	—	22.0	—	22.0
		2,123.5	329.6	1,793.9
Sponsored Investments				
Pipeline	3.2%	1,340.2	142.9	1,197.3
Other	9.5%	28.4	7.3	21.1
		1,368.6	150.2	1,218.4
Gas Distribution and Services				
Gas Mains	4.1%	2,146.9	462.7	1,684.2
Gas Services	4.5%	1,883.8	473.2	1,410.6
Regulating and Metering Equipment	3.8%	600.8	135.9	464.9
Storage	2.7%	267.7	54.4	213.3
Computer Technology	17.2%	333.9	168.7	165.2
Other	3.8%	516.2	103.0	413.2
		5,749.3	1,397.9	4,351.4
Other	8.8%	58.3	27.0	31.3
		14,366.1	3,899.5	10,466.6

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Weighted Average		Accumulated	
December 31, 2004	Depreciation Rate	Cost	Depreciation	Net
Liquids Pipelines				
Pipeline	2.4%	2,534.4	1,118.8	1,415.6
Pumping Equipment, Buildings, Tanks and Other	3.8%	2,255.9	730.4	1,525.5
Land and Right-of-Way	2.1%	38.1	17.5	20.6
Under Construction	—	37.4	—	37.4
		4,865.8	1,866.7	2,999.1
Gas Pipelines				
Pipeline	3.8%	1,915.7	239.5	1,676.2
Land and Right-of-Way	3.0%	51.4	5.4	46.0
Metering and Other	5.2%	122.8	13.8	109.0
Under Construction	—	35.8	—	35.8
		2,125.7	258.7	1,867.0
Gas Distribution and Services				
Gas Mains	4.0%	1,920.5	377.0	1,543.5
Gas Services	4.5%	1,759.9	426.4	1,333.5
Regulating and Metering Equipment	3.7%	556.6	118.0	438.6
Storage	2.7%	254.7	44.8	209.9
Computer Technology	16.1%	308.5	164.4	144.1
Other	4.7%	574.8	79.1	495.7
		5,375.0	1,209.7	4,165.3
Other	10.7%	61.2	26.1	35.1
		12,427.7	3,361.2	9,066.5

8. JOINT VENTURES

Enbridge has joint venture interests in the following entities:

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		Ownership	Net Assets	
December 31,		Interest	2005	2004
Liquids Pipelines				
Mustang Pipeline		30.0%	21.7	18.8
Hardisty Caverns		50.0%	34.7	35.5
Gas Pipelines				
Alliance Pipeline US		50.0%	415.5	423.0
Vector Pipeline		60.0%	448.4	472.6
Enbridge Offshore Pipelines – various joint ventures		22.0%-75.0%	503.0	651.5
Sponsored Investments				
Alliance Pipeline Canada		50.0%	368.3	–
Gas Distribution and Services				
Aux Sable		42.7%	180.7	204.7
CustomerWorks Limited Partnership		70.0%	68.0	59.9
Other		33.0%-50.0%	34.6	26.2
			2,074.9	1,892.2

Following is a summary of the impact of the joint ventures on the consolidated financial statements of Enbridge:

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		2005	2004	2003
Year ended December 31,				
Earnings				
Revenues		1,402.5	989.7	546.8
Commodity costs		(608.2)	(482.4)	(168.1)
Operating and administrative		(320.7)	(241.3)	(182.1)
Depreciation and amortization		(162.3)	(81.5)	(59.8)
Interest expense		(117.1)	(66.6)	(60.4)
Investment and other income		4.6	2.2	6.7
Proportionate share of net earnings		198.8	120.1	83.1
Cash Flows				
Cash provided by operations		271.1	158.7	128.6
Cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		(13.4)	(32.0)	0.7
Cash used in financing activities		(268.0)	(126.0)	(218.1)
Proportionate share of increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(10.3)	0.7	(88.8)

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		2005	2004
December 31,			
Financial Position			
Current assets		273.7	202.0
Property, plant and equipment, net		3,168.2	2,162.8
Deferred amounts and other assets		245.6	353.5
Current liabilities		(231.8)	(120.2)
Long-term debt		(1,366.0)	(701.4)
Other long-term liabilities		(14.8)	(4.5)
Proportionate share of net assets		2,074.9	1,892.2

Included in the Company's proportionate share of cash from joint ventures is \$16.4 million (2004 – \$6.0 million) held in trust, pursuant to finance agreements held by joint ventures.

9. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	Ownership Interest	2005	2004
Equity Investments			
Liquids Pipelines			
Chicap Pipeline	22.8%	21.7	23.0
Sponsored Investments			
The Partnership	10.9%	738.1	730.1
Enbridge Income Fund	41.9%	—	0.1
Gas Distribution and Services			
Noverco	32.1%	28.7	46.0
Other		1.3	3.0
International			
Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos (CLH)	25.0%	596.1	663.6
Corporate		2.2	2.6
Cost Investments			
Liquids Pipelines			
Value Creation		25.0	—
Sponsored Investments			
Enbridge Income Fund		—	380.2
Gas Distribution and Services			
Noverco		181.4	181.4
Fuel Cell Energy		25.0	25.0
International			
OCENSA Pipeline		223.3	223.3
		1,842.8	2,278.3

Equity investments include \$560.1 million (2004 – \$543.1 million) representing the unamortized excess of the purchase price over the underlying net book value of the investee's assets at the date of purchase. The excess is attributable to the value of property, plant and equipment within the investees based on estimated fair values and is amortized over the economic life of the assets.

The Partnership

The Company has a combined 10.9% ownership in EEP, through a 2.0% interest in general partner units, a 5.9% direct interest in Class B partnership units, and a 17.2% interest in EEM, which owns 17.5% of EEP through an investment in i-units of EEP for an effective ownership interest of 3.0%.

Although 82.8% of EEM is widely held, the Company has voting control and, therefore, consolidates EEM's investment in EEP of \$491.6 million (2004 – \$480.6 million). The Class B partnership units and the general partner units are recorded at \$246.5 million (2004 – \$249.5 million).

In both 2004 and 2005, EEP completed public issuances of partnership units. As the Company elected not to fully participate in these offerings, its effective interest in EEP was reduced to 10.9% from 11.6% (2004 – 11.6% from 12.2%). This resulted in recognition of a dilution gain of \$8.9 million (2004 – \$7.6 million), net of tax and minority interest.

Enbridge Income Fund

The Company owns 14,500,000 subordinated units of EIF and 38,023,750 preferred units of Enbridge Commercial Trust (ECT), a subsidiary of EIF, at December 31, 2005. The Company commenced consolidation of EIF on January 1, 2005, in accordance with the new accounting guideline on Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. Prior to January 1, 2005, EIF was accounted for as an equity investment and the ECT preferred units were accounted for as a cost investment. The market value of the subordinated units of EIF at December 31, 2005, is \$210.0 million (2004 – \$202.1 million).

At the request of the Company, the ECT preferred units will be repurchased for cancellation in certain specified circumstances by ECT with a repurchase price per ECT preferred unit based on the net issue price realized from the sale (or that could be realized from the sale) of an ordinary trust unit to the public. The ECT preferred units have no voting rights and mature on June 30, 2033 at which time ECT is obligated to redeem all of the outstanding ECT preferred units for \$10.00 per unit. The economic terms of these units are similar to those of ordinary common units. As such, the approximate fair value of these preferred units, valued at the December 31, 2005 closing price of \$14.48 per ordinary trust unit (2004 – \$13.94), is \$550.6 million (2004 – \$530.1 million).

Noverco

The Company owns a cost investment in Noverco of \$181.4 million (2004 – \$181.4 million), which is entitled to a cumulative dividend based on the average yield of Government of Canada bonds maturing in more than 10 years plus 4.34%. The fair value of the investment approximates its carrying value as its return is based on a floating rate.

The Company also owns an equity investment in the common shares of Noverco of \$28.7 million (2004 – \$46.0 million). Noverco holds an approximate 10% reciprocal shareholding in the Company. As a result, the Company has a pro-rata interest of 3.2% (2004 – 3.2%) in its own shares. Both the equity investment in Noverco and shareholders' equity have been reduced by the reciprocal shareholding of \$135.7 million (2004 – \$135.7 million). Dividends paid by the Company to Noverco are eliminated from the equity earnings of Noverco.

During the year the Company reclassified \$51.2 million in dividends paid to Noverco. The reclassification increased equity investments and retained earnings by \$51.2 million and represents the reciprocal portion of dividends paid to Noverco from September 1, 1997 to December 31, 2004. The reciprocal shareholding results in a portion of the dividends paid to Noverco effectively reduce the amount of dividends paid by the Company and reflects an additional investment in Noverco.

CLH

The Company owns a 25% equity interest in CLH, a refined products transportation and storage company in Spain.

Subsequent to the initial purchase of \$430.8 million, contingent payments of 46.4 million Euros (\$73.2 million) have been made to the vendors pursuant to annual and cumulative volume targets being met, as stipulated in the initial purchase and sale agreement. The final contingent payment of 38.4 million Euros (\$53.0 million) has been accrued at December 31, 2005.

OCENSA Pipeline

The Company owns a cost investment in the OCENSA Pipeline of \$223.3 million (2004 – \$223.3 million), which earns a fixed rate of return. The fair value of this investment is approximately \$257.9 million (2004 – \$254.3 million), estimated using year-end market information.

Income from Equity Investments

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Liquids Pipelines	0.8	1.1	1.1
Gas Pipelines	–	–	31.6
Sponsored Investments	48.6	79.5	73.3
Gas Distribution and Services	8.9	29.4	19.9
International	58.5	49.6	45.7
Corporate	–	0.7	1.2
	116.8	160.3	172.8

Consolidated retained earnings at December 31, 2005, include undistributed earnings from equity investments of \$12.3 million (2004 – \$121.8 million).

10. DEFERRED AMOUNTS AND OTHER ASSETS

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2005	2004
Regulatory deferrals	336.3	266.8
Contractual receivables	132.5	118.6
Long-term portion of hedge fair value changes	221.1	179.9
Deferred pension funding	61.7	65.0
Deferred financing charges	42.8	39.5
Other	99.8	59.4
	894.2	729.2

At December 31, 2005, deferred amounts of \$129.8 million (2004 – \$114.7 million) were subject to amortization. Amortization expense related to deferred amounts in 2005 was \$12.5 million (2004 – \$13.9 million; 2003 – \$18.4 million). Accumulated amortization at December 31, 2005, is \$62.1 million (2004 – \$55.6 million).

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(millions of dollars)

December 31, 2005	Weighted Average Amortization Rate	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Gas Pipelines				
Long-term transportation agreements	4.0%	129.7	5.2	124.5
Sponsored Investments				
Long-term transportation agreements	4.4%	116.0	12.9	103.1
Gas Distribution and Services				
Long-term transportation agreements	4.8%	15.9	–	15.9
Customer lists	7.1%	9.8	0.7	9.1
		271.4	18.8	252.6

December 31, 2004		Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net
Gas Pipelines				
Long-term transportation agreements	4.0%	133.9	–	133.9

Increases to intangible assets in the period include \$116.0 million in long-term transportation agreements of Alliance Pipeline Canada, a subsidiary of EIF which is consolidated with Enbridge effective January 1, 2005, \$15.9 million in long-term transportation agreements of Leader Wind Corp., acquired on November 21, 2005 and \$9.8 million (US\$8.4 million) in customer lists of U.S. Oil, acquired on January 6, 2005.

During 2005, amortization expense relating to intangible assets is \$11.1 million (2004 – nil; 2003 – nil). Amortization of the Leader Wind Corp. transportation agreements will commence at the in-service date, anticipated in 2007.

12. GOODWILL

(millions of dollars)

	Gas Pipelines	Sponsored Investments	Gas Distribution and Services	Consolidated
Balance at January 1, 2004	–	–	–	–
Acquired in conjunction with Enbridge Offshore Pipelines	31.5	–	–	31.5
Balance at December 31, 2004	31.5	–	–	31.5
Acquired in conjunction with U.S. Oil	–	–	20.1	20.1
Acquired in conjunction with Leader Wind Corp.	–	–	9.9	9.9
Included in EIF consolidation (note 2)	–	308.1	–	308.1
Effects of foreign exchange	(1.6)	–	(0.8)	(2.4)
Balance at December 31, 2005	29.9	308.1	29.2	367.2

13. DEBT

(millions of dollars) December 31,	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity	2005	2004
Liquids Pipelines				
Debentures	8.20%	2024	200.0	200.0
Medium-term notes	5.73%	2009-2029	673.0	622.8
Other ¹			166.4	90.6
Gas Distribution and Services				
Debentures	10.98%	2009-2024	585.0	585.0
Medium-term notes	6.04%	2008-2033	1,190.0	1,230.0
Other			11.7	8.4
Corporate				
U.S. dollar term notes (US\$417 million; 2004 – US\$275 million)	5.82%	2007-2015	486.2	331.0
Medium-term notes	5.87%	2006-2035	1,988.4	1,692.5
Preferred securities	7.80%	2051	200.0	200.0
Other ²			1,179.6	1,796.9
Total Debt			6,680.3	6,757.2
Current maturities of long-term debt			(401.2)	(530.2)
Other short-term debt			–	(173.7)
Current Maturities and Short-Term Debt			(401.2)	(703.9)
Long-Term Debt			6,279.1	6,053.3

¹ Primarily commercial paper borrowings.

² Primarily commercial paper borrowings. Includes US\$256.9 million (2004 – US\$585.0 million).

Short-term debt of \$1,340.5 million (2004 – \$1,361.1 million) is supported by the availability of long-term committed credit facilities and has been classified as long-term debt.

Long-term debt maturities for the years ending December 31, 2006 through 2010 are \$401.2 million, \$337.1 million, \$452.7 million, \$350.9 million and \$601.1 million, respectively.

The Company has \$200.0 million of 7.8% Preferred Securities outstanding. The Preferred Securities may be redeemed at the Company's option, in whole or in part, after February 15, 2007, being the fifth anniversary of their issue. The Company has the right to defer, subject to certain conditions, payments of distributions on the securities for up to 20 consecutive quarterly periods. Deferred and regular distribution amounts are payable in cash or, at the option of the Company, in common shares of the Company.

Interest Expense

(millions of dollars) Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Long-term debt	382.8	442.8	409.4
Non recourse long-term debt	112.1	54.5	58.7
Commercial paper and other short-term debt	40.6	21.7	20.2
Short-term borrowings	12.7	10.5	9.6
Capitalized	(9.0)	(4.2)	(5.1)
	539.2	525.3	492.8

In 2005, total interest paid was \$537.1 million (2004 – \$549.3 million; 2003 – \$508.6 million).

13. DEBT (continued)

Credit Facilities

(millions of dollars)

December 31, 2005	Expiry Dates	Available	Drawdowns
Liquids Pipelines	2006	150.0	—
Gas Distribution and Services	2006	1,105.8	303.5
Corporate	2006-2010	2,199.0	—
		3,454.8	303.5

Credit facilities carry a weighted average standby fee of 0.095% per annum on the unutilized portion and drawdowns bear interest at prevailing market rates. The credit facilities serve as a backstop to the commercial paper programs and the Company has the option, at its sole discretion, to extend the facilities from 2006 to 2007 should lenders fail to renew their credit commitments.

14. NON-RECOURSE DEBT

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2005	2004
Gas Pipelines		
Credit Facilities of Alliance Pipeline US (US\$7.7 million, 2004 – US\$8.9 million)	8.9	10.6
Senior Notes of Alliance Pipeline US		
7.770% due 2015 (US\$128.8 million, 2004 – US\$134.7 million)	150.1	162.1
6.996% due 2019 (US\$131.8 million, 2004 – US\$143.2 million)	153.7	172.3
7.877% due 2025 (US\$100.0 million, 2004 – US\$100.0 million)	116.6	120.4
4.591% due 2025 (US\$134.5 million, 2004 – US\$140.6 million)	156.8	169.3
Capital leases obligations	—	0.8
Gas Distribution and Services		
Term debt of Aux Sable (US\$ 4.2 million)	4.9	—
Capital leases obligations	56.9	59.9
Sponsored Investments		
Credit Facility of Enbridge Income Fund	11.0	—
Credit Facility of Alliance Pipeline Canada	24.1	—
Medium Term Notes of Enbridge Income Fund		
4.19% due 2009	100.0	—
5.25% due 2014	90.0	—
Senior Notes of Alliance Pipeline Canada		
7.230% due 2015	126.5	—
7.181% due 2023	186.7	—
7.217% due 2025	149.2	—
6.765% due 2025	178.8	—
5.546% due 2023	120.4	—
Fair value increment on long-term debt acquired	53.5	—
	1,688.1	695.4
Current Maturities	(68.2)	(30.2)
	1,619.9	665.2

Long-term debt maturities on non-recourse borrowings for the years ending December 31, 2006 through 2010 are \$68.2 million, \$60.4 million, \$99.7 million, \$171.9 million and \$78.2 million, respectively.

Alliance Pipeline US

Interest and principal repayments on the Senior Notes are payable semi-annually each June 30 and December 31; principal repayments on the 7.877% Senior Notes commence June 2019. Principal repayments are closely tied to the recovery rates for capital depreciation and income taxes contained in the transportation agreements.

Aux Sable

The term debt of Aux Sable is for capital funding, bears interest at Libor plus 2%, and is repayable 20% on the third and fourth anniversaries, 2008 and 2009, respectively, and 60% on the fifth anniversary, 2010.

Enbridge Income Fund

The Medium Term Notes (MTNs) are redeemable by EIF prior to maturity, in whole or in part, at the option of EIF by giving at least 30 days, and not more than 60 days, notice to the holders, at the Government of Canada yield plus 0.14% and 0.25% for the Series 1 and Series 2 MTNs, respectively. Interest on the MTNs is payable semi-annually in June and December.

The Senior Notes may be redeemed by Alliance Pipeline Canada at any time at a price equal to the greater of (i) the applicable Government of Canada yield price plus a premium and (ii) par, together with accrued interest. Alliance Pipeline Canada may be required to redeem the Senior Notes, in whole or in part, from proceeds received under insurance claims or other claims for damages if the proceeds are not applied to repair or rebuild the Alliance pipeline system.

Interest on the Senior Notes is payable semi-annually in June and December. Principal repayments are closely tied to the recovery rates for depreciation contained in the transportation agreements.

15. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2005	2004
EEM	370.1	369.8
EGD preferred shares	100.0	100.0
EIF	165.5	—
Other	55.4	45.1
	691.0	514.9

Non-controlling interest in EEM represents 82.8% of the listed shares of EEM.

The 4,000,000 4.82% Cumulative Redeemable EGD Preferred Shares are entitled to fixed, cumulative, preferential dividends which gives them a priority claim on the assets of EGD prior to the common shareholder, Enbridge. Subsequent to July 1, 2009, EGD may, at its option, redeem all or a portion of the outstanding preferred shares for \$25.00 plus all accrued and unpaid dividends to the redemption date.

Non-controlling interest in EIF represents 58.1% of EIF held by ordinary unitholders.

16. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares with no par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares.

Common Shares

(millions of dollars; number of common shares in millions)

December 31,	2005		2004		2003	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at beginning of year	346.2	2,282.4	343.8	2,238.0	339.4	2,169.0
Exercise of stock options	2.1	40.0	2.0	33.4	3.6	51.9
Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan	0.4	14.6	0.4	11.0	0.8	17.1
Issued for business acquisition	0.2	6.8	—	—	—	—
Balance at end of year	348.9	2,343.8	346.2	2,282.4	343.8	2,238.0

The fair value based method to expense stock options has been applied on a prospective basis since January 1, 2003. Stock-based compensation expense from fixed stock options and performance-based options is recognized in earnings over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. Contributed surplus is decreased and share capital is increased for the proceeds from the exercise of these options.

Preferred Shares

The 5,000,000 5.5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, Series A are entitled to fixed, cumulative, preferential dividends of \$1.375 per share per year, payable quarterly. Subsequent to December 31, 2005, the Company may, at its option, redeem all or a portion of the outstanding preferred shares for \$25.50 if redeemed on or prior to December 1, 2006; \$25.25 if redeemed on or prior to December 1, 2007; and \$25.00 if redeemed thereafter, in each case with all accrued and unpaid dividends to the redemption date.

Earnings Per Common Share

Earnings per common share is calculated by dividing earnings applicable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The weighted average number of shares outstanding has been reduced by the Company's pro-rata weighted average interest in its own common shares of 10.6 million shares (2004 – 10.6 million shares), resulting from the investment in Noverco.

The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive impact of stock options. This method assumes that any proceeds from the exercise of stock options would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

(number of common shares in millions)

December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Weighted average shares outstanding	337.4	334.4	331.0
Effect of dilutive options	3.8	2.8	2.8
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	341.2	337.2	333.8

For the year ended December 31, 2004, 1,750,800 stock options with a weighted average exercise price of \$25.73 were excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation. Stock options are excluded when the exercise price exceeds the average share price for the period. For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2003, no stock options were excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculations.

Stock Split

On May 5, 2005, shareholders approved a two-for-one split of the common shares of the Company. All references to common shares, earnings per common share, diluted earnings per common share, stock options and performance stock units have been retroactively restated to reflect the impact of the stock split.

Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan

Under the plan, registered shareholders may reinvest dividends in common shares of the Company or make optional cash payments to purchase additional common shares, in either case free of brokerage or other charges.

Shareholder Rights Plan

The Shareholder Rights Plan is designed to encourage the fair treatment of shareholders in connection with any takeover offer for the Company. Rights issued under the plan become exercisable when a person, and any related parties, acquires or announces its intention to acquire 20% or more of the Company's outstanding common shares without complying with certain provisions set out in the plan or without approval of the Board of Directors of the Company. Should such an acquisition occur, each rights holder, other than the acquiring person and related parties, will have the right to purchase common shares of the Company at a 50% discount to the market price at that time.

17. STOCK OPTION AND STOCK UNIT PLANS

The Company maintains two plans for long-term incentive compensation: the Incentive Stock Option Plan (2002) and the Performance Stock Unit (PSU) Plan (2004). The Company's Incentive Stock Option Plan includes fixed stock options and performance-based stock options. A maximum of 30 million common shares are reserved for issuance under this plan. The PSU Plan grants notional units equivalent to one Enbridge common share.

Fixed Stock Options

Key employees are granted options to purchase common shares that are exercisable at the market price of the common shares at the date the options are granted. Generally, options vest in equal annual installments over a four-year period and expire ten years after the issue date. Outstanding stock options expire over a period ending no later than June 16, 2015. Compensation expense recorded for the year ended December 31, 2005, for fixed stock options is \$5.5 million (2004 – \$3.7 million) and is included in operating and administrative expenses.

Outstanding Fixed Stock Options

(options in thousands; exercise price in dollars)

December 31,	2005		2004		2003	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options at beginning of year	9,650	19.86	9,482	17.98	10,084	16.08
Options granted	1,533	31.70	1,782	25.74	2,084	20.83
Options exercised	(1,617)	17.51	(1,558)	15.04	(2,488)	13.32
Options cancelled or expired	(132)	26.39	(56)	23.65	(198)	19.94
Options at end of year	9,434	22.09	9,650	19.86	9,482	17.98
Options vested	5,248		5,042		4,638	

17. STOCK OPTION AND STOCK UNIT PLANS (continued)

Fixed Stock Option Characteristics

(options in thousands; exercise price in dollars)

December 31, 2005

Exercise Price Range	Options Outstanding			Options Vested	
	Number	Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
10.00-14.99	1,051	3.73	12.88	1,051	12.88
15.00-19.99	2,034	4.28	18.16	2,034	18.16
20.00-24.99	3,225	6.65	21.29	1,793	21.39
25.00-29.99	1,638	8.11	25.74	370	25.74
30.00-33.55	1,486	9.10	31.70	—	—
	9,434			5,248	

Performance-based Options

The Plan provides for the grant of performance-based options to executive officers that become exercisable when both performance targets and time requirements have been met. As of December 31, 2005, all performance targets have been met. Time requirements are fulfilled in equal annual installments over a five-year term. Options not yet vested will vest no later than September 2007.

Outstanding Performance-based Options

(options in thousands; exercise price in dollars)

December 31,	2005		2004		2003	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options at beginning of year	2,555	20.68	2,992	20.03	4,090	18.87
Options exercised	(450)	16.51	(437)	16.20	(1,098)	15.69
Options at end of year	2,105	21.57	2,555	20.68	2,992	20.03
Options vested	1,457	20.87	936	16.41	1,372	16.34

At December 31, 2005, the exercise prices of outstanding performance-based stock options ranged from \$15.68 to \$23.15 (2004 – \$15.68 to \$23.15; 2003 – \$15.68 to \$23.15). Outstanding performance-based stock options will expire over a period ending no later than September 16, 2010.

Performance Stock Units

During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company implemented a PSU Plan for senior officers. Any cash awards under the PSU Plan are paid out at the end of a three-year performance cycle. Awards are calculated by multiplying the number of units outstanding at the end of the performance period by the Company's share price at the time and by a performance multiplier as determined by the Company's total shareholder return over the three-year performance period relative to a specified peer group of companies. The performance multiplier ranges from 0, if the Company's performance fails to meet threshold performance levels, to a maximum of 2, if the Company outperforms its peer group. During the three-year period, the number of PSUs outstanding is increased to include additional PSUs equal to the number of additional shares that would have been received had the PSUs been treated as shares enrolled in the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP).

Outstanding Performance Stock Units

December 31,	2005	2004
Units at beginning of year	67,688	—
Units granted	130,130	65,950
Units cancelled	(3,265)	—
DRIP	6,099	1,738
Units at end of year	200,652	67,688

Of the total PSUs outstanding at December 31, 2005, 69,766 units have a performance period ending March 8, 2007, and 130,886 units have a performance period ending January 1, 2008. Compensation expense recorded for the year ended December 31, 2005, for PSUs is \$2.5 million (2004 – \$0.5 million) and is included in operating and administrative expenses. An estimated performance multiplier of 1 (2004 – 1) has been used in determining the expense during the period based upon historical performance.

Pro forma Compensation Expense

If the Company had used the fair-value based method to account for fixed stock options and performance-based stock options granted in fiscal 2002, earnings and earnings per share would have been as follows:

(millions of dollars, except per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Earnings applicable to common shareholders			
As reported	556.0	645.3	667.2
Total stock-based compensation expense ¹	(12.0)	(8.2)	(5.9)
Included as an expense in the statement of earnings ²	8.0	4.2	1.9
Pro forma	552.0	641.3	663.2
Earnings per common share			
As reported	1.65	1.93	2.02
Pro forma	1.64	1.92	2.00
Diluted earnings per common share			
As reported	1.63	1.91	2.00
Pro forma	1.62	1.90	1.98

¹ Total stock-based compensation expense if the fair value based method to expense all outstanding stock options had been applied since January 1, 2002.

² Stock-based compensation recognized as an expense in the statement of earnings for options and performance stock units granted in 2003 through 2005 as a result of the adoption of the fair-value based method on January 1, 2003.

The Black-Scholes model was used to calculate the fair value of fixed stock options. Significant assumptions used in this model are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Fair value per option (dollars)	5.31	3.85	4.23
Valuation assumptions			
Expected option term (yrs)	8	8	8
Expected volatility	16%	15%	22%
Expected dividend yield	3.17%	3.54%	3.95%
Risk-free interest rate	4.40%	4.80%	5.24%

Contributed Surplus

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2005	2004
Balance at beginning of year	5.4	1.9
Stock-based compensation	5.5	3.7
Option exercises	(0.9)	(0.2)
Balance at end of year	10.0	5.4

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative Financial Instruments Used for Risk Management

The Company is exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and the price of energy commodities. In order to manage these exposures, the Company utilizes derivative financial instruments to create offsetting financial positions to specific underlying or cash market physical exposures. These exposures include the following:

Foreign Exchange

The Company has exposure to foreign currency exchange rates, primarily arising from its U.S. dollar denominated investments and its Euro investment in CLH, where both carrying values and earnings are subject to foreign exchange risk. The Company utilizes par forward contracts and cross currency swaps to manage a portion of the foreign exchange exposure related to changes in carrying values. In addition, US\$117.0 million (2004 – US\$275.0 million) of cross currency swaps have been entered into to hedge the Company's exposure on its U.S. dollar denominated senior term notes. Long-term fixed rate debt of US\$300.0 million (2004 – \$ nil) has been designated as a hedge of U.S. dollar denominated foreign operations. The fair value of foreign exchange derivatives that are designated as hedges of foreign investments are recognized on the balance sheet, while all foreign exchange derivative instruments that are designated as cash flow hedges are accounted for on a settlement basis.

Interest Costs

The Company enters into forward interest rate agreements such as swaps and collars to convert floating rate debt to a fixed rate in order to hedge against the effect of future interest rate movements on its interest expense. The Company monitors its debt portfolio mix of fixed and variable rate instruments to ensure that it remains within the parameters of Board approved policy limits. In addition to the floating to fixed interest rate swaps, the Company has entered into fixed to floating interest rate swaps, with an aggregate notional amount of \$300.0 million (2004 – \$300.0 million), to manage its balance of fixed and floating rate debt.

Energy Commodity Costs

The Company uses gas price swaps, futures, options and collars to manage the value of commodity purchases and sales that arise from capacity commitments on the Alliance and Vector pipelines. The Company also uses derivative instruments to fix the value of variable price exposures that arise from commodity storage arrangements and natural gas supply agreements.

As a result of the Company's ownership interest in Aux Sable, it is exposed to the price differential between natural gas and NGLs. This risk is hedged through the use of over-the-counter derivatives whereby the forward prices of natural gas and NGLs are fixed with swaps, or capped or collared with options.

The Company has also entered into over-the-counter swap agreements that convert the price of power in Alberta and Ontario from a floating rate to a fixed rate per megawatt hour (MW/H) or convert fixed rate power to a floating rate.

Natural Gas Supply Management

The Company hedges a portion of the cost of future natural gas supply requirements of EGD, on behalf of its ratepayers, as allowed by the regulator. Amounts paid or received under the agreements are recognized as part of the cost of the natural gas purchases and are recovered through the ratemaking process. At December 31, 2005, the Company had entered into natural gas price swaps and options to manage the price for approximately 20.7%, or 27.3 billion cubic feet (bcf), of its forecast fiscal 2006 system gas supply.

Credit Risk

Entering into derivative financial instruments can give rise to additional credit risks. Credit risk arises from the possibility that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations and is limited to those contracts where the Company would incur a loss in replacing the instrument. The Company minimizes credit risk by entering into risk management transactions only with institutions that possess investment grade credit ratings or have provided the Company with an acceptable form of credit enhancement. For transactions with terms greater than five years, the Company may also retain the right to require a counterparty that would otherwise meet the Company's credit criteria, to provide collateral.

Fair Values

The fair values of derivatives have been estimated using year-end market information. These fair values approximate the amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contracts.

(millions of dollars unless otherwise noted)

December 31,	2005			2004		
	Notional Principal or Quantity	Fair Value Receivable/ (Payable)	Maturity	Notional Principal or Quantity	Fair Value Receivable/ (Payable)	Maturity
Foreign exchange						
U.S. cross currency swaps	307.3	(2.9)	2007-2022	535.8	(51.1)	2005-2022
Euro cross currency swaps ¹	447.6	39.6	2006-2019	493.5	(51.3)	2005-2019
Forwards (cumulative exchange amounts) ²	1,640.1	241.6	2006-2022	1,740.3	181.0	2005-2022
Interest rates						
Interest rate swaps	954.4	(1.1)	2006-2029	1,069.0	1.5	2005-2029
Forward interest rate swaps	150.0	1.2	2007	200.0	—	2006
Energy commodities						
Natural gas (bcf)	130.5	18.1	2006-2011	107.8	(1.0)	2005-2010
Natural gas supply (bcf)	27.3	(6.7)	2006	34.9	(28.1)	2005
Power (MW/H)	28.0	0.8	2006-2017	—	—	—

¹ Included in Deferred Amounts and Other Assets for qualifying hedges of foreign operations.

² Includes \$160.6 million (2004 – \$128.2 million) in Deferred Amounts and Other Assets for qualifying hedges of foreign operations.

In addition, the Company has forward foreign exchange contracts with a notional principal of Canadian \$91.0 million (2004 – \$214.0 million), to exchange Canadian for U.S. dollars. The outstanding instruments expire in 2007. The contracts are not effective hedges for accounting purposes but provide an economic hedge of an exposure related to income taxes on foreign currency gains or losses on Canadian dollar debt of a U.S. subsidiary. These instruments are recorded at fair value and have a fair value payable of \$14.3 million as at December 31, 2005 (2004 – \$28.8 million).

The Company has a net positive fair market value of \$352.4 million to its derivative counterparties, as such the Company is exposed to replacement cost risk if these counterparties failed to perform obligations under these contracts. The Company has no significant concentration with any single counterparty and only transacts with highly credit worthy counterparties.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Interest Rate Management

The derivative instruments used to manage interest rate risk and the associated debt related to these instruments are as follows:

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>			
December 31, 2005	Maturity	Effective Interest Rate ¹	Notional Amounts
Liquids Pipelines			
Commercial paper (floating to fixed interest swap)	2029	6.0%	25.4
Corporate			
Commercial paper (floating to fixed interest swap)	2006	2.8%	400.0
Commercial paper (floating to fixed interest swap)	2006-2009	4.0%	US\$196.5
Senior term notes (cross currency swap)	2007	7.5%	US\$117.0
Medium term notes 5.45% (fixed to floating interest swap)	2006	floating	300.0

¹ After giving effect to the derivative financial instruments.

Fair Values of Other Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments, other than derivatives, represents the amounts that would have been received from or paid to counterparties, calculated at the reporting date, to settle these instruments. The carrying amount of all financial instruments classified as current approximates fair value because of the short maturities of these instruments. The fair value of other financial instruments reflect the Company's best estimate and are based on the Company's valuation techniques or models to estimate market values.

Total Debt

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>				
December 31,	2005		2004	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Liquids Pipelines	1,039.4	1,201.4	913.4	1,037.8
Gas Distribution and Services	1,786.7	2,184.2	1,823.4	2,168.9
Corporate	3,854.2	4,076.3	4,020.4	4,275.6
	6,680.3	7,461.9	6,757.2	7,482.3

The fair value of debt does not include the effects of hedging. Non-recourse debt has a carrying value of \$1,688.1 million (2004 – \$695.4 million) and a fair value of \$1,775.1 million (2004 – \$769.4 million).

Trade Credit Risk

Trade receivables related to Liquids Pipelines consist primarily of amounts due from companies operating in the oil and gas industry and are collateralized by the crude oil and other products contained in the Company's pipelines and storage facilities. Trade receivables in Gas Pipelines and Sponsored Investments also consist primarily of amounts due from companies in the oil and gas industry, where shippers fail to maintain specified credit ratings they are required to provide letters of credit or other suitable security. Credit risk in the Gas Distribution and Services segment is reduced by the large and diversified customer base and the ability to recover an estimate for doubtful accounts through the ratemaking process. Included in accounts receivable is an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$41.4 million at December 31, 2005 (2004 – \$45.5 million).

19. INCOME TAXES

Income Tax Rate Reconciliation

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Earnings before income taxes	784.2	941.4	846.7
Combined statutory income tax rate	35.2%	35.5%	36.7%
Income taxes at statutory rate	276.0	334.2	310.7
Increase/(decrease) resulting from:			
Tax rate changes on future income tax balances	1.2	42.7	6.2
Future income taxes related to regulated operations	(17.5)	(13.7)	(35.6)
Non-taxable items, net	(41.6)	(72.7)	(99.2)
Lower foreign tax rates	(9.1)	(15.1)	(21.1)
Large Corporations Tax in excess of surtax	12.3	10.0	15.3
Other	—	3.8	(3.7)
Income Taxes	221.3	289.2	172.6
Effective income tax rate	28.2%	30.7%	20.4%

In 2005, income taxes paid amounted to \$150.3 million (2004 – \$243.2 million; 2003 – \$202.9 million).

Components of Future Income Taxes

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2005	2004
Future Income Tax Liabilities		
Differences in accounting and tax bases of property, plant and equipment	567.0	425.3
Differences in accounting and tax bases of investments	356.1	323.0
Other	230.6	197.2
	1,153.7	945.5
Future Income Tax Assets		
Loss carryforwards	230.2	207.5
Other	49.4	85.7
	279.6	293.2
Total Net Future Income Tax Liability	874.1	652.3

At December 31, 2005, the Company has recognized the benefit of unused tax loss carryforwards of \$660.8 million (2004 – \$596.4 million). Unused tax loss carryforwards expire as follows: 2006 – \$9.9 million; 2007 – \$16.2 million; 2008 – \$19.7 million; 2009 – \$7.2 million; 2010 – \$4.3 million; 2011 – \$8.3 million, and 2014 – \$2.6 million and 2015 and beyond – \$592.6 million.

19. INCOME TAXES (continued)

Geographic Components of Pretax Earnings and Income Taxes

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Earnings before income taxes			
Canada	487.3	682.9	651.5
United States	150.5	123.2	40.1
Other	146.4	135.3	155.1
	784.2	941.4	846.7
Current income taxes			
Canada	106.9	267.4	93.7
United States	—	5.0	(10.9)
Other	6.3	4.1	4.0
	113.2	276.5	86.8
Future income taxes			
Canada	49.4	(18.3)	116.6
United States	58.7	30.6	(31.0)
Other	—	0.4	0.2
	108.1	12.7	85.8
Current and future income taxes	221.3	289.2	172.6

20. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Pension Plans

The Company has three basic pension plans which provide either defined benefit or defined contribution pension benefits or both for employees of the Company. The Liquids Pipelines and Gas Distribution and Services pension plans provide non-contributory defined benefit pension and/or defined contribution benefits to Canadian employees of Enbridge. The Enbridge U.S. pension plan provides non-contributory defined benefit pension benefits for U.S. based employees. The Company has four supplemental pension plans which provide pension benefits that exceed those benefits earned in the basic plans.

Defined Benefit Plans

Benefits payable from the defined benefit plans are based on members' years of service and final average remuneration. These benefits are partially indexed to inflation after a member's retirement. Contributions by the Company are made in accordance with independent actuarial valuations and are invested primarily in publicly-traded equity and fixed income securities. The effective dates of the most recent actuarial valuations and the next required actuarial valuations for the basic plans are as follows:

	Effective Date of Most Recently Filed Actuarial Valuation	Effective Date of Next Required Actuarial Valuation
Liquids Pipelines	January 1, 2004	January 1, 2007
Enbridge U.S.	January 1, 2005	January 1, 2006
Gas Distribution and Services	January 1, 2005	January 1, 2008

The defined benefit pension plan costs have been determined based on management's best estimates and assumptions of the rate of return on pension plan assets, rate of salary increases and various other factors including mortality rates, terminations and retirement ages.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions are generally based on the employee's age, years of service and remuneration. For defined contribution plans, pension costs equal amounts required to be contributed by the Company. Pension costs in respect of these plans during the year were \$2.4 million (2004 – \$2.3 million; 2003 – \$2.0 million).

Post-employment Benefits Other than Pensions

Post-employment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) include primarily supplemental health, dental, health spending account and life insurance coverage for qualifying retired employees.

The following tables detail the changes in the benefit obligation, the fair value of plan assets and the recorded asset or liability for the Company's defined benefit pension plans and OPEB plans using the accrual method.

(millions of dollars)	OPEB		Pension Benefit	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Change in accrued benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation, January 1	170.3	155.7	847.9	788.3
Service cost	4.4	4.0	25.5	22.7
Interest cost	10.5	9.4	52.7	49.4
Amendments	(5.8)	(2.2)	–	0.7
Employee contributions	0.4	0.4	–	–
Actuarial loss	20.4	13.5	159.0	30.4
Benefits paid	(5.8)	(5.4)	(41.7)	(38.9)
Other	–	–	–	3.3
Effect of exchange rate changes	(2.8)	(5.1)	(4.1)	(8.0)
Benefit obligation, December 31	191.6	170.3	1,039.3	847.9
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets, January 1	40.2	36.2	1,061.8	986.7
Actual return on plan assets	1.0	1.7	161.9	110.0
Employer's contributions	8.7	9.9	14.2	14.5
Employee contributions	0.4	0.4	–	–
Benefits paid	(5.8)	(5.4)	(41.7)	(38.9)
Other	–	–	(0.9)	(0.8)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(1.2)	(2.6)	(4.2)	(9.7)
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	43.3	40.2	1,191.1	1,061.8
Funded status				
Benefit obligation, December 31	(191.6)	(170.3)	(1,039.3)	(847.9)
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	43.3	40.2	1,191.1	1,061.8
Overfunded/(Underfunded) status, December 31	(148.3)	(130.1)	151.8	213.9
Contribution after measurement date	0.8	–	–	2.9
Unamortized prior service cost	–	0.4	14.5	17.2
Unamortized transitional obligation/(asset)	14.7	24.2	(22.0)	(24.1)
Unamortized net loss	57.2	38.9	118.3	26.0
Net amount recognized, December 31	(75.6)	(66.6)	262.6	235.9

The table above reflects the funded status and recorded pension and OPEB assets and liabilities for all of the Company's benefit plans on an accrual basis. However, in accordance with its ability to recover employee benefit costs on a cash basis for the regulated operations of Gas Distribution and Services, the Company records the cost of such benefits. Using the cash basis for the Gas Distribution and Services plans and the accrual method for all other plans, the Company's net pension asset was \$70.8 million (2004 – \$72.9 million). The net OPEB liability was \$15.4 million (2004 – \$11.8 million). These net assets or liabilities are recorded on the balance sheet in Deferred Amounts and Other Assets with the current portion recorded in working capital accounts.

20. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

The weighted average assumptions made in the measurement of the projected benefit obligations of the pension plans and OPEB are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2005	OPEB 2004	2003	2005	Pension Benefits 2004	2003
Discount rate	5.30%	6.21%	6.31%	5.24%	6.26%	6.29%
Average rate of salary increases				4.44%	4.00%	4.00%

Net Pension Plan and OPEB Costs Recognized

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Benefits earned during the year	32.3	29.0	27.7
Interest cost on projected benefit obligations	63.2	58.8	57.4
Actual return on plan assets	(162.9)	(111.7)	(110.5)
Difference between actual and expected return on plan assets	87.3	41.1	45.7
Amortization of prior service costs	2.3	2.3	2.8
Amortization of transitional obligation	0.2	0.1	0.5
Amortization of actuarial loss	9.6	12.2	12.0
Special Termination Benefits	—	3.3	—
Amount charged to EEP	(10.2)	(7.8)	(10.2)
Pension and OPEB cost recognized	21.8	27.3	25.4

The above table reflects the pension and OPEB cost for all of the Company's benefit plans on an accrual basis. However, in accordance with its ability to recover employee benefit costs on a pay-as-you-go basis for the regulated operations of Gas Distribution and Services, the Company records the cost of such benefits on a cash basis. Using the cash basis for the Gas Distribution and Services plans and the accrual method for all other plans, the Company's pension cost was \$11.6 million (2004 – \$11.6 million; 2003 – \$9.4 million), and its OPEB cost was \$5.9 million for 2005 (2004 – \$5.8 million; 2003 – \$7.0 million).

The weighted average assumptions made in the measurement of the cost of the pension plans and OPEB are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2005	OPEB 2004	2003	2005	Pension Benefits 2004	2003
Discount rate	6.21%	6.31%	6.79%	6.26%	6.29%	6.75%
Average rate of salary increases				4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Average rate of return on pension plan assets	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	7.31%	7.32%	7.25%

Medical Cost Trend Rates

The assumed medical cost trend rates for the next year used to measure the expected cost of benefits and the ultimate trend rate and the year in which the ultimate trend rate is assumed to be achieved are as follows:

	Medical Cost Trend Rate Assumption for Next Fiscal Year	Ultimate Medical Cost Trend Rate Assumption	Year in which Ultimate Medical Cost Trend Rate Assumption is Achieved
Canadian Plans			
Drugs	10%	5%	2016
Other Medical and Dental	5%	5%	2006
Enbridge U.S.	12%	5%	2012

A one per cent increase in the assumed medical and dental care trend rate would result in an increase of \$32.8 million in the accumulated post-employment benefit obligations and an increase of \$2.6 million in benefit and interest costs. A one per cent decrease in the assumed medical and dental care trend rate would result in a decrease of \$26.0 million in the accumulated post-employment benefit obligations and a decrease of \$2.0 million in benefit and interest costs.

Major Categories of Plan Assets

(millions of dollars)					Pension Benefits			
Year ended December 31,	OPEB							
	Target	2005 %	Amount	2004 %	Target	2005 %	Amount	2004 %
Equity securities	0.0%	0.0%	—	—	60.0%	58.8%	778.4	58.7%
Fixed income securities	100.0%	84.8%	36.7	84.1%	40.0%	31.7%	419.9	37.0%
Other	0.0%	15.2%	6.6	15.9%	0.0%	9.5%	125.2	4.3%
Total Assets	100.0%	100.0%	43.3	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1,323.5	100.0%
Assets attributable to former Affiliates			—				(132.4)	(115.1)
			43.3				1,191.1	(114.1)

Plan assets are invested primarily in readily marketable investments with thresholds on the credit quality of fixed income securities.

Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets

Year ended December 31,	OPEB		Pension Benefit	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Canadian Plans	4.50%	4.50%	7.25%	7.25%
United States Plan	4.50%	4.50%	7.75%	7.75%

The Company manages the investment risk of its pension funds by setting a long-term asset mix policy for each pension fund after consideration of: (i) the nature of pension plan liabilities; (ii) the investment horizon of the plan; (iii) the going concern and solvency funded status and cash flow requirements of the plans; (iv) the operating environment and financial situation of the Company and its ability to withstand fluctuations in pension contributions; and (v) the future economic and capital markets outlook with respect to investment returns, volatility of returns and correlation between assets. The overall expected rate of return is based on the asset allocation targets with estimates for returns on equity and debt securities based on long-term expectations.

Plan Contributions by the Company

(millions of dollars)				
Year ended December 31,	OPEB		Pension Benefit	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Total contributions	8.7	9.9	14.2	14.5
Contributions expected to be paid in 2006	5.8		17.4	

Benefits Expected to be Paid by the Company

(millions of dollars)						
Year ended December 31,	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-2015
Expected future benefit payments	45.3	46.6	48.1	49.7	51.7	292.1

21. OTHER INVESTMENT INCOME

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Cost investments	50.9	84.0	67.2
Interest income	23.2	25.8	32.9
Gain on reduction of EEP ownership interest	24.5	19.7	50.0
Non-controlling interest in EEM	(12.4)	(20.2)	(25.9)
Gain on reduction of AltaGas ownership interest	—	9.9	—
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	0.9	0.9	3.2
Gain/(loss) on foreign currency contracts	6.8	(21.3)	(87.2)
Other	20.9	2.6	(4.8)
	114.8	101.4	35.4

22. CHANGES IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Accounts receivable and other	(441.4)	(347.4)	(346.9)
Inventory	(215.7)	35.3	(232.4)
Deferred amounts and other assets	(133.7)	(94.2)	(78.9)
Accounts payable and other	394.8	278.3	93.9
Interest payable	(1.4)	(13.1)	(5.5)
	(397.4)	(141.1)	(569.8)

Changes in accounts payable exclude changes in construction payables which are investing activities.

23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Neither EEP nor EIF have employees and use the services of the Company for managing and operating their businesses. Vector Pipeline uses the services of Enbridge to operationally manage its business. Amounts for these services, which are charged at cost in accordance with service agreements are:

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
EEP	184.7	173.0	128.9
EIF	—	9.4	4.7
Vector Pipeline	4.1	4.4	3.3
	188.8	186.8	136.9

EGD, a subsidiary of the Company, has contracts for gas transportation services from Alliance Pipeline Canada and Vector Pipeline. EGD is charged market prices for these services:

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Alliance Pipeline Canada	40.4	50.6	40.7
Vector Pipeline	29.2	39.1	23.2
	69.6	89.7	63.9

CustomerWorks Limited Partnership (CustomerWorks), a joint venture, provides customer care services to EGD under an agreement having a five-year term starting January 2002. EGD is charged market prices for these services. CustomerWorks also rents an automated billing system from ECS, a subsidiary of the Company. Amounts charged by (to) CustomerWorks:

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
EGD	103.6	127.0	95.5
ECS	(8.7)	(22.5)	(25.5)
	94.9	104.5	70.0

Enbridge Gas Services Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, purchases and sells gas at prevailing market prices with Enbridge Marketing (US) Inc., a subsidiary of EEP.

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Purchases	48.1	30.7	33.6
Sales	(4.7)	(8.8)	(1.3)
	43.4	21.9	32.3

Enbridge Gas Services Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, has transportation commitments through 2015 on Alliance Pipeline Canada and Vector Pipeline. Amounts paid are as follows:

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Alliance Pipeline Canada	9.1	8.8	8.4
Vector Pipeline	0.7	0.5	0.6
	9.8	9.3	9.0

Enbridge Gas Services (US) Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, has transportation commitments through 2015 on Alliance Pipeline US and Vector Pipeline. Amounts paid are as follows:

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Alliance Pipeline US	7.1	7.6	7.8
Vector Pipeline	9.5	9.8	10.5
	16.6	17.4	18.3

Tidal Energy Marketing Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, purchases and sells commodities at prevailing market prices with EEP and a subsidiary of EEP.

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Purchases	9.7	—	—
Sales	—	(2.3)	—
	9.7	(2.3)	—

23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The receivable from affiliate of \$177.0 million (2004 – \$171.7 million) resulted from the sale of Enbridge Midcoast Energy to EEP. The note, denominated in U.S. dollars, bears interest at 6.6% and matures in 2007. The balance on December 31, 2005, was US\$151.9 million (2004 – US\$142.1 million). Interest income related to the affiliate receivable was \$11.7 million (US\$9.4 million), \$11.8 million (US\$9.0 million) and \$21.7 million (US\$15.5 million), in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The fair value of the receivable at December 31, 2005, is \$176.8 million.

The Company also provides limited consulting and other services to investees as required. Market prices are charged for these services where they are reasonably determinable. Where no market price exists, a cost-based price is determined and charged. The Company may also purchase consulting and other services from affiliates. Prices are determined on the same basis as services provided by the Company. The Company and affiliates invoice on a monthly basis and amounts are due and paid on a quarterly basis.

24. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.

Class Action Lawsuit – late payment penalties

On April 22, 2004, the Supreme Court of Canada released its decision in a case commenced against EGD by a customer with respect to late payment penalties. The Supreme Court of Canada determined that EGD would be required to repay a portion of amounts paid to it as late payment penalties from April 1994. The total amount of late payment penalties billed between April 1994 and February 2002 (when EGD's late payment penalty was revised), was approximately \$74 million, of which a portion may be eligible for repayment. The amount payable is not determinable at this time. The Supreme Court has directed that a lower court determine the amount payable. Case conferences were held before a judge of the Ontario Supreme Court in August and December 2004 and March 2005 to discuss the remaining outstanding issues following the Supreme Court's decision. Further court proceedings to determine the amount payable and other related issues are likely to be held in early 2006.

Late payment penalty revenues are included in EGD's estimate of revenues for the year and therefore accrue to the benefit of all customers, reducing the cost of providing distribution services. The OEB approves these estimates and the resulting rates each year. EGD intends to apply to the OEB for recovery of any amount payable that results from this action.

Bloor Street Incident

EGD has been charged under both the Ontario Technical Standards and Safety Act (TSSA) and the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) in connection with an explosion that occurred on Bloor Street West in Toronto on April 24, 2003. The maximum possible fine upon conviction on all charges would be \$5.0 million in aggregate. EGD has also been named as a defendant in a number of civil actions related to the explosion. A Coroner's Inquest in connection with the explosion has also been called, but the proceedings are stayed pending resolution of the TSSA and OHSA matters. The courts have not yet ruled upon any of the charges laid under the TSSA or the OHSA, and thus it is not possible at this time to predict or comment upon the potential outcome. The trial in respect of these charges commenced January 3, 2006. EGD does not expect the outcome of these civil actions to result in any material financial impact.

Remediation of Discontinued Manufactured Gas Plant Sites

The remediation of discontinued manufactured gas plant sites may result in future costs to EGD. In October 2002, a claim was filed for \$55 million in damages relating to a certain manufactured gas plant site. EGD filed a statement of defence in June 2003 denying liability. Trial scheduling court is expected to occur in early 2006 and it is possible that a trial in the matter may take place in 2006. Although management believes that it has a valid defence to this claim, certain risks exist. The probable overall cost cannot be determined at this time due to uncertainty about the presence and extent of damage in addition to the potential alternative remediation approaches which vary in cost. EGD expects that costs, if any, not recovered through insurance may be recovered through rates. As such, management does not believe that the outcome will have any material financial impact.

CAPLA Claim

The Canadian Alliance of Pipeline Landowners' Associations (CAPLA) and two individual landowners have commenced a class action against the Company and TransCanada PipeLines Limited. The claim relates to restrictions in the National Energy Board Act on crossing the pipeline and the landowners' use of land within a 30-metre control zone on either side of the pipeline easements. The Company believes it has a sound defence and intends to vigorously defend the claim. The Plaintiffs have filed a motion to establish a cause of action, one of the requirements to have the motion certified as a class action under the *Class Proceedings Act* (Ontario). These matters are currently before the Ontario District Court for hearing. Since the outcome is indeterminable, the Company has made no provision at this time for any potential liability.

Enbridge Energy Company, Inc.

Enbridge Energy Company, Inc. (EEC), a subsidiary of the Company, is the general partner of EEP. EEC's former subsidiary Enbridge Midcoast Energy Inc. (Midcoast) has been assessed by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) taxes, interest and penalties of US\$4.5 million for its 1999 through 2001 taxation years. Midcoast has paid all amounts and has filed a claim for refund of the full amount. The IRS has challenged Midcoast's tax treatment of its 1999 acquisition of several partnerships that owned a natural gas pipeline system in Kansas (these assets were sold to EEP in 2002). The IRS position, if sustained, could decrease the U.S. tax basis for the pipeline assets, which could reduce Enbridge's earnings by up to approximately US\$60 million, although the immediate cash tax impact would be significantly less. Enbridge believes the tax treatment of the acquisition and related tax deductions claimed were appropriate. Enbridge intends to vigorously litigate this matter in U.S. District Court (Houston) beginning in February 2006.

Enbridge and its subsidiaries maintain reserves for income taxes, which include amounts estimated to be adequate to compensate for contingent liabilities arising from tax positions. While fully supportable in the Company's view, these tax positions, if challenged by tax authorities, may not be fully sustained on review.

Olympic Pipe Line Company

On December 12, 2005 the Company announced that it will acquire a 65% common share interest in the Olympic Pipe Line Company for US\$99.8 million subject to working capital adjustments. The transaction closed on February 1, 2006.

25. GUARANTEES

EEC, as the general partner of EEP, has agreed to indemnify EEP from and against substantially all liabilities including liabilities relating to environmental matters, arising from operations prior to the transfer of its pipeline operations to EEP in 1991. This indemnification does not apply to amounts that EEP would be able to recover in its tariff rates if not recovered through insurance, or to any liabilities relating to a change in laws after December 27, 1991.

In addition, in the event of default, EEC, as the general partner, is subject to recourse with respect to a portion of EEP's long-term debt of US\$186.0 million at December 31, 2005 (2004 – US\$217.0 million).

In the normal course of conducting business, Enbridge enters into a wide variety of agreements which provide for indemnification to third parties. Enbridge cannot reasonably estimate the maximum potential amounts that could become payable to third parties under these agreements, however historically Enbridge has not made any significant payments under these indemnification provisions. While many of these agreements may specify a maximum potential exposure, or a specified duration to the indemnification obligation, there are circumstances where the amount and duration are unlimited. Examples where such indemnification obligations have been issued include:

25. GUARANTEES (continued)

Sale Agreements for Assets or Businesses

- breaches of representations, warranties or covenants;
- loss or damages to property;
- environmental liabilities;
- changes in laws;
- valuation differences;
- litigation; and
- contingent liabilities.

Provision of Services and Other Agreements

- breaches of representations, warranties or covenants;
- changes in laws;
- failure to satisfy certain performance standards;
- intellectual property rights infringement; and
- litigation.

When disposing of assets or businesses, the Company may indemnify the purchaser for certain tax liabilities incurred while the Company owned the assets or for a misrepresentation related to taxes that result in a loss to the purchaser. Similarly, the Company may indemnify the purchaser of assets for certain tax liabilities related to those assets.

The Company has also agreed to indemnify EEM for any tax liability related to EEM's formation, management of EEP and ownership of i-units of EEP. The Company has not made any significant payment under these tax indemnifications. The Company does not believe there is a material exposure at this time.

26. UNITED STATES ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. The effects of significant differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP for the Company are described below.

Earnings and Comprehensive Income

(millions of dollars, except per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Earnings under Canadian GAAP	556.0	645.3	667.2
Stock-based compensation ¹	(16.6)	—	—
Loss on ineffective hedges ⁴	—	—	(53.8)
Tax effect of the above adjustments	—	—	21.5
Earnings under U.S. GAAP	539.4	645.3	634.9
Unrealized net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges ⁵	72.3	(32.9)	66.9
Reclassification adjustment on cash flow hedges ⁵	—	—	80.6
Foreign currency translation adjustment ⁵	(20.7)	2.4	(159.6)
Comprehensive income	591.0	614.8	622.8
Earnings per common share	1.60	1.93	1.92
Diluted earnings per common share	1.58	1.92	1.90

Financial Position

(millions of dollars)	December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004	
	Canada	United States	Canada	United States
Cash ⁶	153.9	153.9	105.5	120.3
Accounts receivable and other ^{4,5,6}	1,900.3	1,991.5	1,451.9	1,483.6
Property, plant and equipment, net ⁶	10,466.6	10,466.6	9,066.5	10,334.1
Long-term investments ⁶	1,842.8	1,842.8	2,278.3	1,898.1
Deferred amounts ^{2,6}	894.2	2,086.6	729.2	1,699.2
Intangible assets ⁶	252.6	252.6	133.9	242.2
Goodwill ⁶	367.2	367.2	31.5	339.6
Accounts payable and other ^{1,4,5,6}	1,624.8	1,671.0	1,275.9	1,375.8
Current maturities and short-term debt ^{5,6}	401.2	401.2	703.9	715.2
Current portion of non-recourse debt ⁶	68.2	68.2	30.2	71.7
Long-term debt ^{4,5,6}	6,279.1	6,279.8	6,053.3	6,264.9
Non-recourse long-term debt ⁶	1,619.9	1,619.9	665.2	1,503.5
Other long-term liabilities ⁶	91.7	91.7	151.8	158.5
Future income taxes ^{2,4,5,6}	874.1	2,162.2	652.3	1,638.9
Non-controlling interests ⁶	691.0	691.0	514.9	689.9
Retained earnings	2,098.2	2,027.6	1,840.9	1,770.3
Contributed surplus ¹	10.0	2,218.7	5.4	—
Additional paid in capital ¹	—	53.9	—	27.3
Foreign currency translation adjustment ⁵	(171.8)	—	(139.8)	—
Accumulated other comprehensive loss ⁵	—	(95.5)	—	(147.1)

1 Stock-based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company adopted FAS 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, on a prospective basis for U.S. GAAP, and elected to use the fair value-based method to measure compensation expense for all options issued after January 1, 2003. The adoption of the fair value method for U.S. GAAP eliminates all differences between Canadian and U.S. GAAP for options granted subsequent to the date of adoption. Disclosure differences in pro forma earnings between Canadian and U.S. GAAP will remain for those options granted prior to adoption, on January 1, 2002, of the Canadian accounting standard for stock-based compensation. Earnings differences will remain for performance-based options granted during 2002 when they vest.

Prior to the adoption of FAS 123, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation for U.S. GAAP in accordance with APB 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, which required the use of the intrinsic value-based method to measure compensation expense. Under U.S. GAAP, 1,620,000 of the 2002 issuance of performance-based options vested during 2005 resulting in a pre-tax compensation expense of \$16.6 million (2004 – nil).

2 Future Income Taxes

Under U.S. GAAP, deferred income tax liabilities are recorded for rate-regulated operations, which follow the taxes payable method for ratemaking purposes. As these deferred income taxes are expected to be recoverable in future revenues, a corresponding regulatory asset is also recorded. These assets and liabilities are adjusted to reflect changes in enacted income tax rates. A deferred tax liability of \$654.1 million (2004 – \$596.8 million) is recorded for U.S. GAAP purposes and reflects the difference between the accounting basis and the tax basis of property, plant and equipment. Regulated companies following the taxes payable method are not required to record this additional tax liability under Canadian GAAP. To recover the additional deferred income taxes recorded under U.S. GAAP through the ratemaking process, it would be necessary to record incremental revenue of \$538.3 million (2004 – \$333.1 million).

3 Accounting for Joint Ventures

U.S. GAAP requires the Company's investments in joint ventures be accounted for using the equity method. However, under an accommodation of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, accounting for joint ventures need not be reconciled from Canadian to U.S. GAAP. The different accounting treatment affects only display and classification and not earnings or shareholders' equity.

4 Financial Instruments

For U.S. GAAP purposes, FAS 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, requires that all derivatives be recorded on the balance sheet as either assets or liabilities at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized in current period earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met.

The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives held for hedging purposes depends upon their intended use. For fair value hedges, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative instruments is offset in income against the change in fair value, attributed to the risk being hedged, of the underlying hedged asset, liability or firm commitment. For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative instruments is offset through other comprehensive income (or loss), until the variability in cash flows being hedged is recognized in earnings in future accounting periods.

26. UNITED STATES ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

5 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

At December 31, 2005, Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss of \$95.5 million consists of an accumulated foreign currency translation balance of \$149.8 million (2004 – \$129.1 million) and net unrealized gains of \$54.3 million (2004 – losses of \$18.0 million). For U.S. GAAP purposes, the foreign currency translation adjustment balance is classified as a component of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss. The fair value of derivative financial instruments that qualify as cash flow hedges are also included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss.

Of the total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss of \$95.5 million, the Company estimates that approximately \$10.4 million, representing unrecognized net gains on derivative activities at December 31, 2005, is expected to be reclassified into earnings during the next twelve months and primarily relates to natural gas supply management.

6 Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities

On December 24, 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued a revision to FASB Interpretation (FIN) 46, which replaces the interpretation released in January 2003.

FIN 46R requires the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity's activities to consolidate the variable interest. The Company is the primary beneficiary of EIF through a combination of the 41.9% equity interest and the preferred unit interest. Effective January 1, 2005, the Company adopted without restatement of prior periods the new CICA accounting guideline for Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (AcG 15). AcG 15 and FIN46R do not create U.S. GAAP differences for the Company, therefore there is not a U.S. GAAP difference related to variable interest entities at December 31, 2005. The impact of FIN 46R included in the U.S. GAAP amounts at and for the year ended December 31, 2004, are outlined below:

Statement of Financial Position

(millions of dollars)	December 31, 2004
Cash	14.8
Accounts receivable and other	22.7
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,267.8
Deferred amounts and other assets	42.0
Intangible assets	108.3
Goodwill	308.1
	1,763.7
Less: Liabilities	
Accounts payable and other	22.7
Current portion of non-recourse long-term debt	41.5
Non recourse long-term debt	1,045.3
Other long-term liabilities	6.7
Future income taxes	92.1
Non-controlling interests	175.0
	1,383.3
	380.4
Elimination of investment in EIF	(380.4)
Net financial position impact	nil

	Year ended December 31, 2004	Six months ended December 31, 2003
(millions of dollars)		
Transportation revenue	239.8	126.0
Operating and administrative	(61.8)	(31.6)
Depreciation and amortization	(70.1)	(34.9)
Other investment income	(5.2)	(4.5)
Interest expense	(60.3)	(31.3)
Income taxes	1.2	(0.3)
	43.6	23.4
Elimination of EIF investment income	(43.6)	(23.4)
Net earnings impact	nil	nil

Statement of Cash Flows	Year ended December 31, 2004	Six months ended December 31, 2003
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
Operating activities	54.5	24.2
Investing activities	(14.7)	(359.4)
Financing activities	(52.6)	362.8
Net cash flow impact	(12.8)	27.6

Supplemental Disclosure – Pro Forma Compensation Expense

U.S. GAAP requires that, where the fair value based method is not used to measure compensation expense, pro forma earnings and earnings per share, calculated as if the fair value based method had been used, must be disclosed. In Canada, these requirements apply to options granted on or after January 1, 2002, and therefore, the Company's Canadian GAAP disclosure does not include any options granted prior to that date.

<i>(millions of dollars except per share amounts)</i>			
Year ended December 31,	2005	2004	2003
Earnings under U.S. GAAP			
As reported	539.4	645.3	634.9
Stock-based compensation expense	(27.5)	(8.2)	(7.9)
Included as an expense in the statement of earnings	24.8	4.2	1.9
Pro forma	536.7	641.3	628.9
Earnings per common share			
As reported	1.60	1.93	1.92
Pro forma	1.59	1.92	1.90
Diluted earnings per common share			
As reported	1.58	1.92	1.90
Pro forma	1.57	1.91	1.88

New Accounting Standards

In June 2005, the U.S. Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) reached a consensus on EITF issue 04-5, *Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights* (EITF 04-5), addressing when a general partner, or general partners as a group, control and should therefore, consolidate a limited partnership. Under EITF 04-5, a sole general partner is presumed to control a limited partnership when certain conditions are met. As a result, for the first reporting period beginning after December 15, 2005, it is expected that the Company will be required to include the accounts of EEP for U.S. GAAP purposes.

Supplementary Information

Quarterly Share Trading Information¹

The Toronto Stock Exchange

2005 (dollars)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	32.40	36.19	38.50	38.82
Low	28.59	30.70	33.31	33.05
Close	31.10	34.95	37.26	36.34
Volume (millions)	82.1	57.5	35.7	36.0

2004 (dollars)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	27.50	27.20	26.68	30.08
Low	25.18	23.80	23.63	25.53
Close	26.65	24.36	26.38	29.85
Volume (millions)	45.6	47.4	31.4	31.0

The New York Stock Exchange

2005 (U.S. dollars)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	26.38	29.02	32.70	33.11
Low	20.68	24.80	27.80	28.15
Close	25.74	28.50	31.92	31.27
Volume (millions)	8.2	8.4	13.7	7.9

2004 (U.S. dollars)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	21.16	20.63	20.93	25.00
Low	18.86	17.59	18.19	20.35
Close	20.35	18.30	20.82	24.89
Volume (millions)	1.6	1.8	1.6	3.8

¹ Reflects a two-for-one stock split approved by the Company's shareholders at the May 5, 2005 Annual and Special Meeting. The Company's shares commenced trading on this basis effective May 18, 2005.

Five-Year Consolidated Highlights

Financial and Operating Information¹

(millions of Canadian dollars)

Earnings by Segment	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Liquids Pipelines	229.1	219.9	213.5	189.6	164.4
Gas Pipelines	59.8	53.8	70.1	47.8	41.5
Sponsored Investments	64.8	66.2	234.3	(51.1)	37.2
Gas Distribution and Services	178.8	313.1	153.6	124.3	189.6
International	87.4	73.6	72.3	68.0	35.6
Corporate	(63.9)	(81.3)	(76.6)	(48.6)	(55.1)
Continuing operations	556.0	645.3	667.2	330.0	413.2
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	242.3	45.3
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	556.0	645.3	667.2	572.3	458.5
Adjusted operating earnings applicable to common shareholders ²	537.2	491.1	495.5	428.4	387.8
Cash Flow Data					
Cash provided from operating activities	903.5	886.7	368.5	877.4	397.0
Expenditures on property, plant and equipment	680.6	496.4	391.3	729.9	683.3
Acquisitions and long-term investments	178.5	850.5	128.8	1,572.0	640.9
Dividends paid on common shares	361.1	315.8	283.9	251.1	227.5
Operating Data					
Liquids Pipelines ³					
Deliveries (thousands of barrels per day)	2,008	2,138	2,189	2,088	2,109
Barrel miles (billions)	695	757	710	705	695
Average haul (miles)	949	970	889	925	903
Gas Distribution and Services ⁴					
Distribution volume (billion cubic feet)	438	575	458	410	427
Number of active customers (thousands)	1,805	1,756	1,679	1,623	1,571
Degree day deficiency ⁵					
Actual	3,750	5,052	4,029	3,362	3,766
Forecast based on normal weather	3,747	4,849	3,565	3,700	3,816

¹ Financial and operating highlights of Gas Distribution and Services for 2004 reflect earnings for the 15 months ended December 31, 2004 for Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD), Noverco and other gas distribution entities. This resulted from the elimination of the quarter lag basis of consolidation in 2004. For the years ended December 31, 2001 through 2003, earnings are for the 12 months ended September 30 for these entities. For the year ended December 31, 2005, earnings are for the 12 months ended December 31 for these entities.

² Adjusted operating earnings applicable to common shareholders represent earnings applicable to common shareholders adjusted for non-operating factors including primarily gains and losses, weather, regulatory disallowances and impacts of tax rate changes. Earnings for 2004 and 2003 have been adjusted to eliminate the quarter lag basis of consolidation described above. This is not a measure that has a standardized meaning prescribed by Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and is not considered a GAAP measure. Therefore, this measure may not be comparable with a similar measure presented by other issuers. Management believes that the presentation of adjusted operating earnings provides useful information to investors and shareholders as it provides increased predictive value and performance trends.

³ Liquids Pipelines operating highlights include the statistics of the 10.9% owned Lakehead System and other wholly-owned liquid pipeline operations.

⁴ Gas Distribution and Services volumes and the number of active customers are derived from the aggregate system supply and direct purchase gas supply arrangements.

⁵ Degree day deficiency is a measure of coldness. It is calculated by accumulating for each day in the fiscal period the total number of degrees by which the daily mean temperature fell below 18 degrees Celsius. The figures given are those accumulated in the Toronto area.

Five-Year Consolidated Highlights

Shareholder and Investor Information¹

<i>(per share amounts in dollars)</i>	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Average common shares outstanding weighted monthly during the year <i>(thousands)</i>	337,447	334,480	330,942	320,620	314,594
Common Share Trading (TSX)					
High	38.82	30.08	27.07	24.63	22.78
Low	28.59	23.63	20.48	20.56	16.95
Close	36.34	29.85	26.85	21.31	21.70
Volume <i>(millions)</i>	211.3	155.4	150.2	144.6	135.2
Per Common Share Data					
Earnings applicable to common shareholders					
Continuing operations	1.65	1.93	2.02	1.03	1.32
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	0.76	0.14
	1.65	1.93	2.02	1.79	1.46
Adjusted operating earnings applicable to common shareholders ²	1.59	1.47	1.50	1.34	1.23
Dividends paid on common shares	1.04	0.92	0.83	0.76	0.70
Financial Ratios					
Return on average shareholders' equity ³	13.2%	17.0%	19.0%	18.3%	17.4%
Return on average capital employed ⁴	6.9%	8.3%	8.3%	7.3%	7.1%
Debt to debt plus shareholders' equity ⁵	68.9%	67.1%	68.7%	69.4%	75.9%
Debt to total capital employed ⁶	71.0%	67.2%	66.1%	61.9%	77.3%
Earnings coverage of interest ⁷	2.4x	2.8x	2.7x	2.5x	2.1x
Dividend payout ratio ⁸	65.2%	62.3%	55.3%	56.9%	56.8%

¹ Reflects a two-for-one stock split approved by the Company's shareholders at the May 5, 2005 Annual and Special Meeting. The Company's shares commenced trading on this basis effective May 18, 2005.

² Adjusted operating earnings applicable to common shareholders represent earnings applicable to common shareholders adjusted for non-operating factors including primarily gains and losses, weather, regulatory disallowances and impacts of tax rate changes. Earnings for 2004 and 2003 have been adjusted to eliminate the quarter lag basis of consolidation described above. This is not a measure that has a standardized meaning prescribed by Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and is not considered a GAAP measure. Therefore, this measure may not be comparable with a similar measure presented by other issuers. Management believes that the presentation of adjusted operating earnings provides useful information to investors and shareholders as it provides increased predictive value and performance trends.

³ Earnings applicable to common shareholders divided by average shareholders' equity (weighted monthly during the year).

⁴ Sum of after-tax earnings (including earnings from discontinued operations) and after-tax interest expense, divided by weighted average capital employed. Capital employed is equal to the sum of shareholders' equity, EGD preferred shares, future income taxes, deferred credits and total debt (including short-term borrowings).

⁵ Total debt (including short-term borrowings) divided by the sum of total debt and shareholders' equity.

⁶ Total debt (including short-term borrowings) divided by capital employed. Capital employed is equal to the sum of shareholders' equity, EGD preferred shares, future income taxes, deferred credits and total debt (including short-term borrowings).

⁷ Sum of before-tax earnings and interest expense divided by interest expense (including capitalized interest).

⁸ Dividends per common share divided by adjusted operating earnings per share applicable to common shareholders.

Enbridge Awards and Recognition in 2005

Corporate Social Responsibility

- *Dow Jones Sustainability Index 2005/06*: Enbridge was added to the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index for 2005/06, effective September 19, 2005. The prestigious global ranking evaluates companies on economic, environmental and social criteria.
- *Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World*: A new global ranking that reviewed 2,000 companies for their ability to manage strategic opportunities in new environmental and social markets named Enbridge as one of the top 100 companies in the world. Enbridge was one of six Canadian companies included in the listing that was announced at the World Economic Forum at Davos, Switzerland, in January 2005, and one of five in the listing that was announced in January 2006.
- *Canada's Top 100 Employers*: Enbridge was named to the 2006 listing of Canada's Top 100 Employers and also named as one of Alberta's Top 20 Employers.
- *Thanks a Million Award*: For the sixth year in a row, Enbridge was recognized by the United Way and Centraide as a recipient of their Thanks a Million Award for raising more than \$1 million for United Way and Centraide campaigns in Canada in 2004.
- *Corporate Knights Best 50 Corporate Citizens Ranking 2005*: Enbridge was ranked 47th in the listing of the best 50 Canadian corporate citizens.

- *Alberta Venture magazine's Most Respected Corporations in Alberta 2005*: Enbridge was selected the Most Respected Corporation for Community Involvement.
- *Best Places to Work in Houston*: The Enbridge/Enbridge Energy Partners Houston office was named one of the *Best Places to Work in Houston* by the Houston Business Journal. Enbridge was in the top 10 in its category.

Corporate Governance

- *The Globe and Mail Report on Business Annual Corporate Governance Evaluation 2005*: Enbridge Inc. tied for 12th scoring 93 out of a possible 102 points (best score was 97).
- *Canadian Business Magazine 2005*: Enbridge tied for 15th best Board of Directors scoring 92 (best score was 99).
- *Canadian Coalition for Good Governance 2005*: Enbridge was one of three honourable mentions for the first Canadian Coalition for Good Governance Golden Gavel Award for effective disclosure of director information.
- *Clarity Communications of Canada Inc. ranking of the Top 10 S&P/TSX60 Investor Relations websites*: announced December 2, 2005, Enbridge Inc. ranked #5.

Investor Information

Common and Preferred Shares

The Common Shares of Enbridge Inc. trade in Canada on the Toronto Stock Exchange and in the United States on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "ENB". The Preferred Shares, Series A, of Enbridge Inc. trade in Canada on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "ENB.PR.A".

Registrar and Transfer Agent in Canada

CIBC Mellon Trust Company
 199 Bay Street
 Commerce Court West
 Securities Level
 Toronto, Ontario M5L 1G9
 Telephone: (416) 643-5500
 Toll free: (800) 387-0825
 Internet: www.cibcmellon.com

CIBC Mellon Trust Company also has offices in Halifax, Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver.

Co-Registrar and Co-Transfer Agent in the United States

Mellon Investor Services
 P.O. Box 590
 Ridgefield Park, NJ, 07660-0590 U.S.A.
 Toll free: (800) 526-0801

Preferred Securities

The Preferred Securities, Series D, of Enbridge Inc. trade in Canada on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "ENB.PR.D". The registrar and transfer agent is Computershare Trust Company of Canada.

Debentures

The registrar and trustee for Enbridge Debentures is Computershare Trust Company of Canada, with offices in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan, and Dividend Direct Deposit

Enbridge Inc. offers a Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan that enables shareholders to reinvest their cash dividends in Common Shares and to make additional cash payments for purchases at the market price. The Company also offers Dividend Direct Deposit which enables shareholders to receive dividends by electronic fund transfer to the bank account of their choice in Canada. Details may be obtained from the Investor Information section of the Enbridge web site at www.enbridge.com, or by contacting CIBC Mellon Trust Company at any of the locations listed above.

Le présent document est disponible en français.

Shareholder Inquiries

If you have inquiries regarding the following:

- Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan
- change of address
- share transfer
- lost certificates
- dividends
- duplicate mailings

Please contact the registrar and transfer agent – CIBC Mellon Trust Company in Canada or Mellon Investor Services in the United States.

Other Investor Inquiries

If you have inquiries regarding the following:

- additional financial or statistical information
- industry and company developments
- latest news releases or investor presentations

Please contact Enbridge Investor Relations or visit Enbridge's web site at www.enbridge.com.

Investor Relations

Enbridge Inc.
 3000, 425 - 1st Street S.W.
 Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 3L8
 Toll free: (800) 481-2804

New York Stock Exchange Disclosure Differences

As a foreign private issuer, Enbridge Inc. is required to disclose any significant ways in which its corporate governance practices differ from those followed by U.S. companies under NYSE listing standards. This disclosure can be obtained from the *U.S. Compliance* subsection of the *Corporate Governance* section of the Enbridge website at www.enbridge.com.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Imperial Room at the Fairmont Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, at 1:30 p.m. EDT on Wednesday, May 3, 2006.

Form 40-F

The Company files annually with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States a report known as the Annual Report on Form 40-F. Copies of the Form 40-F are available, free of charge, upon written request to the Corporate Secretary of the Company.

Registered Office

Enbridge Inc.
 3000, 425 - 1st Street S.W.
 Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 3L8
 Telephone: (403) 231-3900
 Facsimile: (403) 231-3920
 Internet: www.enbridge.com

2006 Dividend Information for Common Shares and Preferred Shares, Series A*

	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
Record date	Feb. 15	May 15	Aug. 15	Nov. 15
Payment date	March 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
Common Share Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP) enrolment cut-off date	Feb. 8	May 8	Aug. 8	Nov. 8
Common Share Purchase Plan cut-off date for DRIP	Feb. 22	May 25	Aug. 25	Nov. 24

* Dividend dates are subject to the dividends being declared by the Board of Directors.

2006 Interest Payment Information for Preferred Securities, Series D

	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
Record date	March 15	June 15	Sept. 15	Dec. 15
Payment date	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31



Enbridge common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange in Canada and on the New York Stock Exchange in the U.S. under the symbol “**ENB**”.

**Dividends have increased
an average of**

8.5%

per year for the past decade

Enbridge Inc.
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**We are a customer focused
energy delivery company**



Front Cover

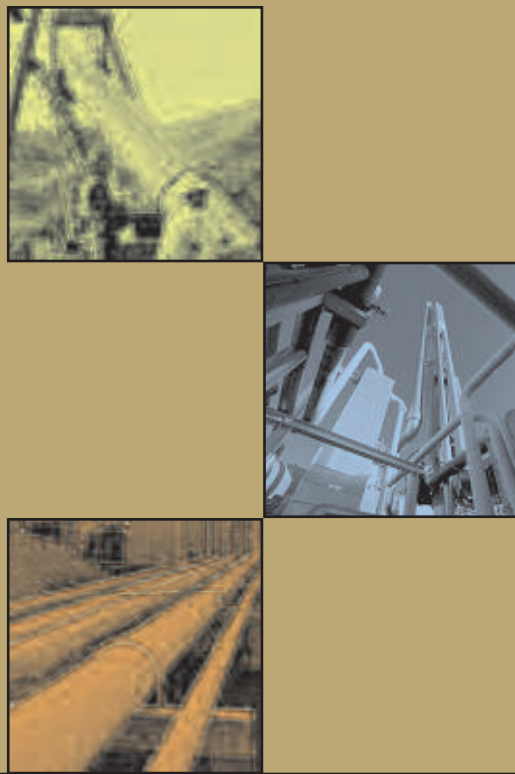
Enbridge was one of the first pipeline companies in the world to implement computer control of its pipeline systems. Our central control centre allows pipeline operations staff to monitor pipeline flow, pressure conditions and trends, to start and stop pumping units, and to open or close pressure control valves. One of the many ways we deliver customer value.

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We Listen

We are a leading North American energy delivery company, one that is very customer focused. We listen to our customers to understand current and anticipated supply, demand and pricing dynamics and to provide them with the optimal infrastructure solutions that they need now and in the future.



We Deliver

We deliver energy throughout North America and internationally. We do it in a way that provides low-cost, safe and reliable pipeline transportation and gas distribution services when and where they are needed. This focus on meeting our customers' needs delivers value for our customers and, in turn, for our shareholders.

Our 2006 Highlights

2006 earnings applicable to common shareholders

\$1.81

per common share

2006 total shareholder return

14%

per common share

Financial

(millions of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

	2006	2005	2004
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders	615.4	556.0	645.3
Earnings Per Common Share (dollars per share)	1.81	1.65	1.93
Dividends Per Common Share (dollars per share)	1.15	1.0375	0.92
Common Share Dividends Paid	403.1	361.1	315.8
Return on Average Common Shareholders' Equity	13.9%	13.2%	17.0%
Debt to Debt Plus Shareholders' Equity at Year End	68.6%	68.9%	67.1%

Operating

	2006	2005	2004
Liquids Pipelines ¹			
Deliveries (thousands of barrels per day)	2,166	2,008	2,138
Barrel miles (billions)	794	695	757
Average haul (miles)	1,004	949	970
Gas Pipelines – Average Daily Throughput Volume (million of cubic feet per day)			
Alliance Pipeline US	1,592	1,597	1,581
Vector Pipeline	1,015	1,033	997
Enbridge Offshore Pipelines ²	2,153	2,102	–
Gas Distribution and Services ³			
Distribution volume (billion cubic feet)	408	438	575
Number of active customers (thousands)	1,852	1,805	1,756
Degree day deficiency ⁴ (degrees Celsius)			
Actual	3,355	3,750	5,052
Forecast based on normal weather	3,745	3,747	4,849

¹ Liquids Pipelines operating highlights include the 16.6% owned Lakehead System and wholly owned liquids pipelines operations excluding Spearhead Pipeline and Athabasca Pipeline.

² Enbridge Offshore Pipelines was purchased on December 31, 2004.

³ In 2004, Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) and other gas distribution operations changed their fiscal year ends from September 30 to December 31 to be consistent with Enbridge. Consequently, highlights of Gas Distribution and Services for 2004 include the 15-month period ended December 31. Gas Distribution and Services volumes and the number of active customers are derived from the aggregate system supply and direct purchase gas supply arrangements.

⁴ Degree day deficiency is a measure of coldness. It is calculated by accumulating for each day in the period the total number of degrees each day by which the daily mean temperature falls below 18 degrees Celsius. The figures given are those accumulated in the Greater Toronto Area.

Delivering Customer Value in 2006

2 million barrels per day

of crude oil and liquids delivered to customers

Enbridge operates, in Canada and the United States, the world's longest crude oil and liquids pipeline system – the combined Enbridge Pipelines and Lakehead systems – that deliver 2 million barrels per day to customers in Canada and the United States Midwest. Current expansion plans will move additional volumes of Canadian petroleum to these markets, as well as new markets in the U.S. East and South and to Asia-Pacific.

410 billion cubic feet

of natural gas delivered to 1.8 million customers

Enbridge owns and operates Canada's largest natural gas distribution company, and delivered 410 billion cubic feet of natural gas to 1.8 million customers in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and New York State in 2006. Enbridge Gas Distribution, based in Toronto, Ontario, is one of the lowest cost natural gas distribution operations in North America, and has provided reliable service for more than 155 years.

a full slate of liquids pipeline projects

For a number of years Enbridge has been pursuing a strategy to broaden access to markets to accommodate growing production from Canada's oil sands. Enbridge is currently proceeding with over \$8 billion of pipeline and terminalling projects to ensure that its customers have access to existing and new markets on a timely basis.

Spearhead start-up

On March 2, 2006, the first significant volumes of Western Canadian crude oil were delivered to Cushing, Oklahoma through Enbridge's Spearhead Pipeline. Broadening the market for Canadian crude oil will enable more U.S. refineries to receive reliable supplies of Canadian crude oil while providing Canadian producers with favourable pricing for their production. The success of Spearhead acted as a 'catalyst' as customers moved quickly to support the Southern Access and Alberta Clipper initiatives. With the scale and flexibility inherent in the mainline system, these projects will support the continuing development of a pipeline network capable of serving diverse U.S. refinery markets throughout the U.S. mid-west, mid-continent and U.S. Gulf Coast.

contract terminalling

In response to strong demand from customers, Enbridge is expanding its crude oil contract terminalling facilities – at Hardisty, Alberta; Cushing, Oklahoma and numerous other centres along the Liquids Pipelines right-of-way in Canada and the United States. The Company is currently pursuing the potential to add another 30 million barrels of storage to its existing capacity of 16.5 million barrels.

strengthening the gas position

In the Gulf of Mexico Enbridge acquired the West Cameron lateral, and the Neptune and Shenzi projects are scheduled for completion in 2007. Enbridge is well positioned to capture further opportunities in the Gulf. Enbridge Energy Partners has also strengthened its position in key market areas with expansions of its North and East Texas natural gas systems as well as advancing its 700 million cubic feet per day East Texas Clarity Project.

Enbridge Gas Distribution added more than 40,000 customers in 2006. It has also made progress in the development of a high deliverability natural gas storage service at its Tecumseh Gas Storage facility in Southwestern Ontario. A successful open season was conducted in December 2006 and commercial terms are being finalized.

Delivering Shareholder Value in 2006

2006 earnings applicable to common shareholders

\$615.4 million

Earnings applicable to common shareholders were \$615.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, or \$1.81 per common share, compared with \$556.0 million, or \$1.65 per share, in 2005. The \$59.4 million increase in earnings reflected strong performance from the Enbridge crude oil mainline system, Enbridge Energy Partners, and the Aux Sable natural gas fractionation facility.

2006 adjusted earnings

\$1.74

per common share

Adjusted operating earnings, which represent earnings applicable to common shareholders adjusted for non-operating factors, increased 9% over 2005.

2006 dividends paid

\$1.15

per common share

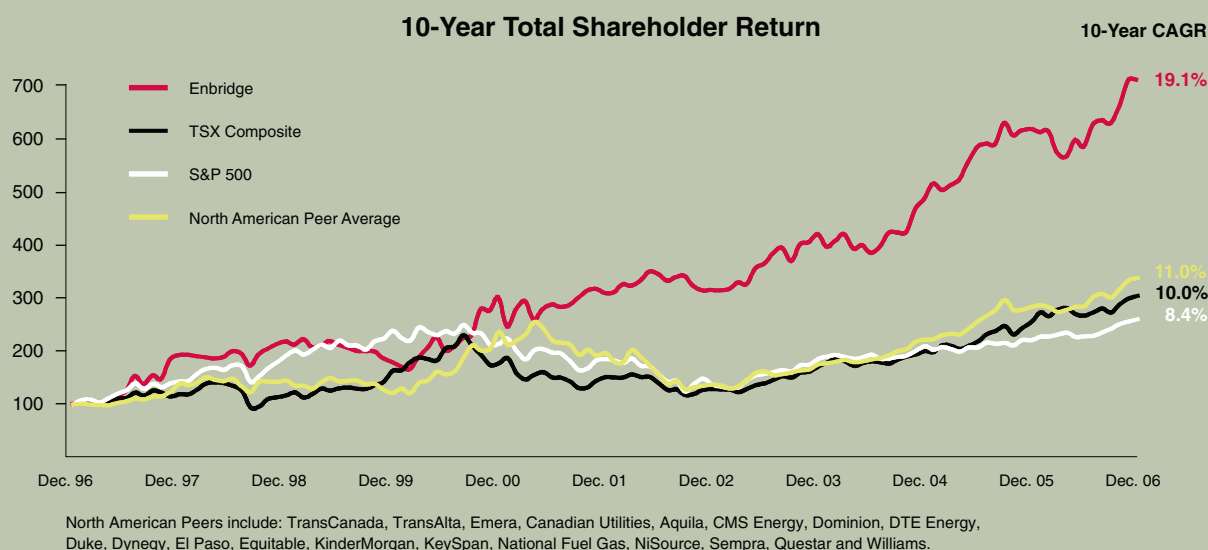
In January 2007, the Board announced a 7% increase in the quarterly dividend to \$0.3075 per common share (or \$1.23 per common share annualized) effective the first quarter of 2007.

Dividend payout target **60% to 70%** of adjusted operating earnings

Enbridge targets to pay out approximately 60% to 70% of adjusted operating earnings, which provides Enbridge investors with an attractive combination of long-term growth and near-term cash payout.

Total shareholder return has averaged **19%** per year
over the past 10 years

Enbridge's objective is to create superior long-term value for shareholders, and the Company has consistently delivered strong total shareholder returns – total dividends declared plus share price appreciation – since it became a publicly traded entity in 1953. Since that time, Enbridge has provided an annual average return to shareholders of more than 13%. Total shareholder return over the past decade has averaged 19.1% per year. And in 2006, total shareholder return was 14.3%.



Enbridge combines a low-risk profile with excellent growth opportunities. The Company's value proposition is supported by:

A DIVERSIFIED ASSET BASE: Enbridge's portfolio of long-lived energy infrastructure assets generates stable cash flow and plentiful new growth opportunities.

A DISCIPLINED INVESTMENT APPROACH: Enbridge's strong financial returns reflect the Company's disciplined approach and stringent criteria for evaluating investments.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH AND FLEXIBILITY: A strong balance sheet and ready access to capital markets ensures growth opportunities can be reliably and cost-effectively financed.

Letter to Shareholders



**Enbridge has a results-oriented approach
to executing our exceptional inventory of prospects and the largest
capital investment program in our history. We are focused on providing
our customers with value-added solutions and generating
superior returns for our shareholders.**

— Patrick D. Daniel

Enbridge had another excellent year in 2006, delivering strong financial results while also receiving commercial support for a number of major new growth opportunities. As a result, the Company is well positioned to continue its very consistent delivery of superior returns to shareholders.

Our 2006 earnings were \$615.4 million or \$1.81 per common share compared with \$556.0 million or \$1.65 per common share in 2005. Adjusted earnings per share increased 9.4 per cent to \$1.74, which was at the upper end of our guidance range and sustains our ten-year EPS growth rate of 10 per cent. Total shareholder return last year was 14.3 per cent, with a ten-year average of 19.1 per cent, and a 53-year average of 13.3 per cent. We are very proud of that track record, and we are focused on maintaining and improving it through our commitment to our customers' needs.

At Enbridge, our core strategies serve as our road map to being one of the leading energy delivery companies in North America. They are: to expand existing businesses; to focus on operational excellence and to develop new growth platforms. Each of these strategies is important to Enbridge. While our 2006 results were primarily targeted at our first strategy – expanding and extending the core businesses, our commitment to operational excellence remains a priority each and every year.

We have an exceptional portfolio of new growth opportunities before us. This growth is highly visible, predictable and has, we believe, low execution risk. We have spent the last six years working on initiatives to broaden access to markets for Canadian crude oil, and it is particularly gratifying to see a number of our oil pipeline projects now moving to the construction phase.

With over \$8 billion of liquids pipeline projects now moving forward, we will nearly double our net investment in liquids pipelines as the Company embarks on the most intense capital program in its history.

The new Spearhead pipeline began operating in March 2006, and we are already considering expanding the capacity. The Southern Access Expansion (US \$1.5 billion) is now under construction, and portions will be phased in from 2007 to 2009. The Southern Access Extension (US \$0.4 billion) to Patoka, Illinois is also scheduled for completion in 2009.

Preliminary pre-regulatory approval work has already begun on Alberta Clipper (US \$2 billion in 2006 dollars), a new pipeline from Hardisty, Alberta to Superior, Wisconsin, with a projected in-service date of late-2009 to mid-2010.

The Southern Lights diluent return line (US \$1.3 billion) is currently under construction in the U.S. with a targeted in-service date of 2010. Development of the Gateway pipeline from Edmonton to Kitimat, B.C. is proceeding at a reduced pace as it is now anticipated our customers will not need this capacity until 2012 to 2014.

And this is by no means the end of our list. We are working on several alternatives to expand capacity to the Gulf of Mexico and to move crude further east from Chicago. In addition, we have plans to build approximately \$2 billion of regional pipeline delivery infrastructure in the oil sands corridor between Fort McMurray and Edmonton, with nearly one-half of this underway with Waupisoo, Long Lake, Surmont projects and an expansion of the Athabasca System, all in various stages of construction.

Almost one-half of our current earnings are derived from our gas pipeline and distribution assets, and in 2006 this segment delivered solid operating and financial results.

Our interests in the Alliance and Vector pipelines, which move natural gas from Western Canada to the Chicago and Southern Ontario areas, complement our growing natural gas gathering, processing and transmission infrastructure in the Gulf of Mexico and Southern United States – particularly Texas, where Enbridge Energy Partners has good exposure to the prolific natural gas plays in the Anadarko Basin, Barnett Shale and Bossier Sands and is strengthening its position with expansions on its North and East Texas systems. We are encouraged with recent regulatory developments at Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) and we look forward to the introduction of incentive regulation in 2008. EGD continues to be one of the fastest growing gas utilities in North America, adding more than 40,000 new customers each year.

Our investments in Colombia and Spain performed well in 2006 and continue to be two of our top performing assets. We also continue to take a measured approach to developing new technology platforms in alternative energy.

The Company's sources of earnings and growth are diversified among all of our businesses. We believe this is critical to our success because it reduces our exposure to the risks in any one segment of our business while allowing us to increase potential returns in others.

Protection of the environment is of paramount importance to Enbridge and we focus on 'best-in-class' performance at all of our worksites. In January 2007, it was announced at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland that Enbridge had once again been named to the list of the Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World. We do realize the need to raise the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) bar to ensure that we continue to operate to emerging standards, and that we listen and respond to the concerns of our stakeholders. This is going to be particularly true as we deal with one of today's highest profile issues – climate change. It will be critically important for industry to continue to address this issue by thinking about the next generation and adopting targets and practices that make a real difference.

We are pleased to welcome J. Herb England to the Board of Directors, effective January 1, 2007. Mr. England has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board created by the resignation of William Fatt in July 2006. Mr. England has extensive operating experience in both public and private companies. We would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Fatt for his many contributions to Enbridge and for his dedication and service to the Board.

We would like to thank the employees of Enbridge for their outstanding contributions to date and their engagement in executing our exciting growth plans.

Our Company is well positioned to continue its history of annual growth, and to create value for customers, which in turn results in creation of value for shareholders.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Arledge', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

David A. Arledge

Chair of the Board of Directors

March 8, 2007

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Daniel', with a stylized, looped design.

Patrick D. Daniel

President & Chief Executive Officer

Our Strategies for Growth



Well Positioned

Enbridge's growth opportunities are built around North America's energy supply/demand fundamentals. The Company is ideally positioned to transport crude oil from conventional producing areas in Western Canada and from the continent's largest hydrocarbon play – Alberta's oil sands. Enbridge is also well positioned to tap some of North America's top natural gas growth prospects: Alaska, the Gulf of Mexico, Texas tight gas, and the Rockies. With the existing integration of markets between Canada and the United States, growing energy demand, Canada's history of being a secure source of energy supply, and Enbridge's extensive continental pipeline systems, the Company is ideally positioned to be a major contributor to meeting continental energy needs.

Enbridge plans to capitalize on this positioning by:

- first and foremost, expanding our existing core businesses;
- focusing on operational excellence; and
- developing new growth platforms, such as LNG regasification, natural gas storage, gas-fired power generation and new energy technologies to provide business diversification.

Our Core Businesses



Delivery Assets

Although Enbridge reports on its businesses through five business segments, those segments are primarily built around three core businesses:

- The **Liquids Pipelines** business, which includes the world's longest crude oil pipeline system supplying oil to markets throughout Canada and the United States. Enbridge is expanding this business by developing regional Alberta oil sands infrastructure, increasing capacity to traditional markets, and pursuing new market initiatives.
- **Natural Gas Distribution and Services** businesses, built around the Company's ownership of Canada's largest gas distribution franchise.
- The **Natural Gas Pipelines** business, which includes interests in Alliance, Vector and Gulf Coast Offshore Pipelines systems, and the pursuit of new infrastructure projects such as an Alaska natural gas pipeline.

Enbridge is working to expand its core businesses throughout North America, and internationally where the Company is focusing on Europe and Latin America for growth opportunities.



Suncor and its predecessor company, Great Canadian Oil Sands, became pioneers in Northern Alberta when they produced the first commercial barrels of synthetic crude in 1967. With the help of employees like **Richard Brown**, Vice President of Crude Oil Marketing and Trading, they've operated continuously in the oil sands for forty years, while also expanding and adopting new technologies.

Enbridge is proud to work with Suncor by shipping approximately 150,000 barrels-per-day of their products on our system to a wide variety of markets, including PADD II, PADD IV, and the Sarnia area.

Liquids Pipelines

1 million

**barrels per day of additional oil sands
production forecast by 2010**

**over
\$8 billion**

**of liquids pipelines projects
currently in progress**

Enbridge has an extensive North American network of liquids pipelines systems, and is well positioned with assets that connect areas of growing supply with areas of growing demand. That is particularly true with respect to Canadian oil sands development, where the rapid growth in oil sands projects is projected to add in the order of 1 million barrels per day of new production by 2010, and another 1 million barrels per day by 2015.

Enbridge continues to work with its customers to ensure the right pipeline capacity is in place at the right time for the right markets. At present we have over \$8 billion of liquids pipelines projects in progress. These include the Waupisoo, Southern Access Expansion, Southern Access Extension, Alberta Clipper, Southern Lights and Athabasca Expansion projects as well as investments in contract terminalling. Many other projects are currently in development to further expand markets for Canadian producers. These include the Gateway Project which would provide access to new markets in California and Asia-Pacific, as well as our initiatives to provide additional pipeline capacity to the U.S. Gulf Coast.

Successful completion of these projects will produce a classic win-win result. Oil sands producers will have timely and cost-effective access to markets for their growing production, and expanded markets will help maximize netbacks. North American consumers will benefit from having access to new, secure sources of supply that will continue to produce petroleum for many decades to come.

Gerry Murray, Director of Mills with paper-based product manufacturer Atlantic Packaging Products Ltd, stands outside of a mill at the company's new energy-efficient plant in Enbridge Gas Distribution's franchise area.

Enbridge Gas Distribution funded energy efficiency studies and provided cash incentives to the manufacturer to incorporate energy efficiency initiatives during the plant's construction.



Natural Gas Distribution and Services

**more than
40,000**

**new customers per year forecast
for Enbridge Gas Distribution**

2nd highest

**organic growth rate for natural gas
utilities in North America**

Enbridge Gas Distribution, Enbridge's natural gas distribution franchise in Ontario, is the second fastest growing gas utility in North America. In recent years Enbridge Gas Distribution has added more than 40,000 new customers per year, and expects to continue to grow at a similar pace, forecasting a customer base of 2 million by 2010.

Enbridge Gas Distribution is also working to capitalize on its changing regulatory environment with the anticipated introduction in 2008 of comprehensive incentive regulation, and the development of high-deliverability contract storage capacity.

Other Natural Gas Distribution and Services opportunities for Enbridge include development of liquefied natural gas (LNG) projects; renewable energy investments; building on its investment in Noverco Inc., which holds a majority interest in Gaz Métro Limited Partnership, the company that distributes natural gas in Quebec; and continuing to develop a natural gas distribution system in the province of New Brunswick.



Robin Kisling, a production superintendent with Southwestern Energy, tours Enbridge Energy Partners' new Henderson natural gas processing plant. Southwestern Energy is a significant customer of the Enbridge Energy Partners East Texas System. After discovering new ways to obtain natural gas from a field that had traditionally produced little volume, Southwestern became the largest natural gas producer in the area in 2004.

Southwestern's daily deliveries on the East Texas System have increased more than five times in three years to 50,500 million British thermal units per day.

Natural Gas Pipelines

15%

**of all Texas natural gas transported
by Enbridge Energy Partners**

50%

**of deepwater Gulf of Mexico
natural gas transported by Enbridge**

Enbridge continues to expand its interests in natural gas pipelines in North America.

Through Enbridge Energy Partners, the Company is involved in a variety of natural gas transmission and gathering pipeline systems in the Gulf Coast and Mid-Continent regions of the United States. The Company is a major player in the fast-growing Anadarko Basin, Barnett Shale and Bossier Sands gas plays in Texas, and transports approximately 15% of all Texas gas production. In 2006, Enbridge Energy Partners announced plans to invest US\$0.6 billion to expand and extend its East Texas natural gas system to handle growing production from that area.

In addition, Enbridge Offshore Pipelines transports approximately half of the deepwater offshore natural gas production in the Gulf of Mexico, and is well positioned there to take advantage of forecast growth from proposed new deepwater projects. Work is currently under-way to construct natural gas and oil laterals to tie in new volumes, and in 2006 another seven deepwater discoveries were announced, reinforcing the Gulf's potential for being a key source for long-term continental supply growth.

Enbridge also has major interests in the Alliance and Vector transmission systems that transport Western Canadian natural gas to markets in the U.S. Midwest and Ontario. Both pipelines announced growth plans in 2006 – Alliance is pursuing a pipeline extension to the east, and Vector is expanding capacity from its approximately 1 billion cubic feet per day to 1.2 billion cubic feet per day. Both pipelines are well positioned to transport northern natural gas, should the Alaska and Mackenzie pipeline projects proceed.

A photograph of a man standing in a wetland. He is wearing a light-colored short-sleeved button-down shirt, blue jeans, and brown waders. He is standing in shallow water, surrounded by tall, thin grasses. His reflection is clearly visible in the water. The background shows a cloudy sky and a distant shoreline.

Lloyd Derry, Development Manager of Ducks Unlimited Canada, is helping to secure the future of waterfowl through wetland conservation, environmental research and public education. Enbridge has partnered with Ducks Unlimited to support their conservation efforts as part of our broader commitment to environmental stewardship. Through the purchase and protection of precious wetland habitats, Enbridge is proud to help Lloyd and Ducks Unlimited.

Corporate Social Responsibility

\$5.2 million

of community investments in

North America in 2006

1 of 5

Canadian companies named to the

Global 100 Most Sustainable Corp-

orations in the World listing in 2006

Enbridge Inc.'s approach to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and its CSR performance is detailed in the Company's 2006 Corporate Social Responsibility Report. The report, which reviews Enbridge's environmental, economic and social performance, was once again written in compliance with the guidelines outlined in the Global Reporting Initiative's Sustainability Reporting Guidelines as in prior years. In addition, the report was reviewed by Enbridge's Employee Advisory Committee and Disclosure Committee, as well as by an external panel of CSR experts from a variety of organizations and agencies in Canada and the United States. Selected information and indicators in the report were subjected to an internal review by Enbridge's Audit Services Department.

Enbridge continues to invest in communities where the Company operates, primarily in health, social services, education, the environment, arts and culture, and civic leadership. For the seventh year in a row, Enbridge was recognized by the United Way and Centraide as a recipient of their *Thanks a Million Award* for raising more than \$1 million for United Way and Centraide campaigns in Canada. Also in 2006, Enbridge Inc. qualified as an Imagine Canada Caring Company, donating 1 per cent of pre-tax Canadian earnings to Canadian causes and communities.

As part of its commitment to CSR, Enbridge also is investing in renewable energy resources, including wind power and fuel cells. The Company is currently involved, through Enbridge Income Fund, in three operating wind power projects in Western Canada, and one that Enbridge Inc. plans to build in Ontario. The four projects will have a combined capacity of more than 270 megawatts. That's enough electricity to meet the power requirements of more than 100,000 homes.

A copy of the CSR report is available in the CSR section of Enbridge's website, at www.enbridge.com/corporate/.

Awards and Recognition in 2006

Corporate Social Responsibility

- **Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World:** In January 2007, Enbridge was named for the third consecutive year as one of the 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World.
- **Canada's Top 100 Employers:** Enbridge was selected for the 2007 edition of Canada's Top 100 Employers, and was again chosen one of Alberta's Top 25 Employers.
- **The Best 50 Corporate Citizens in Canada 2006:** Enbridge was included in the Corporate Knights fifth annual listing of best corporate citizens.
- **United Way Thanks a Million Award:** For the seventh consecutive year, Enbridge received the United Way's Thanks a Million Award recognizing organizations that raise \$1 million or more nationally for United Ways across Canada.
- **Alberta Venture Most Respected Corporations:** For the third year in a row, Enbridge was named Alberta's Most Respected Corporation in the category of Community Involvement in the annual Alberta Venture Magazine awards.
- **Fortune's America's Most Admired Companies:** Enbridge Energy Partners was ranked third among pipelines for America's Most Admired Companies 2006.
- **Corporate Volunteer Award of Excellence:** The Government of Alberta's Wild Rose Foundation presented Enbridge with an award recognizing the company's efforts in the volunteer sector.
- **Globe and Mail Business for the Arts Awards:** Enbridge received an Award of Distinction in the category of Most Effective Corporate Program.
- **Patron Award:** Enbridge received the Patron Award for Sustained Support at the annual Mayor's Luncheon for Business and the Arts in Calgary.
- **CEPA Safety Awards:** Enbridge Pipelines received two safety awards from the Canadian Energy Pipeline Association in May – for lowest injury frequency rate in Canada in the large pipeline category for 2005, and second place for the lowest motor vehicle incident frequency rate.

- **Best Safety Performer:** Enbridge received a Work Safe Alberta award from the Alberta Government for exceptional performance in workplace health and safety.
- **IX Garrigues-Expansión Environment Prize:** CLH, Spain's largest refined products transportation and storage business, was awarded the country's IX Garrigues-Expansión Environment Prize in recognition of the work being done on environmental recovery of land.
- **Green Toronto Award:** Enbridge Gas Distribution was recognized by the City of Toronto with an Environmental Award of Excellence in the Energy Conservation category for efforts in helping customers reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Corporate Reporting and Governance

- **CICA Award of Excellence for Corporate Reporting:** Enbridge Inc. received the Award of Excellence for Corporate Reporting in the Utilities and Pipelines category from the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. The award was presented in December as part of CICA's 2006 Corporate Reporting Awards program. Enbridge received the highest average ranking for financial reporting, corporate governance reporting, sustainable development reporting and electronic disclosure.
- **Governance Gavel Award:** The Canadian Coalition for Good Governance named Enbridge as Corporate Canada's leader in director disclosure for 2006, and recipient of the Governance Gavel Award.
- **Corporate Governance Rankings:** Enbridge tied for 13th on the 2006 Globe and Mail Report on Business corporate governance ranking of 204 Canadian companies. Enbridge tied for 24th on the 2006 Canadian Business Magazine ranking of the 25 best Canadian boards of directors.

Corporate Governance

Corporate Social Responsibility and excellence in

Corporate Governance are integral to the way we do business.

They are an important part of how we manage risk, and they are at the

heart of our reputation – and without our reputation, we will not

succeed in implementing our extensive slate of

opportunities for growth.

At Enbridge, corporate governance means that a comprehensive system of stewardship and accountability is in place and functioning among Directors, management and employees of the Company.

Enbridge is committed to the principles of good governance, and the Company employs a variety of policies, programs and practices to manage corporate governance and ensure compliance.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall stewardship of Enbridge and, in discharging that responsibility, reviews, approves and provides guidance in respect of the strategic plan of the Company and monitors implementation.

The Board approves all significant decisions that affect the Company and reviews the results. The Board also oversees identification of the Company's principal risks on an annual basis, monitors risk management programs, reviews succession planning, and seeks assurance that internal control systems and management information systems are in place and operating effectively.

Additional information about Enbridge's Corporate Governance, Board of Directors and Senior Management team can be found in the Corporate Governance section of Enbridge's website, at <http://www.enbridge.com/investor/corporateGovernance/>.

Board of Directors



Top Row (left to right)

David A. Arledge

Naples, Florida
 Chair of the Board
 Enbridge Inc.

James J. Blanchard

Beverly Hills, Michigan
 Senior Partner,
 DLA Piper U.S., LLP

J. Lorne Braithwaite

Malahide,
 County Dublin, Ireland
 Corporate Director

Patrick D. Daniel

Calgary, Alberta
 President & Chief Executive
 Officer, Enbridge Inc.

J. Herb England

Naples, Florida
 Corporate Director

E. Susan Evans

Calgary, Alberta
 Corporate Director

Bottom Row (left to right)

David A. Leslie

Toronto, Ontario
 Corporate Director

Robert W. Martin

Toronto, Ontario
 Corporate Director

George K. Petty

San Luis Obispo,
 California
 Corporate Director

Charles E. Shultz

Calgary, Alberta
 Chair & Chief
 Executive Officer,
 Dauntless Energy Inc.

Donald J. Taylor

Jacksons Point, Ontario
 Corporate Director

Dan C. Tutcher

Houston, Texas
 Corporate Director

Senior Management



Top Row (left to right)

Patrick D. Daniel

President & Chief
Executive Officer

J. Richard Bird

Executive Vice President,
Liquids Pipelines

Bonnie D. DuPont

Group Vice President,
Corporate Resources

Bottom Row (left to right)

Stephen J.J. Letwin

Executive Vice President,
Gas Transportation
& International

David T. Robottom

Group Vice President,
Corporate Law

Stephen J. Wuori

Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer
& Corporate Development



Toronto Stock Exchange

For more than 54 years, Enbridge has been a solid, dependable and successful fixture on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Since the stock of our predecessor company, Interprovincial Pipe Line Company Inc, first traded on February 13, 1953, total annual shareholder return has averaged more than 13 per cent. That's a very positive story for Enbridge shareholders, and an achievement that we at Enbridge are justifiably proud of.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

Financial Performance ¹

(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

	2006	2005	2004
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders			
Liquids Pipelines	274.2	229.1	219.9
Gas Pipelines	61.2	59.8	53.8
Sponsored Investments	86.8	64.8	66.2
Gas Distribution and Services ²	178.2	178.8	313.1
International	83.2	87.4	73.6
Corporate	(68.2)	(63.9)	(81.3)
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders	615.4	556.0	645.3
Earnings Per Common Share	1.81	1.65	1.93
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share	1.79	1.63	1.91

¹ Financial Performance data have been extracted from financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

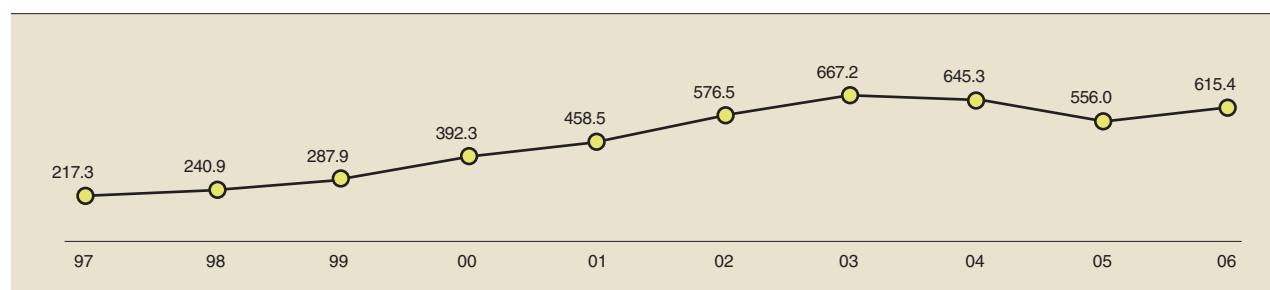
² The reported results for the year ended December 31, 2004 include earnings for the 15 months ended December 31, 2004 for Enbridge Gas Distribution, Noverco and other gas distribution entities. This inclusion resulted from the elimination of the quarter lag basis of consolidation in 2004.

Earnings applicable to common shareholders were \$615.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, or \$1.81 per share, compared with \$556.0 million, or \$1.65 per share, in 2005. The \$59.4 million increase in earnings was primarily the result of higher earnings from the Enbridge crude oil mainline system, strong results from Enbridge Energy Partners, LP (EEP) and from the Aux Sable natural gas fractionation facility. The 2006 results also included \$48.9 million from the revaluation of future income tax balances due to tax rate reductions enacted in 2006. These positive factors were partially offset by a lower earnings contribution from Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD), as the weather in the Ontario market was significantly warmer than normal during 2006.

Earnings applicable to common shareholders were \$556.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, or \$1.65 per share, compared with \$645.3 million, or \$1.93 per share, in 2004. The \$89.3 million decrease in earnings was primarily the result of the sale of the investment in AltaGas in 2004, which resulted in an after-tax gain of \$97.8 million as well as the absence of earnings from AltaGas after the sale. Earnings for 2004 also included 15 months of earnings for gas distribution utilities, reflecting the change in year end for those entities. Positive factors in 2005 included the earnings contribution from the Enbridge Offshore Pipelines, higher contribution from the gas distribution utility and lower interest expense.

Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders

(millions of Canadian dollars)



FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

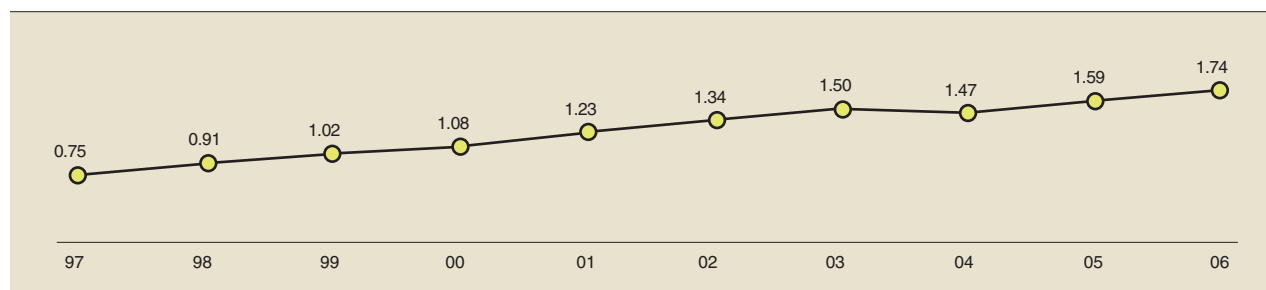
In the interest of providing Enbridge shareholders and potential investors with information about the Company and its subsidiaries, including management's assessment of Enbridge's and its subsidiaries' future plans and operations, certain information provided in this Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) constitutes forward-looking statements or information (collectively, "forward-looking statements"). Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "anticipate", "expect", "project", "estimate", "forecast", "plan", "intend", "target", "believe" and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Although Enbridge believes that these forward-looking statements are reasonable based on the information available on the date such statements are made, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and readers are cautioned against placing undue reliance on forward-looking statements. By their nature, these statements involve a variety of assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, levels of activity and achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements.

Enbridge's forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties pertaining to operating performance, regulatory parameters, weather, economic conditions, exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices, including but not limited to those risks and uncertainties discussed in this MD&A and in the Company's other filings with Canadian and United States securities regulators. The impact of any one risk, uncertainty or factor on a particular forward-looking statement is not determinable with certainty as these are interdependent and Enbridge's future course of action depends on management's assessment of all information available at the relevant time. Except to the extent required by law, Enbridge assumes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements made in this MD&A or otherwise, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All subsequent forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, attributable to Enbridge or persons acting on the Company's behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements.

Non-GAAP Measures – Adjusted Operating Earnings

Management believes that the presentation of adjusted operating earnings provides useful information to investors and shareholders as it provides increased predictive value and performance trends. Adjusted operating earnings represent earnings applicable to common shareholders adjusted for significant non-operating factors. This measure does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and is not considered a GAAP measure. Therefore, this measure may not be comparable with a similar measure presented by other issuers.

Adjusted Operating Earnings per Common Share
(dollars per share)



Adjusted Operating Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

	2006	2005	2004
GAAP earnings as reported	615.4	556.0	645.3
Significant after-tax non-operating factors and variances:			
Sponsored Investments			
Dilution gains on the issue of EEP units	—	(8.9)	(7.6)
EEP non-cash derivative fair value losses/(gains)	(6.5)	5.0	—
Revalue future income taxes due to tax rate changes	(6.0)	—	—
Gas Distribution and Services			
Gain on sale of investment in AltaGas Income Trust	—	—	(97.8)
EGD calendar year basis adjustment ¹	—	—	(27.1)
Warmer/(colder) than normal weather	36.9	—	(21.3)
Impairment loss on Calmar gas plant	—	—	8.2
Dilution gain in Noverco (Gaz Metro unit issuance)	(4.0)	(7.3)	—
Dilution gain – AltaGas Income Trust	—	—	(8.0)
Revalue future income taxes due to tax rate changes	(28.9)	—	(0.6)
International			
Gain on land sale in CLH	—	(7.6)	—
Corporate			
Revalue future income taxes due to tax rate changes	(14.0)	—	—
Adjusted Operating Earnings	592.9	537.2	491.1
Adjusted Operating Earnings per Common Share	1.74	1.59	1.47

¹ Effective December 31, 2004, EGD changed its fiscal year-end from September 30 to December 31. Consequently, the reported consolidated results for the year ended December 31, 2004 included EGD's results for the fifteen months ended December 31, 2004. The adjustment above deducts EGD's results for the three months ended December 31, 2003, to reflect EGD's 2004 earnings on the calendar basis, consistent with 2005 and 2006.

Each of the significant non-operating factors and variances is described in the Results of Operations sections for the respective business segment.

Significant operating factors affecting earnings in 2006 include:

- Enbridge crude oil mainline system earnings were higher primarily due to lower oil loss costs, higher earnings from Terrace and the Incentive Tolling Settlement (ITS).
- EEP earnings increased significantly with higher crude oil throughput, strong margins and increased volumes in the natural gas gathering and processing businesses.
- Aux Sable experienced strong natural gas processing margins throughout the year resulting in significant earnings under the upside sharing agreement.

Enbridge advanced several strategic initiatives during 2006:

- Commenced construction of the Southern Access Expansion;
- Completed the reversal of Spearhead Pipeline, which commenced operations in the first quarter of 2006;
- Received industry support for the Alberta Clipper Project;
- Received industry support for the Southern Lights Pipeline Project; and
- Announced plans to construct a natural gas lateral to connect the deepwater Shenzi field to existing Gulf of Mexico pipelines.

C O R P O R A T E S T R A T E G Y

Corporate Vision and Key Objective

Enbridge is an energy delivery company that transports natural gas and crude oil, which are used to heat homes, power transportation systems, and provide fuel and feedstock for industries. The Company's vision is to be North America's leading energy delivery company and its key objective is to generate superior shareholder value. The key elements of this vision are to:

- focus on operational excellence, customers and communities;
- generate above industry-average annual earnings per share growth;
- maintain a strong risk-reward investment profile and financial position;
- deliver superior dividend growth and capital appreciation to shareholders; and
- position the Company for the energy environment of the future.

Competitive Advantage

The Company's ability to execute its strategy and realize its corporate vision depends on three key strengths, among others. These include the strategic position of the Company's major assets, the diversification of the business and the Company's consistent focus on customer service.

The Company's assets are well positioned in North America. In the liquids business, the Company operates a major conduit between U.S. markets and the oil sands reserves in Western Canada. Enbridge's existing right of way is valuable in developing major expansion projects due to the substantial capacity of its mainline system. Enbridge has economies of scale because of its multiple separate lines and has flexibility in terms of the types of products moved. Enbridge moves over 60 different grades of crude oil. Also, the Company serves a diversity of markets because of the extent and reach of its pipeline systems.

The Company's sources of earnings and growth are diversified among liquids pipelines, gas pipelines, gas distribution and international investments. As well, the Company is actively exploring new growth platforms that would further diversify the business.

The Company is focused on adding value for customers and improving customers' pricing. This focus has aligned the Company with supply-demand fundamentals, which has consistently formed a basis for the Company's strategy. Two of the ways that the Company seeks to provide value to customers are through providing customers with access to diverse markets and optionality with respect to the timing of project development. The Company has a number of organic growth projects designed to enable customers to reach new markets.

Organic Growth Projects

The thrust of the Company's strategy is growth through internally developed organic projects. The Company is advancing the development of a number of organic growth projects, some of which are summarized below and would support annual organic growth rates averaging 6% to 9% over the next five years. Enbridge will continue to pursue acquisitions that are accretive to earnings, on an opportunistic basis, as a supplementary source of growth.

Project <i>(Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)</i>	Estimated Capital Cost	Expected Date of Completion
Liquids Pipelines		
Southern Access – Canadian portion	\$0.2 billion	2006-2009, in stages
Alberta Clipper – Canadian portion	\$1.5 billion (2006 dollars)	Late 2009 or 2010
Spearhead Pipeline Expansion	\$0.1 billion	2009
Line 4 Extension	\$0.3 billion	Late 2008
Waupisoo Oil Pipeline	\$0.5 billion	Mid 2008
Athabasca Pipeline Expansions and Laterals	\$0.2 billion	Early 2007
New Upstream Pipeline Opportunities	See project description	2010-2012
Southern Access Extension	US\$0.4 billion	2009
U.S. Gulf Coast Initiatives	See project description	2010-2011
Eastern PADD II/Canada Initiatives	See project description	2010-2011
Gateway Condensate Import	See project description	2012-2014
Gateway Petroleum Export	See project description	2012- 2014
Southern Lights Pipeline	US\$1.3 billion	Mid 2010
Upstream Contract Terminalling	\$0.6 billion	2007-2009
Downstream Contract Terminalling	US\$0.2 billion	2007-2008
Common Carrier Terminalling	\$0.1 billion	2008
Sponsored Investments (EEP)		
Project Clarity – East Texas	US\$0.6 billion	2007 in stages
Various Gas Plants – Texas	US\$0.1 billion	2007-2008
Southern Access – U.S. portion	US\$1.3 billion	2008-2009 in stages
Alberta Clipper – U.S. portion	US\$0.8 billion	2010
Downstream Contract Terminalling	US\$0.1 billion	2007-2008
Common Carrier Terminalling	US\$0.1 billion	2008
Gas Pipelines		
Neptune Offshore Laterals	US\$0.1 billion	End of 2007
Vector Pipeline Expansion	US\$0.1 billion	Late 2007
Gas Distribution and Services		
EGD Customer Additions & System Integrity	\$1.5 billion	2007-2011
Ontario Wind Project	\$0.5 billion	Late 2008
Rabaska LNG Facility	\$0.3 billion by Enbridge	2010-2011

Risks related to the development and completion of organic growth projects are described under "Risk Management".

Descriptions of each project are included in the strategy section of each core business.



Strategy

Enbridge has four key strategies to generate superior shareholder value.

1. Expand Existing Core Businesses

The Company will expand its core asset platforms and existing businesses. Strategies for each core business are included in the sections below. The primary goal of this strategy will be organic growth initiatives that leverage advantages from existing assets and expand service into new markets.

2. Focus on Operational Excellence and People

Enbridge will continue its focus on operational excellence, including cost efficiency, safety and reliability, customer relationships, protection of the environmental, innovation and effective stakeholder relations. Enbridge will also focus on managing human capital constraints resulting from the opportunities and growth in the energy industry.

To successfully pursue these strategies, the Company must mitigate certain business risks. These risks, and the Company's strategies for managing them, are described under "Risk Management".

3. Capitalize on the Partnership/Trust Model

Enbridge owns investments in and manages Enbridge Income Fund (EIF) and EEP, which will develop or acquire energy infrastructure assets in North America and optimize the returns on assets they currently own.

4. Develop New Growth Platforms

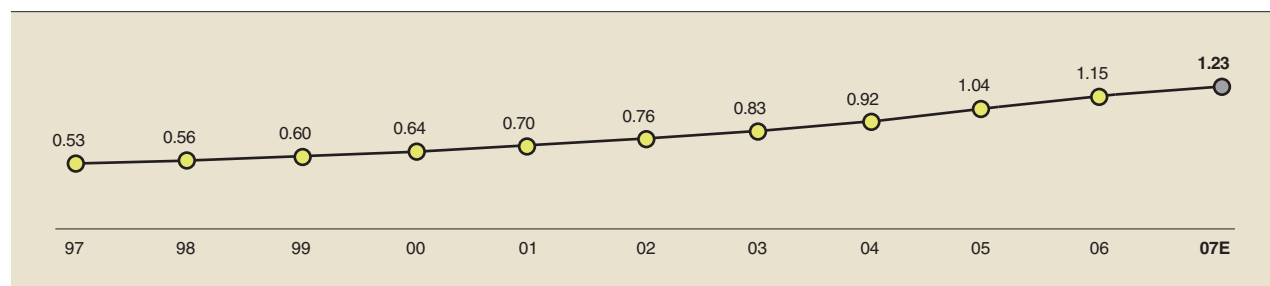
Enbridge believes it is also important to develop new growth platforms that complement the existing core asset base. Initiatives include liquefied natural gas (LNG) regasification, power generation and new energy technologies.

Dividends

The Company's dividend payout ratio reflects a strong and stable long-term outlook for the business. Balancing shareholders' preference for income and its own need for capital, the Company targets to pay out approximately 60% to 70% of adjusted operating earnings as dividends. The following chart shows dividends per share for the last 10 years and estimated dividends for 2007, based on the quarterly dividend of \$0.3075 per common share declared by the Board of Directors on January 16, 2007.

Dividends per Common Share

(dollars per share)



Corporate Social Responsibility

Enbridge defines Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as conducting business in a socially responsible and ethical way, protecting the environment and health and safety of people, supporting human rights and engaging, respecting and supporting the communities and cultures with which the Company works.

A comprehensive system of stewardship and accountability is in place and functioning among Directors, management and employees. Examples include compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley requirements and the Canadian equivalent rules, internal and external audits of operations throughout the Company, employee compliance with Enbridge's Statement of Business Conduct and a majority of independent Directors on the Company's Board as well as plain and open communication with stakeholders.

Environmental initiatives include pursuing alternative and renewable energy technologies such as wind power, preventing pipeline leaks by conducting on-going inspection and maintenance programs as part of the comprehensive integrity management of pipelines and facilities, and the development of a strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This strategy involves initiatives such as improving the energy efficiency of pipelines, encouraging the efficient use of natural gas by customers and replacing older cast iron pipe with new polyethylene mains at EGD. Enbridge engages employees on health and safety issues through training, communication programs and the establishment of local and regional environmental, health and safety committees.

Stakeholder relations involve developing positive relationships with government agencies, environmental groups, landowners, business partners and local communities. Initiatives include early-stage project consultation with a variety of stakeholders on organic growth projects and public awareness programs on pipeline safety.

Enbridge supports universal human rights and reinforces this with comprehensive policies and practices addressing human rights. For example, Enbridge was one of the first Canadian companies to adopt the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, which stress the importance of promoting and protecting human rights throughout the world and the constructive role business can play in advancing these goals.

Enbridge makes voluntary contributions to charitable organizations in the areas of: education, health, environment, social services, arts and culture, civic leadership and volunteer resources in order to contribute to the economic and social development of communities where Enbridge employees live and work.

While Enbridge is focused on generating long-term value for investors, Corporate Social Responsibility defines the Company's commitment to achieving and sustaining that objective in a socially and environmentally responsible way.

Core Businesses

The Company's activities are carried out through five business units:

- Liquids Pipelines, which includes the operation of the Enbridge crude oil mainline system and feeder pipelines that transport crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons;
- Gas Pipelines, which consists of the Company's interests in natural gas pipelines including Alliance Pipeline US, Vector Pipeline and Enbridge Offshore Pipelines;
- Sponsored Investments, which includes investments in EIF and EEP, both managed by Enbridge;
- Gas Distribution and Services, which consists of gas utility operations which serve residential, commercial, industrial and transportation customers, primarily in central and eastern Ontario, the most significant being Enbridge Gas Distribution. It also includes natural gas distribution activities in Quebec, New Brunswick and New York State, the Company's investment in Aux Sable, a natural gas fractionation and extraction business, and the Company's commodity marketing businesses; and
- International, which includes the Company's two energy-delivery investments outside of North America.

LIQUIDS PIPELINES

Liquids Pipelines consists of crude oil, natural gas liquids and refined products pipelines in Canada and the United States.

Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2006	2005	2004
Enbridge System	202.3	170.1	171.6
Athabasca System	52.8	48.6	42.8
Spearhead Pipeline	6.3	(1.1)	(0.4)
Olympic Pipeline	6.5	—	—
Feeder Pipelines and Other	6.3	11.5	5.9
	274.2	229.1	219.9

Liquids Pipelines earnings were \$274.2 million in 2006 compared with \$229.1 million in 2005. The increase resulted from strong results from the Enbridge System, the commencement of operations of the Spearhead Pipeline and the acquisition of the Olympic Pipeline.

Earnings from Liquids Pipelines were \$229.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of \$9.2 million from 2004. The increase was due to higher Athabasca System earnings, consistent with the take or pay agreement with the major shipper, and improved earnings from Feeder Pipelines and Other, primarily Frontier Pipeline, which paid Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) ordered reparations in 2004.

Revenues in the Liquids Pipelines segment increased to \$1,048.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$881.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2005. The increased revenue was due to a higher revenue requirement on the Enbridge System as well as the start up of Spearhead Pipeline, which commenced operations in the first quarter of 2006 and Olympic Pipeline, which was acquired in the first quarter of 2006.

Revenues in the Liquids Pipelines segment were \$881.0 million in 2005 comparable with \$872.7 million for 2004.

Enbridge System

The mainline system is comprised of the Enbridge System and the Lakehead System (the portion of the mainline in the United States that is operated by Enbridge and owned by EEP). Through five adjacent pipelines, the system transports crude oil from Western Canada to the Midwest region of the United States and Eastern Canada and serves all of the major refining centers in Ontario. Enbridge has operated, and frequently expanded, the mainline system since 1949.

Results of Operations

Enbridge System earnings were \$202.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared with \$170.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase reflected higher earnings from a number of factors including lower oil loss costs, favourable ITS performance and, within Terrace, lower taxes, higher toll revenues and the impact of higher volumes generating surcharge revenue.

Enbridge System earnings were \$170.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared with \$171.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The \$1.5 million decrease was due to a lower earnings base from the ITS component of Enbridge System and higher taxes within the Terrace component. The decrease was partially offset with earnings from the reliability and service metrics under the ITS as well as savings from cost management programs.

Incentive Tolling

Tolls on the Enbridge System are governed by various agreements, which are subject to the approval of the National Energy Board (NEB). The NEB's jurisdiction over the Enbridge System includes statutory authority over matters such as construction, rates and ratemaking agreements and other contractual arrangements with customers. Significant agreements include the ITS applicable to the Enbridge mainline system (excluding Line 8 and Line 9), the Terrace agreement and the System Expansion Program (SEP) II Risk Sharing Agreement. Tolls on the core mainline system have been governed by incentive tolling settlements since 1995.

In 2005, Enbridge and the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) approved the key terms of a new negotiated ITS, effective from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2009. In January 2006, the NEB approved the ITS. The ITS continues the sharing of earnings in excess of a stipulated threshold and provides a fixed annual mainline integrity allowance. In addition to the incentive-based provisions in prior agreements, service and reliability metrics have been added to the new ITS to further align the Company's interests with its shippers. The Company has the opportunity to increase earnings by achieving performance targets under the new performance metric provisions.

In conjunction with the Terrace Agreement, the new ITS continues the throughput protection provisions included in earlier incentive tolling arrangements, ensuring the Company is insulated from volume fluctuations beyond its control. The agreements govern both current and future shippers on the pipeline and establish tolls each year based on an agreed capacity and an allowed revenue requirement. Where actual volumes on the pipeline fall short of the agreed capacity and Enbridge is unable to collect its annual revenue requirement, such deficiency is rolled into the subsequent year's tolls for collection from toll payers at that time and a receivable is recognized. This basis may affect the timing of recognition of revenues compared with that otherwise expected under generally accepted accounting principles for companies that are not rate-regulated.

Athabasca System

The Athabasca System, a 540-kilometre (340-mile) synthetic and heavy oil pipeline, links the Athabasca oil sands in the Fort McMurray, Alberta region, to a pipeline transportation hub at Hardisty, Alberta. The Athabasca System also includes the MacKay River, Christina Lake, Surmont and Long Lake feeder lines, growing tankage facilities and the Company's interest in the Hardisty Caverns Limited Partnership, which provides crude oil storage services.

Results of Operations

Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2006 were \$52.8 million, an increase of \$4.2 million from 2005. Infrastructure additions contributed to the increase, partially offset by higher operating expenses.

Athabasca System earnings were \$48.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of \$5.8 million from 2004. The increase was consistent with the long-term contract with its major shipper as well as lower operating costs due to leak remediation costs in 2004.

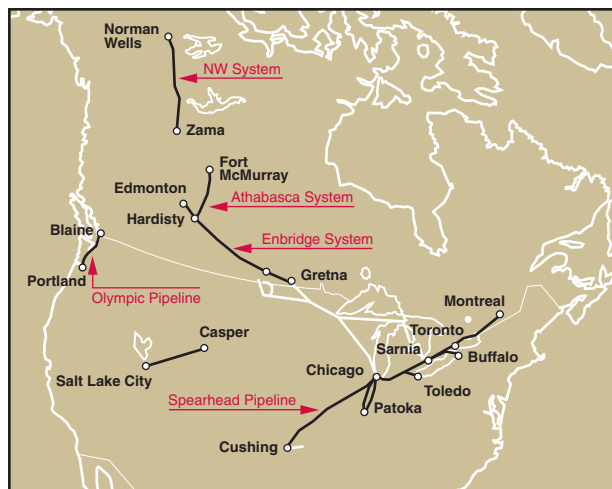
The Company has a long-term (30 year) take-or-pay contract with the major shipper on the Athabasca System, which commenced in 1999. Revenue is recorded based on the contract terms negotiated with the major shipper, rather than the cash tolls collected. The contract provides for volumes and tolls that will achieve an underpinning return on equity, based on an assumed debt/equity ratio and level of operating costs. The committed volumes and the tolls specified in the contract do not generate sufficient cash revenues in the early years to compensate Enbridge for the debt and equity returns, as well as the cost of providing service. Therefore, Enbridge is recording a receivable in these years. This receivable is contractually guaranteed by the shipper and will be collected in the later years of the contract.

Spearhead Pipeline

The Spearhead Pipeline commenced delivery of crude oil from Chicago, Illinois to Cushing, Oklahoma in March 2006. The performance of the Spearhead Pipeline has continued to surpass Enbridge's expectations with fourth quarter nominations exceeding the pipeline's 125,000 barrels per day (bpd) capacity. Enbridge is currently evaluating the potential to expand the Spearhead Pipeline.

Olympic Pipeline

In February 2006, Enbridge acquired a 65% interest in the Olympic Pipeline from BP Pipelines. Olympic is the largest refined products pipeline in the State of Washington, transporting approximately 290,000 bpd of gasoline, diesel and jet fuel. The pipeline system extends approximately 480 kilometres (300 miles) from Blaine, Washington to Portland, Oregon, connecting four Puget Sound refineries to terminals in Washington and Portland. The system consists of 640 kilometres (400 miles) of 6 to 20 inch diameter pipe, a 500,000-barrel terminal, 9 pumping stations and 21 delivery points or facilities. BP is the operator of the pipeline.



Liquids Pipelines

Olympic Pipeline has performed reliably and 2006 earnings were in line with expectations.

Feeder Pipelines and Other

Feeder Pipelines and Other primarily includes the NW System, which transports crude oil from Norman Wells in the Northwest Territories to Zama, Alberta, interests in a number of liquids pipelines in the United States (Frontier, Toledo, Mustang and Chicap), liquid storage facilities (Patoka) and business development costs related to Liquids Pipelines activities.

Earnings in Feeder Pipelines and Other were \$6.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared with \$11.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 primarily due to increased business development costs related to the Company's organic growth projects.

Feeder Pipelines and Other earnings for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$11.5 million compared with \$5.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase was due to the capitalization of Gateway condensate pipeline costs in 2005, as the criteria for capitalization were met, starting in 2005. In addition, Frontier Pipeline earnings were higher due to lower operating costs as well as FERC ordered reparations paid in 2004.

Strategy

The Company seeks to go beyond the traditional regulated utility business model to create additional value for customers. The Liquids Pipelines strategy focuses on meeting the needs of Western Canadian producers and is supported by the Company's estimates of supply and demand for Western Canadian crude oil.

Supply and Reserves

The vast resource of the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) and its development, create the basis for the Liquids Pipelines growth strategy. Generally, development of the oil sands resource has more than offset declining conventional production. The NEB estimates that total Western Canada production will be 2.5 million bpd¹ at the end of 2006 (2005 – 2.3 million bpd). At the end of 2005, remaining established conventional oil reserves in Western Canada were estimated to be 3.8 billion barrels² and remaining established reserves from oil sands were estimated at 174 billion barrels³. Combined conventional and oil sands reserves put Canada second only to Saudi Arabia with 14% of the worldwide estimated proved reserves⁴.

¹ National Energy Board 2006 Estimated Production of Canadian Crude Oil and Equivalent – Table 1

² Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers Statistical Handbook 2006

³ Alberta Energy and Utilities Board Alberta's Reserves 2005 and Supply/Demand Outlook/Overview

⁴ Oil and Gas Journal's Worldwide Look at Reserves and Production, December 18, 2006

Demand for WCSB Crude

The Company's liquids pipelines are dependent upon the demand for crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons produced from Western Canada. Deliveries from the pipeline system are made in the prairie provinces, the Province of Ontario and the Great Lakes, and Midwest regions of the United States, principally to refineries, either directly or through the connecting pipelines of other companies. Within these regions are located major refining centres near Sarnia, Nanticoke, and Toronto, Ontario; the Minneapolis-St. Paul area of Minnesota; Superior, Wisconsin; Chicago, Illinois; the Patoka/Wood River, Illinois area; Detroit, Michigan; and Toledo, Ohio. Through Company initiatives, crude oil has started to penetrate markets in the U.S. Midwest (PADD II) with the Spearhead Pipeline to Cushing, Oklahoma; as well as the U.S. Gulf Coast (PADD III) via a third party pipeline system.

Historically, Canada has been the third largest supplier of crude to the U.S. However, for the past three years, Canada has surpassed both Mexico and Saudi Arabia to become the largest crude oil exporter to the U.S.¹

Deliveries of WCSB crude into PADD II increased by 64,300 bpd over the last two years with increased WCSB crude oil supply in 2006². Over the same two-year period, deliveries into the U.S. Rocky Mountains (PADD IV) have increased by 6,700 bpd, PADD V (the Western U.S.) deliveries have increased by 6,000 bpd, and PADD III deliveries have increased by 63,800 bpd². Western Canadian demand is served by local supply and has remained relatively flat over the last two years². During 2006, greater volumes of Western Canadian crude were transported to Ontario³, pushing back Atlantic Basin crude oil².

¹ "Table 38: Year-To-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin, January – October 2006", Energy Information Administration/Petroleum Supply Monthly, December 2006

² "Disposition of Domestic Light and Heavy Crude Oil and Imports – 2006", National Energy Board

³ "2006 Estimated Production of Canadian Crude Oil and Equivalent", National Energy Board

Key Components of the Liquids Pipelines Strategy

The Liquids Pipelines strategy is driven by the industry's need for export capacity alternatives, economic sources of diluent and U.S. refiners' need to maintain diversified sources of supply. The six key components of the Liquids Pipelines strategy are described below as well as progress made to date and future plans towards further advancing the strategy.

1. Capitalize on the Mainline ITS

The ITS rewards Enbridge for achieving certain targeted service levels and product attributes, which adds value for customers. To ensure returns on mainline operations are maximized, the Company will focus on cost efficiency, providing reliable capacity and predictable deliveries, and maintaining optimal batch quality.

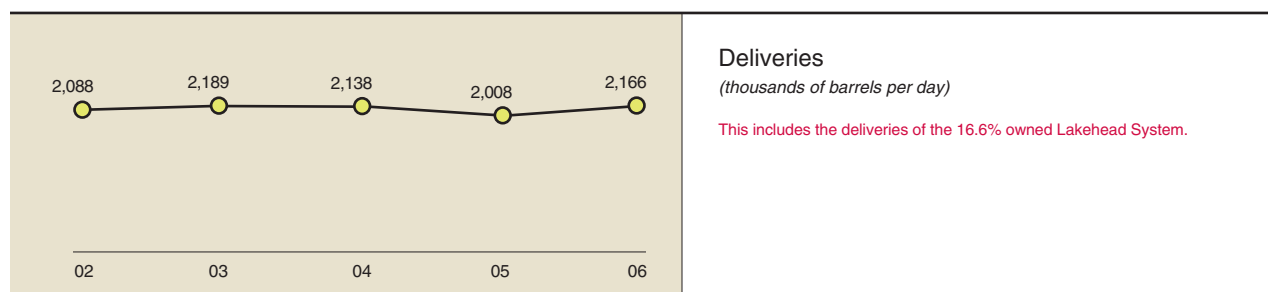
The ITS service metrics establish financial bonuses and penalties for prescribed performance targets related to crude oil quality management and predictability of scheduled deliveries. The potential bonuses and penalties for the service metrics are limited to a maximum of \$10 million after tax in 2005, escalating to \$15 million in each of 2006 and 2007, and to \$20 million in each of 2008 and 2009. The targets to achieve the maximum bonus under the ITS become increasingly difficult to achieve in successive years.

The reliability metric provides for bonuses and penalties associated with optimization of system capacity, which are calculated monthly relative to annual capacity targets. Practical constraints around pipeline capacity would limit the bonus for the reliability metric to approximately \$12 million per year and penalties are limited to \$10 million per year.

ITS metrics bonuses related to 2005 were \$10.2 million. ITS metrics bonuses for 2006 are comparable with 2005 and will be filed as part of 2007 toll application with the NEB.

2. Mainline Capacity Expansion

The Chicago refining market has been a traditional destination for Western Canadian crude. The Company is working with shippers and refiners to further expand this market. The Southern Access Expansion and the Alberta Clipper Project are two projects that the Company is undertaking to meet this objective.



Southern Access Mainline Expansion

The Southern Access Mainline Expansion project is currently under construction and will ultimately add a total of 400,000 bpd incremental capacity to the mainline system. The U.S. segment of the expansion from the Canada/U.S. border to Flanagan, Illinois, is being undertaken by EEP and the Canadian segment from Hardisty, Alberta to the Canada/U.S. border is being undertaken by Enbridge.

The Canadian segment expansion schedule has been expedited with 120,000 bpd added in 2006, an additional 63,000 bpd expected in 2008 and another 85,000 bpd expected in 2009 in order to match the total additional capacity of 400,000 bpd being provided in the United States. With the support of industry, the proposed diameter of the Southern Access Expansion from Superior, Wisconsin to Flanagan, Illinois has been increased to 42 inches, increasing the estimated cost to US\$1.3 billion on the U.S. segment, to be undertaken by EEP. The estimated cost of the Canadian segment, to be undertaken by Enbridge is \$0.2 billion.

The FERC has approved an Offer of Settlement with respect to rates for the U.S. segment of the expansion. Enbridge filed a Southern Access Expansion surcharge methodology with the NEB in June 2006.

Alberta Clipper Project

The Alberta Clipper Project would involve the construction of a new 36-inch diameter pipeline from Hardisty, Alberta to Superior, Wisconsin, in conjunction with additional pumping power applied to the new 42-inch pipe from Superior to Flanagan, Illinois, described above under Southern Access Expansion. The Alberta Clipper Project would interconnect with the existing mainline system in Superior where it would provide access to Enbridge's full range of delivery points and storage options, including Chicago, Toledo, Sarnia, Patoka, Wood River and Cushing.

The expected capacity of the pipeline has been increased from 400,000 bpd to 450,000 bpd. The Canadian segment of the line is expected to cost \$1.5 billion (in 2006 dollars) and the U.S. segment, which would be undertaken by EEP, is expected to cost US\$0.8 billion.

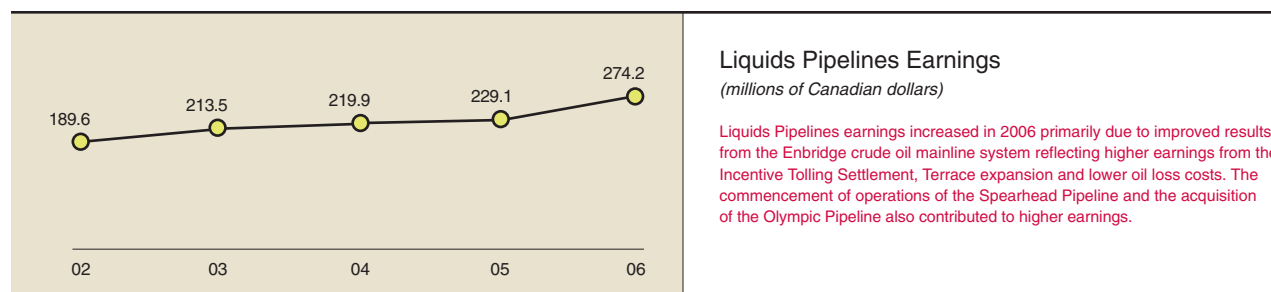
In January 2007, industry confirmed its support for the Alberta Clipper Project. Regulatory applications will be filed once commercial terms are finalized, which is expected to occur in the first quarter of 2007. The Alberta Clipper Project is expected to be in service in late 2009 or 2010.

Line 4 Extension Project

The Company obtained industry support for the extension of Line 4, part of the Enbridge mainline system, between Hardisty, Alberta and the Company's terminal at Edmonton, Alberta. The project is expected to cost \$0.3 billion and, subject to receipt of required regulatory approval is targeted to be in service in late 2008.

3. Upstream Pipeline Development

Increasing oil sands production will require significant new infrastructure upstream of the mainline and the Company is developing a number of projects to support the development of the Alberta oil sands. Growth opportunities already secured include construction of the Waupisoo Pipeline and expansion of the Athabasca System, including the construction of Long



Lake and Surmont laterals. In addition, a number of large new oil sands projects requiring substantial upstream pipeline facilities will be selecting a service provider in 2007, and the Company is well positioned to secure a significant portion of these growth opportunities.

Waupisoo Pipeline

The 30-inch diameter, 380-kilometre (236-mile) long Waupisoo Pipeline will transport crude oil from the Cheecham terminal, currently under construction on the Athabasca Pipeline, to the Edmonton, Alberta area. The initial capacity of the line will be 350,000 bpd and is expandable to a maximum of 600,000 bpd with additional pumping units.

Enbridge has filed an application for regulatory approval with the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board (AEUB) and other provincial government departments. Subject to timely receipt of regulatory approvals, expected in the first quarter of 2007, Enbridge will begin construction on the approximately \$0.5 billion pipeline in 2007, with an expected in-service date of mid-2008.

The previously announced diluent line has been removed from the regulatory filing in order to expedite the crude oil line, which is needed earlier. Enbridge will continue discussion with all interested parties regarding the diluent line, with construction and an in-service date to be determined at a later date.

Athabasca Pipeline Expansion Projects

In 2006, the Company furthered several expansion projects on the Athabasca Pipeline. The expansion projects include the addition of pumping stations at Elk Point and Cheecham, as well as modifications to existing pumping stations. Construction is progressing and the projects are scheduled to be completed early 2007.

Surmont Oil Sands Project

The Surmont Oil Sands Project consists of pipeline and tank facilities required by the Surmont Project at the Cheecham Terminal on the Athabasca Pipeline. Enbridge has 25-year agreements with ConocoPhillips Surmont Partnership and Total E&P Canada Ltd. (the Surmont Shippers), to provide pipeline transportation services on the Athabasca Pipeline for an initial contract volume of up to 50,000 bpd of crude oil with the option to increase the contract volume to up to 220,000 bpd for future phases of production. The agreements also provide flexibility for the Surmont Shippers to transfer their production to the proposed Waupisoo Pipeline to the Edmonton area. Enbridge has completed construction and is awaiting first production.

Long Lake Oil Sands Project

The Company has agreements with Nexen Inc. and OPTI Canada Inc. (the Long Lake Shippers) to provide pipeline transportation services for the Long Lake Project. The agreements provide for an initial contract volume of up to 60,000 bpd of crude oil with provisions for volume increases. The Long Lake lateral agreement is for a term of 25 years and the agreement for service on the Athabasca Pipeline is for a 50-month term with extension provisions. Under the terms of the agreements, Enbridge will construct, own and operate the pipeline and tank facilities required by the Long Lake Project, as well as pipeline laterals and tank facilities at the Cheecham terminal on the Athabasca Pipeline. Construction of the laterals and facilities is underway and expected to be in service in early 2007, to coincide with first production from the Long Lake Oil Sands Project.

4. New Market Access

The Company will develop new options to expand market access for Canadian crude. Specific initiatives include: extending the Mainline south of Chicago to Patoka, Illinois, expansion of the Spearhead Pipeline from Chicago to Cushing by 65,000 bpd, developing access to the Gulf Coast market directly from Alberta or through a combination of existing infrastructure and new pipelines, and accessing markets in Asia and California.

Southern Access Extension

The Southern Access Extension involves the construction of a new 36-inch diameter, 400,000 bpd pipeline extending the mainline from Flanagan, Illinois to Patoka at a cost of approximately US\$0.4 billion to Enbridge. Discussions with shippers have been finalized and, with industry support for this project, a FERC Offer of Settlement was filed on September 1, 2006.

The initial Offer of Settlement proposing a rolled in toll design was not approved by the FERC. However, support for the project remains very strong and Enbridge is working with industry on an alternative tolling structure to address the initial opposition from the intervening parties. The Company expects that a second application will be filed with the FERC in the first quarter of 2007 to allow the project to continue on schedule, with an estimated 2009 in-service date.

U.S. Gulf Coast Initiatives

The Company continues to meet with industry to explore and develop various options to enhance access to the U.S. Gulf Coast for Canadian supply. Alternatives under discussion include the development of incremental pipeline capacity to the U.S. Gulf Coast, given the projected increase in Canadian production. This interest includes support for a project from Patoka to the U.S. Gulf Coast to deliver an incremental 400,000 bpd of Canadian crude; and a new 400,000 bpd pipeline, which could transport oil from Alberta directly to Texas. This pipeline would also connect to refining centers in Denver, Colorado and Cushing.

The Company is examining greenfield pipeline options as well as the use of existing pipelines that may be candidates for reversal or expansion. The development of a number of alternative large diameter pipeline initiatives allows shippers to choose the projects that best meet their needs.

Eastern PADD II / Eastern Canada

Enbridge is exploring options to provide approximately 300,000 bpd incremental pipeline capacity to the Eastern PADD II region from the Chicago area in conjunction with potential expansion of existing lines serving the Sarnia, Ontario market.

The Gateway Project

The Gateway Project includes both a condensate import pipeline and a petroleum export pipeline. The condensate line would transport imported diluent from Kitimat, British Columbia to the Edmonton, Alberta area. The petroleum export line would transport crude oil from the Edmonton area to Kitimat. The condensate line is expected have a 20-inch diameter and an initial capacity of 193,000 bpd. The petroleum export line would have a 36-inch diameter and an initial capacity of 525,000 bpd. Capital cost estimates will be completed once commercial terms are finalized.

Current shipper preferences to accelerate the development of capacity to traditional U.S. markets will likely result in the acceleration of the Alberta Clipper Project, such that it precedes the Gateway Pipeline project. The Company now estimates that the Gateway in-service date will be in the 2012 to 2014 timeframe. The decision to proceed with the regulatory filing for either pipeline is subject to commercial considerations, including satisfactory completion of shipper agreements, environmental assessment as well as public and Aboriginal consultation.

5. Diluent Supply Projects

Increasing heavy oil production requires new supplies of diluent, which is needed to dilute heavy oils for transport through pipelines. The Company is developing projects, to bring diluent to Alberta from the Midwest, as well as imported diluent supplies from the west coast of British Columbia, as described above in the Gateway Project.

Southern Lights Pipeline

Following the successful closing of a binding open season in July 2006, Enbridge announced plans in December 2006 to proceed with the Southern Lights Pipeline to increase the availability of diluent in Alberta. When completed, this 180,000 bpd, 20-inch diameter pipeline will transport diluent from Chicago to Edmonton and is expected to be in service in mid 2010.

The Southern Lights Pipeline project involves reversing the flow of a portion of Enbridge's Line 13, an existing crude oil pipeline, from Clearbrook, Minnesota to Edmonton. The Canadian portion of Line 13 is currently part of the mainline system and the U.S. portion of Line 13 is owned by EEP. In order to replace the light crude capacity that would be lost through the reversal of Line 13, the Southern Lights Project also includes the construction of a new 20-inch diameter crude oil pipeline from Cromer, Manitoba to Clearbrook, and the expansion of existing Line 2. These changes to the existing crude oil system will ultimately increase southbound light crude system capacity by approximately 45,000 bpd. The capital cost of the Southern Lights Project, including the new 20-inch diameter diluent pipeline, is estimated at approximately US\$1.3 billion.

In the fourth quarter of 2006, Enbridge received industry endorsement for the Southern Lights Pipeline project including an acceleration of the light crude capacity replacement and a delay in the transfer of Line 13 from the mainline system to the Southern Lights project. The impact of this change will be to increase the light crude system capacity on the mainline system by 215,000 bpd until the earlier of the completion of construction of new capacity out of the Western Canadian basin or the middle of 2010. On this date, Line 13 will be transferred to the Southern Lights project. Also during the fourth quarter, EEP approved the exchange of the portion of Line 13 currently owned by EEP for a portion of the Cromer to Clearbrook crude oil pipeline to be constructed. Remaining regulatory applications are expected to be filed in the first quarter of 2007.

6. Terminalling and Storage Infrastructure

Based on producer interest, the Company plans to increase its investment in contract terminals over the next five years. Upstream contract storage projects include the Hardisty Terminal, the Stonefell Terminal near Fort Saskatchewan and expansion of the Athabasca Terminal. Downstream projects are under development or consideration by Enbridge or EEP at Flanagan, Patoka, Cushing and the U.S. Gulf Coast. The Company and EEP are also constructing significant additions to the capacity of the common carrier mainline terminals at Edmonton, Superior and Chicago.

Hardisty Terminal

The Company plans to proceed with the construction of a new crude oil terminal at Hardisty, Alberta. The terminal is expected to have a capacity of 7.5 million barrels and will cost approximately \$0.4 billion. Enbridge has executed contracts for over 80% of the capacity and is close to closing contracts for the balance of the capacity. It is anticipated that the terminal will start to come into service early in 2008, with tanks being commissioned throughout 2008 and into 2009. An additional phase of development which will increase the terminal's capacity by up to 3.4 million barrels, is planned and the Company is in discussions with customers who are seeking this additional capacity. Once complete, the Hardisty Terminal will be one of the largest crude oil terminals in North America.

Stonefell Terminal

BA Energy Inc. is building a bitumen upgrader near Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta for which Enbridge has agreed to provide pipeline and terminalling services. Based on initial scope and cost estimates, Enbridge expects to invest approximately \$0.1 billion in new facilities to provide storage services at a new satellite terminal to be developed adjacent to the upgrader. Enbridge will also provide pipeline transportation for the upgrader's output from the new terminal to a refinery hub near Edmonton. These facilities are expected to be in service in mid-2008.

The Stonefell Terminal is also strategically located adjacent to several other proposed or operating upgrading facilities and pipeline systems and will be a focus for further development of contract terminalling infrastructure.

Downstream Terminalling

The Company continues to advance many downstream terminalling projects, including EEP-sponsored projects with an estimated US\$0.1 billion cost for adding approximately 5 million barrels of storage at Cushing in 2007. Enbridge is pursuing several other terminalling projects estimated at US\$0.2 billion with in-service dates of 2007 and 2008.

Capital Expenditures

Liquids Pipelines generally spends \$80 to \$100 million each year on ongoing capital improvements and core maintenance capital projects. In 2007, the Company expects to spend \$150 million on capital maintenance and improvements. Expenditures for organic growth projects described above were \$320 million in Canada for 2006. For 2007, the Company expects to spend \$1.3 billion for the organic growth projects. Discussion of the Company's access to financing is included under Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Legal Proceeding – CAPLA Claim

The Canadian Alliance of Pipeline Landowners' Associations (CAPLA) and two individual landowners have commenced a class action against the Company and TransCanada PipeLines Limited. The claim relates to restrictions in the National Energy Board Act on crossing the pipeline and the landowners' use of land within a 30-metre control zone on either side of the pipeline easements. The Company believes it has a sound defence and intends to vigorously defend the claim. The

Plaintiffs filed a motion to establish a cause of action, which is one of the requirements to have the motion certified as a class action under the Class Proceedings Act (Ontario). The motion was dismissed by the Ontario District Court in late 2006. The Plaintiff has since appealed the decision and the appeal is expected to be heard by the Court of Appeal during the first half of 2007. Since the outcome is indeterminable, the Company has made no provision at this time for any potential liability.

Business Risks

The risks identified below are specific to the Liquids Pipelines business. General risks that affect the Company as a whole are described under Risk Management.

Supply and Demand

The operation of the Company's liquids pipelines are dependent upon the supply of, and demand for, crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons from Western Canada. Supply, in turn, is dependent upon a number of variables, including the availability and cost of capital and labour for oil sands projects, the price of natural gas used for steam production, and the price of crude oil. Demand is dependent, among other things, on weather, gasoline price and consumption, manufacturing, alternative energy sources and global supply disruptions.

ITS Metrics

The ITS governing the Enbridge System measures the Company's performance in areas key to customer service. If the Company fails to meet the baseline targets set out in the new ITS, for all service and reliability metrics, the Company could be required to pay penalties to shippers up to a maximum of \$25 million in 2007 and \$30 million in 2008 and 2009.

Regulation

Earnings from the Enbridge System and other liquids pipelines are subject to the actions of various regulators, including the NEB. Actions of the regulators related to tariffs, tolls and facilities impact earnings from these operations. The NEB prescribes a benchmark multi-pipeline rate of return on common equity, which is 8.46% in 2007 (2006 – 8.88%). To the extent the NEB rate of return fluctuates, a portion of the Enbridge System and other liquids pipelines earnings will change. The Company believes that regulatory risk can be reduced through the negotiation of long-term agreements with shippers.

Competition

Competition among common carrier pipelines is based primarily on the cost of transportation, access to supply, the quality and reliability of service and contract carrier alternatives and proximity to markets. Other common carriers are available to producers to ship Western Canadian liquids hydrocarbons to markets in either Canada or the United States. As well, competition could arise from pipeline proposals that may provide access to market areas currently served by the Company's liquids pipelines. One such proposal is the Keystone Project put forward by TransCanada Corporation to ship Western Canadian crude oil into PADD II starting in 2009. The Company believes that its liquids pipelines are serving larger markets and provide attractive options to producers in the WCSB due to their competitive tolls and multiple delivery and storage points. Also, shippers are not required to enter into long-term shipping commitments on the mainline system. The Company's existing right of way provides a competitive advantage, as it can be difficult and costly to obtain new rights of way for new pipelines. This can act as a barrier to entry for other companies considering constructing new pipelines. The ITS and the Terrace Agreement on the Enbridge System provide throughput protection which insulates the Company from negative volume fluctuations beyond its control. The Lakehead System, owned by EEP, has no similar throughput protection and is exposed to volume fluctuations.

Increased competition could arise from new feeder systems servicing the same geographic regions as the Company's feeder pipelines.

GAS PIPELINES

Gas Pipelines activities consist of investments in Alliance Pipeline US, Vector Pipeline and Enbridge Offshore Pipelines. Enbridge has joint control over these investments with one or more other owners. Enbridge owns a 50% interest in the U.S. portion of the Alliance System, a 60% interest in Vector Pipeline and interests ranging from 22% to 100% in the pipelines comprising the Enbridge Offshore Pipelines.

Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2006	2005	2004
Alliance Pipeline US	29.7	32.1	37.4
Vector Pipeline	13.4	15.9	16.4
Enbridge Offshore Pipelines	18.1	11.8	—
	61.2	59.8	53.8

Earnings from Gas Pipelines were \$61.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared with \$59.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase was due to improved results at Enbridge Offshore Pipelines in 2006, following two severe hurricanes in 2005. The increase was partially offset by the effects of the stronger Canadian dollar.

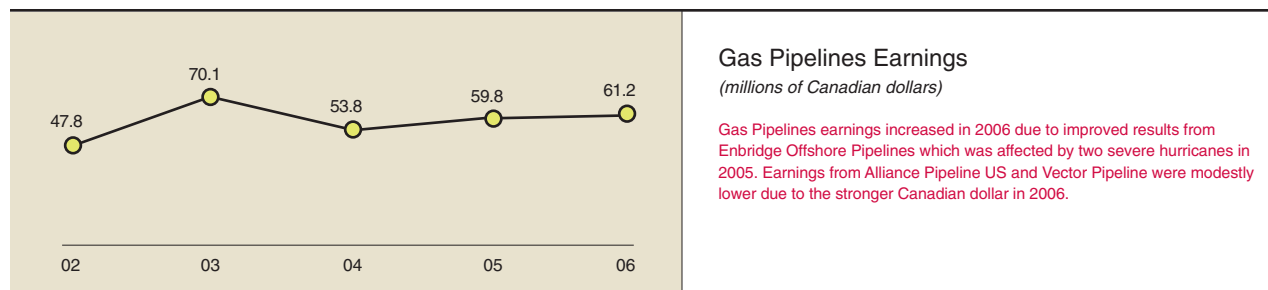
Earnings from Gas Pipelines were \$59.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of \$6.0 million from 2004. The increase in 2005 is due to incremental earnings from Enbridge Offshore Pipelines, acquired on December 31, 2004.

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006 were \$345.9 million consistent with \$364.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$364.3 million compared with \$271.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in revenues was due to the acquisition of Enbridge Offshore Pipelines on December 31, 2004.

Alliance Pipeline US

The Alliance System (Alliance), which includes both the Canadian and U.S. portions of the pipeline system, consists of an approximately 3000-kilometre (1,875-mile) integrated, high-pressure natural gas transmission pipeline system and an approximately 730-kilometre (455-mile) lateral pipeline system and related infrastructure. Alliance transports liquids-rich natural gas from Northeast British Columbia and Northwest Alberta to Channahon, Illinois, where it connects with a natural gas liquids (NGL) extraction facility (Aux Sable). The pipeline has firm service shipping contract capacity to deliver 1.325 billion cubic feet per day (bcf/d). Enbridge Income Fund, described under Sponsored Investments, owns 50% of the Canadian portion of the Alliance System.

The natural gas may then be transported to two local natural gas distribution systems in the Chicago area and five interstate natural gas pipelines, providing shippers with access to natural gas markets in the Midwestern and Northeastern United States and Eastern Canada. Enbridge owns 42.7% of Aux Sable and its results are included under Gas Distribution and Services.



Results of Operations

Alliance Pipeline US earnings were \$29.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared with \$32.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The decrease was primarily due to the stronger Canadian dollar.

Alliance Pipeline US earnings were \$32.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared with \$37.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The moderate decrease is due to the stronger Canadian dollar in 2005.

Transportation Contracts

Alliance has long-term take-or-pay contracts through 2015 to transport 1.305 bcf/d of natural gas or 98.5% of the total contracted capacity. Alliance has 20 mmcf/d of natural gas contracted on a short-term basis. These contracts permit Alliance to recover the cost of service, which includes operating and maintenance costs, cost of financing, an allowance for income tax, an annual allowance for depreciation, and an allowed return on equity. Each long-term contract may be renewed upon five years notice for successive one-year terms beyond the original 15-year primary term. Alliance Pipeline US operations are regulated by the FERC.

Depreciation expense included in the cost of service is based on negotiated depreciation rates contained in the transportation contracts while the depreciation expense in the financial statements is recorded on a straight-line basis of 4% per annum. The negotiated depreciated rates are generally less than the straight-line rates in the earlier years and higher than straight-line depreciation in later years of the shipper transportation agreements. This results in recognition of a long-term receivable, referred to as deferred transportation revenue, expected to be recovered from shippers in subsequent rates.

As at December 31, 2006 \$159.8 million (2005 – \$145.8 million) was recorded as deferred transportation revenue.

Vector Pipeline

The Company provides operating services to, and holds a 60% joint venture interest in, Vector Pipeline, which transports natural gas from Chicago to Dawn, Ontario. Vector Pipeline has the capacity to deliver a nominal 1.0 bcf/d and is operating at or near capacity. Vector Pipeline's primary sources of supply are through interconnections with the Alliance System and the Northern Border Pipeline in Joliet, Illinois. Approximately 70% of the long haul capacity of Vector Pipeline is committed to long-term, 15-year firm transportation contracts at rates negotiated with the shippers and approved by the FERC. The remaining capacity is sold at market rates and various term lengths. Transportation service is provided through a number of different forms of service agreements such as Firm Transportation Service and Interruptible Transportation Service.

Results of Operations

Vector Pipeline earnings were \$13.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared with \$15.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The decrease reflected the stronger Canadian dollar and higher operating costs in the second and third quarters of 2006 due to scheduled integrity inspections required by the regulator within the first six years of operation.

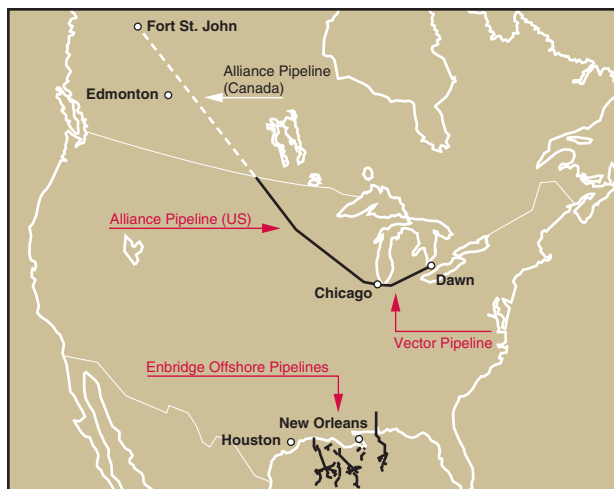
Vector Pipeline earnings were \$0.5 million lower for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared with the year ended December 31, 2004 resulting from the stronger Canadian dollar in 2005.

Business Risks

The risks identified below are specific to Alliance Pipeline US and Vector Pipeline. General risks that affect the entire Company are described under Risk Management.

Supply and Demand

Currently, pipeline capacity out of the WCSB exceeds supply. Alliance Pipeline US and Vector Pipeline have been unaffected by this excess capacity environment mainly because of long-term capacity contracts extending to 2015. Vector Pipeline's interruptible capacity could be negatively impacted by the basis (location) differential in the price of natural gas between Chicago and Dawn, Ontario relative to the transportation toll.



Gas Pipelines

Exposure to Shippers

The failure of shippers to perform their contractual obligations could have an adverse effect on the cash flows and financial condition of Alliance Pipeline US and Vector Pipeline. To reduce this risk, Alliance Pipeline US and Vector Pipeline monitor the creditworthiness of each shipper and receive collateral for future shipping tolls should a shipper's credit position not meet tariff requirements. These pipelines also have diverse groups of long-term transportation shippers, which include various gas and energy distribution companies, producers and marketing companies, further reducing the exposure.

Competition

Alliance Pipeline US faces competition for pipeline transportation services to the Chicago area from both existing and proposed pipeline projects. Competing pipelines, with a combined transportation capacity of

approximately 3.8 bcf/d provide natural gas transportation services from the WCSB to distribution systems in the Midwestern United States. In addition, there are several proposals to upgrade existing pipelines serving these markets. Any new or upgraded pipelines could either allow shippers greater access to natural gas markets or offer natural gas transportation services that are more desirable than those provided by the Alliance System. Shippers on Alliance Pipeline US have access to additional high compression delivery capacity at no additional cost, other than fuel requirements, serving to enhance Alliance Pipeline US's competitive position.

Vector Pipeline faces competition for pipeline transportation services to its delivery points from new or upgraded pipelines, which could offer transportation that is more desirable to shippers because of cost, supply location, facilities or other factors. Vector Pipeline has mitigated this risk by entering into long-term firm transportation contracts for approximately 70% of its capacity and medium-term contracts for the remaining capacity. These long-term firm contracts provide for additional compensation to Vector Pipeline if shippers do not extend their contracts beyond the initial term. The effectiveness of these mitigating factors is evidenced by the increased utilization of the pipeline since its construction, despite the presence of transportation alternatives.

Regulation

Both Vector Pipeline and Alliance Pipeline US operations are regulated by the FERC. On a yearly basis, Alliance Pipeline US files its annual rates with the FERC following consultation with shippers.

Enbridge Offshore Pipelines

Enbridge Offshore Pipelines (EOP) is comprised of 11 natural gas gathering and FERC-regulated transmission pipelines in five major corridors in the Gulf of Mexico, extending to deepwater frontiers. The operations were purchased December 31, 2004. These pipelines include almost 2400 kilometres (1,500 miles) of underwater pipe and onshore facilities and transport more than half of all current deepwater Gulf of Mexico natural gas production. These pipelines currently transport approximately 2.0 bcf/d.

Results of Operations

Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2006 in EOP were \$18.1 million compared with \$11.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. In 2006, volumes returned to 2005 pre-hurricane levels, resulting in increased earnings compared with 2005. The 2006 results were negatively impacted by the stronger Canadian dollar.

The Company continues to pursue the settlement of claims under its insurance policies for volume losses and additional costs the Company has incurred to restore the service capacity of these assets following hurricanes Rita and Katrina. A settlement of the insurance claim is anticipated in 2007.

Transportation Contracts

The primary shippers on the EOP systems are producers who execute life-of-lease commitments in connection with transmission and gathering service contracts. In exchange, EOP provides firm capacity for the contract term at an agreed upon rate. The throughput volume generally reflects the lease's maximum sustainable production.

The transportation contracts allow the shippers to define a maximum daily quantity (MDQ), which corresponds with the expected production life. The contracts typically have minimum throughput volumes which are subject to take-or-pay criteria but also provide the shippers with flexibility given advance notice criteria to modify the projected MDQ schedule to match current deliverability expectations.

The long-term transport rates established in the gathering and transmission service agreements are generally market-based but are established utilizing a cost-of-service methodology, which includes operating cost, projected revenue generation directly tied to production deliverability and the appropriate cost of capital.

Business Risks

The risks identified below are specific to Enbridge Offshore Pipelines. General risks that affect the Company as a whole are described under Risk Management.

Weather

Adverse weather, such as hurricanes, may impact EOP financial performance directly or indirectly. Direct impacts may include damage to EOP facilities resulting in lower throughput and inspection and repair costs. Indirect impacts include damage to third party production platforms, onshore processing plants and refineries that may decrease throughput on EOP systems.

The Company continues to maintain an active risk management program that includes comprehensive insurance coverage, notwithstanding a constrained insurance market. However costs have increased in the form of higher insurance premiums and deductibles as well as longer waiting periods for business interruption claims. It is expected that the incidence and severity of windstorm occurrences, and the Company's direct experience in the Gulf of Mexico, will dictate future costs and coverage levels in this region.

Competition

There is significant competition for new and existing business in the Gulf of Mexico. EOP has been able to capture key opportunities, extending its footprint, positioning it to more fully utilize existing capacity. EOP serves a majority of the strategically located deepwater host platforms and its extensive presence in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico has EOP well positioned to generate incremental revenues, with modest capital investment, by transporting production from sub-sea development of smaller fields tied back to existing host platforms. However, given rates of decline, offshore pipelines typically have available capacity resulting in significant and aggressive competition for new developments in the Gulf of Mexico.

Regulation

The transportation rates on many of EOP's transmission pipelines are generally based on a regulated cost-of-service methodology and are subject to regulation by the FERC. These rates may be subject to challenge.

Other Risks

Other risks directly impacting financial performance include underperformance relative to expected reservoir production rates, delays in project start-up timing and capital expenditures in excess of those estimated. Capital risk is mitigated in some circumstances by having area producers as joint venture partners and through cost of service tolling arrangements.

Strategy

The Company plans to continue to grow the Gas Pipelines segment to capitalize on regional supply and demand imbalances and infrastructure requirements through a combination of organic and acquisition opportunities. The Gas Pipelines strategy is based on the Company's forecast supply and demand for natural gas.

Supply and Demand for Natural Gas

North American natural gas demand is expected to grow at a modest rate for the next three to five years primarily driven by growth in power generation, which more than offsets declines in industrial demand. The re-emergence of coal as a generation source, due to advances in clean-coal technology, as well as the re-emergence of nuclear power as a source of electricity generation may reduce growth in the power related natural gas demand in the longer term. The development of oil sands projects in Alberta also increases the demand for natural gas, as various extraction and upgrading processes require the use of natural gas, however growth in this sector may also be tempered by alternative energy sources. Over time, the entry of new supplies from North Texas, the U.S. Rockies and the Alaska North Slope/Mackenzie Delta as well as LNG are expected to adequately supply the market and provide opportunities for Enbridge to deliver this natural gas to markets.

Specific strategies will be executed within two key geographic regions: Western Canadian/U.S. Midwest and Offshore Gulf Coast.

1. Western Canadian/U.S. Midwest Region

The Alliance and Vector Pipelines provide low cost expansion options to the Chicago/Dawn market and the Company plans to expand these systems and position Enbridge to participate in the Alaska gas pipeline. The Company also plans to develop takeaway capacity from Chicago to address the anticipated bottleneck from incremental Rockies and Arctic gas volumes. This could be accomplished through expansion of Vector Pipeline and potentially by developing a new route from Chicago to the U.S. Northeast.

Vector Pipeline Expansion

In 2005, Vector Pipeline announced plans to construct two additional compressor stations, which would expand Vector Pipeline's capacity from 1 bcf/d to 1.2 bcf/d. This expansion has been approved by the FERC and is scheduled to be in service in the fourth quarter of 2007.

2. Offshore Gulf Coast

EOP intends to grow through leveraging its existing asset position to attract new prospects including producer tie-backs as well as those requiring new laterals to be constructed by EOP. A significant number of new discoveries exist on the shelf, in deepwater and the ultra-deep areas of the Gulf of Mexico in the corridors where EOP has existing pipeline facilities. EOP is continually monitoring and pursuing these many prospects. Two such projects under construction are described below.

Neptune Pipeline Project

The Company plans to construct and operate both a natural gas lateral and a crude oil lateral to connect the deepwater Neptune oil and gas field in the Green Canyon Corridor to existing Gulf of Mexico pipelines, extending Enbridge's existing Gulf of Mexico infrastructure. The laterals are expected to cost a total of approximately US\$0.1 billion and will have the capacity to deliver in excess of 200 mmcf/d of gas and approximately 50,000 bpd of oil. Construction of the natural gas and crude oil laterals is underway with sub-sea tie-ins scheduled for the second quarter of 2007 and throughput is expected to commence in the last half of 2007.

Shenzi Project

Enbridge also plans to construct a natural gas lateral to connect the new deepwater Shenzi field to existing Gulf of Mexico pipelines. The 11-mile lateral is expected to cost approximately US\$45 million and to have a capacity of 100 mmcf/d. The Shenzi lateral will deliver natural gas through the Company's 22%-owned Cleopatra Pipeline, the 50%-owned Manta Ray Pipeline and the 50%-owned Nautilus Pipeline and is expected to be completed by the end of 2007, with the first gas expected by mid-year 2009. Construction scheduling has been accelerated to the second half of 2007 to secure a lay vessel, which are in high demand, and avoid interference with the producers' development construction in 2008.

Capital Expenditures

The Company expects to spend approximately \$210 million in 2007 in the Gas Pipelines segment for ongoing capital improvements, core maintenance capital projects and expansion, including the projects described above. In 2006, the Company spent \$110 million on capital expenditures in the Gas Pipelines segment. Discussion of the Company's access to financing is included under Liquidity and Capital Resources.

SPONSORED INVESTMENTS

Sponsored Investments includes the Company's 16.6% ownership interest in EEP and a 41.9% equity interest in EIF. Enbridge manages the day-to-day operations of, and develops and assesses opportunities for each, including both organic growth and acquisition opportunities.

Earnings

<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	2006	2005	2004
Enbridge Energy Partners	43.0	21.7	28.6
Enbridge Income Fund	37.8	34.2	30.0
Dilution gains	—	8.9	7.6
Revalue future income taxes due to tax rate changes	6.0	—	—
	86.8	64.8	66.2

Earnings from Sponsored Investments were \$86.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared with \$64.8 million in 2005. Earnings increased primarily because of strong results from EEP.

Earnings from Sponsored Investments were \$64.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared with \$66.2 million in 2004. EIF earnings increased due to allowance oil sales on the Saskatchewan System and collection of a notional tax in tolls on Alliance Canada. This increase was more than offset by EEP's non-cash unrealized mark-to-market losses on derivative instruments that are considered ineffective hedges for accounting purposes.

Revenues include only revenues from EIF as the Company equity accounts for its interest in EEP. For the year ended December 31, 2006, revenues were \$254.7 million consistent with \$249.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005.

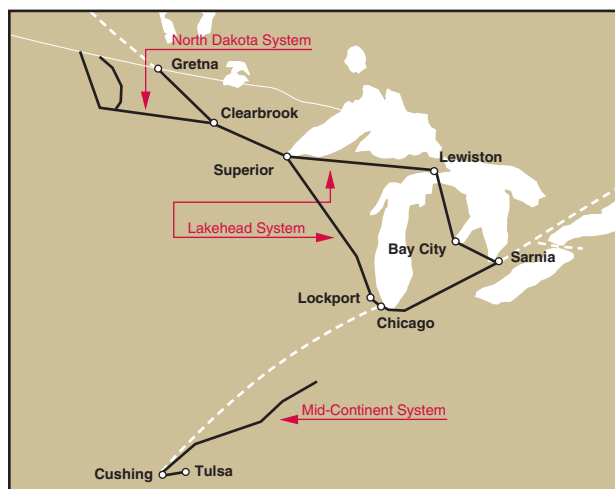
Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$249.0 million compared with nil for the year ended December 31, 2004. The Company consolidates EIF under the variable interest entity rules, which came into effect on January 1, 2005. In 2004, the investment in EIF was accounted for as an equity investment.

Enbridge Energy Partners

EEP owns and operates crude oil and liquid petroleum transmission pipeline systems, natural gas gathering and related facilities and marketing assets in the United States. Significant assets include the Lakehead System, which is the extension of the Enbridge System in the U.S., natural gas gathering and processing assets in Texas, the mid-continent crude oil system, various interstate and intrastate natural gas pipelines and a crude oil feeder pipeline in North Dakota.

Results of Operations

EEP earnings were \$43.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared with \$21.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The results improved significantly, despite the stronger Canadian dollar, and reflected considerably higher liquids throughput on the Lakehead System, higher margins and increased volumes in the natural gas gathering and processing businesses in addition to a higher Enbridge ownership interest. The 2006 results also included \$6.5 million (net to Enbridge) of unrealized mark-to-market gains (2005 – \$5.0 million of losses) on derivative financial instruments that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment. While Enbridge believes the hedging strategies are sound economic hedging techniques, they do not qualify for hedge accounting and have been accounted for on a mark-to-market basis through earnings.



Enbridge Energy Partners – Gas Pipelines

Earnings of \$21.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 were down from 2004 earnings of \$28.6 million primarily due to \$5.0 million (net to Enbridge) of unrealized mark-to-market losses. In addition, EEP earnings were negatively affected by lower Lakehead System volumes, a stronger Canadian dollar and a lower ownership interest offset with higher earnings from the natural gas business.

EEP issued Class A partnership units in 2005 and 2004. Because Enbridge did not fully participate in the 2005 and 2004 offerings, dilution gains resulted. While new Class C units were issued by EEP in the third quarter of 2006, no dilution gains resulted as Enbridge participated in the offering, increasing Enbridge's ownership interest in EEP from 10.9% to 16.6%.

Distributions

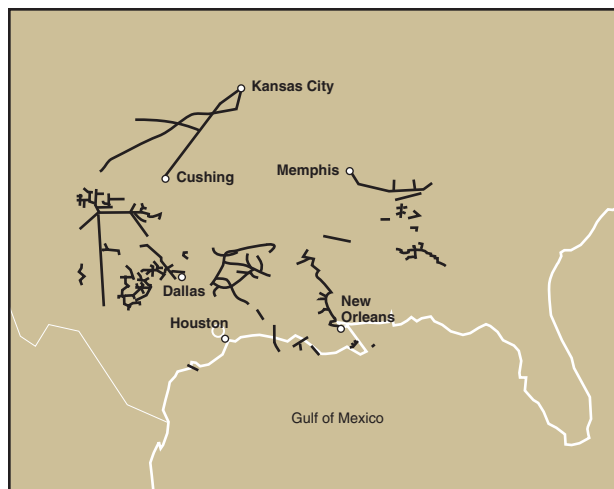
EEP makes quarterly distributions of its available cash to its common unitholders, including Enbridge. Under the Partnership Agreement, Enbridge, as general partner, receives incremental incentive cash distributions, which represent incentive income, on the portion of cash distributions, on a per unit basis, that exceed certain target thresholds as follows.

	Unitholders	Enbridge
Quarterly Cash Distributions per Unit:		
Up to \$0.59 per unit	98%	2%
First Target – \$0.59 per unit up to \$0.70 per unit	85%	15%
Second Target – \$0.70 per unit up to \$0.99 per unit	75%	25%
Over Second Target – Cash distributions greater than \$0.99 per unit	50%	50%

During 2006, EEP paid quarterly distributions of \$0.925 per unit (2005 – \$0.925 per unit; 2004 – \$0.925 per unit). Of the \$43.0 million Enbridge recognized as earnings from EEP during 2006, 37% (2005 – 65%; 2004 – 50%) were incentive earnings while 63% (2005 – 35%; 2004 – 50%) were Enbridge's share of EEP's earnings.

Strategy

EEP intends to increase its distributions through the optimization of existing assets including increased throughput, the expansion of the existing liquids and gas midstream businesses, and the acquisition of complementary assets. EEP will focus on assets that generate stable cash flows including crude oil mainline, feeder system and mid-continent terminalling, interstate and intrastate gas pipelines and certain gas gathering and processing assets. EEP is benefiting from strong supply growth in both the liquids transportation and gas midstream businesses. Oil sands volume growth will increase throughput and generate opportunities such as the Southern Access expansion. High gas prices and improved technology are driving new capital investment and volume growth in EEP's principal gas regions. Tightening gas quality specifications are also increasing demand for EEP's treating and processing services. EEP's growing base of gas volumes will allow it to aggregate volumes to improve margins and potentially underpin a new take-away pipeline capacity project. Examples of this aggregation include the recent expansion and extension of the East Texas system, the construction of additional pipeline infrastructure and the Alberta Clipper Project.



Enbridge Energy Partners – Liquids Pipelines

East Texas Clarity Project

EEP's East Texas Clarity Project is a US\$0.6 billion expansion of EEP's East Texas system and is progressing on-schedule to add 0.7 bcf/d of natural gas transportation capacity to the Texas intrastate market in 2007. The Clarity Project will be completed in phases during the year with the first phase scheduled for completion in early 2007. This phase involves the construction of a natural gas treating facility and related mainline expansion. Additional phases of the project will be complete in mid-2007 and end of year 2007. When complete, the Clarity project will link growing natural gas production in East Texas, and third party storage assets in East Texas, with major third party pipelines and markets in the Beaumont, Texas area.

Business Risks

Supply and Demand

The profitability of EEP depends to a large extent on the volume of products transported on its pipeline systems.

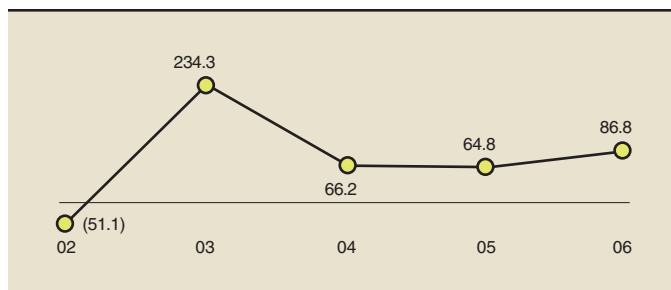
The volume of shipments on EEP's Lakehead System depends primarily on the supply of Western Canadian crude oil and the demand for crude oil in the Great Lakes and Midwest regions of the United States and Eastern Canada. EEP expects significantly increased crude oil supplies from the oil sands projects in Alberta. In addition, Enbridge's future plans to provide access to new markets in the Southern United States are expected to increase demand for Western Canadian crude, resulting in increased volumes for EEP.

EEP's natural gas gathering assets are also subject to changes in supply and demand for natural gas, natural gas liquids and related products. Commodity prices impact the willingness of natural gas producers to invest in additional infrastructure to produce natural gas.

These assets are also subject to competitive pressures from third-party and producer owned gathering systems.

Regulation

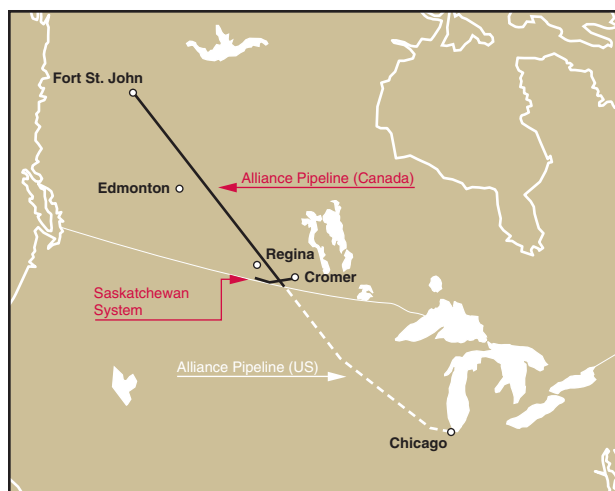
In the U.S., the interstate and intrastate gas pipelines owned and operated by EEP are subject to regulation by the FERC or state regulators and their revenues could decrease if tariff rates were protested. While gas gathering pipelines are not currently subject to active regulation, proposals to more actively regulate intrastate gathering pipelines are currently being considered in certain of the states in which EEP operates.



Sponsored Investments Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

Sponsored Investments includes the Company's 16.6% ownership interest in EEP and a 41.9% equity interest in Enbridge Income Fund. Sponsored Investments earnings increased in 2006 due to Enbridge Energy Partners, which experienced significantly higher crude oil throughput, strong margins and increased volumes in the natural gas gathering and processing businesses in addition to a higher Enbridge ownership interest.



Enbridge Income Fund

Market Price Risk

EEP's gas processing business is subject to commodity price risk for natural gas and natural gas liquids. Historically, these risks have been managed by using physical and financial contracts, fixing the prices of natural gas and natural gas liquids. Certain of these financial contracts do not qualify for cash flow hedge accounting and EEP's earnings are exposed to mark-to-market valuation changes associated with certain of these contracts.

Enbridge Income Fund

EIF's primary assets include a 50% interest in Alliance Pipeline Canada and the Enbridge Saskatchewan System, both purchased from the Company in 2003. The Alliance Pipeline Canada, is the Canadian portion of the Alliance System, described in the Gas Pipelines segment above. The Enbridge Saskatchewan System owns and operates

crude oil and liquids pipelines systems from producing fields in Southern Saskatchewan and Southwestern Manitoba connecting primarily with Enbridge's mainline pipeline to the United States.

EIF also owns interests in three wind power generation projects purchased from Enbridge in October, 2006 and a business that develops waste-heat power generation projects at Alliance Pipeline Canada compressor stations.

Results of Operations

EIF earnings were \$37.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, comparable with the prior year, and reflected modest earnings growth at EIF. The increase in earnings reflected lower tax on distributions received from EIF.

EIF earnings were \$34.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared with \$30.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The 2005 results include higher preferred unit distributions as well as higher incentive income consistent with EIF's cash distribution increases in 2004. EIF's operating results benefited from strong performance at both Alliance Pipeline Canada and the Saskatchewan System.

Tax Fairness Plan

On October 31, 2006, the Canadian Government announced a "Tax Fairness Plan" that would, among other things, create a new tax regime for publicly traded income trusts including EIF. Under the proposed rules, the taxable portion of an income trust's distributions would be subject to taxation in a manner similar to the treatment of taxable income within a corporation. For existing income trusts, the new rules would not become applicable until 2011 provided they limit their expansion to "normal growth" prior to that year. On December 15, 2006 the Government issued guidelines with respect to what it would consider "normal growth" for existing income trusts that wish to ensure that they do not become subject to the proposed tax rules until 2011. Under these guidelines, the amount of equity units that an income trust can issue to finance growth up to 2011 may not exceed the value of its publicly traded equity units on October 31, 2007 (subject to annual limits). The guidelines do not explicitly limit the amount of debt that an income trust can issue to fund growth although as a practical matter this will be constrained by credit considerations and/or financial covenants.

On December 21, 2006, the Government released draft legislation for comment. Considerable uncertainty still exists as the draft legislation does not fully address all aspects of the tax regime introduced in the Tax Fairness Plan (including the “normal growth” guidelines. Further, the proposed legislation is now subject to review by a Parliamentary committee through an expedited public hearing process. Timing for enactment of the legislation by Parliament remains uncertain.

If enacted in their present form, the proposed tax changes would, all other things equal, likely result in a reduction of cash available for distribution by the Fund commencing in 2011. With respect to the proposed limitations on equity unit issuances, EIF should be able to fund its currently identified growth plans. However, with the current uncertainty in the capital markets resulting from the proposed tax changes, there can be no assurance that sufficient capital will be available to fund further acquisitions or expansion projects. EIF is closely monitoring legislative developments and carefully assessing the impact of the proposed legislation on the business and financial outlook of EIF and its broader effect on the income trust sector as a whole, all with a view to adopting a strategy that will maximize value to unitholders going forward once legislative framework is finalized.

Incentive and Management Fees

Enbridge receives a base annual management fee of \$0.1 million for management services provided to EIF plus incentive fees equal to 25% of annual cash distributions over \$0.825 per trust unit. In 2006, the Company received incentive fees of \$2.4 million (2005 – \$2.1 million, 2004 – \$0.8 million). The Company is the primary beneficiary of EIF through a combination of the voting units and a non-voting preferred unit investment and as such EIF is consolidated, starting January 1, 2005, under variable interest entity rules.

Strategy

EIF will maximize the efficiency and profitability of its existing assets through representation on the boards and/or management committees of EIF’s assets, pursue organic growth and expansion opportunities, invest in the Saskatchewan System expansion and Alliance Canada receipt facilities and expansions and pursue opportunities to acquire energy infrastructure investments or related assets.

Business Risks

Risks for Alliance Pipeline Canada are similar to those identified for the Alliance Pipeline US in the Gas Pipelines segment.

Saskatchewan System

The majority of the volumes shipped on the Saskatchewan and Westspur common carrier pipeline systems, key components of the Saskatchewan System, have no specific volume commitments. There is no assurance that shippers will continue to utilize these systems in the future or transport volumes on similar terms or at similar tolls. However, there is limited pipeline competition in this area. The main competition to the pipelines is from trucking.

EIF’s liquids and natural gas pipelines are dependent upon the supply of and demand for crude oil and natural gas from Western Canada. Supply, in turn, is dependent upon a number of variables, including the level of exploration, drilling, reserves and production of crude oil and natural gas, the accessibility of Western Canadian crude oil and natural gas, the price and quality of crude oil and natural gas available from alternative Canadian and United States sources. In addition, the regulatory environments in Canada and the United States, including the continued willingness of the governments of both countries to permit the export of crude oil and natural gas from Canada to the United States on a commercially acceptable basis, could impact the supply of crude oil and natural gas.

GAS DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICES

Gas Distribution and Services consists of gas utility operations which serve residential, commercial, industrial and transportation customers, primarily in Central and Eastern Ontario, the most significant being EGD. It also includes natural gas distribution activities in Quebec, New Brunswick and New York State, the Company's investment in Aux Sable, a natural gas fractionation and extraction business, and the Company's commodity marketing businesses.

Earnings

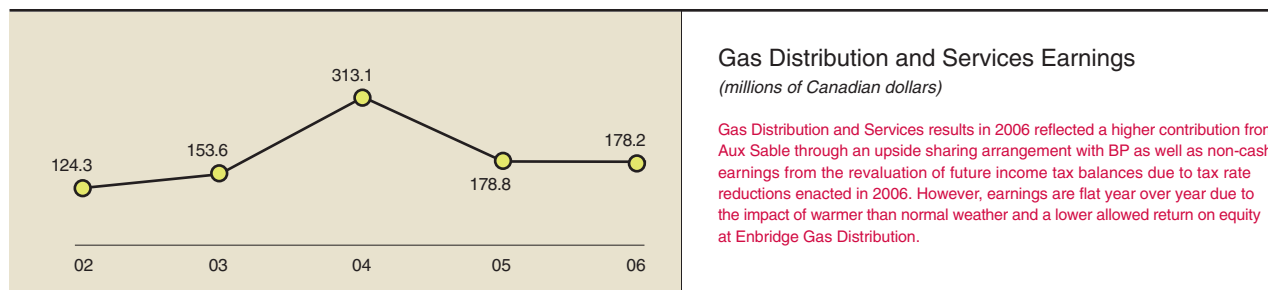
(millions of Canadian dollars)

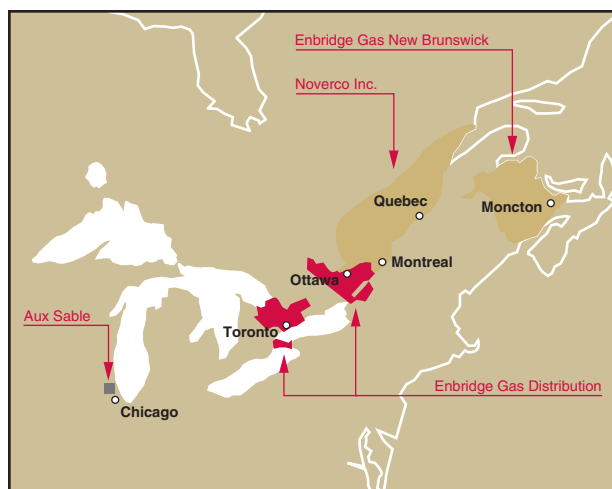
	2006	2005	2004
Enbridge Gas Distribution ¹	61.8	111.9	133.1
Noverco ¹	22.7	28.3	32.3
CustomerWorks/ECS	18.8	23.2	20.5
Enbridge Gas New Brunswick	9.8	6.1	3.7
Other Gas Distribution ¹	6.5	6.7	8.5
Aux Sable	25.8	5.3	7.3
Gas Services	(1.5)	0.2	(2.8)
AltaGas Income Trust (AltaGas)	—	—	21.1
Gain on sale of investment in AltaGas	—	—	97.8
Impairment loss on Calmar gas plant	—	—	(8.2)
Other	5.4	(2.9)	(0.2)
Revalue future income taxes due to tax rate changes	28.9	—	—
	178.2	178.8	313.1

¹ Results for the year ended December 31, 2004 include earnings for the 15 months ended December 31, 2004.

Earnings were \$178.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared with \$178.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Earnings were comparable with 2005, reflecting a number of offsetting factors including higher earnings from the Aux Sable natural gas fractionation facility due to upside sharing of positive fractionation margins under a new arrangement with BP and lower earnings from EGD resulting from warmer than normal weather and a lower allowed rate of return on common equity.

Earnings were \$178.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared with \$313.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The 2004 earnings included 15 months of operations from the gas distribution operations as a result of the change in EGD's fiscal year end. Earnings for 2004 also included an after-tax gain of \$97.8 million on the sale of the investment in AltaGas Income Trust.





Gas Distribution and Services

Enbridge Gas Distribution

EGD is a rate-regulated natural gas distribution utility serving customers in its franchise areas of Central and Eastern Ontario, including the City of Toronto and surrounding areas as well as the Niagara Peninsula, Ottawa and many other Ontario communities. EGD is Canada's largest natural gas distribution company and has been in operation for more than 150 years. It serves over 1.8 million customers in Central and Eastern Ontario, Southwestern Quebec, and parts of Northern New York State. EGD's operations in Ontario are regulated by the Ontario Energy Board (OEB).

Results of Operations

Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2006 were \$61.8 million compared with \$111.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Warmer than normal weather in 2006 reduced earnings by \$36.9 million compared with relatively normal weather in 2005 which did not significantly impact earnings. EGD earnings were also reduced by a lower allowed rate of return on common equity, partially offset by a higher rate base. EGD's earnings are also affected by variances from the forecast cost of service, including operating and maintenance costs. EGD's costs can vary due to many factors including weather, project timelines and the timing of operating and capital expenditures.

Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$111.9 million compared with \$133.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2004 included 15 months of earnings for EGD, as a result of the elimination of the quarter lag basis of consolidation. Earnings for the extra quarter, the three months ended December 31, 2003, were \$11.5 million. Weather in 2004 was colder than normal resulting in an additional \$21.3 million in earnings. The remaining EGD variance is the result of a higher rate base and a number of smaller positive variances across the utility in 2005.

Normal weather is the weather forecast by EGD in its annual rates application, in the Toronto area, including the impacts of both the long run and short run actual historical weather experience, more heavily weighted on the short run experience, and is subject to OEB approval. This financial measure is unique to EGD and, due to differing franchise areas, is unlikely to be directly comparable to the impact of weather-normalized factors that may be identified by other companies. Moreover, normal weather may not be comparable year-to-year given that the forecasting model weights the degree-days from the most recent years more heavily to determine the estimate. This weather-normalized adjustment method is the same as the manner in which EGD calculates degree-days for regulatory purposes.

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006 were \$8,981.6 million compared with \$6,947.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The factors contributing to this increase were Tidal Energy commencing US operations in December 2005, resulting in a full year of revenues captured in 2006, as well as Tidal Energy earning higher revenues due to a higher average price of crude oil in 2006 and EGD's revenues increasing over 2005, as gas prices were high in Q1 of 2006, when the greatest sales volumes were generated.

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$6,947.1 million compared with \$6,631.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Revenues increased due primarily to increased commodity prices in Tidal which is included in Other.

2007 Rate Application

In August 2006, EGD filed an application with the OEB for approval of the 2007 rates, under a cost of service rate-making methodology. In January 2007, EGD arrived at an agreement to settle certain major issues in its rate application with key stakeholders. This settlement was approved by the OEB on January 29, 2007 and will allow EGD to continue operating within its current environment. A final decision on this rate application is expected during the second quarter of 2007. As part of its 2007 rate application, EGD has requested an increase in the equity component of its deemed capital structure for regulatory purposes. The requested 38% equity level reflects changes in EGD's current business risk environment and financial risk position relative to the current approved deemed equity level of 35%. The rate of return on common equity is calculated with reference to a formula approved by the OEB that incorporates the long bond yield forecast. The rate of return of 8.74% was used in the 2007 rate application as a placeholder and reflected the OEB approved return embedded within 2006 rates. The allowed return on equity for 2007, calculated in accordance with OEB formula is 8.39%. This rate of return on common equity will replace the placeholder used by the Company in its 2007 rate application and will be embedded in 2007 rates.

Given the OEB's scheduled plan to move to Incentive Regulation, the Company expects 2007 to become the base year for a potential four to five year rate capped plan. The details of such plan are expected to be known in 2007. A description of Incentive Regulation is included below under "Strategy".

The key elements of the 2007 application and the 2006 and 2005 decisions are summarized below:

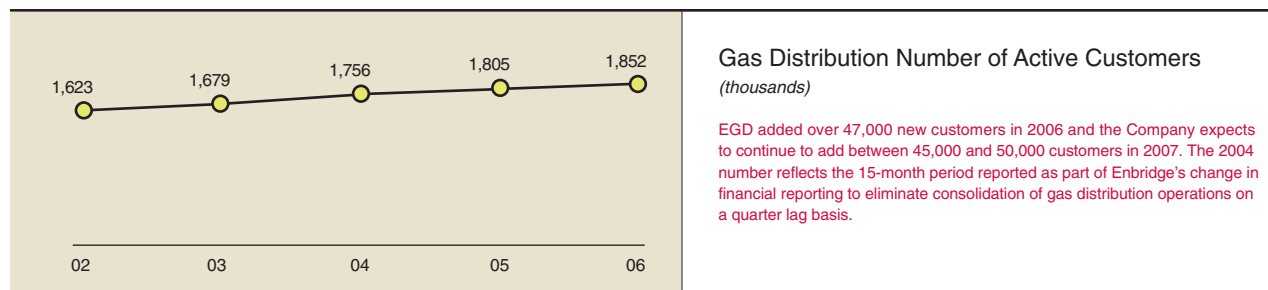
Regulatory year	Requested 2007	Approved 2006	Approved 2005
Rate base (<i>millions of Canadian dollars</i>)	\$3,801	\$3,634	\$3,422
Deemed common equity for regulatory purposes	38%	35%	35%
Rate of return on common equity	8.39%	8.74%	9.57%

The OEB released its decision relating to EGD's 2006 rate application on February 9, 2006. The new rates approved by the OEB's decision resulted in an overall increase in rates of approximately 1% for the average residential customer.

2006 and 2005 Rates

EGD's 2006 and 2005 rates were established pursuant to a cost of service methodology that allowed revenues to be set to recover EGD's forecast costs. Forecast costs included gas commodity and transportation, operation and maintenance, depreciation, income taxes, and the debt and equity costs of financing the rate base. The rate base is EGD's investment in all assets used in gas distribution, storage and transmission, as well as an allowance for working capital. Under the cost-of-service model, it is EGD's responsibility to demonstrate to the OEB the prudence of the forecast costs.

The rate base is financed through a combination of debt and equity. The proportion of debt and equity, currently 65% and 35% respectively, is approved by the OEB. For the debt portion, interest expense incurred by the Company is recovered in rates. For the equity portion, the OEB sets the rate of return that EGD may recover in rates. The allowed rate of return on equity for EGD is based on the forecast yield on Canadian government long-term bonds.



For 2004, rates were set by increasing 2003 rates by 90 percent of the forecast Ontario consumer price index, resulting in an increase of 1.8 percent. The OEB also added a sharing mechanism to fiscal 2004, whereby if earnings on a weather-normalized basis exceeded the benchmark ROE, these excess earnings would be shared on a 50/50 basis between ratepayers and the Company's shareholders.

Effects of Rate Regulation

EGD is subject to rate-regulation, therefore there are circumstances where the revenues recognized do not match the amounts billed. Certain amounts are deferred for recovery or refund with the approval of the regulator and are not included in revenues or expenses that would otherwise be recognized in the income statement, in the absence of rate regulation. The regulator, allows certain variances between approved and actual expenses to be recovered from, or refunded to, customers in future periods. The deferred amounts are not included in the calculation of rates billed to customers. While there are numerous deferral accounts approved by the regulator, the difference between the price of gas approved by the regulator and the actual cost of gas purchased is the most significant such example. On refund or recovery of this difference, no earnings impact is recorded. Effectively, the income statement captures only the approved cost of gas and the related revenue rather than the actual cost of gas and related revenue. EGD has no exposure to changes in the cost of gas, as it is a flow through cost that is passed to the ratepayer.

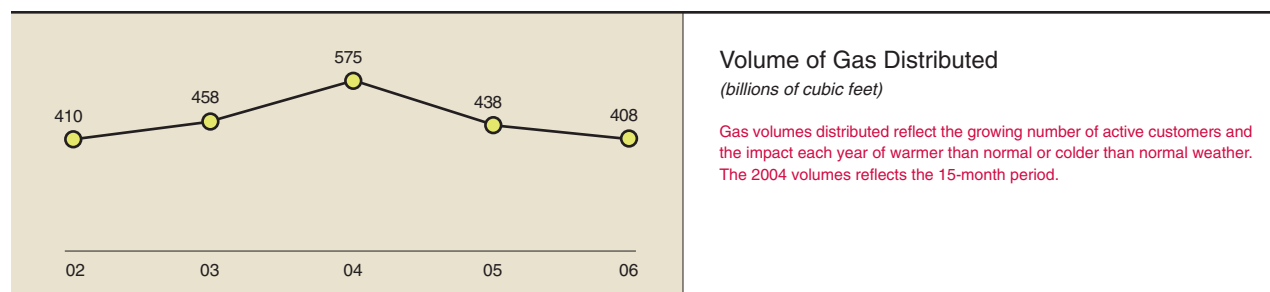
Strategy

EGD's vision is to be North America's leading energy distribution company, providing safe and reliable distribution services to customers at fair and reasonable costs. To achieve this vision, EGD has outlined the following strategic objectives:

- to continue growth of the business through enhancement of infrastructure and storage facilities;
- improve opportunities for better returns through Incentive Regulation, which is expected to start in 2008;
- to be best-in-class in the safe and reliable operation of its gas distribution system;
- to be a leader in utility asset management; and
- enhance customer satisfaction by meeting customer commitments and enhancing value of services.

Customer Growth

A major strategic initiative is enhancing customer growth. EGD added over 47,000 new customers in the year ended December 31, 2006 (over 50,000 in the year ended December 31, 2005). The Company expects to continue to add 45,000-50,000 customers in 2007. New growth areas relating to construction heat, mass markets and distributed energy are also being pursued as part of a profitable utility growth portfolio. EGD will also lead research and development efforts into longer-term promising technologies that have the potential to retain and increase gas load and reduce operating costs while providing customer benefits. EGD has been successful in pursuing its industry facilitation strategy with the recent launch of "EnergyLink", a web-based tool that makes it easier for customers to find and install natural gas appliances.



Incentive Regulation

Improving the regulatory environment is also a key strategic thrust to provide greater operational and organizational flexibility. EGD will remain in a cost of service environment in 2007 but a change to Incentive Regulation (IR), is expected in 2008, with 2007 as the base year for a potential four to five year plan. Consultation with the OEB has commenced with respect to potential implementation of IR methodology for setting rates for services provided by EGD, which differs from the existing cost of service methodology. The potential impact on the future operating environment of EGD is not currently known, however EGD expects to obtain details on a proposed IR plan in the fourth quarter of 2007.

The following are the key anticipated parameters of IR:

- Inclusion of an appropriate annual adjustment mechanism to give effect to cost changes and productivity improvements, to ensure that benefits of efficiencies are shared with customers during the term of the plan;
- Mandatory cost of service rebasing at the end of each IR plan term and before a new plan is put in place to ensure that efficiency improvements will be identified and the benefits are passed onto customers through base rates for the following IR plan period;
- Earnings sharing mechanisms will not form part of IR plans, in order to provide a strong incentive to achieve sustainable efficiencies that can be shared with customers through the annual adjustment mechanism and rebasing; and
- IR term plans are expected to run between four and five years.

The objectives of IR are as follows:

- Reduce regulatory costs with less frequent hearings (maximum every 4 to 5 years) rather than every year under the current cost of service mechanism;
- Provide incentives for improved efficiency;
- Provide more flexibility for utility management; and
- Provide more stable rates.

Capital Expenditures

EGD's capital expenditures in recent years have averaged approximately \$300 million per year. The capital expenditure budget is approved annually by the OEB, under the current cost of service environment.

Legal Proceedings

Class Action Lawsuit – late payment penalties

In July 2006, culminating a 12-year legal case, EGD entered into a settlement agreement with respect to the repayment of a portion of amounts paid to it as late payment penalties. The total amount of late payment penalties billed between April 1994 and February 2002, when the late payment penalty was revised, was approximately \$74 million.

Under a settlement agreement approved by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice (the Court) in December 2006, EGD will contribute \$9 million to the Winter Warmth Fund (WWF), pay class counsel approximately \$10 million for the plaintiff's legal fees and expenses and pay approximately \$2 million to the Class Proceedings Fund. The WWF provides eligible low-income customers of participating Ontario utilities with financial assistance for the payment of their natural gas and electricity bills. In accordance with the settlement agreement, EGD paid \$2 million to class counsel shortly after the settlement agreement was executed, which amount was held in trust by class counsel until the settlement became final. EGD paid the remaining settlement amount of approximately \$19 million in January 2007. EGD has recorded a receivable from ratepayers for the total amount of \$21 million and will apply to the OEB for recovery of payments resulting from the settlement.

Bloor Street Incident

EGD has been charged under both the Ontario Technical Standards and Safety Act (TSSA) and the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) in connection with an explosion that occurred on Bloor Street West in Toronto on April 24, 2003. The maximum possible fine upon conviction on all charges would be \$5.0 million in aggregate. EGD has also been named as a defendant in a number of civil actions related to the explosion. A Coroner's Inquest in connection with the explosion has also been called, but the proceedings are stayed pending resolution of the TSSA and OHSA matters. The courts have not yet ruled upon any of the charges laid under the TSSA or the OHSA, and thus it is not possible at this time to predict or comment upon the potential outcome. The trial in respect of these charges commenced January 3, 2006 and is not expected to be completed until well into 2007, at the earliest. EGD does not expect the outcome of these civil actions to result in any material financial impact.

Business Risks

The risks identified below are specific to EGD. General risks that affect the Company as a whole are described under Risk Management.

The business risks inherent in the natural gas distribution industry impact the ability of EGD to realize the revenue level required to generate the allowed return on equity. These business risks include obtaining timely and adequate rate relief, as well as accuracy in forecasting and realizing natural gas distribution volumes.

Volume Risks

Since customers are billed on a volumetric basis, the ability to collect the total revenue requirement (the cost of providing service) depends on achieving the forecast distribution volume established in the annual ratemaking process. The probability of realizing such volume is contingent upon weather; economic conditions; the price of gas relative to competitive energy sources; and the number of customer additions.

Sales and transportation of gas for customers in the residential and commercial sectors account for approximately 77% (2005 – 78%) of total distribution volume. Weather during the year, measured in degree days, has a significant impact on distribution volume as a major portion of the gas distributed to these two markets is used ultimately for space heating. In 2006, the winter months were warmer than forecast, resulting in an unfavourable weather related volume variance of 27.4 bcf.

Distribution volume may also be impacted by the increased adoption of energy efficient technologies along with more efficient building construction that continues to place downward pressure on annual average consumption. Average annual gas usage has declined by 1.2% per annum over the last 10 years, reflecting consistent customer conservation efforts.

Sales and transportation service to large volume commercial and industrial customers is more susceptible to prevailing economic conditions. As well, the pricing of competitive energy sources affects volumes distributed to these sectors as some customers have the ability to switch to an alternate fuel. Customer additions are important to all market sectors as continued expansion adds to the total consumption of natural gas.

Earnings from EGD are impacted to the extent that volumes sold differ from forecasted volumes. Key factors that affect the probability that EGD will distribute the forecast volumes include weather, economic conditions, gas prices and the prices of competing energy sources and the number of customers added. To the extent that these factors vary unfavourably compared with forecasts, EGD will not achieve the total revenue requirements established in the ratemaking process due to lower distribution volumes, thus resulting in lower earnings.

Distribution volume may also be impacted by the increased adoption of energy efficient technologies along with more efficient building construction that continues to place downward pressure on annual average consumption.

Even in those circumstances where EGD attains its total forecast distribution volume, it may not earn the approved return on equity due to other forecast variables such as the mix between the higher margin residential and commercial sectors, and lower margin industrial sector.

Rate Relief

The OEB has in the past, rendered decisions that have disallowed recovery of certain costs incurred by EGD. Through the regulatory process, the OEB approves the return on equity, which EGD is allowed to earn, in addition to various other aspects of utility operations.

Rate relief could be pursued for significant unforecasted amounts allowing EGD to recover the costs of providing and maintaining the quality of its service while achieving the allowed rate of return on rate base.

Forecasting Accuracy

EGD is exposed to forecasting accuracy risk as rates are established in advance, based on anticipated distribution volume by class of customer. Forecasts are also made for the future costs of debt and equity capital including the forecast yield rate for long-term Government of Canada Bonds used in the determination of the return on equity. Through the forecasting process, it is intended that any changes in cost of service, regardless of whether they are caused by inflation or by level of business activity, would be reflected in new rates applied for in the upcoming fiscal year.

Franchise Rights

EGD has an exclusive right to serve all end users within its franchise area, under its franchise agreements. Similar franchise agreements in adjacent areas are held by peer companies such as Union Gas Limited (UGL). On January 6, 2006, the OEB granted Greenfield Energy Corporation, a potential power-plant customer of UGL, the right to physically bypass UGL's distribution network within UGL's franchise area, in order to serve its own power-plant. The OEB's decision to not uphold exclusive franchise rights of a local distribution utility in Ontario was unprecedented. However, the OEB characterized this decision as transitional, and set up a rates proceeding which assessed the service requirements of gas fired generation in the province of Ontario. The OEB decision from this rates proceeding was issued in November 2006. EGD believes the new rates are robust and would make physical bypass of EGD's system unattractive to gas fired power generation plants. However, the OEB decision did not preclude any party from seeking approval from the OEB to build its own pipeline and bypass the local distribution utility. EGD objects strongly to the concept that any such franchise violation is acceptable and will object should any similar proposal arise in the EGD franchise area.

Noverco

Enbridge owns an equity interest in Noverco through ownership of 32% of the common shares and a cost investment in preferred shares. Noverco is a holding company that owns approximately 71% of Gaz Metro Limited Partnership (Gaz Metro), a gas distribution company operating in the province of Quebec and the state of Vermont. Gaz Metro also has a 50% interest in TQM Pipeline, which transports natural gas in Quebec, and is partnering with the Company on the Rabaska LNG project (described under "Strategy" below).

Noverco also has an investment in the common shares of Enbridge resulting in dividend and earnings elimination adjustments at Enbridge. Noverco receives dividends from Enbridge but because Enbridge owns part of Noverco, a portion of the dividends Noverco receives are effectively dividends that Enbridge has paid to itself. This portion of the dividends paid reduces the book value of Enbridge's investment in Noverco.

Results of Operations

Noverco earnings were \$22.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared with \$28.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Earnings decreased due to a \$7.3 million dilution gain in 2005, which resulted from a Gaz Metro LP unit issuance in which Noverco did not participate, compared with a dilution gain of \$4.0 million in 2006. Excluding dilution gains, earnings from Noverco were lower in 2006 as the prior year included a future income tax recovery stemming from the receipt of a significant cash dividend.

Noverco earnings were \$28.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared with \$32.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The 2005 results included the \$7.3 million dilution gain within Noverco on unit issuances by Gaz Metro. The 2004 results included 15 months of earnings as a result of the elimination of the quarter lag basis of

consolidation. Earnings for the extra quarter, the three months ended December 31, 2003, were \$13.6 million. The remaining variance reflected the future income tax recovery related to the receipt of cash dividends net of an adjustment for reciprocal dividends.

Weather variations do not affect Noverco's earnings as Gaz Metro is not exposed to weather risk. A significant portion of the Company's earnings from Noverco is in the form of dividends on its preferred share investment, which is based on the yield of 10-year Government of Canada bonds plus 4.34%.

CustomerWorks/ECS

CustomerWorks/ECS includes the operations of CustomerWorks and Enbridge Commercial Services (ECS). CustomerWorks is 70% owned by Enbridge and provides customer care services, including billing, collections, and operation of call centers primarily for; EGD, Direct Energy Essential Home Services and Terasen Gas (a gas distribution company in British Columbia). EGD is currently reviewing its customer care provider and expect to conclude this process in mid-2007. ECS owns the customer information services system that CustomerWorks uses under license to provide services to EGD.

Enbridge Gas New Brunswick

The Company owns 70% of, and operates, Enbridge Gas New Brunswick (EGNB), which owns the natural gas distribution franchise in the province of New Brunswick. EGNB is constructing a new distribution system and has approximately 5,600 customers. Approximately 565 kilometres (351 miles) of distribution main has been installed with the capability of attaching approximately 27,000 customers.

EGNB earnings were \$9.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared with \$6.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Earnings were higher in 2006 as debt was settled through the issuance of equity, during the third and fourth quarters of 2005 resulting in a higher equity base throughout 2006.

Enbridge Gas New Brunswick earnings were \$6.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared with \$3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase is consistent with the settlement of debt through the issue of equity in 2005, resulting in a higher equity base.

EGNB is regulated by the New Brunswick Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities (PUB). As it is currently in the development period, EGNB's cost of service exceeds its distribution revenues. The PUB has approved the deferral of the difference between distribution revenues and the cost of service during the development period for recovery in future rates. This recovery period is expected to start in 2010 and end no sooner than December 31, 2040. On December 31, 2006, the regulatory deferral asset was \$101.8 million (2005 – \$82.7 million).

Other Gas Distribution Operations

Earnings from Other Gas Distribution Operations were \$6.5 million consistent with \$6.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Earnings from Other Gas Distribution Operations decreased \$1.8 million in 2005, primarily because the 2004 results included 15 months of earnings as a result of the elimination of the quarter lag basis of consolidation. Earnings for the extra quarter, the three months ended December 31, 2003, were \$2.0 million.

Aux Sable

Enbridge owns 42.7% of Aux Sable, a natural gas liquids (NGL) extraction and fractionation business near Chicago. Aux Sable owns and operates a plant, at the terminus of the Alliance System. The plant extracts NGL from the energy-rich natural gas transported on the Alliance System, as necessary, to meet the heat content requirements of local distribution companies, which require natural gas with less NGL, or lower heat content, and to take advantage of positive commodity price spreads.

Aux Sable has an agreement with BP Products North America Inc. to sell its NGL production to BP. In return, BP pays Aux Sable a fixed annual fee and a share of any net margin generated from the business in excess of specified natural gas processing margin thresholds. In addition, BP reimburses Aux Sable for all operating, maintenance and capital costs

associated with the Aux Sable facilities subject to certain limits on capital costs. BP supplies, at its cost, all make-up gas and fuel supply gas to the Aux Sable facilities and is responsible for the capacity on the Alliance Pipeline held by an Aux Sable affiliate, at market rates. The agreement is for an initial term of 20 years, commencing January 1, 2006 and may be extended by mutual agreement for 10-year terms. If cumulative losses exceed a certain limit, BP will have the option to terminate the agreement, however Aux Sable has the right to reduce such losses to avoid termination.

Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2006 were \$25.8 million compared with earnings of \$5.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Fractionation margins were very positive throughout 2006 and as a result, earnings from the upside sharing mechanism account for the majority of earnings from Aux Sable.

Fractionation margins are expected to moderate but remain favourable in 2007, given high oil prices and relatively low gas prices.

Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$5.3 million compared with earnings of \$7.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease was due to higher natural gas costs in 2005, which were not offset by product sales prices causing weak margins and therefore decreased production levels.

Gas Services

The Company's Gas Services business markets natural gas to optimize Enbridge's commitments on the Alliance and Vector Pipelines. It also has a growing business of providing fee for service arrangements for third parties, leveraging its marketing expertise. Capacity commitments as of December 31, 2006 were 31.6 mmcf/d on the Alliance Pipeline (2.4% of total capacity) and 159.2 mmcf/d on Vector Pipeline (15.9% of total capacity). In December 2005, capacity commitments on Vector Pipeline of 82.5 mmcf/d, previously held by EGD were assumed by the Gas Services business.

Earnings from Gas Services are dependent upon the basis (location) differentials between Alberta and Chicago, for Alliance Pipeline, and between Chicago and Dawn, for Vector Pipeline. To the extent that the cost of transportation on these two pipelines exceeds the gas commodity basis differential, earnings will be negatively affected.

Other

Other earnings were \$5.4 million in 2006 compared with a loss of \$2.9 million in 2005. The 2006 results included an increased contribution from Tidal Energy, which resulted from the expansion of the business into the U.S. at the end of 2005 and increased earnings from its physical storage program.

In 2005, Other included higher costs, compared with 2004, related to the development of the Rabaska LNG facility.

Tidal Energy

Tidal Energy (Tidal) provides crude oil and natural gas liquids marketing services for the Company and its customers in a full range of condensate and crude oil types including light sweet, light and medium sour and several heavy grades. Tidal transacts at many of the major North American market hubs and provides its customers with a variety of programs including flexible pricing arrangements, hedging programs, product exchanges, physical storage programs and total supply management, through the analysis and implementation of different transportation options, reduced quality differentials and tariff structures, and utilizing Risk Management Pricing options. Tidal's business involves buying, selling and storing large quantities of crude oil. Tidal is primarily a physical barrel marketing company and in the course of its market activities, physical receipt or delivery shortfalls can create modest commodity exposures. Any open positions created from this physical business are tightly monitored by, and must comply with, the Company's formal risk management policies. Earnings from Tidal are included in Other.

AltaGas

The Company sold its investment in AltaGas in the third quarter of 2004 for an after-tax gain of \$97.8 million.

Strategy

Other Natural Gas Distribution Strategies

Enbridge intends to pursue natural gas business development opportunities complementary to the existing gas distribution and services businesses through:

- developing LNG regasification projects and related pipeline infrastructure,
- pursuing marketing and storage opportunities that optimize existing assets,
- continuing to develop and grow the wind power platform in a measured fashion,
- exploring gas-fired generation opportunities that are underpinned by long-term contracts and improve the utilization of existing assets. The approach is to slowly build this business and utilize partners to share development risks.

Further to this strategy, Enbridge is developing a number of projects, which are described below.

Rabaska LNG Facility

Enbridge, Gaz Metro and Gaz de France are continuing development of the previously announced Rabaska LNG terminal to be located on the St. Lawrence River in Levis, Quebec. The Levis municipal council is fully supportive of the project and a fiscal agreement has been executed. Options for all required land have been secured. Environmental and marine applications have been filed and are progressing. It is expected that all required permits would be obtained by early summer 2007. Discussions are in progress with potential LNG suppliers regarding long-term terminal use arrangements. The project is expected to cost approximately \$840 million in total.

Ontario Wind Project

Enbridge is developing approximately 182 megawatts of wind power in the Municipality of Kincardine on the eastern shore of Lake Huron in Ontario. Construction will commence when final environmental and zoning approvals are obtained. The project is waiting for its Environmental Screening Report to be passed by the Ontario Ministry of Environment and its zoning laws to be approved by the Ontario Municipal Board. Total capital expenditures are expected to be approximately \$0.5 billion. Enbridge has entered into a 20-year electricity purchase agreement with the Ontario Power Authority for all the power produced by the project. The Company expects the Ontario Wind Project to be in service in late 2008.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures in other Gas Distribution and Services businesses, including the Ontario Wind Project, described above, are expected to be approximately \$225 million in 2007.

INTERNATIONAL

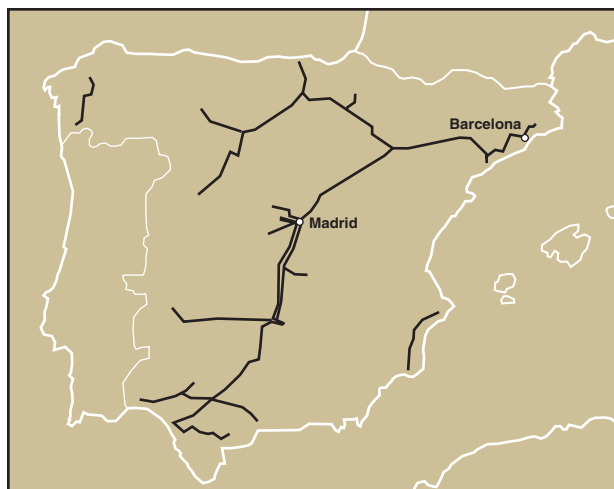
International includes earnings from the Company's 25% interest in Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos CLH, S.A. (CLH), Spain's largest refined products transportation and storage business, and Oleoducto Central, S.A. (OCENSA), a crude oil pipeline in Colombia. Earnings also include fees earned from technology and consulting services provided by Enbridge Technology Inc.

Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2006	2005	2004
CLH	54.5	61.6	48.6
OCENSA/CITCol	33.9	32.8	33.0
Other	(5.2)	(7.0)	(8.0)
	83.2	87.4	73.6

Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2006 were \$83.2 million compared with \$87.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Earnings from CLH for 2005 included a \$7.6 million gain on the sale of land, recorded in the fourth quarter.



Spain – CLH

Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$87.4 million compared with \$73.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase results primarily from the \$7.6 million gain on the sale of land in CLH. Operating results at CLH were also improved due to higher volumes and increased average tariffs and storage revenues.

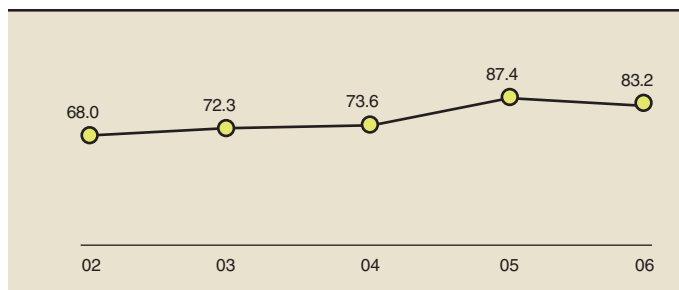
Other includes administration and business development costs and the financial results of Enbridge Technology Inc.

CLH

The primary activity of CLH is the storage and shipment of refined products through a comprehensive distribution network located throughout Spain. Earnings are based on a fee for service tariff, adjusted annually for inflation, and are dependent on throughput volumes and storage levels.

CLH is the primary basic logistics distribution network for refined products in Spain and provides services on an open access basis. The system consists of over 3400 kilometres (2,113 miles) of pipelines and 38 storage facilities located throughout the country. CLH provides product distribution to locations not connected to the pipeline system through its own fleet of tanker trucks and chartered tanker ships. CLH also offers secondary distribution services, the most significant being the services provided through CLH Aviation, which handles aviation fuel at airport locations throughout Spain. This business includes the storage of aviation fuel, loading of aircraft refueling units and the refueling of aircraft. New policies issued by the Spanish airport authority (AENA) to promote competition, allow for new non-CLH operators to enter the aircraft-refueling segment of this business. While CLH's share of this segment of the market may reduce over time, its participation in the aviation fuel business will continue. CLH's pipeline facilities are connected to the country's eight crude oil refineries and to major coastal port locations where most imports of crude oil and refined products into Spain are first delivered.

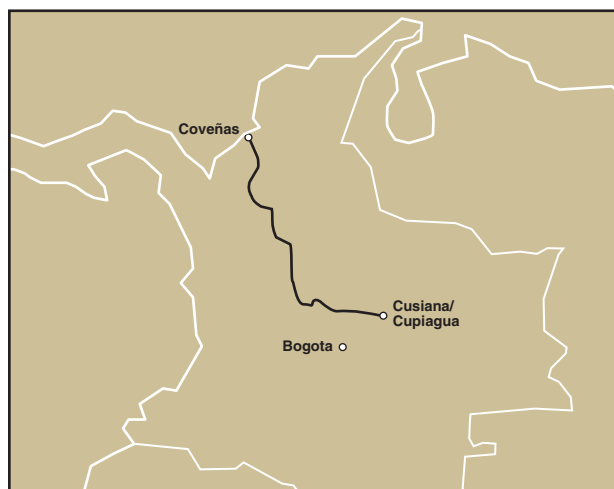
Earnings from CLH are directly impacted by the demand for refined products including gasoline, diesel, jet fuel and other transportation fuels. Economic growth in Spain over the last decade has been among the highest in the European Union, which has led to increasing demand for energy, including refined products. The central region of the country, in and around Madrid, has seen the largest growth in demand. CLH is in the process of expanding its system over the next several years in order to meet the continued growth expected in this region. This expansion, which includes an increase in storage capacity and looping of both the northern and southern main lines, will be constructed in phases to match the expected growth in volumes.



International Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars)

International includes earnings from the Company's interests in CLH in Spain and OCENSA in Colombia. International earnings continue to be strong but were lower in 2006 due to a one-time gain on the sale of land in CLH in 2005.



Colombia – OCENSA

OCENSA/CITCol

The Company owns a 24.7% interest in OCENSA, a cost investment on which the Company earns a fixed return. OCENSA is one of two crude oil export pipelines within Colombia. Through a 100% owned entity, CITCol, the Company manages the pipeline and earns a fee for this service, which includes incentives for operating performance.

Strategy

The Company plans to increase International earnings contribution over the next several years by leveraging its North American operating expertise in midstream energy infrastructure and relationships with existing partners. The Company will pursue investment opportunities in regions or countries with attractive fundamentals of supply and market demand, in which operating and political risks are acceptable to the Company, and in which attractive risk adjusted returns are available.

Business Risks

The International business is subject to risks related to political and economic instability, currency volatility, market and supply volatility, government regulations, foreign investment rules, security of assets and environmental considerations. The Company assesses and monitors international regions and specific countries on an ongoing basis for changes in these risks. Risks are mitigated by a combination of Enbridge's governance involvement, contractual arrangements, influence in operation of the assets, regular analysis of country risk, as well as foreign currency hedging and insurance programs.

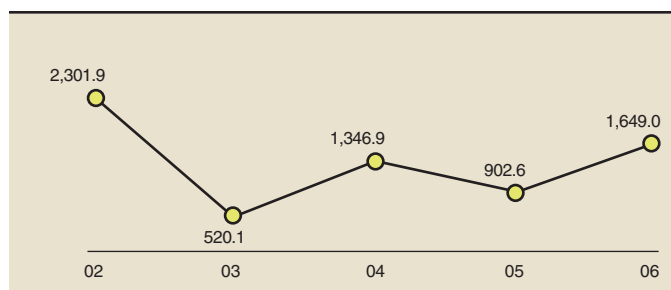
CORPORATE

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	2006	2005	2004
Corporate	(82.2)	(63.9)	(81.3)
Revalue future income taxes due to tax rate changes	14.0	—	—
	(68.2)	(63.9)	(81.3)

The Corporate segment includes corporate financing costs, business development activities and other corporate costs not attributable to a specific business segment.

Corporate costs were \$82.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared with \$63.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in Corporate costs was due to a number of factors including higher interest expense as a portion of the Company's floating rate debt was repaid through the issuance of long-term fixed rate debt as well as higher business development activity and the impact of a strong labour market.



Capital Expenditures, Investments and Acquisitions (millions of Canadian dollars)

The 2006 total for capital expenditures, investments and acquisitions reflects additions to property, plant and equipment, primarily related to the gas distribution utility, a number of Liquids Pipelines projects as well as the Ontario Wind Project; the acquisition of a 65% interest in the Olympic Pipeline; and an additional \$280.2 million investment in EEP.

Corporate costs were \$63.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared with \$81.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Corporate costs were lower in 2005 reflecting lower interest expense due to lower rates. Also, business development costs were higher in 2004.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's cash generated from operations, commercial paper issuances, available capacity under credit facilities and access to capital markets in Canada and the United States for the issuance of long-term debt, equity, or other securities are expected to be sufficient to satisfy liquidity and capital expenditure requirements. Subsequent to December 31, 2006, the available capacity under credit facilities was increased to approximately \$4.3 billion.

The Company continues to manage its debt to capitalization ratio to maintain a strong balance sheet. The debt to capitalization ratio at December 31, 2006, including short-term borrowings, but excluding non-recourse short and long-term debt, was 64.6%, compared with 64.5% at the end of 2005.

The Company's current liabilities routinely exceed current assets. Current liabilities include current maturities of long-term debt, which are typically refinanced with long-term debt. Excluding current maturities of long-term debt, the Company does not have a working capital deficit.

The Company's cash balance at the end of the year includes \$7.2 million (2005 – \$16.4 million; 2004 – \$6.0 million) held in trust in joint ventures, pursuant to finance agreements within the joint ventures.

Operating Activities

Cash from operating activities increased to \$1,297.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$947.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 and \$886.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2004.

<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	2006	2005	2004
Earnings net of non-cash items	1,171.0	1,300.9	1,027.8
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	126.7	(353.9)	(141.1)
Cash Provided by Operating Activities	1,297.7	947.0	886.7

Cash provided by earnings net of non-cash items, was \$1,171.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with \$1,300.9 million and \$1,027.8 million for 2005 and 2004, respectively. In 2005, the Company received special dividends from Noverco totaling \$70 million which resulted in most of the variance between 2005 and 2006.

Changes in operating assets and liabilities were \$480.6 million higher in 2006 compared with 2005. The increase was due primarily to the impact of a declining trend in the price of natural gas in the latter half of 2006 compared with an increasing trend in 2005. This caused reductions in accounts receivable and gas inventories in the current year, compared to increases in the prior year, partially offset by a decrease in payables in the current year, compared with an increase in the prior year, all within EGD.

Changes in operating assets and liabilities were lower in 2005 compared with 2004. The majority of this change was in EGD where higher commodity prices in 2005 increased accounts receivable and inventory.

Since the Company's pension plans are adequately funded, no additional funding above usual levels is anticipated for 2007.

Investing Activities

Cash used for investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$1,580.0 million compared with \$876.5 million in 2005, an increase of \$703.5 million. The majority of the increase was due to expenditures on property, plant and equipment, including the commencement of capital expenditures on a number of Liquids Pipelines projects and a \$280.2 million investment in EEP as well as the acquisition of a 65% interest in the Olympic Pipeline for \$101.4 million.

In 2005, the majority of cash spent on investing was for additions to property, plant and equipment, primarily in EGD. The increase in additions to property, plant and equipment in 2005, compared with 2004, was due to increased expenditures on capital projects. In 2005, the Company also made contingent payments to the former owners of the Company's 25% interest in CLH because CLH met cumulative volume targets. In 2004, the Company also made smaller contingent payments to the former owners of the 25% interest in CLH.

In 2005, the Company made minor acquisitions throughout the year amounting to \$88.6 million whereas, in 2004, \$833.9 million was used for acquisitions including Enbridge Offshore Pipelines, acquired for \$743.4 (net of cash acquired) and other minor acquisitions. Cash proceeds from the sale of the investment in AltaGas partially offset the use of cash for acquisitions in 2004.

Financing Activities

In 2006, the Company generated \$268.1 million through financing activities compared with cash used for financing activities of \$22.1 million in 2005 and cash generated during 2004 of \$114.4 million.

During 2006, the Company issued \$1,125.0 million of new long-term debt in the form of medium term notes and repaid \$400.0 million in medium term notes which matured during 2006. Short-term borrowings at EGD are used primarily to finance working capital, including inventory. EGD's short-term borrowings decreased by \$266.9 million in 2006, reflecting the impact of decreasing natural gas prices. This decrease in short-term borrowings was partially offset by an increase in short-term debt to finance capital expenditures and investments.

Throughout 2005, the Company issued \$1,020.1 million new long-term debt. This new debt replaced higher interest rate medium-term notes, which matured during 2005, and short-term debt, primarily commercial paper. The repayment of short-term debt was partially offset by an increase in short-term borrowings at EGD. EGD's short-term borrowings were higher at the end of 2005 due to increased commodity prices.

Dividends on common shares have increased again in 2006 due to an increased number of common shares outstanding and a higher dividend rate.

In 2004, cash was generated through a net issuance of \$788.0 million of debt, partially offset by the payment of dividends. The Company also repaid \$350.0 million of preferred securities at the end of 2004.

Debt Covenants

Enbridge Inc. and all of its subsidiaries are in compliance with all debt covenants. However currently, EGD does not meet a new long-term debt issuance test contained in its trust indenture due primarily to significantly warmer weather and a decline in EGD's allowed return on equity. In order for EGD to issue new long-term debt, EGD requires a long-term debt interest coverage ratio of 2.0 times for 12 consecutive months out of the last 23 months. Although EGD cannot issue new long-term debt until it meets the test, EGD may refinance existing long-term debt or issue new short-term debt without having to meet the new issue test.

Equity Issuance

On February 2, 2007, Enbridge closed the issuance of 13.5 million common shares for \$38.75 per share to the public and issued 1.5 million common shares to Noverco for \$38.75 per share, which maintains Noverco's ownership interest in Enbridge at approximately 9.5%. Gross proceeds from both offerings were \$581.2 million.

Preferred Securities

The Company has \$200.0 million of 7.8% Preferred Securities outstanding. On December 18, 2006, the Company announced its intention to redeem all 8,000,000 Preferred Securities on February 15, 2007 for \$25.00 per Preferred Security plus accrued and unpaid interest of \$0.2458 per security for the period covering from the last interest payment date of December 31, 2006 to the redemption date of February 15, 2007.

Expected Capital Expenditures

The numerous potential organic growth projects and other growth initiatives described in the business unit sections will require capital funding. The Company also requires capital for ongoing core maintenance and capital improvements in many of its businesses. In total, Enbridge expects to spend approximately \$2.5 billion during 2007 on capital projects and maintenance. The Company expects to finance these expenditures through cash from operating activities, the equity issuance described above and additional debt, if required.

The decision to finance with debt or equity is based on the capital structure for each business and the overall capitalization of the consolidated enterprise. Certain of the regulated pipeline and gas distribution businesses issue long-term debt to finance capital expenditures. This external financing may be supplemented by debt or equity injections from the parent company. Debt, and equity when required, has been issued to finance business acquisitions, investments in subsidiaries, and long-term investments. Funds for debt retirements are generated through cash provided from operating activities, as well as through the issue of replacement debt.

Payments due for contractual obligations over the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

(millions of Canadian dollars)	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	After 5 years
Long-term debt	7,574.4	535.3	800.0	748.4	5,490.7
Non-recourse long-term debt	1,566.9	58.4	301.3	180.0	1,027.2
Capital and operating leases	85.6	7.4	14.2	12.3	51.7
Long term contracts ¹	1,306.1	454.2	309.1	256.6	286.2
Total Contractual Obligations	10,533.0	1,055.3	1,424.6	1,197.3	6,855.8

¹ Approximately \$214.4 million of these contracts are commitments for products related to the construction of Liquids Pipelines projects; the minimum cancellation charge related to these contracts is \$127.2 million.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The Company's earnings will fluctuate with changes in the market prices and certain volumetric parameters, such as weather. Enbridge manages its financial market risks through an Earnings at Risk (EaR) metric. Under the Company's EaR policy, using a two standard deviation confidence interval, the maximum adverse change in 12 months forward earnings from movements in market prices over a 1 month period of time will not exceed 5% of earnings. On December 31, 2006, the Company's EaR was 2.9%.

The following table shows the effect of changes in certain key financial market variables on earnings. These sensitivities are approximations based on business conditions as of December 31, 2006 and may not be applicable to other periods, under other economic conditions or for greater magnitude changes.

Factor	Decrease	After-Tax Earnings Impact
Exchange rate (CAD Dollar to US Dollar)	CAD\$0.01	\$1.1 million
Exchange rate (CAD Dollar to Euro)	CAD\$0.01	\$0.3 million
Interest rates	0.5%	\$4.0 million

Interest rate fluctuations are captured in the Company's EaR metric. However, under GAAP, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations on earnings from foreign subsidiaries cannot be hedged and as such, these fluctuations have been excluded from the Company's EaR metric. The Company hedges the foreign currency risk of dividends it receives from foreign currency denominated subsidiaries. Any unhedged foreign currency dividends are captured in the EaR metric.

Weather is a significant driver of delivery volumes at EGD, given that a significant portion of EGD's customers use natural gas for space heating. Weather, measured in terms of degree day deficiency, directly impacts EGD's earnings as noted below. Degree-day is a measure of coldness, calculated as the total number of degrees each day by which the daily mean temperature falls below 18 degrees Celsius.

Factor	Incremental change	Approximate incremental impact
Weather	18 degree days	1 billion cubic feet
Volume	1 billion cubic feet	\$1.3 million (after-tax)

In 2006, weather negatively impacted earnings by a larger magnitude than the above sensitivities would suggest. This resulted from the unusual pattern of distribution degree days during the year and their relative effectiveness. Degree days are fully effective, typically in the peak winter months, when their occurrence directly impacts the consumption pattern by a similar magnitude.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's business activities are subject to market price, credit, and operating risks. The Company has formal risk management policies and risk management systems designed to mitigate these risks.

Market Price Risk

Enbridge's earnings are subject to movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity prices (collectively Market Price Risk). Given the Company's desire to maintain a stable and consistent earnings profile, it has implemented a Board of Directors approved Market Price Risk Policy to minimize the likelihood that adverse earnings fluctuations arising from movements in market prices across all of its businesses will exceed a defined tolerance.

The Market Price Risk metric utilized within that policy is Earnings at Risk. It is an objective, statistically derived risk metric that measures the maximum earnings loss that could result from adverse market price movements over a specified time horizon within a pre-determined level of statistical confidence, under normal market conditions.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments for risk management purposes. The following summarizes the types of market price risks to which the Company is exposed and the hedging programs implemented.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company has exposure to foreign currency exchange rates, primarily arising from its U.S. dollar and Euro denominated investments, where both carrying values and earnings are subject to foreign exchange risk. Furthermore, the Company is exposed to the economic risk on the conversion of the foreign currency denominated cash flows. The Company has a hedging policy to eliminate 50% to 70% of the long-term economic exposure related to its foreign currency denominated cash flows. It will also hedge shorter term anticipated foreign currency capital expenditures.

The Company hedges certain of its foreign currency denominated net equity investments with the use of cross currency swaps, par forward contracts, and foreign currency denominated debt. These long-term derivative contracts also serve to economically hedge a significant portion of the cash distributions from these equity investments. However, this does not eliminate the GAAP earnings volatility caused by exchange rate differences. During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company received foreign currency denominated cash distributions and settled associated hedge transactions resulting in \$17.1 million (2005 – \$13.0 million) of incremental cash flows, which were not included in reported earnings.

Interest Rate Risk

Enbridge is exposed to interest rate fluctuations on variable rate debt. Floating to fixed interest rate swaps, collars and forward rate agreements are used to hedge against the effect of future interest rate movements. The Company monitors its debt portfolio mix of fixed and variable rate debt instruments to ensure that the consolidated portfolio of debt stays within its Board of Directors approved policy limit band of 15% to 25% floating rate debt as a percentage of total debt outstanding. Fixed to floating swaps are also used from time to time to manage this position and optimize the Company's debt portfolio. The Company is also exposed to fluctuations in interest rates ahead of anticipated fixed rate debt issuances. The Company may enter into interest rate derivatives to hedge a portion of the interest cost of these future debt issues.

Information about the debt portfolio itself is included in Notes 12 and 17 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company uses natural gas price swaps, futures and options to manage the value of commodity purchases and sales that arise from capacity commitments on the Alliance and Vector pipelines. The Company also uses natural gas, power, crude oil, and natural gas liquids derivative instruments to fix the value of variable price exposures that arise from commodity usage, storage and supply agreements.

Natural Gas Supply Management

Customers of EGD are exposed to changes in the price of the natural gas commodity. A portion of the future natural gas supply requirements is hedged using natural gas swaps and options that manage the price of natural gas, as allowed by the OEB. Since customers pay the cost of the natural gas commodity, this risk mitigation strategy is for the benefit of customers. The OEB monitors the policies, procedures, and results of this hedging program.

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

Information about the financial instruments outstanding at year end for the purposes of mitigating the risks as described above, including the fair values, notional or principal amounts and maturities are shown in Note 17 of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Credit Risk

Entering into derivative financial instruments can give rise to additional credit risks. Credit risk arises from the possibility that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations and is limited to those contracts where the Company would incur a loss in replacing the instrument. The Company minimizes credit risk by entering into risk management transactions only with institutions that possess high investment grade credit ratings or have provided the Company with an acceptable form of credit protection. The Company has no significant concentration with any single counterparty. For transactions with terms greater than five years, the Company may also require a counterparty that would otherwise meet the Company's credit criteria to provide collateral.

Trade receivables include amounts due from companies operating in the oil and gas industry and are collateralized by the commodities contained in the Company's pipelines and storage facilities. Where shippers fail to maintain specified credit ratings they are required to provide letters of credit or other suitable security. Credit risk in the Gas Distribution and Services segment is reduced by the large and diversified customer base and the ability to recover an estimate for doubtful accounts through the ratemaking process. For customers of our non-regulated businesses, credit exposure is minimized through the use of credit monitoring processes, contractual agreements with collateral requirements, master netting agreements, and credit exposure limits.

Operating Risks

Environmental, Health and Safety Risk

The Company's operations, facilities and petroleum product shipments are subject to extensive national, regional and local environmental, health and safety laws and regulations governing, among other things, discharges to air, land and water, the handling and storage of petroleum compounds and hazardous materials, waste disposal, the protection of employee health, safety and the environment, and the investigation and remediation of contamination. The Company's facilities could experience accidents, malfunctions or other unplanned events that could result in spills or emissions in excess of permitted levels and result in personal injury, fines, penalties or other sanctions and property damage. The Company could also incur liability in the future for environmental contamination associated with past and present activities and properties. The facilities and pipelines must maintain a number of environmental and other permits from various governmental authorities in order to operate and these facilities are subject to inspection from time to time. Failure to maintain compliance with these requirements could result in operational interruptions, fines or penalties, or the need to install potentially costly pollution control technology. Finally, compliance with current and future environmental laws and regulations, which are likely to become more stringent over time, including those governing greenhouse gas emissions, may impose additional capital costs and financial expenditures and affect the demand for the Company's services, which could adversely affect operating results and profitability.

Enbridge is committed to protecting the health and safety of employees, contractors and the general public, and to sound environmental stewardship. The Company believes that prevention of accidents and injuries, and protection of the environment, benefits everyone and delivers increased value to shareholders, customers and employees. Enbridge has health and safety, and environmental management systems and has established policies, programs and practices for conducting safe and environmentally sound operations. Regular reviews and audits are conducted to assess compliance with legislation and company policy.

Pipeline Operating Risk

Pipeline leaks are an inherent risk of operations. Other operating risks include: the breakdown or failure of equipment, information systems or processes; the performance of equipment at levels below those originally intended (whether due to misuse, unexpected degradation or design, construction or manufacturing defects); failure to maintain adequate supplies of spare parts; operator error; labour disputes; disputes with interconnected facilities and carriers; and catastrophic events such as natural disasters, fires, explosions, fractures, acts of terrorists and saboteurs, and other similar events, many of which are beyond the control of the pipeline systems. The occurrence or continuance of any of these events could increase the cost of operating the Company's pipelines or reduce revenues, thereby impacting earnings. The Company has an extensive program to manage system integrity, which includes the development and use of predictive and detective in-line inspection tools. Maintenance, excavation and repair programs are directed to the areas of greatest benefit and pipe is replaced or repaired as required. The Company also maintains comprehensive insurance coverage for significant pipeline leaks and has a comprehensive security program designed to reduce security-related risks.

Regulation

Many of the Company's pipeline operations are regulated and are subject to regulatory risk. The nature and degree of regulation and legislation affecting energy companies in Canada and the United States has changed significantly in past years, and there is no assurance that further substantial changes will not occur. These changes may adversely affect toll structures or other aspects of pipeline operations or the operations of shippers.

Execution Risk

Cost escalation and internal and external resource shortages, including human resources, may adversely affect the Company's ability to develop and complete organic growth projects in a cost effective and timely manner. In addition, there are a number of competing projects, proposed by other companies, which could preclude the Company from developing one or more of the proposed projects.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Depreciation

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, the Company's largest asset with a net book value at December 31, 2006 of \$11,264.7 million, or 61% of total assets, generally is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated service lives of the assets commencing when the asset is placed in service. When it is determined that the estimated service life of an asset does not reflect the expected remaining period of benefit, prospective changes are made to the estimated service life. In general, estimates of service lives are based on third party engineering studies, experience and industry practice. There are a number of assumptions inherent in estimating the service lives of the Company's assets including the level of development, exploration, drilling, reserves and production of crude oil and natural gas in the supply areas served by the Company's pipelines as well as the demand for crude oil and natural gas and the integrity of the Company's systems. Changes in these assumptions could result in adjustments to the estimated service lives, which could result in material changes to depreciation expense in future periods in any of the Company's business segments, with the exception of the Corporate segment. Generally, revised assumptions have historically resulted in extending useful lives. For certain rate regulated operations, depreciation rates are approved by the regulator and the regulator may require periodic studies or technical updates on useful lives which may change depreciation rates.

Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Certain of the Company's Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines, and Gas Distribution and Services businesses are subject to regulation by various authorities, including but not limited to, the National Energy Board (NEB), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board (AEUB) and the Ontario Energy Board (OEB). Regulatory bodies exercise statutory authority over matters such as construction, rates and ratemaking, and agreement with customers. To recognize the economic effects of the actions of the regulator, the timing of recognition of certain revenues and expenses in these operations may differ from that otherwise expected under generally accepted accounting principles for non rate-regulated entities. The Company also records regulatory assets and liabilities to recognize the economic effects of the actions of the regulator. Regulatory assets represent amounts that are expected to be recovered from customers in future periods through rates. Regulatory liabilities represent amounts that are expected to be refunded to customers in futures periods through rates. As of December 31, 2006, the Company's regulatory assets totaled \$574.1 million (2005 – \$542.5 million) and regulatory liabilities totaled \$148.6 million (2005 – \$24.7 million). To the extent that the regulator's actions differ from the Company's expectations, the timing and amount of recovery or settlement of regulatory balances could differ significantly from those recorded.

Post-Employment Benefits

The Company maintains pension plans, which provide defined benefit and/or defined contribution pension benefits and post-employment benefits other than pensions to eligible retirees. Pension costs and obligations for the defined benefit pension plans are determined using the projected benefit method. This method involves complex actuarial calculations using several assumptions including discount rates, expected rates of return on plan assets, health-care cost trend rates, projected salary increases, retirement age, mortality and termination rates. These assumptions are determined by management and are reviewed annually by the Company's actuaries. Actual results that differ from assumptions are amortized over future periods and therefore could materially affect the expense recognized and the recorded obligation in future periods. See Note 19 to the 2006 annual consolidated financial statements for disclosure of the difference between the actual and the expected results for the past two years. Pension expense is recorded within all of the Company's business segments.

Impact of a 0.5% Change in Key Assumptions (millions of dollars)	Pension Benefit		OPEB	
	Obligation	Expense	Obligation	Expense
Decrease in Discount Rate	79.2	9.3	15.4	1.8
Decrease in expected return on assets	n/a	4.9	n/a	0.2
Decrease in rate of salary increase	(18.3)	(4.0)	–	–

Contingent Liabilities

Provisions for claims filed for damages against the Company are determined on a case by case basis. Case estimates are reviewed on a regular basis and are updated as new information is received. The process of evaluating claims involves the use of estimates and a high degree of management judgment. The final determination by the courts in respect of the claims outstanding could have a material impact on the financial results of the Company and certain of the Company's subsidiaries and investments including Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. and Enbridge Energy Company, Inc. as disclosed in Note 23 of the 2006 annual consolidated financial statements.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The fair value of asset retirement obligations (AROs) associated with the retirement of long-lived assets are recognized as long-term liabilities in the period when they can be reasonably determined. The fair value approximates the cost a third party would charge in performing the tasks necessary to retire such assets and is recognized at the present value of expected future cash flows. AROs are added to the carrying value of the associated asset and depreciated over the asset's useful life. The corresponding liability is accreted over time through charges to earnings and is reduced by actual costs of decommissioning and reclamation. The present value of expected future cash flows is determined using assumptions such as the probability of abandonment in place versus removal and the estimated costs required upon abandonment in each case, the discount rate and the estimated time to abandonment. For the majority of the Company's assets it is not possible

to make a reasonable estimate of AROs due to the indeterminate timing, the long-lived nature of the assets and the scope of the asset retirements. Therefore, changes in these assumptions could materially affect the asset and liability recognized in respect of asset retirement obligations as well as the resulting accretion of the liability and depreciation of the asset within any of the Company's business segments, with the exception of the Corporate segment.

CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Instruments, Hedging Relationships and Other Comprehensive Income

New accounting standards will be in effect January 1, 2007 for hedge accounting, recognition and measurement of financial instruments and disclosure of comprehensive income. The adoption of these standards will result in the recognition of financial instruments and hedging relationships principally consistent with similar requirements in the United States, as currently reflected in the Company's United States Accounting Principles note.

The Company will recognize other comprehensive income in a separate financial statement and include accumulated other comprehensive income as a component of shareholders' equity. To the extent economic hedges do not qualify for hedge accounting, are ineffective, or are not documented as hedges in accordance with the new standards, gains and losses and any ineffectiveness will be charged to current period earnings.

If the Company were to adopt the standards at December 31, 2006, a payable to counterparties of \$44.8 million, a due from ratepayers of \$26.6 million, accumulated other comprehensive income of \$30.6 million, a future tax liability of \$16.8 million, and a charge to retained earnings of \$66.1 million would be recognized in the financial statements.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Canadian Securities Administrators) and concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2006 and in respect of the 2006 year-end reporting period.

Management's Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Management of Enbridge Inc. is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as such term is defined in the rule of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and the Canadian Securities Administrators. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision and with the participation of executive and financial officers to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets of the Company;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements because of inherent limitations. Additionally, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or deterioration in the degree of compliance with our policies and procedures.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the framework established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report included with the Company's audited financial statements.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION¹

(millions of Canadian dollars, except for per share amounts)

2006	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Revenues	3,346.7	2,327.2	2,184.9	2,785.7	10,644.5
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	190.9	157.9	95.5	171.1	615.4
Earnings per common share	0.56	0.47	0.28	0.50	1.81
Diluted earnings per common share	0.56	0.46	0.28	0.49	1.79
Dividends per common share	0.2875	0.2875	0.2875	0.2875	1.15

(millions of Canadian dollars, except for per share amounts)

2005	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Revenues	2,555.8	1,527.4	1,657.1	2,712.8	8,453.1
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	220.6	93.6	67.8	174.0	556.0
Earnings per common share	0.66	0.27	0.20	0.52	1.65
Diluted earnings per common share	0.65	0.27	0.20	0.51	1.63
Dividends per common share	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2875	1.0375

¹ Quarterly Financial Information has been extracted from financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Quarterly operating revenue fluctuates primarily due to the seasonality of the Company's gas distribution business. Typically, revenue peaks in the winter months during the first quarter and, to a lesser extent, in the fourth quarter when higher volumes are delivered and sold. Also, revenue and earnings are affected by variations in the weather, especially in the winter, when warmer or colder than normal temperatures can result in lower or higher distribution volumes, respectively.

Significant items that impacted 2006 and 2005 quarterly earnings are as follows:

- Fourth quarter 2006 earnings reflected higher earnings from the mainline system and Aux Sable, offset by lower earnings from EGD due primarily to warmer than normal weather and higher costs.
- Third quarter 2006 earnings reflected higher earnings from Enbridge System, increased earnings from the Company's investment in EEP and the initial recognition of upside sharing in Aux Sable which resulted from high fractionation margins.
- Second quarter earnings in 2006 included the impact of tax rate reductions, which increased earnings by a total of \$48.9 million. Revenues in the second quarter of 2006 were higher than the second quarter of 2005 due to higher commodity prices and were offset by higher commodity costs, as EGD passes through to customers changes in the price of natural gas.
- First quarter earnings in 2006 reflected improved earnings in the Enbridge System more than offset by lower results from EGD, due primarily to warmer than normal weather. Revenues in the first quarter of 2006 were higher due to higher commodity prices and were offset by higher commodity costs.
- Fourth quarter earnings in 2005 include a gain of \$7.6 million on the sale of land in CLH and a dilution gain of \$4.3 million in EEP.

- Third quarter earnings in 2005 were negatively impacted by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and by non-cash losses on the fair value of derivatives in EEP.
- First quarter earnings in 2005 include dilution gains in EEP and within Noverco totaling \$11.9 million.

FOURTH QUARTER 2006 HIGHLIGHTS

Fourth quarter earnings for 2006 were \$171.1 million, or \$0.50 per share, compared with \$174.0 million, or \$0.52 per share, in 2005. The fourth quarter of 2006 reflected higher earnings from the Enbridge crude oil mainline system and Aux Sable, offset by lower earnings from EGD due primarily to warmer than normal weather and higher costs in the fourth quarter of 2006.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

<i>(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)</i>	2006	2005	2004
Dividends Per Common Share	1.15	1.0375	0.92
Common Share Dividends	403.1	361.1	315.8
Total Assets	18,379.3	17,210.9	14,905.1
Total Long-Term Liabilities	10,544.8	9,690.7	8,182.5

Total assets and total long-term liabilities increased from 2005 to 2006 because of ongoing investments in core businesses and a \$280 million investment in EEP, increasing the Company's interest from 10.9% to 16.6%.

Total assets and total long-term liabilities increased from 2004 to 2005 primarily because the Company began consolidating its 41.9% investment in EIF. This change was due to the adoption of Accounting Guideline 15, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (AcG-15). Under AcG-15, EIF is considered a variable interest entity and Enbridge is the primary beneficiary through a combination of a 41.9% equity interest and a preferred unit investment that has no voting rights, a stated par value and a 30-year maturity.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Outstanding Share Data	Number outstanding
Preferred Shares, Series A (non-voting equity shares)	5,000,000
Common shares – issued and outstanding (voting equity shares)	351,920,358
Total issued and outstanding stock options (7,558,307 vested)	11,501,657

Outstanding share data information is provided as at February 12, 2007.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Information about the Company's related party transactions is included in Note 22 to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Additional information relating to Enbridge, including the Annual Information Form, is available on www.sedar.com.

Dated February 21, 2007

Management's Report

To the Shareholders of Enbridge Inc.

Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for the accompanying consolidated financial statements and all other information in this Annual Report. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and necessarily include amounts that reflect management's judgment and best estimates. Financial information contained elsewhere in this Annual Report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent auditors appointed by the shareholders of the Company, conducts an examination of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards.

The Board of Directors and its committees are responsible for all aspects related to governance of the Company. The Audit, Finance & Risk Committee of the Board, composed of directors who are unrelated and independent, has a specific responsibility to oversee management's efforts to fulfil its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal controls related thereto. The Committee meets with management, internal auditors and independent auditors to review the consolidated financial statements and the internal controls as they relate to financial reporting. The Audit, Finance & Risk Committee reports its findings to the Board for its consideration in approving the consolidated financial statements for issuance to the shareholders.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that:

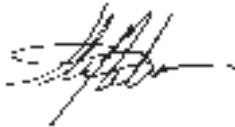
- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets of the Company;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the framework established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, as required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, as stated in their report included herein.



Patrick D. Daniel
President & Chief Executive Officer



Stephen J. Wuori
Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

February 21, 2007

Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Enbridge Inc.

We have completed an integrated audit of the consolidated financial statements and internal control over financial reporting of Enbridge Inc. as of December 31, 2006 and audits of its 2005 and 2004 consolidated financial statements. Our opinions, based on our audits, are presented below.

Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Enbridge Inc. as at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, retained earnings and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit of the Company's financial statements as at December 31, 2006 and for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). We conducted our audits of the Company's financial statements as at December 31, 2005 and 2004 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2005 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of financial statements includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. A financial statement audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

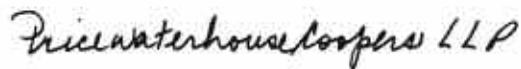
We have also audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. An audit of internal control over financial reporting includes obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we consider necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the COSO. Furthermore, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the COSO.



Chartered Accountants
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

February 21, 2007

Consolidated Statements of Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Revenues			
Commodity sales	8,264.5	6,193.5	5,826.3
Transportation	2,095.1	1,938.1	1,695.8
Energy services	284.9	321.5	285.7
	10,644.5	8,453.1	7,807.8
Expenses			
Commodity costs	7,824.6	5,728.4	5,184.3
Operating and administrative	1,084.2	1,057.6	1,015.0
Depreciation and amortization	587.4	575.3	525.0
	9,496.2	7,361.3	6,724.3
	1,148.3	1,091.8	1,083.5
Income from Equity Investments	180.3	116.8	160.3
Other Investment Income (Note 20)	107.8	142.4	123.9
Gain on Disposal of Investment in AltaGas Income Trust (Note 5)	—	—	121.5
Interest Expense (Note 12)	(567.1)	(539.2)	(525.3)
	869.3	811.8	963.9
Non-Controlling Interests	(54.7)	(27.6)	(22.5)
	814.6	784.2	941.4
Income Taxes (Note 18)	(192.3)	(221.3)	(289.2)
Earnings	622.3	562.9	652.2
Preferred Share Dividends	(6.9)	(6.9)	(6.9)
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders	615.4	556.0	645.3
Earnings Per Common Share (Note 15)	1.81	1.65	1.93
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share (Note 15)	1.79	1.63	1.91

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Retained Earnings

(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Retained Earnings at Beginning of Year	2,098.2	1,840.9	1,511.4
Earnings Applicable to Common Shareholders	615.4	556.0	645.3
Common Share Dividends	(403.1)	(361.1)	(315.8)
Dividends Paid to Reciprocal Shareholder	12.2	11.2	—
Dividend Reclassification Adjustment (Note 8)	—	51.2	—
Retained Earnings at End of Year	2,322.7	2,098.2	1,840.9
Dividends Paid Per Common Share	1.15	1.04	0.92

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(millions of Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Cash Provided By Operating Activities			
Earnings	622.3	562.9	652.2
Depreciation and amortization	587.4	575.3	525.0
Equity earnings less than/(in excess of) cash distributions	(54.2)	63.3	(39.2)
Gain on reduction of ownership interest	—	(29.0)	(29.6)
Gain on disposal of investment in AltaGas Income Trust	—	—	(121.5)
Future income taxes	(21.0)	108.1	12.7
Other	36.5	20.3	28.2
Changes in operating assets and liabilities (Note 21)	126.7	(353.9)	(141.1)
	1,297.7	947.0	886.7
Investing Activities			
Acquisitions (Note 5)	(101.4)	(88.6)	(833.9)
Long-term investments	(362.3)	(89.9)	(16.6)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(1,185.3)	(724.1)	(496.4)
Disposal of investment in AltaGas Income Trust (Note 5)	—	—	346.7
Affiliate loans	28.0	0.7	—
Change in construction payable	41.0	25.4	0.5
	(1,580.0)	(876.5)	(999.7)
Financing Activities			
Net change in short-term borrowings and short-term debt	(78.7)	(125.1)	738.0
Net change in non-recourse credit facilities	57.7	11.0	—
Long-term debt issues	1,125.0	1,020.1	500.0
Long-term debt repayments	(400.0)	(536.9)	(450.0)
Non-recourse long-term debt issues	2.8	6.8	—
Non-recourse long-term debt repayments	(60.5)	(85.1)	(42.9)
(Distributions to)/contributions from non-controlling interests	(31.3)	1.4	(2.4)
Preferred securities redeemed	—	—	(350.0)
Common shares issued	63.1	53.7	44.4
Preferred share dividends	(6.9)	(6.9)	(6.9)
Common share dividends	(403.1)	(361.1)	(315.8)
	268.1	(22.1)	114.4
(Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(14.2)	48.4	1.4
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	153.9	105.5	104.1
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	139.7	153.9	105.5

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(millions of Canadian dollars)

December 31,	2006	2005
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	139.7	153.9
Accounts receivable and other	2,045.6	1,900.3
Inventory	868.9	1,021.4
	3,054.2	3,075.6
Property, Plant and Equipment, net (Note 6)	11,264.7	10,510.1
Long-Term Investments (Note 8)	2,299.4	1,842.8
Receivable from Affiliate (Note 22)	—	177.0
Deferred Amounts and Other Assets (Note 9)	924.5	850.7
Intangible Assets (Note 10)	241.5	252.6
Goodwill (Note 11)	394.9	367.2
Future Income Taxes (Note 18)	200.1	134.9
	18,379.3	17,210.9
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	807.9	1,074.8
Accounts payable and other	1,727.8	1,624.8
Interest payable	95.1	81.7
Current maturities and short-term debt (Note 12)	537.0	401.2
Current maturities of non-recourse debt (Note 13)	60.1	68.2
	3,223.9	3,250.7
Long-Term Debt (Note 12)	7,054.0	6,279.1
Non-Recourse Long-Term Debt (Note 13)	1,622.0	1,619.9
Other Long-Term Liabilities	91.1	91.7
Future Income Taxes (Note 18)	1,062.5	1,009.0
Non-Controlling Interests (Note 14)	715.2	691.0
	13,768.7	12,941.4
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital		
Preferred shares (Note 15)	125.0	125.0
Common shares (Note 15)	2,416.1	2,343.8
Contributed surplus (Note 16)	18.3	10.0
Retained earnings	2,322.7	2,098.2
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(135.8)	(171.8)
Reciprocal shareholding (Note 8)	(135.7)	(135.7)
	4,610.6	4,269.5
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 23)		
	18,379.3	17,210.9

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Approved by the Board:



David A. Arledge
Chair



Robert W. Martin
Director

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Enbridge Inc. (Enbridge or the Company) is one of North America's largest energy transportation and distribution companies. Enbridge conducts its business through five operating segments: Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines, Sponsored Investments, Gas Distribution and Services, and International. These operating segments are strategic business units established by senior management to facilitate the achievement of the Company's long-term objectives, to aid in resource allocation decisions and to assess operational performance.

Liquids Pipelines

Liquids Pipelines includes the operation of the Canadian common carrier pipeline and feeder pipelines that transport crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons.

Gas Pipelines

Gas Pipelines consists of proportionately consolidated investments in natural gas pipelines including the U.S. portion of the Alliance Pipeline, Vector Pipeline and transmission and gathering pipelines in the Gulf of Mexico.

Sponsored Investments

Sponsored Investments consists of the Company's investments in Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. (EEP), Enbridge Energy Management, L.L.C. (EEM), a 17.2% owned subsidiary which owns 100% of EEP's i-units, (collectively, the Partnership) and Enbridge Income Fund (EIF). The Partnership transports crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons through common carrier and feeder pipelines and transports, gathers, processes and markets natural gas and natural gas liquids. EIF is a publicly traded income fund whose primary operations include a 50% interest in the Canadian portion of the Alliance Pipeline and a crude oil and liquids pipeline and gathering system.

Gas Distribution and Services

Gas Distribution and Services consists of gas utility operations which serve residential, commercial, industrial and transportation customers, primarily in central and eastern Ontario. It also includes natural gas distribution activities in Quebec, New Brunswick and New York State, and the Company's proportionately consolidated investment in Aux Sable, a natural gas fractionation and extraction business.

The Company's commodity marketing businesses are also included in Gas Distribution and Services. These businesses manage the Company's volume commitments on Alliance and Vector Pipelines as well as offer commodity storage, transport, and supply management services.

International

The Company's International business consists of investments in energy delivery businesses, Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos CLH, S.A. (CLH) in Spain and Oleoducto Central, S.A. (OCENSA) in Colombia.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP). These accounting principles are different in some respects from United States generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) and the significant differences that impact the Company's financial statements are described in Note 26. Amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Enbridge Inc., its subsidiaries and its proportionate share of the accounts of joint ventures. EIF is consolidated in the accounts of the Company as it is a variable interest entity. The Company is the primary beneficiary of EIF through a combination of a 41.9% equity interest and a preferred unit investment. Investments in entities which are not subsidiaries or joint ventures, but over which the Company exercises significant influence, are accounted for using the equity method. Other investments are accounted for using the cost method.

The Company's gas distribution activities within Gas Distribution and Services are conducted primarily through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. (EGD). In 2004, EGD changed its fiscal year end to December 31 from September 30, and accordingly, the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2004 include 15 months of results for EGD and other gas distribution subsidiaries.

Regulation

Certain of the Company's Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines, and Gas Distribution and Services businesses are subject to regulation by various authorities, including but not limited to, the National Energy Board (NEB), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board (AEUB) and the Ontario Energy Board (OEB). Regulatory bodies exercise statutory authority over matters such as construction, rates and ratemaking, and agreements with customers. To recognize the economic effects of the actions of the regulator, the timing of recognition of certain revenues and expenses in these operations may differ from that otherwise expected under generally accepted accounting principles for non rate-regulated entities.

Revenue Recognition

Generally, revenues are recorded when products have been delivered or services have been performed. However, certain operations are subject to regulation and, accordingly, there are circumstances where revenues recognized do not match the cash tolls or the billed amounts, resulting in the recognition of regulatory assets and liabilities.

For the rate-regulated portion of the Company's main Canadian crude oil pipeline system, revenue is recognized in a manner that is consistent with the underlying agreements as approved by the NEB. Certain Liquids Pipelines revenues are recognized under the terms of a committed thirty-year delivery contract rather than the cash tolls received.

For rate-regulated operations in Gas Pipelines and Sponsored Investments, transportation revenues include amounts related to expenses recognized in the financial statements that are expected to be recovered from shippers in future tolls. Revenue is not recognized in a given period for tolls received that do not relate to current period expenses. Differences between the recorded transportation revenue and actual toll receipts give rise to receivable or payable balances.

A significant portion of Gas Distribution and Services operations are subject to rate-regulation. Revenue is recognized in a manner that is consistent with the underlying rate-setting mechanism as mandated by the regulator. Gas distribution revenues are recorded on the basis of regular meter readings and estimates of customer usage from the last meter reading to the end of the reporting period.

Income Taxes

For non-regulated operations, the liability method of accounting for income taxes is followed. Future income tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for accounting purposes. Future income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rate that is expected to apply when the temporary differences reverse.

The regulated activities of the Company recover income tax expense based on the taxes payable method when prescribed by regulators or in ratemaking agreements that are subject to regulatory approval. Therefore, rates do not include the recovery of future income taxes related to temporary differences. The Company expects that all unrecorded future income taxes will be recovered in rates when they become payable.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's U.S. dollar operations are primarily self-sustaining except for certain financing and investing operations. The Company also holds a self-sustaining Euro equity investment in a foreign operation in Spain.

The self-sustaining operations are translated into Canadian dollars using the current rate method. Under this method, assets and liabilities are translated using period-end exchange rates, with revenues and expenses translated using average rates for the period. Gains and losses arising on translation of these operations are included in the foreign currency translation adjustment.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Certain financing and investing operations are integrated with those of the parent company and are translated into Canadian dollars using the temporal method. Under this method, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates in effect on the dates the assets were acquired or liabilities were incurred. Revenues and expenses are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates and gains and losses on translation are reflected in income when incurred.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are recorded at cost and include short-term deposits with a term to maturity of three months or less when purchased.

Inventory

Inventory is primarily comprised of natural gas in storage, held in EGD. Natural gas in storage is recorded at the quarterly prices approved by the OEB in the determination of customer sales rates, adjusted for price risk management activities. The actual price of gas purchased may differ from the OEB approved price. The difference between the approved price and the actual cost of the gas purchased is deferred for future refund or collection as approved by the OEB. Other inventory, consisting primarily of commodities held in storage is recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Expenditures for project development, construction, expansion, major renewals and betterments are capitalized; maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred. The Company capitalizes interest incurred during construction, and if approved, an allowance for equity funds used during construction for regulatory assets, at rates authorized by the regulatory authorities. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is generally provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated service lives of the assets commencing when the asset is placed in service.

Deferred Amounts and Other Assets

Deferred amounts and other assets include costs which regulatory authorities have permitted or are expected to permit to be recovered through future rates, contractual receivables under the terms of long-term delivery contracts, and hedging costs. Deferred financing costs are amortized over the terms of the related debt. Other deferred charges are amortized on a straight-line basis over various periods depending on the nature of the charges.

Intangibles

Intangibles consist primarily of acquired long-term transportation contracts which are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the contracts.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net identifiable assets upon acquisition of a business. Goodwill is not subject to amortization but is tested for impairment with a cash flow analysis, at least annually, and written down to fair value if impairment occurs.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The fair value of asset retirement obligations (AROs) associated with the retirement of long-lived assets are recognized as long-term liabilities in the period when they can be reasonably determined. The fair value approximates the cost a third party would charge in performing the tasks necessary to retire such assets and is recognized at the present value of expected future cash flows. AROs are added to the carrying value of the associated asset and depreciated over the asset's useful life. The corresponding liability is accreted over time through charges to earnings and is reduced by actual costs of decommissioning and reclamation. The Company's estimates of retirement costs could change as a result of changes in cost estimates and regulatory requirements.

For certain of the Company's assets it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of AROs due to the indeterminate timing and scope of the asset retirements.

Depreciation expense for Gas Distribution and Services operations includes a provision for asset retirement obligations at rates approved by the regulator. Actual costs incurred are charged to accumulated depreciation.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments and foreign currency denominated debt to hedge currency risk related to net investments in foreign operations. These financial instruments are recognized in the financial statements of the Company at fair value and gains and losses are included in the foreign currency translation adjustment in shareholders' equity. Changes in the carrying amount related to exchange rate movements of foreign denominated debt designated as net investment hedges are also included in the foreign currency translation adjustment.

The Company applies settlement accounting to other derivative financial instruments. Under this method, gains and losses on derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting are not recorded until they are realized. Amounts received or paid related to derivative financial instruments used to hedge energy commodities prices are recognized as part of the cost of the underlying transaction on settlement. For other derivative financial instruments used to hedge interest costs or foreign exchange changes, amounts received or paid, including any gains and losses realized upon settlement, are recognized over the term of the hedged item. The notional amounts are not recorded as they do not represent amounts exchanged by the counterparties.

If a derivative instrument designated as a hedge ceases to be effective or is terminated, hedge accounting is discontinued and the gain or loss at that date is deferred and recognized concurrently with the related transaction. Subsequent gains and losses from the derivative instrument are recognized in earnings in the period they occur. If the anticipated transaction is no longer probable, the gain or loss is recognized immediately in earnings.

Post-Employment Benefits

The Company maintains pension plans which provide defined benefit and defined contribution pension benefits. Pension costs and obligations for the defined benefit pension plans are determined using the projected benefit method and are charged to earnings as services are rendered, except for the regulated operations of Gas Distribution and Services, where contributions made to the plan are expensed as paid, consistent with the recovery of such costs in rates. For the defined contribution plans, contributions made by the Company are expensed.

Pension plan assets are measured at fair value. The expected return on pension plan assets is determined using market related values. Market related values have been calculated using the fair value method. Adjustments arising from plan amendments and the transitional amounts recognized upon adoption of the accounting standard are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of the employees active at the date of amendment or transition. The excess of the net actuarial gain or loss over ten per cent of the greater of the benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets is amortized over the average remaining service period of the active employees.

The Company also provides post-employment benefits other than pensions, including group health care and life insurance benefits for eligible retirees, their spouses and qualified dependants. The cost of such benefits is accrued during the years employees render service, except for the regulated operations of Gas Distribution and Services where the cost of providing these benefits is expensed as paid, consistent with the recovery of such costs in rates.

The measurement date used to determine the plan assets and the accrued benefit obligation was September 30, 2006.

Stock Based Compensation

Stock options granted after January 1, 2003 are recorded using the fair value method. Under this method, compensation expense is measured at fair value at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and recognized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the vesting period or the period to early retirement eligibility with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus. Balances in contributed surplus are transferred to share capital when the options are exercised. Stock options granted prior to January 1, 2003 do not result in the recognition of compensation expense and continue to be accounted for as capital transactions when the options are exercised.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Performance Stock Units (PSUs) and Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) vest at the completion of a three-year term and are settled in cash. During the term, a liability and expense are recorded based on the number of units outstanding and the current market price of the Company's shares. The value of PSU's is also dependent on the Company's current performance relative to a specified peer group.

Comparative Amounts

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year's financial statement presentation.

2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

New Accounting Standards

Financial Instruments, Hedging Relationships and Other Comprehensive Income

New accounting standards will be in effect January 1, 2007 for hedge accounting, recognition and measurement of financial instruments and disclosure of comprehensive income. The adoption of these standards will result in the recognition of financial instruments and hedging relationships principally consistent with similar requirements in the United States, as currently reflected in the Company's United States Accounting Principles note.

The Company will recognize other comprehensive income in a separate financial statement and include accumulated other comprehensive income as a component of shareholders' equity. To the extent economic hedges do not qualify for hedge accounting, are ineffective, or are not documented as hedges in accordance with the new standards, gains and losses and any ineffectiveness will be charged to current period earnings.

If the Company were to adopt the standards at December 31, 2006, a payable to counterparties of \$44.8 million, a due from ratepayers of \$26.6 million, accumulated other comprehensive income of \$30.6 million, a future tax liability of \$16.8 million, and a charge to retained earnings of \$66.1 million would be recognized in the financial statements.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENT EFFECTS OF RATE REGULATION

General Information on Rate Regulation and its Economic Effects

A number of businesses within the Company are subject to regulation where regulators exercise statutory authority over matters such as construction, operation, rates, ratemaking agreements with customers. The Company's significant regulated businesses and related accounting impacts are described below:

Enbridge System

The primary business activities of the Enbridge System are subject to regulation by the NEB. Tolls are set based on agreements with customers and are filed with the NEB for approval. In 2005, Enbridge and the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) approved an incentive tolling settlement (ITS). The ITS is effective from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2009 and defines the methodology for calculation of tolls and the revenue requirement on the core component of the Enbridge System in Canada. Toll adjustments, for variances from requirements defined in the ITS, are filed annually with the regulator for approval.

Athabasca Pipeline

The Athabasca Pipeline is regulated by the AEUB. Tolls are established based on long-term transportation agreements with individual shippers and taxes are recorded using the taxes payable method.

Vector Pipeline

Vector Pipeline is an interstate natural gas pipeline with a FERC approved tariff establishing rates, terms and conditions governing its service to customers. Rates are determined using a cost of service methodology. Tariff changes may only be implemented upon approval by the FERC. Tolls include a return on equity component of 12.96% (2005 – 2.96%) before tax.

Alliance Pipeline

The US portion of the Alliance Pipeline (Alliance) is regulated by the FERC and the Canadian portion of the pipeline is regulated by the NEB. Shippers on Alliance entered into 15-year transportation contracts expiring in December 2015, with a cost of service toll methodology. Toll adjustments are filed annually with the regulator. The tolls include a return on equity component of 10.85% (2005 – 10.85%) after tax for the US portion and 11.25% (2005 – 11.25%) after tax for the Canadian portion. Alliance tolls are based on a deemed 70% debt and 30% equity structure.

Enbridge Gas Distribution

EGD's gas distribution operations are regulated by the OEB. EGD's rates are set under a cost of service methodology with revenues charged to recover EGD's forecast costs and to earn a rate of return on common equity. Applications for changes to rates are made annually and are submitted for approval by the OEB.

Forecast costs include gas commodity and transportation, operation and maintenance, depreciation, municipal taxes, interest and income taxes. The rate base is the average investment of permitted assets used in gas distribution, storage and transmission and an allowance for working capital. EGD's 2006 approved rate of return on the rate base was 7.74% (2005 – 8.10%) after tax, and the approved rate of return on common equity was 8.74% (2005 – 9.57%) after tax based on a 35% deemed common equity.

Enbridge Gas New Brunswick

Enbridge Gas New Brunswick (EGNB) is regulated by the New Brunswick Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities Board (PUB) and follows a cost of service tolling methodology. An application for rate adjustments is filed annually for PUB approval. EGNB's rate of return on the rate base was 9.78% (2005 – 9.46%) before tax and the approved rate of return on equity was 13% (2005 – 13%) before tax, based on equity which is capped at 50%.

Regulatory Risk and Uncertainties Affecting Recovery or Settlement

The recognition of regulatory assets and liabilities is based on the actions, or an expectation of the future actions, of the regulator. To the extent that the regulator's actions differ from the Company's expectations, the timing and amount of recovery or settlement of regulatory balances could differ significantly from those recorded.

Financial Statement Effects

To recognize the actions or expected actions of the regulator, the timing and recognition of certain revenues and expenses may differ from that otherwise expected for non rate-regulated entities.

Regulatory assets represent amounts that are expected to be recovered from customers in future periods through rates. Regulatory liabilities represent amounts that are expected to be refunded to customers in future periods through rates. In the absence of rate regulation, GAAP would not permit the recognition of regulatory assets or liabilities and the earnings impact would be recorded in the period the expenses are incurred or revenues are earned. Long-term regulatory assets are recorded in Deferred Amounts and Other Assets whereas current regulatory assets are recorded in Accounts Receivable and Other. Regulatory liabilities are recorded in Accounts Payable and Other.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENT EFFECTS OF RATE REGULATION (continued)

Accounting for rate-regulated entities has resulted in recording the following regulatory assets and liabilities:

(millions of dollars)			Estimated Settlement Period (years)	Earnings Impact ¹	
December 31,	2006	2005		2006	2005
Regulatory Assets/(Liabilities)					
Liquids Pipelines					
Enbridge system tolling deferrals ²	166.2	172.3	1	(6.1)	21.3
Gas Pipelines					
Deferred transportation revenue ³	203.8	187.6	17-19	9.8	14.6
Transportation revenue adjustment ⁴	9.3	11.7	1	(1.4)	(0.3)
Sponsored Investments					
Deferred transportation revenue ³	47.4	30.0	19	7.3	0.1
Gas Distribution and Services					
EGB regulatory deferral ⁵	101.8	82.7	34	12.4	14.4
Deferred taxes recoverable ⁶	6.0	14.0	1	—	—
Class action lawsuit settlement ⁷	22.0	0.8	2	13.5	—
Gas distribution access rule ⁸	8.4	0.4	2	5.1	0.3
Ontario hearing cost ⁹	9.2	11.9	2	(1.7)	2.5
Purchased gas variance ¹⁰	(127.4)	28.1	1	(99.3)	49.2
Unaccounted for gas variance ¹¹	(11.7)	3.0	1	(9.4)	23.2
Deferred rebates ¹²	(2.0)	(11.6)	1	—	—
Transactional services deferral ¹³	(7.5)	(13.1)	1	—	—

¹ Represents the increase/(decrease) reflected in after tax earnings as a result of rate regulated accounting.

² Tolls on the Enbridge System are calculated in accordance with the ITS, System Expansion Program (SEP) II and the Terrace agreements and are established each year based on capacity, the allowed revenue requirement and the Terrace agreement. Where actual volumes shipped on the pipeline do not result in collection of the annual revenue requirement, a receivable is recognized and incorporated into tolls in the subsequent year. However, recovery is dependent on volumes shipped since each shipper is only responsible for their pro-rata share of the increase in tolls. In addition, other tolling deferrals occur in accordance with the various agreements.

³ Deferred transportation revenue is related to the cumulative difference between GAAP depreciation expense of Alliance and Vector Pipelines and depreciation expense included in the regulated transportation rates. The Company expects to recover this difference over a number of years when depreciation rates in the transportation agreements are expected to exceed the GAAP depreciation rates, for Alliance beginning in 2011 and ending in 2025 and for Vector beginning in 2008 and ending in 2023. This regulatory asset is not included in the rate base.

⁴ The transportation revenue adjustment is the cumulative difference between actual expenses of Alliance US and estimated expenses included in transportation rates. The transportation revenue adjustment is recoverable under the long-term transportation agreements and is not included in the rate base.

⁵ A regulatory deferral account captures the difference between EGB's distribution revenues and its cost of service revenue requirement during the development period. The regulatory deferral account balance will be amortized over a recovery period approved by the PUB commencing at the end of the development period, currently expected in 2010. In a January 2005 decision, the PUB indicated that the recovery period would end no sooner than December 31, 2040.

⁶ Deferred taxes recoverable relate to a former rental water heater program of EGD. On November 1, 2004, the OEB authorized EGD to collect \$23.9 million after tax from ratepayers over a three-year period ending October 1, 2007. Collections are applied against the receivable and therefore do not impact earnings.

⁷ Class action lawsuit settlement deferral represents amounts paid towards the settlement of the class action lawsuit related to late payment penalties. This amount is expected to be recovered in future periods, subject to OEB approval.

⁸ Gas Distribution Access Rule (GDAR) receivable represents amounts that are expended for the GDAR implementation, mandated by the OEB, which includes costs relating to consulting services for system design and development. The amount will be recovered from ratepayers in future periods, in accordance with the OEB's approval.

⁹ Ontario hearing costs are incurred by EGD for the rate hearing process. EGD has historically been granted OEB approval for recovery of such hearing costs, generally within two years.

¹⁰ Purchased gas variance is the difference between the actual and approved cost of gas, including risk management costs. The approved cost of gas is reflected in rates. EGD has historically been granted approval for recovery or required refund of this variance within the year.

¹¹ Unaccounted for gas variance represents the difference between the total gas distributed by EGD and the amount of gas billed or billable to ratepayers, to the extent it is different from the approved gas variance. EGD has deferred unaccounted for gas variance and has historically been granted approval for recovery or required refund of this amount in the subsequent year.

¹² Deferred rebates are an accumulation of amounts required by the OEB to be refunded to EGD ratepayers but remain pending due to the inability to locate certain ratepayers. This amount will be refunded to ratepayers in the following year.

¹³ Transactional services deferral represents the ratepayer portion of excess earnings generated from optimization of storage and pipeline capacity. EGD has historically been required to refund the amount to ratepayers in the following year.

Other Items Affected by Rate Regulation

Future Income Taxes

The regulated operations of the Company recover tax expense using the taxes payable method when prescribed by regulators for ratemaking purposes or when stipulated in ratemaking agreements. Therefore, rates do not include the recovery of future income taxes related to temporary differences. Consequently, the Company does not record future income taxes for regulated activities as the Company expects that all future income taxes will be recovered in rates when they become payable. GAAP requires the recognition of future income tax liabilities and future income tax assets in the absence of rate regulation. In the absence of rate regulation, future income taxes liabilities of \$584.0 million (2005 – \$654.1 million) associated with certain assets, primarily property, plant and equipment, would be recorded.

Net future income tax liabilities of \$32.9 million (2005 – \$77.8 million) are recorded and relate to certain regulatory deferral accounts identified above. Accumulated unrecorded future income tax assets of \$64.7 million (2005 – \$71.9 million) relate to the remaining regulatory deferral accounts identified above. In the absence of rate regulation, regulatory deferrals would not be recorded nor would the associated future income tax liabilities. As a result of these tax impacts, earnings during the year would increase by \$65.0 million (2005 – decrease \$10.0 million).

Allowance For Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC) and Other Capitalized Costs

AFUDC is included in the cost of property, plant and equipment and is depreciated over future periods as part of the total cost of the related asset. AFUDC includes both an interest component and, if approved by the regulator, a cost of equity component. In the absence of rate regulation, GAAP would permit the capitalization of only the interest component. Therefore, the capitalized equity component, the corresponding earnings during the construction phase, and the subsequent depreciation would not be recognized.

Certain regulators prescribe the pool method where similar assets with comparable useful lives are grouped and depreciated as a pool. When those assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, gains and losses are not reflected in income, but are booked as an adjustment to accumulated depreciation. Entities not subject to rate regulation write off the net book value of the retired asset and include any resulting gain or loss in earnings. With the pool method, it is not possible to identify the carrying value of the equity component of AFUDC or its effect on depreciation. Similarly, gains or losses on the retirement of specific fixed assets in any given year cannot be identified or quantified.

Operating Cost Capitalization

With the approval of the regulator, EGD capitalizes a percentage of certain operating costs into the rate base. EGD is authorized to charge depreciation and earn a return on the net book value of such capitalized costs in future years. In the absence of accounting for the effects of rate regulation, such costs would be charged to current earnings.

EGD entered into a consulting contract relating to asset management initiatives. The majority of the costs are being capitalized to gas mains in accordance with regulatory approval. At December 31, 2006, \$66.4 million (2005 – \$48.1 million) was included in gas mains, which are depreciated over the average service life of 25 years. In the absence of accounting for the effects of rate regulation, the majority of these costs would be charged to current earnings.

Pension Plans

Contributions made to the defined benefit pension plan for the regulated operations of Gas Distribution and Services are expensed as paid, consistent with the recovery of such costs in rates. GAAP requires pension costs and obligations for defined benefit pension plans to be determined using the projected benefit method and charged to earnings as services are rendered. Had pension costs and obligations been recognized, the net pension asset would have increased by \$157.1 million at December 31, 2006 (2005 – \$191.8 million) and earnings would have decreased by \$0.5 million (2005 – \$0.9 million).

Post-Employment Benefits Other than Pensions

The cost of providing post-employment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) for the regulated operations of Gas Distribution and Services is expensed when paid, consistent with the recovery of such costs in rates. In the absence of accounting for the effects of rate regulation, the cost of such benefits is accrued during the years employees render service. Had these costs been accrued, the net OPEB liability would have increased by \$67.1 million (2005 – \$60.2 million) and earnings would have decreased by \$5.5 million (2005 – \$4.0 million).

4. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

Year ended December 31, 2006

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Pipelines	Sponsored Investments	Gas Distribution and Services	International	Corporate ¹	Consolidated
Revenues	1,048.1	345.9	254.7	8,981.6	14.2	—	10,644.5
Commodity costs	—	—	—	(7,824.6)	—	—	(7,824.6)
Operating and administrative	(391.2)	(96.0)	(67.7)	(485.8)	(18.2)	(25.3)	(1,084.2)
Depreciation and amortization	(153.4)	(87.5)	(71.9)	(269.1)	(0.9)	(4.6)	(587.4)
	503.5	162.4	115.1	402.1	(4.9)	(29.9)	1,148.3
Income from equity investments	(0.2)	—	111.5	17.0	52.2	(0.2)	180.3
Other investment income	3.2	9.2	2.9	17.8	45.2	29.5	107.8
Interest and preferred share dividends	(102.4)	(73.3)	(60.0)	(197.8)	—	(140.5)	(574.0)
Non-controlling interest	(1.6)	—	(48.0)	(5.1)	—	—	(54.7)
Income taxes	(128.3)	(37.1)	(34.7)	(55.8)	(9.3)	72.9	(192.3)
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	274.2	61.2	86.8	178.2	83.2	(68.2)	615.4

Year ended December 31, 2005

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Pipelines	Sponsored Investments	Gas Distribution and Services	International	Corporate ¹	Consolidated
Revenues	881.0	364.3	249.0	6,947.1	11.7	—	8,453.1
Commodity costs	—	—	—	(5,728.4)	—	—	(5,728.4)
Operating and administrative	(311.4)	(95.5)	(60.1)	(549.3)	(17.5)	(23.8)	(1,057.6)
Depreciation and amortization	(145.6)	(94.3)	(71.5)	(257.3)	(1.2)	(5.4)	(575.3)
	424.0	174.5	117.4	412.1	(7.0)	(29.2)	1,091.8
Income from equity investments	0.8	—	48.6	8.9	58.5	—	116.8
Other investment income	0.4	5.9	27.3	30.6	39.7	38.5	142.4
Interest and preferred share dividends	(96.5)	(81.9)	(61.8)	(178.8)	—	(127.1)	(546.1)
Non-controlling interest	(2.1)	—	(21.2)	(3.8)	(0.5)	—	(27.6)
Income taxes	(97.5)	(38.7)	(45.5)	(90.2)	(3.3)	53.9	(221.3)
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	229.1	59.8	64.8	178.8	87.4	(63.9)	556.0

Year ended December 31, 2004

(millions of dollars)	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Pipelines	Sponsored Investments	Gas Distribution and Services ²	International	Corporate ¹	Consolidated
Revenues	872.7	271.7	—	6,631.1	32.3	—	7,807.8
Commodity costs	—	—	—	(5,184.3)	—	—	(5,184.3)
Operating and administrative	(310.1)	(55.1)	—	(577.0)	(38.6)	(34.2)	(1,015.0)
Depreciation and amortization ³	(145.4)	(65.7)	—	(308.4)	(1.9)	(3.6)	(525.0)
	417.2	150.9	—	561.4	(8.2)	(37.8)	1,083.5
Income from equity investments	1.1	—	79.5	29.4	49.6	0.7	160.3
Other investment income	1.0	0.8	52.9	23.5	31.6	14.1	123.9
Gain on sale of investment	—	—	—	121.5	—	—	121.5
Interest and preferred share dividends	(101.4)	(65.6)	—	(211.1)	(0.2)	(153.9)	(532.2)
Non-controlling interest	(0.3)	—	(20.2)	(2.3)	0.3	—	(22.5)
Income taxes	(97.7)	(32.3)	(46.0)	(209.3)	0.5	95.6	(289.2)
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	219.9	53.8	66.2	313.1	73.6	(81.3)	645.3

The measurement basis for preparation of segmented information is consistent with the significant accounting policies described in Note 1.

¹ Corporate includes new business development activities and investing and financing activities, including general corporate investments and financing costs not allocated to the business segments.

² Gas Distribution and Services includes 15 months of results for EGD and other gas distribution businesses, for the year end December 31, 2004. This change eliminated the quarter lag basis of consolidation and resulted in additional earnings of \$57.2 million.

³ Depreciation and amortization expense in Gas Distribution and Services includes a \$12.4 million impairment loss on the Calmar Gas Plant.

Total Assets

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2006	2005
Liquids Pipelines	4,004.4	3,594.2
Gas Pipelines	2,297.0	2,321.8
Sponsored Investments	2,841.5	2,451.9
Gas Distribution and Services	7,635.4	7,318.5
International	917.2	894.9
Corporate	683.8	629.6
	18,379.3	17,210.9

Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Liquids Pipelines	428.8	258.6	83.3
Gas Pipelines	110.8	10.1	10.6
Sponsored Investments	33.4	15.5	—
Gas Distribution and Services	611.1	434.0	402.1
International and Corporate	23.4	5.9	0.4
	1,207.5	724.1	496.4

4. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (continued)

Geographic Information

Revenues¹

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Canada	7,968.7	6,747.5	6,297.6
United States	2,661.6	1,693.9	1,482.6
Other	14.2	11.7	27.6
	10,644.5	8,453.1	7,807.8

¹ Revenues are based on the country of origin of the product or services sold.

Property, Plant and Equipment

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2006	2005
Canada	8,859.7	8,290.0
United States	2,401.8	2,216.0
Other	3.2	4.1
	11,264.7	10,510.1

5. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

On February 1, 2006, Enbridge acquired a 65% common share interest in the Olympic Pipe Line Company for \$112.7 million. In 2005, the Company acquired interests in five other businesses for a total of \$106.6 million, including \$6.8 million paid in common shares of the Company.

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	Olympic 2006	Combined 2005
Fair Value of Assets Acquired:		
Property, plant and equipment	107.0	66.6
Intangibles	—	25.7
Other assets	5.0	0.7
Future income taxes	(6.1)	(16.3)
Other liabilities	(17.0)	(0.9)
	88.9	75.8
Goodwill	23.8	30.8
	112.7	106.6
Purchase Price:		
Cash (2006, net of \$1.6 million cash acquired)	112.7	88.6
Contingent consideration	—	11.2
Shares issued	—	6.8
Deposit paid in 2005	(11.3)	—
	101.4	106.6

Enbridge Offshore System

On December 31, 2004, the Company acquired offshore natural gas pipeline assets located in the Gulf of Mexico, from Shell US Gas & Power LLC for cash consideration of \$754.0 million.

AltaGas Income Trust (AltaGas)

During 2004, the Company disposed of its investment in AltaGas for cash proceeds of \$346.7 million net of underwriting fees, resulting in an after-tax gain of \$97.8 million (\$121.5 million pre-tax).

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(millions of dollars)

December 31, 2006

	Weighted Average Depreciation Rate	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net
Liquids Pipelines				
Pipeline	2.3%	2,781.6	1,241.3	1,540.3
Pumping Equipment, Buildings Tanks and Other	3.7%	2,501.3	874.1	1,627.2
Land and Right-of-Way	1.7%	40.1	18.4	21.7
Under Construction	—	304.8	—	304.8
		5,627.8	2,133.8	3,494.0
Gas Pipelines				
Pipeline	3.7%	1,999.7	397.0	1,602.7
Land and Right-of-Way	2.7%	46.3	8.0	38.3
Metering and Other	4.5%	128.0	20.1	107.9
Under Construction	—	64.2	—	64.2
		2,238.2	425.1	1,813.1
Sponsored Investments				
Pipeline	4.4%	1,294.1	140.5	1,153.6
Other	5.2%	78.7	4.5	74.2
		1,372.8	145.0	1,227.8
Gas Distribution and Services				
Gas Mains	4.2%	2,342.2	531.3	1,810.9
Gas Services	4.5%	1,933.6	523.6	1,410.0
Regulating and Metering Equipment	3.9%	624.5	153.9	470.6
Storage	2.7%	270.3	60.2	210.1
Computer Technology	18.1%	346.6	195.3	151.3
Other	2.6%	735.2	112.1	623.1
		6,252.4	1,576.4	4,676.0
Other	7.0%	86.3	32.5	53.8
		15,577.5	4,312.8	11,264.7

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

(millions of dollars)	Weighted Average		Accumulated	
December 31, 2005	Depreciation Rate	Cost	Depreciation	Net
Liquids Pipelines				
Pipeline	2.4%	2,468.3	1,173.5	1,294.8
Pumping Equipment, Buildings				
Tanks and Other	3.8%	2,263.9	801.3	1,462.6
Land and Right-of-Way	1.9%	36.9	17.9	19.0
Under Construction	—	330.5	2.1	328.4
		5,099.6	1,994.8	3,104.8
Gas Pipelines				
Pipeline	4.0%	1,930.9	309.4	1,621.5
Land and Right-of-Way	2.8%	45.1	6.3	38.8
Metering and Other	5.5%	125.5	13.9	111.6
Under Construction	—	22.0	—	22.0
		2,123.5	329.6	1,793.9
Sponsored Investments				
Pipeline	3.2%	1,340.2	142.9	1,197.3
Other	9.5%	28.4	7.3	21.1
		1,368.6	150.2	1,218.4
Gas Distribution and Services				
Gas Mains	4.1%	2,146.9	462.7	1,684.2
Gas Services	4.5%	1,883.8	473.2	1,410.6
Regulating and Metering Equipment	3.8%	600.8	135.9	464.9
Storage	2.7%	267.7	54.4	213.3
Computer Technology	17.2%	333.9	168.7	165.2
Other	3.8%	523.0	103.0	420.0
		5,756.1	1,397.9	4,358.2
Other	8.8%	61.8	27.0	34.8
		14,409.6	3,899.5	10,510.1

7. JOINT VENTURES

Enbridge has joint venture interests in the following entities:

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		Ownership Interest	2006	Net Assets 2005
December 31,				
Liquids Pipelines				
Mustang Pipeline	30.0%	25.3	21.7	
Hardisty Caverns	50.0%	33.2	34.7	
Olympic Pipe Line	65.0%	111.1	—	
Gas Pipelines				
Alliance Pipeline US	50.0%	422.7	415.5	
Vector Pipeline	60.0%	442.3	448.4	
Enbridge Offshore Pipelines – various joint ventures	22.0%-75.0%	517.4	503.0	
Sponsored Investments				
Alliance Pipeline Canada	50.0%	357.7	368.3	
Other	33.0%-50.0%	56.4	—	
Gas Distribution and Services				
Aux Sable	42.7%	178.7	180.7	
CustomerWorks	70.0%	48.1	68.0	
Other	33.0%-50.0%	7.2	34.6	
		2,200.1	2,074.9	

The following summarizes the impact of the joint ventures on the consolidated financial statements of Enbridge:

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>			
Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Earnings			
Revenues	939.4	1,402.5	989.7
Commodity costs	(184.8)	(608.2)	(482.4)
Operating and administrative	(257.2)	(320.7)	(241.3)
Depreciation and amortization	(164.8)	(162.3)	(81.5)
Interest expense	(110.8)	(117.1)	(66.6)
Investment and other income	7.3	4.6	2.2
Proportionate share of earnings	229.1	198.8	120.1
Cash Flows			
Cash provided by operations	318.3	271.1	158.7
Cash used in investing activities	(59.5)	(13.4)	(32.0)
Cash used in financing activities	(258.9)	(268.0)	(126.0)
Proportionate share of increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(0.1)	(10.3)	0.7

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>		
December 31,	2006	2005
Financial Position		
Current assets	178.7	273.7
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,224.6	3,168.2
Deferred amounts and other assets	288.5	245.6
Current liabilities	(151.8)	(231.8)
Long-term debt	(1,315.4)	(1,366.0)
Other long-term liabilities	(24.5)	(14.8)
Proportionate share of net assets	2,200.1	2,074.9

Included in the Company's proportionate share of cash from joint ventures is \$7.2 million (2005 – \$16.4 million) held in trust for operating purposes, pursuant to finance agreements held by joint ventures.

8. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	Ownership Interest	2006	2005
Equity Investments			
Liquids Pipelines			
Chicap Pipeline	22.8%	21.5	21.7
Sponsored Investments			
The Partnership	16.6%	1,105.5	738.1
Gas Distribution and Services			
Noverco Common Shares	32.1%	37.0	28.7
Other		1.4	1.3
International			
Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos CLH, S.A.	25.0%	662.2	596.1
Corporate		17.1	2.2
Cost Investments			
Gas Distribution and Services			
Noverco Preferred Shares		181.4	181.4
Fuel Cell Energy		25.0	25.0
International			
Oleoducto Central S.A. (OCENSA)		223.3	223.3
Corporate			
Value Creation		25.0	25.0
		2,299.4	1,842.8

Equity investments include the unamortized excess of the purchase price over the underlying net book value of the investee's assets at the purchase date of \$617.5 million at December 31, 2006 (2005 – \$560.1 million). The excess is attributable to the value of property, plant and equipment within the investees based on estimated fair values and is amortized over the economic life of the assets. Consolidated retained earnings at December 31, 2006 include undistributed earnings from equity investments of \$10.4 million (2005 – \$12.3 million).

The Partnership

The Company has a combined 16.6% ownership in EEP, through a 2.0% interest in general partner units, a 5.0% interest in Class B units, a 6.9% interest in Class C units, and a 2.7% interest in EEP via a 17.2% investment in EEM, which owns 100% of EEP's i-units.

The aggregate Class B, Class C and general partner units are recorded at \$560.5 million (2005 – \$246.5 million). Although 82.8% of EEM is widely held, the Company has voting control, and therefore consolidates EEM, including its investment in EEP of \$545.0 million (2005 – \$491.6 million). As a result, in 2006, the Company recorded EEM's equity investment income of \$52.2 million (2005 – \$14.4 million) and non-controlling interests of \$27.8 million (2005 – \$12.4 million).

During the year, the Company acquired 5.4 million Class C units of EEP for \$280.2 million. The Class C units have the same voting rights as Class A and B units and are entitled to quarterly distributions equal to those paid to Class A and B unitholders. Prior to August 15, 2009, distributions are paid in additional Class C units, where Class C units are valued at the market value of Class A units. After August 15, 2009, distributions will be paid in cash and, subject to the approval of existing Class A and Class B unitholders, Class C units will convert to Class A units on a one-to-one basis. If approval of the conversion is not received, the Class C units will receive cash distributions equal to 115% of those paid to Class A unitholders.

In 2005, EEP completed public issuances of partnership units. As the Company elected not to fully participate in these offerings, its effective interest in EEP was reduced to 10.9% from 11.6%, resulting in recognition of a dilution gain of \$8.9 million (2004 – \$7.6 million), net of tax and minority interest.

Noverco

The Company owns a cost investment in Noverco of \$181.4 million (2005 – \$181.4 million), which is entitled to a cumulative preferred dividend based on the average yield of Government of Canada bonds maturing in greater than 10 years plus 4.34%. The fair value of the investment approximates its carrying value as its return is based on a floating rate.

The Company also owns an equity investment in the common shares of Noverco of \$37.0 million (2005 – \$28.7 million). Noverco owns an approximate 9.5% reciprocal shareholding in the shares of the Company. As a result, the Company has an indirect pro-rata interest of 3.2% (2005 – 3.2%) in its own shares. Both the equity investment in Noverco and shareholders' equity have been reduced by the reciprocal shareholding of \$135.7 million (2005 – \$135.7 million). Noverco records dividends paid by the Company as dividend income and the Company eliminates these dividends from the earnings of Noverco. The Company records the pro-rata portion of dividends paid by the Company to Noverco as a reduction of dividends paid and an increase in the Company's investment in Noverco.

In 2005, the Company reclassified \$51.2 million in dividends paid to Noverco representing the reciprocal portion of dividends paid to Noverco from September 1, 1997 to December 31, 2004. The reclassification increased equity investments and retained earnings by \$51.2 million.

CLH

The Company owns a 25% equity interest in CLH of \$662.2 million (2005 – \$596.1 million), a refined products transportation and storage company in Spain.

OCENSA

The Company owns a cost investment in OCENSA, a crude oil export pipeline in Colombia of \$223.3 million (2005 – \$223.3 million), which earns a fixed rate of return. The fair value of this investment is approximately \$245.9 million (2005 – \$257.9 million), estimated using year-end market information.

Enbridge Income Fund

The Company owns 14.5 million subordinated units of EIF and 38.0 million preferred units of Enbridge Commercial Trust (ECT), a subsidiary of EIF, at December 31, 2006. The Company consolidates EIF in accordance with the accounting guideline for Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, prior to January 1, 2005, EIF was accounted for as an equity investment and the ECT preferred units were accounted for as a cost investment. The market value of the subordinated units of EIF at December 31, 2006 is \$191.4 million (2005 – \$210.0 million).

At the request of the Company, subject to certain conditions, ECT will repurchase and cancel the ECT preferred units based on the net issue price realized from the sale (or that could be realized from the sale) of an ordinary trust unit to the public. The ECT preferred units have no voting rights and mature on June 30, 2033 at which time ECT is obligated to redeem all of the outstanding ECT preferred units for \$10.00 per unit. The economic terms of these units are similar to those of ordinary common units. As such, the approximate fair value of these preferred units, valued at the December 31, 2006 closing price of \$13.20 per ordinary trust unit (2005 – \$14.48), is \$501.9 million (2005 – \$550.6 million).

9. DEFERRED AMOUNTS AND OTHER ASSETS

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2006	2005
Regulatory deferrals	395.9	336.3
Contractual receivables	142.8	132.5
Long-term portion of hedge fair value changes	205.1	221.1
Deferred pension funding	56.0	61.7
Deferred financing charges	52.7	42.8
Other	72.0	56.3
	924.5	850.7

At December 31, 2006, deferred amounts of \$146.8 million (2005 – \$129.8 million) were subject to amortization and are presented net of accumulated amortization of \$67.6 million (2005 – \$62.1 million). Amortization expense in 2006 was \$10.1 million (2005 – \$12.5 million; 2004 – \$13.9 million).

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(millions of dollars)

December 31, 2006	Weighted Average Amortization Rate	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Transportation agreements (includes US\$119.6 million)	4.2%	261.5	28.4	233.1
Customer lists	7.1%	9.8	1.4	8.4
		271.3	29.8	241.5

(millions of dollars)

December 31, 2005	Weighted Average Amortization Rate	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Transportation agreements (includes US \$119.6 million)	4.2%	261.6	18.1	243.5
Customer lists	7.1%	9.8	0.7	9.1
		271.4	18.8	252.6

Amortization expense of \$11.0 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2006 (2005 – \$11.1 million).

11. GOODWILL

(millions of dollars)	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Pipelines	Sponsored Investments	Gas Distribution and Services	Consolidated
Balance at January 1, 2005	—	31.5	—	—	31.5
Acquisitions	—	—	—	30.8	30.8
Included in EIF consolidation	—	—	308.1	—	308.1
Effects of foreign exchange	—	(1.6)	—	(1.6)	(3.2)
Balance December 31, 2005	—	29.9	308.1	29.2	367.2
Olympic Pipe Line acquisition	23.8	—	—	—	23.8
Foreign exchange and other	0.7	—	—	3.2	3.9
Balance at December 31, 2006	24.5	29.9	308.1	32.4	394.9

12. DEBT

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity	2006	2005
Liquids Pipelines				
Debentures	8.20%	2024	200.0	200.0
Medium-term notes	5.62%	2009-2036	824.6	673.0
Other ¹			131.0	166.4
Gas Distribution and Services				
Debentures	10.98%	2009-2024	585.0	585.0
Medium-term notes	5.75%	2008-2036	1,665.0	1,190.0
Other			8.2	11.7
Corporate				
US Dollar term notes (US\$417.0 million, 2005 – US\$417.0 million)	5.82%	2007-2015	485.9	486.2
Medium-term notes	5.71%	2007-2035	2,094.9	1,988.4
Preferred securities	7.80%	2051	200.0	200.0
Other ²			1,396.4	1,179.6
Total Debt			7,591.0	6,680.3
Current Maturities			(537.0)	(401.2)
Long-Term Debt			7,054.0	6,279.1

¹ Primarily commercial paper borrowings.

² Primarily commercial paper borrowings. Includes US\$348.4 million (2005 – US\$256.9 million).

Short-term debt of \$1,519.1 million (2005 – \$1,340.5 million) is supported by the availability of long-term committed credit facilities and has been classified as long-term debt.

Long-term debt maturities for the years ending December 31, 2007 through 2011 are \$537.0 million, \$602.7 million, \$200.9 million, \$601.1 million and \$151.1 million, respectively. The Company's debentures and medium-term notes bear interest at fixed rates.

The Company has \$200.0 million of 7.8% Preferred Securities outstanding. The Preferred Securities are redeemable on February 15, 2007. On December 18, 2006 the Company announced its intention to redeem all 8,000,000 Preferred Securities. The redemption price is \$25.00 per Preferred Security plus accrued and unpaid interest of \$0.2458 per security for the period covering from the last interest payment date of December 31, 2006 to the redemption date of February 15, 2007.

Interest Expense

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Long-term debt	403.4	382.8	442.8
Non recourse long-term debt	104.9	112.1	54.5
Commercial paper and other short-term debt	60.3	40.6	21.7
Short-term borrowings	19.1	12.7	10.5
Capitalized	(20.6)	(9.0)	(4.2)
	567.1	539.2	525.3

In 2006, total interest paid was \$563.3 million (2005 – \$537.1 million; 2004 – \$549.3 million).

12. DEBT (continued)

Credit Facilities

(millions of dollars)

December 31, 2006	Expiry Dates	Available	Drawdowns
Liquids Pipelines	2007	150.0	—
Gas Distribution and Services	2007	1,005.8	2.7
Corporate	2007-2011	1,908.7	291.3
		3,064.5	294.0

Credit facilities carry a weighted average standby fee of 0.064% per annum on the unutilized portion and drawdowns bear interest at prevailing market rates. The credit facilities serve as a backstop to the commercial paper programs and the Company has the option to extend the facilities from 2007 to 2008.

13. NON-RECOURSE DEBT

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maturity	2006	2005
Gas Pipelines				
Credit Facilities of Alliance Pipeline US (US\$6.0 million, 2005 – US\$7.7 million)	5.75%	2011	6.9	8.9
Senior Notes of Alliance Pipeline US (US\$469.5 million, 2005 – US\$495.0 million)	6.73%	2015-2025	547.1	577.2
Capital lease obligations	11.18%	2013-2020	49.6	50.6
Gas Distribution and Services				
Term debt of Aux Sable (US\$5.8 million, 2005 – US\$ 4.2 million)	7.13%	2008-2010	6.8	4.9
Capital lease obligations	12.20%	2016-2021	5.4	6.3
Sponsored Investments				
Credit Facility of Enbridge Income Fund	6.53%	2009	69.0	11.0
Credit Facility of Alliance Pipeline Canada	4.78%	2011	25.4	24.1
Medium Term Notes of Enbridge Income Fund	4.70%	2009-2014	190.0	190.0
Senior Notes of Alliance Pipeline Canada	6.80%	2015-2025	733.7	761.6
Fair value increment on Senior Notes acquired			48.2	53.5
Total Non-Recourse Debt			1,682.1	1,688.1
Current Maturities			(60.1)	(68.2)
Long-Term Non-Recourse Debt			1,622.0	1,619.9

Long-term debt maturities on non-recourse borrowings for the years ending December 31, 2007 through 2011 are \$60.1 million, \$65.0 million, \$241.3 million, \$79.3 million and \$106.8 million, respectively.

Alliance Pipeline US

The Senior Notes bear interest at fixed rates, are payable semi-annually each June 30 and December 31. The credit facility is an extendible revolving facility with a five year term.

Enbridge Income Fund

The Medium Term Notes (MTNs) bear interest at fixed rates and are redeemable by EIF prior to maturity, in whole or in part, at the option of EIF. Interest on the MTNs is payable semi-annually in June and December. EIF has a three year revolving credit facility. Interest on the Senior Notes of Alliance Pipeline Canada bears interest at fixed rates, is payable semi-annually in June and December. Alliance Pipeline Canada's credit facility is an extendible revolving facility with a five-year term.

14. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2006	2005
EEM	398.5	370.1
EGD preferred shares	100.0	100.0
EIF	167.3	165.5
EGNB	39.8	46.9
Other	9.6	8.5
	715.2	691.0

Non-controlling interest in EEM represents the 82.8% of the listed shares of EEM not held by the Company.

The Company owns 100% of the common shares of EGD; however, the 4,000,000 4.82% Cumulative Redeemable EGD Preferred Shares held by a third party are entitled to a claim on the assets of EGD prior to the common shareholder. Subsequent to July 1, 2009, EGD may, at its option, redeem all or a portion of the outstanding preferred shares for \$25.00 plus all accrued and unpaid dividends to the redemption date. The preferred shares have no fixed maturity date.

Non-controlling interest in EIF represents the 58.1% held by ordinary unitholders. Non-controlling interest in EGNB represents 30.4% held by third parties.

15. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares with no par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares.

Common Shares

(millions of dollars; number of common shares in millions)

December 31,	2006		2005		2004	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at beginning of year	348.9	2,343.8	346.2	2,282.4	343.8	2,238.0
Exercise of stock options	2.4	53.9	2.1	40.0	2.0	33.4
Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan	0.5	18.4	0.4	14.6	0.4	11.0
Issued for business acquisition	—	—	0.2	6.8	—	—
Balance at end of year	351.8	2,416.1	348.9	2,343.8	346.2	2,282.4

Preferred Shares

The 5,000,000 5.5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, Series A are entitled to fixed, cumulative, quarterly preferential dividends of \$1.375 per share per year. Subsequent to December 31, 2006, the Company may, at its option, redeem all or a portion of the outstanding preferred shares for \$25.25, if redeemed on or prior to December 1, 2007; \$25.00, if redeemed thereafter, in each case all accrued and unpaid dividends will be paid on redemption.

Earnings Per Common Share

Earnings per common share is calculated by dividing earnings applicable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The weighted average number of shares outstanding has been reduced by the Company's pro-rata weighted average interest in its own common shares of 10.6 million shares (2005 – 10.6 million shares), resulting from the Company's reciprocal investment in Noverco.

The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive impact of stock options. This method assumes that any proceeds from the exercise of stock options would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

15. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(number of common shares in millions)

December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Weighted average shares outstanding	340.0	337.4	334.4
Effect of dilutive options	3.3	3.8	2.8
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	343.3	341.2	337.2

For the year ended December 31, 2006, 1,548,900 anti-dilutive stock options (2005 – nil; 2004 – 1,750,800) with a weighted average exercise price of \$36.47 (2004 – \$25.73) were excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation.

Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan

Under the plan, registered shareholders may reinvest dividends in common shares of the Company and make additional optional cash payments to purchase common shares, free of brokerage or other charges.

Shareholder Rights Plan

The Shareholder Rights Plan is designed to encourage the fair treatment of shareholders in connection with any takeover offer for the Company. Rights issued under the plan become exercisable when a person, and any related parties, acquires or announces its intention to acquire 20% or more of the Company's outstanding common shares without complying with certain provisions set out in the plan or without approval of the Company's Board of Directors. Should such an acquisition occur, each rights holder, other than the acquiring person and related parties, will have the right to purchase common shares of the Company at a 50% discount to the market price at that time.

16. STOCK OPTION AND STOCK UNIT PLANS

The Company maintains three plans for mid to long-term incentive compensation: the Incentive Stock Option Plan (ISO), the Performance Stock Unit Plan (PSU) and the Restricted Stock Unit Plan (RSU). The Company's ISO Plan includes Fixed Stock Options (FSOs) and Performance Based Stock Options (PBOs). A maximum of 30 million common shares are reserved for issuance under the ISO plan. The PSU and RSU plans grant notional units equivalent to one Enbridge common share and are payable in cash.

Fixed Stock Options

Key employees are granted FSOs to purchase common shares at the market price on the grant date. Generally, FSOs vest in equal annual installments over a four-year period and expire ten years after the issue date. Compensation expense recorded for the year ended December 31, 2006 for FSOs is \$10.5 million (2005 – \$5.5 million; 2004 – \$3.7 million).

Outstanding Fixed Stock Options

(options in thousands; exercise price in dollars)

December 31,	2006		2005		2004	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercised Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercised Price
Options at beginning of year	9,434	22.09	9,650	19.86	9,482	17.98
Options granted	1,595	36.41	1,533	31.70	1,782	25.74
Options exercised	(1,698)	19.38	(1,617)	17.51	(1,558)	15.04
Options cancelled or expired	(145)	28.81	(132)	26.39	(56)	23.65
Options at end of year	9,186	24.97	9,434	22.09	9,650	19.86
Options vested	5,323	20.54	5,248	18.74	5,042	17.21

The total intrinsic value of FSOs exercised during the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$27.8 million (2005 – \$21.3 million; 2004 – \$17.2 million) and cash received on exercise was \$32.9 million (2005 – \$28.3 million; 2004 – \$23.4 million). Intrinsic value represents the difference between the Company's share price and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of options.

The total intrinsic value of FSOs outstanding and vested at December 31, 2006 was \$99.1 million and \$81.0 million, respectively.

Fixed Stock Option Characteristics

(options in thousands; exercise price in dollars)

Exercise Price Range	Options Outstanding			Options Vested	
	Number	Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
10.00-14.99	692	2.5	13.20	692	13.20
15.00-19.99	1,613	2.9	18.18	1,613	18.18
20.00-24.99	2,459	5.3	21.26	2,008	21.36
25.00-29.99	1,484	6.9	25.74	679	25.74
30.00-34.99	1,433	8.0	31.79	331	31.70
35.00-36.47	1,505	9.1	36.47	—	—
	9,186	6.0	24.97	5,323	20.54

Assumptions used to determine the fair value of the FSOs using the Black-Scholes model are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Fair value per option (dollars)	6.30	5.31	3.85
Valuation assumptions ¹			
Expected option term (years)	8	8	8
Expected volatility	19%	16%	15%
Expected dividend yield	3.23%	3.17%	3.54%
Risk-free interest rate	4.16%	4.40%	4.80%

¹ The expected option term and the expected volatility are based on historical information.

Performance Based Options

PBOs are granted to executive officers and become exercisable when both performance targets and service requirements have been met. As of December 31, 2006, all performance targets have been met. Service requirements are fulfilled evenly over a five-year term ending September 2007. Outstanding PBOs will expire on September 16, 2010.

Outstanding Performance Based Options

(options in thousands; exercise price in dollars)

December 31,	2006		2005		2004	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options at beginning of year	2,105	21.57	2,555	20.68	2,992	20.03
Options exercised	(645)	18.00	(450)	16.51	(437)	16.20
Options cancelled	(81)	23.15	—	—	—	—
Options at end of year	1,379	23.15	2,105	21.57	2,555	20.68
Options vested	1,119	23.15	1,457	20.87	936	16.41

The total intrinsic value of PBOs exercised during the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$11.4 million (2005 – \$7.8 million; 2004 – \$4.3 million) and cash received on exercise was \$11.6 million (2005 – \$7.4 million; 2004 – \$7.1 million).

The total intrinsic value of PBOs outstanding and vested at December 31, 2006 is \$17.4 million and \$14.1 million, respectively.

16. STOCK OPTION AND STOCK UNIT PLANS (continued)

Contributed Surplus

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2006	2005
Balance at beginning of year	10.0	5.4
Stock-based compensation	10.5	5.5
Option exercises	(2.2)	(0.9)
Balance at end of year	18.3	10.0

Pro Forma Compensation Expense

If the Company had used the fair value method to account for stock based compensation granted in fiscal 2002, earnings would have been \$1.5 million lower for the year ended December 31, 2006 (2005 – \$4.0 million; 2004 – \$4.0 million), resulting in no reduction in basic earnings per share (2005 & 2004 – \$0.01) and no reduction in diluted earnings per share (2005 & 2004 – \$0.01).

Unrecognized Compensation Expense

As of December 31, 2006, unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the ISO plan was \$13.4 million. The cost is expected to be recognized over a period of 2.5 years.

Performance Stock Units

The Company has a PSU Plan for senior officers where cash awards are paid following a three-year performance cycle. Awards are calculated by multiplying the number of units outstanding at the end of the performance period by the Company's current share price and by a performance multiplier as determined by the Company's total shareholder return over the three-year performance period relative to a specified peer group of companies. The performance multiplier ranges from 0, if the Company's performance fails to meet threshold performance levels, to a maximum of 2, if the Company outperforms its peer group. During the three-year period, the number of PSUs outstanding is increased to include additional PSUs equal to the number of additional shares that would have been received had the PSUs been treated as shares enrolled in the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP).

Compensation expense recorded for the year ended December 31, 2006 for PSUs is \$4.1 million (2005 – \$2.5 million; 2004 – \$0.5 million). An estimated performance multiplier of 0.7, 1 and 1 has been used to calculate the expense based upon historical performance for the 2004, 2005 and 2006 grants, respectively.

Outstanding Performance Stock Units

December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Units at beginning of year	200,652	67,688	–
Units granted	117,900	130,130	65,950
Units cancelled	–	(3,265)	–
DRIP	10,164	6,099	1,738
Units at end of year	328,716	200,652	67,688

Of the PSUs outstanding at December 31, 2006, 71,991 units have a performance period ending March 8, 2007, 135,063 units have a performance period ending January 1, 2008 and 121,662 units have a performance period ending January 1, 2009. The total intrinsic value of PSUs outstanding at December 31, 2006 is \$12.4 million.

Restricted Stock Units

On September 1, 2006, the Company granted 181,882 RSUs to certain non-executive employees of the Company. The RSUs mature on November 30, 2008 at which time the RSU holders will receive cash equal to the Company's current share price for each RSU held. During the vesting period, the number of RSUs outstanding is increased to include additional units equal to the number of additional shares that would have been received had the RSUs been treated as shares enrolled in the DRIP. Compensation expense recorded for the year ended December 31, 2006 for RSUs is \$0.8 million.

Outstanding Restricted Stock Units

December 31,	2006
Units at beginning of year	—
Units granted	181,882
DRIP	1,371
Units at end of year	183,253

The total intrinsic value of RSUs outstanding at December 31, 2006 is \$7.4 million.

Unrecognized Compensation Expense

As of December 31, 2006, unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested units granted under the PSU and RSU plans was \$11.3 million, expected to be recognized over a period of 1.8 years.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative Financial Instruments Used for Risk Management

The Company is exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and the price of energy commodities. In order to manage these exposures, the Company utilizes derivative financial instruments to create offsetting financial positions to specific exposures. These exposures include the following:

Foreign Exchange

The Company has exposure to foreign currency exchange rates, arising from its Euro and U.S. dollar denominated investments, where both carrying values and earnings are subject to foreign exchange risk. The Company utilizes par forward contracts and cross currency swaps to manage a portion of the foreign exchange exposure related to changes in carrying values. Cross currency swaps of US\$117.0 million (2005 – US\$117.0 million) hedge the Company's exposure on its U.S. dollar denominated senior term notes. In addition, long-term fixed rate debt of US\$300.0 million (2005 – US\$300.0 million) hedges the carrying value of U.S. dollar denominated investments. The Company also utilizes foreign exchange contracts to manage exposure related to foreign currency denominated receivables and payables. The fair value of foreign exchange derivatives that are designated as hedges of foreign investments are recognized on the balance sheet, while foreign exchange derivative instruments that are designated as cash flow hedges are accounted for on a settlement basis.

Interest Costs

The Company enters into interest rate agreements such as swaps and collars to convert floating rate debt to a fixed rate in order to hedge against the effect of future interest rate movements on its interest expense. In addition, the Company has entered into fixed to floating interest rate swaps, with an aggregate notional amount of \$nil (2005 – \$300.0 million), to manage its balance of fixed and floating rate debt.

Energy Commodity Costs

The Company uses gas price swaps, futures, options and collars to manage the value of commodity purchases and sales that arise from capacity commitments on the Alliance and Vector pipelines. The Company also uses derivative instruments to fix the value of variable price exposures that arise from commodity storage arrangements and natural gas supply agreements.

The Company uses over-the-counter swap agreements to convert the price of power in Alberta from a floating rate to a fixed rate per megawatt hour (MW/H) or convert fixed rate power to a floating rate.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Natural Gas Supply Management

The Company hedges a portion of the cost of future natural gas supply requirements of EGD, on behalf of its ratepayers, as permitted by the regulator. Amounts paid or received under the agreements are recognized as part of the cost of the natural gas purchases and are recovered through the ratemaking process. At December 31, 2006, the Company had entered into natural gas price swaps and options to manage the price for approximately 20.8%, or 28.0 billion cubic feet (bcf), of its forecast fiscal 2007 system gas supply.

Credit Risk

Entering into derivative financial instruments can give rise to additional credit risks. Credit risk arises from the possibility that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations and is limited to those contracts where the Company would incur a loss in replacing the instrument. The Company minimizes credit risk by entering into risk management transactions only with institutions that possess high investment grade credit ratings or have provided the Company with an acceptable form of credit protection. The Company has no significant concentration with any single counterparty. For transactions with terms greater than five years, the Company may also require a counterparty that would otherwise meet the Company's credit criteria to provide collateral. The Company has credit risk of \$ 267.3 million (2005 – \$352.4 million) related to its derivative counterparties.

Trade receivables include amounts due from companies operating in the oil and gas industry and are collateralized by the commodities contained in the Company's pipelines and storage facilities. Where shippers fail to maintain specified credit ratings, they are required to provide letters of credit or other suitable security. Credit risk in the Gas Distribution and Services segment is reduced by the large and diversified customer base and the ability to recover an estimate for doubtful accounts through the ratemaking process. Included in accounts receivable is an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$50.6 million at December 31, 2006 (2005 – \$41.4 million). For customers of our non-regulated businesses, credit exposure is minimized through the use of credit monitoring processes, contractual agreements with collateral requirements, master netting agreements, and credit exposure limits.

Fair Values

The fair values of derivatives have been estimated using year-end market information. These fair values approximate the amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contracts.

(millions of dollars unless otherwise noted)

December 31,	2006			2005		
	Notional Principal or Quantity	Fair Value Receivable/ (Payable)	Maturity	Notional Principal or Quantity	Fair Value Receivable/ (Payable)	Maturity
Foreign exchange						
U.S. cross currency swaps	307.3	(0.5)	2007-2022	307.3	(2.9)	2007-2022
Euro cross currency swaps	447.6	(9.9)	2007-2019	447.6	39.6	2006-2019
Forwards (cumulative exchange amounts)	1,536.7	231.3	2007-2022	1,640.1	241.6	2006-2022
Interest rates						
Interest rate swaps	1,947.3	(17.2)	2007-2029	1,104.4	0.1	2006-2029
Energy commodities						
Energy commodity (bcf)	100.1	(12.9)	2007-2011	130.5	18.1	2006-2011
Natural gas supply (bcf)	29.1	(26.6)	2007	27.3	(6.7)	2006
Power (MW/H)	25.8	(8.3)	2007-2024	28.0	0.8	2006-2017

In addition, the Company has Canadian to U.S. dollar forward foreign exchange contracts with a notional principal of Canadian \$91.0 million that expire in 2007 (2005 – \$91.0 million). The contracts are not effective hedges for accounting purposes but provide an economic hedge of an exposure related to income taxes on foreign currency gains or losses on Canadian dollar debt of a U.S. subsidiary. These instruments are recorded at fair value in deferred amounts and have a fair value payable of \$14.5 million as at December 31, 2006 (2005 – \$14.3 million).

The fair value of financial instruments, other than derivatives, represents the amounts that would have been received from or paid to counterparties to settle these instruments at the reporting date. The carrying amount of all financial instruments classified as current approximates fair value because of the short maturities of these instruments. The fair value of other financial instruments reflect the Company's best estimates of market value based on generally accepted valuation techniques or models.

Total Debt

(millions of dollars)

	2006		2005	
December 31,	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Liquids Pipelines	1,155.6	1,301.6	1,039.4	1,201.4
Gas Distribution and Services	2,258.2	2,613.8	1,786.7	2,184.2
Corporate	4,177.2	4,294.0	3,854.2	4,076.3
	7,591.0	8,209.4	6,680.3	7,461.9

The fair value of debt does not include the effects of hedging. Non-recourse debt has a carrying value of \$1,682.1 million (2005 – \$1,688.1 million) and a fair value of \$1,786.6 million (2005 – \$1,775.1 million).

Interest Rate Management

The derivative instruments used to manage interest rate risk and the associated debt related to these instruments are as follows:

(millions of dollars)

December 31, 2006

	Maturity	Effective Interest Rate ¹	Notional Amounts
Liquids Pipelines			
Commercial paper (floating to fixed interest swap)	2029	6.0%	25.4
Corporate			
Commercial paper (floating to fixed interest swap)	2007	4.1%	600.0
Commercial paper (floating to fixed interest swap)	2008-2019	4.4%	US\$169.0
Senior term notes (cross currency swap)	2007	7.5%	US\$117.0

¹ After giving effect to the derivative financial instruments.

18. INCOME TAXES

Income Tax Rate Reconciliation

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Earnings before income taxes	814.6	784.2	941.4
Combined statutory income tax rate	34.4%	35.2%	35.5%
Income taxes at statutory rate	280.2	276.0	334.2
Increase/(decrease) resulting from:			
Tax rate changes on future income tax balances	(63.0)	1.2	42.7
Future income taxes related to regulated operations	(10.5)	(15.3)	(13.7)
Non-taxable items, net	(21.4)	(44.1)	(72.7)
Lower foreign tax rates	(6.7)	(9.6)	(15.1)
Large Corporations Tax in excess of surtax	–	15.1	10.0
Other	13.7	(2.0)	3.8
Income Taxes	192.3	221.3	289.2
Effective income tax rate	23.6%	28.2%	30.7%

In 2006, income taxes paid amounted to \$182.6 million (2005 – \$150.3 million; 2004 – \$243.2 million).

18. INCOME TAXES (continued)

Components of Future Income Taxes

(millions of dollars)

December 31,	2006	2005
Future Income Tax Liabilities		
Differences in accounting and tax bases of property, plant and equipment	639.8	572.8
Differences in accounting and tax bases of investments	375.6	356.1
Other	201.7	224.8
	1,217.1	1,153.7
Future Income Tax Assets		
Loss carryforwards	257.9	230.2
Other	96.8	49.4
	354.7	279.6
Total Net Future Income Tax Liability	862.4	874.1

At December 31, 2006, the Company has recognized the benefit of unused tax loss carryforwards of \$760.6 million (2005 – \$660.8 million). Unused tax loss carryforwards expire as follows: 2007 – \$0.5 million; 2008 – \$15.9 million; 2009 – \$7.2 million; 2010 – \$2.2 million; 2014 – \$1.7 million; and 2015 – \$5.9 million and 2019 and beyond – \$727.2 million.

Geographic Components of Pretax Earnings and Income Taxes

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Earnings before income taxes			
Canada	430.7	487.3	682.9
United States	237.8	150.5	123.2
Other	146.1	146.4	135.3
	814.6	784.2	941.4
Current income taxes			
Canada	204.3	106.9	267.4
United States	0.1	–	5.0
Other	8.9	6.3	4.1
	213.3	113.2	276.5
Future income taxes			
Canada	(112.0)	49.4	(18.3)
United States	91.0	58.7	30.6
Other	–	–	0.4
	(21.0)	108.1	12.7
Current and future income taxes	192.3	221.3	289.2

19. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Pension Plans

The Company has three basic pension plans, which provide either defined benefit or defined contribution pension benefits, or both to employees of the Company. The Liquids Pipelines and Gas Distribution and Services pension plans provide Company funded defined benefit pension and/or defined contribution benefits to Canadian employees of Enbridge. The Enbridge U.S. pension plan provides Company funded defined benefit pension benefits for U.S. based employees. The Company has four supplemental pension plans, which provide pension benefits in excess of the basic plans for certain employees.

Defined Benefit Plans

Benefits payable from the defined benefit plans are based on members' years of service and final average remuneration. These benefits are partially inflation indexed after a member's retirement. Contributions by the Company are made in accordance with independent actuarial valuations and are invested primarily in publicly-traded equity and fixed income securities. The effective dates of the most recent actuarial valuations and the next required actuarial valuations for the basic plans are as follows:

	Effective Date of Most Recently Filed Actuarial Valuation	Effective Date of Next Required Actuarial Valuation
Liquids Pipelines	January 1, 2004	January 1, 2007
Enbridge U.S.	January 1, 2006	January 1, 2007
Gas Distribution and Services	January 1, 2005	January 1, 2008

The defined benefit pension plan costs have been determined based on management's best estimates and assumptions of the rate of return on pension plan assets, rate of salary increases and various other factors including mortality rates, terminations and retirement ages.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions are generally based on the employee's age, years of service and remuneration. For defined contribution plans, pension costs equal amounts required to be contributed by the Company. Pension costs in respect of these plans during the year were \$3.0 million (2005 – \$2.4 million; 2004 – \$2.3 million).

Post-employment Benefits Other than Pensions

Post-employment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) primarily include supplemental health, dental, health spending account and life insurance coverage for qualifying retired employees.

The following tables detail the changes in the benefit obligation, the fair value of plan assets and the recorded asset or liability for the Company's defined benefit pension plans and OPEB plans using the accrual method.

(millions of dollars)	OPEB		Pension Benefit	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Change in accrued benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation, January 1	191.6	170.3	1,039.3	847.9
Service cost	5.2	4.4	37.5	25.5
Interest cost	10.0	10.5	54.2	52.7
Amendments	–	(5.8)	2.9	–
Employee contributions	0.4	0.4	–	–
Actuarial loss (gain)	(7.7)	20.4	17.3	159.0
Benefits paid	(6.2)	(5.8)	(42.5)	(41.7)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(0.1)	(2.8)	0.3	(4.1)
Benefit obligation, December 31	193.3	191.6	1,109.0	1,039.3
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets, January 1	43.3	40.2	1,191.1	1,061.8
Actual return on plan assets	1.5	1.0	78.8	161.9
Employer's contributions	11.0	8.7	0.7	14.2
Employee's contributions	0.4	0.4	–	–
Benefits paid	(6.2)	(5.8)	(42.5)	(41.7)
Other	–	–	(1.1)	(0.9)
Effect of exchange rate changes	0.2	(1.2)	0.1	(4.2)
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	50.2	43.3	1,227.0	1,191.1

19. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

(millions of dollars)	OPEB		Pension Benefit	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Funded Status				
Benefit Obligation, December 31	(193.3)	(191.6)	(1,109.0)	(1,039.3)
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	50.2	43.3	1,227.0	1,191.1
Overfunded/(Underfunded) status, December 31	(143.1)	(148.3)	118.0	151.8
Contribution after measurement date	0.4	0.8	16.7	—
Unamortized prior service cost	—	—	15.5	14.5
Unamortized transitional obligation/(asset)	13.4	14.7	(19.8)	(22.0)
Unamortized net loss	46.0	57.2	93.1	118.3
Net amount recognized December 31	(84.1)	(75.6)	223.5	262.6

The amounts recognized include all of the Company's plans. However, the Gas Distribution and Services plans are funded through regulated rates on a cash basis and are not recorded as net pension assets or liabilities. Excluding Gas Distribution and Services plans, the Company's plans using the accrual method provide for a net pension asset of \$66.4 million (2005 – \$70.8 million) and a net OPEB liability of \$17.0 million (2005 – \$15.4 million). These net assets or liabilities are recorded on the balance sheet in Deferred Amounts and Other Assets with the current portion recorded in working capital accounts.

The weighted average assumptions made in the measurement of the projected benefit obligations of the pension plans and OPEB are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2006	OPEB		2006	Pension Benefit	
		2005	2004		2005	2004
Discount rate	5.37%	5.30%	6.21%	5.27%	5.24%	6.26%
Average rate of salary increases				5.00%	4.44%	4.00%

Net Pension Plan and OPEB Costs Recognized

(millions of dollars)						
Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004	2006	2005	2004
Benefits earned during the year	45.7	32.3	29.0			
Interest cost on projected benefit obligations	64.2	63.2	58.8			
Actual return on plan assets	(80.3)	(162.9)	(111.7)			
Difference between actual and expected return on plan assets	(3.4)	87.3	41.1			
Amortization of prior service costs	2.0	2.3	2.3			
Amortization of transitional obligation	(0.8)	0.2	0.1			
Amortization of actuarial loss	15.3	9.6	12.2			
Special Termination Benefits	—	—	3.3			
Amount charged to EEP	(10.5)	(10.2)	(7.8)			
Pension and OPEB cost recognized	32.2	21.8	27.3			

The table reflects the pension and OPEB cost for all of the Company's benefit plans on an accrual basis. Using the cash basis for Gas Distribution and Services rate regulated plans and the accrual method for all other plans, the Company's pension cost was \$20.1 million (2005 – \$11.6 million; 2004 – \$11.6 million), and its OPEB cost was \$7.0 million for 2006 (2005 – \$5.9 million; 2004 – \$5.8 million).

The weighted average assumptions made in the measurement of the cost of the pension plans and OPEB are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2006	OPEB		2006	Pension Benefit	
		2005	2004		2005	2004
Discount rate	5.30%	6.21%	6.31%	5.24%	6.26%	6.29%
Average rate of salary increases				4.44%	4.00%	4.00%
Average rate of return on pension plan assets	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	7.31%	7.31%	7.32%

Medical Cost Trend Rates

The assumed rates for the next year used to measure the expected cost of benefits are as follows:

	Medical Cost Trend Rate Assumption for Next Fiscal Year	Ultimate Medical Cost Trend Rate Assumption	Year in which Ultimate Medical Cost Trend Rate Assumption is Achieved
Canadian Plans			
Drugs	10%	5%	2016
Other Medical and Dental	5%	5%	2016
Enbridge U.S.	10%	5%	2012

A one percent increase in the assumed medical and dental care trend rate would result in an increase of \$30.0 million in the accumulated post-employment benefit obligations and an increase of \$2.8 million in benefit and interest costs. A one percent decrease in the assumed medical and dental care trend rate would result in a decrease of \$24.1 million in the accumulated post-employment benefit obligations and a decrease of \$2.2 million in benefit and interest costs.

Major Categories of Plan Assets

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	OPEB				Pension Benefits			
	Target	2006 %	Amount	2005 %	Target	2006 %	Amount	2005 %
Equity securities	—	—	—	—	60%	61.1%	799.5	58.8%
Fixed income securities	100%	86.9%	43.6	84.8%	40%	34.0%	436.4	31.7%
Other	—	13.1%	6.6	15.2%	—	4.9%	68.0	9.5%
Total Assets	100%	100%	50.2	100%	100%	100%	1,303.9	100%
Assets attributable to former Affiliates			—				(76.9)	
			50.2				1,227.0	

Plan assets are invested primarily in readily marketable investments with constraints on the credit quality of fixed income securities.

Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets

Year ended December 31,	OPEB		Pension Benefits	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Canadian Plans	4.5%	4.50%	7.25%	7.25%
United States Plan	4.5%	4.50%	7.25%	7.75%

The Company manages the investment risk of its pension funds by setting a long term asset mix policy for each pension fund after consideration of: (i) the nature of pension plan liabilities; (ii) the investment horizon of the plan; (iii) the going concern and solvency funded status and cash flow requirements of the plans; (iv) the operating environment and financial situation of the Company and its ability to withstand fluctuations in pension contributions; and (v) the future economic and capital markets outlook with respect to investment returns, volatility of returns and correlation between assets. The overall expected rate of return is based on the asset allocation targets with estimates for returns on equity and debt securities based on long term expectations.

Plan Contributions by the Company

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	OPEB		Pension Benefit	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Total contributions	11.0	8.7	0.7	14.2
Contributions expected to be paid in 2007	7.4	—	19.8	—

Benefits Expected to be Paid by the Company

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012-2016
Expected future benefit payments	50.4	52.7	55.2	58.2	61.0	358.6

20. OTHER INVESTMENT INCOME

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Income from investments	48.3	50.9	84.0
Interest income	23.4	23.2	25.8
Gain on reduction of EEP ownership interest	—	24.5	19.7
Gain/(loss) on foreign currency contracts	13.3	6.8	(21.3)
Other	22.8	37.0	15.7
	107.8	142.4	123.9

21. CHANGES IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Accounts receivable and other	3.9	(441.4)	(347.4)
Inventory	134.1	(215.7)	35.3
Deferred amounts and other assets	(67.3)	(90.2)	(94.2)
Accounts payable and other	43.5	394.8	278.3
Interest payable	12.5	(1.4)	(13.1)
	126.7	(353.9)	(141.1)

Changes in construction payables are included in investing activities.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Neither EEP nor EIF have employees and use the services of the Company for managing and operating their businesses. Vector Pipeline contracts the services of Enbridge to operate the pipeline. Amounts for these services, which are charged at cost in accordance with service agreements, are:

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
EEP	244.9	184.7	173.0
EIF	—	—	9.4
Vector Pipeline	4.1	4.1	4.4
	249.0	188.8	186.8

EGD, a subsidiary of the Company, has contracts for gas transportation services from Alliance Pipeline and Vector Pipeline. EGD is charged market prices for these services:

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Alliance Pipeline Canada	23.6	22.9	29.7
Alliance Pipeline US	14.1	17.5	20.9
Vector Pipeline	27.3	29.2	39.1
	65.0	69.6	89.7

CustomerWorks Limited Partnership (CustomerWorks), a joint venture, provides customer care services to EGD under an agreement having a five-year term starting January 2002. EGD is charged market prices for these services. CustomerWorks also rents an automated billing system from ECS, a subsidiary of the Company. Amounts charged by/(to) CustomerWorks:

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
EGD	108.5	103.6	127.0
ECS	(8.1)	(8.7)	(22.5)
	100.4	94.9	104.5

Enbridge Gas Services (US) Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, purchases and sells gas at prevailing market prices with Enbridge Marketing (US) Inc., a subsidiary of EEP. Amounts paid/(recovered) are as follows:

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Purchases	29.2	48.1	30.7
Sales	(6.3)	(4.7)	(8.8)
	22.9	43.4	21.9

Enbridge Gas Services Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, has transportation commitments through 2015 on Alliance Pipeline Canada and Vector Pipeline. Amounts paid are as follows:

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Alliance Pipeline Canada	8.3	9.1	8.8
Vector Pipeline	0.6	0.7	0.5
	8.9	9.8	9.3

Enbridge Gas Services (US) Inc., has transportation commitments through 2015 on Alliance Pipeline US and Vector Pipeline. Amounts paid are as follows:

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Alliance Pipeline US	6.9	7.1	7.6
Vector Pipeline	16.5	9.5	9.8
	23.4	16.6	17.4

Tidal Energy Marketing Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, purchases and sells commodities at prevailing market prices with EEP and a subsidiary of EEP as follows:

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Purchases	17.0	9.7	—
Sales	(6.7)	—	(2.3)
	10.3	9.7	(2.3)

Receivable from Affiliate

The receivable from affiliate of \$158.8 million (2005 – \$177.0 million) resulted from the sale of Enbridge Midcoast Energy to EEP. The receivable, denominated in U.S. dollars, bears interest at 6.6% and matures in 2007 and is included in Accounts Receivable and Other. The balance on December 31, 2006 was US\$136.2 million (2005 – US\$151.9 million). Interest income related to the note was \$11.8 million (US\$10.0 million), \$11.7 million (US\$9.4 million), and \$11.8 million (US\$9.0 million), in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The fair value of the receivable at December 31, 2006 is \$158.6 (2005 – \$176.8 million).

The Company also provides limited consulting and other services to investees as required. Market prices are charged for these services where they are reasonably determinable. Where no market price exists, a cost-based price is charged. The Company may also purchase consulting and other services from affiliates, prices are determined on the same basis as services provided by the Company. The Company and affiliates invoice on a monthly basis and amounts are due and paid on a quarterly basis.

23. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.

Bloor Street Incident

EGD has been charged under both the Ontario Technical Standards and Safety Act (TSSA) and the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) in connection with an explosion that occurred on Bloor Street West in Toronto on April 24, 2003. The maximum possible fine upon conviction on all charges would be \$5.0 million in aggregate. EGD has also been named as a defendant in a number of civil actions related to the explosion. A Coroner's Inquest in connection with the explosion has also been called, but the proceedings are stayed pending resolution of the TSSA and OHSA matters. The Ontario Court of Justice have not yet ruled upon any of the charges laid under the TSSA or the OHSA, and thus it is not possible at this time to predict or comment upon the potential outcome. The trial in respect of these charges commenced in January 2006 and is not expected to be completed until late 2007 at the earliest. EGD does not expect the outcome of these civil actions to result in any material financial impact.

Remediation of Discontinued Manufactured Gas Plant Sites

EGD may incur future costs due to claims relating to alleged coal tar contamination at or near former manufactured gas plant (MPG) sites. In October 2002, a claim was filed for \$55.0 million in damages relating to a certain MPG site. EGD filed a statement of defence in June 2003 denying liability. Although the Company believes that it has a valid defence to this claim, certain risks exist. The probable overall cost cannot be determined at this time due to uncertainty about the presence and extent of damage in addition to the potential alternative remediation approaches which vary in cost. EGD expects that costs, if any, not recovered through insurance may be recovered through rates. As such, EGD does not believe that the outcome will have any material financial impact.

CAPLA Claim

The Canadian Alliance of Pipeline Landowners' Associations (CAPLA) and two individual landowners have commenced a class action against the Company and TransCanada PipeLines Limited. The claim relates to restrictions in the National Energy Board Act on crossing the pipeline and the landowners' use of land within a 30-metre control zone on either side of the pipeline easements. The Plaintiffs filed a motion to establish a cause of action which is one of the requirements to have the motion certified as a class action under the Class Proceedings Act (Ontario). The motion was dismissed by the Ontario District Court in late 2006. The Plaintiff has since appealed the decision and the appeal is expected to be heard by the Court of Appeal during the first half of 2007. The Company believes it has a sound defence and intends to defend the claim. Since the outcome is indeterminable, the Company has made no provision at this time for any potential liability.

Enbridge Energy Company, Inc.

Enbridge Energy Company, Inc. (EEC), a subsidiary of the Company, is the general partner of EEP. EEC's former subsidiary Enbridge Midcoast Energy Inc. (Midcoast) has been assessed by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for US\$4.5 million in taxes, interest and penalties for its 1999 through 2001 taxation years. Midcoast has paid all amounts and has filed a claim for refund of the full amount. The IRS has challenged Midcoast's tax treatment of its 1999 acquisition of several partnerships that owned a natural gas pipeline system in Kansas (these assets were sold to EEP in 2002). The IRS position, if sustained, could decrease the U.S. tax basis for the pipeline assets, which could reduce Enbridge's earnings by up to approximately US\$60.0 million, although the immediate cash tax impact would be significantly less. Enbridge believes the tax treatment of the acquisition and related tax deductions claimed were appropriate. Enbridge initiated proceedings in U.S. District Court (Houston) in 2006 to litigate this matter and depositions are underway. The trial is scheduled for October 2007.

Enbridge and its subsidiaries maintain tax liabilities related to uncertain tax positions. While fully supportable in the Company's view, these tax positions, if challenged by tax authorities, may not be fully sustained on review.

Commitments

The Company has commitments of approximately \$214 million for materials related to the construction of Liquids Pipeline projects during 2007. The minimum cancellation charge related to these contracts is approximately \$127 million.

24. GUARANTEES

EEC, as the general partner of EEP, has agreed to indemnify EEP from and against substantially all liabilities including liabilities relating to environmental matters, arising from operations prior to the transfer of its pipeline operations to EEP in 1991. This indemnification does not apply to amounts that EEP would be able to recover in its tariff rates if not recovered through insurance, or to any liabilities relating to a change in laws after December 27, 1991.

In addition, in the event of default, EEC, is subject to recourse with respect to US\$155.0 million of EEP's long-term debt at December 31, 2006 (2005 – US\$186.0 million).

The Company has also agreed to indemnify EEM for any tax liability related to EEM's formation, management of EEP and ownership of i-units of EEP. The Company has not made any significant payment under these tax indemnifications. The Company does not believe there is a material exposure at this time.

In the normal course of conducting business, Enbridge, enters into a wide variety of agreements which provide for indemnification to third parties. Enbridge cannot reasonably estimate the maximum potential amounts that could become payable to third parties under these agreements. However, historically Enbridge has not made any significant payments under these indemnification provisions. While many of these agreements may specify a maximum potential exposure, or a specified duration to the indemnification obligation, there are circumstances where the amount and duration are unlimited. Examples where such indemnification obligations have been issued include:

Sale Agreements for Assets or Businesses

- breaches of representations, warranties or covenants;
- loss or damages to property;
- environmental liabilities;
- changes in laws;
- valuation differences;
- litigation; and
- contingent liabilities

Provision of Services and Other Agreements

- breaches of representations, warranties or covenants;
- changes in laws;
- intellectual property rights infringement; and
- litigation.

When disposing of assets or businesses, the Company may indemnify the purchaser for certain tax liabilities incurred while the Company owned the assets or for a misrepresentation related to taxes that result in a loss to the purchaser. Similarly, the Company may indemnify the purchaser of assets for certain tax liabilities related to those assets.

25. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 2, 2007, the Company closed the public issuance of 13.5 million common shares at \$38.75 per common share. The Company also closed a private placement issuance of common shares to Noverco at the same price, allowing Noverco to maintain its approximate 9.5% interest in the Company. The Board of Directors also increased the dividend to \$0.3075 from \$0.2875 per common share, payable on March 1, 2007 to shareholders of record on February 15, 2007.

26. UNITED STATES ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. The effects of significant differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP for the Company are described below.

Earnings and Comprehensive Income

(millions of dollars, except per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Earnings under Canadian GAAP	615.4	556.0	645.3
Stock-based compensation ¹	—	(16.6)	—
Earnings under U.S. GAAP	615.4	539.4	645.3
Other Comprehensive Income			
Unrealized net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges ⁴	(64.2)	72.3	(32.9)
Foreign currency translation adjustment ⁴	38.1	(20.7)	2.4
Comprehensive income	589.3	591.0	614.8
Earnings per common share	1.81	1.60	1.93
Diluted earnings per common share	1.79	1.58	1.92

Financial Position

(millions of dollars)

	December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Canada	United States	Canada	United States
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents ^{3,7}	139.7	347.0	153.9	153.9
Accounts receivable and other ^{3,4,5,7}	2,045.6	2,911.0	1,900.3	1,991.5
Inventory ^{3,7}	868.9	1,005.0	1,021.4	1,021.4
	3,054.2	4,263.0	3,075.6	3,166.8
Property, plant and equipment, net ^{3,7}	11,264.7	15,628.4	10,510.1	10,510.1
Long-term investments ³	2,299.4	1,333.3	1,842.8	1,842.8
Receivable from affiliate	—	—	177.0	177.0
Deferred amounts and other assets ^{2,6,7}	924.5	1,520.5	850.7	2,043.1
Intangible assets ⁷	241.5	348.0	252.6	252.6
Goodwill ⁷	394.9	803.2	367.2	367.2
Future Income taxes	200.1	200.1	134.9	134.9
	18,379.3	24,096.5	17,210.9	18,494.5
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Short-term borrowings	807.9	807.9	1,074.8	1,074.8
Accounts payable and other ^{1,3,4,5,7}	1,727.8	2,811.9	1,624.8	1,651.0
Interest payable ⁷	95.1	108.4	81.7	81.7
Current maturities and short-term debt ^{5,7}	537.0	537.0	401.2	401.2
Current portion of non-recourse debt ^{3,7}	60.1	83.2	68.2	68.2
	3,223.9	4,348.4	3,250.7	3,276.9
Long-term debt ^{4,5}	7,054.0	7,054.0	6,279.1	6,279.8
Non-recourse long-term debt ⁷	1,622.0	4,029.6	1,619.9	1,619.9
Other long-term liabilities ^{6,7}	91.1	294.4	91.7	91.7
Future income taxes ^{2,3,4,5,6,7}	1,062.5	1,696.4	1,009.0	2,216.1
Non-controlling interests ⁷	715.2	2,163.8	691.0	691.0
	13,768.7	19,586.6	12,941.4	14,175.4
Shareholders' Equity				
Preferred Shares	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
Common Shares	2,416.1	2,416.1	2,343.8	2,343.8
Contributed surplus ¹	18.3	—	10.0	—
Retained earnings	2,322.7	2,235.5	2,098.2	2,027.6
Additional paid in capital ¹	—	62.2	—	53.9
Foreign currency translation adjustment ⁵	(135.8)	—	(171.8)	—
Accumulated other comprehensive loss ^{5,6}	—	(193.2)	—	(95.5)
Reciprocal shareholding	(135.7)	(135.7)	(135.7)	(135.7)
	4,610.6	4,509.9	4,269.5	4,319.1
	18,379.3	24,096.5	17,210.9	18,494.5

26. UNITED STATES ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

1 Stock-based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standard 123 Revised 2004 (FAS 123R), Share Based Payment, on a modified prospective basis for U.S. GAAP purposes. FAS 123R requires the use of the fair value method to measure compensation expense for the Company's Fixed Stock Options (FSOs) and Performance Based Options (PBOs) issued after January 1, 2006, as well as for the portion of awards for which the requisite service has not been performed that are outstanding as of January 1, 2006. FAS 123R also requires the use of the fair value method for awards settled in cash, including the Company's Performance Stock Units (PSUs) and Restricted Stock Units (RSUs).

The Company had previously adopted the fair value recognition provisions of the former FAS 123, Share Based Payment, effective January 1, 2003, resulting in the recognition of stock based compensation expense using the fair value method for FSOs and PBOs issued subsequent to that date.

2 Future Income Taxes

Under U.S. GAAP, deferred income tax liabilities are recorded for rate-regulated operations, which follow the taxes payable method for ratemaking purposes. As these deferred income taxes are expected to be recoverable in future revenues, a corresponding regulatory asset is also recorded. These assets and liabilities are adjusted to reflect changes in enacted income tax rates. A deferred tax liability of \$648.7 million (2005 – \$727.6 million) is recorded for U.S. GAAP purposes and reflects the difference between the carrying value and the tax basis of property, plant and equipment and regulatory deferrals. Regulated companies following the taxes payable method are not required to record this additional tax liability under Canadian GAAP. To recover the additional deferred income taxes recorded under U.S. GAAP through the ratemaking process, it would be necessary to record incremental revenue of \$926.7 million (2005 – \$1,119.4 million).

3 Accounting for Joint Ventures

U.S. GAAP requires the Company's investments in joint ventures to be accounted for as investments using the equity method, as opposed to proportionately consolidated. However, under an accommodation of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the accounting for a joint venture need not be reconciled from Canadian to U.S. GAAP if this joint venture is jointly controlled by all owners. Joint ventures in which all owners do not share joint control are reconciled to U.S. GAAP. The different accounting treatment affects only display and classification and not earnings or shareholders' equity.

4 Financial Instruments

For U.S. GAAP purposes, FAS 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, requires that all derivatives be recorded on the balance sheet as either assets or liabilities at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized in current period earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met.

The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives held for hedging purposes depends on their intended use. For fair value hedges, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative instruments is offset in income against the change in the fair value attributed to the risk being hedged, of the underlying hedged asset, liability or firm commitment. For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative instruments is offset through other comprehensive income until the variability in cash flows being hedged is recognized in earnings in future accounting periods. For certain regulated operations the effective portion of the changes in fair value of derivative instruments is deferred as an asset or liability until it is settled. Upon settlement the recognized gain or loss is recognized as a regulatory asset or liability and collected from/refunded to ratepayers in subsequent periods. At December 31, 2006 hedge losses of \$26.6 million are deferred and offset by a receivable from ratepayers of \$26.6 million.

5 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

At December 31, 2006, Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss of \$193.2 million (2005 – \$95.5 million) consists of an accumulated foreign currency translation balance of \$111.7 million (December 30, 2005 – \$149.8 million), net unrealized losses of \$9.9 million (2005 – gains \$54.3 million) on derivative financial instruments that qualify as cash flow hedges, and an underfunded pension status of \$114.2 million.

Of the total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss of \$193.2 million, the Company estimates that approximately \$17.4 million, \$13.2 million representing unrecognized net losses on derivative activities and \$4.2 million representing the underfunded status pension and OPEB plans, at December 31, 2006, is expected to be reclassified into earnings during the next twelve months.

6 Underfunded Pension Status

The Company has adopted FAS 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, effective December 31, 2006. FAS 158 requires an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan or OPEB as an asset or liability and to recognize changes in the funded status in the year in which they occur through comprehensive income. Adopting FAS 158 results in the Company recognizing a liability of \$110.1 million for the underfunded status of the plans, a deferred tax asset of \$38.5 million and accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$71.6 million. As required by FAS 158, the Company will change the measurement date of its defined benefit pension plan from September 30, to December 31, effective the year ended 2008.

7 Consolidation of a Limited Partnership

In September 2005, the U.S. Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF), reached a consensus on EITF issue 04-5, Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights (EITF 04-5), addressing when a general partner, or general partners as a group, control and should therefore, consolidate a limited partnership.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted, without restatement of prior periods, EITF 04-5. As a result of adopting EITF 04-5, the Company is consolidating its 16.6% interest in Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP). The impact of adopting EITF 04-5, for U.S. GAAP purposes as at and for the year ended December 31, 2006, is outlined below.

Statement of Financial Position

(millions of dollars)

December 31, 2006

Cash	215.1
Accounts receivable and other	799.7
Inventory	136.5
Property, plant and equipment, net	4,457.2
Deferred amounts and other assets	37.9
Intangible assets	106.5
Goodwill	408.3
	6,161.2
Less: Liabilities and Equity	
Accounts payable and other	(1,055.4)
Current portion of non-recourse long-term debt	(36.1)
Non recourse long-term debt	(2,407.6)
Other long-term liabilities	(177.9)
Non-controlling interests	(1,448.8)
Other comprehensive income	41.0
	(5,084.8)
Elimination of investment in EEP	1,076.4
Net financial position impact	nil

Statement of Earnings

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2006

Transportation revenue	7,381.9
Commodity costs	(6,244.5)
Operating and administrative	(535.7)
Depreciation and amortization	(153.2)
Investment and other income	9.7
Interest expense	(125.3)
Non-controlling interest	(221.4)
	111.5
Elimination of EEP investment income	111.5
Net earnings impact	nil

Statement of Cash Flows

(millions of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2006

Operating activities	367.6
Investing activities	(983.3)
Financing activities	726.1
Net cashflow impact	110.4

New Accounting Standards

FASB Interpretation Number 48 – FASB issued FIN 48 “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an Interpretation of FAS 109.” This interpretation is effective January 1, 2007 and applies to all tax positions related to income taxes subject to FAS 109, including those acquired in business combinations. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold for recording a tax position including a contingent tax position. Management is currently evaluating the impacts of FIN 48.

Supplementary Information *(unaudited)*

Quarterly Share Trading Information

The Toronto Stock Exchange

2006 <i>(dollars)</i>	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	37.00	35.24	37.08	41.45
Low	33.42	31.75	34.44	34.50
Close	33.60	33.97	36.07	40.27
Volume <i>(millions)</i>	41.7	57.6	34.0	40.4

2005 <i>(dollars)</i>	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	32.40	36.19	38.50	38.82
Low	28.59	30.70	33.31	33.05
Close	31.10	34.95	37.26	36.34
Volume <i>(millions)</i>	82.1	57.5	35.7	36.0

The New York Stock Exchange

2006 <i>(U.S. dollars)</i>	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	32.29	32.01	33.34	36.00
Low	28.64	28.06	30.33	30.32
Close	28.87	30.57	32.30	34.40
Volume <i>(millions)</i>	8.7	12.5	8.6	8.7

2005 <i>(U.S. dollars)</i>	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	26.38	29.02	32.70	33.11
Low	20.68	24.80	27.80	28.15
Close	25.74	28.50	31.92	31.27
Volume <i>(millions)</i>	8.2	8.4	13.7	7.9

Five-Year Consolidated Highlights

Financial and Operating Information ¹

(millions of dollars, except per share amounts)

Earnings by Segment	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Liquids Pipelines	274.2	229.1	219.9	213.5	189.6
Gas Pipelines	61.2	59.8	53.8	70.1	47.8
Sponsored Investments	86.8	64.8	66.2	234.3	(51.1)
Gas Distribution and Services	178.2	178.8	313.1	153.6	124.3
International	83.2	87.4	73.6	72.3	68.0
Corporate	(68.2)	(63.9)	(81.3)	(76.6)	(48.6)
Continuing operations	615.4	556.0	645.3	667.2	330.0
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	242.3
Earnings applicable to common shareholders	615.4	556.0	645.3	667.2	572.3
Adjusted operating earnings applicable to common shareholders ²	592.9	537.2	491.1	495.5	428.4
Cash Flow Data					
Cash provided from operating activities	1,297.7	947.0	886.7	368.5	877.4
Expenditures on property plant and equipment	1,185.3	724.2	496.4	391.3	729.9
Acquisitions and long-term investments	463.7	178.5	850.5	128.8	1,572.0
Dividends paid on common shares	403.1	361.1	315.8	283.9	251.1
Operating Data					
Liquids Pipelines ³					
Deliveries (thousands of barrels per day)	2,166	2,008	2,138	2,189	2,088
Barrel miles (billions)	794	695	757	710	705
Average haul (miles)	1,004	949	970	889	925
Gas Pipelines – Average Daily					
Throughput Volume (million of cubic feet per day)					
Alliance Pipeline US	1,592	1,597	1,581	1,588	1,481
Vector Pipeline	1,015	1,033	997	991	742
Enbridge Offshore Pipelines ⁴	2,153	2,102	—	—	—
Gas Distribution and Services ⁵					
Distribution volume (billion cubic feet)	408	438	575	458	410
Number of active customers (thousands)	1,852	1,805	1,756	1,679	1,623
Degree day deficiency ⁶					
Actual	3,355	3,750	5,052	4,029	3,362
Forecast based on normal weather	3,745	3,747	4,849	3,565	3,700

¹ Financial and operating highlights of Gas Distribution and Services for 2004 reflect earnings for the 15 months ended December 31, 2004 for Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD), Noverco and other gas distribution entities. This resulted from the elimination of the quarter lag basis of consolidation in 2004. For the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003, earnings are for the 12 months ended September 30 for these entities. For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, earnings are for the 12 months ended December 31 for these entities.

² Adjusted operating earnings applicable to common shareholders represent earnings applicable to common shareholders adjusted for non-operating factors including primarily non-operating gains and losses, the impact of weather, regulatory disallowances and impacts of tax rate changes. This is not a measure that has a standardized meaning prescribed by Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and is not considered a GAAP measure. Therefore, this measure may not be comparable with a similar measure presented by other issuers. Management believes that the presentation of adjusted operating earnings provides useful information to investors and shareholders as it provides increased predictive value and performance trends. Earnings for 2004 and 2003 have been adjusted to eliminate the quarter lag basis of consolidation described above.

³ Liquids Pipelines operating highlights include the statistics of the 16.6% owned Lakehead System and other wholly-owned Liquid Pipeline operations, excluding Spearhead Pipeline and Athabasca Pipeline.

⁴ Enbridge Offshore Pipelines was purchased on December 31, 2004.

⁵ Gas Distribution and Services volumes and the number of active customers are derived from the aggregate system supply and direct purchase gas supply arrangements.

⁶ Degree day deficiency is a measure of coldness which is indicative of volumetric requirements of natural gas utilized for heating purposes. It is calculated by accumulating for each day in the fiscal period the total number of degrees by which the daily mean temperature fell below 18 degrees Celsius. The figures given are those accumulated in the Greater Toronto Area.

Five-Year Consolidated Highlights

Shareholder and Investor Information

<i>(per share amounts in dollars)</i>	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Weighted average common shares outstanding <i>(thousands)</i>	339,954	337,447	334,480	330,942	320,620
Common Share Trading (TSX)					
High	41.45	38.82	30.08	27.07	24.63
Low	31.75	28.59	23.63	20.48	20.56
Close	40.27	36.34	29.85	26.85	21.31
Volume <i>(millions)</i>	173.7	211.3	155.4	150.2	144.6
Per Common Share Data					
Earnings applicable to common shareholders					
Continuing operations	1.81	1.65	1.93	2.02	1.03
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	0.76
	1.81	1.65	1.93	2.02	1.79
Adjusted operating earnings applicable to common shareholders ¹	1.74	1.59	1.47	1.50	1.34
Dividends paid on common shares	1.15	1.04	0.92	0.83	0.76
Financial Ratios					
Return on average shareholders' equity ²	13.9%	13.2%	17.0%	19.0%	18.3%
Return on average capital employed ³	7.0%	6.9%	8.3%	8.3%	7.3%
Debt to debt plus shareholders' equity ⁴	68.6%	68.9%	67.1%	68.7%	69.4%
Debt to average capital employed ⁵	71.1%	71.0%	67.2%	66.1%	61.9%
Earnings coverage of interest ⁶	2.4x	2.4x	2.8x	2.7x	2.5x
Dividend payout ratio ⁷	66.1%	65.2%	62.3%	55.3%	56.9%

¹ Adjusted operating earnings applicable to common shareholders represent earnings applicable to common shareholders adjusted for non-operating factors including primarily non-operating gains and losses, the impact of weather, regulatory disallowances and impacts of tax rate changes. This is not a measure that has a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and is not considered a GAAP measure. Therefore, this measure may not be comparable with a similar measure presented by other issuers. Management believes that the presentation of adjusted operating earnings provides useful information to investors and shareholders as it provides increased predictive value and performance trends. Earnings for 2004 and 2003 have been adjusted to eliminate the quarter lag basis of consolidation described above.

² Earnings applicable to common shareholders divided by average shareholders' equity (weighted monthly during the year).

³ Sum of after-tax earnings (including earnings from discontinued operations) and after-tax interest expense, divided by weighted average capital employed. Capital employed is equal to the sum of shareholders' equity, EGD preferred shares, future income taxes, deferred credits and total debt (including short-term borrowings).

⁴ Total debt (including short-term borrowings) divided by the sum of total debt and shareholders' equity.

⁵ Total debt (including short-term borrowings) divided by average capital employed. Capital employed is equal to the sum of shareholders' equity, EGD preferred shares, future income taxes, deferred credits and total debt (including short-term borrowings).

⁶ Earnings before taxes and interest expenses divided by interest expense (including capitalized interest).

⁷ Dividends per common share divided by adjusted operating earnings per share applicable to common shareholders.

Enbridge Businesses

Liquids Pipelines

- Enbridge Pipelines Inc. (100%)
- Enbridge Pipelines (NW) Inc. (100%)
- Enbridge Pipelines (Athabasca) Inc. (100%)
- Enbridge Pipelines (Toledo) Inc. (100%)
- Mustang Pipe Line Partners (30%)
- Chicap Pipe Line Company (22.8%)
- Frontier Pipeline Company (77.8%)
- CCPS Transportation L.L.C. (Spearhead Pipeline) (100%)
- Olympic Pipe Line Company (65%)
- Hardisty Caverns Limited Partnership (50%)

Gas Pipelines

- Alliance Pipeline L.P. (U.S. portion) (50%)
- Vector Pipeline Limited Partnership (60%)
- Enbridge Offshore Pipelines, L.L.C. (100%)

Sponsored Investments

- Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. (16.6%)
 - Lakehead System
 - North Dakota System
 - Mid-Continent System
 - Various Natural Gas Systems
- Enbridge Income Fund (72.3% overall economic interest)
 - Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc. (100%)
 - Alliance Pipeline Limited Partnership (Canadian portion) (50%)
 - SunBridge Wind Power Project (50%)
 - Magrath Wind Power Project (33.3%)
 - Chin Chute Wind Power Project (33.3%)
 - NRGreen Power Limited Partnership (50%)

Gas Distribution and Services

- Enbridge Gas Distribution (100%)
 - St. Lawrence Gas Company, Inc.
- Gazifere Inc. (100%)
- Niagara Gas Transmission Limited (100%)
- Noverco Inc. (32.1%), which owns:
 - Gaz Métro Limited Partnership (72.8%), which owns:
 - Vermont Gas Systems, Inc. (100%)
 - TQM Pipeline and Company, Limited Partnership (50%)
 - Portland Natural Gas Transmission System (38.3%)
- Enbridge Gas New Brunswick Limited Partnership (69.6%)
- CustomerWorks Limited Partnership (70%)
- Enbridge Commercial Services Inc. (100%)
- Aux Sable Liquids Products Inc. (42.7%)
- Enbridge Gas Services (U.S.) Inc. (100%)
- Enbridge Gas Services Inc. (100%)
- Inuvik Gas Ltd. (33.3%)
- Tidal Energy Marketing Inc. (100%)
- Tidal Energy Markets (U.S.) L.L.C. (100%)
- Value Creation Inc. (strategic alliance)
- NetThruPut Inc. (52%)
- Enbridge Ontario Wind Power Project LP (100%)
- FuelCell Energy (strategic alliance)

International

- Oleoducto Central S.A. (24.7%)
- Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos CLH, S.A. (25%)
- Enbridge Technology Inc. (100%)

Investor Information

Common and Preferred Shares

The Common Shares of Enbridge Inc. trade in Canada on the Toronto Stock Exchange and in the United States on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "ENB". The Preferred Shares, Series A, of Enbridge Inc. trade in Canada on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "ENB.PR.A".

Registrar and Transfer Agent in Canada

CIBC Mellon Trust Company
199 Bay Street
Commerce Court West
Securities Level
Toronto, Ontario M5L 1G9
Telephone: (416) 643-5500
Toll free: (800) 387-0825
Internet: www.cibcmellon.com

CIBC Mellon Trust Company also has offices in Halifax, Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver.

Co-Registrar and Co-Transfer Agent in the United States

Mellon Investor Services
P.O. Box 590
Ridgefield Park, NJ, 07660-0590 U.S.A.
Toll free: (800) 526-0801

Preferred Securities

Enbridge Inc. redeemed all of its Preferred Securities, Series D, effective February 15, 2007. The registrar and transfer agent is Computershare Trust Company of Canada.

Debentures

The registrar and trustee for Enbridge Debentures is Computershare Trust Company of Canada, with offices in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan, and Dividend Direct Deposit

Enbridge Inc. offers a Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan that enables shareholders to reinvest their cash dividends in Common Shares and to make additional cash payments for purchases at the market price. The Company also offers Dividend Direct Deposit which enables shareholders to receive dividends by electronic fund transfer to the bank account of their choice in Canada. Details may be obtained from the Investor Information section of the Enbridge web site at www.enbridge.com, or by contacting CIBC Mellon Trust Company at any of the locations listed above.

Le présent document est disponible en français.

Shareholder Inquiries

If you have inquiries regarding the following:

- Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan
- change of address
- share transfer
- lost certificates
- dividends
- duplicate mailings

Please contact the registrar and transfer agent – CIBC Mellon Trust Company in Canada or Mellon Investor Services in the United States.

Other Investor Inquiries

If you have inquiries regarding the following:

- additional financial or statistical information
- industry and company developments
- latest news releases or investor presentations

Please contact Enbridge Investor Relations or visit Enbridge's web site at www.enbridge.com.

Investor Relations

Enbridge Inc.
3000, 425 - 1st Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 3L8
Toll free: (800) 481-2804

New York Stock Exchange Disclosure Differences

As a foreign private issuer, Enbridge Inc. is required to disclose any significant ways in which its corporate governance practices differ from those followed by U.S. companies under NYSE listing standards. This disclosure can be obtained from the *U.S. Compliance* subsection of the *Corporate Governance* section of the Enbridge website at www.enbridge.com.

Annual and Special Meeting

The Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders will be held in The Westin Edmonton Hotel, 10135 – 100th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, at 1:30 p.m. MDT on Wednesday, May 2, 2007.

Form 40-F

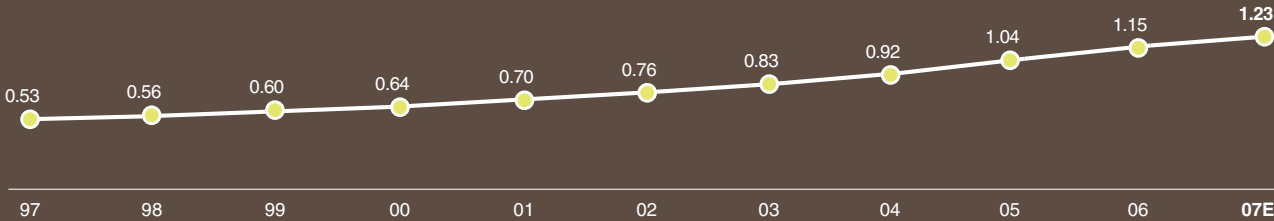
The Company files annually with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States a report known as the Annual Report on Form 40-F. Copies of the Form 40-F are available, free of charge, upon written request to the Corporate Secretary of the Company.

Registered Office

Enbridge Inc.
3000, 425 - 1st Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 3L8
Telephone: (403) 231-3900
Facsimile: (403) 231-3920
Internet: www.enbridge.com

Dividends per Common Share
(dollars per share)

Dividends per common share have increased an average of 8.8% per year since 1997. On January 16, 2007, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.3075 per common share, reflecting a 7% dividend increase.



2007 Dividend Information for Common Shares and Preferred Shares, Series A ¹	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
Record date	Feb. 15	May 15	Aug. 15	Nov. 15
Payment date	March 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
Common Share Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP) enrolment cut-off date	Feb. 8	May 8	Aug. 8	Nov. 8
Common Share Purchase Plan cut-off date for DRIP	Feb. 22	May 25	Aug. 24	Nov. 23

¹ Dividend dates are subject to the dividends being declared by the Board of Directors.

Enbridge common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange in Canada and on the New York Stock Exchange in the United States under the symbol “**ENB**”.



Enbridge Inc.

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SEC INTERROGATORY #14

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

[B/1/1/12] Please expand on the differences between publicly owned LDCs and investor owned LDCs that justify or require differences in the structure of incentive regulation mechanisms. In addition, please specifically enumerate the ways in which a publicly-traded shareholder "demands" a different kind of incentive regulation, and describe how ownership by a publicly-traded shareholder changes how utility managers make operating and other business decisions, relative to ownership by public sector entities or by private companies.

RESPONSE

Investor owned companies which are publicly traded on equity markets must grow earnings and must make competitive returns in order to support its equity share price. In contrast, it is the Company's perception that many of Ontario's electricity LDCs, which are owned by municipal governments, do not have a similar drive to make competitive returns. This may be because, within a municipality, ratepayers, taxpayers and voters are for the most part, the same subset of the population.

A revenue cap incentive plan shifts some risks (interest rates, tax rates, operations cost recovery) to the utility, as compared to Cost of Service regulation. A price cap plan goes further by shifting the volume risk to the utility which is especially onerous to a utility which has and is expected to have declining average volume use per customer. For this reason, given the business circumstances faced by the Company, a revenue cap plan is preferred.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #15

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

[B/1/1/12] Please provide a detailed comparison of the “customer mix, asset base, cost structure, revenue generating opportunities, and rate structure” of Union and Enbridge. Please provide all supporting data, including numbers of customers by category, types and ages of asset by category, types of revenue generating opportunities and amounts of revenue available from each, etc.

RESPONSE

A detailed comparison is not available. The observation referenced is based on the Company’s general understanding of some of the distinctions between the two companies.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #16

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

[B/1/1/12] Please provide a detailed table showing the original capital cost, the accumulated depreciation, the net book value, the depreciation rate, and the annual depreciation, for each of Enbridge's categories of assets included in rate base. On the same table, please provide the same information for Union's assets using the same categories.

RESPONSE

The table on page 2 of this response provides the Company's 2006 historical utility year end gross plant, accumulated depreciation and net book value and annual related depreciation.

The information relative to Union Gas should be requested of them.

EGDI - 2006 Historical Year

Line No.	Gross Plant (\$Millions)	Accum. Depr. (\$Millions)	Net Book Value (\$Millions)	Depreciation Rate %	Utility Depreciation (\$Millions)
1. Crowland storage	4.2	(1.8)	2.4	2.78%	(0.2)
2. Land and gas storage rights	39.8	(16.9)	22.9	2.10%	(0.9)
3. Structures and improvements	10.2	(3.5)	6.7	2.60%	(0.2)
4. Wells	26.6	(13.4)	13.2	4.60%	(1.2)
5. Well equipment	7.5	(3.4)	4.1	3.10%	(0.2)
6. Field Lines	44.7	(16.1)	28.6	2.60%	(1.2)
7. Compressor equipment	77.6	(23.0)	54.6	2.20%	(1.6)
8. Measuring and regulating equipment	11.1	(3.4)	7.7	3.60%	(0.4)
9. Base pressure gas	40.8	-	40.8	0.00%	-
10. Underground Storage Plant	<u>262.5</u>	<u>(81.5)</u>	<u>181.0</u>		
11. Land	9.1	-	9.1	0.00%	-
12. Offers to purchase	-	-	-	0.00%	-
13. Structures and improvements	74.7	(6.0)	68.7	2.70%	(1.9)
14. Services, house reg & meter install.	1,752.1	(658.5)	1,093.6	4.50%	(76.1)
15. NGV station compressors	2.2	(0.9)	1.3	7.72%	(0.1)
16. Meters	306.9	(85.5)	221.4	2.48%	(7.4)
17. Mains	1,944.0	(638.7)	1,305.3	4.39%	(77.8)
18. Measuring and regulating equip.	258.1	(106.7)	151.4	5.16%	(13.0)
19. Construction work-in-progress completed and in service projects	-	-	-	0.00%	-
20. Distribution Plant	<u>4,347.1</u>	<u>(1,496.3)</u>	<u>2,850.8</u>		
21. Lease improvements	4.1	(2.2)	1.9	0.00%	(0.3)
22. Office furniture	14.9	(7.4)	7.5	amortize - 15 yrs	(0.3)
23. Office equipment	4.8	(4.0)	0.8	amortize - 20 yrs	(0.8)
24. Transportation equipment	21.3	(7.8)	13.5	4.41%	(0.8)
25. NGV conversion kits	6.3	(4.0)	2.3	2.14%	(0.1)
26. Heavy work equipment	12.8	(5.8)	7.0	3.75%	(0.4)
27. Tools and work equipment	25.7	(11.5)	14.2	amortize - 25 yrs	(0.6)
28. Rental equipment	-	-	-	0.00%	(0.2)
29. NGV rental compressors	7.9	(4.5)	3.4	7.36%	(0.6)
30. NGV cylinders	0.8	(0.7)	0.1	3.72%	(0.1)
31. Communication structures & equip.	2.7	(0.9)	1.8	amortize - 20 yrs	(0.8)
32. S.I.M. project	47.3	(47.3)	-	5.55%	-
33. Computer equipment	138.6	(47.7)	90.9	amortize - 5 yrs	(22.8)
34. General plant	<u>287.2</u>	<u>(143.8)</u>	<u>143.4</u>		
35. Intangible plant	<u>0.5</u>	<u>(0.0)</u>	<u>0.5</u>		

Witness: K. Culbert

SEC INTERROGATORY #17

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

[B/1/1/12] Please provide a table comparing the vintage of capital assets by asset category for each of Union and Enbridge, to support the statement "Union does not have aged infrastructure to replace".

RESPONSE

See response to SEC Interrogatory #11 at Exhibit I, Tab 11, Schedule 11.

Witness: P. Hoey
R. Campbell
T. Ladanyi
K. Culbert

SEC INTERROGATORY #18

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

[B/1/1/14] Please provide a table in Excel format showing the data that produced Chart 1. Please provide a further table, in Excel format, showing the actual distribution revenue, actual volumes, actual number of customers, average percentage rate increase, and average percentage bill increase per customer, for each year commencing 1997 and continuing to and including 2006.

RESPONSE

The data used to produce the Chart are the two observations on the Chart; 3.83% and 2.35%. The observation 3.83% is derived from the data in Table 1, page 9 of the referenced exhibit. That data is Board approved forecasts for rate setting purposes for each year. Actual data is available in the corresponding rate case documents for the year's cited. Due to the resources required to assemble this data, the Company is unable to assemble this data on behalf of SEC.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #19

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

[B/1/1/16] Please explain how Enbridge plans to calculate each “monthly average” number of bills in order to then average those monthly averages over the year.

RESPONSE

Consistent with previous rate cases, annual average of monthly customer numbers measured by number of active meters that use gas as presented at Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1, Table 1 instead of bills will be used in the determination of Revenue per Customer Cap as filed at Exhibit C, Tab 4, Schedule 1.

Witnesses: I. Chan
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #20

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

[B/3/1/24] Please reconcile the statement “the most effective signal for energy conservation is the price signal” with the evidence of Enbridge in its 2006 rate case, accepted by the Board, that price signals from distribution rates are overwhelmed by the price signals from commodity rates, and therefore no differences in distribution rates between summer and winter were required.

RESPONSE

It is true that commodity rates are overwhelmingly larger than distribution rates in the final price paid by consumers. Nevertheless, there is no discernable economic principle underlying the use of a stretch factor. Therefore, arbitrarily reducing the price paid by consumers will send a mixed policy signal to the public, even if it is a disproportionately small impact.

On the other hand, for the Company, which is operating with a limited capital budget, the application of a stretch factor makes a very noticeable impact by reducing revenues that may otherwise be used to invest in productivity enhancements. From an economic perspective it makes little sense to arbitrarily limit the Company's ability to invest in productivity-enhancing projects by reducing revenues, all else equal. For this reason, and many others further detailed in Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1, the Company is proposing a zero stretch factor.

SEC INTERROGATORY #21

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

[B/3/1/35] Please provide detailed calculations, in Excel format, supporting Table 12.

RESPONSE

Table 12 is reproduced here for reader convenience.

Equivalent RCI Proposals			
	<u>PEG</u> <u>(March 2007)</u>	<u>PEG</u> <u>(June 2007)</u>	<u>Enbridge Gas</u> <u>Distribution</u>
	<u>GD</u>	<u>GD</u>	<u>GD</u>
GDPIPI	1.61	1.61	1.61
X-Factor	0.30	2.25	-0.77
Output _{elasticity-weighted}	2.57	2.74	2.36
RCI	3.88	2.10	4.74

The calculations for each of the components of Table 12 are presented in the table below.

Canadian GDPIPI FDD		RCI X-Factors				Cost-Weighted Output Indexes			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Canadian GDPIPI</u>		<u>PEG (March 2007)</u>	<u>PEG (June 2007)</u>	<u>Enbridge Gas Distribution</u>		<u>PEG (March 2007)</u>	<u>PEG (June 2007)</u>	<u>Enbridge Gas Distribution</u>
1994	96.30	TFP ^{industry}	1.37	1.91	-0.70				
1995	97.40	TFP ^{economy}	1.37	1.02	0.72				
1996	98.50	Productivity Differential	0.00	0.89	-1.43				
1997	100.00								
1998	101.30	Input Prices ^{economy}	2.94	2.88	2.49				
1999	102.60	Input Prices ^{industry}	3.10	2.02	1.83				
2000	105.00	Input Price Differential	-0.16	0.86	0.66	2000	1.000	1.000	1.000
2001	106.80					2001	1.027	1.026	1.015
2002	109.30	Output ^{revenue-weighted}	0.00	0.00	0.00	2002	1.047	1.057	1.046
2003	110.80	Output ^{elasticity-weighted}	0.00	0.00	0.00	2003	1.093	1.091	1.061
2004	112.50	Average Use Factor	0.00	0.00	0.00	2004	1.115	1.122	1.092
2005	114.70					2005	1.137	1.147	1.125
2006	116.80	Stretch Factor	0.46	0.50	0.00				
1994-2006	1.61%	X-Factor	0.30	2.25	-0.77	2000-2005	2.57%	2.74%	2.36%

Witness: M. Lister

SEC INTERROGATORY #22

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.3 Should weather risk continue to be borne by the shareholders, and if so what other adjustments should be made?

Please confirm that the utility's weather methodology is not intended to predict the weather for a future period, but to create a situation in which, in the long term, cumulative annual differences between actual and forecast will approach zero.

RESPONSE

The utility's weather methodology is not intended to predict the weather of a future period.

The Company's degree day forecasting methodology is intended to predict degree days for a future period. In order to set the volumetric budget for a particular test year the Company requires a point estimate of degree days for that test year. The Company's budgets are not set on cumulative annual degree days (for example the sum of annual degree days from 1987 to, in this case, 2006) but rather a point estimate, or forecast, of degree days for each particular test year.

The degree day forecasting methodology is one that, in the long term, has the lowest average annual variance relative to actual degree days. The closer this variance, however measured, is to zero the closer the cumulative degree day variance will be to zero. Please refer to Exhibit C2, Tab 4, Schedule 1 from the Company's EB-2006-0034 rate case evidence for a more thorough discussion of the desirable properties for a degree day forecasting methodology and the standard statistical tests used to measure these properties.

Witnesses: J. Denomy

SEC INTERROGATORY #23

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.3 Should weather risk continue to be borne by the shareholders, and if so what other adjustments should be made?

[B/5/1/6] Please advise whether Enbridge would be happy with a weather deferral account, in which variances in actual revenue caused by differences between the actual and forecast degree days were debited or credited annually, and recovered from or paid to ratepayers, with interest, over the following ten years on a rolling annual basis.

RESPONSE

Please see response to Board Staff Interrogatory #5 at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 5.

Witnesses: J. Denomy
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #24

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.3 Should weather risk continue to be borne by the shareholders, and if so what other adjustments should be made?

Please provide any studies, memos, research, analyses, or other documents, physical or electronic, in the possession of Enbridge, its affiliates, or parent dealing in whole or in part with:

- a. The impact of weather uncertainty on perceived investment risk related to the utility's equity;
- b. The impact of weather risk on appropriate level of ROE or equity thickness, or the utility's cost of debt or credit rating, in each case whether quantitatively or qualitatively;
- c. The impact of weather risk on the price of any past acquisition or sale of Enbridge or its parent.

RESPONSE

- a) Please refer to the responses to VECC Interrogatory #44 at Exhibit I, Tab 24, Schedule 44 and VECC Interrogatory #51 which can be found at Exhibit I, Tab 24, Schedule 51 of the Company's EB-2006-0034 rate case.

Attached to this interrogatory response are some of the recent security analyst and credit rating agency reports which would not have been available at the time the responses noted above were filed.

In addition, responses to interrogatories in the Company's EB-2006-0034 Rate Case provide the views of various expert witnesses on the relationship between weather risk and the Company's financial parameters:

Dr. Booth in response to EGD Interrogatory #1 at Exhibit I, Tab 28, Schedules 1to17, page 1:

Witnesses: J. Denomy
P. Hoey

"Yes but weather risk should not be a factor in setting the firm's financial parameters as the Company's expert Dr. Carpenter pointed out it is a diversifiable risk."

Dr. Carpenter in response to VECC Interrogatory #58 a) at Exhibit I, Tab 24, Schedule 58, page 1:

"Dr. Carpenter believes that weather risk is generally diversifiable by investors in EGD's securities, but that it may not be fully diversifiable because there may be some correlation between seasonal weather conditions and economic activity."

Dr. Carpenter in response to VECC Interrogatory #58 b) at Exhibit I, Tab 24, Schedule 58, page 1:

"Dr. Carpenter believes that the risks that matter the most from an equity holder's perspective (and thus those that equity investors should be compensated for bearing) are those that are "systematic," or generally correlated with the level of (or changes in) general economic activity."

- b) Please see response to a) above.
- c) The Company is not in possession of, nor is it aware of any such research or analysis.

Witnesses: J. Denomy
P. Hoey

Enbridge Inc.

(ENB-TSX; ENB-NYSE)

Stock Rating: Outperform
Industry Rating: Market Perform
Member of: Top 15 Income Stock Selections

July 6, 2007
Research Comment
Toronto, Ontario

Karen Taylor, CFA
(416) 359-4304
Karen.Taylor@bmo.com
Assoc: Benjamin Pham

OEB Issues 2007 Rate Decision – Outperform Rating Unchanged

Event

The Ontario Energy Board has issued its Decision with Reasons pertaining to Enbridge Gas Distribution's application for approval of delivery rates for fiscal 2007. The Decision deals with the outstanding issues that were not otherwise subject to a settlement agreement filed by the company with the Board on January 24, 2007, and approved on March 26. The Decision increases the deemed equity to 36% versus 35% previously, and 38% applied for by the company. Although we believe that the decision is largely in line with expectations, we have a number of significant concerns with the Board's reasons as outlined relating to the deemed equity component of rates.

Impact

Neutral.

Forecasts

We have updated our outlook to reflect a deemed equity component at Enbridge Gas Distribution of 36% versus our previous estimate of 35%. Our diluted 2007 EPS estimate of \$1.75 is unchanged and our diluted 2008 EPS estimate increases to \$1.97 from \$1.96, previously.

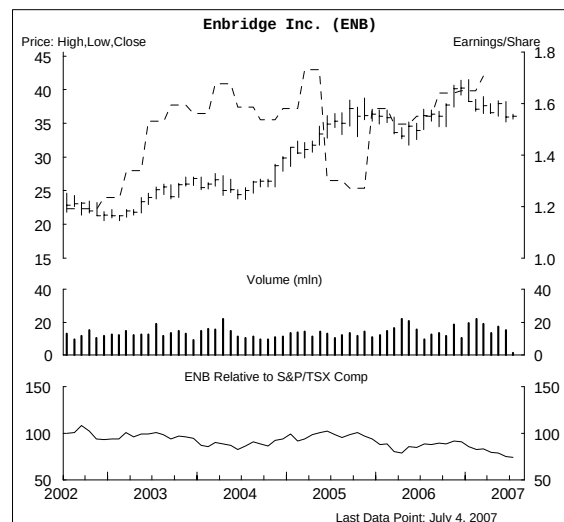
Valuation

Our target price of \$40.50 reflects a weighted valuation approach: 18x diluted 2008E EPS of \$1.97 (12.5%), 2.5x 2008E book value per share of \$16.17 (12.5%), and a target yield of 3.10% (75%), assuming 2008E dividends of \$1.29.

Recommendation

We believe the shares are attractively valued at current levels. Our rating is Outperform.

Price (5-Jul) \$36.76
Target Price \$40.50
52-Week High \$41.48
52-Week Low \$34.29



(FY-Dec.)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E
EPS	\$1.56	\$1.64	\$1.75	\$1.97↑
P/E			21.0x	18.7x
CFPS	\$2.68	\$3.82	\$3.43	\$3.58
P/CFPS			10.7x	10.3x
Div.	\$1.04	\$1.19	\$1.23	\$1.29
EV (\$mm)	\$21,698	\$23,078	\$23,511	\$25,726
EBITDA (\$mm)	\$1,873	\$1,965	\$2,355	\$2,611
EV/EBITDA	11.6x	11.7x	10.0x	9.9x
Quarterly EPS	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2005A	\$0.62	\$0.29	\$0.19	\$0.48
2006A	\$0.56	\$0.32	\$0.28	\$0.49
2007E	\$0.62a	\$0.33	\$0.26	\$0.55
Dividend	\$1.23			3.3%
Book Value	\$12.82			2.9x
Shares O/S (mm)	367.1			Mkt. Cap (\$mm)
Float O/S (mm)	367.1			\$13,496
Wkly Vol (000s)	4,236			Float Cap (\$mm)
Net Debt (\$mm)	\$11,070.2			\$13,496
				Wkly \$ Vol (mm)
				\$157.3
				Next Rep. Date
				1-Aug (E)

Notes: Quarterly results not normalized for warmer- or colder-than-normal weather, are net of one-time items and adj.
Major Shareholders: Widely held
First Call Mean Estimates: ENBRIDGE INC (C\$) 2007E: \$1.79; 2008E: \$1.88

Changes	Annual EPS
	2008E \$1.96 to \$1.97

Details & Analysis

The Ontario Energy Board has issued its Decision with Reasons pertaining to Enbridge Gas Distribution's application for approval of delivery rates for the fiscal 2007 year. The Decision deals with the outstanding issues that were not otherwise subject to a settlement agreement filed by the company with the Board on January 24, 2007, and approved on March 26. The Decision increases the deemed equity to 36% versus 35% previously, and 38% applied for by the company. Although we believe that the decision is largely in line with expectations, we have a number of significant concerns with the Board's reasons as outlined relating to the deemed equity component of rates.

We note the following:

- **Change Covenants in Trust Indentures:** in order to remedy the situation where declining ROEs, warmer than normal weather and inadequate deemed equity have caused tightness with trust indenture covenants, the Board acknowledges that, "there may not be a practical way to circumvent the interest rate covenants in the current trust indenture," and expresses the view that, "it is unfortunate that these covenants pose such a high restriction". The Board is actively encouraging the utility to pursue an initiative to replace existing trust indenture covenants in the longer term. This is clearly a red flag for equity and bond investors, as the Board is not apparently prepared to credibly deal with the increase in financial risk associated with declining credit metrics associated with confiscatory allowed rates of return on equity, deemed equity that is too low and weather volatility.
- **Problem is Temporary:** the Board is not convinced that the company could have difficulty issuing long term debt in 2007, and believes that higher interest rates and weather may provide relief. We are surprised by this approach – the Board is prepared to gamble with the financial integrity of the utility by betting on future movements in interest rates and capricious weather to resolve this "temporary" issue. The Board is also encouraging the utility to "engage in financing alternatives other than issuing of long term debt in the short term. This may involve a number of market instruments that are available to the Company, if indeed the company cannot issue long term debt when it needs it".
- **Dancing at the Edge of the Precipice:** throughout this section of the decision, the Board implies that it needs to have tangible evidence that the utility either cannot issue debt when it needs to or can only do so on unfavourable terms and conditions. We are frustrated by this presumption of bad faith and once again note that if the utility can demonstrate that it cannot attract capital on reasonable terms and conditions, then the Fair Return Standard, a legal must have, has already been violated and the regulatory has failed to fulfill its legislated mandate.
- **Payments to Affiliates:** the Board indicates that "the company must also be more wary of the impact of excessive payments to its affiliates on EBIT" – suggesting that covenant issues are a consequence of "excessive" payments to affiliated entities. There are a number of issues with this statement: (i) it is unclear to us how payments to affiliates affect EBIT, positively or negatively, unless EBIT is being used as some sort of proxy for cash flow, which we do not believe to be an accurate characterization; (ii) it appears that the Board is suggesting liquidity that would have the effect of increasing the actual equity levels of the utility above the deemed level should be retained by the utility. We disagree with this approach, as ratepayers would then be subsidized by the utility's affiliates; and (iii) payments to affiliates clearly demonstrate that the total return on capital employed in the utility and the return allowed on that capital are inadequate and that the organization has alternatives for investment that yield superior returns at comparable risks. This is consistent with our estimated EPS growth profile over 2006 to 2010; EPS growth arises

from corporate activities not regulated by the Ontario Energy Board. The estimated contribution from Enbridge Gas Distribution is expected to be relatively flat (and decline slightly on a per share basis) over the forecast period.

- **Least Cost and Customer Impact:** we believe that the decision clearly violates the Fair Return Standard in a couple of ways: (i) the Board is focused on establishing a total return on capital employed that is least cost – it reduces the total aggregate return on equity by only increasing the deemed equity to 36% from 35% and states, “the Board is not convinced that the company’s proposed remedy to what is or may be a temporary problem represents the least cost solution.” The regulator is charged with determining the cost of capital (determined by the quantity of equity and the rate earned thereon) that meets the Fair Return Standard. That Standard is not least cost; and (ii) the Board states that, “the company’s proposal to increase the common equity thickness from 35% to 38% carries an annual cost of about \$10 million to ratepayers. In view of that substantial cost, the Board must consider other remedies.” As highlighted in our recent report entitled “Off the Bottom?” we highlight the determination of the Federal Court of Appeal in 2004 that stated the “cost of equity capital does not change because allowing the Mainline to recover it would cause an increase in tolls” and “the cost to the Mainline of providing that rate of return on the equity component of its deemed capital structure is unaffected by the impact of tolls on customers or consumers.” The Board has clearly rejected a higher deemed equity due to the impact of that increase on customers, a violation of the Standard and contrary to the 2004 determination of the Federal Court of Appeal.
- The Board makes absolutely no attempt to reconcile its determinations with the report it recently commissioned entitled “A Comparative Analysis of Return on Equity of Natural Gas Utilities” by Concentric Energy Advisors that, among other things, found that there are no evident fundamental differences in the business and operating risks facing Ontario utilities as compared to those facing U.S. companies or other provinces’ utilities that would explain the 160 to 200 basis point gap between the Ontario allowed ROE and those of comparable U.S. utilities. The report also highlights that average deemed equity for a group of comparable U.S. gas utilities is 46% versus 36% for both Enbridge Gas Distribution and Union Gas (100% - Spectra Energy Corporation).

Estimates

We have updated our outlook to reflect a deemed equity component at Enbridge Gas Distribution of 36% versus our previous estimate of 35%. Our diluted 2007 EPS estimate of \$1.75 is unchanged and our diluted 2008 EPS estimate increases to \$1.97 from \$1.96, previously.

Valuation

Our target price of \$40.50 reflects a weighted valuation approach: 18x diluted 2008E EPS of \$1.97 (12.5%), 2.5x 2008E book value per share of \$16.17 (12.5%), and a target yield of 3.10% (75%), assuming 2008E dividends of \$1.29.

Recommendation

We believe the shares are attractively valued at current levels. Our rating is Outperform.

Table 1. Consolidated Summary Sheet

Jul-5-07

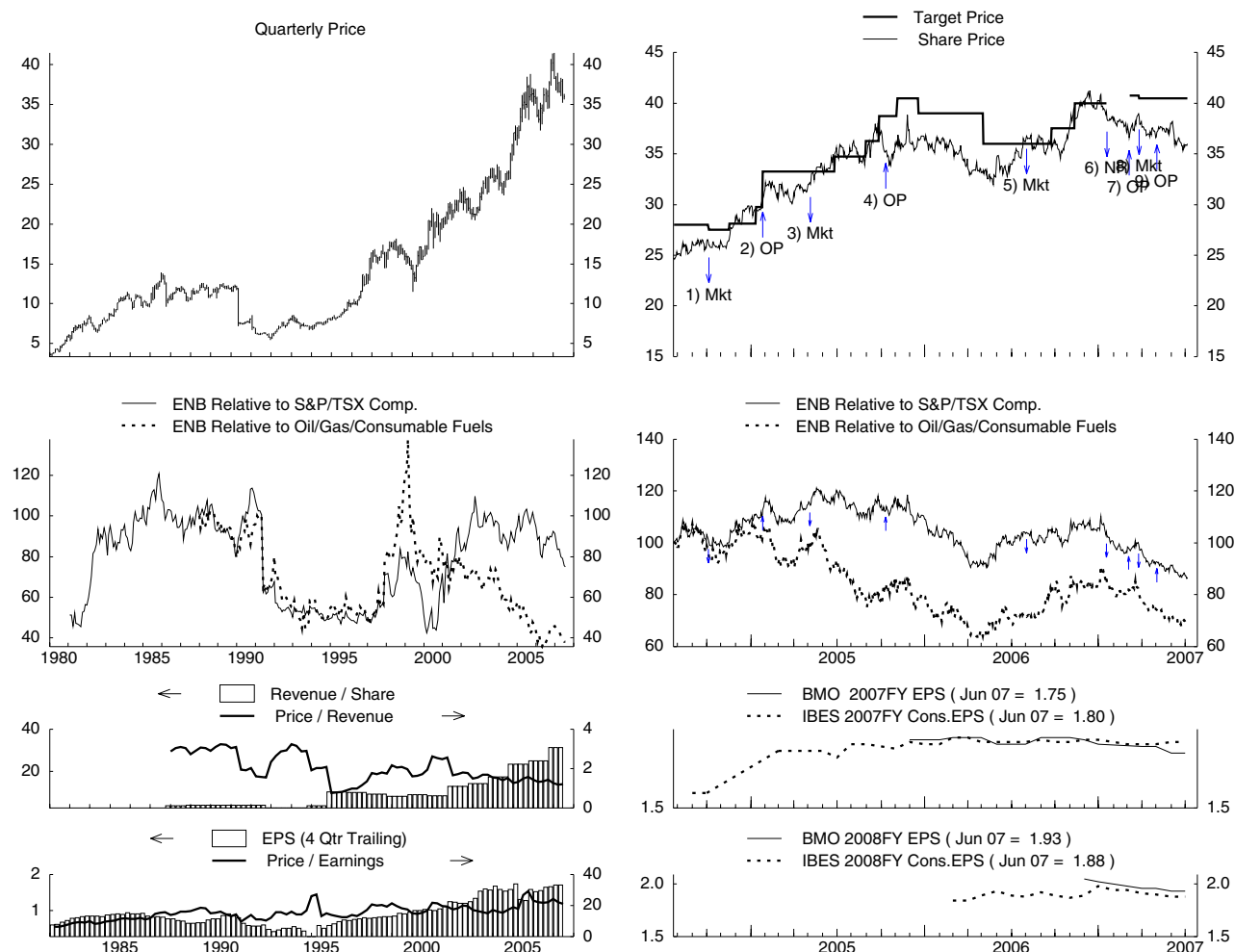
Current Price: \$36.76
 12-Month Target Price: \$40.50
 ROR: 13.52%

Karen J. Taylor
 BMO Capital Markets
 Recommendation: Outperform

		Year Ending December 31					
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007E
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007E
Total Diluted EPS		\$1.22	\$1.55	\$1.56	\$1.56	\$1.64	\$1.75
Total Basic EPS		\$1.24	\$1.56	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.65	\$1.77
Segmented EPS		\$0.54	\$0.63	\$0.64	\$0.64	\$0.74	\$0.71
Enbridge System		\$0.03	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Enbridge (NW) System		\$0.09	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.17	\$0.23
Lakehead System		\$0.21	\$0.22	\$0.22	\$0.23	\$0.24	\$0.23
International Pipelines		\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.05
Noverco Inc.		\$0.02	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.05	\$0.05
Alta Gas Services Inc./Shell Gas		\$0.43	\$0.74	\$0.74	\$0.68	\$0.60	\$0.67
Enbridge CGE Inc.		\$0.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Midcoast Energy		(\$0.18)	(\$0.23)	(\$0.24)	(\$0.19)	(\$0.24)	(\$0.21)
Corporate Charges		\$0.76	\$0.83	\$0.92	\$1.04	\$1.19	\$1.23
Dividends		62.13%	53.66%	58.63%	66.87%	72.36%	70.11%
Payout Ratio		320.6	331.0	334.4	337.4	340.0	346.5
Average Shares (mm)		9.39	10.09	11.13	11.91	12.82	14.62
Net Book Value							
Market Valuation							
Price: High		\$24.63	\$27.07	\$29.85	\$38.82	\$41.24	-
Price: Low		\$20.60	\$20.54	\$23.63	\$28.91	\$31.95	-
Price: Current		-	-	-	-	-	\$36.76
P/E Ratio: High		20.13	17.50	19.13	24.96	25.17	-
P/E Ratio: Low		16.84	13.28	15.14	18.59	19.50	-
P/E Ratio: Current		-	-	-	-	-	21.0
Price/Book Value: High		2.62	2.68	2.68	3.26	3.22	-
Price/Book Value: Low		2.19	2.04	2.12	2.43	2.49	-
Price/Book Value: Current		-	-	-	-	-	2.51
Yield: High Price		3.09%	3.07%	3.07%	2.68%	2.87%	-
Yield: Low Price		3.69%	4.04%	3.87%	3.60%	3.71%	-
Yield: Current		-	-	-	-	-	3.35%
Balance Sheet (\$mm)							
Debt (S-T)		899.8	1,358.7	1,384.7	1,544.2	1,405.0	1,896.2
Debt (L-T)		6,040.3	5,943.5	6,518.5	7,719.8	8,474.6	8,330.6
Deferred Taxes/Other		837.4	829.0	949.1	1,100.7	1,153.6	1,143.6
Non-Controlling Interest		673.0	710.7	514.9	691.0	715.2	715.2
Preferred Securities		550.0	550.0	177.9	200.0	200.0	0.0
Preferred Shares		125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
Shareholders' Equity		<u>3,173.6</u>	<u>3,468.6</u>	<u>3,853.2</u>	<u>4,144.5</u>	<u>4,485.6</u>	<u>5,354.1</u>
		12,299.1	12,985.4	13,523.3	15,525.2	16,559.1	17,564.7
Balance Sheet (%)							
Debt (S-T)		7.3%	10.5%	10.2%	9.9%	8.5%	10.8%
Debt (L-T)		49.2%	45.8%	48.2%	49.7%	51.2%	47.4%
Deferred Taxes		6.8%	6.4%	7.0%	7.1%	7.0%	6.5%
Non-Controlling Interest		5.5%	5.5%	3.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%
Preferred Securities		4.5%	4.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	0.0%
Preferred Shares		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Shareholders' Equity		<u>25.8%</u>	<u>26.7%</u>	<u>28.5%</u>	<u>26.7%</u>	<u>27.1%</u>	<u>30.5%</u>
		100.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Income Statement (\$mm)							
Net Profit to Common		396.3	516.4	526.3	530.7	562.5	614.1
Cash Flow from Operations		910.6	395.2	886.7	903.5	1,297.7	1,191.8

Source: BMO Capital Markets

Enbridge Inc. (ENB)



FYE (Dec.)	EPS \$	P/E	DPS \$	Yield %	Payout %	BV \$	P/B	ROE %
1985	0.93	12	0.50	4.7	54	5.23	2.0	18
1986	0.84	12	0.50	5.0	60	5.84	1.7	15
1987	0.77	14	0.50	4.6	65	6.07	1.8	13
1988	0.65	16	0.50	4.7	77	6.26	1.7	11
1989	0.73	15	0.50	4.5	68	6.56	1.7	11
1990	0.91	13	0.50	4.2	55	6.97	1.7	13
1991	0.59	14	0.50	6.2	85	2.89	2.8	12
1992	0.48	12	0.50	8.7	>100	2.88	2.0	16
1993	0.51	16	0.50	6.2	99	2.90	2.8	18
1994	0.27	26	0.50	7.0	>100	2.75	2.6	10
1995	0.58	14	0.50	6.3	87	4.51	1.8	16
1996	0.73	14	0.52	5.2	71	5.17	1.9	15
1997	0.79	21	0.55	3.3	69	6.04	2.7	14
1998	0.83	21	0.58	3.3	69	6.42	2.7	13
1999	0.95	15	0.61	4.2	64	6.72	2.1	14
2000	1.01	22	0.65	3.0	64	7.33	3.0	14
2001	2.45	18	0.70	3.2	57	8.14	2.7	32
2002	2.45	17	0.76	3.6	62	9.65	2.2	28
2003	1.55	17	0.83	3.1	53	10.41	2.6	15
2004	1.56	19	0.92	3.1	58	11.48	2.6	14
2005	1.56	23	1.15	3.2	73	11.88	3.1	13
2006	1.64	24	1.15	2.9	70	12.75	3.2	13
Current*	1.71	21	1.23	3.4	72	12.82	2.8	13
Average:		17		4.5	72		2.3	15.3
Growth(%):								
5 Year:	7.5		10.1			9.5		
10 Year:	8.3		9.1			9.5		
20 Year:	3.7		4.6			4.0		

* Current EPS is the 4 Quarter Trailing to Q1/2007.

ENB - Rating as of 23-Jul-04 = OP

Date	Rating Change	Share Price
1 5-Oct-04	OP to Mkt	\$26.00
2 26-Jan-05	Mkt to OP	\$30.50
3 5-May-05	OP to Mkt	\$32.01
4 11-Oct-05	Mkt to OP	\$35.30
5 2-Aug-06	OP to Mkt	\$36.75
6 17-Jan-07	Mkt to NR	\$38.45
7 5-Mar-07	NR to OP	\$36.59
8 26-Mar-07	OP to Mkt	\$38.65
9 2-May-07	Mkt to OP	\$37.15

Last Daily Data Point: July 4, 2007

Company Risk Disclosure

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Changes in environmental regulations may adversely affect performance and the implementation of Kyoto (Canada) may cause the company to incur additional costs. The U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission has commenced an informal inquiry into the US\$820 million sale transaction and the initial public offering by Enbridge Energy Management. It is not clear what the potential effect of this inquiry could be.

Analyst's Certification

I, Karen Taylor, CFA, hereby certify that the views expressed in this report accurately reflect my personal views about the subject securities or issuers. I also certify that no part of my compensation was, is, or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or views expressed in this report.

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Distribution of Ratings

Rating Category	BMO Rating	BMO Universe	BMO I.B. Clients*	First Call Universe**
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BMO Capital Markets

Buy	Outperform	38%	47%	47%
Hold	Market Perform	52%	45%	46%
Sell	Underperform	10%	8%	7%

* Reflects rating distribution of all companies where BMO Capital Markets has received compensation for Investment Banking services.

** Reflects rating distribution of all North American equity research analysts.

Ratings Key

We use the following ratings system definitions:

OP = Outperform - Forecast to outperform the market;

Mkt = Market Perform - Forecast to perform roughly in line with the market;

Und = Underperform - Forecast to underperform the market;

(S) = speculative investment;

NR = No rating at this time;

R = Restricted – Dissemination of research is currently restricted.

Market performance is measured by a benchmark index such as the S&P/TSX Composite Index, S&P 500, Nasdaq Composite, as appropriate for each company. Prior to September 1, 2003, a fourth rating tier—Top Pick—was used to designate those stocks we felt would be the best performers relative to the market. Our six Top 15 lists which guide investors to our best ideas according to six different objectives (large, small, growth, value, income and quantitative) have replaced the Top Pick rating.

Dissemination of Research

Our research publications are available via our web site <http://bmocapitalmarkets.com>. Institutional clients may also receive our research via FIRST CALL Research Direct and Reuters. All of our research is made widely available at the same time to all BMO NB, BMO Capital Markets Corp. and BMO Nesbitt Burns Securities Ltd. client groups entitled to our research. Please contact your investment advisor or institutional salesperson for more information.

Additional Matters

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Enbridge Inc

(ENB-TSX; ENB-NYSE)

Stock Rating: Market Perform
Stock Price: \$36.69
Target Price: \$40.50

May 2, 2007
Brief Research Note
Pipelines

Karen Taylor, CFA
(416) 359-4304
Karen.Taylor@bmo.com
Assoc: Benjamin Pham

Q1/07 EPS Slightly Lower than Expected

Impact

Mixed

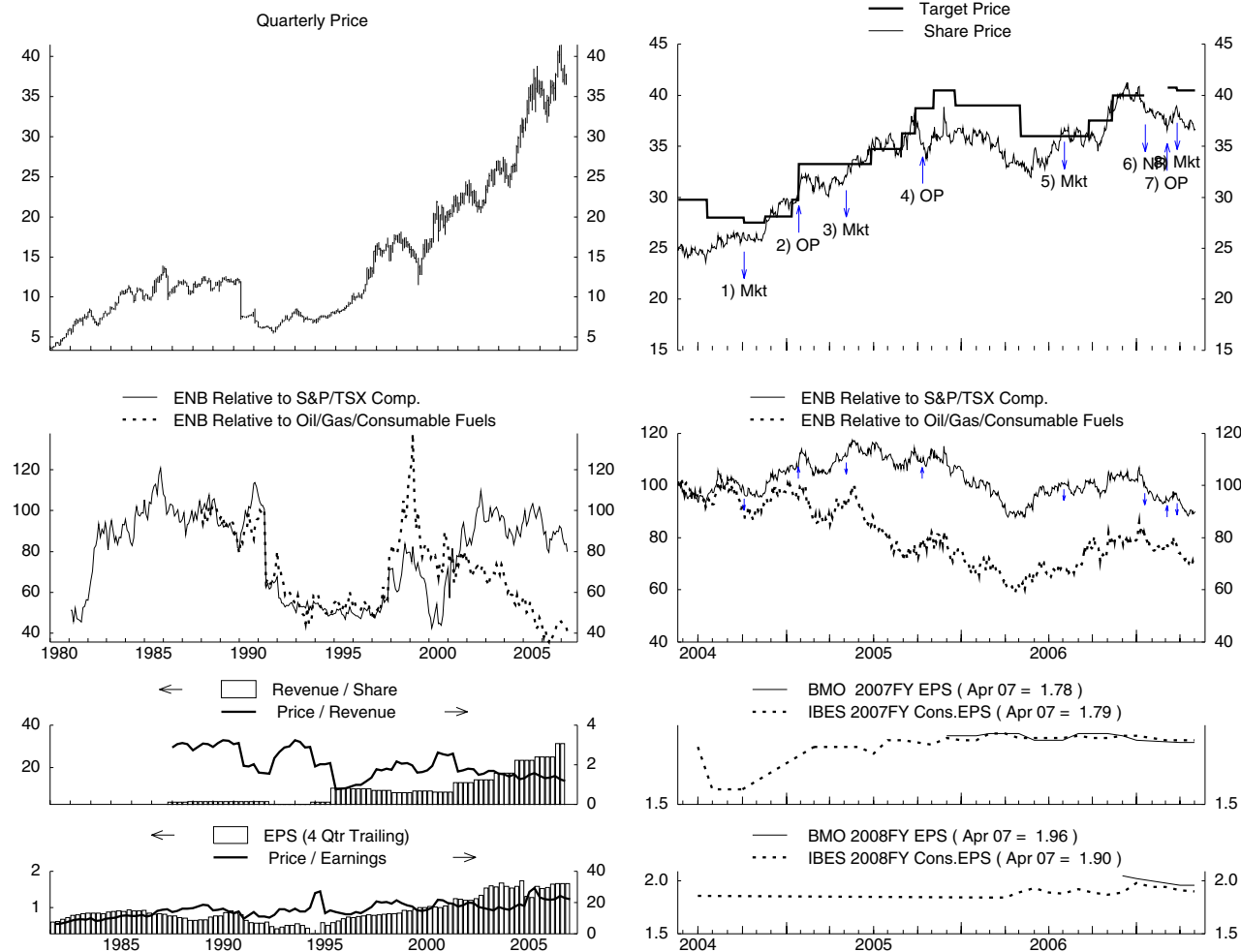
Details & Analysis

Enbridge reported Q1/07 EPS of \$0.65 per share. After adjusting for a number of one-time items and mark-to-market losses that are not reflected in our estimates, comparable earnings for the quarter are \$0.64 per share, slightly less than our estimate of \$0.65 per share. Items that were not in our estimates include: (i) property insurance recovery of \$5.3 million at Enbridge Offshore Pipelines (EOP); (ii) business interruption insurance settlement at EOP of \$6 million; (iii) benefit of colder than normal weather at Enbridge Gas Distribution of \$1.4 million; (iv) mark-to-market loss at Enbridge Energy Partners (15.7% - Enbridge Inc.); (v) mark-to-market loss of \$4.3 million in the Energy Services Segment; and (vi) mark-to-market loss of \$2.8 million at Aux Sable. While we do not estimate potential mark-to-market gains in our estimates, we do not normalize quarterly performance for these gains or losses (similar to our approach to weather-related earnings volatility). Accordingly, we are likely to state the quarterly result as \$0.615 per share. Conference today at 9:30 ET; Phone: 1-800-591-6945; Code: 86318585; Replay: 1-888-286-8010; Code: 83532352. Webcast: www.enbridge.com/investor

This report was prepared by an Analyst employed by a Canadian affiliate, BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc., and who is not registered as a research analyst under NYSE/NASD rules. For disclosure statements, including the Analyst's Certification, please refer to pages 2 to 4.



Enbridge Inc. (ENB)



FYE (Dec.)	EPS \$	P/E	DPS \$	Yield %	Payout %	BV \$	P/B	ROE %
1985	0.93	12	0.50	4.7	54	5.23	2.0	18
1986	0.84	12	0.50	5.0	60	5.84	1.7	15
1987	0.77	14	0.50	4.6	65	6.07	1.8	13
1988	0.65	16	0.50	4.7	77	6.26	1.7	11
1989	0.73	15	0.50	4.5	68	6.56	1.7	11
1990	0.91	13	0.50	4.2	55	6.97	1.7	13
1991	0.59	14	0.50	6.2	85	2.89	2.8	12
1992	0.48	12	0.50	8.7	>100	2.88	2.0	16
1993	0.51	16	0.50	6.2	99	2.90	2.8	18
1994	0.27	26	0.50	7.0	>100	2.75	2.6	10
1995	0.58	14	0.50	6.3	87	4.51	1.8	16
1996	0.73	14	0.52	5.2	71	5.17	1.9	15
1997	0.79	21	0.55	3.3	69	6.04	2.7	14
1998	0.83	21	0.58	3.3	69	6.42	2.7	13
1999	0.95	15	0.61	4.2	64	6.72	2.1	14
2000	1.01	22	0.65	3.0	64	7.33	3.0	14
2001	2.45	18	0.70	3.2	57	8.14	2.7	32
2002	2.45	17	0.76	3.6	62	9.65	2.2	28
2003	1.55	17	0.83	3.1	53	10.41	2.6	15
2004	1.56	19	0.92	3.1	58	11.48	2.6	14
2005	1.56	23	1.15	3.2	73	11.88	3.1	13
2006	1.64	24	1.15	2.9	70	12.75	3.2	13
Current*	1.65	22	1.23	3.4	75	12.82	2.9	13
Average:		17		4.5	72		2.3	15.3
Growth(%):								
5 Year:	6.2		10.1			9.5		
10 Year:	8.2		9.1			9.5		
20 Year:	3.6		4.6			4.0		

* Current EPS is the 4 Quarter Trailing to Q4/2006.

Last Daily Data Point: May 1, 2007



Company Risk Disclosure

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Analyst's Certification

I, Karen Taylor, CFA, hereby certify that the views expressed in this report accurately reflect my personal views about the subject securities or issuers. I also certify that no part of my compensation was, is, or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or views expressed in this report.

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Disclosure 10: This issuer is a client (or was a client) of BMO NB, BMO Capital Markets Corp. or an affiliate within the past 12 months: Investment Banking Services & Non-Securities Related Services.

Distribution of Ratings

Rating Category	BMO Rating	BMO Universe	BMO I.B. Clients*	First Call Universe**
Buy	Outperform	39%	41%	45%
Hold	Market Perform	52%	52%	47%
Sell	Underperform	9%	7%	8%

* Reflects rating distribution of all companies where BMO Capital Markets has received compensation for Investment Banking services.

** Reflects rating distribution of all North American equity research analysts.

Ratings Key

We use the following ratings system definitions:

OP = Outperform - Forecast to outperform the market;

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Additional Matters

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Enbridge Inc.

(ENB-TSX; ENB-NYSE)

Stock Rating: Outperform ↑
 Industry Rating: Market Perform

May 3, 2007
 Research Comment
 Toronto, Ontario

Karen Taylor, CFA
 (416) 359-4304
 Karen.Taylor@bmo.com
 Assoc: Benjamin Pham

Q1/07 Modestly Lower than Expected; Rating Raised to Outperform

Event

Enbridge reported Q1/07 EPS of \$0.65 per share. After adjusting for a number of one-time items and mark-to-market losses that are not reflected in our estimates, comparable earnings for the quarter are \$0.64 per share, slightly less than our estimate of \$0.65 per share. Items that were not in our estimates include: (i) property insurance recovery of \$5.3 million at Enbridge Offshore Pipelines (EOP); (ii) business interruption insurance settlement at EOP of \$6.0 million; (iii) \$1.4 million benefit from colder than normal weather at Enbridge Gas Distribution; (iv) mark-to-market loss at Enbridge Energy Partners (15.7%) of \$2.0 million; (v) \$4.3 million Energy Services Segment mark-to-market loss; (vi) mark-to-market loss of \$2.8 million at Aux Sable. While we do not estimate potential mark-to-market gains or losses in our estimates, we do not normalize quarterly performance for these items. Accordingly, we will be stating the quarter as \$0.615 per share.

Impact

Neutral.

Forecasts

We have reflected Q1/07 results and the conference call in our financial model. As set out herein, our diluted 2007 and 2008 EPS estimates decline to \$1.75 and \$1.93, respectively, from \$1.78 and \$1.96.

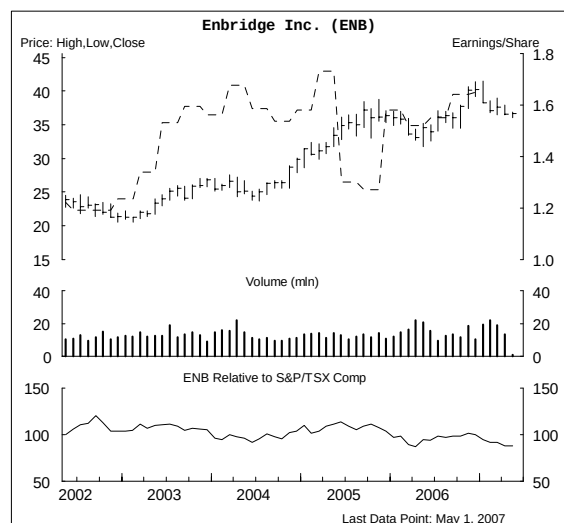
Valuation

Our target price of \$40.50 reflects a weighted valuation approach: 18x diluted 2008E EPS of \$1.93 (12.5%), 2.5x 2008E BV of \$16.13 per share (12.5%) and a target yield of 3.10% (75%), assuming 2008 dividends of \$1.29.

Recommendation

We believe that the shares are attractively valued at current levels. We are increasing our rating to Outperform.

Price (2-May) \$37.15 52-Week High \$41.48
 Target Price \$40.50 52-Week Low \$31.75



(FY-Dec.)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E
EPS	\$1.56	\$1.64	\$1.75↓	\$1.93↓
P/E			21.2x	19.2x
CFPS	\$2.68	\$3.82	\$3.46	\$3.78
P/CFPS			10.7x	9.8x
Div.	\$1.04	\$1.19	\$1.23	\$1.29
EV (\$mm)	\$21,698	\$23,078	\$23,771	\$26,110
EBITDA (\$mm)	\$1,873	\$1,965	\$2,367	\$2,617
EV/EBITDA	11.6x	11.7x	10.0x	10.0x
Quarterly EPS	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2005A	\$0.62	\$0.29	\$0.19	\$0.48
2006A	\$0.56	\$0.32	\$0.28	\$0.49
2007E	\$0.62a	\$0.33↓	\$0.27↓	\$0.55↑
Dividend	\$1.23			3.3%
Book Value	\$14.68			Price/Book 2.5x
Shares O/S (mm)	367.1			Mkt. Cap (\$mm) \$13,639
Float O/S (mm)	367.1			Float Cap (\$mm) \$13,639
Wkly Vol (000s)	4,318			Wkly \$ Vol (mm) \$158.3
Net Debt (\$mm)	\$11,056.4			Next Rep. Date 01-Aug (E)

Notes: Quarterly results not normalized for warmer- or colder-than-normal weather, are net of one-time items and adj.

Major Shareholders: Widely held

First Call Mean Estimates: ENBRIDGE INC (C\$) 2007E: \$1.79; 2008E: \$1.90

Changes

Annual EPS
 2007E \$1.78 to \$1.75
 2008E \$1.96 to \$1.93

Quarterly EPS
 Q2/07E \$0.34 to \$0.33
 Q3/07E \$0.28 to \$0.27
 Q4/07E \$0.54 to \$0.55

Rating
 Mkt to OP

Details & Analysis

Enbridge reported Q1/07 EPS of \$0.65 per share. After adjusting for a number of one-time items and mark-to-market losses that are not reflected in our estimates, comparable earnings for the quarter are \$0.64 per share, slightly less than our estimate of \$0.65 per share. Items that were not in our estimates include: (i) property insurance recovery of \$5.3 million at Enbridge Offshore Pipelines (EOP); (ii) business interruption insurance settlement at EOP of \$6.0 million; (iii) \$1.4 million benefit from colder than normal weather at Enbridge Gas Distribution; (iv) mark-to-market loss at Enbridge Energy Partners (15.7%) of \$2.0 million; (v) \$4.3 million Energy Services Segment mark-to-market loss; (vi) mark-to-market loss of \$2.8 million at Aux Sable. While we do not estimate potential mark-to-market gains or losses in our estimates, we do not normalize quarterly performance for these items. Accordingly, we will be stating the quarter as \$0.615 per share.

We believe the following points are relevant about the quarter and our outlook:

- The contribution from the Enbridge System of \$49.1 million was lower than expected. As illustrated in Table 1, we have reduced the estimated contribution from this segment for fiscal 2007 to approximately \$190 million versus our previous assumption of approximately \$200 million. The revised expectations reflect the potential for higher labour costs, volatility in Terrace taxes, seasonality and the possibility of lower incentive earnings pursuant to the cost savings, batch quality and delivery predictability metrics and capacity reliability metrics in the current Incentive Tolling Agreement. Management indicated that Line 3 is likely to operate at 80% of normal operating pressure until mid-summer, although it further clarified that the line is not running full and the pressure reduction is not likely to adversely affect system throughput.
- Management presented additional information about the tolling and risks associated with its major liquids pipeline projects, as set out for greater clarity in Table 2. We believe that greater clarity is required to reassure the market about the efficacy of the company's planned growth initiatives and solidify the market's belief that the risk/return metrics of the projects are consistent with past undertakings and can be reasonably achieved.
- We have updated our outlook to incorporate the Phase I, US\$100 million Spearhead Pipeline Expansion. Enbridge announced the successful conclusion of the Open Season to determine shipper support for this project on April 27 (see our upcoming edition of *Wires, Pipes & Btus* for additional information). This project is expected to be in-service in early 2009.
- We have updated our outlook to accelerate the next equity issue from 2009 to 2008. We now assume that the company issues \$500 million in equity in mid-2008 at a price of \$38.00 per share. We continue to assume that \$50 million issued annually pursuant to the company's dividend reinvestment plan.
- We have not reduced our 2007 EPS estimates to reflect the adverse effect of non-cash mark-to-market losses recorded in Q1/07. We expect the majority of these positions will mature prior to year-end 2007 and as such, reported Q1/07 losses are likely to reverse over the remaining quarters. Earnings volatility in the Energy Services, Aux Sable and Enbridge Energy Partners (15.7% - Enbridge Inc.) should be expected to continue through 2007 and

in 2008 and the contribution from these businesses may be back-end loaded. Our estimates are exclusive of mark-to-market gains and losses and further assume normal weather at Enbridge Gas Distribution.

- On March 27, we highlighted that the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) approved changes to natural gas commodity and delivery rates charged by Enbridge Gas Distribution effective April 1, 2007, in an order dated March 26. As set out in that comment, the OEB has approved a Settlement Agreement, which includes a 2007 rate base of \$3,743.7 million, a return on equity of 8.39%, depreciation of \$227.1 million and 2007 capital expenditures of \$318 million. There was no settlement on the utility's request to increase deemed equity to 38% from 35%, and a decision by the board on this item is outstanding. Our estimates reflect the approved metrics and deemed equity of 35%.

Estimates

We have reflected Q1/07 results and the conference call in our financial model. As set out herein, our diluted 2007 and 2008 EPS estimates decline to \$1.75 and \$1.93, respectively, from \$1.78 and \$1.96.

Valuation

Our target price of \$40.50 reflects a weighted valuation approach: 18x diluted 2008E EPS of \$1.93 (12.5%), 2.5x 2008E BV of \$16.13 per share (12.5%) and a target yield of \$2.10% (75%), assuming 2008 dividends of \$1.29.

Recommendation

We are increasing our rating on the shares of Enbridge to Outperform from Market Perform. We believe the following remarks are relevant about this rating change:

- We believe the company's EPS growth profile over the 2006 to 2010 period is approximately 8.66% and that this growth is somewhat weighted to the latter part of this time period.
- For longer-term, buy and hold players, we believe the current valuation levels (all macro variables being equal) are attractive, although the anticipated issuance of equity in 2008 and temperate EPS growth over the next 9 to 12 months may limit stock price appreciation, absent private-equity takeover speculation.
- There is execution risk in the present project profile; however, we note that expected EPS growth is concentrated in the company's core liquids pipeline franchise, where the company has a strong (arguably dominant) market position and a strategic advantage.
- The company has a solid set of opportunities in its core liquids pipeline segment; however, we do believe that some simplification of its corporate organizational structure is required to minimize governance issues, increase transparency and narrow the strategic focus of the organization. The potential implementation of structural change could result in some price volatility over the forecast period.

We rate the shares Outperform.

Table 1. Estimates by Segment

Segment Earnings	2004	2005	Q1/06	Q2/06	Q3/06	Q4/06	2006	Q1/07	2007E	2008E
Oil Pipeline Operations										
Enbridge System	171.6	170.1	52.0	48.9	49.0	52.4	202.3	49.1	189.8	214.0
Enbridge Energy Partners	27.7	21.7	10.9	8.7	12.1	11.5	43.2	8.2	70.3	71.4
Enbridge (NW) System	7.8	7.3	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.2	5.3	1.0	6.1	5.7
Athabasca (Wild Rose)	40.9	48.6	12.3	13.8	14.0	12.7	52.8	13.6	52.7	59.5
Feeder and Other Liquids Pipelines	0.0	0.0	0.7	(0.1)	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Mackay River Insulated	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hardisty Caverns Ltd./Hardisty Terminal	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
Producers (SK)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portal Pipe Line (North Dakota)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Frontier Pipeline	(7.3)	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.7)	0.0	5.9	5.9
Mustang Pipeline	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8
Chicap Pipeline	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.4	1.4
Stockbridge-Toledo	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5	2.5
Spearhead Pipeline	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.4	3.2	6.3	1.3	7.1	9.5
Gateway Condensate Line	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Access (Canadian Portion)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	11.6
Waupisoo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5
Southern Lights Diluent Pipeline	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.8
Olympic Pipe Line Company (65%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	5.9	3.7	6.8	6.8
Heartland Terminal and Pipeline	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.9
Business Development Costs/Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	247.5	250.7	77.2	77.3	80.2	82.7	317.4	77.1	348.2	435.1
International Investments										
Columbia	33.0	32.8	8.2	8.1	8.4	9.2	33.9	8.3	31.9	31.9
Venezuela/Other	(8.0)	(7.0)	0.3	(1.5)	(1.8)	(2.2)	(5.2)	(0.8)	(5.0)	(5.0)
CLH	48.6	54.0	13.3	14.7	14.5	12.0	54.5	14.5	55.3	60.8
Other Costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	73.6	79.8	21.8	21.3	21.1	19.0	83.2	22.0	82.2	87.7
Natural Gas Pipelines										
Alliance	37.4	32.1	7.3	7.2	7.8	7.4	29.7	7.5	33.5	32.9
Enbridge Income Fund	30.0	34.2	9.3	8.5	9.8	10.0	37.6	9.6	34.1	34.5
Vector	16.4	15.9	4.1	2.7	2.5	4.1	13.4	3.8	17.9	18.9
Millennium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aux Sable	7.3	5.3	1.0	0.2	14.9	9.7	25.8	(2.3)	5.0	6.2
Shell Gas Transmission	0.0	11.8	4.6	6.0	4.8	2.7	18.1	3.1	18.8	19.4
TX Contract Losses/Gas Services	(2.8)	0.2	1.0	(1.3)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(1.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Enbridge Consumers Gas	130.5	111.9	58.3	(5.1)	(27.8)	36.4	61.8	86.2	101.4	106.7
Gas New Brunswick	3.7	6.1	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	9.8	2.8	9.1	9.3
Less Amortization Cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Noverco	23.7	19.6	13.9	1.2	(3.9)	7.5	18.7	17.0	18.7	18.7
Other Gas Dx& Business Development/Other	6.7	3.8	3.4	3.9	(2.2)	6.8	11.9	3.1	7.7	8.0
Energy Services/Customer Works	20.5	23.2	6.6	3.7	5.7	2.8	18.8	2.6	18.7	18.6
Total	273.4	264.0	111.3	29.5	13.5	89.8	244.0	133.4	264.9	273.1
Other	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midcoast Energy Inc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Corporate	(81.3)	(63.9)	(19.4)	(19.1)	(19.3)	(24.4)	(82.2)	(16.8)	(82.7)	(93.1)
Total	526.3	530.7	190.9	109.0	95.5	167.1	562.5	215.7	612.6	702.8
Diluted EPS (Quarters Basic)	\$1.56	\$1.56	\$0.56	\$0.32	\$0.28	\$0.49	\$1.64	\$0.62	\$1.75	\$1.93
Shares Outstanding - Diluted (Quarters Basic)	337.2	341.2	339.0	339.3	339.6	340.0	343.3	350.7	350.0	364.9
Basic Earnings Per Share	\$1.57	\$1.57					\$1.65		\$1.77	\$1.94

Source: BMO Capital Markets

Table 2. Liquids Pipelines Project Risk/Return Portfolio

Project	Capital Magnitude (\$ billions)	Expected Completion	Full Life Return	Return Profile	Volume Risk	Capital Cost Risk
Southern Lights	US \$1.3	2010	12% + kicker	flat	none	partial
Southern Access Extension	US \$0.4	2009	11% floating	flat	none	none
Southern Access Expansion U.S. ¹	US \$1.3	2009	11% floating + kicker	flat	none	none on 88%
Southern Access Expansion Can.	\$0.2	2009	9% floating	flat	none	none
Waupisoo	\$0.5	2008	mid teens	tilted	partial	partial
Athabasca Laterals	\$0.2	2006	mid teens	tilted	partial	50/50
Contract Terminaling	\$0.8	2007-9	low teens	tilted	none	full
Spearhead Expansion	\$0.1	2009	mid teens	tilted	none	full
Alberta Clipper ¹	\$2.4 (2006 \$)	2010	typical	typical	typical	typical
Line 4 Extension	\$0.3	2009	typical	typical	typical	typical

Notes:

(1) Southern Access Expansion U.S. and U.S. portion of Alberta Clipper flow to ENB via EEP incentive distributions

Source: Company Presentations

Table 3. Projects in Estimates

In Estimates	Name	Sponsor	Type	Location	Cost (mln)	Volume	In-Service Date
No	CO ₂ Backbone	Enbridge Inc.	CO ₂	Fort McMurray, AB to SW Alberta	C\$160	4,000 tonne/d	Post 2010
No	Waupisoo Diluent Pipeline	Enbridge Inc.	Diluent	Edmonton, AB to Fort McMurray, AB	C\$200	150,000 bbls/d	NA
Yes	Alberta Clipper Pipeline	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Hardisty, Alberta to Superior, Wisconsin	C\$1,500	450,000 bbls/d	Q4/09 - mid-2010
Yes	Alberta Clipper Pipeline	Enbridge Energy Partners	Liquids	Hardisty, Alberta to Superior, Wisconsin	US\$750	450,000 bbls/d	Q4/09 - mid-2010
No	Eastern PADD II Initiative	Not Yet Determined	Liquids	Wood River/Chicago, Ill to Canton/ Lima, Ohio and Catlettsburg, KY	NA	NA	2009-2011
No	Gateway Condensate Project	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Prince Rupert/Kitimat, BC to Edmonton	C\$1,700	193,000 bbls/d	2012 - 2014
No	Gateway Project	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Edmonton, AB to Prince Rupert/Kitimat, BC	C\$2,500	525,000 bbls/d	2012 - 2014
No	Gulf Coast New Market Initiative - Alternative 1	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Existing Pipelines Hardisty to Houston, TX	US\$200	200,000bbls/d	NA
No	Gulf Coast New Market Initiative - Alternative 2	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	New build - Hardisty to Houston, TX	US\$3,600	400,000 bbls/d	NA
Yes	Hardisty Crude Oil Terminal	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Hardisty, Alberta	C\$375	7.5 million bbls Q4 2008 to Q1 2009	
Yes	Heartland Terminal and Pipeline	ENB	Liquids	Fort Saskatchewan	C\$80	NA	Q4/2007
Yes	Line 4 Extension Project	ENB	Liquids	Edmonton, AB and Hardisty, AB	C\$300	880,000 bbls/d	Late 2008
Yes	Mid-Continent Terminal Expansion	Enbridge Energy Partners	Liquids	Cushing, OK	US\$55	NA	2006
Yes	North Dakota	Enbridge Energy Partners	Liquids		US\$70	30,000 bbls/d	Staged - 2007/08
Yes	Southern Access Mainline Extension	US Subsidiary of Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Extends Lakehead System to Wood River and Patoka	US\$350	300,000 bbls/d; expandable to 800,000 bbls/d	Q1 2009
Yes	Southern Access Stage 1 and Stage 2	ENB/EEP	Liquids	Along existing Enbridge Pipeline System	US\$1,300	400,000 bbls/d	Phased-in 2007, 2008, 2009
Yes	Southern Lights Diluent Pipeline	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids/Diluent	U.S. Midwest to Western Canada	US\$1300	180,000 bbls/d diluent; 45,000 bbls/d light crude capacity increase	Mid 2010
Yes	Spearhead Expansion 1	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Flanagan to Cushing	US\$100	65,000 bbls/d to 190,000 bbls/d	Early 2009
No	Spreadhead Expansion II	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Flanagan to Cushing	US\$215	100,00 bbls/d	NA
No	Unnamed	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Terminus of Frontier Pipeline to Holly Energy Partners' refinery in Woods Cross, Utah.	NA	NA	Q1 2007
Yes	Waupisoo Pipeline	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Fort McMurray, AB to Edmonton, AB	C\$500	350,000 bbls/d	Mid-2008
No	Rabaska	GZM/ENB/GdF	LNG	St. Lawrence River, QC	C\$300	500 mmcf/d	2008/2009
Yes	Project Clarity - East Texas	Enbridge Energy Partners	Natural Gas	Bethel, TX to Orange Country	US\$610	700 mmcf/d	2007
No	Unnamed	Enbridge Inc.	Natural Gas	Southeast Texas to Clarke County, Miss	US\$800	1 Bcf/d	Q1 2009

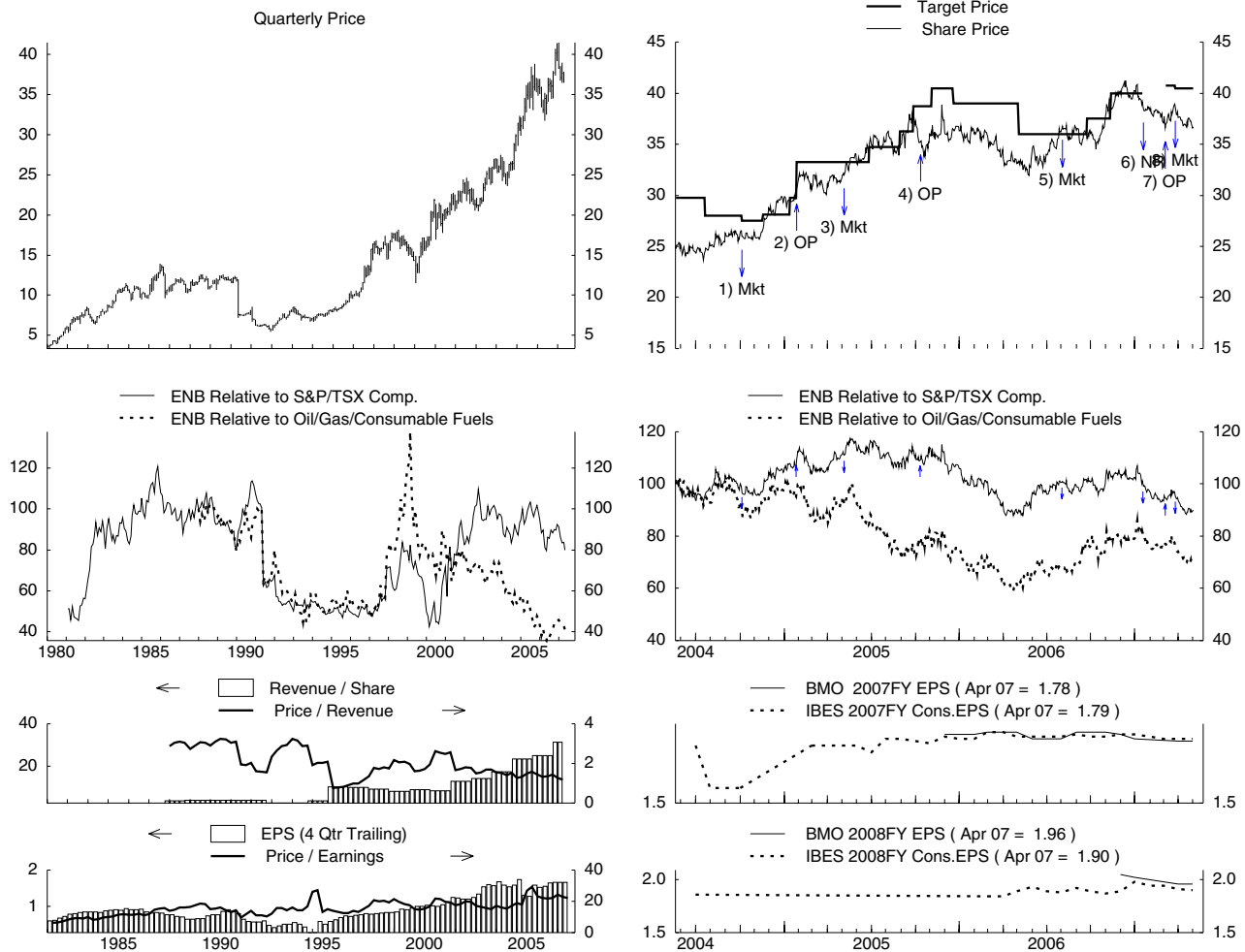
Source: BMO Capital Markets

Table 4. Consolidated Summary Sheet

May-2-07						Karen J. Taylor		
Current Price:		\$37.15				BMO Capital Markets		
12-Month Target Price:		\$40.50						
ROR:		12.33%				Recommendation: Outperform		
		Year Ending December 31						
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007E	2008E
Total Diluted EPS		\$1.22	\$1.55	\$1.56	\$1.56	\$1.64	\$1.75	\$1.93
Total Basic EPS		\$1.24	\$1.56	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.65	\$1.77	\$1.94
Segmented EPS								
Enbridge System		\$0.54	\$0.63	\$0.64	\$0.64	\$0.74	\$0.71	\$0.91
Enbridge (NW) System		\$0.03	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Lakehead System		\$0.09	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.17	\$0.27	\$0.27
International Pipelines		\$0.21	\$0.22	\$0.22	\$0.23	\$0.24	\$0.23	\$0.24
Noverco Inc.		\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05
Alta Gas Services Inc./Shell Gas		\$0.02	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05
Enbridge CGE Inc.		\$0.43	\$0.74	\$0.74	\$0.68	\$0.60	\$0.65	\$0.64
Midcoast Energy		\$0.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Corporate Charges		(\$0.18)	(\$0.23)	(\$0.24)	(\$0.19)	(\$0.24)	(\$0.24)	(\$0.26)
Dividends		\$0.76	\$0.83	\$0.92	\$1.04	\$1.19	\$1.23	\$1.29
Payout Ratio		62.13%	53.66%	58.63%	66.87%	72.36%	70.28%	66.98%
Average Shares (mm)		320.6	331.0	334.4	337.4	340.0	346.5	361.4
Net Book Value		9.39	10.09	11.13	11.91	12.82	14.62	16.13
Market Valuation								
Price: High		\$24.63	\$27.07	\$29.85	\$38.82	\$41.24	-	-
Price: Low		\$20.60	\$20.54	\$23.63	\$28.91	\$31.95	-	-
Price: Current		-	-	-	-	-	\$37.15	-
P/E Ratio: High		20.13	17.50	19.13	24.96	25.17	-	-
P/E Ratio: Low		16.84	13.28	15.14	18.59	19.50	-	-
P/E Ratio: Current		-	-	-	-	-	21.2	19.3
Price/Book Value: High		2.62	2.68	2.68	3.26	3.22	-	-
Price/Book Value: Low		2.19	2.04	2.12	2.43	2.49	-	-
Price/Book Value: Current		-	-	-	-	-	2.54	2.30
Yield: High Price		3.09%	3.07%	3.07%	2.68%	2.87%	-	-
Yield: Low Price		3.69%	4.04%	3.87%	3.60%	3.71%	-	-
Yield: Current		-	-	-	-	-	3.31%	3.47%
Balance Sheet (\$mm)								
Debt (S-T)		899.8	1,358.7	1,384.7	1,544.2	1,405.0	1,897.6	4,174.1
Debt (L-T)		6,040.3	5,943.5	6,518.5	7,719.8	8,474.6	8,330.6	7,645.4
Deferred Taxes/Other		837.4	829.0	949.1	1,100.7	1,153.6	1,143.6	1,133.6
Non-Controlling Interest		673.0	710.7	514.9	691.0	715.2	715.2	715.2
Preferred Securities		550.0	550.0	177.9	200.0	200.0	0.0	0.0
Preferred Shares		125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
Shareholders' Equity		<u>3,173.6</u>	<u>3,468.6</u>	<u>3,853.2</u>	<u>4,144.5</u>	<u>4,485.6</u>	<u>5,352.7</u>	<u>6,139.3</u>
		12,299.1	12,985.4	13,523.3	15,525.2	16,559.1	17,564.7	19,932.6
Balance Sheet (%)								
Debt (S-T)		7.3%	10.5%	10.2%	9.9%	8.5%	10.8%	20.9%
Debt (L-T)		49.2%	45.8%	48.2%	49.7%	51.2%	47.4%	38.4%
Deferred Taxes		6.8%	6.4%	7.0%	7.1%	7.0%	6.5%	5.7%
Non-Controlling Interest		5.5%	5.5%	3.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	3.6%
Preferred Securities		4.5%	4.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Preferred Shares		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Shareholders' Equity		<u>25.8%</u>	<u>26.7%</u>	<u>28.5%</u>	<u>26.7%</u>	<u>27.1%</u>	<u>30.5%</u>	<u>30.8%</u>
		100.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Income Statement (\$mm)								
Net Profit to Common		396.3	516.4	526.3	530.7	562.5	612.6	702.8
Cash Flow from Operations		910.6	395.2	886.7	903.5	1,297.7	1,190.4	1,293.3

Source: BMO Capital Markets

Enbridge Inc. (ENB)



FYE (Dec.)	EPS \$	P/E	DPS \$	Yield %	Payout %	BV \$	P/B	ROE %
1985	0.93	12	0.50	4.7	54	5.23	2.0	18
1986	0.84	12	0.50	5.0	60	5.84	1.7	15
1987	0.77	14	0.50	4.6	65	6.07	1.8	13
1988	0.65	16	0.50	4.7	77	6.26	1.7	11
1989	0.73	15	0.50	4.5	68	6.56	1.7	11
1990	0.91	13	0.50	4.2	55	6.97	1.7	13
1991	0.59	14	0.50	6.2	85	2.89	2.8	12
1992	0.48	12	0.50	8.7	>100	2.88	2.0	16
1993	0.51	16	0.50	6.2	99	2.90	2.8	18
1994	0.27	26	0.50	7.0	>100	2.75	2.6	10
1995	0.58	14	0.50	6.3	87	4.51	1.8	16
1996	0.73	14	0.52	5.2	71	5.17	1.9	15
1997	0.79	21	0.55	3.3	69	6.04	2.7	14
1998	0.83	21	0.58	3.3	69	6.42	2.7	13
1999	0.95	15	0.61	4.2	64	6.72	2.1	14
2000	1.01	22	0.65	3.0	64	7.33	3.0	14
2001	2.45	18	0.70	3.2	57	8.14	2.7	32
2002	2.45	17	0.76	3.6	62	9.65	2.2	28
2003	1.55	17	0.83	3.1	53	10.41	2.6	15
2004	1.56	19	0.92	3.1	58	11.48	2.6	14
2005	1.56	23	1.15	3.2	73	11.88	3.1	13
2006	1.64	24	1.15	2.9	70	12.75	3.2	13
Current*	1.65	22	1.23	3.4	75	12.82	2.9	13
Average:		17		4.5	72		2.3	15.3
Growth(%):								
5 Year:	6.2		10.1			9.5		
10 Year:	8.2		9.1			9.5		
20 Year:	3.6		4.6			4.0		

* Current EPS is the 4 Quarter Trailing to Q4/2006.

ENB - Rating as of 20-May-04 = OP

Date	Rating Change	Share Price
1 5-Oct-04	OP to Mkt	\$26.00
2 26-Jan-05	Mkt to OP	\$30.50
3 5-May-05	OP to Mkt	\$32.01
4 11-Oct-05	Mkt to OP	\$35.30
5 2-Aug-06	OP to Mkt	\$36.75
6 17-Jan-07	Mkt to NR	\$38.45
7 5-Mar-07	NR to OP	\$36.59
8 26-Mar-07	OP to Mkt	\$38.65

Last Daily Data Point: May 1, 2007

Company Risk Disclosure

In addition to the risks involved in investing in common stocks generally, we also highlight the following risks that pertain to this company. The company's operations are subject to complex regulation by a variety of provincial, state, and federal (Canada & the United States) agencies. A change in regulation could adversely affect performance. The company's oil pipeline and natural gas pipeline operations (transmission and distribution) depend on the continued availability of liquid hydrocarbons and natural gas. Operations in the company's natural gas distribution businesses are subject to seasonality. The company's assets produce carbon dioxide and emit methane.

Changes in environmental regulations may adversely affect performance and the implementation of Kyoto (Canada) may cause the company to incur additional costs. The U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission has commenced an informal inquiry into the US\$820 million sale transaction and the initial public offering by Enbridge Energy Management. It is not clear what the potential effect of this inquiry could be.

Analyst's Certification

I, Karen Taylor, CFA, hereby certify that the views expressed in this report accurately reflect my personal views about the subject securities or issuers. I also certify that no part of my compensation was, is, or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or views expressed in this report.

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Disclosure 3: BMO NB has provided investment banking services with respect to this issuer within the past 12 months.

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Disclosure 9: BMO Capital Markets Corp. or an affiliate received compensation for products or services other than investment banking services within the past 12 months.

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BMO Capital Markets

Distribution of Ratings

Rating Category	BMO Rating	BMO Universe	BMO I.B. Clients*	First Call Universe**
Buy	Outperform	39%	41%	45%
Hold	Market Perform	52%	52%	47%
Sell	Underperform	9%	7%	8%

* Reflects rating distribution of all companies where BMO Capital Markets has received compensation for Investment Banking services.

** Reflects rating distribution of all North American equity research analysts.

Ratings Key

We use the following ratings system definitions:

OP = Outperform - Forecast to outperform the market;

Mkt = Market Perform - Forecast to perform roughly in line with the market;

Und = Underperform - Forecast to underperform the market;

(S) = speculative investment;

NR = No rating at this time;

R = Restricted – Dissemination of research is currently restricted.

Market performance is measured by a benchmark index such as the S&P/TSX Composite Index, S&P 500, Nasdaq Composite, as appropriate for each company. Prior to September 1, 2003, a fourth rating tier—Top Pick—was used to designate those stocks we felt would be the best performers relative to the market. Our six Top 15 lists which guide investors to our best ideas according to six different objectives (large, small, growth, value, income and quantitative) have replaced the Top Pick rating.

Dissemination of Research

Our research publications are available via our web site <http://bmocapitalmarkets.com>. Institutional clients may also receive our research via FIRST CALL Research Direct and Reuters. All of our research is made widely available at the same time to all BMO NB, BMO Capital Markets Corp. and BMO Nesbitt Burns Securities Ltd. client groups entitled to our research. Please contact your investment advisor or institutional salesperson for more information.

Additional Matters

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Enbridge Inc.

(ENB-TSX; ENB-NYSE)

Stock Rating: Outperform
Industry Rating: Market Perform**Member of:** Top 15 Income Stock Selections**August 1, 2007**
Research Comment
Toronto, Ontario**Karen Taylor, CFA**
(416) 359-4304
Karen.Taylor@bmo.com
Assoc: Benjamin Pham

Q2/07 Slightly Higher than Expected; Outperform Rating Unchanged

Event

Enbridge reported Q2/07 EPS of \$0.41. After adjusting for (i) mark to market gains and losses; (ii) benefits arising from lower future corporate income taxation rates; (iii) dilution gains for Enbridge Energy Partners; (iv) taxation revaluation losses associated with the implementation of the federal government's Tax Fairness initiatives; and (v) colder than normal weather at Enbridge Gas Distribution, comparable Q2/07 EPS were \$0.36 versus our estimate of \$0.33 and a mean estimate of \$0.35. We do not normalize quarterly results for mark-to-market gains and losses and the positive or negative effect of weather. We will therefore be stating the quarter as \$0.37 per share.

Impact

Neutral.

Forecasts

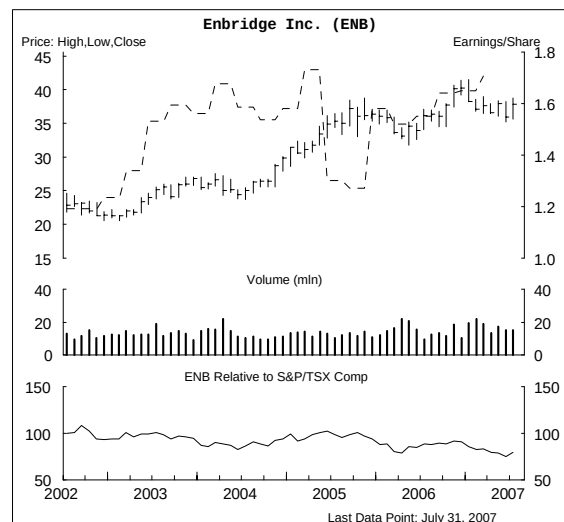
Our diluted 2007 and 2008 EPS estimates of \$1.75 and \$1.97 are unchanged.

Valuation

Our target price of \$40.50 reflects a weighted valuation approach: 18x diluted 2008E EPS of \$1.97 (12.5%), 2.5x 2008E book value per share of \$16.17 (12.5%), and a target yield of 3.10% (75%), assuming 2008E dividends per share of \$1.29.

Recommendation

We believe that the shares are attractively valued at current levels. Our rating is Outperform.

Price (31-Jul) \$37.83
Target Price \$40.50
52-Week High \$41.48
52-Week Low \$34.44

(FY-Dec.)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E
EPS	\$1.56	\$1.64	\$1.75	\$1.97
P/E			21.6x	19.2x
CFPS	\$2.68	\$3.82	\$3.43	\$3.58
P/CFPS			11.0x	10.6x
Div.	\$1.04	\$1.19	\$1.23	\$1.29
EV (\$mm)	\$21,698	\$23,078	\$23,962	\$26,192
EBITDA (\$mm)	\$1,873	\$1,965	\$2,358	\$2,615
EV/EBITDA	11.6x	11.7x	10.2x	10.0x
Quarterly EPS	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2005A	\$0.62	\$0.29	\$0.19	\$0.48
2006A	\$0.56	\$0.32	\$0.28	\$0.49
2007E	\$0.62a	\$0.37a	\$0.26	\$0.51↓
Dividend	\$1.23			3.3%
Book Value	\$13.86			Price/Book
Shares O/S (mm)	368.0			2.7x
Float O/S (mm)	368.0			Mkt. Cap (\$mm)
Wkly Vol (000s)	4,324			\$13,921
Net Debt (\$mm)	\$11,067.0			Float Cap (\$mm)
				\$13,921
				Wkly \$ Vol (mm)
				\$161.3
				Next Rep. Date
				31-Oct (E)

Notes: Quarterly results not normalized for warmer- or colder-than-normal weather, are net of one-time items and adj.

Major Shareholders: Widely held

First Call Mean Estimates: ENBRIDGE INC (C\$) 2007E: \$1.80; 2008E: \$1.89

Changes

Quarterly EPS
Q4/07E \$0.55 to \$0.51

Details & Analysis

Enbridge reported Q2/07 EPS of \$0.41. After adjusting for (i) mark to market gains and losses; (ii) benefits arising from lower future corporate income taxation rates; (iii) dilution gains for Enbridge Energy Partners; (iv) taxation revaluation losses associated with the implementation of the federal government's Tax Fairness initiatives; and (v) colder than normal weather at Enbridge Gas Distribution, comparable Q2/07 EPS were \$0.36 versus our estimate of \$0.33 and a mean estimate of \$0.35. We do not normalize quarterly results for mark-to-market gains and losses and the positive or negative effect of weather. We will therefore be stating the quarter as \$0.37 per share. Quarterly and annual performances by segment are set out in Table 1.

We believe that the following points are relevant about quarterly performance and our outlook:

- The company highlighted that CAGR in its Enbridge Liquids Pipeline segment is expected to be about 16% for the period 2006 to 2011 and about 20% for the Enbridge Energy Partners segment over a similar time frame. Management also indicated that none of the projects currently under way contribute to 2007 earnings per share and have only a modest effect in 2008. This is consistent with our expectations. Earnings growth is expected to be skewed toward the latter half of the 2006 to 2011 forecast period. We note that management has been using these metrics in investor presentations since at least the beginning of July.
- We continue to expect the issuance of approximately \$550 million of equity in 2008 to fund the capital program that is currently under way, and highlighted in Table 2. We have assumed that an additional \$1 billion of equity is issued in 2010, when a significant number of the projects are either in commercial service or are substantially complete. We have not assumed that the current capital program is funded by asset sales. In total, we believe that the net equity deficiency associated with the current capital program is approximately \$2 billion.
- We believe that there are a number of assets in the company's portfolio that are either non-core, underperforming, or in which the company has an ownership interest that is higher than its medium- to long-term target. These assets include: 25% interest in CLH, Enbridge Offshore Pipelines, 182-MW, \$440 million wind farm that is currently under construction, and its 38.024 million ECT Preferred Unit investment in Enbridge Income Fund. We believe that the sale of any or all of these assets could substantially mitigate the potential need for future equity and, in the case of underperforming assets, actually increase consolidated corporate earnings. We do not expect additional corporate asset sales into either of Enbridge Income Fund or Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. over the forecast period.
- As set out in Table 2, the Gateway Pipeline Project is no longer reflected in our estimates and has not been since April 2007.
- The company indicated on the conference call that it does not plan to appeal certain portions of the Ontario Energy Board's (OEB) recently issued Decision with Reason relating to fiscal 2007 delivery rates. We believe that:
 - o The decision could be challenged on the basis that it relied on a "Least Cost Standard" rather than the "Fair Return Standard" and clearly rejected higher deemed equity on the basis of the cost to customers, contrary to the 2004 determination of the Federal Court of Appeal;

- It is inappropriate to implement a multi-year incentive agreement in order to “bootstrap” the utility to a total return on equity (i.e., rate of return on a stipulated quantity of equity) to which it is entitled in a cost of service regime without the assumption of additional risk. Shareholders are entitled to a Fair Return under a cost of service regime, and should not have to assume the risks that are incremental to this regime as part of an incentive arrangement to realize a Fair Return. The utility should have a Fair Return and appropriate deemed equity going into a multi-period settlement period. Absent these key benchmarks, gains to shareholders will not likely endure past the end of the settlement period, as the proposed regulatory framework in Ontario for incentive rate structures presently contemplates full rebasing at the end of the settlement period. We do not believe that Enbridge is likely to use an Incentive Regulator regime to obtain a Fair Return, and we will watch how any future regulatory processes in this regard, unfold; and
- The strategic value of the utility to contract for capacity on pipelines bringing natural gas to market from frontier areas may be limited for a number of reasons: (i) consistent with the company’s testimony at legislative hearings in 2006 and 2007 in Alaska regarding the Alaska Gas Inducement Act (AGIA), Enbridge is not likely to submit a bid pursuant to this process, unless such a bid is made in conjunction with Alaska producers. Bids are due by October 1, 2007; (ii) contracting from the production area to the first liquid hub rather than from the nearest liquid hub to the final delivery area may be problematic for regulatory approval, given that utility ratepayers in the Enbridge Gas Distribution area may be subsidizing all other gas consumers who are unwilling or unable to sign similar long-term natural gas transportation contracts. This may well be less of an issue if the utility were to be used to anchor additional expansions of affiliated pipelines into the delivery area. In this latter case, the utility would have to be mindful of its Affiliate Code of Conduct to ensure the full recovery of all firm natural gas transportation costs; and (iii) the Alaska gas pipeline is unlikely to be in service prior to 2016, too far into the future to justify the ongoing promise of financial returns that do not meet the comparable investment standard.

Estimates

Our diluted 2007 and 2008 EPS estimates of \$1.75 and \$1.97 are unchanged.

Valuation

Our target price of \$40.50 reflects a weighted valuation approach: 18x diluted 2008E EPS of \$1.97 (12.5%), 2.5x 2008E book value per share of \$16.17 (12.5%), and a target yield of 3.10% (75%), assuming 2008E dividends per share of \$1.29.

Recommendation

We believe that the shares are attractively valued at current levels. Our rating is Outperform.

Table 1. Estimates by Segment

Segment Earnings	2004	2005	Q1/06	Q2/06	Q3/06	Q4/06	2006	Q1/07	Q2/07	2007E	2008E
Oil Pipeline Operations											
Enbridge System	171.6	170.1	52.0	48.9	49.0	52.4	202.3	49.1	45.1	189.8	226.8
Enbridge Energy Partners	27.7	21.7	10.9	8.7	12.1	11.5	43.2	8.2	12.2	54.6	60.6
Enbridge (NW) System	7.8	7.3	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.2	5.3	1.0	1.6	6.1	5.7
Athabasca (Wild Rose)	40.9	48.6	12.3	13.8	14.0	12.7	52.8	13.6	13.0	52.7	59.5
Feeder and Other Liquids Pipelines	0.0	0.0	0.7	(0.1)	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0
Mackay River Insulated	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hardisty Caverns Ltd./Hardisty Terminal	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
Producers (SK)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portal Pipe Line (North Dakota)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Frontier Pipeline	(7.3)	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.7)	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.9
Mustang Pipeline	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
Chicap Pipeline	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4
Stockbridge-Toledo	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5
Spearhead Pipeline	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.4	3.2	6.3	1.3	3.1	7.1	9.5
Gateway Condensate Line	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Access (Canadian Portion)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	11.6
Waupisoo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5
Southern Lights Diluent Pipeline	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.8
Olympic Pipe Line Company (65%)		0.0	0.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	5.9	3.7	1.5	6.8	6.8
Heartland Terminal and Pipeline	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.9
Business Development Costs/Other	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	247.5	250.7	77.2	77.3	80.2	82.7	317.4	77.1	78.0	332.5	437.1
International Investments											
Columbia	33.0	32.8	8.2	8.1	8.4	9.2	33.9	8.3	8.1	31.9	31.9
Venezuela/Other	(8.0)	(7.0)	0.3	(1.5)	(1.8)	(2.2)	(5.2)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(5.0)	(5.0)
CLH	48.6	54.0	13.3	14.7	14.5	12.0	54.5	14.5	16.7	55.3	60.8
Other Costs	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	73.6	79.8	21.8	21.3	21.1	19.0	83.2	22.0	24.0	82.2	87.7
Natural Gas Pipelines											
Alliance	37.4	32.1	7.3	7.2	7.8	7.4	29.7	7.5	7.3	33.5	32.9
Enbridge Income Fund	30.0	34.2	9.3	8.5	9.8	10.0	37.6	9.6	9.7	34.1	34.5
Vector	16.4	15.9	4.1	2.7	2.5	4.1	13.4	3.8	3.1	17.9	18.9
Millennium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aux Sable	7.3	5.3	1.0	0.2	14.9	9.7	25.8	(2.3)	(5.9)	10.0	6.2
Shell Gas Transmission	0.0	11.8	4.6	6.0	4.8	2.7	18.1	3.1	3.0	18.8	19.4
TX Contract Losses/Gas Services	(2.8)	0.2	1.0	(1.3)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(1.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Enbridge Consumers Gas	130.5	111.9	58.3	(5.1)	(27.8)	36.4	61.8	86.2	17.6	104.6	110.0
Gas New Brunswick	3.7	6.1	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	9.8	2.8	3.1	9.1	9.3
Less Amortization Cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Noverco	23.7	19.6	13.9	1.2	(3.9)	7.5	18.7	17.0	(1.0)	18.7	18.7
Other Gas Dx& Business Development/Other	6.7	3.8	3.4	3.9	(2.2)	6.8	11.9	3.1	2.7	7.7	8.0
Energy Services/Customer Works	<u>20.5</u>	<u>23.2</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>18.7</u>	<u>18.6</u>
Total	273.4	264.0	111.3	29.5	13.5	89.8	244.0	133.4	43.0	273.1	276.5
Other	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midcoast Energy Inc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Corporate	(81.3)	(63.9)	(19.4)	(19.1)	(19.3)	(24.4)	(82.2)	(16.8)	(13.8)	(73.7)	(84.1)
Total	526.3	530.7	190.9	109.0	95.5	167.1	562.5	215.7	131.2	614.1	717.3
Diluted EPS (Quarters Basic)	\$1.56	\$1.56	\$0.56	\$0.32	\$0.28	\$0.49	\$1.64	\$0.62	\$0.37	\$1.75	\$1.97
Shares Outstanding - Diluted (Quarters Basic)	337.2	341.2	339.0	339.3	339.6	340.0	343.3	350.7	353.6	350.0	364.9
Basic Earnings Per Share	\$1.57	\$1.57					\$1.65			\$1.77	\$1.98

Source: BMO Capital Markets

Table 2. Projects in Estimates

In Estimates	Name	Sponsor	Type	Location	Cost (mln)	Volume	In-Service Date
Yes	Alberta Clipper Pipeline	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Hardisty, Alberta to Superior, Wisconsin	C\$2,000	450,000 bbls/d	July 1, 2010
Yes	Alberta Clipper Pipeline	Enbridge Energy Partners	Liquids	Hardisty, Alberta to Superior, Wisconsin	US\$1,000	450,000 bbls/d	July 1, 2010
No	CO ₂ Backbone	Enbridge Inc.	CO ₂	Fort McMurray, AB to SW Alberta	C\$160	4,000 tonne/d	Post 2010
No	Eastern PADD II Initiative	Not Yet Determined	Liquids	Wood River/Chicago, Ill to Canton/ Lima, Ohio and Catlettsburg, KY	NA	NA	NA
No	Gateway Condensate Project	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Prince Rupert/Kitimat, BC to Edmonton	C\$1,700	193,000 bbls/d	2012 - 2014
No	Gateway Project	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Edmonton, AB to Prince Rupert/Kitimat, BC	C\$2,500	525,000 bbls/d	2012 - 2014
No	Gulf Coast New Market Initiative	Enbridge Inc./ExxonMobil Pipeline Company	Liquids	Patoka, Illinois to Houston, TX	NA	NA	Late 2010
No	Gulf Coast New Market Initiative	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	New build - Hardisty to Houston, TX	US\$3,600	400,000 bbls/d	NA
Yes	Hardisty Crude Oil Terminal	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Hardisty, Alberta	C\$375	7.5 million bbls Q4 2008 to Q1 2009	2009
Yes	Heartland Terminal and Pipeline	ENB	Liquids	Fort Saskatchewan	C\$80	NA	Q4/2007
Yes	Line 4 Extension Project	ENB	Liquids	Edmonton, AB and Hardisty, AB	C\$300	880,000 bbls/d	Q1 2009
Yes	Mid-Continent Terminal Expansion	Enbridge Energy Partners	Liquids	Cushing, OK	US\$55	NA	2006
Yes	North Dakota	Enbridge Energy Partners	Liquids		US\$70	30,000 bbls/d	Staged - 2007/08
Yes	Project Clarity - East Texas	Enbridge Energy Partners	Natural Gas	Bethel, TX to Orange County	US\$635	700 mmcf/d	2007
No	Rabaska	GZM/ENB/GdF	LNG	St. Lawrence River, QC	C\$300	500 mmcf/d	2009/2010
Yes	Southern Access Mainline Extension	US Subsidiary of Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Extends Lakehead System to Wood River and Patoka	US\$350	300,000 bbls/d; expandable to 800,000 bbls/d	Q1 2009
Yes	Southern Access Stage 1 and Stage 2	ENB/EEP	Liquids	Along existing Enbridge Pipeline System	US\$1,800	400,000 bbls/d	Phased-in 2007, 2008, 2009
Yes	Southern Lights Diluent Pipeline	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids/Diluent	U.S. Midwest to Western Canada	US\$1,300	180,000 bbls/d diluent; 45,000 bbls/d light crude capacity	Mid-2010
Yes	Spearhead Expansion 1	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Flanagan to Cushing	US\$100	65,000 bbls/d to 190,000 bbls/d	Early 2009
No	Spreadhead Expansion II	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Flanagan to Cushing	US\$215	100,00 bbls/d	NA
No	Unnamed	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Terminus of Frontier Pipeline to Holly Energy Partners' refinery in Woods Cross, Utah.	NA	NA	NA
No	Unnamed	Enbridge Inc.	Natural Gas	Southeast Texas to Clarke County, Miss	US\$800	1 Bcf/d	Q1 2009
No	Waupisoo Diluent Pipeline	Enbridge Inc.	Diluent	Edmonton, AB to Fort McMurray, AB	C\$200	150,000 bbls/d	NA
Yes	Waupisoo Pipeline	Enbridge Inc.	Liquids	Fort McMurray, AB to Edmonton, AB	C\$500	350,000 bbls/d	Mid-2008

Source: BMO Capital Markets

Table 3. Consolidated Summary Sheet

Aug-1-07

Current Price: \$37.05

12-Month Target Price: \$40.50

ROR: 12.63%

Karen J. Taylor

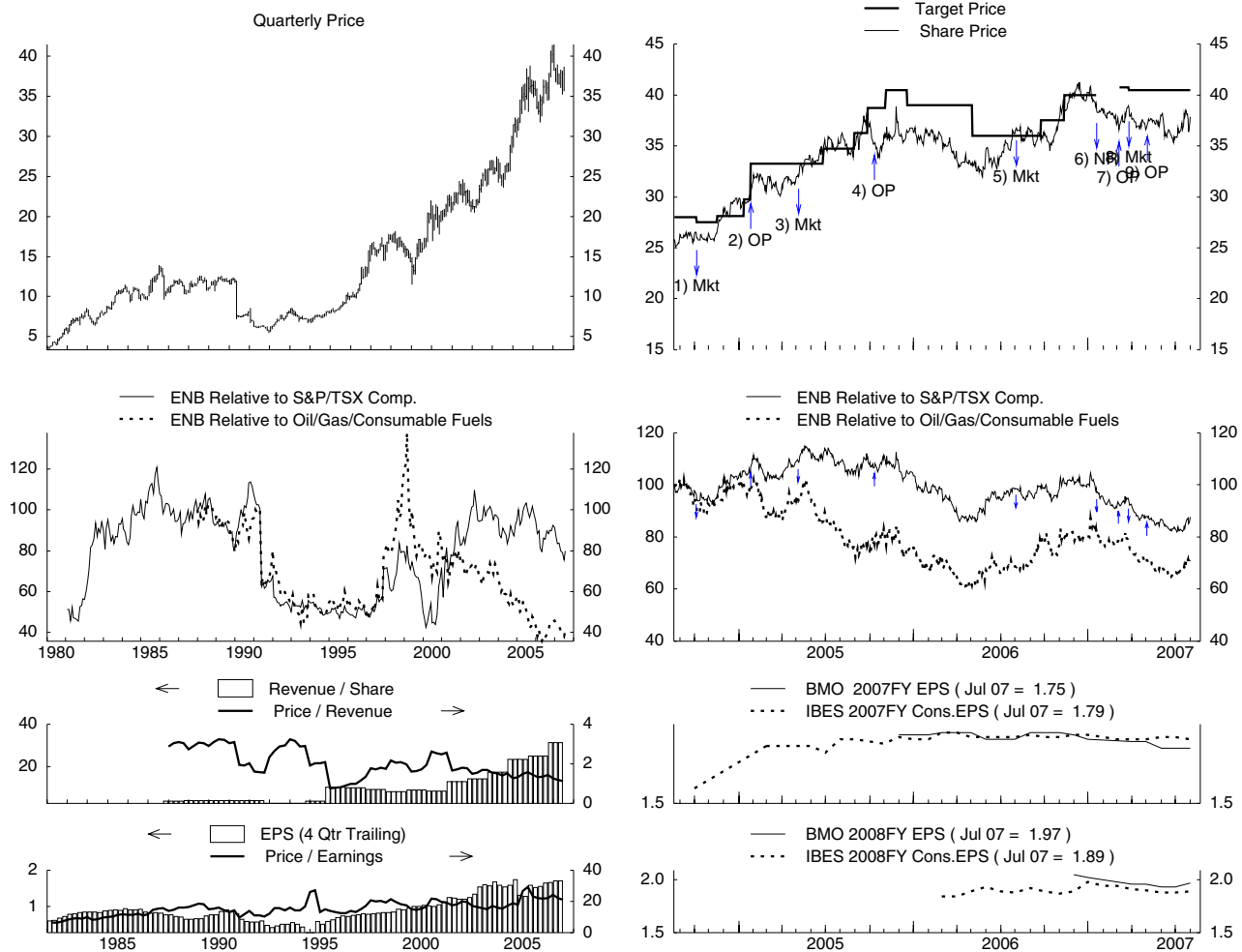
BMO Capital Markets

Recommendation: Outperform

		Year Ending December 31					
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007E
							2008E
Total Diluted EPS		\$1.22	\$1.55	\$1.56	\$1.56	\$1.64	\$1.75
Total Basic EPS		\$1.24	\$1.56	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.65	\$1.77
Segmented EPS							
	Enbridge System	\$0.54	\$0.63	\$0.64	\$0.64	\$0.74	\$0.71
	Enbridge (NW) System	\$0.03	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
	Lakehead System	\$0.09	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.17	\$0.23
	International Pipelines	\$0.21	\$0.22	\$0.22	\$0.23	\$0.24	\$0.23
	Noverco Inc.	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.05
	Alta Gas Services Inc./Shell Gas	\$0.02	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.05	\$0.05
	Enbridge CGE Inc.	\$0.43	\$0.74	\$0.74	\$0.68	\$0.60	\$0.67
	Midcoast Energy	\$0.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Corporate Charges	(\$0.18)	(\$0.23)	(\$0.24)	(\$0.19)	(\$0.24)	(\$0.21)
Dividends		\$0.76	\$0.83	\$0.92	\$1.04	\$1.19	\$1.23
Payout Ratio		62.13%	53.66%	58.63%	66.87%	72.36%	70.11%
Average Shares (mm)		320.6	331.0	334.4	337.4	340.0	346.5
Net Book Value		9.39	10.09	11.13	11.91	12.82	14.62
Market Valuation							
	Price: High	\$24.63	\$27.07	\$29.85	\$38.82	\$41.24	-
	Price: Low	\$20.60	\$20.54	\$23.63	\$28.91	\$31.95	-
	Price: Current	-	-	-	-	-	\$37.05
	P/E Ratio: High	20.13	17.50	19.13	24.96	25.17	-
	P/E Ratio: Low	16.84	13.28	15.14	18.59	19.50	-
	P/E Ratio: Current	-	-	-	-	-	21.1
	Price/Book Value: High	2.62	2.68	2.68	3.26	3.22	-
	Price/Book Value: Low	2.19	2.04	2.12	2.43	2.49	-
	Price/Book Value: Current	-	-	-	-	-	2.53
	Yield: High Price	3.09%	3.07%	3.07%	2.68%	2.87%	-
	Yield: Low Price	3.69%	4.04%	3.87%	3.60%	3.71%	-
	Yield: Current	-	-	-	-	-	3.32%
Balance Sheet (\$mm)							
	Debt (S-T)	899.8	1,358.7	1,384.7	1,544.2	1,405.0	1,896.2
	Debt (L-T)	6,040.3	5,943.5	6,518.5	7,719.8	8,474.6	8,330.6
	Deferred Taxes/Other	837.4	829.0	949.1	1,100.7	1,153.6	1,143.6
	Non-Controlling Interest	673.0	710.7	514.9	691.0	715.2	715.2
	Preferred Securities	550.0	550.0	177.9	200.0	200.0	0.0
	Preferred Shares	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
	Shareholders' Equity	<u>3,173.6</u>	<u>3,468.6</u>	<u>3,853.2</u>	<u>4,144.5</u>	<u>4,485.6</u>	<u>5,354.1</u>
		12,299.1	12,985.4	13,523.3	15,525.2	16,559.1	17,564.7
Balance Sheet (%)							
	Debt (S-T)	7.3%	10.5%	10.2%	9.9%	8.5%	10.8%
	Debt (L-T)	49.2%	45.8%	48.2%	49.7%	51.2%	47.4%
	Deferred Taxes	6.8%	6.4%	7.0%	7.1%	7.0%	6.5%
	Non-Controlling Interest	5.5%	5.5%	3.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%
	Preferred Securities	4.5%	4.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	0.0%
	Preferred Shares	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
	Shareholders' Equity	<u>25.8%</u>	<u>26.7%</u>	<u>28.5%</u>	<u>26.7%</u>	<u>27.1%</u>	<u>30.5%</u>
		100.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Income Statement (\$mm)							
	Net Profit to Common	396.3	516.4	526.3	530.7	562.5	614.1
	Cash Flow from Operations	910.6	395.2	886.7	903.5	1,297.7	1,191.8

Source: BMO Capital Markets

Enbridge Inc. (ENB)



FYE (Dec.)	EPS \$	P/E	DPS \$	Yield %	Payout %	BV \$	P/B	ROE %
1985	0.93	12	0.50	4.7	54	5.23	2.0	18
1986	0.84	12	0.50	5.0	60	5.84	1.7	15
1987	0.77	14	0.50	4.6	65	6.07	1.8	13
1988	0.65	16	0.50	4.7	77	6.26	1.7	11
1989	0.73	15	0.50	4.5	68	6.56	1.7	11
1990	0.91	13	0.50	4.2	55	6.97	1.7	13
1991	0.59	14	0.50	6.2	85	2.89	2.8	12
1992	0.48	12	0.50	8.7	>100	2.88	2.0	16
1993	0.51	16	0.50	6.2	99	2.90	2.8	18
1994	0.27	26	0.50	7.0	>100	2.75	2.6	10
1995	0.58	14	0.50	6.3	87	4.51	1.8	16
1996	0.73	14	0.52	5.2	71	5.17	1.9	15
1997	0.79	21	0.55	3.3	69	6.04	2.7	14
1998	0.83	21	0.58	3.3	69	6.42	2.7	13
1999	0.95	15	0.61	4.2	64	6.72	2.1	14
2000	1.01	22	0.65	3.0	64	7.33	3.0	14
2001	2.45	18	0.70	3.2	57	8.14	2.7	32
2002	2.45	17	0.76	3.6	62	9.65	2.2	28
2003	1.55	17	0.83	3.1	53	10.41	2.6	15
2004	1.56	19	0.92	3.1	58	11.48	2.6	14
2005	1.56	23	1.15	3.2	73	11.88	3.1	13
2006	1.64	24	1.15	2.9	70	12.75	3.2	13
Current*	1.71	21	1.23	3.4	72	12.82	2.8	13
Average:		17		4.5	72		2.3	15.3
Growth(%):								
5 Year:	7.5		10.1			9.5		
10 Year:	8.3		9.1			9.5		
20 Year:	3.7		4.6			4.0		

* Current EPS is the 4 Quarter Trailing to Q1/2007.

ENB - Rating as of 19-Aug-04 = OP

Date	Rating Change	Share Price
1 5-Oct-04	OP to Mkt	\$26.00
2 26-Jan-05	Mkt to OP	\$30.50
3 5-May-05	OP to Mkt	\$32.01
4 11-Oct-05	Mkt to OP	\$35.30
5 2-Aug-06	OP to Mkt	\$36.75
6 17-Jan-07	Mkt to NR	\$38.45
7 5-Mar-07	NR to OP	\$36.59
8 26-Mar-07	OP to Mkt	\$38.65
9 2-May-07	Mkt to OP	\$37.15

Last Daily Data Point: July 31, 2007

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Changes in environmental regulations may adversely affect performance and the implementation of Kyoto (Canada) may cause the company to incur additional costs. The U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission has commenced an informal inquiry into the US\$820 million sale transaction and the initial public offering by Enbridge Energy Management. It is not clear what the potential effect of this inquiry could be.

Analyst's Certification

I, Karen Taylor, CFA, hereby certify that the views expressed in this report accurately reflect my personal views about the subject securities or issuers. I also certify that no part of my compensation was, is, or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or views expressed in this report.

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Disclosure 3: BMO NB has provided investment banking services with respect to this issuer within the past 12 months.

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BMO Capital Markets

Distribution of Ratings

Rating Category	BMO Rating	BMO Universe	BMO I.B. Clients*	First Call Universe**
Buy	Outperform	38%	47%	47%
Hold	Market Perform	52%	45%	46%
Sell	Underperform	10%	8%	7%

* Reflects rating distribution of all companies where BMO Capital Markets has received compensation for Investment Banking services.

** Reflects rating distribution of all North American equity research analysts.

Ratings Key

We use the following ratings system definitions:

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Mkt = Market Perform - Forecast to perform roughly in line with the market;

Und = Underperform - Forecast to underperform the market;

(S) = speculative investment;

NR = No rating at this time;

R = Restricted – Dissemination of research is currently restricted.

Market performance is measured by a benchmark index such as the S&P/TSX Composite Index, S&P 500, Nasdaq Composite, as appropriate for each company. Prior to September 1, 2003, a fourth rating tier—Top Pick—was used to designate those stocks we felt would be the best performers relative to the market. Our six Top 15 lists which guide investors to our best ideas according to six different objectives (large, small, growth, value, income and quantitative) have replaced the Top Pick rating.

Dissemination of Research

Our research publications are available via our web site <http://bmocapitalmarkets.com>. Institutional clients may also receive our research via FIRST CALL Research Direct and Reuters. All of our research is made widely available at the same time to all BMO NB, BMO Capital Markets Corp. and BMO Nesbitt Burns Securities Ltd. client groups entitled to our research. Please contact your investment advisor or institutional salesperson for more information.

Additional Matters

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Enbridge Inc

(ENB-TSX; ENB-NYSE)

August 1, 2007

Brief Research Note
Pipelines

Stock Rating: Outperform
Stock Price: \$37.83
Target Price: \$40.50

Member of: Top 15 Income Stock Selections

Karen Taylor, CFA
(416) 359-4304
Karen.Taylor@bmo.com
Assoc: Benjamin Pham

Q2/07 Slightly Higher than Expected

Impact

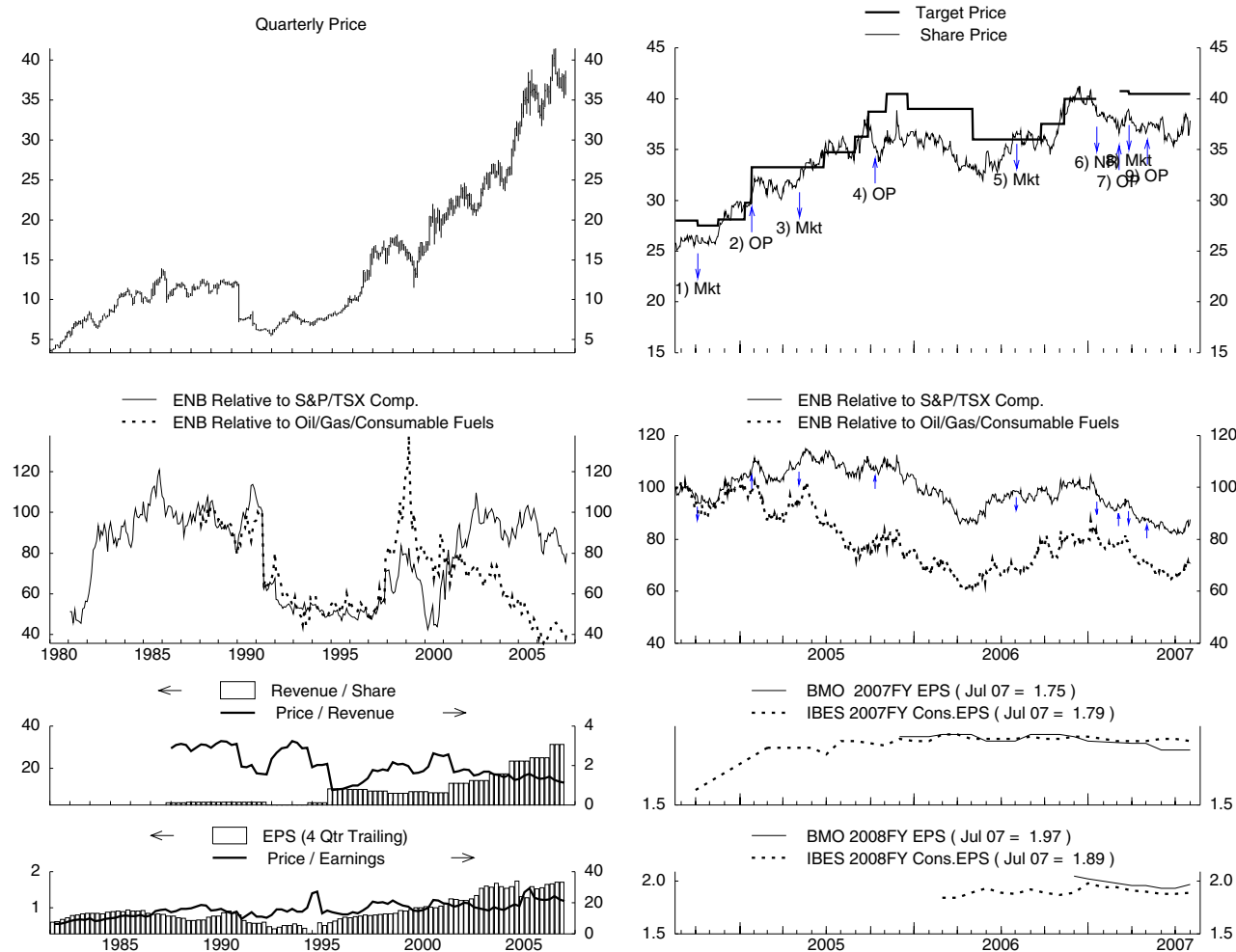
Slightly Positive

Details & Analysis

Enbridge reported Q2/07 EPS of \$0.41 per share. After adjusting for: (i) mark-to-market gains and losses; (ii) benefits arising from future lower corporate taxation rates; (iii) dilution gains from Enbridge Energy Partners; (iv) taxation revaluation losses associated with the implementation of the federal government's Tax Fairness initiatives; and (v) colder than normal weather, comparable Q2/07 EPS were \$0.36 versus our estimate of \$0.33 and the mean estimate of \$0.35 per share. We do not normalize quarterly results for mark-to-market gains and losses and the positive or negative effect of weather. We will therefore be stating the quarter as \$0.37 per share. We continue to review the release. Conference call today at 9:00 a.m. ET; Tel: 1-617-213-4861 or 1-888-713-4199; Passcode: 28881509; Replay: 1-888-286-8010 or 1-617-801-6888; Passcode: 69728638; Webcast: www.enbridge.com/investor.

This report was prepared by an Analyst employed by a Canadian affiliate, BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc., and who is not registered as a research analyst under NYSE/NASD rules. For disclosure statements, including the Analyst's Certification, please refer to pages 2 to 4.

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Last Daily Data Point: July 31, 2007

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Canada

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Distribution of Ratings

Rating Category	BMO Rating	BMO Universe	BMO I.B. Clients*	First Call Universe**
Buy	Outperform	38%	47%	47%
Hold	Market Perform	52%	45%	46%
Sell	Underperform	10%	8%	7%

* Reflects rating distribution of all companies where BMO Capital Markets has received compensation for Investment Banking services.

** Reflects rating distribution of all North American equity research analysts.

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OP = Outperform - Forecast to outperform the market;

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Und = Underperform - Forecast to underperform the market;

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Dissemination of Research

Our research publications are available via our web site <http://bmocapitalmarkets.com>. Institutional clients may also receive our research via FIRST CALL Research Direct and Reuters. All of our research is made widely available at the same time to all BMO NB, BMO Capital Markets Corp. and BMO Nesbitt Burns Securities Ltd. client groups entitled to our research. Please contact your investment advisor or institutional salesperson for more information.

Additional Matters

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Enbridge Inc.

ENB : TSX : C\$37.15
 ENB : NYSE: US\$33.53

BUY ↑
Target: C\$42.00

Bob Hastings 1.604.643.0177
 bob.hastings@canaccordadams.com
Juan Plessis 1.604.643.0181
 juan.plessis@canaccordadams.com

COMPANY STATISTICS:

52-week Range: \$31.75-41.48
 Avg. Daily Vol. (000): 812.2
 Market Capitalization (M): \$13,270.0
 Shares Out. (M) basic: 357.2
 Current Dividend/Share: \$1.23
 Current Dividend Yield: 3.3%

EARNINGS SUMMARY:

FYE Dec	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E
EPS:	\$1.59	\$1.74	\$1.75	\$1.85
P/E:	23.4x	21.4x	21.2x	20.1x
CFPS:	\$3.75	\$3.85	\$3.90	\$4.05
P/CF:	9.9x	9.6x	9.5x	9.2x

SHARE PRICE PERFORMANCE:



COMPANY SUMMARY:

Enbridge operates the world's longest crude oil and liquids pipeline system. The company owns and operates Enbridge Pipelines Inc., a variety of affiliated pipelines in Canada, and has a 13% interest in Enbridge Energy Partners LP and a 72% interest in Enbridge Income Fund. Enbridge owns and operates Canada's largest gas distribution company and also holds 24.7% in the OCENSA pipeline in Colombia and a 25% interest in CLH of Spain.

All amounts in C\$ unless otherwise noted.

Energy -- Pipeline and Power Utilities

EARNINGS ON TRACK

Event

Enbridge announced first quarter recurring earnings per share that were slightly below expectations.

Impact

Neutral. Given the seasonality of Enbridge's earnings and with new projects contributing to earnings later in the year, we believe the company is on track to meet our \$1.75 EPS estimate.

Valuation

We are raising our rating on the shares of Enbridge to BUY from Hold to reflect share price weakness but we are maintaining our \$42.00 target price. Our target price is derived from a combination of valuation metrics including earnings and dividend yields relative to long-term interest rates, a dividend discount model and earnings multiples relative to its energy utility peers. Most of the project and financing risk associated with the near-term planned expansions will be incurred over the next two years, while earnings growth only begins to ramp up in 2009. Consequently, we anticipate our target price for Enbridge to escalate as projects are completed, risk declines, and earnings growth becomes more meaningful.

Outlook

We are maintaining our 2007 and 2008 EPS estimates of \$1.75 and \$1.85, respectively. Our \$1.75 estimate for this year is at the bottom end of the company's guidance of \$1.75-1.85 per share and reflects some dilution from the recent 15 million share equity issue, lower rates of return on the company's regulated operations and our adjustments to exclude insurance gains related to lost income in prior periods. Earnings in 2008 (and modestly in the latter part of 2007) should benefit modestly from the startup of the Long Lake Pipeline, Surmont Diluent Lateral

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3 May 2007

and the Athabaska Terminal. In 2008, the first phase of Southern Access, Waupisoo Pipeline, and the Stonefell Terminal projects are expected to come online and could add modestly to earnings in the later part of the year. Despite the addition of new projects over the next two years, near-term earnings growth is under the rate experienced in the last few years, with longer-term growth (2009 and beyond) expected to increase significantly as larger projects are completed. The company expects EPS growth over the next five years to average 8-10%. Growth from acquisitions appears to be on the back burner as Enbridge continues to see high valuations on assets for sale and has its hands full with North American projects. That said, Enbridge continues to examine opportunities to purchase existing underutilized infrastructure to transport oil to the Gulf Coast.

Earnings summary

Enbridge reported first quarter recurring (and weather normalized) earnings of \$0.61 versus \$0.62 last year, slightly below the consensus estimate of \$0.63. Including the impact of modestly colder than normal weather at Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD), earnings were \$0.62 versus \$0.56 per share. Net reported earnings per share of \$0.65 for the quarter include \$11.3 million of insurance proceeds at Enbridge Offshore Pipelines stemming from the impact of Hurricane Katrina in 2005 (\$5.3 million for infrastructure damage and \$6.0 million for lost earnings in prior periods). Earnings benefitted from a full quarter contribution of both the Spearhead Pipeline (contributed two months to Q1/06) and Olympic Pipeline (contributed only one month in Q1/06), improved earnings at EGD and Noverco, and reduced interest expenses as a result of the February repayment of \$200 million of 7.8% preferred shares. On the negative side, earnings were impacted by higher labour expenses and increased taxes on the Terrace system at Enbridge System, lower earnings at Enbridge Offshore Pipelines (despite 2006 results being impacted by lasting effect of 2005 hurricanes), and unrealized (non-cash) derivative losses. For additional details on the first quarter results, please refer to Figure 1.

Noteworthy items

- 15 million equity issue closed February 2, 2007
 - Fully diluted shares outstanding now at 357.4 million
- Potential to improve EGD earnings through rate decision
 - Potential to increase equity component of rate base to 38% from 35%
 - Could improve consolidated EPS by 2-3 cents
 - Regulatory decision expected in the second quarter
- Enbridge Offshore Pipelines earnings contribution lower than expected
 - \$3.8 million of earnings contribution after removing \$11.3 million total insurance proceeds related to 2005 hurricane impact on prior periods
 - Could receive more in future periods
 - Significantly below the C\$30-40 million of annual earnings contribution originally expected at time of purchase
 - Earnings should improve once production from new projects is tied in
 - Neptune Pipeline expected to be connected in Q4/07
 - Atlantis production expected to be connected in early 2008
 - Thunder Horse production expected to be connected in early 2009
- Aux Sable profits locked in for 2007
 - Expected to be >\$10 million through hedges

Figure 1: Enbridge first quarter details

Millions of dollars (except per share data)	2006	2007	Q1/Q1 Change	
			Favourable / (Unfavourable)	
Liquids Pipelines				
Enbridge System	52.0	49.1	(6%)	Higher labour expenses and increased Terrace taxes.
Enbridge (Athabasca) Pipeline	12.3	13.6	11%	Reflects full quarter versus 2 months in Q1/06.
Spearhead Pipeline	0.6	3.7	n.m.	
Olympic Pipeline	0.3	1.3	n.m.	
Feeder Pipelines and Other	1.1	1.2	n.m.	Reflects full quarter versus 1 month in Q1/06.
Total	66.3	68.9	4%	
Gas Pipelines				
Alliance Pipeline (US)	7.3	7.5	3%	
Enbridge Offshore Pipelines	4.1	3.8	(7%)	
Vector Pipeline	4.6	3.1	(33%)	Lower than Q1/06 when impacted by Katrina.
	16.0	14.4	(10%)	
Sponsored Investments				
Enbridge Energy Partners	8.2	9.6	17%	
Enbridge Income Fund	9.3	8.2	(12%)	Includes unrealized derivative losses of \$2 mln vs \$2.7 mln derivative gains in 2006.
	17.5	17.8	2%	
Gas Distribution and Services				
Enbridge Gas Distribution	79.6	84.8	7%	Colder weather (although only slightly), higher storage and transportation capacity revenue. Does not include applied for 38% common equity.
Noverco	13.9	17.0	13%	
Other distribution operations	4.7	5.3	(39%)	
CustomerWorks/ECS	6.6	4.0	(13%)	
Enbridge Gas New Brunswick	1.8	2.8	56%	Includes \$4.3 mln of unrealized derivative losses partly offset by improved Tidal earnings.
Energy Services	0.4	(1.4)	n.m.	
Aux Sable	1.0	(2.3)	n.m.	
Other	(0.7)	(2.2)	214%	Includes \$2.8 mln of unrealized derivative losses. Locked in 2007 earnings just over \$10 mln.
	\$107.3	\$108.0	1%	
International				
CLH	13.3	14.5	9%	Higher tariffs, longer average hauls and stronger €/C\$.
OCENSA Pipeline	8.2	8.3	1%	
Other	0.3	(0.8)	n.m.	
	21.8	22.0	1%	Lower interest expense as Feb/07 equity issue proceeds used to repay debt and prefs.
Corporate and Other	(17.7)	(15.1)	(15%)	
Total	\$211.2	\$216.0	2%	
Preferred Share Dividends	(1.7)	(1.7)	0%	
Recurring Earnings	\$209.5	\$214.3	2%	
Non-recurring items	2.7	11.3	n.m.	Includes \$6.0 mln business interruption insurance related to prior periods and \$5.3 mln insurance proceeds for damaged infrastructure. Both from impact of Hurricane Katrina at Enbridge Offshore Pipelines.
Weather impact	(21.3)	1.4	n.m.	
Total reported earnings	\$190.9	\$227.0	19%	
EPS - Recurring	\$0.62	\$0.61	(1%)	
- Weather Impact	(0.06)	\$0.00	n.m.	Slightly below 63¢ consensus.
- EPS before non-recurring	\$0.56	\$0.62	11%	
- Non-recurring	\$0.01	\$0.03	n.m.	
- Reported	\$0.56	\$0.65	15%	15 mln share issue closed Feb. 2/07.
Average Shares Outstanding	339.0	350.7	3%	

Source: Company data, Canaccord Adams

Investment risks

Some of the specific risk factors that pertain to the projected 6- to 12-month stock price target for Enbridge Inc. are as follows: (1) the company is subject to risks related to political and economic instability, currency volatility, market volatility, government regulations, foreign investment rules, security of assets, and environmental considerations; (2) the operation of liquids pipelines are dependent upon the supply of and demand for crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons; (3) earnings are subject to the actions of various regulators, actions of the regulators related to tariffs, tolls and facilities impact income from operations; (4) increased competition could arise from new feeder systems servicing the same geographic regions as the company's feeder pipelines and gas transportation and gas distribution areas; (5) pipeline leaks are an inherent risk of operations; and (6) commodity price volatility could impact the profitability of certain operations.

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Price Chart:*



Date	Analyst	Rating	Target Price
1) 06/08/04	BH	Hold	26.00
2) 11/05/04	BH	Hold	27.50
3) 11/18/04	BH	Buy	29.00
4) 01/26/05	BH	Buy	31.50
5) 02/10/05	BH	Hold	31.50
6) 06/30/05	BH	Hold	36.00
7) 11/04/05	BH	Hold	38.00
8) 11/07/05	BH	Hold	37.00
9) 11/24/05	BH	Hold	41.00
10) 03/20/06	BH	Hold	40.00

* Price charts assume event 1 indicates initiation of coverage or the beginning of the measurement period.

Distribution of Ratings: Global Stock Ratings (as of 28 March 2007)

Rating	Coverage Universe		IB Clients	
	#	%		%
Buy	301	57.8%		42.2%
Speculative Buy	64	12.3%		71.9%
Hold	129	24.8%		34.1%
Sell	27	5.2%		3.7%
	521	100.0%		

Canaccord Ratings System:

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Risk Qualifier: **SPECULATIVE:** Stocks bear significantly higher risk that typically cannot be valued by normal fundamental criteria. Investments in the stock may result in material loss.

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Company	Disclosure
Enbridge Inc.	1A, 2, 7

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Enbridge Inc.

ENB : TSX : C\$37.09
ENB : NYSE : US\$35.19

BUY

Target: C\$42.00

Bob Hastings 1.604.643.0177
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COMPANY STATISTICS:

52-week Range: \$34.50-41.48
Avg. Daily Vol. (000): 812.2
Market Capitalization (M): \$13,248.5
Shares Out. (M) basic: 357.2
Current Dividend/Share: \$1.23
Current Dividend Yield: 3.3%

EARNINGS SUMMARY:

FYE Dec	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E
EPS:	\$1.59	\$1.74	\$1.75	\$1.90
P/E:	23.3x	21.3x	21.2x	19.5x
CFPS:	\$3.75	\$3.85	\$3.90	\$4.10
P/CF:	9.9x	9.6x	9.5x	9.0x

SHARE PRICE PERFORMANCE:



COMPANY SUMMARY:

Enbridge operates the world's longest crude oil and liquids pipeline system. The company owns and operates Enbridge Pipelines Inc., a variety of affiliated pipelines in Canada, and has a 13% interest in Enbridge Energy Partners LP and a 72% interest in Enbridge Income Fund. Enbridge owns and operates Canada's largest gas distribution company and also holds 24.7% in the OCENSA pipeline in Colombia and a 25% interest in CLH of Spain.

All amounts in C\$ unless otherwise noted.

Energy -- Pipeline and Power Utilities

Q2 EARNINGS IN LINE; GROWTH PROJECTS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE

Event

Enbridge announced second quarter recurring earnings per share that were in line with expectations.

Impact

Neutral. Enbridge's share price will likely be more influenced by its future growth initiatives and less influenced by slight differences between actual and expected quarterly earnings.

Valuation

We are maintaining our BUY rating and C\$42.00 target price on the shares of Enbridge. Our target price is derived from a combination of valuation metrics including earnings and dividend yields relative to long-term interest rates, a dividend discount model and earnings multiples relative to its energy utility peers. Most of the project and financing risk associated with the near-term planned expansions will be incurred over the next two years, while we expect earnings growth will only begin to ramp up in 2009. Consequently, we anticipate our target price for Enbridge to escalate as projects are completed, risk declines, and earnings growth becomes more meaningful.

Outlook

We are maintaining our 2007 normalized EPS estimate of \$1.75 but we are increasing our 2008 estimate modestly to \$1.90 from \$1.85. With the first half of the year under its belt, Enbridge appears on track to achieve our 2007 estimate. In 2008, earnings should benefit from the positive impact of the startup of the Long Lake Pipeline, Surmont Diluent Lateral and the Athabaska Terminal. Also in 2008, Waupisoo Pipeline, the Stonefell Terminal and the first phase of Southern Access, should come on-line and add to earnings later in the year. The company

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continues to advance its impressive portfolio of growth projects that forms the basis of its 8-10% annual average EPS growth estimate over the next five years (note: this equates to about 50-60% higher earnings and dividends in five years). That said, the growth in earnings is expected to be back-end weighted (beyond 2008) as larger capital projects are completed. To fund its growth projects, the company will use internally generated funds, debt, common equity, and possibly hybrid equity. While management has not yet determined the size and timing of a potential equity issue, it does expect a 2008 common equity issue of a similar size as its 2007 issue of \$581 million.

Earnings summary

Enbridge reported second quarter recurring (and weather-normalized) earnings of \$0.34 per share versus \$0.35 last year, in line with the consensus estimate of \$0.35. Including the impact of modestly colder-than-normal weather at Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD), earnings were \$0.37 versus \$0.32 per share. Net reported earnings per share for the second quarter were \$0.41, which includes \$11.8 million of dilution gains and \$3.5 million of non-cash tax gains. For the first half of the year, weather-normalized recurring EPS was \$0.95 versus \$0.97.

Positives in the second quarter include: a higher contribution from an increased interest in Enbridge Energy Partners (from 10.9% to ~16%); improved CLH earnings from higher tariffs and transportation volumes; and lower corporate expenses due to higher capitalized interest on organic growth projects and debt repayment. Offsetting these positive contributions were: lower earnings at the Enbridge System from higher labour and pipeline integrity expenses and taxes on the Terrace System; natural production declines at Enbridge Offshore Pipelines; and non-cash derivative losses at Aux Sable. For additional details on the second quarter results, please refer to Figure 1.

Noteworthy items

- EGD rate decision
 - Equity component of rate base raised to 36% from 35%
 - Approved rate base increase of 3%
 - Allowed return on equity lowered to 8.39% from 8.74%
 - Positive retroactive adjustment expected in H2/07
 - Could improve EPS by ~1¢ per unit
- Enbridge Offshore Pipelines earnings contribution lower than expected
 - Natural production declines
 - New connections delayed due to 2005 hurricane impact
 - Earnings should improve as scheduled tie-ins occur
 - Neptune Pipeline expected to be connected in September 2007
 - Atlantis production expected to be connected in Q4/07
 - Thunder Horse production expected to be connected in late 2008 or early 2009
 - Shenzi in 2009

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- Capital cost update
 - Alberta Clipper
 - Now: \$2.0 billion in Canada and US\$1.0 billion in the US
 - Was: \$1.4 billion in Canada and \$0.7 billion in the US
 - Southern Access Mainline Expansion;
 - Now: \$0.3 billion in Canada and US\$1.8 billion in the US
 - Was: \$0.135 billion in Canada and US\$815-US\$980 million in the US
 - Southern Lights
 - Now: US\$1.3 billion
 - Was: US\$0.92 billion
 - Aux Sable interest has \$8.3 million non-cash derivative losses in the quarter
 - Should reverse in H2/07
 - Profits of >\$10 million locked-in for 2007 through hedges
-

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Figure 1: Enbridge second quarter details

Millions of dollars (except per share data)	2006	2007	Q2/Q2 Change	
			Favourable /	
			(Unfavourable)	
Liquids Pipelines				
Enbridge System	48.9	45.1	(8%)	Increased labour costs, higher pipeline integrity costs and higher Terrace taxes.
Enbridge (Athabasca) Pipeline	13.8	13.0	(6%)	
Spearhead Pipeline	2.4	3.1	29%	
Olympic Pipeline	2.0	1.5	(25%)	
Feeder Pipelines and Other	1.5	3.1	107%	
Total	68.6	65.8	(4%)	
Gas Pipelines				
Alliance Pipeline (US)	7.2	7.3	1%	Natural production declines and delayed startup of new production sources due to 2005 hurricanes.
Enbridge Offshore Pipelines	6.0	3.0	(50%)	
Vector Pipeline	2.7	3.1	15%	
	15.9	13.4	(16%)	
Sponsored Investments				
Enbridge Energy Partners	8.8	12.2	39%	Growth partly offset by lower ownership; Q2 to 15% from \$16.6%, up from 10.9% interest in 2006.
Enbridge Income Fund	8.7	9.7	11%	
	17.5	21.9	25%	
Gas Distribution and Services				
Enbridge Gas Distribution	4.3	7.8	81%	Customer growth, improved expense management, higher storage and transportation capacity transaction revenue.
Noverco	1.2	(1.0)	33%	
Other distribution operations	0.6	0.8	(59%)	No longer provides services to EGD as per regulatory decision.
CustomerWorks/ECS	3.7	1.5	(33%)	
Enbridge Gas New Brunswick	2.5	3.1	24%	Improved market fundamentals for crude oil and increased transportation and storage volumes.
Energy Services	(1.3)	1.9	(24%)	
Aux Sable	0.2	(5.9)	n.m.	
Other	3.3	1.9	(42%)	
	\$14.5	\$10.1	(30%)	
International				
CLH	14.7	16.7	14%	Includes \$8.3 mln of unrealized derivative losses that locked-in profitable spreads through 2007.
OCENSA Pipeline	8.1	8.1	0%	
Other	(1.5)	(0.8)	47%	Higher tariffs and volume; stronger Euro.
	21.3	24.0	13%	
Corporate and Other	(17.4)	(12.1)	(30%)	Lower levels of corporate debt and capitalizing interest on pipeline projects (~\$15 mln).
Total	\$120.4	\$123.1	2%	
Preferred Share Dividends	(1.7)	(1.7)	0%	
Recurring Earnings	\$118.7	\$121.4	2%	
Non-recurring items	48.6	15.3	n.m.	\$11.8 mln dilution gains from EEP equity issue; \$0.3 mln revaluation expense for future taxes at Enbridge Income Fund, \$3.8 mln positive impact from tax rate change.
Weather impact	(9.4)	9.8	204%	
Total reported earnings	\$157.9	\$146.5	(7%)	
EPS - Recurring	\$0.35	\$0.34	(3%)	In-line with 35¢ consensus; includes 2¢ from non-realized Aux Sable hedge.
- Weather Impact	(\$0.03)	\$0.03	n.m.	
- EPS before non-recurring	\$0.32	\$0.37	14%	
- Non-recurring	\$0.14	\$0.04	n.m.	
- Reported	\$0.47	\$0.41	(12%)	15 mln share issue in Feb/07.
Average Shares Outstanding	339.3	356.0	5%	

Source: Enbridge Inc., Canaccord Adams

2 August 2007

Investment risks

Some of the specific risk factors that pertain to the projected 6- to 12-month stock price target for Enbridge Inc. are as follows: 1) the company is subject to risks related to political and economic instability, currency volatility, market volatility, government regulations, foreign investment rules, security of assets, and environmental considerations; 2) the operation of liquids pipelines are dependent upon the supply of and demand for crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons; 3) earnings are subject to the actions of various regulators, actions of the regulators related to tariffs, tolls and facilities impact income from operations; 4) increased competition could arise from new feeder systems servicing the same geographic regions as the company's feeder pipelines and gas transportation and gas distribution areas; 5) pipeline leaks are an inherent risk of operations; and 6) commodity price volatility could impact the profitability of certain operations.

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Price Chart:*



Date	Analyst	Rating	Target Price
1) 06/08/04	BH	Hold	26.00
2) 11/05/04	BH	Hold	27.50
3) 11/18/04	BH	Buy	29.00
4) 01/26/05	BH	Buy	31.50
5) 02/10/05	BH	Hold	31.50
6) 06/30/05	BH	Hold	36.00
7) 11/04/05	BH	Hold	38.00
8) 11/07/05	BH	Hold	37.00
9) 11/24/05	BH	Hold	41.00
10) 03/20/06	BH	Hold	40.00
11) 05/03/07	BH	Buy	42.00

* Price charts assume event 1 indicates initiation of coverage or the beginning of the measurement period.

Distribution of Ratings: Global Stock Ratings (as of 29 June 2007)

Rating	Coverage Universe		IB Clients	
	#	%	#	%
Buy	302	55.6%	42	42.4%
Speculative Buy	68	12.5%	45	69.1%
Hold	147	27.1%	43	36.7%
Sell	26	4.8%	13	11.5%
	543	100.0%		

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Company	Disclosure
Enbridge Inc.	1A, 2, 7

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2 August 2007

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CIBC World Markets

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Ex. I, Tab 11, Sch. 24
Attachment 8

Equity Research Earnings Update

May 3, 2007

Stock Rating: Sector Performer

Sector Weighting: Market Weight

12-18 mo. Price Target \$40.00
ENB-TSX (5/2/07) \$37.15

Key Indices: Toronto, S&P/TSX 60

3-5-Yr. EPS Gr. Rate (E) 6.0%
52-week Range \$31.75-\$41.48
Shares Outstanding 355.0M
Float 355.0M Shrs
Avg. Daily Trading Vol. 585,692
Market Capitalization \$13,188.3M
Dividend/Div Yield \$1.23 / 3.3%
Fiscal Year Ends December
Book Value \$14.50 per Shr
2007 ROE (E) 12.2%
LT Debt \$9,024.9M
Preferred \$125.00M
Common Equity \$5,148.7M
Convertible Available No

Earnings Per Share	Prev	Current
2006		\$1.74A
2007	\$1.75E	\$1.75E
2008	\$1.90E	\$1.85E

P/E		
2006		21.4x
2007	21.2x	21.2x
2008	19.6x	20.1x

Dividends Per Share	
2004	\$0.92A
2005	\$1.04A
2006	\$1.15
2007E	\$1.23

Company Description

Enbridge Inc. is a North American pipeline, midstream and natural gas distribution company.

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Pipelines, Utilities, & Power

Enbridge Inc.

Q1 In Line But Reducing '08 Slightly On Project Timing and Financing Needs

- Enbridge reported Q1'07 EPS of \$0.65 vs. our estimate of \$0.62 and \$0.62 in Q1'06. Management confirmed our thesis that growth will remain slow through 2008 but then begin to accelerate in 2009. We are making modest downward reductions to '08E EPS and our price target (to \$40 from \$41).
- The Q1 results were slightly higher than we anticipated but only because of a \$0.02 per share insurance payment on the offshore pipelines that really relates to a prior year. Otherwise, earnings per share were in line with expectations and essentially flat to last year.
- Growth will remain modest in 2008 as construction of new projects continues. We are reducing our '08 EPS estimate by \$0.05 due to delays in bringing on the Ontario wind project and the likely issuance of more equity sometime during the year (we assume mid-year '08).
- Despite the slow near-term growth, we concur with management that the 2009 and especially 2010 picture looks very attractive. Our Sector Performer rating balances the premium valuation and relatively slow near-term EPS growth against the positive future outlook.

Stock Price Performance



Source: Reuters

All figures in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

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Investment Summary

Enbridge reported Q1'07 EPS of \$0.65 vs. our estimate of \$0.62 and \$0.62 in Q1'06. Management confirmed our thesis that growth will remain slow through 2008 but then begin to accelerate in 2009. We are making modest downward reductions to our '08 EPS estimate and our price target.

For a breakdown and analysis of earnings by segment, please see the appendix to this comment.

The Q1 results were slightly higher than we anticipated but only because of a \$0.02 per share insurance payment on the offshore pipelines that really relates to a prior year. Otherwise, earnings per share were in line with expectations and essentially flat to last year.

A lack of growth was apparent across most of the business units. Earnings were up only modestly on a normalized basis for the pipeline businesses. On a per share basis, there was no significant growth in pipeline earnings. Gas Distribution is performing well and will likely earn in excess of the allowed ROE. We see Gas Distribution as the one bright spot among the operating business units at Enbridge in 2007.

We believe growth will remain modest in 2008 as construction of new projects continues. Management confirmed so much on the conference call. We are reducing our '08 EPS estimate by \$0.05 due to delays in bringing on the Ontario wind project and the likely issuance of more equity sometime during the year (we assume \$500 mln mid-year '08).

Despite the slow near-term growth, we concur with management that the 2009 and especially 2010 picture looks very attractive. In a full report on the company dated September 18, 2006, we quantified the potential growth in earnings contribution from Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP, SP) at about \$60 million between 2006 and 2010. With the major part of EEP's growth (Southern Access) on track, this analysis still holds. As a result, we think Enbridge can grow EPS at a 10%-12% compound annual rate in the 2009-2011 timeframe.

The key questions for Enbridge's stock performance now are:

1. How much of the future growth is already reflected in the stock?
2. How much of the remaining growth not in the stock should investors pay for today?

The answer to the first question is that some but not all of the growth is in the stock. Some of it must be because Enbridge still trades at a premium to the group despite having a slower than average growth rate right now. The EV/EBITDA multiple of about 10.5x is considerably higher than the group average of about 8.5x and higher than TransCanada (TRP, SO) at about 9.3x. As is well documented, Enbridge also trades at a higher P/E multiple than the group, even now after some recent underperformance.

On the other hand, 10.5x EV/EBITDA is not expensive any more when it comes to pipeline stocks. Our analysis suggests that Spectra (SE, SP) trades at about 10.0x EV/EBITDA and that U.S. pipeline master limited partnerships trade at more like 12.0x. Once the superior growth at Enbridge kicks in, the 10.5x EV/EBITDA multiple may look too low. That is why we believe not all of the future growth is factored into the stock price.

Whether investors will and should pay for that growth today is a challenging question. Achieving the growth is not without risk. We see a few key risks:

- MLP policy framework – The company's master limited partnership growth depends on the continuation of a policy framework in the U.S. that supports the structure. While we believe the FERC is supportive, pipeline shippers have challenged the model in court. In particular, the FERC policy of allowing a tax allowance in rates has been the subject of recent court challenges. Any court-imposed change in tax treatment could impact the economics of MLPs.
- Capital cost risk – Cost escalation has been a common theme for all types of energy infrastructure lately. In the Q1 presentation, Enbridge acknowledged it has partial or full risk on most projects. Returns and ultimate growth are contingent upon bringing projects in on time and on budget.
- Financing risk – Management acknowledged the company will likely have to issue more common equity to complete the construction-spending program in 2008/9. Market conditions at the time equity is required will dictate the cost of any new financing. New financing needs can also overhang valuation in the near-term.

These risks are far from insurmountable. Enbridge is a top project manager and has likely built adequate cushion into its budgets. Also, we believe market appetite for Enbridge shares will be strong when financing attractive growth initiatives.

Nevertheless, risks cannot be ignored and we do not think the market will totally ignore them. Therefore, until sometime in 2008, we doubt all of the company's new growth will factor into Enbridge's share price. Our view is essentially unchanged following the Q1 report. We recommend the stock as a core holding for the medium and long-term but doubt it will outperform the group this year. Our Sector Performer rating and \$40 target price are consistent with this view.

Appendix: Summary of Q1'07 and Full-Year Estimates by Segment

Exhibit 1. Segmented Earnings for Enbridge Inc. (Data in C\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Q1/07A	Q1/06A	2006A	2007E	2008E
Liquids Pipelines					
Enbridge System	\$49.1	\$52.0	\$202.3	\$203.7	\$206.7
Athabasca System	\$13.6	\$12.3	\$52.8	\$56.3	\$58.1
Spearhead Pipeline	\$1.3	\$0.2	\$6.2	\$8.0	\$12.0
Olympic Pipeline	\$3.7	\$0.8	\$6.7	\$10.8	\$10.8
NW System	\$1.6	\$1.0	\$6.4	\$3.0	\$5.4
Feeder Pipelines and Other	(\$0.5)	(\$0.1)	\$0.0	(\$2.0)	(\$2.0)
Waupisoo	-	-	-	-	\$4.0
Midstream Oil (Terminals)	-	-	-	-	\$20.0
<i>Total Liquids Pipelines</i>	<i>\$68.8</i>	<i>\$66.2</i>	<i>\$274.4</i>	<i>\$279.8</i>	<i>\$315.0</i>
Gas Pipelines					
Offshore GoM Pipelines	\$9.1	\$4.6	\$18.1	\$24.0	\$24.0
Alliance Pipeline (U.S.)	\$7.5	\$7.3	\$29.7	\$28.8	\$30.1
Vector Pipeline	\$3.8	\$4.1	\$13.4	\$14.9	\$18.1
<i>Total Gas Pipelines</i>	<i>\$20.4</i>	<i>\$16.0</i>	<i>\$61.2</i>	<i>\$67.7</i>	<i>\$72.2</i>
Sponsored Investments					
Enbridge Energy Partners	\$10.2	\$8.2	\$36.5	\$49.2	\$62.8
Enbridge Income Fund	\$9.6	\$9.3	\$37.8	\$37.1	\$37.1
<i>Total Sponsored Investments</i>	<i>\$19.8</i>	<i>\$17.5</i>	<i>\$74.3</i>	<i>\$86.3</i>	<i>\$99.9</i>
Gas Distribution and Services					
Enbridge Gas Distribution	\$84.8	\$79.6	\$98.7	\$109.6	\$115.8
Enbridge Commercial Services	\$4.0	\$6.6	\$18.8	\$16.0	\$9.0
Noverco	\$17.0	\$13.9	\$18.7	\$20.0	\$20.0
Other Gas Distribution Operations	\$5.3	\$4.7	\$6.5	\$5.8	\$5.8
Enbridge Gas New Brunswick	\$2.8	\$1.8	\$9.8	\$10.4	\$10.5
Aux Sable	\$0.5	\$1.0	\$25.8	\$12.0	\$10.0
Gas Services and Other	\$0.7	(\$0.3)	\$3.9	\$2.0	\$2.0
<i>Total Gas Distribution and Services</i>	<i>\$115.2</i>	<i>\$107.3</i>	<i>\$182.2</i>	<i>\$175.8</i>	<i>\$173.1</i>
International					
CLH	\$14.5	\$13.3	\$54.5	\$57.2	\$62.7
OCENSA/CITCoI	\$8.3	\$8.2	\$33.9	\$33.0	\$33.0
Jose Terminal and Other	(\$0.8)	\$0.3	(\$5.2)	(\$6.0)	(\$5.0)
<i>Total International</i>	<i>\$22.0</i>	<i>\$21.8</i>	<i>\$83.2</i>	<i>\$84.2</i>	<i>\$90.7</i>
Corporate	(\$16.8)	(\$19.4)	(\$82.2)	(\$74.6)	(\$84.5)
Operating Earnings for Common	\$229.4	\$209.4	\$593.1	\$619.2	\$666.5
Unusual Items	(\$3.8)	\$2.7	\$59.4	(\$3.8)	\$0.0
Weather Impact	\$1.4	(\$21.3)	(\$36.9)	\$1.4	\$0.0
Gain on Asset Sales	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Reported Earnings for Common	\$227.0	\$190.8	\$615.6	\$616.8	\$666.5
Average Shares Outstanding (mln)	350.7	339.0	340.0	353.9	360.3
Operating EPS from Continuing Operations	\$0.65	\$0.62	\$1.74	\$1.75	\$1.85
Reported EPS	\$0.65	\$0.56	\$1.81	\$1.74	\$1.85

Notes:

1. Unusual items in Q1/07 include unrealized losses on derivative instruments at EEP of \$2 million, insurance proceeds of \$5.3 million on damaged parts at Offshore Pipelines, \$2.8 million mtm loss at Aux Sable and \$4.3 million Tidal Energy mtm loss.

2. Unusual items in 2006 include \$6.5 million of EEP non-cash derivative fair value gains, \$48.9 million adjustment from changes to future federal and provincial income tax rates and a \$4 million Noverco dilution gain.

Source: Company reports and CIBC World Markets Inc.

Liquids Pipelines

Liquids Pipelines reported earnings of \$68.9 million for the quarter, an increase of \$2.6 million from the same time period in 2006. Improved earnings came from the full three months operation of the Olympic Pipeline and Spearhead Pipeline (which commenced operations in February and March 2006, respectively). Higher transportation revenues will likely be offset by increasing operational costs in the industry. We see the Liquids Pipelines segment flat for the remainder of the year and until 2008, when new pipelines come into service.

Gas Pipelines

Normalized first quarter earnings were \$20.4 million compared to \$16 million in Q1'06. Enbridge Offshore Pipelines earnings included insurance proceeds of \$6 million from business interruption policies (this amount was not deducted as an adjusting item). The Gas Pipelines segment should see slight earnings growth to 2006 as the Neptune Pipeline and Vector expansion come into service near the latter part of 2007. However, strength in the C\$ could offset this.

Sponsored Investments

Normalized earnings in the Sponsored Investments segment were \$19.8 million, up from the first quarter of 2006. Improved results primarily came from Enbridge Energy Partners due to increased ownership interest and gains from gas storage and lower operating costs on the Lakehead System, offset slightly by gas processing margins and higher gas measurement losses. Q1 operational issues at EEP should subside and new pipelines will increase earnings from the subsidiary in the back half of '07.

Gas Distribution and Services

Excluding unusual weather impacts, Enbridge Gas Distribution and Services reported earnings that were \$5.2 million higher than Q1'06 due to customer growth and higher storage and transportation capacity transaction revenues. For Q1'07, Enbridge Gas Distribution realized returns on a 35% common equity ratio and we anticipate an increase in the ratio to around 36% - 38%, upon a regulatory decision. A partial rate increase will also be effective April 1 2007.

International

Earnings for the International segment in Q1'07 were up from Q1'06 due to higher average transportation tariffs, longer hauls and a stronger Euro.

Corporate

Adjusted corporate costs were lower in Q1'07 compared to Q1'06 due to decreased interest expense from lower corporate debt levels, which were repaid from the issuance of common equity.

Price Target Calculation

Our \$40 price target is derived from our dividend discount valuation analysis, with regard and reference to 2008E relative P/E and EV/EBITDA. Our \$40 target price implies a 10.4x 2008E EV/EBITDA multiple and a 21.6x multiple of our 2008E EPS forecast of \$1.85. The price target also implies a 3.0% dividend yield. Enbridge's earnings and dividend growth rate have been among the highest of the Canadian pipelines and utilities group, with a relatively low-risk profile. We also believe that Enbridge will have earnings acceleration later in the decade. For these reasons, despite the low growth forecasts we are carrying for the very near-term, we continue to use a target multiple at a premium to the group average for the Canadian pipeline and utility stocks.

Key Risks to Price Target

Enbridge could fall short of our 2007 and 2008 earnings forecasts (and fail to meet our target price) for various reasons, including (but not limited to) the impact of negative regulatory decisions, and unanticipated weaker commodity prices. Increased competition in oil pipelining introduces risks to returns on existing and new oil pipeline assets. Increased competition for pipeline and utility assets by financial players also raises risks to returns on possible acquisitions. The pipeline and utility sector, as a whole, is sensitive to changes in Canadian long-term bond yields. If broader market risk dissipates and bond yields rise, shares could be negatively impacted.

Our EPS estimates are shown below:

	1 Qtr.	2 Qtr.	3 Qtr.	4 Qtr.	Yearly
2006 Current	\$0.62A	\$0.35A	\$0.27A	\$0.50A	\$1.74A
2007 Prior	\$0.62E	\$0.36E	\$0.26E	\$0.51E	\$1.75E
2007 Current	\$0.65A	\$0.36E	\$0.25E	\$0.50E	\$1.75E
2008 Prior	--	--	--	--	\$1.90E
2008 Current	--	--	--	--	\$1.85E

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- 2g CIBC World Markets Inc. expects to receive or intends to seek compensation for investment banking services from Enbridge Inc. in the next 3 months.
- 7 CIBC World Markets Corp., CIBC World Markets Inc., and their affiliates, in the aggregate, beneficially own 1% or more of a class of equity securities issued by Enbridge Inc.

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Stock Prices as of 05/02/2007:

Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. (EEP-NYSE, US\$59.95, Sector Performer)

Spectra Energy Corporation (2g) (SE-NYSE, US\$26.63, Sector Performer)

TransCanada Corp. (2a, 2c, 2e, 7) (TRP-TSX, \$39.76, Sector Outperformer)

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- 2e CIBC World Markets Inc. has received compensation for investment banking services from this company in the past 12 months.
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- 3c CIBC World Markets Inc. has received compensation for non-investment banking, securities-related services from this company in the past 12 months.
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- 5b A member of the household of a CIBC World Markets Corp. research analyst who covers this company has a long position in the common equity securities of this company.
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- 10 Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce ("CIBC"), the parent company to CIBC World Markets Inc. and CIBC World Markets Corp., has a significant credit relationship with this company.
- 11 The equity securities of this company are restricted voting shares.
- 12 The equity securities of this company are subordinate voting shares.
- 13 The equity securities of this company are non-voting shares.
- 14 The equity securities of this company are limited voting shares.

CIBC World Markets Price Chart



HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE OF CIBC WORLD MARKETS' RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENBRIDGE INC. (ENB)

Date	Change Type	Closing Price	Rating	Price Target	Coverage
10/05/2004	▲	26.00	SP	26.50	Matthew Akman
11/15/2004	▲	26.39	SP	27.00	Matthew Akman
11/17/2004	▲	26.73	SP	28.00	Matthew Akman
12/06/2004	▲	28.25	SP	30.00	Matthew Akman
01/26/2005	▲	30.50	SP	32.50	Matthew Akman
04/10/2005	▲	31.84	SP	33.50	Matthew Akman
07/08/2005	▲	35.81	SP	37.00	Matthew Akman
08/02/2005	▲	35.99	SP	38.00	Matthew Akman
10/19/2006	▲	35.83	SP	39.00	Matthew Akman
01/08/2007	▲	39.70	SP	41.00	Matthew Akman
01/16/2007	■	39.14	R	-	Matthew Akman
02/02/2007	■	38.00	SP	41.00	Matthew Akman

CIBC World Markets' Stock Rating System

Abbreviation	Rating	Description
Stock Ratings		
SO	Sector Outperformer	Stock is expected to outperform the sector during the next 12-18 months.
SP	Sector Performer	Stock is expected to perform in line with the sector during the next 12-18 months.
SU	Sector Underperformer	Stock is expected to underperform the sector during the next 12-18 months.
NR	Not Rated	CIBC World Markets does not maintain an investment recommendation on the stock.
R	Restricted	CIBC World Markets is restricted*** from rating the stock.
Sector Weightings**		
O	Overweight	Sector is expected to outperform the broader market averages.
M	Market Weight	Sector is expected to equal the performance of the broader market averages.
U	Underweight	Sector is expected to underperform the broader market averages.
NA	None	Sector rating is not applicable.

**Broader market averages refer to the S&P 500 in the U.S. and the S&P/TSX Composite in Canada.

"Speculative" indicates that an investment in this security involves a high amount of risk due to volatility and/or liquidity issues.

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Ratings Distribution*: CIBC World Markets' Coverage Universe

(as of 02 May 2007)	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships	Count	Percent
Sector Outperformer (Buy)	352	39.2%	Sector Outperformer (Buy)	174	49.4%
Sector Performer (Hold/Neutral)	449	50.1%	Sector Performer (Hold/Neutral)	220	49.0%
Sector Underperformer (Sell)	68	7.6%	Sector Underperformer (Sell)	27	39.7%
Restricted	16	1.8%	Restricted	16	100.0%

Ratings Distribution: Pipelines, Utilities, & Power Coverage Universe

(as of 02 May 2007)	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships	Count	Percent
Sector Outperformer (Buy)	2	20.0%	Sector Outperformer (Buy)	2	100.0%
Sector Performer (Hold/Neutral)	4	40.0%	Sector Performer (Hold/Neutral)	3	75.0%
Sector Underperformer (Sell)	3	30.0%	Sector Underperformer (Sell)	0	0.0%
Restricted	1	10.0%	Restricted	1	100.0%

Pipelines, Utilities, & Power Sector includes the following tickers: ACO.X, CU, EEP, EMA, ENB, FTS, RRI, SE, TA, TRP.

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CIBC World Markets

Filed: 2007-09-10
EB-2007-0615
Ex. I, Tab 11, Sch. 24
Attachment 9

Equity Research Earnings Update

August 1, 2007

Stock Rating:
Sector Performer

Sector Weighting:
Market Weight

12-18 mo. Price Target \$40.00
ENB-TSX (8/1/07) \$37.09

Key Indices: Toronto, S&P/TSX 60

3-5-Yr. EPS Gr. Rate (E)	6.0%
52-week Range	\$34.44-\$41.48
Shares Outstanding	355.0M
Float	355.0M Shrs
Avg. Daily Trading Vol.	585,692
Market Capitalization	\$13,167.0M
Dividend/Div Yield	\$1.23 / 3.3%
Fiscal Year Ends	December
Book Value	\$13.86 per Shr
2007 ROE (E)	12.6%
LT Debt	\$8,989.6M
Preferred	\$125.00M
Common Equity	\$5,100.1M
Convertible Available	No

Earnings Per Share	Prev	Current
2006		\$1.74A
2007	\$1.75E	\$1.75E
2008		\$1.85E

P/E		
2006		21.3x
2007	21.2x	21.2x
2008		20.0x

Dividends Per Share	
2004	\$0.92A
2005	\$1.04A
2006	\$1.15
2007E	\$1.23

Company Description

Enbridge Inc. is a North American pipeline, midstream and natural gas distribution company.

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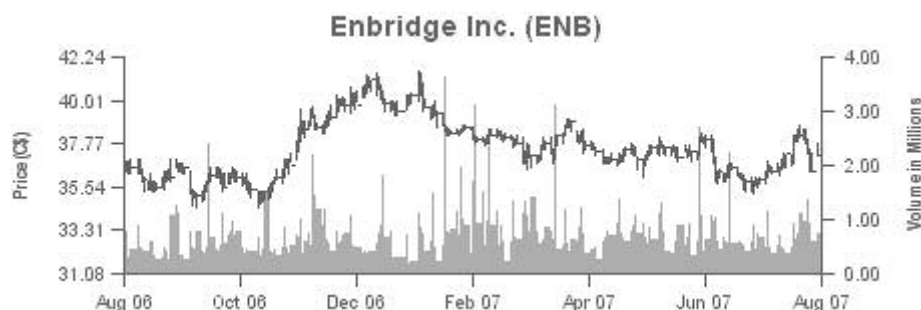
Pipelines, Utilities, & Power

Enbridge Inc.

Q2 In Line - Positive 3-5 Year Outlook Intact

- Enbridge reported normalized Q2'07 EPS of \$0.36 in line with our estimate of \$0.36 and \$0.35 in Q2'06. Despite slow growth now, projects driving EPS in the 2009/10 timeframe are more visible than ever. We are maintaining our estimates, Sector Performer rating and \$40 price target.
- We had been concerned that exposure to the US\$ may cause Enbridge to reduce 2007 guidance. With frac spreads at historically wide levels, however, we now see little, if any, risk to this year's earnings range (\$1.75-\$1.85).
- Risks we cited only one quarter ago, namely project approvals and MLP growth, are no longer major concerns, in our opinion. Financing the growth is perhaps an emerging risk, though, as capital markets remain choppy. Our models include a \$700 million common equity issue in mid-2008.
- Enbridge continues trading at a premium to the group with a 10.5x EV/EBITDA multiple (8.5x is average) and 20x forward P/E multiple (18x is average). But we concur with management that 8%-10% growth is doable in the 2007-2011 timeframe, so some premium is justified, in our view.

Stock Price Performance



Source: Reuters

All figures in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

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See "Price Target Calculation" and "Key Risks to Price Target" sections at the end of this report, where applicable.

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Investment Summary

Enbridge reported normalized Q2'07 EPS of \$0.36 in line with our estimate of \$0.36 and \$0.35 in Q2'06. Despite slow growth now, projects driving EPS in the 2009/10 timeframe are more visible than ever. We are maintaining our estimates, Sector Performer rating and \$40 price target.

For a breakdown and analysis of earnings by segment, please see the appendix.

We had been concerned that exposure to the US\$ may cause Enbridge to reduce 2007 guidance. Management disclosed on the conference call that a \$0.01 change in the US\$/C\$ exchange rate impacts net income by just over \$1.0 million. We believe the guidance was based on an exchange rate of about \$0.88 so the exchange rate impact this year could be about \$7 million.

With frac spreads at historically wide levels, however, we now see little if any risk to this year's earnings guidance range (\$1.75-\$1.85). An earnings reduction even in the range of \$7-\$10 million can probably easily be made up at Aux Sable this year. In addition, the strong Euro is boosting results from CLH Spain and also offsetting the drag on earnings from U.S. assets.

Meanwhile, the positive forward view (2009-2011) is clearer. Risks we cited only a quarter ago, namely project approvals and MLP growth, are no longer major concerns, in our opinion. Enbridge has achieved approvals on sufficient new projects to carry it through 2011 at least. The MLP will be used extensively, but the FERC and U.S. courts have recently further entrenched this structure by including MLP returns in pipeline toll calculations and by confirming tax allowances in pipeline rates whether the corporate entity (MLP) pays tax or not.

We also alluded to a third risk in our Q1 commentary that is unfortunately more present today than it was three months ago: financing. As long as capital markets remain choppy, finding the some \$5 billion at EEP (EEP-SP) and \$9 billion at ENB that are required in the 2007-2010 timeframe could pose challenges. The good news for Enbridge is that most debt financing costs will be passed through to customers under negotiated tolling arrangements.

The cost of equity is harder to predict. Management noted on the conference call that a "comparable amount" of equity raised this year will likely need to be raised again in 2008. With about \$600 million raised this year and capital expenditures accelerating into next year, our models include a \$700 million common equity issue in mid-2008. Absent asset sales, we see the \$700 million as a baseline forecast given that our 2008 models show the company generating \$1.35 billion in cash flow, paying \$470 million in dividends and investing \$3.5 billion for a total financing gap of around \$2.6 billion.

Asset sales are possible, in our view, though on the conference call management showed strong reluctance to part with quality subsidiaries such as Gas Distribution. The company must ultimately show prudence on the matter and sell assets – including part of or all of Gas Distribution – if these assets appear to hold their private market valuations to a greater extent than the stock holds its own valuation in the next 6-12 months. The issue remains unresolved for now.

Enbridge continues trading at a premium to the group with a 10.5x EV/EBITDA multiple (8.5x is average) and 20x forward P/E multiple (18x is average). But based on our preliminary 2008-2010 modeling of both ENB and EEP, we concur with management that 8%-10% growth is doable in the 2007-2011 timeframe, so some premium is justified. It is still hard to know when the market will reward this growth, especially with a sizeable equity issue coming, but we recommend holding Enbridge shares through the coming 3-5 year period.

Appendix: Summary of Q2'07 and Full Year Estimates by Segment

Exhibit 1. Segmented Earnings for Enbridge Inc. (In C\$ millions unless otherwise stated)

	CIBC WM				Previous	Current	Previous	Current
	Q2/07 Estimates	Q2/07A	Q2/06A	2006A	2007E	2007E	2008E	2008E
Liquids Pipelines								
Enbridge System	\$51.0	\$45.1	\$48.9	\$202.3	\$203.7	\$192.1	\$206.7	\$201.2
Athabasca System	\$14.0	\$13.0	\$13.8	\$52.8	\$56.3	\$56.3	\$58.1	\$58.1
Spearhead Pipeline	\$2.5	\$3.1	\$2.4	\$6.2	\$8.0	\$9.0	\$12.0	\$11.0
Olympic Pipeline	\$2.3	\$1.5	\$2.0	\$6.7	\$10.8	\$10.8	\$10.8	\$10.8
NW System	\$0.5	\$1.5	\$1.6	\$5.5	\$3.0	\$5.0	\$5.4	\$5.4
Feeder Pipelines and Other	(\$0.3)	\$1.6	(\$0.1)	\$0.9	(\$2.0)	\$0.2	(\$2.0)	\$0.2
Waupisoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4.0	\$4.0
Midstream Oil (Terminals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20.0	\$14.0
Total Liquids Pipelines	\$70.0	\$65.8	\$68.7	\$274.4	\$279.8	\$273.4	\$315.0	\$304.7
Gas Pipelines								
Offshore GoM Pipelines	\$6.0	\$3.0	\$6.0	\$18.1	\$24.0	\$20.0	\$24.0	\$24.0
Alliance Pipeline (U.S.)	\$7.2	\$7.3	\$7.2	\$29.7	\$28.8	\$28.8	\$30.1	\$28.3
Vector Pipeline	\$3.6	\$3.1	\$2.7	\$13.4	\$14.9	\$14.9	\$18.1	\$18.1
Total Gas Pipelines	\$16.8	\$13.4	\$15.9	\$61.2	\$67.7	\$63.7	\$72.2	\$70.4
Sponsored Investments								
Enbridge Energy Partners	\$12.0	\$11.8	\$8.8	\$36.5	\$50.4	\$50.4	\$62.8	\$61.4
Enbridge Income Fund	\$9.0	\$9.7	\$8.7	\$37.8	\$37.1	\$38.1	\$37.1	\$37.1
Total Sponsored Investments	\$21.0	\$21.5	\$17.5	\$74.3	\$87.6	\$88.5	\$99.9	\$98.5
Gas Distribution and Services								
Enbridge Gas Distribution	\$6.0	\$7.8	\$4.0	\$98.7	\$109.6	\$110.5	\$115.8	\$115.8
Enbridge Commercial Services	\$4.0	\$1.5	\$3.7	\$18.8	\$16.0	\$10.0	\$9.0	\$7.0
Noverco	\$1.2	(\$1.0)	\$1.2	\$18.7	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$20.0
Other Gas Distribution Operations	\$0.6	\$0.8	\$0.6	\$6.5	\$5.8	\$5.8	\$5.8	\$5.8
Enbridge Gas New Brunswick	\$2.5	\$3.1	\$2.5	\$9.8	\$10.4	\$11.5	\$10.5	\$11.5
Aux Sable	\$2.0	\$2.4	\$0.2	\$25.8	\$12.0	\$12.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Gas Services and Other/Wind	\$1.0	\$4.0	\$2.0	\$3.9	\$2.0	\$6.0	\$2.0	\$7.6
Total Gas Distribution and Services	\$17.3	\$18.6	\$14.2	\$182.2	\$175.8	\$175.8	\$173.1	\$177.7
International								
CLH	\$14.0	\$16.7	\$14.7	\$54.5	\$57.2	\$61.3	\$62.7	\$63.8
OCENSA/CITCol	\$8.1	\$8.1	\$8.1	\$33.9	\$33.0	\$33.0	\$33.0	\$33.0
Jose Terminal and Other	(\$1.5)	(\$0.8)	(\$1.5)	(\$5.2)	(\$6.0)	(\$5.0)	(\$5.0)	(\$5.0)
Total International	\$20.6	\$24.0	\$21.3	\$83.2	\$84.2	\$89.3	\$90.7	\$91.9
Corporate	(\$19.0)	(\$13.8)	(\$19.1)	(\$82.2)	(\$74.6)	(\$69.6)	(\$84.5)	(\$73.2)
Operating Earnings for Common	\$126.7	\$129.5	\$118.5	\$593.1	\$620.4	\$621.1	\$666.5	\$670.1
Unusual Items	\$0.0	\$7.2	\$48.6	\$59.4	(\$3.8)	\$3.4	\$0.0	\$0.0
Weather Impact	\$0.0	\$9.8	(\$9.4)	(\$36.9)	\$1.4	\$11.2	\$0.0	\$0.0
Gain on Asset Sales	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Reported Earnings for Common	\$126.7	\$146.5	\$157.7	\$615.6	\$618.0	\$635.7	\$666.5	\$670.1
Average Shares Outstanding (mln)	355.0	355.0	339.0	340.0	353.9	353.9	360.3	362.8
Operating EPS from Continuing Operations	\$0.36	\$0.36	\$0.35	\$1.74	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$1.85	\$1.85
Reported EPS	\$0.36	\$0.41	\$0.47	\$1.81	\$1.75	\$1.80	\$1.85	\$1.85

Notes:

1. Unusual items in Q2/07 include unrealized gains on derivative instruments at EEP of \$0.4 million, dilution gain on EEP Class A unit issuance of \$11.8 million, revalued future income taxes due to tax rate changes of \$3.5 million, unrealized derivative fair value loss of \$0.2 million in Energy Services, unrealized derivative fair value loss of \$8.3 million at Aux Sable.

2. Unusual items in 2006 include \$6.5 million of EEP non-cash derivative fair value gains, \$48.9 million adjustment from changes to future federal and provincial income tax rates and a \$4 million Noverco dilution gain.

Source: Company reports and CIBC World Markets Inc.

Liquids Pipelines

Liquids Pipelines reported earnings of \$65.8 million for the quarter, a decrease of \$2.8 million from the same time period in 2006. The decrease was attributable to the Enbridge System, which saw earnings decline due to higher compensation expenses, higher pipeline integrity costs and increased Terrace

taxes. Results in the back half should be better than the first half, as certain costs will not be recurring. Also, we see the Liquids Pipelines segment improving from 2007 levels as new pipelines come into service.

Gas Pipelines

Second quarter earnings were \$13.4 million compared to \$15.9 million in Q2'06. Earnings were lower due to Offshore Pipelines, which saw less deliveries resulting from natural production declines. Key drilling projects in the area continue to be delayed. The Gas Pipelines segment should see slight earnings growth to 2006 as the Neptune Pipeline and Vector expansion come into service near the latter part of 2007. However, strength in the C\$ could offset this.

Sponsored Investments

Normalized earnings in the Sponsored Investments segment were \$21.5 million, up from the second quarter of 2006. Improved results primarily came from Enbridge Energy Partners due to increased ownership interest. New pipelines will increase earnings from this segment in the back half of '07.

Gas Distribution and Services

Normalized Enbridge Gas Distribution and Services reported earnings that were \$2.2 million higher than Q2'06 mainly due to customer growth and higher storage and transportation capacity transaction revenues. During the quarter, EGD was granted a 1% increase in the deemed equity component (from 35% to 36%). This rate increase was effective April 1 2007.

International

Earnings for the International segment in Q2'07 were up \$2.7 million from Q2'06 due to higher average transportation tariffs, higher volumes and a stronger Euro.

Corporate

Normalized corporate costs were lower in Q2'07 compared to Q2'06 as the company began capitalizing interest on certain organic growth projects which were financed through corporate debt.

Price Target Calculation

Our \$40 price target is derived from our dividend discount valuation analysis, with regard and reference to 2008E relative P/E and EV/EBITDA. Our \$40 price target implies a 10.4x 2008E EV/EBITDA multiple and a 21.6x multiple of our 2008E EPS forecast of \$1.85. The price target also implies a 3.0% dividend yield. Enbridge's earnings and dividend growth rate have been among the highest of the Canadian pipelines and utilities group, with a relatively low-risk profile. We also believe that Enbridge will have earnings acceleration later in the decade. For these reasons, despite the low growth forecasts we are carrying for the very near term, we continue to use a target multiple at a premium to the group average for the Canadian pipeline and utility stocks.

Key Risks to Price Target

Enbridge could fall short of our 2007 and 2008 earnings forecasts (and fail to meet our price target) for various reasons, including (but not limited to) the impact of negative regulatory decisions, and unanticipated weaker commodity prices. Increased competition in oil pipelining introduces risks to returns on existing and new oil pipeline assets. Increased competition for pipeline and utility assets by financial players also raises risks to returns on possible acquisitions. The pipeline and utility sector, as a whole, is sensitive to changes in Canadian long-term bond yields. If broader market risk dissipates and bond yields rise, shares could be negatively impacted.

Our EPS estimates are shown below:

	1 Qtr.	2 Qtr.	3 Qtr.	4 Qtr.	Yearly
2006 Current	\$0.62A	\$0.35A	\$0.27A	\$0.50A	\$1.74A
2007 Prior	\$0.65A	\$0.36E	\$0.25E	\$0.50E	\$1.75E
2007 Current	\$0.65A	\$0.36A	\$0.25E	\$0.50E	\$1.75E
2008 Current	--	--	--	--	\$1.85E

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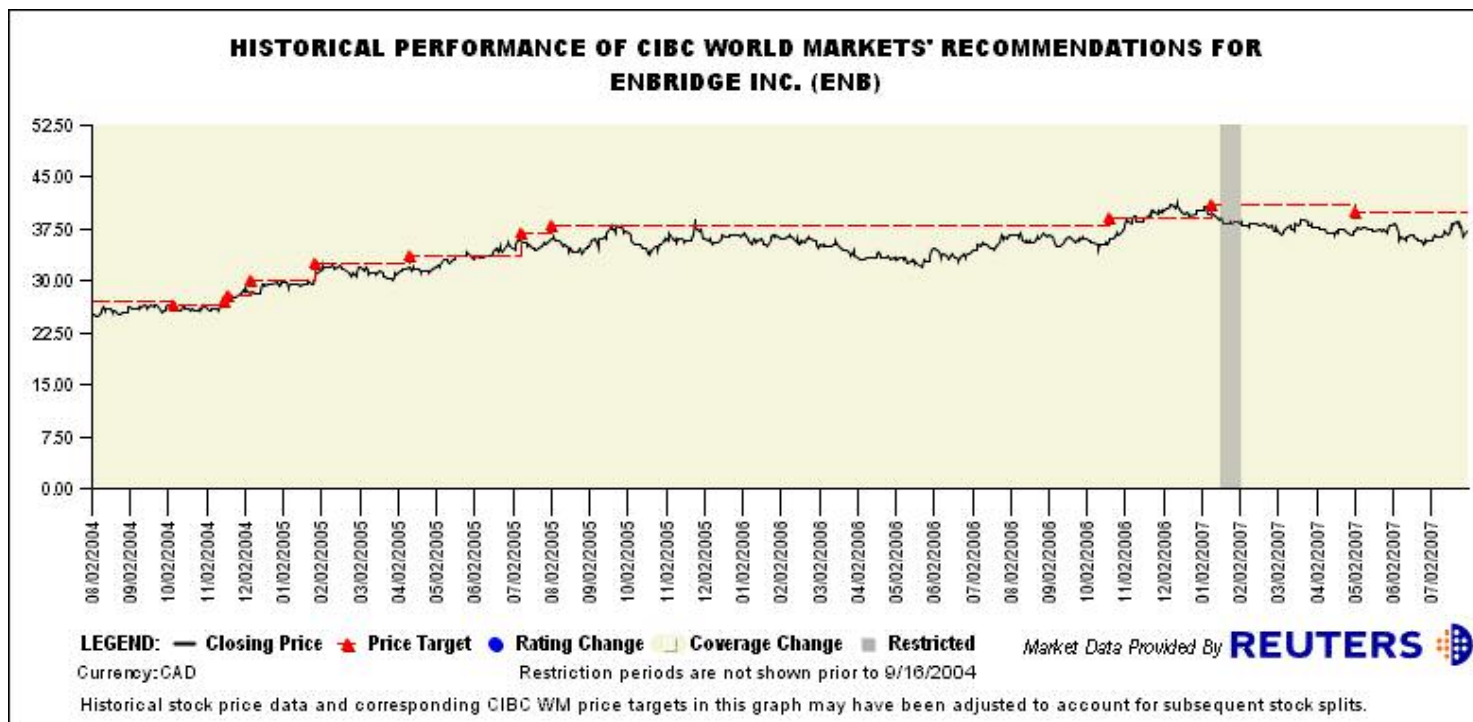
Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. (EEP-NYSE, US\$55.17, Sector Performer)

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- 12 The equity securities of this company are subordinate voting shares.
- 13 The equity securities of this company are non-voting shares.
- 14 The equity securities of this company are limited voting shares.

CIBC World Markets Price Chart



HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE OF CIBC WORLD MARKETS' RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENBRIDGE INC. (ENB)

Date	Change Type	Closing Price	Rating	Price Target	Coverage
10/05/2004	▲	26.00	SP	26.50	Matthew Akman
11/15/2004	▲	26.39	SP	27.00	Matthew Akman
11/17/2004	▲	26.73	SP	28.00	Matthew Akman
12/06/2004	▲	28.25	SP	30.00	Matthew Akman
01/26/2005	▲	30.50	SP	32.50	Matthew Akman
04/10/2005	▲	31.84	SP	33.50	Matthew Akman
07/08/2005	▲	35.81	SP	37.00	Matthew Akman
08/02/2005	▲	35.99	SP	38.00	Matthew Akman
10/19/2006	▲	35.83	SP	39.00	Matthew Akman
01/08/2007	▲	39.70	SP	41.00	Matthew Akman
01/16/2007	■	39.14	R	-	Matthew Akman
02/02/2007	■	38.00	SP	41.00	Matthew Akman
05/03/2007	▲	37.28	SP	40.00	Matthew Akman

CIBC World Markets' Stock Rating System

Abbreviation	Rating	Description
Stock Ratings		
SO	Sector Outperformer	Stock is expected to outperform the sector during the next 12-18 months.
SP	Sector Performer	Stock is expected to perform in line with the sector during the next 12-18 months.
SU	Sector Underperformer	Stock is expected to underperform the sector during the next 12-18 months.
NR	Not Rated	CIBC World Markets does not maintain an investment recommendation on the stock.
R	Restricted	CIBC World Markets is restricted*** from rating the stock.
Sector Weightings**		
O	Overweight	Sector is expected to outperform the broader market averages.
M	Market Weight	Sector is expected to equal the performance of the broader market averages.
U	Underweight	Sector is expected to underperform the broader market averages.
NA	None	Sector rating is not applicable.

**Broader market averages refer to the S&P 500 in the U.S. and the S&P/TSX Composite in Canada.

"Speculative" indicates that an investment in this security involves a high amount of risk due to volatility and/or liquidity issues.

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(as of 01 Aug 2007)	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships	Count	Percent
Sector Outperformer (Buy)	360	39.3%	Sector Outperformer (Buy)	179	49.7%
Sector Performer (Hold/Neutral)	447	48.8%	Sector Performer (Hold/Neutral)	223	49.9%
Sector Underperformer (Sell)	68	7.4%	Sector Underperformer (Sell)	25	36.8%
Restricted	23	2.5%	Restricted	23	100.0%

Ratings Distribution: Pipelines, Utilities, & Power Coverage Universe

(as of 01 Aug 2007)	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships	Count	Percent
Sector Outperformer (Buy)	1	10.0%	Sector Outperformer (Buy)	1	100.0%
Sector Performer (Hold/Neutral)	7	70.0%	Sector Performer (Hold/Neutral)	5	71.4%
Sector Underperformer (Sell)	2	20.0%	Sector Underperformer (Sell)	0	0.0%
Restricted	0	0.0%	Restricted	0	0.0%

Pipelines, Utilities, & Power Sector includes the following tickers: ACO.X, CU, EEP, EMA, ENB, FTS, RRI, SE, TA, TRP.

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CIBC World Markets

Filed: 2007-09-10
EB-2007-0615
Ex. I, Tab 11, Sch. 24
Attachment 10

Equity Research Earnings Update

August 1, 2007

Stock Rating: Sector Performer

Sector Weighting: Market Weight

12-18 mo. Price Target \$40.00
ENB-TSX (8/1/07) \$37.09

Key Indices: Toronto, S&P/TSX 60

3-5-Yr. EPS Gr. Rate (E) 6.0%
52-week Range \$34.44-\$41.48
Shares Outstanding 355.0M
Float 355.0M Shrs
Avg. Daily Trading Vol. 585,692
Market Capitalization \$13,167.0M
Dividend/Div Yield \$1.23 / 3.3%
Fiscal Year Ends December
Book Value \$13.86 per Shr
2007 ROE (E) 12.6%
LT Debt \$8,989.6M
Preferred \$125.00M
Common Equity \$5,100.1M
Convertible Available No

Earnings Per Share	Prev	Current
2006		\$1.74A
2007	\$1.75E	\$1.75E
2008		\$1.85E

P/E		
2006		21.3x
2007	21.2x	21.2x
2008		20.0x

Dividends Per Share	
2004	\$0.92A
2005	\$1.04A
2006	\$1.15
2007E	\$1.23

Company Description

Enbridge Inc. is a North American pipeline, midstream and natural gas distribution company.

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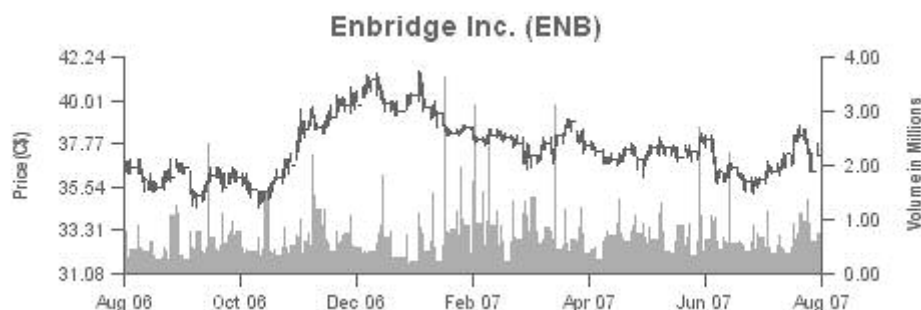
Pipelines, Utilities, & Power

Enbridge Inc.

Q2 In Line - Positive 3-5 Year Outlook Intact

- Enbridge reported normalized Q2'07 EPS of \$0.36 in line with our estimate of \$0.36 and \$0.35 in Q2'06. Despite slow growth now, projects driving EPS in the 2009/10 timeframe are more visible than ever. We are maintaining our estimates, Sector Performer rating and \$40 price target.
- We had been concerned that exposure to the US\$ may cause Enbridge to reduce 2007 guidance. With frac spreads at historically wide levels, however, we now see little, if any, risk to this year's earnings range (\$1.75-\$1.85).
- Risks we cited only one quarter ago, namely project approvals and MLP growth, are no longer major concerns, in our opinion. Financing the growth is perhaps an emerging risk, though, as capital markets remain choppy. Our models include a \$700 million common equity issue in mid-2008.
- Enbridge continues trading at a premium to the group with a 10.5x EV/EBITDA multiple (8.5x is average) and 20x forward P/E multiple (18x is average). But we concur with management that 8%-10% growth is doable in the 2007-2011 timeframe, so some premium is justified, in our view.

Stock Price Performance



Source: Reuters

All figures in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

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See "Price Target Calculation" and "Key Risks to Price Target" sections at the end of this report, where applicable.

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Investment Summary

Enbridge reported normalized Q2'07 EPS of \$0.36 in line with our estimate of \$0.36 and \$0.35 in Q2'06. Despite slow growth now, projects driving EPS in the 2009/10 timeframe are more visible than ever. We are maintaining our estimates, Sector Performer rating and \$40 price target.

For a breakdown and analysis of earnings by segment, please see the appendix.

We had been concerned that exposure to the US\$ may cause Enbridge to reduce 2007 guidance. Management disclosed on the conference call that a \$0.01 change in the US\$/C\$ exchange rate impacts net income by just over \$1.0 million. We believe the guidance was based on an exchange rate of about \$0.88 so the exchange rate impact this year could be about \$7 million.

With frac spreads at historically wide levels, however, we now see little if any risk to this year's earnings guidance range (\$1.75-\$1.85). An earnings reduction even in the range of \$7-\$10 million can probably easily be made up at Aux Sable this year. In addition, the strong Euro is boosting results from CLH Spain and also offsetting the drag on earnings from U.S. assets.

Meanwhile, the positive forward view (2009-2011) is clearer. Risks we cited only a quarter ago, namely project approvals and MLP growth, are no longer major concerns, in our opinion. Enbridge has achieved approvals on sufficient new projects to carry it through 2011 at least. The MLP will be used extensively, but the FERC and U.S. courts have recently further entrenched this structure by including MLP returns in pipeline toll calculations and by confirming tax allowances in pipeline rates whether the corporate entity (MLP) pays tax or not.

We also alluded to a third risk in our Q1 commentary that is unfortunately more present today than it was three months ago: financing. As long as capital markets remain choppy, finding the some \$5 billion at EEP (EEP-SP) and \$9 billion at ENB that are required in the 2007-2010 timeframe could pose challenges. The good news for Enbridge is that most debt financing costs will be passed through to customers under negotiated tolling arrangements.

The cost of equity is harder to predict. Management noted on the conference call that a "comparable amount" of equity raised this year will likely need to be raised again in 2008. With about \$600 million raised this year and capital expenditures accelerating into next year, our models include a \$700 million common equity issue in mid-2008. Absent asset sales, we see the \$700 million as a baseline forecast given that our 2008 models show the company generating \$1.35 billion in cash flow, paying \$470 million in dividends and investing \$3.5 billion for a total financing gap of around \$2.6 billion.

Asset sales are possible, in our view, though on the conference call management showed strong reluctance to part with quality subsidiaries such as Gas Distribution. The company must ultimately show prudence on the matter and sell assets – including part of or all of Gas Distribution – if these assets appear to hold their private market valuations to a greater extent than the stock holds its own valuation in the next 6-12 months. The issue remains unresolved for now.

Enbridge continues trading at a premium to the group with a 10.5x EV/EBITDA multiple (8.5x is average) and 20x forward P/E multiple (18x is average). But based on our preliminary 2008-2010 modeling of both ENB and EEP, we concur with management that 8%-10% growth is doable in the 2007-2011 timeframe, so some premium is justified. It is still hard to know when the market will reward this growth, especially with a sizeable equity issue coming, but we recommend holding Enbridge shares through the coming 3-5 year period.

Appendix: Summary of Q2'07 and Full Year Estimates by Segment

Exhibit 1. Segmented Earnings for Enbridge Inc. (In C\$ millions unless otherwise stated)

	CIBC WM				Previous	Current	Previous	Current
	Q2/07 Estimates	Q2/07A	Q2/06A	2006A	2007E	2007E	2008E	2008E
Liquids Pipelines								
Enbridge System	\$51.0	\$45.1	\$48.9	\$202.3	\$203.7	\$192.1	\$206.7	\$201.2
Athabasca System	\$14.0	\$13.0	\$13.8	\$52.8	\$56.3	\$56.3	\$58.1	\$58.1
Spearhead Pipeline	\$2.5	\$3.1	\$2.4	\$6.2	\$8.0	\$9.0	\$12.0	\$11.0
Olympic Pipeline	\$2.3	\$1.5	\$2.0	\$6.7	\$10.8	\$10.8	\$10.8	\$10.8
NW System	\$0.5	\$1.5	\$1.6	\$5.5	\$3.0	\$5.0	\$5.4	\$5.4
Feeder Pipelines and Other	(\$0.3)	\$1.6	(\$0.1)	\$0.9	(\$2.0)	\$0.2	(\$2.0)	\$0.2
Waupisoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4.0	\$4.0
Midstream Oil (Terminals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20.0	\$14.0
Total Liquids Pipelines	\$70.0	\$65.8	\$68.7	\$274.4	\$279.8	\$273.4	\$315.0	\$304.7
Gas Pipelines								
Offshore GoM Pipelines	\$6.0	\$3.0	\$6.0	\$18.1	\$24.0	\$20.0	\$24.0	\$24.0
Alliance Pipeline (U.S.)	\$7.2	\$7.3	\$7.2	\$29.7	\$28.8	\$28.8	\$30.1	\$28.3
Vector Pipeline	\$3.6	\$3.1	\$2.7	\$13.4	\$14.9	\$14.9	\$18.1	\$18.1
Total Gas Pipelines	\$16.8	\$13.4	\$15.9	\$61.2	\$67.7	\$63.7	\$72.2	\$70.4
Sponsored Investments								
Enbridge Energy Partners	\$12.0	\$11.8	\$8.8	\$36.5	\$50.4	\$50.4	\$62.8	\$61.4
Enbridge Income Fund	\$9.0	\$9.7	\$8.7	\$37.8	\$37.1	\$38.1	\$37.1	\$37.1
Total Sponsored Investments	\$21.0	\$21.5	\$17.5	\$74.3	\$87.6	\$88.5	\$99.9	\$98.5
Gas Distribution and Services								
Enbridge Gas Distribution	\$6.0	\$7.8	\$4.0	\$98.7	\$109.6	\$110.5	\$115.8	\$115.8
Enbridge Commercial Services	\$4.0	\$1.5	\$3.7	\$18.8	\$16.0	\$10.0	\$9.0	\$7.0
Noverco	\$1.2	(\$1.0)	\$1.2	\$18.7	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$20.0
Other Gas Distribution Operations	\$0.6	\$0.8	\$0.6	\$6.5	\$5.8	\$5.8	\$5.8	\$5.8
Enbridge Gas New Brunswick	\$2.5	\$3.1	\$2.5	\$9.8	\$10.4	\$11.5	\$10.5	\$11.5
Aux Sable	\$2.0	\$2.4	\$0.2	\$25.8	\$12.0	\$12.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Gas Services and Other/Wind	\$1.0	\$4.0	\$2.0	\$3.9	\$2.0	\$6.0	\$2.0	\$7.6
Total Gas Distribution and Services	\$17.3	\$18.6	\$14.2	\$182.2	\$175.8	\$175.8	\$173.1	\$177.7
International								
CLH	\$14.0	\$16.7	\$14.7	\$54.5	\$57.2	\$61.3	\$62.7	\$63.8
OCENSA/CITCol	\$8.1	\$8.1	\$8.1	\$33.9	\$33.0	\$33.0	\$33.0	\$33.0
Jose Terminal and Other	(\$1.5)	(\$0.8)	(\$1.5)	(\$5.2)	(\$6.0)	(\$5.0)	(\$5.0)	(\$5.0)
Total International	\$20.6	\$24.0	\$21.3	\$83.2	\$84.2	\$89.3	\$90.7	\$91.9
Corporate	(\$19.0)	(\$13.8)	(\$19.1)	(\$82.2)	(\$74.6)	(\$69.6)	(\$84.5)	(\$73.2)
Operating Earnings for Common	\$126.7	\$129.5	\$118.5	\$593.1	\$620.4	\$621.1	\$666.5	\$670.1
Unusual Items	\$0.0	\$7.2	\$48.6	\$59.4	(\$3.8)	\$3.4	\$0.0	\$0.0
Weather Impact	\$0.0	\$9.8	(\$9.4)	(\$36.9)	\$1.4	\$11.2	\$0.0	\$0.0
Gain on Asset Sales	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Reported Earnings for Common	\$126.7	\$146.5	\$157.7	\$615.6	\$618.0	\$635.7	\$666.5	\$670.1
Average Shares Outstanding (min)	355.0	355.0	339.0	340.0	353.9	353.9	360.3	362.8
Operating EPS from Continuing Operations	\$0.36	\$0.36	\$0.35	\$1.74	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$1.85	\$1.85
Reported EPS	\$0.36	\$0.41	\$0.47	\$1.81	\$1.75	\$1.80	\$1.85	\$1.85

Notes:

1. Unusual items in Q2/07 include unrealized gains on derivative instruments at EEP of \$0.4 million, dilution gain on EEP Class A unit issuance of \$11.8 million, revalued future income taxes due to tax rate changes of \$3.5 million, unrealized derivative fair value loss of \$0.2 million in Energy Services, unrealized derivative fair value loss of \$8.3 million at Aux Sable.

2. Unusual items in 2006 include \$6.5 million of EEP non-cash derivative fair value gains, \$48.9 million adjustment from changes to future federal and provincial income tax rates and a \$4 million Noverco dilution gain.

Source: Company reports and CIBC World Markets Inc.

Liquids Pipelines

Liquids Pipelines reported earnings of \$65.8 million for the quarter, a decrease of \$2.8 million from the same time period in 2006. The decrease was attributable to the Enbridge System, which saw earnings decline due to higher compensation expenses, higher pipeline integrity costs and increased Terrace

taxes. Results in the back half should be better than the first half, as certain costs will not be recurring. Also, we see the Liquids Pipelines segment improving from 2007 levels as new pipelines come into service.

Gas Pipelines

Second quarter earnings were \$13.4 million compared to \$15.9 million in Q2'06. Earnings were lower due to Offshore Pipelines, which saw less deliveries resulting from natural production declines. Key drilling projects in the area continue to be delayed. The Gas Pipelines segment should see slight earnings growth to 2006 as the Neptune Pipeline and Vector expansion come into service near the latter part of 2007. However, strength in the C\$ could offset this.

Sponsored Investments

Normalized earnings in the Sponsored Investments segment were \$21.5 million, up from the second quarter of 2006. Improved results primarily came from Enbridge Energy Partners due to increased ownership interest. New pipelines will increase earnings from this segment in the back half of '07.

Gas Distribution and Services

Normalized Enbridge Gas Distribution and Services reported earnings that were \$2.2 million higher than Q2'06 mainly due to customer growth and higher storage and transportation capacity transaction revenues. During the quarter, EGD was granted a 1% increase in the deemed equity component (from 35% to 36%). This rate increase was effective April 1 2007.

International

Earnings for the International segment in Q2'07 were up \$2.7 million from Q2'06 due to higher average transportation tariffs, higher volumes and a stronger Euro.

Corporate

Normalized corporate costs were lower in Q2'07 compared to Q2'06 as the company began capitalizing interest on certain organic growth projects which were financed through corporate debt.

Price Target Calculation

Our \$40 price target is derived from our dividend discount valuation analysis, with regard and reference to 2008E relative P/E and EV/EBITDA. Our \$40 price target implies a 10.4x 2008E EV/EBITDA multiple and a 21.6x multiple of our 2008E EPS forecast of \$1.85. The price target also implies a 3.0% dividend yield. Enbridge's earnings and dividend growth rate have been among the highest of the Canadian pipelines and utilities group, with a relatively low-risk profile. We also believe that Enbridge will have earnings acceleration later in the decade. For these reasons, despite the low growth forecasts we are carrying for the very near term, we continue to use a target multiple at a premium to the group average for the Canadian pipeline and utility stocks.

Key Risks to Price Target

Enbridge could fall short of our 2007 and 2008 earnings forecasts (and fail to meet our price target) for various reasons, including (but not limited to) the impact of negative regulatory decisions, and unanticipated weaker commodity prices. Increased competition in oil pipelining introduces risks to returns on existing and new oil pipeline assets. Increased competition for pipeline and utility assets by financial players also raises risks to returns on possible acquisitions. The pipeline and utility sector, as a whole, is sensitive to changes in Canadian long-term bond yields. If broader market risk dissipates and bond yields rise, shares could be negatively impacted.

Our EPS estimates are shown below:

	1 Qtr.	2 Qtr.	3 Qtr.	4 Qtr.	Yearly
2006 Current	\$0.62A	\$0.35A	\$0.27A	\$0.50A	\$1.74A
2007 Prior	\$0.65A	\$0.36E	\$0.25E	\$0.50E	\$1.75E
2007 Current	\$0.65A	\$0.36A	\$0.25E	\$0.50E	\$1.75E
2008 Current	--	--	--	--	\$1.85E

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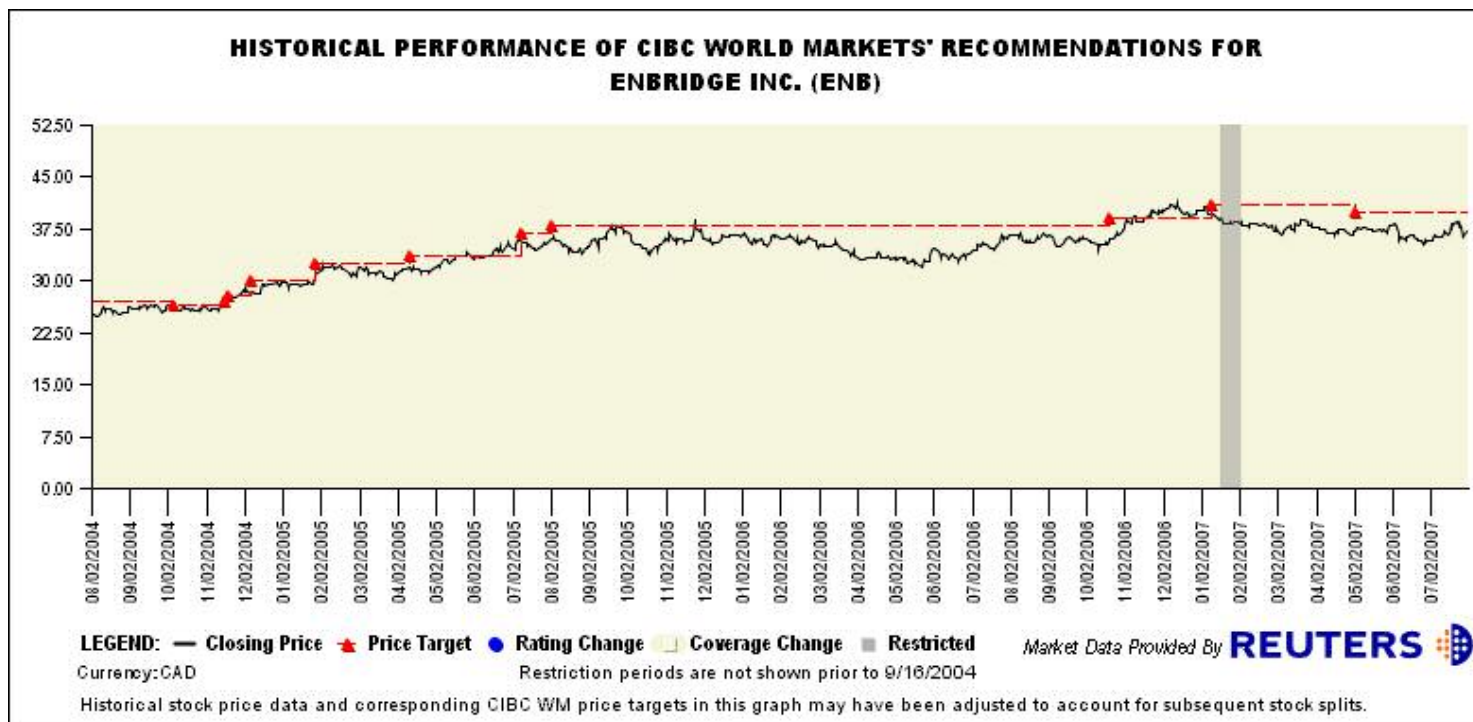
Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. (EEP-NYSE, US\$55.17, Sector Performer)

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CIBC World Markets Price Chart



HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE OF CIBC WORLD MARKETS' RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENBRIDGE INC. (ENB)

Date	Change Type	Closing Price	Rating	Price Target	Coverage
10/05/2004	▲	26.00	SP	26.50	Matthew Akman
11/15/2004	▲	26.39	SP	27.00	Matthew Akman
11/17/2004	▲	26.73	SP	28.00	Matthew Akman
12/06/2004	▲	28.25	SP	30.00	Matthew Akman
01/26/2005	▲	30.50	SP	32.50	Matthew Akman
04/10/2005	▲	31.84	SP	33.50	Matthew Akman
07/08/2005	▲	35.81	SP	37.00	Matthew Akman
08/02/2005	▲	35.99	SP	38.00	Matthew Akman
10/19/2006	▲	35.83	SP	39.00	Matthew Akman
01/08/2007	▲	39.70	SP	41.00	Matthew Akman
01/16/2007	■	39.14	R	-	Matthew Akman
02/02/2007	■	38.00	SP	41.00	Matthew Akman
05/03/2007	▲	37.28	SP	40.00	Matthew Akman

CIBC World Markets' Stock Rating System

Abbreviation	Rating	Description
Stock Ratings		
SO	Sector Outperformer	Stock is expected to outperform the sector during the next 12-18 months.
SP	Sector Performer	Stock is expected to perform in line with the sector during the next 12-18 months.
SU	Sector Underperformer	Stock is expected to underperform the sector during the next 12-18 months.
NR	Not Rated	CIBC World Markets does not maintain an investment recommendation on the stock.
R	Restricted	CIBC World Markets is restricted*** from rating the stock.
Sector Weightings**		
O	Overweight	Sector is expected to outperform the broader market averages.
M	Market Weight	Sector is expected to equal the performance of the broader market averages.
U	Underweight	Sector is expected to underperform the broader market averages.
NA	None	Sector rating is not applicable.

**Broader market averages refer to the S&P 500 in the U.S. and the S&P/TSX Composite in Canada.

"Speculative" indicates that an investment in this security involves a high amount of risk due to volatility and/or liquidity issues.

***Restricted due to a potential conflict of interest.

Ratings Distribution*: CIBC World Markets' Coverage Universe

(as of 01 Aug 2007)	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships	Count	Percent
Sector Outperformer (Buy)	360	39.3%	Sector Outperformer (Buy)	179	49.7%
Sector Performer (Hold/Neutral)	447	48.8%	Sector Performer (Hold/Neutral)	223	49.9%
Sector Underperformer (Sell)	68	7.4%	Sector Underperformer (Sell)	25	36.8%
Restricted	23	2.5%	Restricted	23	100.0%

Ratings Distribution: Pipelines, Utilities, & Power Coverage Universe

(as of 01 Aug 2007)	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships	Count	Percent
Sector Outperformer (Buy)	1	10.0%	Sector Outperformer (Buy)	1	100.0%
Sector Performer (Hold/Neutral)	7	70.0%	Sector Performer (Hold/Neutral)	5	71.4%
Sector Underperformer (Sell)	2	20.0%	Sector Underperformer (Sell)	0	0.0%
Restricted	0	0.0%	Restricted	0	0.0%

Pipelines, Utilities, & Power Sector includes the following tickers: ACO.X, CU, EEP, EMA, ENB, FTS, RRI, SE, TA, TRP.

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Enbridge Inc. (ENB.TO / ENB.N)

Rating	OUTPERFORM*
Price (31 Jul 07)	37.83 (C\$)
Target price (12M)	42.00 (C\$)
52 week high - low	41.24 - 34.05
Market cap. (C\$ m)	13,921.31
Enterprise value (C\$ m)	22,579.19

* Stock ratings are relative to the coverage universe in each analyst's or each team's respective sector.

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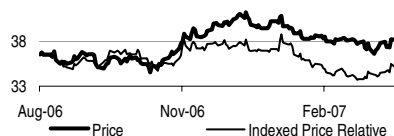
RESULTS

Overflowing opportunity

- **Largely inline results:** Enbridge reported headline Q2 2007 EPS of C\$0.41, and after considering dilution gains arising from Enbridge Energy Partners, weather at Enbridge Gas Distribution and, among other things, Aux Sable, we view adjusted operating EPS as C\$0.36. That number was slightly below our C\$0.37 forecast and slightly ahead of the Street's C\$0.35 consensus estimate (within a C\$0.34 to C\$0.37 range). As an ongoing issue, the liquids pipelines segment had slightly higher costs than we had anticipated.
- **Issues to watch:** In our view, investors should pay particular attention to a few areas, including: (a) Liquids pipelines segment's operating costs; (b) financing needs in the future; (c) selected regulatory issues surrounding its Ontario-based gas distribution utility; and, (d) the company's ongoing growth plans for its liquids pipelines network.
- **A long-term focus:** Our investment thesis is largely based upon a long-term view of Alberta's growing oil sands production volumes. In our view, the company continues to hold a structurally advantaged position that provides the opportunity for highly visible significant future growth over an extended time frame.
- **Valuation:** We obtain our rating and target price by using multiple valuation methodologies, including: a variety of multiples; yield based analysis; and, a discounted cash flow. In summary, our C\$42.00 target price implies a 22.0x P/E multiple on 2008 earnings; a dividend yield spread of 145 bps; and, an 11.9x EV/EBITDA multiple. We reiterate our Outperform rating.

Share price performance

Daily Aug 01, 2006 - Mar 19, 2007, 8/01/06 = C\$36.52



On 07/31/07 the Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index index closed at 13,868.63.

Quarterly EPS	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2006A	0.61	0.35	0.27	0.50
2007E	0.65	0.36	0.27	0.54
2008E	0.68	0.39	0.29	0.56

Financial and valuation metrics

Year	12/06A	12/07E	12/08E
EPS (CS adj., C\$)	1.73	1.81	1.92
Prev. EPS (C\$)		1.82	1.93
P/E (x)	21.9	20.9	19.7
P/E rel. (%)	—	—	—
Revenue (C\$ m)	10,644.5	11,512.4	11,561.9
EBITDA (C\$ m)	2,023.8	2,206.9	2,393.8
OCFPS (C\$)	3.41	3.70	3.69
P/OCF (x)	11.8	10.2	10.3
EV/EBITDA (current)	11.1	10.2	10.4
Net debt (12/06A, C\$ m)	10161.4	10160.4	12522.7
ROIC	6.2%	6.1%	6.0%
Number of shares (m)	368.00	IC (12/07E, C\$ m) 17,650.25	
BV/share (current, C\$)	15.32	EV/IC (x) 1.3	
Net debt (current, C\$ m)	9,312.3	Dividend (current, C\$) 1.24	
Net debt/Total cap. (current)	63.0%	Dividend yield 3.3%	

Source: Company data, Credit Suisse estimates.

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Enbridge reported headline Q2 2007 EPS of C\$0.41, and after considering dilution gains arising from Enbridge Energy Partners, weather at Enbridge Gas Distribution and, among other things, Aux Sable, we view adjusted operating EPS as C\$0.36. That number was slightly below our C\$0.37 forecast and slightly ahead of the Street's C\$0.35 consensus estimate (within a C\$0.34 to C\$0.37 range). This research note is divided into three parts: (a) results; (b) outlook; and, (c) valuation. Each of these areas will be addressed in greater detail below.

Largely in line results

Results

Enbridge's results were largely in line with our expectations and those of the Street. Our segmented analysis appears below.

Exhibit 1: Adjusted earnings by segment

C\$ in millions, unless otherwise stated

	Q2 07	Q2 06	Q1 07	Chg (%) y/y	Chg (%) q/q
Liquids Pipeline	65.8	68.6	68.9	-4.1%	-4.5%
Gas Pipeline	13.4	15.9	20.4	-15.7%	-34.3%
Sponsored Investments	21.5	17.5	19.8	22.9%	8.6%
Gas Distribution and Services	18.6	14.5	115.1	28.3%	-83.8%
International	24.0	21.3	22.0	12.7%	9.1%
Corporate	(13.8)	(19.1)	(16.8)	-27.7%	-17.9%
Total	129.5	118.7	229.4	9.1%	-43.5%

Source: Company data and Credit Suisse

Liquids Pipelines

The Liquids Pipeline segment's earnings fell 4.1% versus last year and declined by 4.5% on a sequential basis (see Exhibit 1 above). Perhaps, the most significant issue facing this segment is the impact of a strong labour market on compensation expenses. As Enbridge continues to expand its pipeline network from Alberta, we believe this issue will be an important factor to watch. Notably, throughput modestly increased on the Enbridge System and delivered meaningful growth on the Spearhead pipeline (see Exhibit 2).

Strong labour market is impacting compensation expenses

Exhibit 2: Liquids deliveries

Deliveries ('000 bpd)	Q2 07	Q2 06	Chg (%) y/y
Enbridge System	2,074	2,054	1.0%
Athabasca System	236	315	-25.1%
Spearhead Pipeline	112	72	55.6%
Olympic Pipeline	280	284	-1.4%

Source: Company data and Credit Suisse

Gas Pipelines

Earnings in this segment declined by 15.7% in Q2 2007 compared to Q2 2006 which is largely related to weak performance at Enbridge Offshore Pipelines (see Exhibit 3). That decline was partly related to "continuing natural production declines on deliveries to the pipelines." Several new production sources in the Gulf of Mexico continue to be delayed by the effects of the 2005 hurricane season.

Exhibit 3: Gas pipelines – average daily throughput volume (mcf/d)

	Q2 07	Q2 06	Q1 07	Chg (%) y/y	Chg (%) q/q
Alliance Pipeline US	1,607	1,592	1,676	0.9%	-4.1%
Vector Pipeline	973	1,011	1,007	-3.8%	-3.4%
Enbridge Offshore Pipelines	2,105	2,229	2,021	-5.6%	4.2%

Source: Company data and Credit Suisse

Sponsored Investments

Both Enbridge Energy Partners and the Enbridge Income Fund grew earnings in Q2 2007 compared to the same quarter last year. For greater detail on the results of Enbridge

Energy Partners please refer to the 27 July 2007 “*Earnings Beat, Southern Access Expands Costs*” research note by Sam Arnold.

Gas Distribution and Services

After adjusting for weather (see Exhibit 4), Enbridge Gas Distribution’s delivered improved Q2 2007 earnings which were partly the result of improved expense management.

Exhibit 4: Degree day deficiency

	Q2 07	Q2 06	Q1 07	Chg (%) y/y	Chg (%) q/q
Actual degree days	487	439	1,908	10.9%	-74.5%
Forecast based on normal weather	499	546	1,894	-8.6%	-73.7%
Differential	(12)	(107)	14		

Source: Company data and Credit Suisse

Exhibit 5: Gas distribution (Bcf)

	Q2 07	Q2 06	Q1 07	Chg (%) y/y	Chg (%) q/q
Volumes (Bcf)	77	70	191	10.0%	-59.7%

Source: Company data and Credit Suisse

The number of active customers showed steady strength on a year-over-year basis with 2.8% growth compared to last year; although it is roughly flat on a sequential quarterly basis (see Exhibit 6 below).

Exhibit 6: Active customers

	Q2 07	Q2 06	Q1 07	Chg (%) y/y	Chg (%) q/q
Number of active customers ('000)	1,876	1,825	1,874	2.8%	0.1%

Source: Company data and Credit Suisse

International

Earnings in this segment were up 12.7% to C\$24.0m compared to C\$21.3m last year. Operating results from Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos (CLH) were the contributor to the growth as Oleoducto Central S.A. (OCENSA) earnings remained flat.

Corporate

Corporate costs, after adjusting for tax revaluations, were roughly 27.7% lower than last year. This was primarily due to decrease interest expense resulting from lower levels of corporate debt which was repaid from the proceeds of the C\$566.4m equity issuance on 2 February 2007.

Outlook

In our view, Enbridge investors, whether existing or prospective, should be aware of several major issues, including: (a) Laying lots of pipe and (b) New market development; and, (c) Financing plans.

Laying lots of pipe

We continue to believe Enbridge’s current asset base has a structurally advantaged position serving growing production volumes from Alberta’s oil sands. In fact, we estimate that Alberta’s oil takeaway pipeline capacity will need to more than double from current levels by 2025. Our approach to analyzing selected energy infrastructure companies is somewhat unique, in part, because we generate long-term financial forecasts that are based upon very visible industry fundamentals. For instance, a considerable portion of our Enbridge financial model is based upon our long-term view of Alberta’s need for takeaway pipeline capacity. Selected highlights from our model include:

- Compounded annual earnings per share growth rate of 6.6% from 2006-2025;

- A dividend CAGR of 6.5% from 2006 to 2025; and,
- During our forecast period of 2007-2020, an average of C\$2.0 billion of growth capital expenditures per year.

Until 2025, we project that Enbridge will engage in capital projects with an approximate value of C\$25 billion largely related to its liquids pipeline network. A meaningful part of that capital will be allocated to new market development initiatives.

New market development

For greater details on our oil sands outlook, please refer to our Enbridge report “*A pipeline full of opportunities*” dated 16 July. That report outlines significant elements of our crude dispersion thesis which includes:

- In most markets, additional coking capability will be required to process future flows of western Canadian crude;
- For the foreseeable future, the Midwest market (Petroleum Administration Defense District II) will likely continue to receive the majority of western Canadian crude;
- PADD III will continue to develop into a significant market for heavy biased Canadian crude oil;
- Over the longer-term, we expect markets to develop in both Asia and California for western Canadian crude; and,
- Growing potential for oil transportation to PADD I (i.e. the need to “go east”).

Ultimately, we continue to believe that Enbridge will be perhaps the most dominant player in oil related energy infrastructure in North America through our forecast period.

Financing plans

Enbridge management has been extremely clear about the company’s future financing needs. Our financial model forecasts the need for common equity or hybrids in 2008, 2009 and 2015 to support the company’s current credit rating and balance sheet strength. Aside from that forecast need for equity issuance, we do believe Enbridge possesses a number of opportunities to dispose of certain assets that are either under development or projected to be under development. Additionally, we believe there is significant potential for Enbridge to engage in several activities that may improve the share price, including: potential joint venture with more patient capital, like certain pension funds; and, selected asset monetisations via asset backed securities. In our view, the capital market does understand the company’s need for capital, however, there is a lack of understanding about the level of financial flexibility facing Enbridge. We believe that lack of understanding arises, in part, because of a shorter-term focus by many, limited creativity with prospective asset repackaging and a general limited appreciation for long duration assets.

Future financing needs have been well communicated to the market

Misunderstanding of the level of flexibility

Valuation

We continue to believe that Enbridge is uniquely positioned with a structural asset advantage related to ongoing oil sands developments in Alberta. That asset positioning provides a significant amount of visibility and the potential for longer-term sustainable growth. This combination of factors leads to our reiterating our Outperform rating and a C\$42.00 target price. That rating and target price are obtained by using multiple valuation methodologies, including: a variety of multiples; yield based analysis; and, a discounted cash flow. In summary, our target price implies a 22.0x P/E multiple on 2008 earnings; a dividend yield spread of 145 bps; and, an 11.9x EV/EBITDA multiple.

Companies Mentioned (Price as of 31 Jul 07)

Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP, \$55.61, OUTPERFORM, TP \$63.00, OVERWEIGHT)

Enbridge Inc. (ENB.TO, C\$37.83, OUTPERFORM, TP C\$42.00, UNDERWEIGHT)

Enbridge Income Fund (ENF_u.TO, C\$11.15)

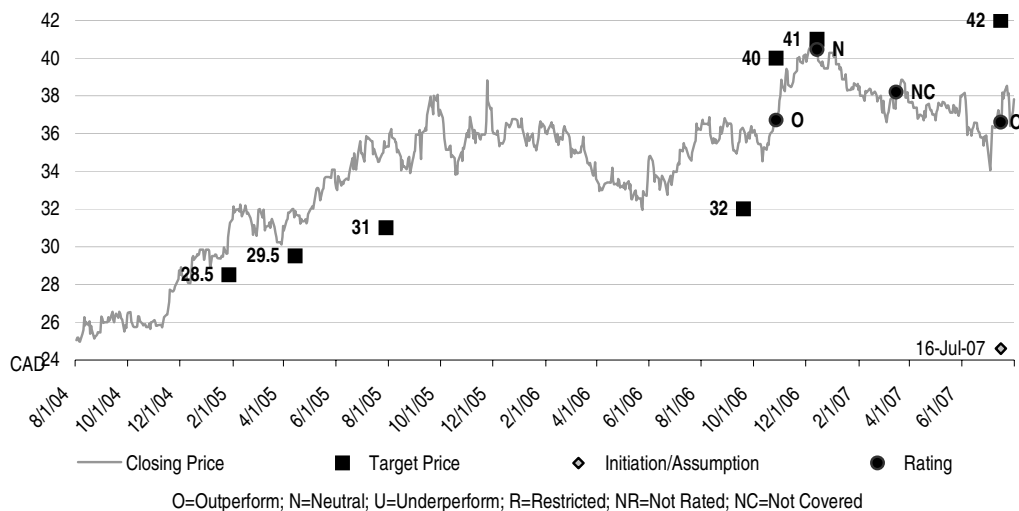
Disclosure Appendix

Important Global Disclosures

I, Andrew M. Kuske, certify that (1) the views expressed in this report accurately reflect my personal views about all of the subject companies and securities and (2) no part of my compensation was, is or will be directly or indirectly related to the specific recommendations or views expressed in this report.

See the *Companies Mentioned* section for full company names.

3-Year Price, Target Price and Rating Change History Chart for ENB.TO



ENB.TO Date	Closing Price Price (CAD)	Target Price Price (CAD)	Rating	Initiation/ Assumption
1/27/05	30.915	28.5		
4/14/05	31.905	29.5		
7/29/05	35.3	31		
9/19/06	36.21	32		
10/27/06	36.71	40	OUTPERFORM	
12/14/06	40.45	41	NEUTRAL	
3/16/07	38.2		NOT COVERED	
7/16/07	36.6	42	OUTPERFORM	X

The analyst(s) responsible for preparing this research report received compensation that is based upon various factors including Credit Suisse's total revenues, a portion of which are generated by Credit Suisse's investment banking activities.

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Outperform: The stock's total return is expected to exceed the industry average* by at least 10-15% (or more, depending on perceived risk) over the next 12 months.

Neutral: The stock's total return is expected to be in line with the industry average* (range of $\pm 10\%$) over the next 12 months.

Underperform:** The stock's total return is expected to underperform the industry average* by 10-15% or more over the next 12 months.

**The industry average refers to the average total return of the analyst's industry coverage universe (except with respect to Asia/Pacific, Latin America and Emerging Markets, where stock ratings are relative to the relevant country index, and Credit Suisse Small and Mid-Cap Advisor stocks, where*

stock ratings are relative to the regional Credit Suisse Small and Mid-Cap Advisor investment universe.

***In an effort to achieve a more balanced distribution of stock ratings, the Firm has requested that analysts maintain at least 15% of their rated coverage universe as Underperform. This guideline is subject to change depending on several factors, including general market conditions.*

****For Australian and New Zealand stocks a 7.5% threshold replaces the 10% level in all three rating definitions, with a required equity return overlay applied.*

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Overweight: Industry expected to outperform the relevant broad market benchmark over the next 12 months.

Market Weight: Industry expected to perform in-line with the relevant broad market benchmark over the next 12 months.

Underweight: Industry expected to underperform the relevant broad market benchmark over the next 12 months.

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***An analyst's coverage universe consists of all companies covered by the analyst within the relevant sector.*

****The broad market benchmark is based on the expected return of the local market index (e.g., the S&P 500 in the U.S.) over the next 12 months.*

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Global Ratings Distribution		
Outperform/Buy*	42%	(59% banking clients)
Neutral/Hold*	40%	(55% banking clients)
Underperform/Sell*	14%	(49% banking clients)
Restricted	3%	

**For purposes of the NYSE and NASD ratings distribution disclosure requirements, our stock ratings of Outperform, Neutral, and Underperform most closely correspond to Buy, Hold, and Sell, respectively; however, the meanings are not the same, as our stock ratings are determined on a relative basis. (Please refer to definitions above.) An investor's decision to buy or sell a security should be based on investment objectives, current holdings, and other individual factors.*

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See the Companies Mentioned section for full company names.

Price Target: (12 months) for (ENB.TO)

Method: We obtain our C\$42 target price for Enbridge by using multiple valuation methodologies, yield base analysis, and discounted cash flow. We use a P/E (price/earnings) multiple of 22.0x our 2008 EPS (earnings per share) estimate of C\$1.92, a higher than historical P/E multiple reflecting the significant capital program over the next few years that will not generate meaningful cash earnings until certain assets are commissioned. In addition, we use an EV/EBITDA (enterprise value/earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization) of 11.9x, a slightly higher than historical average because of improving prospective capital efficiency from Enbridge's affiliate vehicles and future growth. We also use

the dividend method, based on 3.05%, slightly lower than the historical median dividend yield as a result of the current low interest rate environment and ongoing yield affection.

Risks: There are a number of risk to Enbridge's achievement of our C\$42 target price: an extensive capital program that requires access to capital markets; global and North American crude market dynamics may have a significant impact on underlying asset valuations; regulatory; commodity prices; and interest rates. Moreover, one should never underestimate the power of the regulator in any regulated business.

See the Companies Mentioned section for full company names.

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Insight beyond the rating.

Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.

RATING

<u>Debt Rated</u>	<u>Rating Action</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Trend</u>
Commercial Paper	Confirmed	R-1 (low)	Stable
Unsecured Debentures & Medium-Term Notes	Confirmed	A	Stable
Cum. & Cum. Retractable Preferred Shares	Confirmed	Pfd-2 (low)	Stable

RATING HISTORY	<u>Current</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Commercial Paper	R-1 (low)	R-1 (low)	R-1 (low)	R-1 (low)	R-1 (low)	R-1 (low)
Unsecured Debentures & MTNs	A	A	A	A	A	A
Preferred Shares	Pfd-2 (low)	Pfd-2 (low)	Pfd-2 (low)	Pfd-2 (low)	Pfd-2 (low)	Pfd-2 (low)

RATING UPDATE

DBRS has confirmed the ratings of Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. (EGD or the Company), as listed above, all with Stable trends. The confirmation reflects EGD's reasonable financial profile and a continually constructive regulatory environment that underpins the ratings.

The Company's credit metrics have weakened gradually over the past few years as a result of lower approved return on equity (ROE), warmer than normal weather, high dividend payouts and increased debt levels. However, EGD's financial metrics still remain reasonable and consistent with the current rating category. The Company's financial results and liquidity are exposed to changes in weather conditions. EGD's liquidity requirement is mainly managed through a \$1 billion commercial paper program and internal cash flows. DBRS notes that

EGD was not in compliance of an interest coverage test at December 2006 for additional debt issuance as specified in the Trust Indenture, largely due to warmer weather. However, this did not cause a credit issue due to EGD's financial flexibility. The Company was in compliance as of March 31, 2007.

Free cash flow deficits are expected to continue as a result of EGD's large capital expenditure program for ongoing system maintenance and an accelerated plan to replace the existing aged cast iron mains over the medium term. DBRS believes that cash flow deficits could further pressure the Company's credit ratios. The rating confirmation is based on the assumption that EGD will manage its external financings and dividends prudently in order to prevent further erosion of its credit metrics. (Continued on page 2)

RATING CONSIDERATIONS

Strengths

- Reasonable balance sheet and credit metrics
- Constructive regulatory environment
- Strong franchise and low business risk

Challenges

- Volume risk remains significant
- Cash flow deficits due to high capital expenditures
- Significant seasonal liquidity requirements
- Low allowed ROE due to lower long-term interest rates

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.	For the 12 months ended						
	<u>Mar. 07</u>	<u>Dec. 06</u>	<u>Dec. 05</u>	<u>Dec. 04*</u>	<u>Sept. 04</u>	<u>Sept. 03</u>	<u>Sept. 02</u>
EBIT interest coverage	2.04	1.80	2.29	2.56	2.72	2.78	2.71
Adj. total debt/capital (1)	57.3%	63.3%	62.0%	58.5%	55.9%	56.2%	53.3%
Cash flow/adjusted total debt (1)	14.5%	8.6%	13.0%	12.2%	11.8%	16.5%	10.4%
Cash flow/capital expenditures (times)	0.97	0.72	1.24	1.11	1.04	1.78	0.86
Approved ROE	8.39%	8.74%	9.57%	9.60%	9.69%	9.69%	9.66%
Net income before extra items	155	127	176	202	204	215	173
Operating cash flow (CAD millions)	387	282	408	341	295	422	228
Throughput volumes (billion of cubic feet)	-	408	438	444	444	458	410

(1) Adjusted for the debt treatment of 40% on intercompany loan and 30% on preferred equity.

*Effective December 31, 2004, the Company changed its financial reporting year-end from September 30 to December 31.

THE COMPANY

Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. is a regulated natural gas distribution utility, serving approximately 1.8 million customers in the central, eastern and the Niagara Peninsula regions of Ontario. The Company also distributes natural gas to approximately 15,000 customers in northern New York State through a wholly-owned subsidiary, St. Lawrence Gas Company, Inc. (St. Lawrence or the Subsidiary) (approximately 2% of total revenue). EGD is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Enbridge Inc (rated A).

AUTHORIZED COMMERCIAL PAPER LIMIT \$1 Billion

RATING UPDATE (Continued from page 1).

The regulatory environment remains constructive, allowing EGD to recover operating and capital expenses within a reasonable time frame. In March 2007, the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) approved an interim rate order in accordance with a Settlement Proposal filed by the Company, allowing EGD to increase its natural gas delivery rates effective April 1, 2007. Allowed ROE has declined to 8.39% in 2007 from 8.74% in 2006 due to lower long-term interest rates. The lower ROE impact on EBIT is partially mitigated by an increased rate base to \$3,743.7 million in 2007 (from \$3,633 million in 2006). A final decision on the requested increase in deemed equity component to 38% from 35% is expected in July 2007.

EGD's exposure to commodity price risk remains low, as gas supply costs are passed through with a quarterly adjustment to reflect changes in gas prices. However, EGD still faces volumetric risk as the forecast volumes are built into the Company's base rates, which are contingent upon weather, economic conditions, pricing of competitive energy sources and the number of customers.

Beyond 2007, the regulatory framework in Ontario will likely switch from cost of service to performance based rates (PBR). The proposed PBR is intended to benefit efficiently-run utilities; however, the utility would have to bear the risk of rising operating expenses. DBRS will further assess the credit impact of the proposed PBR once the final decision is made.

RATING CONSIDERATIONS

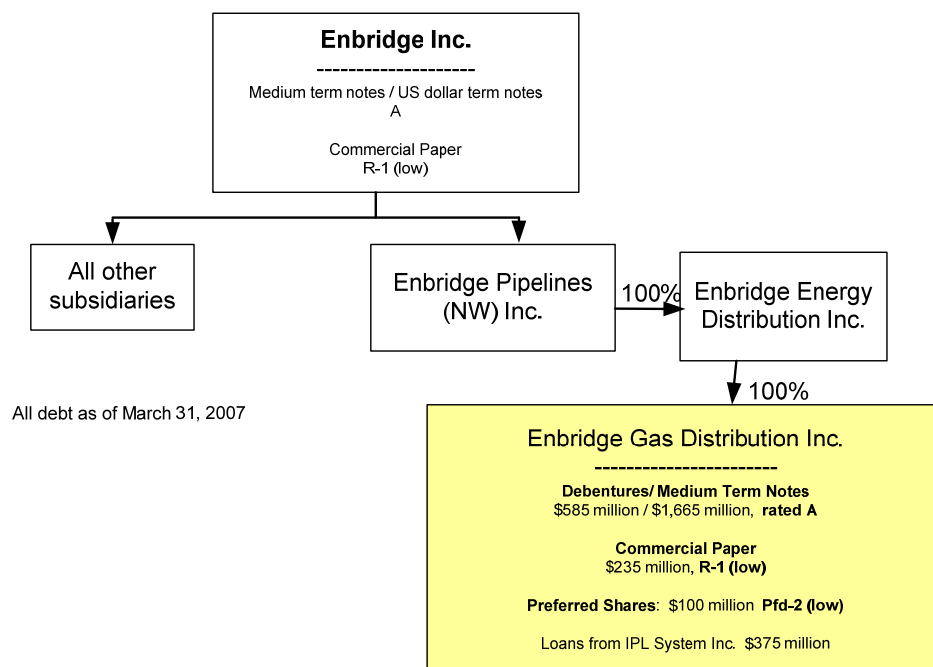
Strengths

- EGD's credit metrics remained reasonable and consistent with the current ratings, with leverage ratio at 57.3% at March 2007, which is below the regulatory approved level of 65%. EBIT interest and cash flow coverage ratios are 2.04 times and 14.5%, respectively. EGD is committed to maintaining its capital structure within the regulatory approved level.
- The supportive regulatory regime allows EGD to recover prudently incurred operating expenses in a timely fashion and earn a reasonable return on its investment. The Company has limited exposure to commodity price risk as its gas purchased cost is passed on to customers through quarterly rate adjustments.
- EGD is the largest regulated natural gas utility in Canada, serving approximately 1.8 million customers in strong franchise areas, including the central, eastern and Niagara Peninsula regions of Ontario. Strong economic conditions in its service territories with favourable growth in customer base (about 3% annually over the past five years) will allow the Company to continue to generate strong earnings and cash flow.

Challenges

- Weather remains the most significant risk, as forecast volumes, which are based on the normalized weather, are built into the Company's base rates while actual usage varies with weather. The sales volume, to a lesser degree, is also exposed to economic conditions in the service areas and prices of alternative energy sources and customer usage. The Company has asked the OEB to take into account the warmer weather in the forecast.
- Free cash flow deficits are expected to continue over the medium term, mainly attributable to the Company's high capital expenditures associated with network expansion and upgrades to support customer growth. EGD is expected to finance these deficits through its debt issuances and management of dividend payments to (or equity injections from) the parent to maintain the debt-to-capital ratio well within the regulatory-approved level of 65%.
- The Company has very large and volatile seasonal liquidity requirements, which strained its available liquidity in the past.
- Approved ROE declined to 8.39% in 2007 from 8.74% in 2006 due to lower long-term interest rates. Lower ROEs are expected to have a negative affect on EGD's earnings; however the impact should be partially mitigated by a higher rate base.

SIMPLIFIED ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



REGULATION

- The OEB regulates EGD's gas storage, transmission and distribution businesses.
- Consumers in Ontario have been able to choose their natural gas suppliers since 1985.

Gas Distribution – Ontario

- Since 2004, EGD has operated under the traditional cost-of-service (COS) regulation, with an earning sharing mechanism (ESM) implemented in 2005.
 - The cost of gas supply is adjusted quarterly, subject to prior approval by the OEB, to reflect future expected prices based on published forward market prices. Differences between the approved and actual costs incurred are accumulated in a deferral account to be reviewed by the OEB on an annual basis.
 - Operating expenses that are deemed prudent by the OEB can be recovered through annual general rate applications.
 - Variations between the actual sales volume and the forecast volume are borne by the Company. The discrepancies are largely due to weather changes.
 - The Company's allowed ROE is calculated by an OEB-approved formula with reference to a consensus forecast of

long-term Government of Canada bond yields.

- In February 2006, the OEB approved the Company's 2006 rate application, which included a rate base of \$3,633.6 million and an allowed ROE of 8.74% on a 35% deemed common equity component. The ROE impact on earnings was modest, as it was approximately \$3 million in 2006.
- In August 2006, EGD filed an application for the 2007 rates, under the COS regulation, with the OEB.
- On March 26, 2007, the OEB approved an interim rate order to allow EGD to increase its gas delivery rates, effective April 1, 2007, to recover higher expenses incurred by the Company. The changes were made in accordance with an Interim Rate Order Arising from 2007 Test Settlement Proposal, filed by the Company on January 24, 2007. The OEB also set the Company's 2007 rate base at \$3,743.7 million, compared with the requested \$3,801 million, and a ROE of 8.39%.
- A final decision on the remaining issues in the 2007 rate application, including a proposed increase in deemed equity to 38% from 35% is expected during July 2007.

- On January 11, 2007, the OEB accepted comments on a discussion paper in which the regulator is considering establishing a multi-year incentive regulation framework for all gas distribution companies in Ontario. The new regime, expected to begin in 2008, would be similar to the performance-based regulation (PBR) implemented between 2001 and 2003.
 - Under the incentive regulation, base rates would be determined by a formula from the base year rate level (2007) by an escalator that is adjusted annually using inflation less a fixed productivity improvement factor.
 - EGD would be required to file the rate supporting information by October 1 of each year, and the OEB is to issue a rate order by December 15 for new rates to be implemented for January 1 of the following rate year.
 - The plan is expected to be in effect for four to five years.
 - The OEB has stated that an earning sharing mechanism should not be included in the PBR.
- Gas supply costs continue to be passed through.
- Approved ROE continues to remain formula-based.
- On June 1, 2007, the OEB approved EGD's application to construct natural gas pipelines to supply natural gas to Portlands Energy Centre (Portlands), a 550 MW natural gas-fired generation station equally owned by Ontario Power Generation (rated A (low)) and TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. (rated A).
 - The pipelines are expected to be in service by February 2008.
 - The estimated project cost is \$48.5 million.

Gas Distribution – New York

- The Company owns St Lawrence Gas Company, which provides natural gas distribution services to 15,000 customers in New York State. The regulatory framework in New York is viewed as stable.

EARNINGS AND OUTLOOK

	For the 12 months ended						
	Mar. 07	Dec. 06	Dec. 05	Dec. 04*	Sept. 04	Sept. 03	Sept. 02
(CAD millions)							
Net gas distribution revenue (1)	429.9	376.8	404.8	426.4	410.4	360.4	300.4
Gas transportation service revenue	490.1	492.9	475.8	473.4	476.5	525.1	459.3
Gas distribution margin	920.0	869.7	880.6	899.8	886.9	885.5	759.7
Other revenue	60.7	58.5	63.4	58.0	58.1	52.5	52.8
Total revenue	980.7	928.2	944.0	957.8	945.0	938.0	812.5
EBITDA (incl. income from affiliates)	638.0	585.7	634.4	649.0	647.8	667.5	574.5
EBIT (incl. income from affiliates)	421.2	372.9	435.8	464.9	467.2	495.0	409.9
Gross interest expense	206.7	206.8	190.2	181.8	171.5	178.2	151.5
Net income before extra. Items	155.3	127.2	176.3	202.2	204.2	215.5	172.7
Extraordinary items	0.0	-	0.0	(13.5)	(35.7)	(9.1)	-
Preferred dividends	(4.9)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(22.7)
Net income available to parent	150.4	122.3	171.4	183.9	163.7	201.6	150.0
Return on equity	9.3%	7.9%	10.8%	12.2%	12.3%	13.1%	10.8%
EBIT margin	36.6%	33.4%	39.3%	41.6%	42.4%	45.7%	42.1%

(1) Net gas distribution revenues are net of the commodity cost of gas.

* Effective December 31, 2004, the Company changed its financial reporting year end to December 31 from September 30.

- EBIT fluctuations over the past few years have been due largely to weather, as evidenced by a decline in 2005 and 2006 when weather was warmer than the normalized forecast and an improvement for the 12 months ended March 31, 2007 as weather was colder than the forecast in the first quarter of 2007.
- EBIT and earnings are also negatively impacted by lower allowed ROEs; however, the EBIT impact is partially offset by a higher rate base and strong customer growth.
 - Transportation revenues remain stable and represent over 50% of the Company's gas distribution margins.
 - Usage by large commercial and industrial customers also declines modestly. These customers are more sensitive to economic conditions than they are to weather.
- Interest expense has increased steadily as a result of rising debt levels.

Outlook

- EGD's earnings, under normal weather conditions, should grow moderately over the medium term, driven primarily by economic and customer growth in the Company's franchise areas.
 - The Company anticipates adding approximately 45,000 to 55,000 customers annually over the next several years.
- A final decision on the Company's 2007 rate application is expected during July 2007.
- The Company has also requested that the weather forecast going forward take into account warmer weather conditions, which, if allowed, should somewhat mitigate sales volume volatility.

FINANCIAL RISK PROFILE AND OUTLOOK

Statement of Cash Flow

(CAD millions)

	For the 12 months ended						
	Mar. 07	Dec. 06	Dec. 05	Dec. 04*	Sept. 04	Sept. 03	Sept. 02
Net income (after pfd dividends)	150	122	171	197	199	211	150
Depreciation & amortization	217	213	199	184	181	173	165
Non-cash charges & deferred income taxes	20	(53)	38	(41)	(86)	39	(87)
Cash Flow From Operations	387	282	408	341	295	422	228
Capital expenditures	(398)	(393)	(328)	(307)	(283)	(237)	(265)
Dividends to the parent	(141)	(175)	(200)	(200)	(182)	(131)	(131)
Free Cash Flow Before W/C Changes	(152)	(285)	(120)	(166)	(171)	55	(167)
Working capital changes	211	181	(252)	35	275	(431)	382
Net Free Cash Flow	58	(104)	(372)	(131)	104	(376)	215
Acquisitions/Divestitures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/adjustment	(37)	(30)	52	(25)	(27)	(16)	(1)
Cash flow before financing	21	(135)	(320)	(155)	76	(392)	215
Net change in debt financing	(5)	136	324	151	(81)	360	(210)
Net change in common equity	0	0	0	0	0	27	0
Net change in cash flows	16	1	4	(5)	(5)	(5)	5

Key Figures and Ratios

Total short term debt (CAD \$millions)	252	831	1,171	766	466	692	255
Adj. long-term debt (CAD \$millions) (1)	2,414	2,438	1,963	2,021	2,022	1,873	1,947
Adj. debt in the capital structure (1)	57.3%	63.3%	62.0%	58.5%	55.9%	56.2%	53.3%
Adj. long-term debt in the capital structure (1)	51.9%	47.2%	38.9%	42.5%	45.4%	41.0%	47.1%
EBIT interest coverage	2.04x	1.80x	2.29x	2.56x	2.72x	2.78x	2.71x
Cash flow/total adjusted debt (1)	14.5%	8.6%	13.0%	12.2%	11.8%	16.5%	10.4%
Cash flow/adjusted long-term debt (1)	16.0%	11.6%	20.8%	16.8%	14.6%	22.5%	11.7%
Dividend payout ratio	94%	141%	116%	101%	92%	63%	89%

(1) Debt is adjusted for loans from an affiliate (40% debt treatment) and preferred securities (30% debt treatment)

* Effective December 31, 2004, the Company changed its financial reporting year-end from September 30 to December 31.

- EGD's financial profile remains reasonable, reflecting generally strong cash flows, moderate leverage and reasonable interest coverage metrics. However, these metrics have been under pressure from increased free cash flow deficits (as the Company has undertaken a large capital expenditure program), warmer weather and maintained high dividend payout ratios.
- DBRS notes that cash flow stability is influenced by the timing of deferred taxes.
- Internally generated cash flows are sufficient to cover dividends paid to the parent and maintenance capital expenses.
- However, cash flow shortfalls have been incurred due to increased capital expenditures for growth, which were estimated to account for 30% of total. These deficits have been financed with debt, which led to higher debt levels and leverage and a gradual decline in the interest coverage ratio.
- For the 12 months ended March 2007, all credit metrics improved and remained consistent within the current rating category. This improvement reflects stronger Q1 earnings and cash flows, and lowered working capital requirements, resulting in a significant reduction in short-term debt.
- Working capital remains volatile, mainly attributable to changes in gas commodity prices and seasonality.
 - Inventories and accounts receivable peak during the cold weather, which requires strong liquidity.
 - The Company's liquidity was strained in the past, such as in December 2005, when

high levels of accounts receivables and gas inventory exhausted available liquidity, causing EGD to source short term funds from its parent.

Outlook

- Free cash flow deficits are expected to continue, as capital expenditures remain high over the medium term. DBRS estimates that EGD will likely spend approximately \$400 million in 2007, mostly on system upgrades and customer growth.
- In the Interim Rate Order, the OEB approved:
 - A capital expenditure budget of \$318 million for 2007.
- ROE at 8.39%.
- A rate base of \$3,743.7 million.
- The final decision on the application, including the request to increase EGD's deemed equity ratio to 38% from 35%, is expected during July 2007.
- DBRS notes that EGD's credit metrics have weakened gradually, mainly due to lower EBIT, higher debt levels and a high dividend payout ratio. Going forward, DBRS expects that the Company will manage its external financings and dividends prudently to maintain the stability of credit metrics.

LONG-TERM DEBT MATURITIES AND BANK LINES

Long Term debt (CAD millions)	Average Coupon	Maturity	Mar. 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2006
Debentures	11.10%	2009-2024	585	585
Medium-term notes	6.00%	2008-2036	1,665	1,665
Other			8	8
Total long-term debt			2,258	2,258
Loans from affiliate			375	375

Debt Maturity schedule	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Thereafter	Total
As at Mar. 31, 2007 (CAD millions)	-	270	100	150	150	1,588	2,258

Summary

- The debt repayment schedule is reasonable, as the Company has no long-term debt due in 2007. Between 2008 and 2011, the annual debt amount due represents only 5% to 12% of total debt, which reduces EGD's exposure to refinancing risk.
- EGD should be able to refinance the \$270 million debt due in 2008, given its strong financial profile.
- In February 2006, EGD filed a Shelf Prospectus that allows the Company to issue up to \$750 million of unsecured medium term notes (MTNs).
 - Under the prospectus, \$300 million and \$175 million of MTNs were issued in February 2006 and December 2006, respectively. Some proceeds were used to refinance commercial paper with the balance for capital expenditures.
 - EGD is subject to an EBIT interest covenant in order to issue additional indebtedness. EBIT for twelve consecutive months out of the previous 23 months must be at least two times its annual pro-forma interest requirements for all debt that has a maturity term longer than 18 months.
- The covenant does not apply to debt issuance for refinancing and interest expenses do not include short-term interest expenses.
- The Company did not meet the interest covenant in December 2006 but was in compliance at 2.14 times for the 12 months ended March 31, 2007, according to the Company's disclosure.
- EGD intends to redeem its outstanding 10.60% debentures (\$100 million) due in 2012. The redemption will be on July 9, 2007, and will be funded by existing liquidity.

Inter-company debt

- As of March 31, 2007, EGD owned \$825 million of non-voting redeemable, retractable preferred shares of IPL System Inc. (IPL), which is 100% owned by Enbridge Inc.
- The Company owes IPL \$375 million in loans, which is deeply subordinate to the debentures and MTNs. EGD is able to defer interest payments on the loans for up to five years, and the deferred interest can be paid by either cash or non-retractable preferred shares of the Company. DBRS treats 60% of this amount as equity.



Bank Lines/Liquidity

<u>Credit facilities</u>			As of March 31, 2007			
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Drawn</u>	<u>Commercial Paper</u>	<u>Available</u>		
Committed lines of credit	1,000.0	0.0	235.0	765.0		
Uncommitted lines of credit	5.8	1.7	0.0	4.1		
Total	1,005.8	1.7	235.0	769.1		
(CAD millions)	<u>Mar. 07</u>	<u>Dec. 06</u>	<u>Sept. 06</u>	<u>Jun. 06</u>	<u>Mar. 06</u>	<u>Dec. 05</u>
Short term debt usage	252	831	666	221	449	1,171

- EGD requires relatively high liquidity to support its volatile and highly seasonal working capital needs and increased capital expenditures. Working capital requirements are very seasonal, with high demand during cold weather; they are also heavily influenced by the volatility of gas prices. These fluctuating capital requirements are mainly supported by the Company's commercial paper (CP) program.
- As of March 2007, the Company's liquidity position remained solid, as seasonal levels of accounts receivables and gas inventory are much lower than the winter months. EGD had about \$765 million in its CP program available at the end of March 2007.
 - EGD increased its CP program to \$1 billion in September 2006 from \$800 million.
 - The CP program is supported by the 364-day revolving committed lines of credit of \$1 billion.
- In addition, EGD has \$5.8 million in the uncommitted 364-day lines of credit that are used to support its working capital needs.
 - A separate credit line of \$300 million was closed in June 2006.
 - The facility does not have a MAC clause at the time of the borrowing.
- DBRS views EGD's current liquidity as acceptable; however, the Company remains exposed to gas price volatility. A combination of cold weather and high gas prices could exhaust the Company's available liquidity, which happened in December 2005 when EGD sought short-term funds from its A-rated parent.

Income Statements

(CAD millions)	<u>12 mos ended</u>	Dec 31	Dec 31	Dec 31	Year ended Sept. 30		
	<u>Mar. 31, 2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003R</u>	<u>2002R</u>
Gas commodity and distribution revenue	2,303	2,465	2,340	1,984	1,874	1,723	1,217
Cost of gas	1,873	2,088	1,936	1,558	1,463	1,363	917
Net gas distribution revenues	430	377	405	426	410	360	300
Gas transportation service	490	493	476	473	477	525	459
Gas distribution margin	920	870	881	900	887	885	760
Other revenues	61	59	63	58	58	53	53
Total Revenues	981	928	944	958	945	938	813
Expenses:							
Operations + maintenance	358	357	327	330	318	292	262
Property + other taxes	48	48	47	45	46	45	43
Depreciation + amortization	217	213	199	184	181	173	165
Total Operating Expenses	622	618	573	560	545	510	470
Operating income (Dist. EBIT)	359	310	371	398	400	428	342
Other income/(expense) (1)	63	63	65	67	67	67	68
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	421	373	436	465	467	495	410
Interest expense	178	180	162	152	141	148	121
Interest expense to affiliate loan	28	27	28	30	30	30	30
Non-cash financial charges	-	(4)	(3)	-	(1)	(2)	(2)
Net interest expense	207	203	188	182	171	176	150
Pre-tax income	215	170	248	283	297	319	260
Income taxes	59	43	72	81	93	103	88
Income before extras.	155	127	176	202	204	215	173
Extraordinary items	-	-	-	(14)	(36)	(9)	-
Net income	155	127	176	189	169	206	173
Preferred dividends (2)	5	5	5	5	5	5	23
Net income available to common shldrs.	150	122	171	184	164	202	150

Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.

Balance Sheet

(CAD millions)

	<u>Mar. 31</u>	<u>Dec. 31</u>	<u>Dec. 31</u>		<u>Mar. 31</u>	<u>Dec. 31</u>	<u>Dec. 31</u>
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>		<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Assets				Liabilities & Equity			
Cash + equivalents	-	-	-	S.t. & l.t.d. due 1yr.	252	831	1,171
Accounts receivable	1,007	794	880	A/P, accr'ds. & other	791	678	785
Gas in storage	192	772	921	Current Liabilities	1,043	1,509	1,957
Other current assets	33	66	53	Def'd. taxes + credits	5	3	5
Current Assets	1,232	1,632	1,854	Long-term debt	2,234	2,258	1,783
Net fixed assets	3,342	3,324	3,123	Loans from affiliate	375	375	375
Other assets	48	68	42	Perpetual pfds.	100	100	100
Investments in affiliate	825	825	825	Shareholders' equity	1,690	1,604	1,623
Total	5,446	5,849	5,843	Total	5,446	5,849	5,843

Ratio Analysis

Liquidity Ratios

	<u>12 mos ended</u>	<u>Dec 31</u>	<u>Dec 31</u>	<u>Dec 31</u>	<u>Year ended Sept. 30</u>		
	<u>Mar. 31, 2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003R</u>	<u>2002R</u>
Current ratio	1.18x	1.08x	.95x	1.04x	1.09x	.82x	.91x
Accumulated depreciation/gross fixed assets	35.0%	34.7%	34.0%	33.1%	32.7%	31.5%	30.9%
Cash flow/capital expenditures	0.97x	0.72x	1.24x	1.11x	1.04x	1.78x	0.86x
Cash flow-dividends/capital expenditures	0.62x	0.27x	0.63x	0.46x	0.40x	1.23x	0.37x
Cash flow/adjusted debt (1)	14.5%	8.6%	13.0%	12.2%	11.8%	16.5%	10.4%
Cash flow/adjusted long term debt (1)	16.0%	11.6%	20.8%	16.8%	14.6%	22.5%	11.7%
Adj. debt/capital (1)	57.3%	63.3%	62.0%	58.5%	55.9%	56.2%	53.3%
Adj. long term debt/capital (1)	51.9%	47.2%	38.9%	42.5%	45.4%	41.0%	47.1%
Average coupon on long-term debt		7.40%	7.71%	7.68%	7.70%	8.30%	8.00%
Deemed equity	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
Dividend payout ratio	93.9%	141.1%	116.1%	101.1%	91.7%	62.8%	88.7%

Coverage Ratios

EBITDA interest coverage (1)	3.09x	2.83x	3.34x	3.57x	3.78x	3.75x	3.79x
EBIT interest coverage (1)	2.04x	1.80x	2.29x	2.56x	2.72x	2.78x	2.71x
Fixed-charges coverage	1.96x	1.74x	2.20x	2.46x	2.61x	2.66x	2.17x
Debt/EBITDA	4.18x	5.58x	4.94x	4.29x	3.84x	3.84x	3.83x

Earnings Quality/Operating Efficiencies & Statistics

Operating margin	36.6%	33.4%	39.3%	41.6%	42.4%	45.7%	42.1%
Net margin	15.8%	13.7%	18.7%	21.1%	21.6%	23.0%	21.3%
Return on common equity	9.3%	7.9%	10.8%	12.2%	12.3%	13.1%	10.8%
Approved ROE	8.39%	8.74%	9.57%	9.60%	9.69%	9.69%	9.66%
Degree day deficiency - % normal	88.0%	89.6%	100.1%	107.2%	105.9%	113.0%	90.9%
Customers/employee		951	1,005	1,048	1,052	1,009	1,008
Customer growth		6.3%	3.7%	4.5%	7.1%	5.9%	
Operating costs/avg. customer (CAD)		323	301	307	301	292	534
Rate base (CAD millions)	3,744	3,634	3,422	3,230	3,230	3,156	3,019
Rate base growth	3.0%	6.2%	5.9%	0.0%	2.4%	4.5%	
Kilometres of pipeline		34,000	33,560	32,642	32,642	31,403	30,593
Rate base/km of pipeline (CAD thousands)		107	102	99	99	100	99
Rate base/throughput (CAD millions per bcf)		8.91	7.81	7.27	7.27	6.89	7.36

(1) Debt is adjusted for loans from an affiliate (40% debt treatment) and preferred stock (30% debt treatment)

* Effective December 31, 2004, the Company changed its financial reporting year-end from September 30 to December 31.

The DBRS logo consists of the letters "DBRS" in a bold, white, sans-serif font, positioned to the left of a stylized red sunburst or starburst graphic.

Note:

All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

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Enbridge Inc.

Rating	Buy-Average Risk
12-month target	C\$41.00
Symbol	ENB
Exchange	TSX
Sector	Utility & Power
Closing price	C\$37.15
Potential total return ¹	13.7%
52-week range	C\$31.75-41.48
Shares O/S 2006E	
	366.2m basic, 369.0m FD
Market cap (diluted)	C\$13,709.9m
EV	C\$21,108.7m
Year-end	Dec-31
EBITDA	2006A C\$1,735.7m
	2007E C\$1,923.6m
EV/EBITDA	2006A 12.2x
	2007E 11.0x
EPS (basic) ²	2006A C\$1.75
	2007E C\$1.86
Price/earnings	2006A 21.2x
	2007E 20.0x
Tot debt/tot cap 2006A	61.1%
DPS	C\$1.23
Dividend yield	3.3%
Quarterly data	
EPS (basic) ²	1Q06A C\$0.62
	1Q07A C\$0.65

¹ Based on most recent annualized dividend; ² Adjusted for unusual and non-recurring items

Source: Desjardins Securities

Company description

Enbridge Inc. operates the world's longest crude oil and liquids pipeline system, as well as natural gas transmission and distribution assets in Canada and the US. The company also owns interests in pipeline systems in Spain and Colombia, and is developing a large wind-powered generation project in Ontario.

www.enbridge.com



Enbridge Inc. (ENB C\$37.15, TSX)

Reports solid results, but resumption of earnings growth remains a ways off; regardless, shares look attractive based on fundamentals; reiterating Buy rating and C\$41 target

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The Desjardins Takeaway

Enbridge reported a decent quarter, with practically all segments firing on all cylinders, though dilution from the recent equity issue muted the benefit to EPS. Additional disclosure on various growth project risk/return profiles provided during the call was unexpected. So was the announcement of an additional financing likely to come in 2008. Regardless of the fact that a resumption of significant earnings growth prior to 2010 remains unlikely, the shares look attractive at current levels, in our view. We are reiterating our Buy-Average Risk recommendation and C\$41 price target.

Event

Enbridge reports decent 1Q07 results and declares dividend. Enbridge Inc. (Enbridge or 'the company') reported decent 1Q07 results, with adjusted operating EPS (as defined by Enbridge) coming in at C\$0.65 vs consensus of C\$0.63 and 1Q06 results of C\$0.62. A quarterly dividend of C\$0.3075 per share was also declared.

Enbridge shares have underperformed TransCanada in 2007. Enbridge shares have underperformed relative to its closest (and only) Canadian pipeline comparable, TransCanada Corporation (TRP TSX, C\$39.76, rated Buy-Average Risk with a C\$43 price target) on a year-to-date basis. Enbridge shares have corrected by 7.7% vs TransCanada weakening by 2.1% in 2007.

Implication

Relatively strong performance across different segments. Adjusted operating income rose by C\$19.9m, or by 9.5%. However, EPS increased by only 5.8%, due to dilution from the 1Q07 equity issue. Main earnings drivers for the quarter were: (1) colder weather and customer growth in the Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) franchise area, predominantly in Ontario; (2) full quarter of earnings contribution from Olympic and Spearhead pipelines; (3) insurance proceeds received by Enbridge Offshore Pipelines (EOP) related to the 2005 hurricane season; and (4) dilution from the 1Q07 C\$566m equity issue. We also note that GAAP earnings have become significantly more volatile following the adoption of the new accounting rule regarding financial instruments, which requires mark-to-market treatment for many financial derivatives.

Exhibit 1: Segmented quarterly earnings

Year-end Dec-31 (C\$m)	1Q07	1Q06	Change	Change (%)
Consolidated earnings				
Liquids Pipelines	68.9	66.3	2.6	3.9
Gas Pipelines	25.7	16.0	9.7	60.6
Sponsored Investments	17.8	20.2	-2.4	-11.9
Gas Distribution and Services	109.4	86.0	23.4	27.2
International	22.0	21.8	0.2	0.9
Corporate	-16.8	-19.4	2.6	-13.4
Consolidated earnings	227.0	190.9	36.1	18.9
Adjustments				
Gas Pipelines				
EOP property damage insurance proceeds	-5.3	0.0	-5.3	NA
Sponsored Investments				
EEP mark-to-market losses/(gains)	2.0	-2.7	4.7	-174.1
Gas Distribution and Services				
Warmer/(colder) than normal weather	-1.4	21.3	-22.7	-106.6
Energy Services mark-to-market losses/(gains)	4.3	0.0	4.3	NA
Aux Sable mark-to-market losses/(gains)	2.8	0.0	2.8	NA
Adjusted operating earnings	229.4	209.5	19.9	9.5
Basic weighted average shares outstanding (m)	350.7	339.0	11.7	3.5
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding (m)	354.2	342.7	11.5	3.4
Adjusted operating EPS (C\$m)				
Basic	0.65	0.62	0.04	5.8
Diluted	0.65	0.61	0.04	5.9

Source: Desjardins Securities, Enbridge



Adjusting financial estimates. While Enbridge reiterated its guidance range of C\$1.75–1.85 in basic adjusted operating EPS for 2007, we note that the guidance assumed an exchange rate of US\$0.88/C\$1 vs an exchange rate of US\$0.90/C\$1 as of the close on May 2, 2007. Given that Enbridge hedges approximately half of its foreign exchange exposure, a sustained rate at or above US\$0.90/C\$1 may very well mean the loss of a penny or two in EPS. Regardless, we are choosing to leave our 2007 basic EPS estimate of C\$1.86 unchanged for now. While our estimate is a penny above the higher end of Enbridge's guidance range, we note that we are not normalizing for different-than-normal weather at EGD as a matter of policy. Given that gas distribution earnings do not have a weather normalization rider under EGD's regulatory framework, there is insufficient justification to normalize adjusted operating results for weather, in our view. However, we are slightly increasing our 2009 EPS forecast (to C\$2.01 from C\$1.98) based on additional clarity on project economics and timing disclosed by Enbridge during the conference call, as further discussed below.

Update on growth projects. Enbridge has updated its growth capex guidance regarding its various Liquids Pipelines growth projects. We note that 2008 will see capex requirements peak at C\$4b, with C\$1b to be funded at the Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP NYSE, US\$59.95, not rated) level. EEP is Enbridge's sponsored master limited partnership, the US equivalent to a Canadian income fund structure.

Exhibit 2: Enbridge Liquids Pipelines growth capital expenditures guidance

Year-end Dec-31 (C\$b)	2007	2008	2009	Total
Enbridge Inc.				
Contract terminals				
Hardisty	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
Stonefell	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4
Regional infrastructure				
Athabasca	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Waupisoo	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5
Southern Access				
Expansion	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Extension	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4
Alberta Clipper	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.5
Southern Lights	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.5
Line 4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
Total approved and proceeding	1.4	3.0	1.1	5.5
Enbridge Energy Partners				
Southern Access expansion	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.5
Clipper	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.9
Cushing terminal	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other terminal	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total approved and proceeding	1.0	1.1	0.7	2.8
Grand total (ENB + EEP)	2.3	4.0	1.8	8.1

Source: Desjardins Securities, Enbridge

Project risk/return profiles. Enbridge has, for the first time, officially provided additional colour on the risk/return profiles of the various projects. In general, we would note that full-life economics seem to be quite attractive on the majority of these projects on a risk-adjusted basis.



Exhibit 3: Liquids Pipelines growth project risk/return profiles

(C\$b)	Capital magnitude	Expected completion	Full-life return	Return profile	Volume risk	Capital cost risk
Projects						
Southern Lights (US\$b)	1.3	2010	12% + kicker	Flat	None	Partial
Southern Access extension (US\$b)	0.4	2009	11% floating	Flat	None	None
Southern Access expansion—US (US\$b) ¹	1.3	2009	11% floating + kicker	Flat	None	None on 88%
Southern Access expansion—Canada	0.2	2009	9% floating	Flat	None	None
Waupisoo	0.5	2008	Mid-teens	Tilted	Partial	Partial
Athabasca laterals	0.2	2006	Mid-teens	Tilted	Partial	50/50
Contract terminaling	0.8	2007–09	Low teens	Tilted	None	Full
Spearhead expansion	0.1	2009	Mid-teens	Tilted	None	Full
Alberta Clipper ²	2.4	2010	Typical	Typical	Typical	Typical
Line 4 extension	0.3	2009	Typical	Typical	Typical	Typical

¹ Southern Access expansion—US and US portion of Alberta Clipper flow to ENB via EEP incentive distributions, which further enhances returns at ENB level; ² In 2006 dollars
Source: Desjardins Securities, Enbridge

Another round of financing to come in 2008. During the conference call to discuss the quarterly results, Steve Wuori, Enbridge's CFO, stated that Enbridge would need to issue equity in the 2008 timeframe. We can only agree, given the growth capex requirements set out in Exhibit 2. We believe that Enbridge will need to tap the capital markets on the order of C\$2.7b in 2008, to be issued in the form of debt, common equity and hybrids. Enbridge is likely to use at least some hybrids in the form of junior unsecured debentures, in our view, as hybrids have several key advantages: (1) they are cheaper than common equity, given that interest is usually tax-deductible; (2) avoid EPS dilution; (3) relatively credit-friendly, with an equity credit treatment of 50% being achievable with S&P and Moody's, as per TransCanada's upcoming issue; and (4) tap into an additional investor class. Please refer to the exhibit below for our calculation of Enbridge's external financing requirements.

Exhibit 4: Enbridge's financing requirement over the forecast period

Year-end Dec-31 (C\$b)	2007E	2008E	2009E
Financing requirement			
Funds from operations (FFO)	1.5	1.5	1.7
Dividends	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6
Net cash flow	1.0	1.0	1.1
Maintenance capex	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5
Free cash flow	0.6	0.6	0.6
Growth capex—Liquids Pipelines (ENB only)	-1.4	-3.0	-1.1
Growth capex—other segments	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1
External financing requirement	-1.2	-2.7	-0.6
External financing			
Debt issue	0.6	1.5	0.4
Hybrid equity issue	0.0	0.6	0.2
Common equity issue	0.6	0.6	0.0
Total external financing	1.2	2.7	0.6

Source: Desjardins Securities

Solid execution on a variety of growth projects, but earnings growth still a ways off. Enbridge has demonstrated impressive skill in sourcing, developing, financing and executing its outsized slate of growth projects. We believe that Enbridge's execution will continue to be very good, given the management team's track record and ongoing focus on managing capital costs—eg through early procurement of pipe and strategic alliances struck with contractors. Unfortunately, even flawless execution will not be sufficient to meet Enbridge's long-term target EPS growth rate in the 8–10% range, in our view. Our financial model returns an average EPS growth rate on the order of 6% until Alberta Clipper and Southern Lights come onstream in 2010, as the cost of financing the construction program will continue to pressure operating earnings.

Recommendation

Maintaining C\$41 price target. We rely on our fundamental valuation work to set our price target, with backup support from relative valuation techniques. Our fundamental valuation work returns a range of C\$40.63–42.29 from our DDM and DCF models, respectively. Our relative valuation work returns a value of C\$39.91, based on sum-of-the-parts segment-by-segment analysis using 2007 estimated P/E multiples. Our C\$41 12-month price target implies a forward P/E ratio of ~22x, which we feel is appropriate for Enbridge due to the proven track record of the management team, growth potential, earnings quality, cash flow stability, solid capital structure and defensive stock characteristics.

Reiterating Buy recommendation. At a closing price of C\$37.15 as of May 2, 2007, our price target represents a potential total return of 13.6%, inclusive of our 2007 dividend per share estimate of C\$1.23. Given our Average Risk rating and a potential 12-month total return of 13.7%, Enbridge shares deserve a Buy recommendation at current valuation levels, in our view. **We are reiterating our Buy–Average Risk recommendation and C\$41 price target.**

Risk factors. Our financial estimates, price target and investment recommendation are subject to various risk factors, including but not limited to the following: (1) lower-than-expected oil sands output and faster-than-expected decline in conventional production could derail much of Liquids Pipelines' growth program; (2) regulatory risk in case of adverse decisions for regulated assets located in North America, South America and Europe; (3) operational risk for existing assets; (4) execution risk related to large growth program; (5) competition from rival pipeline projects for expansion of currently-permitted infrastructure; (6) financing risk for large external capital requirements; and (7) inverse interest rate risk (lower interest rates resulting in lower allowed ROEs for regulated assets, as offset by an increase in the stock price due to interest sensitivity).

Exhibit 5: Utility & Power corporate trading comparables

			Share	Pot'l				Price/ Price/				Div				Payout	Tot debt/				
		Rating	price	Target	total	Mkt¹	EV	EV/EBITDA (x)				book	CFPS⁴	Price/earnings (x)				yield⁵	2006E	tot cap	Credit
Company	Ticker		(\$)	price	ret (%)	cap (m)	(m)	LTM²	07E³	08E³	09E³	(x)	(x)	LTM²	07E³	08E³	09E³	(%)	(%)	(%)	ratings⁶
Electric utilities (C\$)																					
Canadian Utilities Ltd.	CU	NR	46.60	NR	NR	5,884.0	8,800.0	7.4	7.7	7.7	NA	2.5	8.4	18.3	17.2	17.3	NA	2.6	45.0	51.1	A
Emera Inc.	EMA	NR	21.80	NR	NR	2,437.8	4,436.8	8.6	9.0	8.6	NA	1.7	7.4	19.2	18.9	17.6	NA	4.1	77.0	52.9	BBB
Fortis Inc.	FTS	NR	28.02	NR	NR	4,351.2	6,294.0	11.8	9.8	9.0	NA	1.8	9.7	20.3	19.5	18.1	NA	3.0	58.5	40.8	BBB+
TransAlta Corp.	TA	Hold-AA	26.54	28.00	9.3	5,386.7	8,111.5	9.2	8.6	7.8	7.8	2.2	9.1	22.3	22.5	17.6	19.2	3.8	84.7	48.2	BBB
Average								9.3	8.8	8.3	7.8	2.1	8.6	20.0	19.5	17.6	19.2	3.4	66.3	48.3	
Average ex high/low								8.9	8.8	8.2	7.8	2.0	8.7	19.8	19.2	17.6	19.2	3.4	67.8	49.7	
Gas & pipeline utilities (C\$)																					
Enbridge Inc.	ENB	Buy-A	37.15	41.00	13.7	13,710.1	21,108.9	11.8	11.0	10.0	9.1	2.5	10.8	21.1	20.0	19.3	18.5	3.3	66.1	60.2	A-
TransCanada Corp.	TRP	Buy-A	39.76	43.00	11.6	21,376.7	38,475.7	11.0	10.0	9.3	9.2	2.3	8.3	19.6	19.1	17.2	17.4	3.4	65.4	60.4	A-
Average								11.4	10.5	9.7	9.1	2.4	9.5	20.3	19.5	18.2	17.9	3.4	65.7	60.3	

Note: Market data as of May 2, 2007; A: Average Risk; AA: Above-average Risk; NR: Not rated; ¹ Based on fully diluted shares outstanding; ² Financial information as reported for LTM dated March 31, 2007. Normalized for unusual items, where appropriate; ³ Based on I/B/E/S consensus estimates for companies not currently covered, Desjardins Securities' estimates otherwise; ⁴ Cash flow per share; ⁵ Most recent annualized (MRA); ⁶ S&P corporate issuer rating
Source: Desjardins Securities, company filings, Thomson One



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Buy	Top Pick/Buy	95	57	27	28
Hold	Hold	64	38	8	13
Sell	Sell	9	5	2	22
Total		168	100	37	

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Enbridge Inc.: 2, 3, 13

TransCanada Corporation: 13



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Top Pick

Desjardins' best investment ideas – stocks that offer the best risk/reward ratio and that are expected to significantly outperform their respective peer group* over a 12-month period

Buy

Stocks that are expected to outperform their respective peer group* over a 12-month period

Hold

Stocks that are expected to perform in line with their respective peer group* over a 12-month period

Sell

Stocks that are expected to underperform their respective peer group* over a 12-month period

Not Rated

Stock is being covered exclusively on an informational basis

RISK QUALIFIERS

Average Risk

Risk represented by the stock is in line with its peer group* in terms of volatility, liquidity and earnings predictability

Above-average Risk

Risk represented by the stock is greater than that of its peer group* in terms of volatility, liquidity and earnings predictability

Speculative

High degree of risk represented by the stock, marked by an exceptionally low level of predictability

* Peer group refers to all of the companies that an analyst has under coverage and does not necessarily correspond to what would typically be considered an industry group. Where an analyst's coverage universe is such that 'relative' performance against a 'peer group' is not meaningful, the analyst will benchmark the rating against the most appropriate market index

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Securities

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EB-2007-0615
Ex. I, Tab 11, Sch. 24
Attachment 14

ExpressPulse

AUGUST 1, 2007

Enbridge Inc. (ENB C\$37.83, TSX)

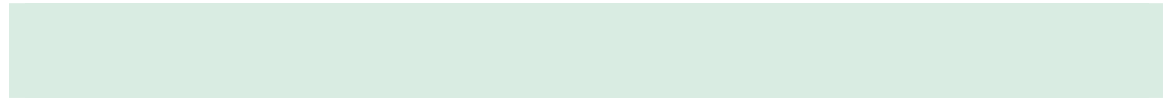
Rating Buy–Average Risk

Target C\$41.00

Another quarter of solid execution offset by lacklustre EPS growth -- Daniel Shteyn, CA (514) 281-8755, daniel.shteyn@vmd.desjardins.com

Impact: Positive

Enbridge Inc. (Enbridge) announced 2Q07 results this morning, with adjusted earnings of C\$0.36 per share, up by a penny from C\$0.35 in 2Q06 and higher than the 2Q07 consensus estimate of C\$0.35. The increase in adjusted earnings was primarily due to (1) improved operating margins and customer growth at Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD), and (2) Enbridge's increased ownership interest in Enbridge Energy Partners. Management will hold a conference call and webcast to discuss the results at 9am EDT today (dial-in 888-713-4199, passcode 28881509#; webcast www.enbridge.com/investor).





AUGUST 1, 2007

DISCLOSURES

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Rating category	Desjardins rating	Desjardins coverage universe (# of stocks)	% distribution	Desjardins Investment Banking (# of stocks)	% distribution
Buy	Top Pick/Buy	85	61	15	18
Hold	Hold	48	34	4	8
Sell	Sell	7	5	0	0
Total		140	100	19	

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* Peer group refers to all of the companies that an analyst has under coverage and does not necessarily correspond to what would typically be considered an industry group. Where an analyst's coverage universe is such that 'relative' performance against a 'peer group' is not meaningful, the analyst will benchmark the rating against the most appropriate market index

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Enbridge Inc.

Rating	Buy—Average Risk
12-month target	C\$41.00
Symbol	ENB
Exchange	TSX
Sector	Utility & Power
Closing price	C\$37.09
Potential total return¹	13.9%
52-week range	C\$34.44–41.48
Shares O/S 2007E	366.2m basic, 369.5m FD
Market cap (diluted)	C\$13,706.3m
EV	C\$21,105.1m
Year-end	Dec-31
EBITDA	2006A C\$1,735.7m 2007E C\$1,923.6m
EV/EBITDA	2006A 12.2x 2007E 11.0x
EPS (basic)²	2006A C\$1.75 2007E C\$1.79
P/E	2006A 21.2x 2007E 20.7x
Tot debt/tot cap 2006A	61.1%
DPS	C\$1.23
Dividend yield	3.3%
Quarterly data	
EPS (basic)²	2006A C\$0.35 2007A C\$0.36

¹ Based on most recent annualized dividend; ² Adjusted for unusual and non-recurring items
Source: Desjardins Securities

Company description

Enbridge Inc. operates the world's longest crude oil and liquids pipeline system, as well as natural gas transmission and distribution assets in Canada and the US. The company also owns interests in pipeline systems in Spain and Colombia, and is developing a large wind-powered generation project in Ontario.

www.enbridge.com



Enbridge Inc. (ENB C\$37.09, TSX)

Another quarter of solid execution offset by lacklustre EPS growth; no change to Buy recommendation or C\$41 target

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The Desjardins Takeaway

While 2Q07 EPS growth was marginal, Enbridge continues to lay the groundwork for massive earnings growth by the end of the decade as it expands its Liquids Pipelines business. We continue to consider Enbridge as an excellent way to play oil sands growth while avoiding commodity risk. We are updating our financial estimates to incorporate the benefits of AFUDC and other factors. There is no change to our Buy—Average Risk investment recommendation or C\$41 price target.

Event

The company released 2Q07 earnings and held a conference call on Wednesday. Enbridge Inc. (Enbridge) announced 2Q07 results Wednesday morning. While headline earnings came in at C\$146.5m compared with C\$157.9m in 2Q06, adjusted 2Q07 earnings were C\$129.5m vs C\$118.7m in 2Q06. Earnings per share (EPS) came in at C\$0.36 vs C\$0.35 in 2Q06, representing a 2.9% growth rate, while consensus estimates for 2Q07 EPS stood at C\$0.35.

Dividends declared by the board of directors. On July 31, 2007, Enbridge's board of directors declared quarterly dividends of C\$0.3075 per common share and C\$0.34375 per Series A preferred share. Both dividends are payable on September 1, 2007 to shareholders of record on August 15, 2007.

Implication

Details of the quarter. Adjusted earnings were up compared with 2Q06, primarily due to the following: (1) Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) earnings were up by C\$12.9m due to improved expense management, customer growth and storage/transportation capacity transaction revenues; (2) Enbridge's share of Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP) earnings increased by C\$3.7m, as Enbridge held a 15.0% interest in EEP vs 10.9% a year ago; (3) Aux Sable added C\$2.2m to earnings (after adjusting for mark to market on derivatives); and (4) corporate segment expenses decreased by C\$5.3m (after adjusting for the impact of tax rate changes) as a result of using proceeds from the recent equity issue to pay down debt. Cash provided by operating activities, before changes in working capital, was C\$305.5m in 2Q07, compared with C\$262.0m in 2Q06 (or C\$0.86 vs C\$0.77 on a per-share basis). Please see Exhibit 1 on the following page for further details on a segmented basis.



Exhibit 1: Segmented quarterly earnings

Year-end Dec-31 (C\$m)	2Q07	2Q06	Change	Change (%)
Consolidated earnings				
Liquids Pipelines	65.8	68.6	-2.8	-4.1
Gas Pipelines	13.4	15.9	-2.5	-15.7
Sponsored Investments	33.4	23.2	10.2	44.0
Gas Distribution and Services	23.7	34.0	-10.3	-30.3
International	24.0	21.3	2.7	12.7
Corporate	-13.8	-5.1	-8.7	170.6
Consolidated earnings	146.5	157.9	-11.4	-7.2
Adjustments				
Sponsored Investments				
Dilution gain on EEP Class A unit issuance	-11.8	0.0	-11.8	NA
EEP mark-to-market losses/(gains)	-0.4	0.3	-0.7	-233.3
Revalue future income taxes	0.3	-6.0	6.3	-105.0
Gas Distribution and Services				
Warmer/(colder) than normal weather	-9.8	9.4	-19.2	-204.3
Energy Services mark-to-market losses/(gains)	0.2	0.0	0.2	NA
Aux Sable mark-to-market losses/(gains)	8.3	0.0	8.3	NA
Revalue future income taxes	-3.8	-28.9	25.1	-86.9
Corporate				
Revalue future income taxes	0.0	-14.0	14.0	-100.0
Adjusted operating earnings	129.5	118.7	10.8	9.1
Basic weighted average shares outstanding (m)	353.6	339.3	14.3	4.2
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding (m)	356.7	342.5	14.2	4.1
Adjusted operating EPS (C\$)				
Basic	0.37	0.35	0.02	5.7
Diluted	0.36	0.35	0.01	2.9

Source: Desjardins Securities, company filings

Developments during the quarter. During the quarter, Enbridge completed its open season for the Spearhead pipeline expansion project, slated for completion in 2009. Enbridge also received final governmental approvals from the Ontario Municipal Board and Ontario's Ministry of the Environment for its Bruce County wind-power project, expected to be in service toward the end of 2008 at an updated capital cost of C\$440m (up by roughly 10%). EGD received a final decision from the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) regarding its 2007 rate application, with a 1% increase in the equity component of deemed capital structure (to 36%, up from 35%), as well as approval for a new 20-year trend method to calculate normal weather for the GTA region, and an order to cease the risk management program used to manage price volatility of natural gas. In addition, EGD expects to shift to incentive regulation (IR) starting January 2008 for its distribution operations, and will proceed with development of unregulated gas storage services following a favourable decision by the OEB.

Update on growth prospects. Enbridge's Liquids Pipelines segment continues to advance a number of large pipeline projects to be completed during 2009–10, with equity returns in the low-to-mid teens. The ramp-up in Liquids Pipelines earnings, though back-end loaded, should work out to earnings growth of roughly 16% over the 2006–11 timeframe according to management guidance. We agree, as this is consistent with the output from our financial model. Please refer to the exhibits below for more details of the Liquids Pipelines projects and the segment's resulting earnings growth profile.



Exhibit 2: Liquids Pipelines segment development projects

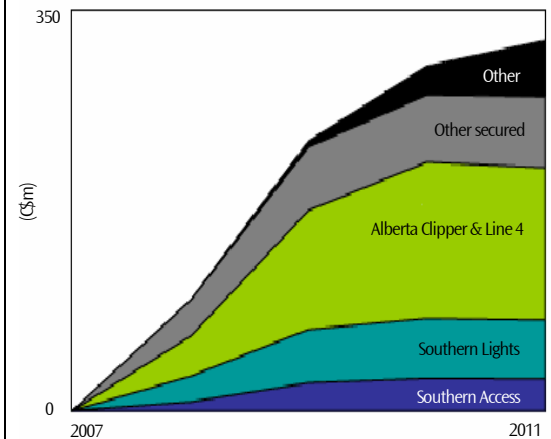
Projects (C\$b)	Capital cost	Exp'd comp*	Full-life return
Southern Lights (US\$b)	1.3	2010	12% + kicker
Southern Access extension (US\$b)	0.4	2009	11% floating
Southern Access expansion—US (US\$b) ¹	1.8	2009	11% floating
Southern Access expansion—Canada	0.3	2009	9% floating
Alberta Clipper—Canada	2.0	2010	11% floating
Alberta Clipper—US (US\$b) ¹	1.0	2010	11% floating
Line 4 extension	0.3	2009	11% floating
Waupisoo	0.5	2008	Mid-teens
Athabasca laterals	0.2	2006	Mid-teens
Contract terminaling	0.8	2007–9	Low-teens
Spearhead expansion	0.1	2009	Mid-teens

Total²

8.9

* Expected completion. ¹ Southern Access expansion—US and US portion of Alberta Clipper flow to ENB via EEP incentive distributions, which further enhances returns at ENB level; ² Converted at a rate of US\$0.95/C\$1
Source: Desjardins Securities, Enbridge Inc.

Exhibit 3: Liquids Pipelines segment earnings growth

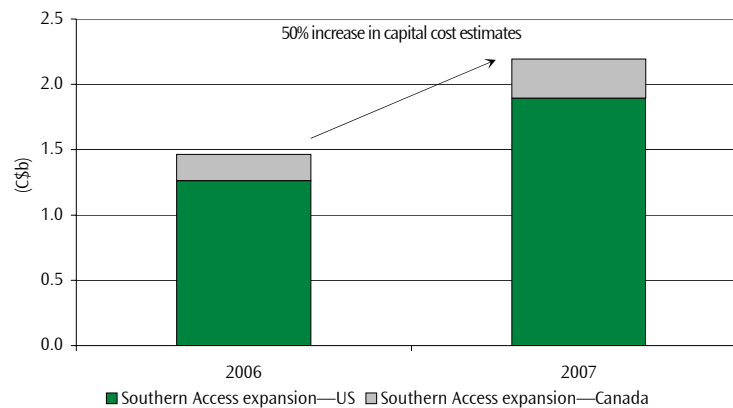


Source: Enbridge Inc.

US Gulf Coast expansion—still trying. During the conference call, in response to a question posed by Desjardins Securities, management reiterated its strategic goal of connecting the growing Alberta crude oil supply to the refining capacity situated in the US Gulf Coast (USGC) PADD III market. With the expectation that current supply from Mexico and Venezuela will continue to decrease, the USGC will represent a significant amount of underused refining infrastructure, sufficient to absorb whatever incremental oil sands output can be delivered. Please refer to our *Morning Pulse* comment dated April 9, 2007 for additional details on proposed pipeline projects to the USGC region. In our view, Enbridge's proposed joint venture with ExxonMobil to connect Cushing, Oklahoma, to the USGC would be able to gather sufficient shipper interest in transporting crude from the Alberta oil sands as this would protect producer netbacks. Netbacks (the producer's margin net of the toll to transport oil to the market) would otherwise be pressured by a supply glut in the PADD II market, where Enbridge's mainline and TransCanada's proposed Keystone project currently terminate.

Capital cost inflation a modest positive? While most crude oil producers' returns are pressured by mounting capital costs, Enbridge is generally not significantly exposed to the risks associated with capital cost increases on regulated projects. Although costs have dramatically escalated for certain projects, such as the Southern Access expansion, given that Southern Access tolls will be mostly set under a regulated cost-of-service framework, Enbridge (and EEP) should actually see an increase in earnings, as prudently incurred growth capex is included in the rate base.

Exhibit 4: Southern Access capital cost estimates



Source: Desjardins Securities, Enbridge Inc.

Upcoming financings. During the conference call, management reiterated its expectation of a capital market financing to come sometime in 2008, of a size similar to 2007 (~C\$600m). Given that management considers the entirety of the



current asset base as core, asset sales do not seem to be on the agenda, with the only possible exception being a sell-down of Enbridge's interest in Enbridge Income Fund (EIF), given the right market conditions. A reduction in Enbridge's interest in EIF is likely not imminent given the current market environment for income funds following recent changes in tax legislation. While the exact financing mix of the 2008 capital raise remains to be determined, management stated that hybrids and preferred shares are under consideration in addition to straight equity and debt.

A meagre dividend increase in 2008? Management does not have any plan to increase the dividend payout ratio (currently 60–70 %) at present. As a result, we believe that while the 2008 DPS increase will be modest (~C\$0.08, or 6.5%) to ~C\$1.31 per share, down from our previously expected ~C\$1.34, 2009–10 DPS growth ought to look better.

Change in financial estimates. We have now incorporated in our financial model the benefit of the allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) for capital spending on the Alberta Clipper and Southern Lights pipeline projects, as well as a plethora of smaller changes in our assumptions concerning Enbridge's other assets. Please consult the exhibit below for details of the changes in our financial estimates.

Exhibit 5: Change in EPS estimates

Year-end Dec-31 (C\$)	New	Previous	Change
2007E	1.79	1.86	-0.07
2008E	1.87	1.99	-0.12
2009E	2.11	2.01	0.10

Source: Desjardins Securities

Recommendation

Maintaining C\$41 price target. We rely on our fundamental valuation work to set our price target, with backup support from relative valuation techniques. Our fundamental valuation work returns a range of C\$39.80–41.66 from our DDM and DCF models, respectively. Our relative valuation work returns a value of C\$39.32, based on sum-of-the-parts segment-by-segment analysis using 2007 estimated P/E multiples. Our C\$41 12-month price target implies a forward P/E ratio of ~23x, which we feel is appropriate for Enbridge due to growth potential, the proven track record of the management team, earnings quality, cash flow stability, a solid capital structure and defensive stock characteristics.

Reiterating Buy recommendation. At a closing price of C\$37.09 as of August 1, 2007, our price target represents a potential total return of 13.9%, inclusive of our 2007 dividend per share estimate of C\$1.23. Given our Average Risk rating and a potential 12-month total return of 13.9%, Enbridge shares deserve a Buy recommendation at current valuation levels, in our view. **We are reiterating our Buy–Average Risk recommendation and C\$41 price target.**

Risk factors. Our financial estimates, price target and investment recommendation are subject to various risk factors, including but not limited to the following: (1) Lower-than-expected oil sands output, a faster-than-expected decline in conventional production and/or a fall in crude oil prices could derail much of the Liquids Pipelines growth program; (2) regulatory risk in case of adverse decisions for regulated assets located in North America, South America and Europe; (3) operational risk for existing assets; (4) execution risk related to the large growth program; (5) competition from rival pipeline projects for expansion of currently permitted infrastructure; (6) financing risk for large external capital requirements; and (7) inverse interest rate risk (lower interest rates resulting in lower allowed ROEs for regulated assets, as offset by an increase in the stock price due to interest sensitivity).



Exhibit 6: Utility & power corporate trading comparables

(C\$) Ticker Rating			Pot'l										Payout Net debt/									
			Share price	Target price	tot ret'n	Mkt ¹ cap	EV	EV/EBITDA (x)				Price/ book	Price/ CFPS	P/E (x)				Div yld ⁴	ratio	EBITDA	Tot debt/	
			(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(\$m)	(\$m)	LTM ²	07E ³	08E ³	09E ³	(x)	(x)	LTM ²	07E ³	08E ³	09E ³	(%)	(%)	LTM	tot cap	Credit rating ⁵
Electric and integrated utilities																						
Emera Inc.	EMA	NR	20.78	NR	NR	2,316.4	4,427.7	7.1	9.0	8.5	8.5	1.7	7.2	18.1	17.7	16.6	16.0	4.4	77.7	3.2	55.1	BBB
Fortis Inc.	FTS	NR	26.20	NR	NR	4,045.3	6,072.7	11.2	7.9	6.6	8.1	1.6	9.0	18.6	18.3	16.3	16.1	3.2	58.8	2.7	40.4	A-
Canadian Utilities Ltd.	CU	NR	47.35	NR	NR	5,961.6	8,752.0	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	2.4	8.6	17.9	17.4	17.5	16.7	2.7	46.4	1.9	49.2	A
Average								8.6	8.2	7.6	8.0	1.9	8.3	18.2	17.8	16.8	16.3	3.4	61.0	2.6	48.2	
Average ex high/low								7.5	7.9	7.6	8.1	1.7	8.6	18.1	17.7	16.6	16.1	3.2	58.8	2.7	49.2	
Independent power producers																						
Boralex Inc.	BLX	Top Pick-AAR	16.78	20.00	19.2	634.6	636.7	15.7	8.9	8.2	8.4	2.1	19.2	21.2	17.1	15.5	17.1	NA	NA	2.6	44.2	NR
Canadian Hydro Dvprs	KHD	NR	6.03	NR	NR	810.3	1,075.1	NMF	NMF	NMF	8.6	1.9	29.9	NMF	NMF	NMF	21.2	NA	NA	8.3	42.3	BBB
Maxim Power Corp.	MXG	NR	8.25	NR	NR	361.9	415.4	10.2	NA	NA	NA	2.8	NMF	18.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	34.9	NR
TransAlta Corp.	TA	Hold-AAR	29.89	30.00	3.7	6,083.6	8,537.0	9.7	9.1	8.2	8.2	2.9	9.1	25.0	25.3	19.8	21.7	3.3	84.7	2.4	48.2	BBB
Average								11.9	9.0	8.2	8.4	2.4	19.4	21.6	21.2	17.7	20.0	3.3	84.7	3.7	42.4	
Average ex high/low								10.2	NA	NA	8.4	2.4	19.2	21.2	NA	NA	21.2	3.3	84.7	2.5	43.2	
Gas utilities and pipelines																						
AltaGas Utility Group Inc.	AUI	NR	7.52	NR	NR	61.6	146.1	9.2	NMF	NMF	NMF	0.9	5.5	14.3	13.9	13.7	NA	1.9	25.9	5.3	55.0	NR
Enbridge Inc.	ENB	Buy-AR	37.09	41.00	13.9	13,218.9	20,401.9	9.8	10.6	9.7	8.8	2.6	10.8	20.9	20.7	19.8	17.6	3.3	68.7	4.1	61.4	A-
Pacific Northern Gas	PNG	NR	18.25	NR	NR	67.2	139.4	5.8	8.7	NA	NA	0.8	6.7	14.5	15.5	11.7	NA	4.4	67.8	2.8	46.4	BBB (low)
TransCanada Corp.	TRP	Buy-AR	37.77	43.00	17.4	20,338.1	36,701.1	10.1	9.5	8.8	8.7	2.2	7.6	18.6	18.2	16.4	16.5	3.6	65.4	4.2	57.3	A-
Average								8.7	9.6	9.3	8.8	1.6	7.6	17.1	17.1	15.4	17.0	3.3	57.0	4.1	55.0	
Average ex high/low								9.5	9.5	NA	NA	1.5	7.2	16.5	16.8	15.0	NA	3.5	66.6	4.2	56.2	

Note: Market data as of August 1, 2007; A: Average Risk; AA: Above-average Risk; NR: Not rated; NM: Not meaningful; ¹ Based on fully diluted shares outstanding; ² Financial information as reported for LTM dated June 30, 2007 if available (March 31, 2007 otherwise). Normalized for unusual items, where appropriate; ³ Based on I/B/E/S consensus estimates for companies not currently covered, Desjardins Securities' estimates otherwise; ⁴ Most recent annualized (MRA); ⁵ S&P corporate issuer rating where available, otherwise DBRS credit rating used

Source: Desjardins Securities, ThomsonOne, company filings



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Sell

Stocks that are expected to underperform their respective peer group* over a 12-month period

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Risk represented by the stock is in line with its peer group* in terms of volatility, liquidity and earnings predictability

Above-average Risk

Risk represented by the stock is greater than that of its peer group* in terms of volatility, liquidity and earnings predictability

Speculative

High degree of risk represented by the stock, marked by an exceptionally low level of predictability

* Peer group refers to all of the companies that an analyst has under coverage and does not necessarily correspond to what would typically be considered an industry group. Where an analyst's coverage universe is such that 'relative' performance against a 'peer group' is not meaningful, the analyst will benchmark the rating against the most appropriate market index

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Enbridge Inc. - ENB

May 2007

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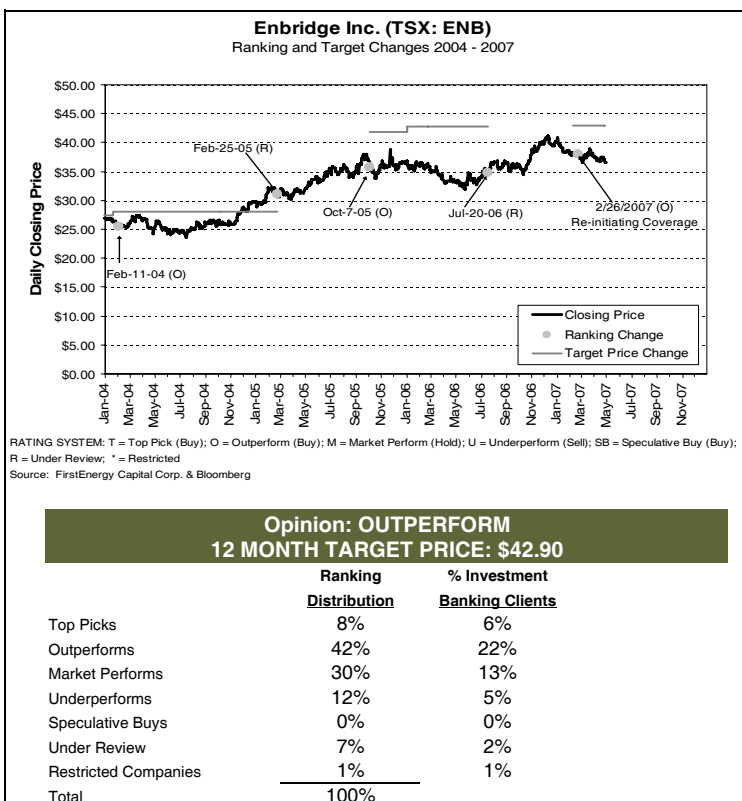
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Ranking System

FirstEnergy's rating system reflects our outlook for expected performance of an issuer's equity securities relative to its peer group over the next 12 months.

- A *Top Pick* (Buy) rating represents a security expected to provide a return materially higher than the peer group average.
- An *Outperform* (Buy) rating represents a security expected to provide a return greater than the peer group average.
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- A *Speculative Buy* (Buy) rating represents a security where the return potential is high, but the risk of a significant loss is material.

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Enbridge Inc. - ENB \$37.15

May 3, 2007

YEAR END DEC 31,		2005a	2006a	2007e	2008e
CAPITALIZATION					
Net Debt	-\$MM	\$8,168.5	\$7,223.7	\$9,231.0	↑ \$9,517.8 ↓
Net Debt/CF	-Years	6.3	6.2	7.2	↓ 7.4 ↓
Net Debt/Total Cap.	-x	47%	39%	48%	47%
Shares O/S	-Basic	336.8	340.0	354.7	360.2
	-Diluted	340.1	343.3	358.5	364.0
Market Cap	-\$MM	\$12,357	\$13,825	\$13,317	↓ \$15,166 ↓
Book Value	-\$MM	\$4,270	\$4,611	\$5,476	↑ \$6,350 ↑
P/BV	-Diluted	2.9	3.0	2.4	↓ 2.4 ↓
Enterprise Value	-\$MM	\$20,526	\$21,048	\$22,548	↑ \$24,683 ↓
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE					
EBITDA	-\$MM	\$1,667.1	\$1,735.6	\$1,752.1	↓ \$1,887.2 ↓
EBITDA / share	-\$	\$4.90	\$5.06	\$4.89	↓ \$5.18 ↓
EV/EBITDA		12.3	12.1	12.9	↑ 13.1 ↓
Net Earnings	-\$MM	\$549.9	\$615.4	\$642.7	↓ \$686.0 ↓
EPS	-Basic	\$1.63	\$1.81	\$1.81	\$1.90
	-Diluted	\$1.62	\$1.79	\$1.79	\$1.88
EPS from cont. ops.	-Diluted	\$1.60	\$1.79	\$1.80	\$1.88
P/E	-Diluted	22.5	22.5	20.7	↓ 22.1 ↑
Cash Flow	-\$MM	\$1,294.8	\$1,171.0	\$1,276.4	↑ \$1,290.2 ↓
CFPS	-Basic	\$3.84	\$3.44	\$3.60	↑ \$3.58 ↓
	-Diluted	\$3.81	\$3.41	\$3.56	↑ \$3.54 ↓
P/CF	-Diluted	9.5	11.8	10.4	↓ 11.8
Yield	%	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.2 ↑
DPS	-Basic	\$1.04	\$1.15	\$1.23	\$1.32
Payout Ratio	%	65.0%	64.1%	68.5%	69.8%
ROAE	%	13.3%	13.9%	12.7%	11.6%

Price Forecast: 2007 - WTI US \$66.00 , Gas Corp. Avg. Cdn. \$8.40
2008 - WTI US \$64.00 , Gas Corp. Avg. Cdn. \$8.65

Source: FirstEnergy Capital Corp. and Company Reports

Enbridge Inc. ENB	Actual Q107	FCC Q107	Actual Q106	Chg. y/y%
Rev (\$Mm)	\$ 3,358.4	\$ 3,436.9	\$ 3,346.7	0.4%
EBITDA (\$Mm)	\$ 546.3	\$ 532.6	\$ 500.3	9.2%
EPS (\$/share)	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.56	15.2%
Cash Flow Per Share (\$/share)	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.04	\$ 0.94	22.6%
Net Income (\$Mm)	\$ 227.2	\$ 225.2	\$ 190.9	19.0%

Opinion: **OUTPERFORM**
12 MONTH TARGET PRICE **\$42.90**
Analyst: **Steven I. Paget**

Impact

- Enbridge reported first quarter 2007 results that were in line with our estimates.
- Earnings for the quarter improved 19% from the same period last year, benefiting from strong performance from all business units, particularly from *Enbridge Gas Distribution*.
- Our Outperform ranking and target price of \$42.90 remain unchanged.

Analysis

- Earnings improved 19% from \$190.9 Mm in Q1'06 to \$227.2 Mm in Q1'07, in line with our estimate of \$225.2 Mm. EPS advanced from \$0.56 per share to \$0.64 per share during the same period. This was in line with our expectation of \$0.64 per share. This boost was largely due to increased contributions from *Enbridge Gas Distribution* and 2005 hurricane proceeds received by Enbridge Offshore Pipelines. The increase in earnings will greatly contribute to the Company achieving its 2007 earnings target of \$1.75 to \$1.85 per share. Our EPS-FD is unchanged at \$1.80 per share.
- Earnings from *Liquids Pipelines* climbed 4% to \$68.9 Mm in Q1'07, from the same period last year. Earnings were supported by a full quarter of contributions from the Spearhead and Olympic Pipelines. Gains were limited by lower earnings from the Enbridge System, due to higher labour costs and increased taxes in the Terrace component.
- *Gas Pipelines* earnings rose 61% year-over-year to \$25.7 Mm in Q1'07, soundly beating our estimates by \$7.9 Mm, due to one-time insurance payments from the 2005 hurricanes. Proceeds included \$5.3 Mm towards the replacement of damaged infrastructure and \$6.0 Mm for business interruptions.
- *Gas Distribution* earnings gained 27% to \$109.4 Mm in Q1'07, from the same period last year. This improvement was the result of colder weather during the quarter. Gains were hindered by decreases from Energy Services and Aux Sable, due to losses on derivative instruments.
- *Sponsored Investments* tumbled 12% from Q1'06 to \$17.8 Mm in Q1'07, due to Enbridge Energy Partners incurring \$2.0 Mm in losses on derivative financial instruments.
- Dividends per share increased to \$0.3075 in Q1'07, up from \$0.2875 during the same quarter of 2006. We expect Enbridge will have sufficient earnings to maintain this dividend, and further increase it into 2008.

Ranking System: Top Pick (T) Outperform (O) Market Perform (M) Underperform (U) Speculative Buy (SB)

Page 1 of 3

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Enbridge Inc. - ENB \$37.15

May 3, 2007

- The successful conclusion of the Open Season for the Spearhead Expansion (65,000 additional Bbl/d from Chicago, IL to Cushing, OK) shows that Enbridge continues to turn prospects into projects.
- A portion of Line 3 is still operating at 80% of normal pressure after incurring a line break on April 15, 2007. Enbridge expects the line to continue operating at this pressure until at least Q3, until the cause of the break can be determined. This break is not expected to significantly hinder Enbridge's earnings.

Outlook

- Enbridge calls its growth that starts in 2009-2010 the "Big Prize"; these are attractive low-risk projects that are very accretive, based on its existing infrastructure. Southern Access, Spearhead and Line 4 Extension are expected to come on in 2009, while Southern Lights and Alberta Clipper are forecast to start-up in 2010. Near term growth expectations over 2007 and 2008 are relatively modest. Enbridge has secured line pipe for its upcoming projects at a price that is favorable, and has lined up contractors for these projects.
- The upcoming growth strategy will be primarily organic, with acquisitions in the near term unlikely. Enbridge believes that acquisition assets are highly valued. The Company's gas infrastructure offshore the U.S. Gulf Coast is also well positioned for further organic expansion.
- Enbridge continues to trade at a well-deserved premium EV/EBITDA multiple to its competitors in Canada and the U.S. We continue to rank Enbridge as Outperform with a target price of \$42.90.

QUARTERLY INFORMATION		2005a	2006a	2007e	2008e
Revenue - SMM	Q1	\$2,181.7	\$3,346.7	\$3,358.4	↓ \$3,440.1
	Q2	\$1,206.8	\$2,327.2	\$2,289.5	↓ \$2,355.2
	Q3	\$1,657.1	\$2,184.9	\$2,141.8	↓ \$2,207.6
	Q4	\$2,667.8	\$2,785.7	\$2,732.8	↓ \$2,826.8
	Total	\$7,713.4	\$10,644.5	\$10,522.6	↓ \$10,829.6
EBITDA SMM	Q1	\$526.6	\$500.3	\$546.3	↑ \$568.5
	Q2	\$374.0	\$382.6	\$378.8	↓ \$407.5
	Q3	\$312.8	\$365.9	\$353.8	↓ \$386.5
	Q4	\$453.7	\$486.8	\$473.2	↓ \$524.7
	Total	\$1,667.1	\$1,735.6	\$1,752.1	↓ \$1,887.2
CFPS - Diluted	Q1	\$1.01	\$0.94	\$1.16	↑ \$1.06
	Q2	\$0.81	\$0.74	\$0.77	\$0.78
	Q3	\$0.69	\$0.65	\$0.69	\$0.75
	Q4	\$1.06	\$1.07	\$0.92	\$0.96
	Total	\$3.56	\$3.40	\$3.54	↑ \$3.54
DPS - Diluted	Q1	\$0.25	\$0.29	\$0.30	\$0.33
	Q2	\$0.25	\$0.29	\$0.30	\$0.33
	Q3	\$0.25	\$0.29	\$0.30	\$0.33
	Q4	\$0.29	\$0.29	\$0.30	\$0.33
	Total	\$1.04	\$1.15	\$1.21	\$1.30
EPS - Diluted	Q1	\$0.65	\$0.56	\$0.64	\$0.64
	Q2	\$0.27	\$0.46	\$0.36	\$0.36
	Q3	\$0.20	\$0.28	\$0.29	↓ \$0.34
	Q4	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.51	\$0.53
	Total	\$1.62	\$1.79	\$1.80	↓ \$1.88

Quarterly estimates may not match annual due to variance in the weighted average number of shares

Enbridge Inc. - ENB \$37.15
May 3, 2007
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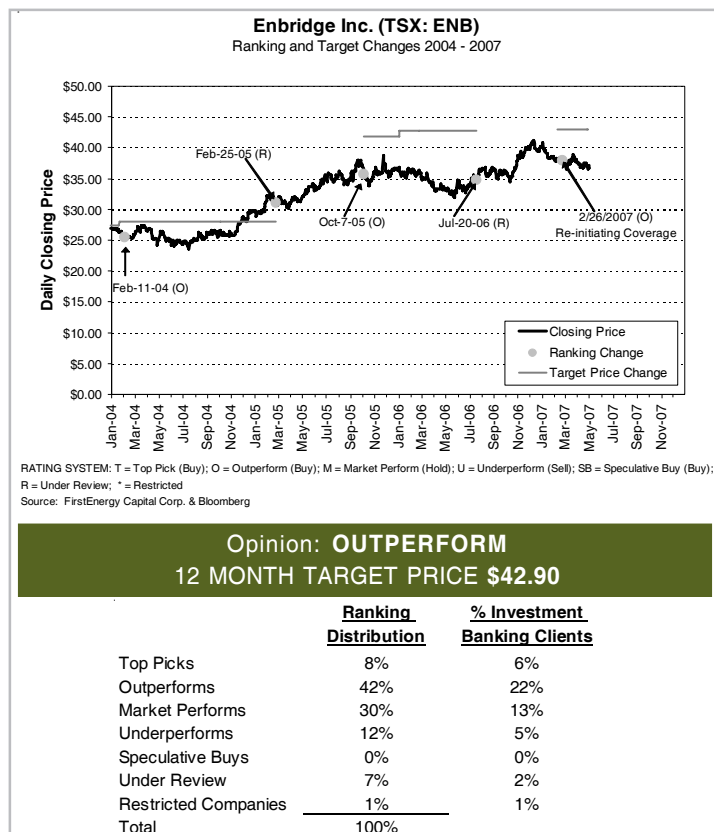
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Enbridge Announces Second Quarter Results

Date Published: 2007-08-01 11:25:35

Company: Enbridge Inc. **Company Ticker:** ENB

Rating: Outperform **Target Price:** 43.40

Analyst: Steven I. Paget

Enbridge reported Q2'07 results that were slightly higher than our estimates. Earnings applicable to common shareholders were \$146.5 Mm for the quarter, 15% higher than our estimate of \$127.4 Mm. The Company reported diluted EPS of \$0.41 per share, compared to our estimate of \$0.36 per share. This is mainly the result of higher than expected earnings from *Gas Distribution* and *Sponsored Investments*. During the second quarter, *Gas Distribution* earnings were \$23.7 Mm, \$12.8 Mm higher than our estimate. The division benefited from customer growth and improved expense management. Earnings from *Sponsored Investments* were \$33.4 Mm, \$13 Mm higher than our expectations. *Sponsored Investments* was boosted by a dilution gain from Enbridge Energy Partners' issuance of more partnership units in Q2'07.

Earnings from *Liquids Pipelines* were \$65.8 Mm, \$6.4 Mm lower than our estimate. Earnings from the division were hindered by lower earnings from Enbridge Systems, due to increased compensation expense, higher pipeline integrity costs and increased taxes in the Terrace component. *Gas Pipelines* reported earnings of \$13.4 Mm, \$4.3 Mm lower than our estimate. Results from the division were impacted by the decline in natural gas production on deliveries to pipelines.

Construction is currently in progress for several pipelines and terminal projects, with a budget of \$9 billion in liquids pipelines projects going forward. Management stated on the conference call that the crude oil pipelines will continue to be a key driver of growth for Enbridge.



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Enbridge Inc. - ENB

August 2007

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Ranking System

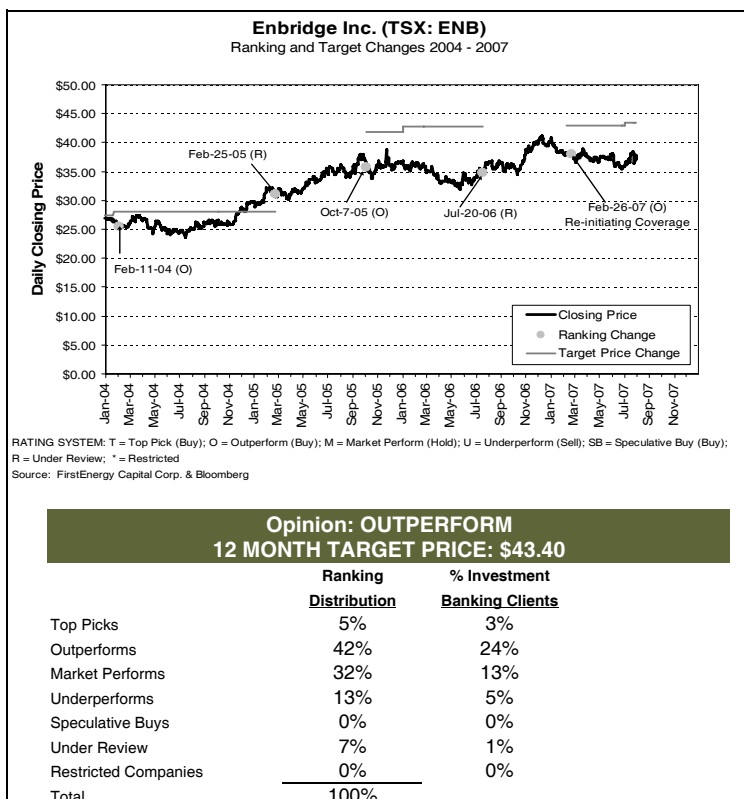
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Enbridge Inc. - ENB \$36.27

August 7, 2007

YEAR END DEC 31,		2005a	2006a	2007e	2008e
CAPITALIZATION					
Net Debt	-\$MM	\$8,168.5	\$7,223.7	\$9,179.6	↓ \$9,469.6
Net Debt/CF	-Years	6.3	6.2	7.1	↓ 7.3
Net Debt/Total Cap.	-x	47%	39%	48%	↓ 47%
Shares O/S	-Basic	336.8	340.0	354.7	360.2
	-Diluted	340.9	343.3	358.5	364.0
Market Cap	-\$MM	\$12,389	\$13,825	\$13,353	↓ \$13,561
Book Value	-\$MM	\$4,270	\$4,611	\$5,360	↓ \$6,233
P/BV	-Diluted	2.9	3.0	2.5	↑ 2.2
Enterprise Value	-\$MM	\$20,558	\$21,048	\$22,533	↓ \$23,030
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE					
EBITDA	-\$MM	\$1,667.1	\$1,735.6	\$1,739.4	↓ \$1,825.2
EBITDA / share	-\$	\$4.89	\$5.06	\$4.85	↓ \$5.01
EV/EBITDA		12.3	12.1	13.0	↑ 12.6
Net Earnings	-\$MM	\$549.9	\$615.4	\$649.2	↑ \$684.5
EPS	-Basic	\$1.63	\$1.81	\$1.83	↑ \$1.90
	-Diluted	\$1.61	\$1.79	\$1.81	↑ \$1.88
EPS from cont. ops.	-Diluted	\$1.59	\$1.79	\$1.81	↑ \$1.88
P/E	-Diluted	22.5	22.5	20.6	↓ 19.8
Cash Flow	-\$MM	\$1,294.8	\$1,171.0	\$1,295.9	↑ \$1,292.1
CFPS	-Basic	\$3.84	\$3.44	\$3.65	↑ \$3.59
	-Diluted	\$3.80	\$3.41	\$3.61	↑ \$3.55
P/CF	-Diluted	9.6	11.8	10.3	↓ 10.5
Yield	%	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.5
DPS	-Basic	\$1.04	\$1.15	\$1.23	\$1.32
Payout Ratio	%	65.2%	64.1%	67.8%	70.0%
ROAE	%	13.3%	13.9%	13.0%	11.8%
Price Forecast:	2007 - WTI US \$65.00 , Gas Corp. Avg. Cdn. \$6.77				
	2008 - WTI US \$64.00 , Gas Corp. Avg. Cdn. \$8.22				

Source: FirstEnergy Capital Corp. and Company Reports

Impact

- Enbridge reported Q2'07 results that were slightly higher than our estimates.
- We continue to rank Enbridge as Outperform with a 12 month target price of \$43.40 per share.

Analysis

- After adjusting for dilution gain on EEP unit issuance, Aux Sable unrealized derivative losses, and weather affecting Enbridge Gas Distribution, earnings were \$0.36 per share, as forecast. Actual earnings applicable to common shareholders were \$146.5 Mm for the quarter, or \$0.41 per diluted share. This is mainly the result of higher than expected earnings from *Gas Distribution* and *Sponsored Investments*. This is still lower than the \$157.9 Mm in earnings, or \$0.47 per share, reported in Q2'06, due to impact of tax rate changes in Q2'06.

Business Environment

- Canada's National Energy Board (NEB) issued a report on July 27, 2007, that forecasted that Canadian crude oil pipelines may need to constrain oil shipments as soon as the fourth quarter of this year, due to faster than expected production from the oil sands. In the report, the NEB estimates that oil shipments from Western Canada may be constrained until late 2008. What happened to make crude capacity so tight? Our estimates from 2005 show that while conventional oil and synthetic crude production appears in line with our historical estimates, in-situ bitumen production is higher than we forecast in early 2005.
- This lack of spare pipeline capacity underscores the need for the service Enbridge provides – the Company is the leader in moving oil sands-based crude. The Company has a budget of \$9 billion in liquids pipelines projects going forward.
- However more capacity is not enough. Oil sands crude also needs new markets if growth projections are to be met: the Company has formed a joint venture with ExxonMobil to consider opening the Texas Gulf Coast market for Canadian crude.
- Enbridge indicated it may not build the \$30 billion proposed Alaska Pipeline. Management stated that it will not submit an application unless changes are made to how Alaska is soliciting applications to build the project. Currently the Alaska Gasline Inducement

Opinion: **OUTPERFORM**
12 MONTH TARGET PRICE **\$43.40**
Analyst: **Steven I. Paget**

Ranking System: Top Pick (T) Outperform (O) Market Perform (M) Underperform (U) Speculative Buy (SB)

Page 1 of 3

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Enbridge Inc. - ENB \$36.27

August 7, 2007

Act requires companies to submit project proposals by Oct. 1, 2007, but does not require producers to support any new pipeline. Enbridge stated it will not go ahead unless it has resource commitments from producers.

- Enbridge is our best idea among energy infrastructure names. We remain concerned that the equity value will lag in the short-term, with our forecast for a 5.00% yield on the Government of Canada 10-year bond.

QUARTERLY INFORMATION		2005a	2006a	2007e	2008e
Revenue - \$MM	Q1	\$2,181.7	\$3,346.7	\$3,358.2	↓ \$3,398.9
	Q2	\$1,206.8	\$2,327.2	\$2,728.7	↑ \$2,758.3
	Q3	\$1,657.1	\$2,184.9	\$2,117.5	↓ \$2,180.3
	Q4	\$2,667.8	\$2,785.7	\$2,725.8	↓ \$2,799.7
	Total	\$7,713.4	\$10,644.5	\$10,930.2	↑ \$11,137.2
EBITDA \$MM	Q1	\$526.6	\$500.3	\$546.1	↓ \$546.0
	Q2	\$374.0	\$382.6	\$407.1	↑ \$405.9
	Q3	\$312.8	\$365.9	\$325.4	↓ \$366.5
	Q4	\$453.7	\$486.8	\$460.8	↓ \$506.8
	Total	\$1,667.1	\$1,735.6	\$1,739.4	↓ \$1,825.2
CFPS - Diluted	Q1	\$1.08	\$0.94	\$1.16	\$1.05
	Q2	\$0.86	\$0.74	\$0.85	\$0.81
	Q3	\$0.73	\$0.65	\$0.67	\$0.74
	Q4	\$1.12	\$1.07	\$0.91	\$0.95
	Total	\$3.80	\$3.39	\$3.58	↑ \$3.53
DPS - Diluted	Q1	\$0.25	\$0.29	\$0.30	\$0.33
	Q2	\$0.25	\$0.29	\$0.30	\$0.33
	Q3	\$0.25	\$0.29	\$0.30	\$0.33
	Q4	\$0.29	\$0.29	\$0.30	\$0.33
	Total	\$1.04	\$1.15	\$1.21	\$1.30
EPS - Diluted	Q1	\$0.64	\$0.56	\$0.64	\$0.63
	Q2	\$0.27	\$0.46	\$0.41	↑ \$0.38
	Q3	\$0.20	\$0.28	\$0.27	↓ \$0.34
	Q4	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.49	↓ \$0.53
	Total	\$1.61	\$1.79	\$1.81	↑ \$1.88

Quarterly estimates may not match annual due to variance in the weighted average number of shares

Enbridge Inc. - ENB \$36.27

August 7, 2007

Disclosure Requirements

Is this an issuer related or industry related publication?

☒ Issuer ☐ Industry

Does the analyst, associate or employee who prepared this research report have a financial interest in securities of the subject issuer? If yes, nature of the interest and name:

☐ Yes ☒ No

Is FirstEnergy a market maker in the issuer's securities at the date of this report?

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Explanation:

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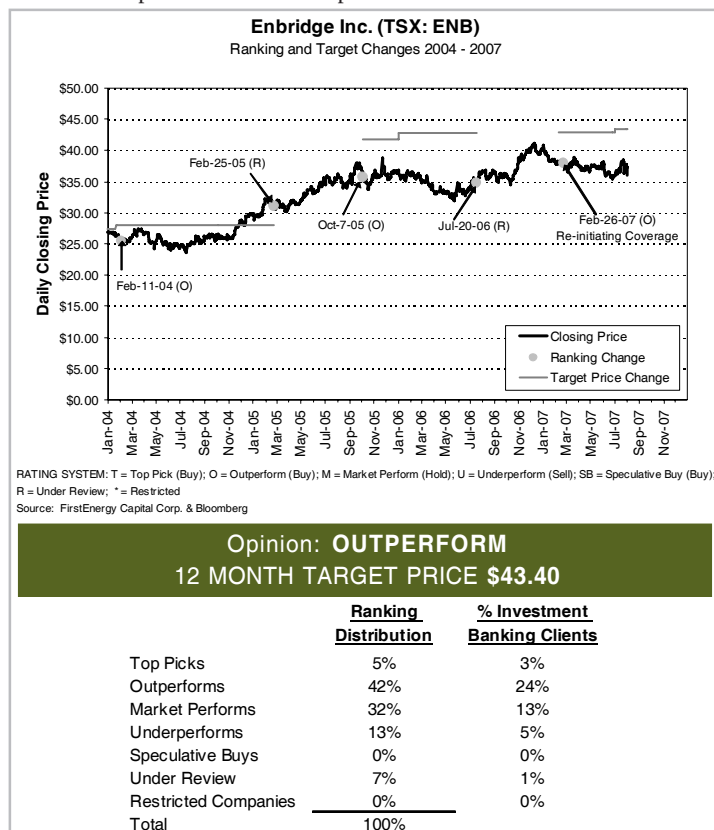
☐ Yes ☒ No

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Ranking System

FirstEnergy's rating system reflects our outlook for expected performance of an issuer's equity securities relative to its peer group over the next 12 months.

- A *Top Pick* (Buy) rating represents a security expected to provide a return materially higher than its peer group average.
- An *Outperform* (Buy) rating represents a security expected to provide a return greater than its peer group average.
- A *Market Perform* (Hold) rating represents a security expected to provide a return in line with its peer group average.
- An *Underperform* (Sell) rating represents a security expected to provide a return less than its peer group average.
- A *Speculative Buy* (Buy) rating represents a security where the return potential is high, but the risk of a significant loss is material.

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A Strong Start to 2007

1Q07 EPS beats expectations

ENB earned \$0.65/share on a clean operating basis, above our estimate of C\$0.60 and the consensus of \$0.62. Including net negative special items of \$2.4mm, ENB reported 1Q07 earnings of \$0.64/FD share. ENB reaffirmed 2007 EPS guidance range of \$1.75-1.85 and its long term EPS growth rate of 8-10%.

Details C\$8 billion Liquids projects portfolio returns

On its conference call, ENB discussed its large oil pipelines project portfolio. ENB focused on the expected returns of the projects (low to mid teens returns on average), the near term earnings impact, and actions to manage capital costs. The 2007/2008 earnings impact is modest but a greater contribution kicks in during the 2009-2010 timeframe when major projects such as Southern Access, Alberta Clipper, and Southern Lights projects come online. ENB noted that it has already secured pipe for Southern Access, Alberta Clipper, the Line 4 Extension, Southern Lights, and Waupisoo pipeline projects as part of its long term strategy to manage capital costs and ensure solid project execution.

Successful Spearhead Pipeline Expansion Open Season

Recently, ENB announced the successful conclusion of the Spearhead Pipeline Expansion open season. ENB received binding commitments in excess of the available 30 mbd threshold. ENB proposes to add a number of pumping stations to increase the annual average capacity of the Spearhead pipeline further to 190mbd from 125mbd. Of the 65mbd increase, 30mbd will be available to committed shippers, while the other 35mbd will be available to spot shippers.

We still like ENB; Maintaining estimates

No change to our 2007 and 2008 EPS estimates of C\$1.80 and C\$1.95, respectively. We reiterate our Buy investment recommendation on ENB shares.

Estimates (Dec)

(C\$)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
EPS	1.59	1.73	1.80	1.95	2.10
GAAP EPS	1.65	1.79	1.79	1.95	2.10
EPS Change (YoY)	5.3%	8.8%	4.0%	8.3%	7.7%
Consensus EPS (First Call: NA)			NA	NA	NA
Dividend Rate	1.04	1.15	1.23	1.33	1.38

Valuation (Dec)

	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
P/E	23.4x	21.5x	20.6x	19.1x	17.7x
GAAP P/E	22.5x	20.8x	20.8x	19.1x	17.7x
Dividend Yield	2.8%	3.1%	3.3%	3.6%	3.7%
EV / EBITDA*	14.8x	14.2x	12.7x	10.9x	10.0x
Free Cash Flow Yield*	1.8%	9.9%	-4.3%	-0.2%	0.8%

* For full definitions of *iQmethod*SM measures, see page 7.

Equity | Canada | Natural Gas-Integrated
02 May 2007



Merrill Lynch

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Stock Data

Price	C\$37.15
Price Objective	C\$43.00
Date Established	5-Oct-2005
Investment Opinion	A-1-7
Volatility Risk	LOW
52-Week Range	C\$31.75-41.48
Mrkt Val / Shares Out (mn)	C\$13,159 / 354.2
ML Symbol / Exchange	YENB / TOR
Bloomberg / Reuters	ENB CN / ENB.TO
ROE (2007E)	12.0%
Total Dbt to Cap (Mar-2007A)	63.9%
Est. 5-Yr EPS / DPS Growth	8.0% / 7.1%



Quarterly Earnings Estimates

	2006	2007
Q1	0.61A	0.65A
Q2	0.35A	0.33E
Q3	0.27A	0.27E
Q4	0.49A	0.55E

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Refer to important disclosures on page 8 to 9. Analyst Certification on page 7. Price Objective Basis/Risk on page 7.

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*iQprofile*SM **Enbridge Inc.**

*iQmethod*SM – Bus Performance*

(C\$ Millions)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
Return on Capital Employed	6.6%	6.5%	6.0%	6.4%	6.6%
Return on Equity	13.5%	13.7%	12.0%	11.5%	12.5%
Operating Margin	14.2%	10.8%	17.8%	26.7%	27.8%
Free Cash Flow	238	1,298	(570)	(26)	108

*iQmethod*SM – Quality of Earnings*

(C\$ Millions)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
Cash Realization Ratio	1.7x	2.2x	2.8x	2.4x	2.4x
Asset Replacement Ratio	1.2x	0x	3.6x	2.2x	2.0x
Tax Rate	28.3%	24.9%	31.3%	32.0%	32.0%
Net Debt-to-Equity Ratio	216.0%	215.7%	163.5%	181.7%	179.5%
Interest Cover	2.0x	2.0x	2.3x	2.1x	2.2x

Income Statement Data (Dec)

(C\$ Millions)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
Sales	7,713	10,646	7,215	5,623	5,889
% Change	17.9%	38.0%	-32.2%	-22.1%	4.7%
Gross Profit	2,725	2,821	3,818	4,447	4,690
% Change	3.9%	3.5%	35.3%	16.5%	5.5%
EBITDA	1,667	1,737	1,938	2,255	2,459
% Change	-4.7%	4.2%	11.6%	16.4%	9.0%
Net Interest & Other Income	(311)	(335)	(344)	(487)	(545)
Net Income (Adjusted)	542	593	637	690	744
% Change	6.7%	9.5%	7.4%	8.3%	7.8%

Free Cash Flow Data (Dec)

(C\$ Millions)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
Net Income from Cont Operations (GAAP)	566	622	642	697	751
Depreciation & Amortization	575	587	656	754	821
Change in Working Capital	(397)	119	349	0	0
Deferred Taxation Charge	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Adjustments, Net	175	(31)	146	172	185
Capital Expenditure	(681)	0	(2,362)	(1,648)	(1,648)
Free Cash Flow	238	1,298	-570	-26	108
% Change	-42.0%	444.3%	NM	95.5%	NM

Balance Sheet Data (Dec)

(C\$ Millions)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
Cash & Equivalents	154	139	238	239	239
Trade Receivables	1,900	2,046	2,334	2,334	2,334
Other Current Assets	1,021	869	303	303	303
Property, Plant & Equipment	10,467	11,265	12,914	13,808	14,636
Other Non-Current Assets	3,669	4,060	4,088	4,527	4,718
Total Assets	17,211	18,379	19,878	21,212	22,230
Short-Term Debt	1,476	1,405	397	397	397
Other Current Liabilities	1,775	1,819	2,034	2,397	2,605
Long-Term Debt	7,899	8,676	10,125	10,597	10,952
Other Non-Current Liabilities	1,792	1,869	1,032	1,904	2,088
Total Liabilities	12,941	13,769	13,587	15,294	16,042
Total Equity	4,270	4,610	6,291	5,918	6,189
Total Equity & Liabilities	17,211	18,379	19,878	21,212	22,230

* For full definitions of *iQmethod*SM measures, see page 7.

Company Description

Enbridge (ENB) is one of North America's largest pipeline and energy infrastructure operators. Its pipeline systems deliver more than 2 mmbbls/day of crude oil and liquids. ENB is involved in the natural gas transmission through the Alliance and Vector pipelines. ENB also operates Canada's largest natural gas distribution company, Enbridge Gas Distribution, which serves 1.7 million customers.

Stock Data

Average Daily Volume	708,042
Brokers Covered (FirstCall)	NA

Strong Organic Growth Projects

ENB earned \$0.65/share on a clean operating basis, above our estimate of C\$0.60 and the consensus of \$0.62. Including net negative special items of \$2.4mm, ENB reported 1Q07 earnings of \$0.64/FD share. Gas Distribution and Services segment was above our estimate, while Liquids Pipelines was below. Corporate charges were lower than modeled. Most other segments were in line (see Table 2).

Results in Liquids Pipelines were below our estimate due to lower than expected results in the Enbridge System, Athabasca System, and Spearhead Pipelines. In Gas Distribution & Services, better than expected earnings at EGD and Noverco were the main reasons for the better than expected segment results.

ENB confirmed its 2007 EPS guidance range of C\$1.75-1.85. Our existing EPS estimate is already within this range at \$1.80, as is consensus at 1.79.

Items of Interest

ENB currently has the largest portfolio of organic growth opportunities in its history. A large number of projects will come into service over the next few years. On its conference call, the company highlighted a few key points:

- ENB continues to progress with the US\$1.5 billion Southern Access Expansion which will have the capacity to transport 400mbd of crude from Alberta to Chicago by 2009.
- ENB and EEP continue to work on the C\$2.4 billion Alberta Clipper project and the C\$0.3 billion Line 4 Extension Project. Anticipated in service date for the Line 4 Extension pipeline is late 2009, while an in service date of 2010 is expected for the Alberta Clipper Project.
- ENB continues to progress with the US\$1.3 billion Southern Lights Diluent line project. The US\$1.3 billion project will provide 180mbd of diluent capacity from the US Midwest into Alberta.
- ENB continues to progress with its development of contract terminals especially at Hardisty, Stonefell, and Cushing. Also, it continues to work on regional oil sands infrastructure including Waupisoo, Long Lake, Surmont, and the Athabasca expansion.
- Though ENB Offshore has had a slow start over the last two years due to the 2005 Hurricane activity, volumes are expected to increase over the next year as long-delayed deepwater projects produce first hydrocarbons. ENB expects the Neptune project to come on line in 4Q07, with Atlantis in early 2008 and Thunder Horse in early 2009.
- In natural gas, ENB sees excellent long term opportunities for transporting Alaska gas, although they find the near term pace of development is somewhat frustrating. In the lower-48, ENB noted that drilling activity in North and East Texas (Barnett Shale) remains high and that new natural gas infrastructure will be needed over the next several years. ENB also continues to push forward on its Rabaska LNG efforts in Quebec.

Investment Summary

We reiterate our Buy investment recommendation on ENB shares. We continue to regard ENB as one of the highest quality and best-managed companies in the energy industry.

We expect ENB will be able to grow EPS at an average annual rate of around 10% over a multi-year period, and this growth is largely unaffected by major swings in commodity prices. ENB is the major pipeline franchise serving one of the world's fastest growing energy infrastructure markets: the Canadian Oil Sands. ENB even offers a 3% yield.

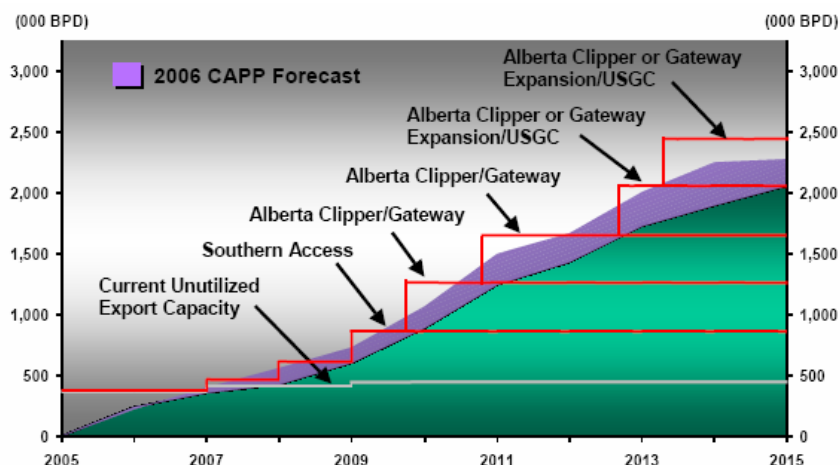
No change to our 12 month price object of C\$43/share. Though ENB shares trade at 21x, the company's EPS growth profile, track record, quality assets, and stability of earnings justifies the premium multiple, in our view.

Table 1: Liquids Pipelines Project Risk/Return Portfolio

Project	Capital Magnitude	Expected Completion	Full Life Return	Return Profile	Volume Risk	Capital Cost Risk
Southern Lights	US\$1.3	2010	12% + kicker	flat	none	partial
Southern Access Extension	US\$0.4	2009	11% floating	flat	none	none
Southern Access Expansion (US) *	US\$1.3	2009	11% floating + kicker	flat	none	none on 88%
Southern Access Expansion (Can)	0.2	2009	9% floating	flat	none	none
Waupisoo	0.5	2008	mid teens	tilted	partial	partial
Athabasca Laterals	0.2	2006	mid teens	tilted	partial	50/50
Contract Terminating	0.8	2007-9	low teens	tilted	none	full
Spearhead Expansion	0.1	2009	mid teens	tilted	none	full
Alberta Clipper *	2.4 (2006 \$)	2010	typical	typical	typical	typical
Line 4 Extension	0.3	2009	typical	typical	typical	typical

Source: Enbridge. Note: * Southern Access Expansion US and US portion of Alberta Clipper flow to ENB via EEP incentive distributions which further enhance return at ENB level.

Chart 1: ENB's Oil Sands Pipeline Expansions



Source: Company reports

ENB helps facilitate the rapid growth of the Canadian oil sands play with timely pipeline expansions.

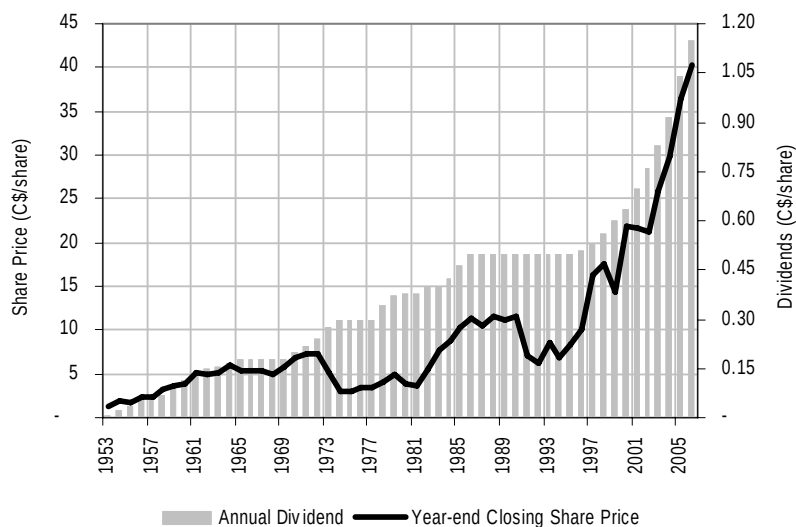
Table 2: ENB 1Q07 Earnings Variance Analysis

	1Q07			
(C\$mm AT)	Actual	ML Est	Difference	Comments
Liquids Pipelines	69	78	(9)	Weaker Enbridge and Athabasca Systems and Spearhead Pipeline
Gas Pipelines	20	20	1	In line
Sponsored Investments	20	20	(1)	In line
Gas Dist. & Services	115	105	10	Better than expected ENB Gas Dist and Noverco earnings
International	22	21	1	In Line
Corporate	(17)	(24)	8	Lower than expected; lower interest expense
Total	229	220	10	Better than expected Gas Dist and lower Corp charges
Shares Outstanding	354	364	(10)	Lower than expected
EPS	0.65	0.60	0.04	Lower share count, better Gas Dist and lower Corp charges
CFPS	1.18	1.23	(0.05)	Lower DD&A and Deferred Tax

Source: Company reports and Merrill Lynch estimates

One of the best long term track records of value creation and growth in the industry: a 52-year average annual shareholder return of 13.3% (TSR).

Chart 2: ENB's Long Term Shareholder Return Results



Source: Company reports and ML estimates

Chart 3: Enbridge Summary Earnings Model

Earnings, AT C\$mm	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006				2006	2007				2007E	2008E	2009E
								1QA	2QA	3QA	4QA		1Q	2QE	3QE	4QE			
Liquids Pipelines	179	153	164	190	214	220	229	66	69	68	71	274	69	73	73	74	287	320	361
Gas Pipelines	30	40	42	48	70	54	60	16	16	15	14	61	20	15	16	16	68	84	89
Sponsored Investments	98	16	37	32	56	59	61	18	18	19	20	74	20	20	21	22	84	88	93
Gas Dist and Services		212	190	124	160	183	173	107	15	(12)	72	182	115	4	(15)	84	189	194	198
International	29	26	36	68	72	74	80	22	21	21	19	83	22	21	21	21	86	90	93
Corporate	(48)	(89)	(55)	(44)	(76)	(81)	(61)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(24)	(82)	(17)	(18)	(21)	(21)	(78)	(87)	(91)
Net Income (Continuing)	288	358	413	417	496	508	542	210	119	92	172	593	229	116	95	196	637	690	744
Specials	294	35	45	159	300	137	19	(19)	39	3	(1)	23	(2)	-	-	-	(2)		
Net Income (Reported)	582	392	459	577	796	644	560	191	158	96	171	615	227	116	95	196	635	690	744
EPS (Continuing Diluted)	0.94	1.14	1.29	1.28	1.49	1.51	1.59	0.61	0.35	0.27	0.49	1.73	0.65	0.33	0.27	0.55	1.80	1.95	2.10
Special Items	0.97	1.40	1.62	2.32	(0.07)	0.41	0.06	(0.05)	0.11	0.01	(0.00)	0.07	(0.01)				(0.01)		
EPS (Reported Diluted)	1.91	2.54	2.91	3.60	2.39	1.92	1.65	0.56	0.46	0.28	0.49	1.79	0.64	0.33	0.27	0.55	1.79	1.95	2.10
Shares O/S - FD	305	313	320	327	333	336	340	343	343	343	349	343	354	354	354	354	354	354	354
Dividends per Share	0.60	0.64	0.70	0.76	0.83	0.92	1.04	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	1.15	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	1.23	1.32	1.38
DPS Growth		6.3%	10.2%	8.6%	9.2%	10.2%	13.4%					10.8%					7.0%	7.6%	3.9%
Cont EPS Growth		21.2%	12.7%	-0.9%	16.6%	1.3%	5.6%					8.3%					4.1%	8.3%	7.8%
Cash Flow (C\$mm)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1QA	2QA	3QA	4QA	2006	1Q	2QE	3QE	4QE	2007E	2008E	2009E
Net Income	303	380	438	368	701	673	579	193	119	97	173	581	229	116	95	196	636	690	744
DD&A	384	436	393	408	443	525	575	146	146	145	150	587	147	163	167	178	656	754	821
Deferred Taxes	6	(95)	(45)	(67)	87	13	108	2	(50)	(5)	32	(21)	66	29	20	61	176	179	193
Other	(62)	(93)	(45)	21	(266)	(162)	55	(16)	47	(13)	14	32	(25)	-	-	-	(25)	-	-
Cash Flow (fr. Ops.)	630	627	740	730	965	1,049	1,317	324	262	225	368	1,179	417	308	283	435	1,443	1,623	1,757
Capital Spending (incl acquis)	1,141	936	1,316	715	520	1,347	859	310	239	562	538	1,649	444	625	625	625	2,320	1,648	1,648
Common Dividends	186	202	228	251	284	316	361	101	101	101	101	403	113	104	104	104	424	446	464
Free Cash Flow	(698)	(511)	(803)	(235)	161	(614)	96	(86)	(78)	(438)	(271)	(873)	(140)	(421)	(445)	(294)	(1,300)	(472)	(355)
Op. CFPS (Diluted)	2.07	2.01	2.31	2.24	2.90	3.12	3.88	0.95	0.76	0.66	1.05	3.43	1.18	0.87	0.80	1.23	4.07	4.58	4.96
Net Debt (NWC+LTD)	5,085	5,518	6,841	6,315	6,293	7,114	8,074	8,171	8,162	8,648	8,846	8,846	8,348	8,775	9,267	9,697	9,697	10,534	11,096
Net Debt/ Total Cap	67%	71%	73%	67%	64%	65%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	66%	62%	63%	64%	65%	65%	66%	66%
Return on Avg. Equity (ROE)	12.9%	13.8%	14.4%	12.1%	12.3%	12.3%	12.8%					13.0%					12.1%	11.9%	12.2%
ROACE (%)	8.2%	8.6%	8.7%	7.5%	5.0%	7.9%	7.8%					8.0%					7.2%	7.4%	7.6%

Source: Company reports and Merrill Lynch estimates

Price Objective Basis & Risk

No change to our 12-month price objective to C\$43/share. Our 12-month price objective reflects our DDM/DCF model's fair value assessment of ENB's long term cash flows, discounted at 7.0%, assuming a long term nominal growth rate of 5.0%. We have a high degree of confidence in this growth rate given ENB's extraordinary set of organic investment opportunities driven by the rapidly expanding oil sands play. While ENB is trading near all-time highs with the potential for some consolidation in the near term, we believe in the long term price potential of the shares.

Significant changes in North American energy supply or demand patterns, interest rates, and project delays could affect ENB's ability to achieve our financial estimates and price objective.

Analyst Certification

I, Andrew Fairbanks, hereby certify that the views expressed in this research report accurately reflect my personal views about the subject securities and issuers. I also certify that no part of my compensation was, is, or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or view expressed in this research report.

*iQmethod*SM Measures Definitions

Business Performance	Numerator	Denominator
Return On Capital Employed	$\text{NOPAT} = (\text{EBIT} + \text{Interest Income}) * (1 - \text{Tax Rate}) + \text{Goodwill Amortization}$	$\text{Total Assets} - \text{Current Liabilities} + \text{ST Debt} + \text{Accumulated Goodwill Amortization}$
Return On Equity	Net Income	Shareholders' Equity
Operating Margin	Operating Profit	Sales
Earnings Growth	Expected 5-Year CAGR From Latest Actual	N/A
Free Cash Flow	Cash Flow From Operations – Total Capex	N/A
Quality of Earnings		
Cash Realization Ratio	Cash Flow From Operations	Net Income
Asset Replacement Ratio	Capex	Depreciation
Tax Rate	Tax Charge	Pre-Tax Income
Net Debt-To-Equity Ratio	Net Debt = Total Debt, Less Cash & Equivalents	Total Equity
Interest Cover	EBIT	Interest Expense
Valuation Toolkit		
Price / Earnings Ratio	Current Share Price	Diluted Earnings Per Share (Basis As Specified)
Price / Book Value	Current Share Price	Shareholders' Equity / Current Basic Shares
Dividend Yield	Annualised Declared Cash Dividend	Current Share Price
Free Cash Flow Yield	Cash Flow From Operations – Total Capex	Market Cap. = Current Share Price * Current Basic Shares
Enterprise Value / Sales	$\text{EV} = \text{Current Share Price} * \text{Current Shares} + \text{Minority Equity} + \text{Net Debt} + \text{Sales Other LT Liabilities}$	
EV / EBITDA	Enterprise Value	Basic EBIT + Depreciation + Amortization

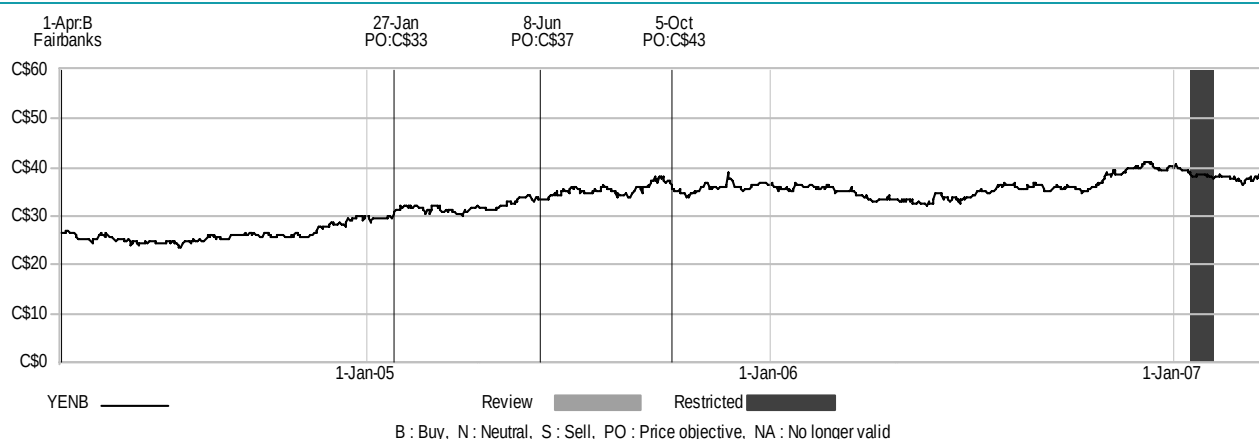
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YENB Price Chart



The Investment Opinion System is contained at the end of the report under the heading "Fundamental Equity Opinion Key". Dark Grey shading indicates the security is restricted with the opinion suspended. Light Grey shading indicates the security is under review with the opinion withdrawn. Chart current as of March 31, 2007 or such later date as indicated.

Investment Rating Distribution: Energy Group (as of 31 Mar 2007)

Coverage Universe	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships*	Count	Percent
Buy	137	57.81%	Buy	48	41.03%
Neutral	92	38.82%	Neutral	24	30.38%
Sell	8	3.38%	Sell	0	0.00%

Investment Rating Distribution: Global Group (as of 31 Mar 2007)

Coverage Universe	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships*	Count	Percent
Buy	1562	45.16%	Buy	415	30.09%
Neutral	1615	46.69%	Neutral	446	30.65%
Sell	282	8.15%	Sell	49	19.76%

* Companies in respect of which MLPF&S or an affiliate has received compensation for investment banking services within the past 12 months.

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Growth on Track

2Q07 EPS in line with expectations

ENB earned \$0.36/share on a clean operating basis, above our estimate of C\$0.33 and consensus of \$0.35. Including net special items of \$17mm, ENB reported 2Q07 earnings of \$0.41/FD share. CFPS matched our est of \$0.86/shr.

Liquids portfolio to drive strong earnings growth

Enbridge expects its C\$9bn of oil ongoing pipeline projects to drive an annual earnings growth of 16% for ENB Liquids segment and 20% for the EEP Liquids segment in 2006-11. Management continues to target an average 5-year EPS growth of 8-10% for ENB corp, with the bulk of earnings growth occurring in 2009. See Charts 1, 2, and 5 for project by project details.

Alberta Clipper Project regulatory filing & capex revision

ENB in 2Q07 filed an application with the NEB to construct a 1,000 mile crude oil pipeline from Hardisty, AB to Superior, WI. It raised project capex estimates for the Canadian segment of the line to C\$2bn and for the US segment to US\$1.0bn to reflect skilled labor shortage and to incorporate added environmental and engineering costs. The project is expected to be completed by end-2009.

We still like ENB; Maintaining estimates

No change to our 2007 and 2008 EPS estimates of C\$1.80 and C\$1.95, respectively. We reiterate our Buy investment recommendation on low risk ENB shares, which we view as especially attractive in this volatile market environment.

Estimates (Dec)

(C\$)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
EPS	1.59	1.73	1.80	1.95	2.10
GAAP EPS	1.65	1.79	1.84	1.95	2.10
EPS Change (YoY)	5.3%	8.8%	4.0%	8.3%	7.7%
Consensus EPS (First Call: NA)			NA	NA	NA
Dividend Rate	1.04	1.15	1.23	1.33	1.36
EPS (ENB - C\$)	1.59	1.73	1.80	1.95	2.10
Dividend Rate (ENB - C\$)	1.04	1.15	1.23	1.33	1.36

Valuation (Dec)

	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
P/E	23.3x	21.4x	20.6x	19.0x	17.7x
GAAP P/E	22.5x	20.7x	20.2x	19.0x	17.7x
Dividend Yield	2.8%	3.1%	3.3%	3.6%	3.7%
EV / EBITDA*	14.5x	14.0x	12.6x	10.5x	9.2x
Free Cash Flow Yield*	1.8%	9.9%	-1.9%	-14.8%	0.2%

* For full definitions of *iQmethod*SM measures, see page 7.

Equity | Canada | Natural Gas-Integrated
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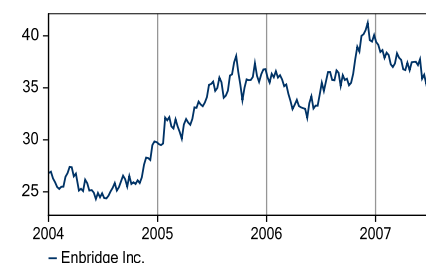
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Stock Data

Price (TOR / NYS)	C\$37.09 / US\$35.17
Price Objective	C\$43.00 / US\$39.00
Date Established	5-Oct-2005 / 1-Aug-2007
Investment Opinion	A-1-7 / A-1-7
Volatility Risk	LOW / LOW
52-Week Range	C\$34.44-41.48
Market Value (mn)	C\$13,137
Shares Outstanding (mn)	354.2 / 354.2
ML Symbol / Exchange	YENB / TOR
ML Symbol / Exchange	ENB / NYS
Bloomberg / Reuters	ENB CN / ENB.TO
ROE (2007E)	12.2%
Total Dbt to Cap (Mar-2007A)	63.9%
Est. 5-Yr EPS / DPS Growth	8.0% / 8.7%



Quarterly Earnings Estimates

	2006	2007
Q1	0.61A	0.65A
Q2	0.35A	0.36A
Q3	0.27A	0.26E
Q4	0.49A	0.53E

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Refer to important disclosures on page 8 to 9. Analyst Certification on page 7. Price Objective Basis/Risk on page 7.

*iQprofile*SM **Enbridge Inc.**

*iQmethod*SM – Bus Performance*

(C\$ Millions)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
Return on Capital Employed	6.6%	6.5%	6.3%	6.4%	6.4%
Return on Equity	13.5%	13.7%	12.2%	11.8%	12.7%
Operating Margin	14.2%	10.8%	14.6%	26.9%	28.7%
Free Cash Flow	238	1,298	(244)	(1,945)	23

*iQmethod*SM – Quality of Earnings*

(C\$ Millions)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
Cash Realization Ratio	1.7x	2.2x	3.0x	2.4x	2.4x
Asset Replacement Ratio	1.2x	0x	3.4x	4.6x	2.0x
Tax Rate	28.3%	24.9%	30.4%	32.3%	32.2%
Net Debt-to-Equity Ratio	216.0%	215.7%	159.3%	207.9%	206.7%
Interest Cover	2.0x	2.0x	2.3x	2.0x	2.0x

Income Statement Data (Dec)

(C\$ Millions)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
Sales	7,713	10,646	8,689	5,693	6,069
% Change	17.9%	38.0%	-18.4%	-34.5%	6.6%
Gross Profit	2,725	2,821	3,533	4,517	4,869
% Change	3.9%	3.5%	25.2%	27.8%	7.8%
EBITDA	1,667	1,737	1,916	2,317	2,631
% Change	-4.7%	4.2%	10.3%	20.9%	13.5%
Net Interest & Other Income	(311)	(335)	(287)	(503)	(637)
Net Income (Adjusted)	542	593	643	696	750
% Change	6.7%	9.5%	8.5%	8.2%	7.8%

Free Cash Flow Data (Dec)

(C\$ Millions)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
Net Income from Cont Operations (GAAP)	566	622	662	703	757
Depreciation & Amortization	575	587	645	786	888
Change in Working Capital	(397)	119	459	0	0
Deferred Taxation Charge	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Adjustments, Net	175	(31)	154	175	189
Capital Expenditure	(681)	0	(2,163)	(3,610)	(1,810)
Free Cash Flow	238	1,298	-244	-1,945	23
% Change	-42.0%	444.3%	NM	-696.8%	NM

Balance Sheet Data (Dec)

(C\$ Millions)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
Cash & Equivalents	154	139	257	287	287
Trade Receivables	1,900	2,046	2,059	2,059	2,059
Other Current Assets	1,021	869	547	547	547
Property, Plant & Equipment	10,467	11,265	12,561	15,384	16,307
Other Non-Current Assets	3,669	4,060	3,965	4,306	4,300
Total Assets	17,211	18,379	19,389	22,583	23,499
Short-Term Debt	1,476	1,405	422	422	422
Other Current Liabilities	1,775	1,819	1,969	1,969	1,969
Long-Term Debt	7,899	8,676	9,691	12,105	12,569
Other Non-Current Liabilities	1,792	1,869	1,119	2,198	2,394
Total Liabilities	12,941	13,769	13,201	16,694	17,354
Total Equity	4,270	4,610	6,188	5,889	6,145
Total Equity & Liabilities	17,211	18,379	19,389	22,583	23,499

* For full definitions of *iQmethod*SM measures, see page 7.

Company Description

Enbridge (ENB) is one of North America's largest pipeline and energy infrastructure operators. Its pipeline systems deliver more than 2 mmbbls/day of crude oil and liquids. ENB is involved in the natural gas transmission through the Alliance and Vector pipelines. ENB also operates Canada's largest natural gas distribution company, Enbridge Gas Distribution, which serves 1.7 million customers.

Stock Data

Average Daily Volume	674,904
Brokers Covered (FirstCall)	NA
Shares / Common - Dual Listed	1.00

Strong Organic Growth Projects

ENB confirmed its 2007 EPS guidance range of C\$1.75-1.85. Our existing EPS estimate and consensus is already within this range at \$1.80. ENB also reiterated its medium-term goal of 8-10% average annual EPS growth over the next five years.

ENB earned \$0.36/share on a clean operating basis, above our estimate of C\$0.33 and the consensus of \$0.35. Including special items of \$17.0mm, ENB reported 2Q07 earnings of \$0.41/FD share. Cash flow matched our estimate of C\$0.86/FD share. The positive earnings surprise was driven by Gas Distribution & Services and International segments, which completely offset lower than expected results from Gas Pipelines and Liquids Pipelines segments. Corporate charges were also lower than modeled. Other segments were in line, Table 3.

Results from Liquids Pipelines were below our estimate given lower than expected earnings from the Enbridge and Athabasca System. In Gas Pipelines, earnings from Alliance pipelines and Enbridge Offshore were lower than expected. Gas Distribution & Services and International segments outperformed on better than expected earnings from EGD and CLH respectively.

Items of Interest

ENB currently has the largest portfolio of organic growth opportunities in its history. Management expects its C\$9bn liquids portfolio to drive an annual earnings growth of 16% for the Liquids segment and 20% for the EEP Liquids segment in 2006-11. Management continues to target an average 5-year EPS growth of 8-10% with the steepest earnings growth occurring in 2009.

On its conference call, the company highlighted a few key points:

- For the **Alberta Clipper Project**, ENB filed a project application with the NEB. It raised capex for the Canadian segment to C\$2.0bn and the U.S. segment to US\$1.0bn to reflect the shortage of skilled labor and incorporate the cost of detailed environmental and engineering studies. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 4Q09.
- For the **Southern Access Expansion**, ENB raised its capex estimates to US\$2.1bn (Enbridge US\$0.3bn, EEP US\$1.8bn) from US\$1.5bn to reflect higher cost revisions for labor, materials, and rights-of-way. The 400mbd project is expected to be completed in 2009.
- For the **Southern Lights Pipeline**, ENB filed state and federal applications for the U.S. portion of the US\$1.3bn project. The 180mbd diluent pipeline is expected to be in service in 2010.
- For the proposed **Gateway Pipeline**, Enbridge is sticking with its prior 2013-14 project start-up timetable despite some press reports regarding Petro-China's concerns about its ability to make Canadian investments. Project fundamentals remain strong as Canadian producers will ultimately need a Pacific Basin "relief valve" to deal with a potential bitumen oversupply in North America long term. Management attributed the slow project progress to the lack of significant oil sands deals from Asian refineries, but still thinks the project will eventually go.

Table 1: Alberta Clipper Project Capex - Canada

Capital Costs Estimate - Canadian Segment	C\$ mm
Land	45.3
Pipeline	466.6
Pipeline Construction	944.3
Stations	95.8
Station Construction	65.2
Tanks and Terminals	29.8
Tanks and Terminals Construction	63.8
Owner Costs	27.2
Electrical Infrastructure	33.0
Contingency	248.9
TOTAL	2,019.9
AFUDC	236.0
TOTAL WITH AFUDC	2,255.9

Source: ENB

- ENB is in discussion with **ExxonMobil** for a new pipeline from Patoka, IL to the Gulf Coast. Management plans to transport 400mbd of Canadian crude to the Gulf Coast by 2010 as an additional 2.1mbd of oil sands production is expected to come on-stream by 2016.
- ENB received OEB approval to increase the equity component of its deemed capital structure to 36% from 35%. ENB also filed an application for rates commencing in 2008 based on an Incentive Regulation methodology with the OEB. The IR methodology will decrease the forecasting risk related to weather and provide incentives for ENB to improve service and obtain higher segment returns.
- ENB will proceed with the development of the natural gas storage services at EGD's Southwestern Ontario storage facility after OEB upheld its earlier decision to deregulate prices for new storage services. ENB signed a 2.6 Bcf daily service storage contract in April.

Investment Summary

No change to our 2007 and 2008 EPS estimates of C\$1.80 and 1.95, respectively. No change to our 2009 EPS estimates of 2.10.

We reiterate our Buy investment recommendation on ENB shares. We continue to regard ENB as one of the highest quality and best-managed companies in the energy industry. We particularly like the low risk character of the ENB business model, which we view as especially attractive in this volatile market environment.

We expect ENB will be able to grow EPS at an average annual rate of around 10% over a multi-year period, and this growth is largely unaffected by major swings in commodity prices. ENB is *the* major pipeline franchise serving one of the world's fastest growing energy infrastructure markets: the Canadian Oil Sands. ENB even offers a 3% yield.

No change to our 12 month price object of C\$43/share. Though ENB shares trade at 21x, the company's EPS growth profile, track record, quality assets, and stability of earnings justifies the premium multiple, in our view.

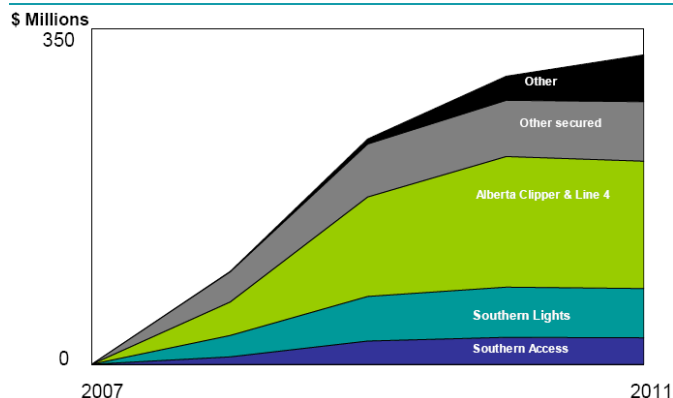
We are initiating coverage of Enbridge under the US interlisted symbol, ENB, in addition to our current coverage under the Canadian ticker, YENB.

Table 2: Liquids Pipelines Project Risk/Return Portfolio

Project	Capital Magnitude	Expected Completion	Full Life Return	Return Profile	Volume Risk	Capital Cost Risk
Southern Lights	US\$1.3	2010	12% + kicker	flat	none	partial
Southern Access Extension	US\$0.4	2009	11% floating	flat	none	none
Southern Access Expansion (US)*	US\$1.8	2009	11% floating	flat	none	none on 88%
Southern Access Expansion (Can)	0.3	2009	9% floating	flat	none	none
Alberta Clipper (Can)	2.0 (2007\$)	2010	11% floating	flat	none	partial
Alberta Clipper (US)*	US\$1.0 (2007\$)	2010	11% floating	flat	none	partial
Line 4 Extension	0.3	2009	11% floating	flat	none	partial
Waupisoo	0.5	2008	mid teens	tilted	partial	partial
Athabasca Laterals	0.2	2006	mid teens	tilted	partial	50/50
Contract Terminaling	0.8	2007-9	low teens	tilted	none	full
Spearhead Expansion	0.1	2009	mid teens	tilted	none	full

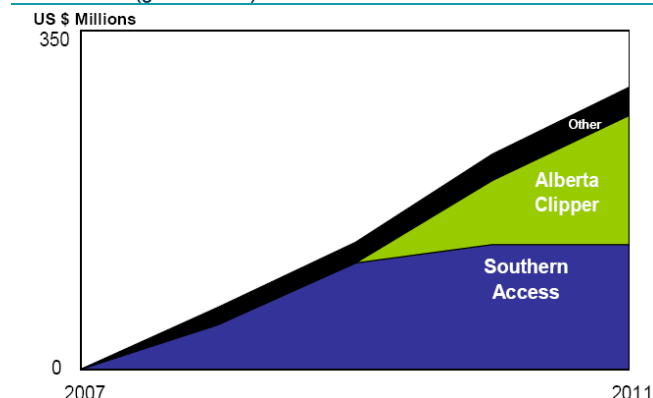
Source: Enbridge. Note: * Southern Access Expansion US and US portion of Alberta Clipper flow to ENB via EEP incentive distributions which further enhance return at ENB level.

Chart 1: ENB Pipelines New Business Net Income Contribution



Source: Enbridge

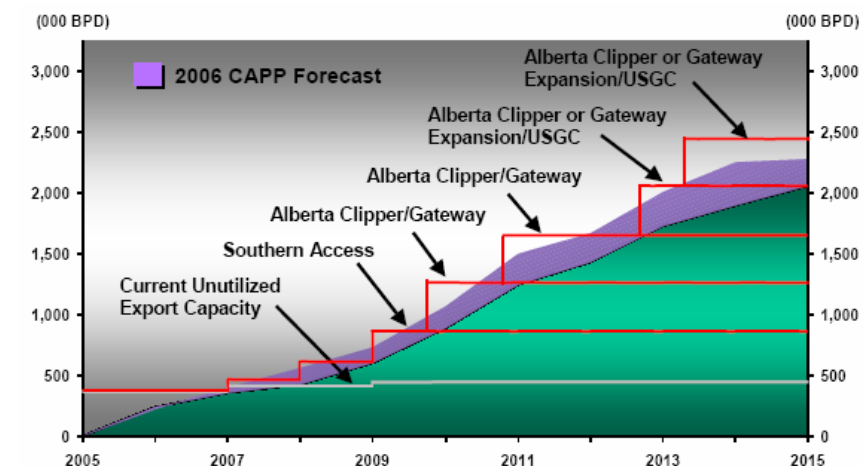
Chart 2: EEP Liquids Pipelines New Business Oper. Income Contribution (gross basis)



Source: Enbridge

ENB helps facilitate the rapid growth of the Canadian oil sands play with timely pipeline expansions.

Chart 3: ENB's Oil Sands Pipeline Expansions



Source: Company reports

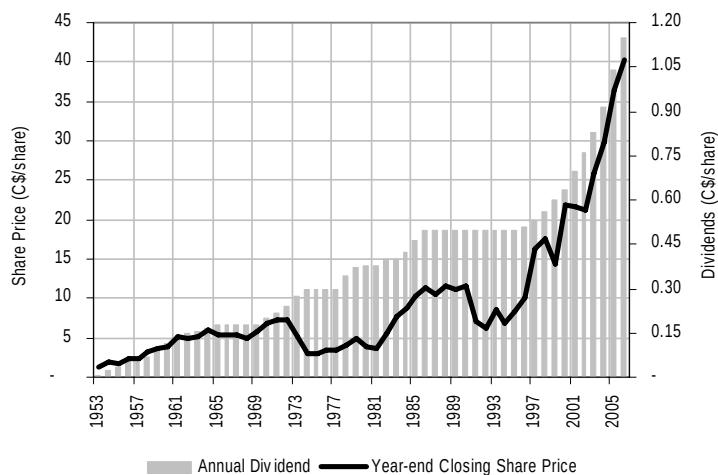
Table 3: ENB 2Q07 Earnings Variance Analysis

	2Q07			
(C\$m AT)	Actual	ML Est	Difference	Comments
Liquids Pipelines	66	73	(7)	Lower earnings on Enbridge and Athabasca Systems
Gas Pipelines	13	15	(2)	Lower earnings on Alliance Pipelines & ENB Offshore Pipelines
Sponsored Investments	22	20	2	Better than expected earnings at EEP
Gas Dist. & Services	19	4	15	Stronger than expected earnings at ENB Gas Dist
International	24	21	3	Better than expected earnings at CLH
Corporate	(14)	(17)	3	Slightly lower Corporate charges
Total	130	117	13	Better Gas Dist and Intl earnings partially offset by weaker earnings at Pipelines
Shares Outstanding	357	360	(3)	Slightly lower than modeled
EPS	0.36	0.33	0.03	Better Gas Dist and Intl earnings partially offset by weaker earnings at Pipelines
CFPS	0.86	0.86	(0.00)	In line

Source: Company reports and Merrill Lynch estimates

One of the best long term track records of value creation and growth in the industry: a 52-year average annual shareholder return of 13.3% (TSR).

Chart 4: ENB's Long Term Shareholder Return Results



Source: Company reports and ML estimates

Chart 5: Enbridge Summary Earnings Model

Earnings, AT C\$mnn	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006				2006	2007				2007E	2008E	2009E
								1QA	2QA	3QA	4QA		1Q	2Q	3QE	4QE			
Liquids Pipelines	179	153	164	190	214	220	229	66	69	68	71	274	69	66	69	71	274	308	351
Gas Pipelines	30	40	42	48	70	54	60	16	16	15	14	61	20	13	15	16	65	71	87
Sponsored Investments	98	16	37	32	56	59	61	18	18	19	20	74	20	22	22	22	86	89	97
Gas Dist and Services		212	190	124	160	183	173	107	15	(12)	72	182	115	19	(15)	78	198	209	214
International	29	26	36	68	72	74	80	22	21	21	19	83	22	24	21	21	89	95	98
Corporate	(48)	(89)	(55)	(44)	(76)	(81)	(61)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(24)	(82)	(17)	(14)	(19)	(19)	(68)	(77)	(96)
Net Income (Continuing)	288	358	413	417	496	508	542	210	119	92	172	593	229	130	94	190	643	696	750
Specials	294	35	45	159	300	137	19	(19)	39	3	(1)	23	(2)	17	-	-	15		
Net Income (Reported)	582	392	459	577	796	644	560	191	158	96	171	615	227	147	94	190	658	696	750
EPS (Continuing Diluted)	0.94	1.14	1.29	1.28	1.49	1.51	1.59	0.61	0.35	0.27	0.49	1.73	0.65	0.36	0.26	0.53	1.80	1.95	2.10
Special Items	0.97	1.40	1.62	2.32	(0.07)	0.41	0.06	(0.05)	0.11	0.01	(0.00)	0.07	(0.01)	0.05			0.04		
EPS (Reported Diluted)	1.91	2.54	2.91	3.60	2.39	1.92	1.65	0.56	0.46	0.28	0.49	1.79	0.64	0.41	0.26	0.53	1.84	1.95	2.10
Shares O/S - FD	305	313	320	327	333	336	340	343	343	343	349	343	354	357	357	357	357	357	357
Dividends per Share	0.60	0.64	0.70	0.76	0.83	0.92	1.04	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	1.15	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	1.23	1.31	1.36
DPS Growth		6.3%	10.2%	8.6%	9.2%	10.2%	13.4%					10.8%					7.0%	6.7%	3.9%
Cont EPS Growth		21.2%	12.7%	-0.9%	16.6%	1.3%	5.6%					8.3%					4.4%	7.9%	7.8%
Cash Flow (C\$mm)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1QA	2QA	3QA	4QA	2006	1Q	2Q	3QE	4QE	2007E	2008E	2009E
Net Income	303	380	438	368	701	673	579	193	119	97	173	581	229	148	94	190	661	696	750
Depreciation	384	436	393	408	443	525	575	146	146	145	150	587	147	152	167	178	645	786	888
Deferred Taxes	6	(95)	(45)	(67)	87	13	108	2	(50)	(5)	32	(21)	66	6	20	59	180	183	196
Other	(62)	(93)	(45)	21	(266)	(162)	55	(16)	47	(13)	14	32	(25)	(0)	-	-	(25)	-	-
Cash Flow (fr. Ops.)	630	627	740	730	965	1,049	1,317	324	262	225	368	1,179	417	306	282	427	1,461	1,665	1,833
Capital Spending (incl acquis)	1,141	936	1,316	715	520	1,347	859	310	239	562	538	1,649	444	473	625	625	2,167	3,610	1,810
Common Dividends	186	202	228	251	284	316	361	101	101	101	101	403	113	113	110	110	445	468	487
Free Cash Flow	(698)	(511)	(803)	(235)	161	(614)	96	(86)	(78)	(438)	(271)	(873)	(140)	(280)	(453)	(308)	(1,152)	(2,414)	(463)
Op. CFPS (Diluted)	2.07	2.01	2.31	2.24	2.90	3.12	3.88	0.95	0.76	0.66	1.05	3.43	1.18	0.85	0.79	1.19	4.10	4.66	5.13
								(470)											
EBITDA	969	999	1,139	1,135	1,255	1,750	1,667	500	383	366	487	1,737	546	407	393	568	1,916	2,317	2,631
EBITDA/Net Interest Expense	2.5x	2.6x	2.6x	2.7x	3.0x	3.9x	3.1x	3.6x	2.8x	2.6x	3.2x	3.1x	3.9x	3.4x	2.6x	3.7x	3.5x	3.1x	3.0x
Net Debt (NWC+LTD)	5,085	5,518	6,841	6,315	6,293	7,114	8,074	8,171	8,162	8,648	8,846	8,846	8,348	8,458	8,911	9,219	9,219	11,603	12,066
Net Debt/ Total Cap	67%	71%	73%	67%	64%	65%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	66%	62%	62%	64%	64%	64%	68%	68%
Return on Avg. Equity (ROE)	12.9%	13.8%	14.4%	12.1%	12.3%	12.3%	12.8%					13.0%					12.6%	12.8%	13.2%
ROACE (%)	8.2%	8.6%	8.7%	7.5%	5.0%	7.9%	7.8%					8.0%					7.4%	7.6%	7.7%

Source: Company reports and Merrill Lynch estimates

Price objective basis & risk

Enbridge Inc. (YENB)

No change to our 12-month price objective to C\$43/share. Our 12-month price objective reflects our DDM/DCF model's fair value assessment of ENB's long term cash flows, discounted at 7.0%, assuming a long term nominal growth rate of 5.0%. We have a high degree of confidence in this growth rate given ENB's extraordinary set of organic investment opportunities driven by the rapidly expanding oil sands play. While ENB is trading near all-time highs with the potential for some consolidation in the near term, we believe in the long term price potential of the shares.

Significant changes in North American energy supply or demand patterns, interest rates, and project delays could affect ENB's ability to achieve our financial estimates and price objective.

Analyst Certification

I, Andrew Fairbanks, hereby certify that the views expressed in this research report accurately reflect my personal views about the subject securities and issuers. I also certify that no part of my compensation was, is, or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or view expressed in this research report.

*iQmethod*SM Measures Definitions

Business Performance	Numerator	Denominator
Return On Capital Employed	NOPAT = (EBIT + Interest Income) * (1 - Tax Rate) + Goodwill Amortization	Total Assets – Current Liabilities + ST Debt + Accumulated Goodwill Amortization
Return On Equity	Net Income	Shareholders' Equity
Operating Margin	Operating Profit	Sales
Earnings Growth	Expected 5-Year CAGR From Latest Actual	N/A
Free Cash Flow	Cash Flow From Operations – Total Capex	N/A
Quality of Earnings		
Cash Realization Ratio	Cash Flow From Operations	Net Income
Asset Replacement Ratio	Capex	Depreciation
Tax Rate	Tax Charge	Pre-Tax Income
Net Debt-To-Equity Ratio	Net Debt = Total Debt, Less Cash & Equivalents	Total Equity
Interest Cover	EBIT	Interest Expense
Valuation Toolkit		
Price / Earnings Ratio	Current Share Price	Diluted Earnings Per Share (Basis As Specified)
Price / Book Value	Current Share Price	Shareholders' Equity / Current Basic Shares
Dividend Yield	Annualised Declared Cash Dividend	Current Share Price
Free Cash Flow Yield	Cash Flow From Operations – Total Capex	Market Cap. = Current Share Price * Current Basic Shares
Enterprise Value / Sales	EV = Current Share Price * Current Shares + Minority Equity + Net Debt + Other LT Liabilities	Sales
EV / EBITDA	Enterprise Value	Basic EBIT + Depreciation + Amortization

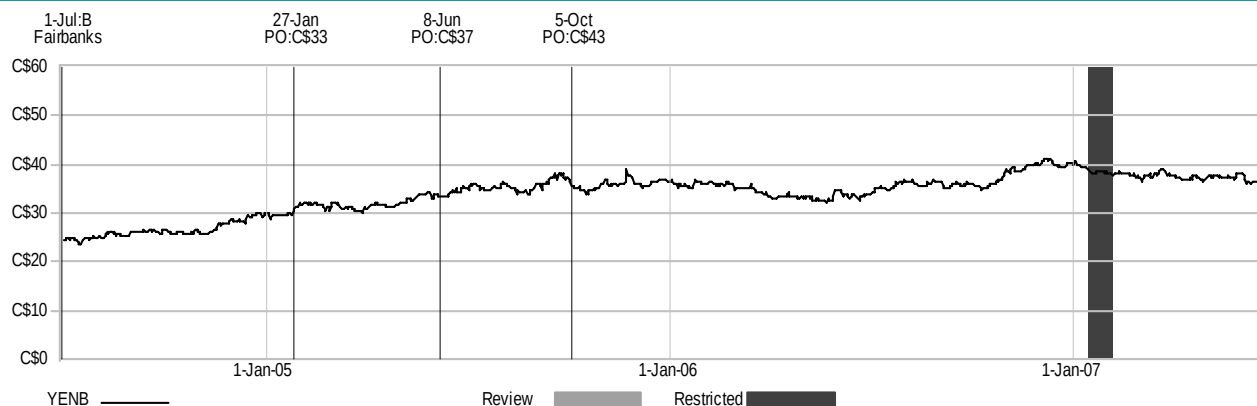
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YENB Price Chart



B : Buy, N : Neutral, S : Sell, PO : Price objective, NA : No longer valid

The Investment Opinion System is contained at the end of the report under the heading "Fundamental Equity Opinion Key". Dark Grey shading indicates the security is restricted with the opinion suspended. Light Grey shading indicates the security is under review with the opinion withdrawn. Chart current as of June 30, 2007 or such later date as indicated.

Investment Rating Distribution: Energy Group (as of 01 Jul 2007)

Coverage Universe	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships*	Count	Percent
Buy	147	58.80%	Buy	49	38.89%
Neutral	91	36.40%	Neutral	18	22.78%
Sell	12	4.80%	Sell	4	36.36%

Investment Rating Distribution: Global Group (as of 01 Jul 2007)

Coverage Universe	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships*	Count	Percent
Buy	1675	47.16%	Buy	435	29.21%
Neutral	1633	45.97%	Neutral	438	29.67%
Sell	244	6.87%	Sell	47	21.66%

* Companies in respect of which MLPF&S or an affiliate has received compensation for investment banking services within the past 12 months.

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August 2, 2007

The NBF Daily Bulletin
Oil & Gas Storage & Transportation

ENB (T)	Cdn\$37.09
Stock Rating:	Sector Perform (Unchanged)
Target:	Cdn\$40.00 (Was Cdn\$38.40)
Risk Rating:	Average (Unchanged)

Stock Data:

52-week High-Low (Canada)	\$34.53 - \$41.24
52-week High-Low (U.S.)	\$30.47 - \$36.83
Bloomberg/Reuters: Canada	ENB CN / ENB.TO
Bloomberg/Reuters: U.S.	ENB US / ENB.TO

(Year-End Dec 31)	2006a	2007e	2008e
EPS	\$1.66	\$1.81	\$1.93
P/E	24.3x	20.5x	19.2x
EPS Change Y/Y	3.7%	9.0%	6.6%
Book Value	\$12.75	\$13.33	\$13.95
P/BV	3.2x	2.8x	2.7x
Dividend Yield	2.9%	3.3%	3.3%

Financial Data:

Shares Outstanding (mln)	368.0
Book Value per Share	\$12.40
Market Capitalization (mln)	\$13 649
Price/Book Ratio	3.0x
Debt/Total Cap.	59.7%
Dividend per share	\$1.23
Dividend Yield	3.32%

Industry Rating: Market Weight (NBF Economics & Strategy Group)

Company Profile:

Enbridge owns Canada's premier diversified petroleum pipeline system. As a pipeline of choice, it transports most of Canada's petroleum production to markets and accounts for most of Canada's petroleum imports by pipeline. Its 100%-owned subsidiary, Enbridge Gas Distribution, is Canada's largest natural gas distributor. Among numerous interests, ENB has a 50% interest in Alliance Pipeline, a 60% interest in Vector Pipeline, and a 42.7% interest in Aux Sable NGL plant.

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Enbridge Inc.

Q2 2007 EPS in line with expectation

Ongoing \$9 bln capital program to provide strong multi-year EPS growth by 2009

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Reported Q2 2007 earnings:** \$146.5 million or \$0.41 per share vs. \$157.9 million or \$0.47 per share in Q2 2006 (y/y).
- **Operational Q2 2007 earnings:** \$129.5 million or \$0.36 per share vs. \$118.7 million or \$0.35 y/y. Operational EPS was in line with our estimate and was a penny higher than the Street.
- **Operational earnings were higher y/y mostly because of improved operating margins and customer growth at...**
...Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD), higher earnings from Enbridge Energy Partners LP (NYSE-EELP) aided in part by increased ownership, as well as continued strong earnings at CLH in Spain.
- **ENB is still targeting 8% to 10% average annual EPS growth over the 2007-2011 period (mostly back-end weighted).**
- **We are maintaining our EPS estimates**
Our target price moves to \$40.00 from \$38.40 as we have increased the P/E multiple to 21x from 20x and the REPS multiple to 18x from 16x, to reflect the expected strong multi-year EPS growth that will begin in 2009 as a result of the current large capital program. Our Sector Perform rating is sustained.

Stock Performance





Assessment

If investors believe that Canada has a petroleum future, they must extend their belief to ENB, because we expect it to capture the majority of crude oil transportation projects, since it owns the oil pipelines of choice. ENB remains the premier client server to the Alberta oil sands producers.

ENB reported Q2 2007 earnings of \$146.5 million or \$0.41 per share compared with \$157.9 million or \$0.47 per share last year when it benefited from the impact of income tax rate reductions.

Q2 2007 operational earnings were \$129.5 million or \$0.36 per share vs. \$118.7 million or \$0.35 per share y/y after excluding some non-recurring items such as a \$11.8 million dilution gain on an Enbridge Energy Partners LP (NYSE-EEP) unit issuance. Operational EPS was in line with our estimate and was a penny higher than the Street.

Operational earnings increased y/y at **Gas Distribution** (improved operating margins and customer growth at Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD)), **Sponsored Investments** (increased ownership in Enbridge Energy Partners LP (NYSE-EEP) – averaged 16% in H1 2007 vs. 10.9% in H1 2006), and the **International** segment (CLH earnings increased to \$16.7 million from \$14.7 million aided by higher transportation tariffs, higher volumes and the impact of a stronger euro).

ENB is still targeting 8% to 10% average annual EPS growth over the next five years – 2007-2011 (mostly back-end weighted).

Earnings growth will start ramping up in a very meaningful way by 2009 once major crude oil mainline pipeline expansion projects currently under development, such as the Southern Access Pipeline Expansion or SAP (cost: US\$2.1 billion vs. previous US\$1.6 billion estimate), Alberta Clipper or AC (cost: Cdn\$3.1 billion) and the Line 4 extension (cost: Cdn\$300 million) start coming into service.

We expect common share dividend growth to be limited to not more than \$0.02 per quarter (\$0.08 annualized) for the next couple of years, as ENB preserves cash for its ongoing \$9-billion capital program.

We are maintaining our EPS estimates for 2007 and 2008. Our target price moves to \$40.00 from \$38.40 as we have increased the P/E multiple to 21x from 20x and the REPS multiple to 18x from 16x, to reflect the expected strong multi-year EPS growth that will begin in 2009 as a result of the current large capital program. Our Sector Perform rating is sustained.

Q2 2007 Highlights

Reported Earnings (\$Mln)	Q2 '07	Q2 '06
Liquids Pipelines	\$65.8	\$68.6
Gas Pipelines	\$13.4	\$15.9
Sponsored Investments	\$33.4	\$23.2
Gas Distribution and Services	\$23.7	\$34.0
International	\$24.0	\$21.3
Corporate	(\$13.8)	(\$5.1)
TOTAL	\$146.5	\$157.9

Source: ENB

Liquids Pipelines

Q2 Earnings: \$65.8 million vs. \$68.6 million y/y.

Earnings decreased y/y mostly owing to a reduction in **Enbridge System (ES)** earnings.

ES earnings decreased to \$45.1 million from \$48.9 million y/y, reflecting 1) higher compensation expense driven by the strong Alberta labour market, 2) higher pipeline



integrity costs and 3) increased taxes in the Terrace component.

ENB's 65% interest in the **Olympic Pipe Line Company (Olympic)** (acquired on Feb. 1, 2006) contributed earnings of \$1.5 million vs. \$2 million y/y, while the Spearhead Pipeline (SP) (which began operations in early March 2006) contributed earnings of \$3.1 million vs. \$2.4 million y/y.

Gas Pipelines

Q2 Earnings: \$13.4 million vs. \$15.9 million y/y.

This segment includes **Alliance Pipeline (U.S.) (APUS)**, **Vector Pipeline (VP)**, and **Enbridge Offshore Pipelines (EOP)**.

Gas Pipelines' earnings decreased y/y mostly due to lower earnings at EOP (\$3 million vs. \$6 million y/y) arising from the impacts of natural gas production declines on deliveries to the pipelines as well as the delay of expected start-ups of key production sources. ENB is not expecting significant earnings improvements at EOP until the 2008/09 timeframe when larger projects are scheduled to come into service (Atlantis, Thunderhorse, Shenzi). Earnings at VP and APUS increased y/y.

Sponsored Investments

Q2 Earnings: \$33.4 million vs. \$23.2 million y/y.

This segment includes results from ENB's interests in **Enbridge Energy Partners LP (NYSE-EEP)** (now 15%), and **Enbridge Income Fund (TSX-ENF.un)** (41.9% equity interest; 72% economic interest).

Earnings increased y/y mostly due to \$11.8 million of dilution gains in EEP, higher ownership interest in EEP (averaged 16% vs. 10.9% last year), partially offset by tax rate changes at ENF.un.

EEP's earnings contribution increased to \$12.2 million from \$8.5 million y/y. EEP benefited from higher throughput on its principal natural gas and liquids systems driven by developments in the Bossier Sands and Barnett Shale plays, offset by higher operating expenses. During Q2, there were \$11.8 million of EEP dilution gains resulting from unit offerings that ENB did not participate in. By 2009, we expect ENB to begin sharing in EEP's premium distribution.

ENF.un's Q2 earnings increased by \$1 million y/y to \$9.7 million. ENB is looking at a number of different options regarding its large stake in ENF.un now that Bill C-52 (the Canadian Federal government's Tax Fairness Plan) has become law. ENB has stated that it will not be rolling any more corporate assets into ENF.un for the time being.

Gas Distribution and Services

Q2 Earnings: \$23.7 million vs. \$34 million y/y.

Earnings decreased y/y mostly due to the positive impact of income tax reductions in Q2 2006 (\$28.9 million).

EGD's earnings increased y/y mostly due to the impact of colder weather as well as improved operating margins and customer growth. For 2007, the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) has approved for EGD, a rate base of \$3.7457 billion (vs. \$3.6336 billion in 2006), a deemed common equity of 36% vs. the previous 35% (38% was requested), and a rate of return on common equity of 8.39% (vs. 8.74% in 2006). By 2008, EGD is expected to begin operating under a multi-year incentive regulation (IR) methodology, which should enhance returns.

Aux Sable (AS) incurred a loss of \$5.9 million vs. earnings of \$0.2 million y/y due to the recording of \$8.3 million of unrealized fair value losses on derivative financial instruments during the quarter. Fractionation margins were positive throughout H1 2007 and AS recognized earnings under the upside sharing agreement during Q2 and expects to recognize more in Q3 and Q4.



International

Q2 Earnings: \$24.0 million vs. \$21.3 million y/y.

ENB's 25% investment in **CLH** (Spain's largest refined products transportation and storage business) contributed earnings of \$16.7 million vs. \$14.7 million y/y. CLH earnings increased due to higher transportation tariffs, a 2% increase in volumes, lower operating costs and the impact of the stronger euro. CLH continues to benefit from continued strong demand for refined products and storage in Spain and we expect demand for more storage in Spain to continue. Earnings from **OCENSA/CITCol** (24.7% interest) were flat y/y at \$8.1 million.

Corporate

Q2 Costs: (\$13.8 million) vs. (\$5.1 million) y/y.

Corporate costs increased y/y reflecting the \$14 million of positive income tax rate changes in the prior year, partially offset by lower interest expense resulting from lower levels of corporate debt as well as the capitalization of interest on certain growth projects financed by corporate debt.

Major Projects Update	
Southern Access Pipeline Expansion (SAP)	Work continues on the multi-phase SAP with final completion slated for 2009. The capital cost has been revised to US\$2.1 bln from US\$1.6 bln.
Alberta Clipper (AC)	In Q2 2007, ENB filed an application with the NEB to build the Cdn portion of AC. EEP will file later this year a similar application with the FERC for the U.S. portion. The Cdn\$3.1 bln AC is expected to be in service by mid-2010.
Line 4 Extension Project	In Q2 2007, ENB filed an application with the NEB to build the \$0.3 bln project which is expected to be in service by early 2009.
Waupisoo Pipeline (WP)	In Q2 2007, ENB began construction on the \$0.5 bln WP. It is expected to be in service by mid-2008.
Southern Lights Diluent Pipeline (SLDP)	In Q2 2007, ENB filed state & federal applications for the U.S. portion of the US\$1.3 bln SLDP. ENB filed an application with the NEB to build the Cdn portion in Q1 2007. Construction activities are underway and the 180,000 b/d diluent line is expected to be in service by 2010.
Source: ENB	
For more detailed project descriptions please refer to our initiation of coverage report dated July 5, 2007.	

ENB-ExxonMobil Pipeline Proposal (Patoka, Illinois, to U.S. Gulf Coast)

On June 5, 2007, ENB and ExxonMobil (NYSE-XOM) announced that they were looking at jointly building a new pipeline that would transport crude oil (mostly Canadian heavy crude) from Patoka, Illinois, to Beaumont, Texas, and then finally to Houston and the Gulf Coast region. The proposed 30-inch pipeline would have a capacity of about 400,000 b/d and could be in service by the end of 2010 if the project is moved in a swift fashion. According to ENB, discussions with potential shippers have been so far very positive.

The pipeline would use the existing right-of-way (ROW) of XOM's recently reversed Pegasus Pipeline (65,000 b/d capacity), follow the Pegasus route to Beaumont, Texas, and then proceed further down to Houston. Crude oil would reach the Patoka area via ENB's Mainline through the Mustang Pipeline and perhaps the proposed SAP extension (Chicago to Patoka).

This new proposal is a more desirable way of bringing Canadian crude oil down all the way to



the U.S. Gulf Coast as it will utilize existing ROW. If built, it would lessen the need for ENB's proposed bullet pipeline from Alberta to the Gulf Coast or even Altex Energy Ltd.'s proposed 250,000 b/d pipeline which also aims to transport Alberta crude to the Gulf Coast.

Gateway Project (GP)

PetroChina Co. recently abandoned plans to be part of ENB's \$4.2 billion Gateway Project (GP). GP consists of a proposed 525,000 b/d crude oil pipeline from Alberta to the B.C. west coast and a 193,000 b/d diluent pipeline running parallel in the opposite direction. Last year, the original in-service date of late 2009/early 2010 was pushed back to the 2012-14 timeframe.

PetroChina had refused to renew the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which it signed with ENB in April 2005 wherein it agreed to commit to 50% of the originally proposed 400,000 b/d crude oil pipeline capacity (now 525,000 b/d). PetroChina cited very slow progress and lack of support from the Canadian producers and government to help bring crude oil to the Far East.

We are not surprised by these turn of events. It has been clear over the past year that Canadian crude producers were focusing on serving the growing U.S. demand for their crude oil instead of opening new markets in the Far East. Moving the Canadian crude oil down to the U.S. Midwest and ultimately to the Gulf Coast has been the main priority.

ENB has stated that despite the PetroChina pullout, it has seen a broadening of interest in Southeast Asia for GP and that the fundamentals remain quite strong. ENB is now looking to build GP in the 2013-14 timeframe and China, other Asia Pacific countries (i.e. Japan, South Korea, Singapore), as well as California could be potential markets for the Canadian crude. ENB believes that the main reason why GP has been delayed is that no Southeast Asian refining company has been able to make a significant investment in the oil sands so that the oil can be moved to Southeast Asia.

We believe that a post-2015 timeframe for GP is more likely and that down the road, PetroChina could reassess its position and eventually rejoin the project.

Financial and Outlook

Funds from operations in Q2 2007 increased to \$305.5 million from \$262 million y/y. During Q2 2007, ENB spent \$457.8 million on capital expenditures, up from \$247.2 million y/y.

At the end of Q2 2007, ENB's debt to total capitalization was about 59.7%, down from 62.2% at the end of Q2 2006, mostly due to the \$566.4 million equity issuance in Q1 2007. In 2008, ENB plans to issue additional debt, common equity and possibly hybrids as a number of projects near completion. ENB could potentially look at asset sales to help fund its capital program.

ENB's adjusted 2007 EPS guidance remains in the \$1.75 to \$1.85 range while its target dividend payout is in the 60-70% range.

In 2007, ENB intends to spend about \$2.5 billion on capital projects, financed through cash from operations, issuance of debt and equity.

VALUATION

We are using an average of P/E multiples and a dividend-based support/residual price approach to arrive at our 12-month target price.

Our target price of \$40.00 is calculated by applying the following: 1) a 21x P/E multiple (previously 20x) to our estimated 2008 EPS of \$1.93 giving us a \$40.53 target price. 2) Using our dividend-based support/residual price approach: for the 2008 fiscal year, we are estimating EPS of \$1.93, DPS of \$1.31, and retained EPS (REPS) of \$0.62. Our assumed long-term corporate bond yield of nominally 6.25% is tax-effected to 4.63% using a dividend-tax-credit divisor of 1.35. This generates a support price of \$28.30 and using a REPS-multiple of 18x (previously 16x), a residual price of \$11.16, for a target price of \$39.46.



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FIRST GLANCE | COMMENT

MAY 2, 2007

Enbridge Inc. (TSX: ENB; 36.69; NYSE: ENB)
Q1/07 Results Generally In Line

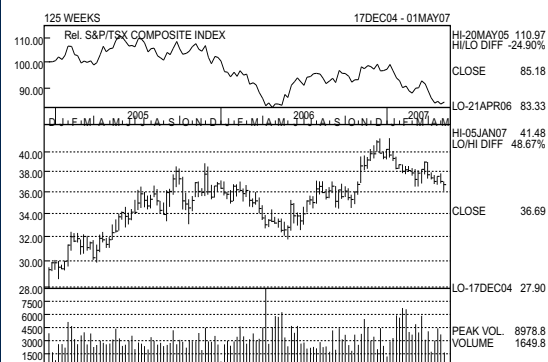
Filed: 2007-09-10
EB-2007-0615
Ex. I, Tab 11, Sch. 24
Attachment 22

Sector Perform
Average Risk
Impact

Neutral.

First Impression

- **Q1/07 Results.** Enbridge's normalized first quarter 2007 EPS was \$0.64 compared to our estimate of \$0.62, consensus of \$0.62 and first quarter 2006 normalized EPS of \$0.62. All of the segments were essentially in line except for Gas Distribution, which came in higher than expected. Part of this segment's better-than-expected results are from Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD), which as a cost of service regulated entity could be attributable to a quarterly timing difference.
- **Conference Call.** A conference call will be held Wednesday, May 2, 2007 at 9:30 AM Eastern to discuss the first quarter results. The dial in number is 1-800-591-6945 (passcode: 86318585).


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All values in CAD unless otherwise noted.

Priced as of prior trading day's market close, EST (unless otherwise noted).

For Required Disclosures, please see Page 3.

May 2, 2007

Details

Exhibit 1: Normalized Segmented Results (\$MM except for EPS or otherwise noted)

	RBC CM		
	Q1 2007	Est. Q1/07	Q1 2006
Comments			
Liquids Pipelines			
Enbridge System	\$49.1	\$52.8	\$52.0
Athabasca System	13.6	12.6	12.3
Spearhead	1.3	2.1	0.3
Olympic	3.7	1.8	0.6
Feeder Pipelines and Other	1.2	2.2	1.1
	<u>68.9</u>	<u>71.5</u>	<u>66.3</u>
Gas Pipelines			
Alliance Pipeline	7.5	7.5	7.3
Enbridge Gas Offshore	3.1	4.0	4.6
Vector Pipeline	3.8	3.4	4.1
	<u>14.4</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>16.0</u>
Sponsored Investments			
Enbridge Energy Partners	10.2	10.5	8.2
Enbridge Income Fund	9.6	9.4	9.3
	<u>19.8</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>17.5</u>
Gas Distribution and Services			
Enbridge Gas Distribution	84.8	81.0	79.6
CustomerWorks/ECS	4.0	5.8	6.6
Noverco	17.0	14.2	13.9
Enbridge Gas New Brunswick	2.8	1.7	1.8
Other Gas Distribution	5.3	5.3	4.7
Energy Services	2.9	(0.1)	0.4
Aux Sable	0.5	1.0	1.0
Other	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.7)
	<u>115.1</u>	<u>106.7</u>	<u>107.3</u>
International			
OCENSA/CITCol	8.3	8.4	8.2
CLH	14.5	14.1	13.3
Other	(0.8)	(1.1)	0.3
	<u>22.0</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>21.8</u>
Corporate			
	(16.8)	(17.1)	(19.4)
Normalized Earnings	<u>\$223.4</u>	<u>\$217.4</u>	<u>\$209.5</u>
Normalized Earnings per Share (Basic)	\$0.64	\$0.62	\$0.62
Normalizing Adjustments:			
Cold (warm) weather impact	1.4		(21.3)
EEP derivative gain/(loss)	(2.0)		2.7
Hurricane insurance recovery	11.3		
			ENB did not normalize for \$6.0 MM of business interruption payments.
Energy Services derivative gain/(loss)	(4.3)		
Aux Sable derivative gain/(loss)	(2.8)		
	<u>\$3.6</u>		<u>(\$18.6)</u>
Reported earnings	\$227.0		\$190.9
Reported EPS (Basic)	\$0.65		\$0.56
Weighted Average Shares (millions)	350.7	352.4	339.0

Source: Company reports, RBC Capital Markets estimates

Company Description

Enbridge is involved in energy transportation and distribution in North America and internationally.

May 2, 2007

Required Disclosures

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Top Pick (TP): Represents best in Outperform category; analyst's best ideas; expected to significantly outperform the sector over 12 months; provides best risk-reward ratio; approximately 10% of analyst's recommendations.

Outperform (O): Expected to materially outperform sector average over 12 months.

Sector Perform (SP): Returns expected to be in line with sector average over 12 months.

Underperform (U): Returns expected to be materially below sector average over 12 months.

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Average Risk (Avg): Volatility and risk expected to be comparable to sector; average revenue and earnings predictability; no significant cash flow/financing concerns over coming 12-24 months; fairly liquid.

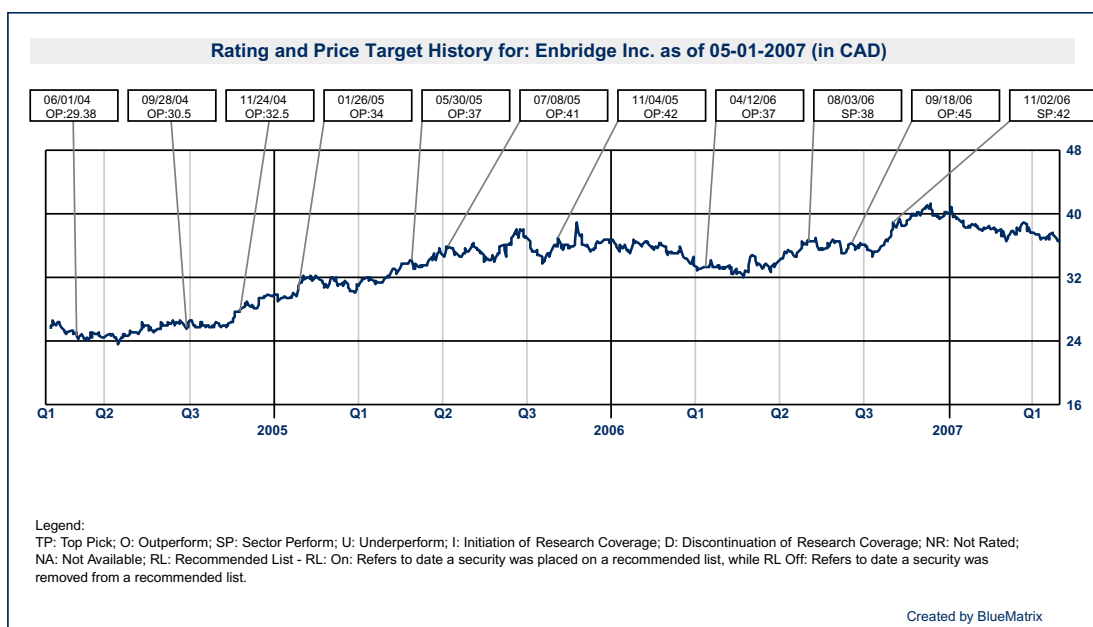
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Distribution of Ratings/IB Services RBC Capital Markets				
Rating	Count	Percent	Investment Banking Serv./Past 12 Mos.	
			Count	Percent
BUY[TP/O]	445	42.62	189	42.47
HOLD[SP]	492	47.13	143	29.07
SELL[U]	107	10.25	21	19.63



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May 2, 2007

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May 2, 2007

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COMPANY UPDATE | COMMENT

MAY 3, 2007

Enbridge Inc. (TSX: ENB; NYSE: ENB) Q1/07 Results Largely In Line; Equity Issue Signalled for 2008

Filed: 2007-09-10
EB-2007-0615
Ex. I, Tab 11, Sch. 24
Attachment 23

Sector Perform Average Risk

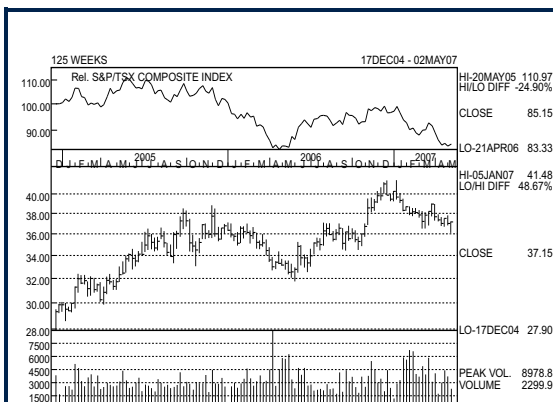
Price:	37.15	Price Target:	42.00
Shares O/S (MM):	367.1	Implied All-In Return:	16.4%
Dividend:	1.23	Market Cap (MM):	13,637.8
Float (MM):	332.3	Yield:	3.3%
Strategic Ownership: Noverco - 9.5%			

Event

Enbridge reported Q1/07 results.

Investment Opinion

- **Q1/07 Results Largely In Line.** Enbridge's Q1/07 normalized EPS was \$0.64 compared to our estimate of \$0.62, and \$0.62 a year ago. All of the segments were essentially in line except for Gas Distribution, which came in higher than expected due to slightly better-than-expected results from Enbridge Gas Distribution and Energy Services.
- **Equity Issue Expected for 2008.** Management disclosed that it intends to issue equity sometime in 2008 to fund its capex program. The company is still evaluating its needs and potential financing sources, but management mentioned that the current thinking on size is similar to the amount issued in Q1/07 (\$566 million). Further, management commented that it will also look at using hybrid equity securities as part of its financing mix.
- **On Pace to Meet 2007 EPS Guidance.** Management reiterated that it continues to expect 2007 EPS to fall within its \$1.75 to \$1.85 EPS range.
- **Modest Near-Term Growth; "Big Prize" Starts in 2009-2010.** Over the past three years, EPS has grown at a compound annual rate of about 7%. Management stated that it expects EPS growth to be "modest relative to recent past." However, with the slate of sizable projects expected to come on-stream beginning in 2009, management remains comfortable with its 5-year compound annual EPS growth target of 8% to 10%, which implies 2011 EPS of between \$2.56 to \$2.80.
- **Low End of 5-Year EPS Growth Target Appears Achievable.** Based on the project portfolio and expected returns set out by management in the Q1/07 presentation, it appears that the low-end of the 8% to 10% average annual compound EPS growth rate through 2011 is achievable.
- **Valuation.** Our target price for Enbridge of \$42.00 (unchanged) is based on a 12-month dividend distribution one-year forward of \$1.33 and a required dividend yield of 3.10%. We believe a required yield of 3.10% is appropriate based on expected interest rate levels, Enbridge's growth prospects and its risk profile.



RBC Dominion Securities Inc.

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FY Dec	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E
EPS (Op) - Basic	1.59	1.74	1.75	1.77
P/E	23.36x	21.35x	21.23x	20.99x
EPS (Op) - FD	1.58	1.73	1.74	1.76
P/E	23.51x	21.47x	21.35x	21.11x
EPS (Op) - Basic	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2005	0.61A	0.29A	0.20A	0.48A
2006	0.62A	0.35A	0.27A	0.50A
2007	0.64A	0.36E	0.25E	0.50E
Prev.	0.62E	0.37E	0.26E	

Amounts are normalized and may not be consistent with GAAP.
All values in CAD unless otherwise noted.

Priced as of prior trading day's market close, EST (unless otherwise noted).

For Required Disclosures, please see Page 6.

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Q1/07 Highlights

Enbridge's Q1/07 normalized EPS was \$0.64 compared to our estimate of \$0.62, and \$0.62 a year ago. All of the segments were essentially in line except for Gas Distribution, which came in higher than expected due to slightly better-than-expected results from Enbridge Gas Distribution and Energy Services. A table that sets out the Q1/07 earnings compared to our estimate and Q1/06 earnings is shown in Exhibit 2 (next page).

Key Takeaways

- **Equity Issue Expected for 2008.** Management disclosed that it intends to issue equity sometime in 2008 to fund its capex program. The company is still evaluating its needs and potential financing sources, but management mentioned that the current thinking on size is similar to the amount issued in Q1/07 (\$566 million). Further, management commented that it will also look at using hybrid equity securities as part of its financing mix.
- **On Pace to Meet 2007 EPS Guidance.** Management reiterated that it continues to expect 2007 EPS to fall within its \$1.75 to \$1.85 EPS range.
- **Modest Near-Term Growth; "Big Prize" Starts in 2009-2010.** Over the past three years, EPS has grown at a compound annual rate of about 7%. Management stated that it expects EPS growth to be "modest relative to recent past." However, with the slate of sizable projects expected to come on-stream beginning in 2009, management remains comfortable with its 5-year compound annual EPS growth target of 8% to 10%, which implies 2011 EPS of between \$2.56 to \$2.80.
- **Project-by-Project Information.** In the Q1/07 presentation, the company set out details regarding expected return, volume risk, return profile and capital cost risk on a project-by-project basis. We have shown this table in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1: Project Information (In C\$ millions except as noted)

Project	Capital		Full Life	Return	Volume	Capital Cost
	Magnitude (\$ billions)	Expected Completion				
Southern Lights	US\$1.3	2010	12% + kicker	flat	none	partial
Southern Access Extension	US\$0.4	2009	11% floating	flat	none	none
Southern Access Expansion U.S.	US\$1.3	2009	11% floating + kicker	flat	none	none on 88%
Southern Access Expansion Can.	\$0.2	2009	9% floating	flat	none	none
Waupisoo	\$0.5	2008	mid teens	tilted	partial	partial
Athabasca Laterals	\$0.2	2006	mid teens	tilted	partial	50/50
Contract Terminaling	\$0.8	2007-9	low teens	tilted	none	full
Spearhead Expansion	\$0.1	2009	mid teens	tilted	none	full
Alberta Clipper	\$2.4	2010	typical	typical	typical	typical
Line 4 Extension	\$0.3	2009	typical	typical	typical	typical

"Tilted" refers to lower initial returns increasing over time.

"Typical" refers to parameters consistent with other large projects (e.g. Southern Access)

Source: Company reports

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Exhibit 2: Normalized Earnings (\$MM Except EPS)

	Q1 2007	RBC CM Est. Q1/07	Q1 2006	Comments
Liquids Pipelines				
Enbridge System	\$49.1	\$52.8	\$52.0	Higher labour costs and taxes on Terrace expansion
Athabasca System	13.6	12.6	12.3	
Spearhead	1.3	2.1	0.3	Full-quarter of results in Q1/07
Olympic	3.7	1.8	0.6	Full-quarter of results in Q1/07
Feeder Pipelines and Other	1.2	2.2	1.1	
	<u>68.9</u>	<u>71.5</u>	<u>66.3</u>	
Gas Pipelines				
Alliance Pipeline	7.5	7.5	7.3	
Enbridge Gas Offshore	3.1	4.0	4.6	Lower year-over-year throughput
Vector Pipeline	3.8	3.4	4.1	
	<u>14.4</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>16.0</u>	
Sponsored Investments				
Enbridge Energy Partners	10.2	10.5	8.2	Yr/Yr increase due to increased ownership
Enbridge Income Fund	9.6	9.4	9.3	
	<u>19.8</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>17.5</u>	
Gas Distribution and Services				
Enbridge Gas Distribution	84.8	81.0	79.6	Cust. growth, higher storage/transportation revs
CustomerWorks/ECS	4.0	5.8	6.6	Loss of EGD contract to third-party
Noverco	17.0	14.2	13.9	
Enbridge Gas New Brunswick	2.8	1.7	1.8	
Other Gas Distribution	5.3	5.3	4.7	
Energy Services	2.9	(0.1)	0.4	
Aux Sable	0.5	1.0	1.0	
Other	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.7)	
	<u>115.1</u>	<u>106.7</u>	<u>107.3</u>	
International				
OCENSA/CITCol	8.3	8.4	8.2	
CLH	14.5	14.1	13.3	
Other	(0.8)	(1.1)	0.3	
	<u>22.0</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>21.8</u>	
Corporate				
	(16.8)	(17.1)	(19.4)	
Normalized Earnings	<u><u>\$223.4</u></u>	<u><u>\$217.4</u></u>	<u><u>\$209.5</u></u>	
Normalized Earnings per Share (Basic)	\$0.64	\$0.62	\$0.62	
Normalizing Adjustments:				
Cold (warm) weather impact	1.4		(21.3)	
EEP derivative gain/(loss)	(2.0)		2.7	
Hurricane insurance recovery	11.3			ENB did not normalize for \$6.0 MM of business interruption payments.
Energy Services derivative gain/(loss)	(4.3)			
Aux Sable derivative gain/(loss)	(2.8)			
	<u>\$3.6</u>		<u>(\$18.6)</u>	
Reported earnings	\$227.0		\$190.9	
Reported EPS (Basic)	\$0.65		\$0.56	
Weighted Average Shares (millions)	350.7	352.4	339.0	

Source: Company reports, RBC Capital Markets estimates

Low-End of 5-Year EPS Growth Target Appears Achievable

Based on the project portfolio and expected returns set out by management in the Q1/07 presentation, it appears that the low-end of the 8% to 10% average annual compound EPS growth rate through 2011 is achievable. In Exhibit 3, we have set out our assumptions

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regarding the achieved ROEs and equity components for the various projects that Enbridge is currently developing. The exhibit also contains our analysis that the low-end of the 5-year annual compound EPS growth target of 8% to 10% appears to be achievable.

Exhibit 3: Estimated Earnings Growth Through 2011 (\$MM Except EPS)

Project	Enbridge Estimates		RBC Capital Markets Assumptions			
	Capital Magnitude (\$ billions)	Full Life Return	Realized Return	ENB Portion	Equity Component	Earnings Impact (C\$ MM)
Southern Lights	US\$1.3	12% + kicker	14%	100%	30%	\$63
Southern Access Extension	US\$0.4	11% floating	11%	100%	50%	25
Southern Access Expansion U.S.	US\$1.3	11% floating + kicker	13%	16%	50%	15
Southern Access Expansion Can.	\$0.2	9% floating	9%	100%	40%	7
Waupisoo	\$0.5	mid teens	15%	100%	40%	30
Athabasca Laterals	\$0.2	mid teens	15%	100%	40%	12
Contract Terminaling	\$0.8	low teens	13%	100%	40%	40
Spearhead Expansion	\$0.1	mid teens	15%	100%	40%	6
Alberta Clipper *	\$2.4	typical	12%	70%	40%	81
Line 4 Extension	\$0.3	typical	12%	100%	40%	14
						<u>\$294</u>

* - ENB portion consists of approx. 65% direct interest along with approx. 5% indirect interest through EEP.

	2007E	2011E	Comments
2007 Adjusted Operating Earnings	\$639	\$639	Based on mid-point of management's guidance range
Organic Growth		66	Assumes annual 2.5% organic growth rate from existing assets
Project Earnings		294	
Cost of Hybrids		(11)	Assumes \$250MM of equity treatment with after-tax cost of 4%
Pro Forma Net Earnings	<u>\$639</u>	<u>\$989</u>	
Weighted Average Shares (2007E)	355	355	
Annual Adjustment for 2007 Issuance		2	To account for mid-year issuance
Shares Issued Under DRIP		10	
Shares Issued in 2008		12	Assumes \$500MM issue at \$42.00 per share
Pro Forma Shares	<u>355</u>	<u>379</u>	
EPS (Basic)	\$1.80	\$2.61	
Compound Annual Growth Rate		8%	Based on 2006 Adjusted EPS of \$1.74

Source: Company reports, RBC Capital Markets estimates

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Valuation

Our valuation for Enbridge is largely based on a dividend yield approach. When the current yield of the ten-year Government of Canada benchmark bond is below 6%, we believe that a dividend yield approach is an appropriate valuation method for Enbridge. Our target price for Enbridge of \$42.00 is based on a 12-month dividend distribution one-year forward of \$1.33 and a required dividend yield of 3.10%. We believe a required yield of 3.10% is appropriate based on expected interest rate levels, Enbridge's growth prospects and its risk profile.

Price Target Impediment

Our price target is based on the assumption that Enbridge can complete the list of projects that it is pursuing on time and on budget and that these projects will positively contribute to earnings. The target price further assumes that the company's risk profile does not materially change. There could be negative implications for Enbridge's target price if actual events differ from these assumptions.

Company Description

Enbridge is involved in energy transportation and distribution in North America and internationally.

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Required Disclosures

Explanation of RBC Capital Markets Rating System

An analyst's 'sector' is the universe of companies for which the analyst provides research coverage. Accordingly, the rating assigned to a particular stock represents solely the analyst's view of how that stock will perform over the next 12 months relative to the analyst's sector.

Ratings

Top Pick (TP): Represents best in Outperform category; analyst's best ideas; expected to significantly outperform the sector over 12 months; provides best risk-reward ratio; approximately 10% of analyst's recommendations.

Outperform (O): Expected to materially outperform sector average over 12 months.

Sector Perform (SP): Returns expected to be in line with sector average over 12 months.

Underperform (U): Returns expected to be materially below sector average over 12 months.

Risk Qualifiers (any of the following criteria may be present):

Average Risk (Avg): Volatility and risk expected to be comparable to sector; average revenue and earnings predictability; no significant cash flow/financing concerns over coming 12-24 months; fairly liquid.

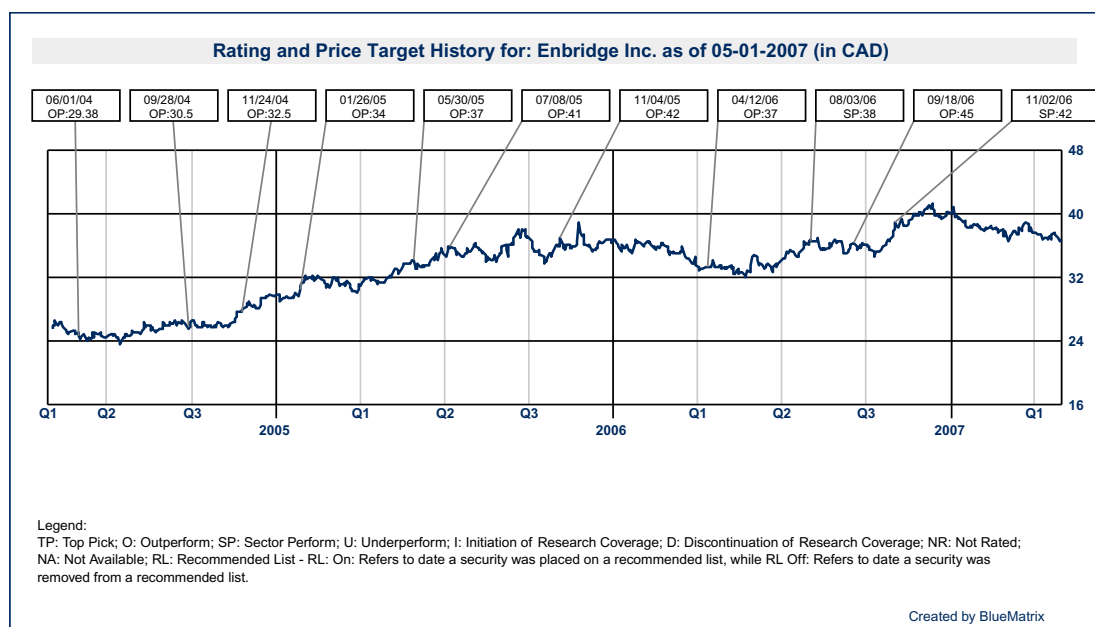
Above Average Risk (AA): Volatility and risk expected to be above sector; below average revenue and earnings predictability; may not be suitable for a significant class of individual equity investors; may have negative cash flow; low market cap or float.

Speculative (Spec): Risk consistent with venture capital; low public float; potential balance sheet concerns; risk of being delisted.

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Rating	Count	Percent	Investment Banking Serv./Past 12 Mos.	
			Count	Percent
BUY[TP/O]	445	42.62	189	42.47
HOLD[SP]	491	47.03	143	29.12
SELL[U]	108	10.34	21	19.44



References to a Recommended List in the recommendation history chart may include one or more recommended lists or model portfolios maintained by a member company of RBC Capital Markets or one of its affiliates. RBC Dain Rauscher Inc. Recommended Lists include a former list called the Western Region Focus List (1), a former list called Model Utility Portfolio (2), and the Prime

May 3, 2007

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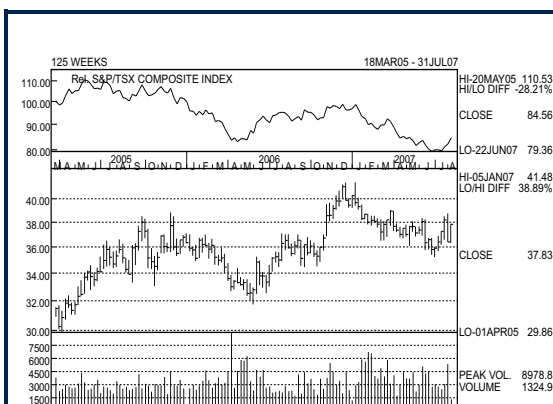
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All values in CAD unless otherwise noted.

FIRST GLANCE | COMMENT

AUGUST 1, 2007

Filed: 2007-09-10

EB-2007-0615

Ex. I, Tab 11, Sch. 24

Attachment 24

Enbridge Inc. (TSX: ENB; 37.83; NYSE: ENB) Q2/07 Results In Line

Sector Perform Average Risk

Impact

Neutral.

First Impression

- **Q2/07 Results In Line.** Enbridge's normalized second quarter 2007 EPS was \$0.36 compared to our estimate of \$0.36, consensus of \$0.35 and second quarter 2006 normalized EPS of \$0.35. All segments appear to be in line with our expectations with slightly better-than-expected results from Sponsored Investments, International and Corporate offset by slightly-lower-than-expected results in Liquids Pipelines, Gas Pipelines, and Gas Distribution and Services.

Priced as of prior trading day's market close, EST (unless otherwise noted).

For Required Disclosures, please see Page 3.

August 1, 2007

Details

Exhibit 1: Normalized Earnings (\$MM Except EPS)

	RBC CM			
	Q2 2007	Est. Q2/07	Q2 2006	Comments
Liquids Pipelines				
Enbridge System	\$45.1	\$48.4	\$48.9	Higher costs and increased taxes on Terrace component
Athabasca System	13.0	14.1	13.8	
Spearhead	3.1	2.4	2.4	
Olympic	1.5	1.1	2.0	
Feeder Pipelines and Other	3.1	2.6	1.5	
	65.8	68.7	68.6	
Gas Pipelines				
Alliance Pipeline	7.3	7.5	7.2	Continued low throughput due to Hurricane production delays
Enbridge Gas Offshore	3.0	5.1	6.0	
Vector Pipeline	3.1	3.3	2.7	
	13.4	15.9	15.9	
Sponsored Investments				
Enbridge Energy Partners	11.8	10.2	8.8	
Enbridge Income Fund	9.7	8.9	8.7	
	21.5	19.1	17.5	
Gas Distribution and Services				
Enbridge Gas Distribution	7.8	4.7	4.3	Improved costs, customer growth, and higher storage & transp. revs.
CustomerWorks/ECS	1.5	3.7	3.7	
Noverco	(1.0)	1.8	1.2	
Enbridge Gas New Brunswick	3.1	3.0	2.5	
Other Gas Distribution	0.8	1.3	0.6	
Energy Services	2.1	2.0	(1.3)	
Aux Sable	2.4	1.0	0.2	
Other	1.9	3.7	3.3	
	18.6	21.2	14.5	
International				
OCENSA/CITCol	8.1	8.3	8.1	Higher tariffs and volumes; stronger Euro
CLH	16.7	14.5	14.7	
Other	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.5)	
	24.0	22.0	21.3	
Corporate				
	(13.8)	(17.1)	(19.1)	
Normalized Earnings	\$129.5	\$129.7	\$118.7	
Normalized Earnings per Share (Basic)	\$0.36	\$0.36	\$0.35	
Normalizing Adjustments:				
Cold (warm) weather impact	\$9.8		(\$9.4)	
EEP derivative gain/(loss)	0.4		(0.3)	
Revalue future income taxes			48.9	Lower Federal and Alberta provincial corporate tax rates Impact on EIF of Bill C-52 ("Tax Fairness Plan")
Revalue future income taxes	(0.3)			
Revalue future income taxes	3.8			
Dilution gain on EEP	11.8			
Energy Services derivative gain/(loss)	(0.2)			
Aux Sable derivative gain/(loss)	(8.3)			Hedging of upside sharing mechanism with BP
	\$17.0		\$39.2	
Reported earnings	\$146.5		\$157.9	
Reported EPS (Basic)	\$0.41		\$0.47	

Source: Company reports, RBC Capital Markets estimates

Company Description

Enbridge is involved in energy transportation and distribution in North America and internationally.

August 1, 2007

Required Disclosures

Explanation of RBC Capital Markets Rating System

An analyst's 'sector' is the universe of companies for which the analyst provides research coverage. Accordingly, the rating assigned to a particular stock represents solely the analyst's view of how that stock will perform over the next 12 months relative to the analyst's sector.

Ratings

Top Pick (TP): Represents best in Outperform category; analyst's best ideas; expected to significantly outperform the sector over 12 months; provides best risk-reward ratio; approximately 10% of analyst's recommendations.

Outperform (O): Expected to materially outperform sector average over 12 months.

Sector Perform (SP): Returns expected to be in line with sector average over 12 months.

Underperform (U): Returns expected to be materially below sector average over 12 months.

Risk Qualifiers (any of the following criteria may be present):

Average Risk (Avg): Volatility and risk expected to be comparable to sector; average revenue and earnings predictability; no significant cash flow/financing concerns over coming 12-24 months; fairly liquid.

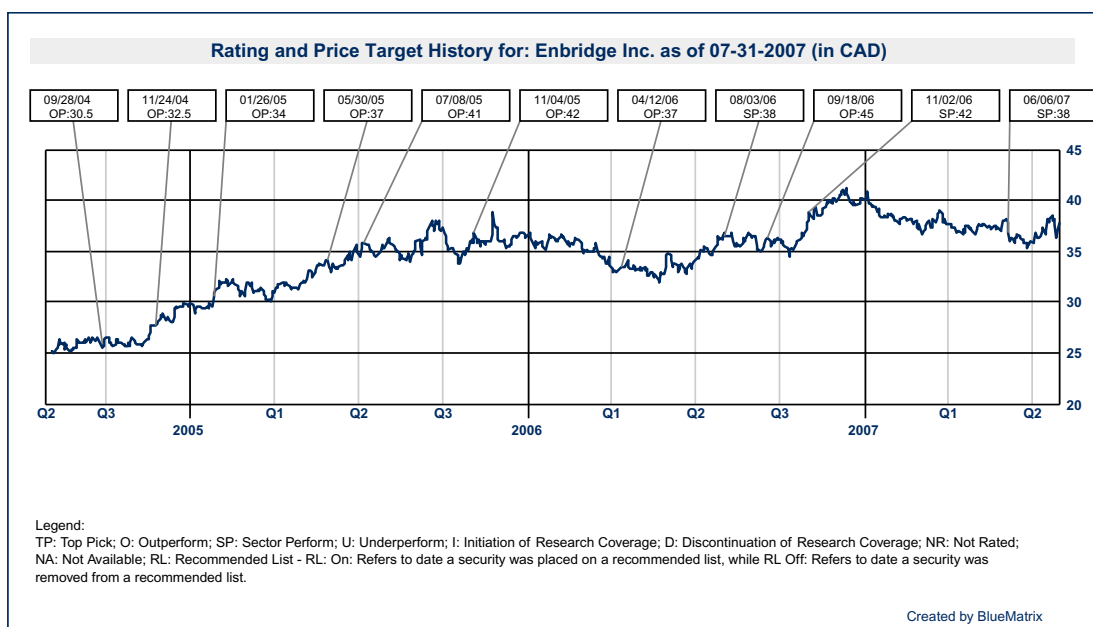
Above Average Risk (AA): Volatility and risk expected to be above sector; below average revenue and earnings predictability; may not be suitable for a significant class of individual equity investors; may have negative cash flow; low market cap or float.

Speculative (Spec): Risk consistent with venture capital; low public float; potential balance sheet concerns; risk of being delisted.

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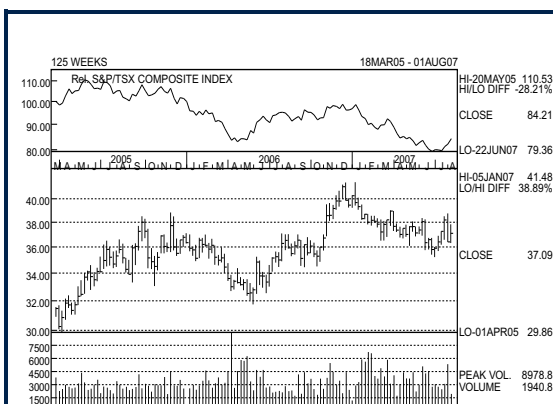
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FY Dec	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
EPS (Op) - Basic	1.74	1.75	1.85	2.20
Prev.			1.77	
P/E	21.3x	21.2x	20.0x	16.9x
EPS (Op) - FD	1.73	1.74	1.84	2.19
Prev.			1.76	
P/E	21.4x	21.3x	20.2x	16.9x
EPS (Op) - Basic	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2006	0.62A	0.35A	0.27A	0.50A
2007	0.64A	0.36A	0.25E	0.50E

Amounts are normalized and may not be consistent with GAAP.

All values in CAD unless otherwise noted.

COMPANY UPDATE | COMMENT

AUGUST 2, 2007

Filed: 2007-09-10

EB-2007-0615

Ex. I, Tab 11, Sch. 24

Attachment 25

Enbridge Inc. (TSX: ENB; NYSE: ENB) Q2 Results In Line

Sector Perform Average Risk

Price:	37.09	Price Target:	38.00
Shares O/S (MM):	368.0	Implied All-In Return:	5.8%
Dividend:	1.23	Market Cap (MM):	13,649
Float (MM):	331.8	Yield:	3.3%
Debt to Cap:	62.0%		
Strategic Ownership:	Noverco - 9.5%		

Event

Enbridge reported Q2/07 results; revision to our 2008 estimates and roll-out of 2009 estimates.

Investment Opinion

- **Q2/07 Results In Line.** Enbridge's Q2/07 normalized EPS was \$0.36 compared to our estimate of \$0.36 and Q2/06 normalized EPS of \$0.35. The Thomson One consensus EPS estimate was \$0.35. All of the company's segments were broadly in line with expectations.
- **About \$600 Million of Common Equity Still the Likely Scenario.** There is an approximate \$600 million equity funding gap that management needs to address in 2008. The company has a number of alternatives including common equity, hybrid securities, asset sales (e.g. Enbridge Income Fund (ENF) units, or roll-downs to either ENF or Enbridge Energy Partners), or any combination of the three. Although management indicated an interest on the Q1/07 call in issuing hybrid securities, our recent discussions, combined with comments on the Q2/07 call, lead us to believe that a common share issuance is currently the most likely scenario.
- **Increasing 2008 EPS Estimate; Rolling Out 2009 Estimate.** We have increased our 2008 EPS estimate to \$1.85 (from \$1.77) to primarily reflect the allowance for equity used during construction (AEDC) that we expect will be booked for both the Alberta Clipper and Southern Lights pipelines. We have also rolled out our 2009 EPS estimate of \$2.20. We expect a sharp increase in 2009 earnings due to the commissioning of new projects (e.g. Southern Access, Waupisoo, contract terminals) coupled with increased AEDC from Alberta Clipper and Southern Lights.
- **Valuation.** Our \$38.00/share price target (about US\$36.00) is based on our belief that the company will be able to increase its dividend in 2008 from its current annual dividend of \$1.23/share to \$1.30/share based on a 70% payout ratio, and to \$1.44/share in 2009 based on a 65% payout ratio, which is the mid-point of management's 60% to 70% target payout range. We continue to use a required yield of 3.60%, which is in line with both the 1-year and 3-year historical averages for the company. We estimate that a 10 bp change in our yield assumption changes our price target by approximately \$1.00 per share.

Priced as of prior trading day's market close, EST (unless otherwise noted).

For Required Disclosures, please see Page 6.

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Second Quarter Results

Enbridge's Q2/07 normalized EPS was \$0.36 compared to our estimate of \$0.36 and Q2/06 normalized EPS of \$0.35. The Thomson One consensus EPS estimate was \$0.35. Exhibit 1 provides a summary of Q2/07 earnings compared to our estimates and Q2/06 results.

Exhibit 1: Normalized Earnings (\$MM except EPS)

	Q/07	RBC CM Est. Q2/07	Q2/06	Comments
Liquids Pipelines				
Enbridge System	\$45.1	\$48.4	\$48.9	Higher costs and increased taxes on Terrace component
Athabasca System	13.0	14.1	13.8	
Spearhead	3.1	2.4	2.4	
Olympic	1.5	1.1	2.0	
Feeder Pipelines and Other	3.1	2.6	1.5	
	<u>65.8</u>	<u>68.7</u>	<u>68.6</u>	
Gas Pipelines				
Alliance Pipeline	7.3	7.5	7.2	Continued low throughput due to Hurricane production delays
Enbridge Gas Offshore	3.0	5.1	6.0	
Vector Pipeline	3.1	3.3	2.7	
	<u>13.4</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>15.9</u>	
Sponsored Investments				
Enbridge Energy Partners	11.8	10.2	8.8	
Enbridge Income Fund	9.7	8.9	8.7	
	<u>21.5</u>	<u>19.1</u>	<u>17.5</u>	
Gas Distribution and Services				
Enbridge Gas Distribution	7.8	4.7	4.3	Improved costs, customer growth, and higher storage & transp. revs.
CustomerWorks/ECS	1.5	3.7	3.7	
Noverco	(1.0)	1.8	1.2	
Enbridge Gas New Brunswick	3.1	3.0	2.5	
Other Gas Distribution	0.8	1.3	0.6	
Energy Services	2.1	2.0	(1.3)	
Aux Sable	2.4	1.0	0.2	
Other	1.9	3.7	3.3	
	<u>18.6</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>14.5</u>	
International				
OCENSA/CITCol	8.1	8.3	8.1	Higher tariffs and volumes; stronger Euro
CLH	16.7	14.5	14.7	
Other	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.5)	
	<u>24.0</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>21.3</u>	
Corporate	(13.8)	(17.1)	(19.1)	
Normalized Earnings	<u>\$129.5</u>	<u>\$129.7</u>	<u>\$118.7</u>	
Normalized Earnings per Share (Basic)	\$0.36	\$0.36	\$0.35	
Normalizing Adjustments:				
Cold (warm) weather impact	\$9.8		(\$9.4)	
EEP derivative gain/(loss)	0.4		(0.3)	
Revalue future income taxes			48.9	Lower Federal and Alberta provincial corporate tax rates Impact on EIF of Bill C-52 ("Tax Fairness Plan")
Revalue future income taxes	(0.3)			
Revalue future income taxes	3.8			
Dilution gain on EEP	11.8			
Energy Services derivative gain/(loss)	(0.2)			
Aux Sable derivative gain/(loss)	(8.3)			Hedging of upside sharing mechanism with BP
	<u>\$17.0</u>		<u>\$39.2</u>	
Reported earnings	\$146.5		\$157.9	
Reported EPS (Basic)	\$0.41		\$0.47	
Weighted Average Shares (millions)	356.5	356.0	339.3	

Source: Company reports, RBC Capital Markets estimates

August 2, 2007

Second Quarter Highlights

- **Liquids Pipelines:** Earnings for the quarter were down \$2.8 million primarily due to lower earnings on the Enbridge System. Higher compensation expense, higher maintenance costs and increased taxes on the Terrace component were cited as the key drivers for the lower year-over-year results. On the conference call, management noted that higher labour costs will likely continue to drag on earnings through the end of the current Incentive Tolling Settlement term (end of 2009). As such, it appears that 2006 results (\$202 million in earnings) for the core Enbridge System might be the high mark through the current ITS term.
- **Gas Pipelines:** Earnings for Gas Pipelines were down \$2.5 million as a result of a decline in earnings from Enbridge Gas Offshore; this was due to lower throughput as a result of the natural decline from existing Gulf of Mexico production coupled with delays bringing new production on stream due to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Looking forward, we expect new laterals coming into service to result in a modest improvement in earnings.
- **Sponsored Investments:** Increased earnings of \$4.0 million primarily resulted from an increase in the company's interest in EEP compared to Q2/06 (average of about 16% in Q2/07 compared to 10.9% in Q2/06). Earnings are expected to continue to improve as a result of higher earnings at EEP primarily due to new projects.
- **Gas Distribution and Services:** Earnings increased by \$4.1 million as a result of higher earnings at EGD, Aux Sable and Energy Services offset by lower results from Noverco and CustomerWorks. Over our forecast period, improved earnings for the entire segment are expected to be driven primarily from EGD due to continued customer growth and the likely move to incentive regulation beginning in 2008, and the commissioning of its 182 MW Ontario wind project in 2008.
- **International:** A \$2.7 million increase in earnings was primarily attributable to an increased contribution from CLH as a result of a strong Euro, higher volumes and higher transportation tariffs.

Increasing 2008 EPS Estimate and Rolling Out 2009 Estimate

Although we remain comfortable with our 2007 EPS estimate, we have increased our 2008 EPS estimate to reflect the allowance for equity used during construction (AEDC) that we expect will be booked on Alberta Clipper and Southern Lights coupled with other minor revisions to our financial model. As such, our 2008 EPS estimate increases from \$1.77 to \$1.85.

We have rolled out our financial model resulting in a 2009 EPS estimate of \$2.20. After fairly modest EPS growth in 2007 and 2008, Enbridge's earnings are expected to ramp up sharply as the company begins to bring into service a number of its liquids pipelines projects including Southern Access, Waupisoo, and contract terminals. However, the biggest driver behind the expected increase in earnings is a forecast AEDC for both the Alberta Clipper (about \$75 million) and Southern Lights (about \$60 million) projects. Enbridge should be able to book AEDC on Alberta Clipper as it is a rolled-in pipeline under the existing Mainline coupled with toll principles that explicitly provide for AEDC. On Southern Lights, management expects that it will be able to book AEDC as a result of its long-term shipper agreements. As such, we have included earnings from both projects during construction in our revised financial forecast.

Shares Appear Fairly Valued

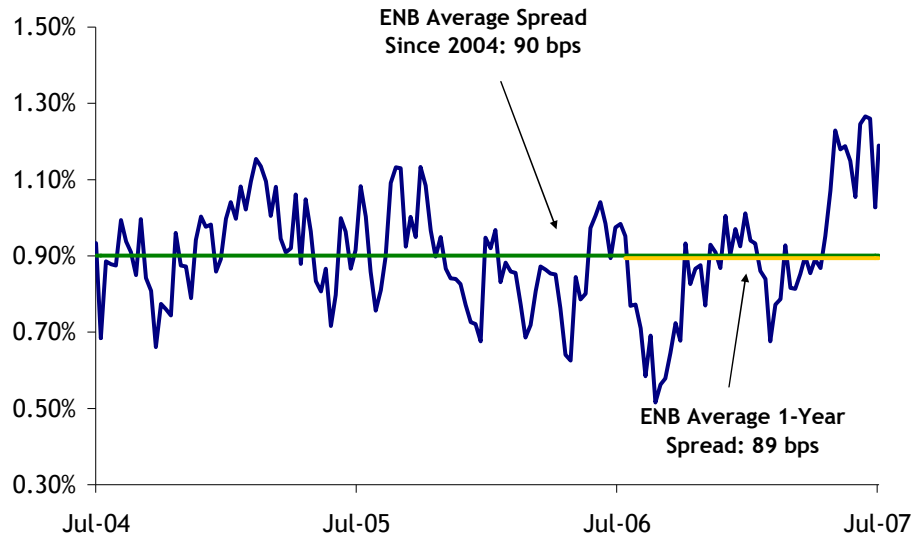
In our yield-based valuation that results in our price target of \$38.00/share, we are looking for an increase in the current \$1.23/share annual dividend to \$1.30/share for 2008, and \$1.44/share in 2009. Our forecast dividends imply a payout ratio of 70% in 2008 and 65% in 2009. Management has stated that it is comfortable with a payout ratio at the high-end of its 60% to 70% target range in the near-term. As earnings begin to ramp up (i.e. 2009), we expect the payout ratio to move back to the mid-point of the target range.

Based on our dividend forecasts, we estimate that one-year from now, investors will be expecting \$1.37/share in dividends to be paid over the following 12-months (i.e. from August 2008 to July 2009). In our valuation, we have used a required yield of 3.60%, which is composed of a 4.50% expected 10-year GOC bond yield (based on forward curve) and a 0.90% spread. Our selected 0.90% spread is similar to both the 1-year and 3-year historical average spreads. We estimate that a 10 basis point change in our spread assumption would change our price target by \$1.00 per share.

In Exhibit 2, we have charted Enbridge's historical dividend yield spread compared to the 10-year GOC. Currently, Enbridge is trading near 3-year highs with respect to its dividend yield spread.

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Exhibit 2: Historical Dividend Yield Spread (GOC 10-year yield less ENB forward dividend yield)



Source: RBC Capital Markets estimates

August 2, 2007

Valuation

Our valuation for Enbridge is largely based on a dividend yield approach. When the current yield of the ten-year Government of Canada benchmark bond is below 6%, we believe that a dividend yield approach is an appropriate valuation method for Enbridge. Our \$38.00/share price target is based on our belief that the company will be able to increase its dividend in 2008 from its current annual dividend of \$1.23/share to \$1.30/share based on a 70% payout ratio, and to \$1.44/share in 2009 based on a 65% payout ratio, which is the mid-point of management's 60% to 70% target payout range. We continue to use a required yield of 3.60%, which is in line with both the 1-year and 3-year historical averages for the company. A 10 bp change in our yield assumption changes our price target by approximately \$1.00 per share.

Price Target Impediment

Our price target is based on the assumption that Enbridge can complete the list of projects that it is pursuing on time and on budget and that these projects will positively contribute to earnings. The target price further assumes that the company's risk profile does not materially change. There could be negative implications for Enbridge's target price if actual events differ from these assumptions.

Company Description

Enbridge is involved in energy transportation and distribution in North America and internationally.

August 2, 2007

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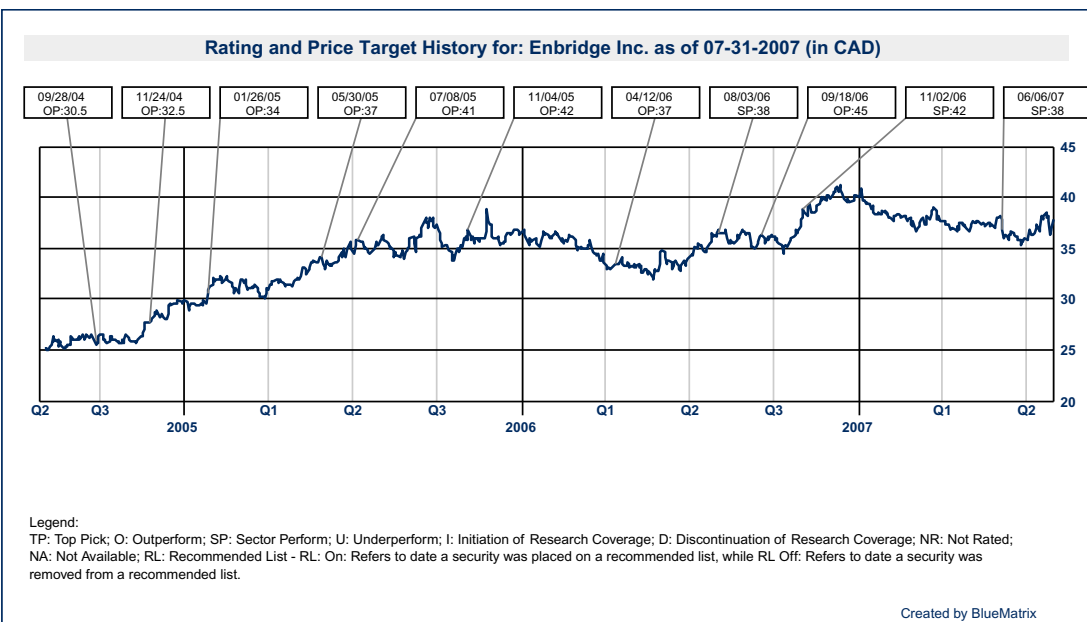
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Equity Research DAILYEdge

Company Comment
Thursday, May 03, 2007

Enbridge Inc.

(ENB-T C\$37.15)
(ENB-N US\$33.53)

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Ben Isaacson, MBA, CFA - 416-863-7846
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Rating: 1-Sector Outperform Target 1-Yr: \$43.00 ROR 1-Yr: 19.0% Est. NTM Div. \$1.20
Risk Ranking: Low 2-Yr: \$46.00 2-Yr: 30.3% Div. (Current) \$1.15
Valuation: 1-yr target based on 22x P/E on 2008E EPS Yield 3.1%

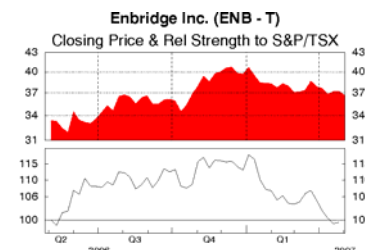
Q1/F07 EPS A Slight/Mild Beat

Event

- Enbridge (ENB) reported Q1/F07 EPS of \$0.65 that included \$0.014 for a 2005 hurricane related insurance recovery. We were at \$0.62 and the Q1/F07 Bloomberg consensus estimate was at \$0.626. 2007 EPS guidance of \$1.75-\$1.85 was reaffirmed.

What It Means

- Q1/07 EPS: The quarter was relatively clean except for a minor hurricane insurance pick-up (\$0.014/share positive) and unrealized non-cash hedge losses (\$0.02/share negative).
- ENB articulated the shape of its 5-year unchanged 8%-10%/year average organic EPS growth profile. Growth will be skewed a bit lower in 2007-08 and higher in 2009-10-11 with another equity issue or equity hybrid 2008 to support growth.
- This caused us to shave \$0.05 off 2008E EPS to \$1.95 and \$1 off our 1-Yr target to \$43/share.



Source: Global Insight, Inc.

Qtly EPS (Basic)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	P/E
2005A	\$0.66 A	\$0.27 A	\$0.20 A	\$0.52 A	\$1.65	22.02
2006A	\$0.56 A	\$0.47 A	\$0.28 A	\$0.50 A	\$1.81	22.25
2007E	\$0.65 A	\$0.36	\$0.30	\$0.52	\$1.83	20.30
2008E	\$0.66	\$0.38	\$0.34	\$0.57	\$1.95	19.05
(FY-Dec.)	2004A	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	
Earnings/Share	\$1.93	\$1.65	\$1.81	\$1.83	\$1.95	
Cash Flow/Share	\$3.11	\$3.86	\$3.42	\$3.06	\$3.20	
Price/Earnings	15.5	22.0	22.2	20.3	19.1	
Relative P/E	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	
Revenues	\$6541	\$8453	n.m.	\$4205	\$4377	
EBITDA	\$1609	\$1762	\$1736	\$1402	\$1466	
Current Ratio	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	
EBITDA/Int. Exp	3.1	3.2	3.1	4.3	4.5	
IBES Estimates	BVPS07E	\$13.42	Shares O/S (M)		365.2	
EPS 2007E: \$1.79	ROE07E	14.0%	Float O/S (M)		338.7	
EPS 2008E: \$1.90			Total Value (\$M)		13,567	
			Float Value (\$M)		12,583	
Next Reporting Date	Aug-07		TSX Weight		-	

Pertinent Revisions

	New	Old
Target:		
1-Yr	\$43.00	\$44.00
2-Yr	\$46.00	\$47.00
EPS07E	\$1.83	\$1.80
EPS08E	\$1.95	\$2.00

[Fixed Income Research Link](#)

[SC Online Analyst Link](#)

Historical price multiple calculations use FYE prices. Source: Reuters; Company reports; Scotia Capital estimates.

For important disclosure information see Appendix A of this report.

Valuation

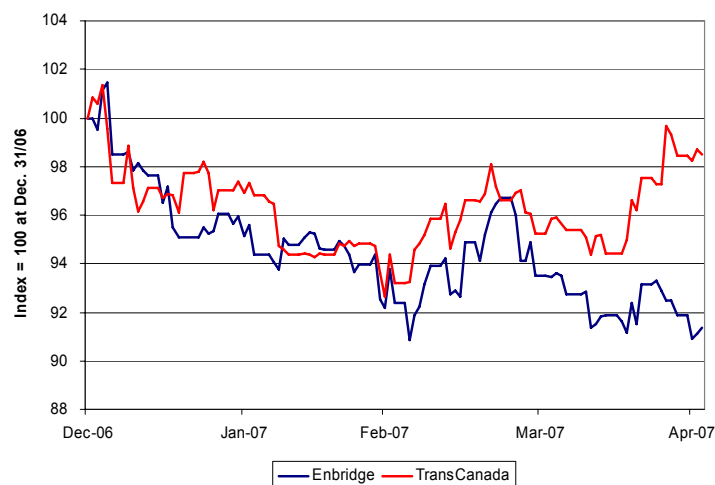
- **Valuation:** We chose to stay with our 22x P/E for now but our P/E level bias is a little lower as interest rates creep up. Our 2008E EPS forecast is shaved by \$0.05 to reflect ENB's shaping of its guided 5-year average 8%-10%/year EPS growth towards the back-end being higher and front-end lower. The 10-year Canada rate is forecast to increase to 4.40% by Q2/08 according to our economists, up from 4.15% forecast previously, on higher 2008 forecast Canadian and U.S. CPI. Our new 1-Yr target is \$43/share, down by \$1/share. ENB reconfirmed its 2007 recurring weather normalized EPS guidance at \$1.75 to \$1.85.
- **Sector Call:** We downgraded to Market Weight from Sector Overweight on January 2, 2007 as energy utility stock values turned fair after a 14% average total return in Q4/F06 and much better than expected U.S. and Canadian jobs growth data at that time. We maintain that view although Q1/F07 underperformance by the group against the S&P/TSX Composite was material due mainly to \$3.5 billion of new equity issuance of which \$0.5 billion was ENB's., and on higher Canadian and U.S. CPI.

- **ENB Stock Performance:** As can be seen in Exhibit 1, ENB has materially lagged TransCanada as well as the group as a whole since it issued \$0.5 billion of equity in February, 2007. There was some anger amongst ENB shareholders that were hoping (as we were at one time) that 2007 equity financing needs would be taken care of via selling down its 72% of Enbridge Income Fund interest. The Federal government nixed that with its Halloween taxation surprise for income trusts. The recent small oil spill appeared to have led to some further minor pressure on ENB's stock price even though it will have no bearing on earnings. ENB has traded at the highest P/E multiple in the group for many years due to its 50-year plus track record. Some investors have been doubtful that ENB could continue to trade at 20x plus P/E levels. With the LBO/go-private bid probability for BCE, there is a **fresh flow** of income oriented telco money with very few places in Canadian equities to go for yield. ENB is one home for that money that we believe will hold up ENB's P/E multiple unless interest rates keep climbing. **ENB committed to growing its dividend at its EPS growth rate on the call and keep its payout ratio in a 60%-70% range.**

Q1/F07 Results

- **Q1/F07 Earnings:** ENB reported EPS of \$0.65 for Q1/F07 that came in a little above our EPS estimate of \$0.62 as well as the Bloomberg consensus estimate of \$0.626 in a tight \$0.62-\$0.64 range, a **slight/mild beat**.
- **Q1/F07 Liquids Pipelines:** Q1/F07 earnings of \$68.9 million **were up 4%** from \$66.3 million in Q1/F06 due to the Spearhead and Olympic Pipeline's contributions as they did not fully contribute to Q1/F06 earnings. The Athabasca System's earnings contribution grew 11% to \$13.6 million but that was offset by slightly weaker Mainline contributions.
- **Q1/F07 Gas Pipeline:** Earnings from ENB's three U.S. investments (Alliance, Vector and Enbridge Offshore Pipelines) **increased by 60%** to \$25.7 million from \$16 million in Q1/F07. This was due mainly to \$6 million of hurricane related business interruption insurance. Two years ago, ENB estimated a run rate of \$30 million/year, moving to \$40 million/year over time for the acquired Shell U.S. Gulf offshore gas pipeline assets. With the strengthening of the Canadian dollar, 2007 contributions will likely be flat with 2006 before

Exhibit 1 – Pipelines' Price Performance 2007-YTD



Source: Bloomberg; Scotia Capital.

finally rising in 2008 as the Atlantis and Thunder Horse gas fields come on-stream. Some tag end insurance proceeds (\$1 million to \$2 million) are expected later in 2007.

■ **Q1/F07 Sponsored Investments:** Earnings of \$17.8 million were down 12% versus \$20.2 million in Q1/F06 as Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP.N) had a weaker reported \$8.2 million (net to Enbridge) in earnings vs. \$10.9 million in Q1/F06. However, on an adjusted earnings basis, EEP's Q1/F07 earnings net of non-cash hedge adjustments that swung a negative \$4.7 million year-over-year were \$10.2 million or 25% higher than Q1/F06's recurring \$8.2 million. The recurring strength was due to a slightly higher 16.6% EEP ownership interest as well as higher throughput on the Lakehead System. On April 2, 2007, Enbridge's 16.6% ownership interest was reduced to 15.7% due to an EEP private placement issuance.

■ **Q1/F07 Gas Distribution and Services:** Earnings were \$109.4 million, up 27% year-over-year versus \$86 million in Q1/F06. Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) was up almost 50% to \$86.2 million due mostly to colder Q1/F07 weather in Ontario versus Q1/F06. Aux Sable reported weak earnings of \$0.5 million that excludes a \$2.8 mark-to-market hedge-related loss. Aux Sable did not record any NGL marketing upside sharing earnings in Q1/F07, and will not report any until Q4/F07 even though ENB appears confident of its gains due to locking in non-cash fixed-floating 2007 short-term NGL product hedges.

■ **Q1/F07 International:** Total International earnings were flat at \$22 million as higher average transportation tariffs at CLH were offset by a \$1.1 million negative swing in "Other".

■ **Q1/F07 Corporate Loss:** Enbridge's corporate loss for Q1/F07 was \$16.8 million compared to \$19.4 million year-over-year due to lower interest expenses as a result of the \$0.53 billion equity deal.

■ **Financing:** Enbridge's debt to capitalization ratio dropped to 59% from 64.5% at December 31, 2006 due to equity issuance and earnings. ENB stated that it would likely not sell units in 72% owned EIF to fund 2008 capital requirements but did not elaborate further other than EIF has some growth project for its own that it is pursuing. Financing variations/permutations for its numerous proposed oil and condensate pipeline projects has not been fully determined other than ENB will need equity or equity hybrid some time in 2008. ENB will continue with maintain \$1 billion plus in liquidity for economic/cyclical fluctuations. Some projects will require bridge financing prior to terming out near construction completion. ENB generates about \$0.5 billion/year of free cash that makes up part of its 2008 financing requirements.

■ **Credit Metrics:** Despite Moody's recent ENB credit rating downgrade to Baal from A3 (S&P maintained its A- rating with a Stable Outlook) ENB remains comfortable with its credit and financing profile that it admitted would be stretched during the peak of spending \$8 billion on committed projects (\$20 billion plus potential). Its issue with Moody's rating is therefore simply one of timing of peak debt to total capitalization relative to finished project FCF streams that will strengthen ENB's credit in the end.

■ **Line 3 @ 80% Pressure:** We were told that the minor pipeline leak that occurred on ENB's Line 3 would (1) not impact earnings in 2007; and, (2) would not impact the company's expected incentive payment range of \$8 million to \$12 million for 2007.

Exhibit 2 – Enbridge's Project Portfolio

	Cost (\$M)	C\$ equiv.	In Service
Alberta Clipper			
Canadian segment	1,350 US	1,517	Q1 2010
U.S. segment	800 US	899	Q1 2010
Contract Terminating			
EEP	500 US	562	n.a.
ENB	850	850	n.a.
Gateway	4,000	4,000	2012/2014
New Markets			
U.S. Gulf Coast	200 US	225	2009
Eastern PADD II	280 US	315	2010
Other	350	350	n.a.
Regional Infrastructure			
Secured/Expansions	650	650	n.a.
New Facilities/Projects	1,200	1,200	n.a.
Southern Access			
Extension	400 US	449	2009
Mainline Expansion (EEP)	1,300 US	1,461	2006/2009
Mainline Expansion (ENB)	275 US	309	2006/2009
Southern Lights Pipeline (diluent)	1,300 US	1,461	2010
Waupisoo Pipeline	500 US	562	2H/08
Neptune Pipeline	100 US	112	2H/07
Vector Pipeline	100 US	112	2H/08
Line 4 Extension Project	300 US	337	2008
Spearhead			
Expansion I	75 US	84	2009
Expansion II	215 US	242	2011
Subtotal		15,696	
Conceptual (Texas Pipeline)	3,600 US	4,045	n.a.
Total		19,741	

Note: We are assuming a US\$0.89 Canadian Dollar.
All projects are moving forward on schedule to date, except for Gateway, which is delayed.

Source: Enbridge; Scotia Capital estimates.

Exhibit 3 – Liquid Pipelines - Project Risk/Return Portfolio

<u>Project</u>	<u>Capital Magnitude (\$ billions)</u>	<u>Expected Completion</u>	<u>Full Life Return</u>	<u>Return Profile</u>	<u>Volume Risk</u>	<u>Capital Cost Risk</u>
Southern Lights	US \$1.3	2010	12% + kicker	flat	none	partial
Southern Access Extension	US \$0.4	2009	11% floating	flat	none	none
Southern Access Expansion U.S. *	US \$1.3	2009	11% floating + kicker	flat	none	none on 88%
Southern Access Expansion Can.	\$0.2	2009	9% floating	flat	none	none
Waupisoo	\$0.5	2008	mid teens	tilted	partial	partial
Athabasca Laterals	\$0.2	2006	mid teens	tilted	partial	50/50
Contract Terminating	\$0.8	2007-9	low teens	tilted	none	full
Spearhead Expansion	\$0.1	2009	mid teens	tilted	none	full
Alberta Clipper*	\$2.4 (2006 \$)	2010	typical	typical	typical	typical
Line 4 Extension	\$0.3	2009	typical	typical	typical	typical

* Southern Access Expansion U.S. and U.S. portion of Alberta Clipper flow to ENB via EEP incentive distributions which further enhances return at ENB level.

Source: Enbridge.

Growth Developments

- **\$20 Billion Plus:** With the recent announcement that Enbridge will explore a new oil pipeline from Alberta to the U.S. Gulf Coast, the company's project pipeline is now over \$20 billion, as seen in Exhibit 2. On Liquid Pipelines projects, ENB provided a very interesting guideline of return estimates for each of the projects, which range from 9% ROE to the "mid teens" (Exhibit 3) for its various approved projects to date.
- **Oil Sands Oil Production:** ENB previously estimated that incremental Alberta oil sands production will reach 1.8 million bbl/day by 2015 plus 0.3 million bbl/day of condensate required for blending. This should allow **both** ENB's Alberta Clipper and TransCanada's Keystone proposals to proceed. ENB argues its Alberta Clipper's first expansion (2014?) will cost only 25% or US\$0.5 billion for an additional 350,000bpd and should be chosen by CAPP over Keystone's potential expansion. ENB's initial 450,000 bpd Clipper project (expandable to 800,000 bpd) will be filed when the tolling methodology for the pipeline has been finalized with shippers. The line would run between Hardisty, Alberta and Superior, Wisconsin. EEP would build the U.S. portion of Alberta Clipper for about US\$800 million paralleling ENB's mainline.
- **Southern Access Extension:** ENB previously announced that it will proceed with its Southern Access Extension project for 2009 to provide 400,000 bpd of crude oil delivery capacity to Patoka Ill. U.S. economics will follow the FERC formula of trended original cost (real return plus inflation) while the Canadian benefits of increased volume on the Terrace capacity will be split 50:50 with shippers. If there is no volume pick-up on Terrace, ENB will have nothing to share. There were \$6 billion of proposed refinery spending modifications announced by BP and Marathon to use Canadian crude oil to now total about 800,000 bpd of new refiner demand in PADD II for Canadian crude exports.

[SC Online Analyst Link](#)

Appendix A: Important Disclosures

Company	Ticker	Disclosures*
Enbridge Inc.	ENB	H3, S, U
TransCanada Corporation	TRP	H3, S, U

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Ratings

1-Sector Outperform

The stock is expected to outperform the average total return of the analyst's coverage universe by sector over the next 12 months.

2-Sector Perform

The stock is expected to perform approximately in line with the average total return of the analyst's coverage universe by sector over the next 12 months.

3-Sector Underperform

The stock is expected to underperform the average total return of the analyst's coverage universe by sector over the next 12 months.

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Low

Low financial and operational risk, high predictability of financial results, low stock volatility.

Medium

Moderate financial and operational risk, moderate predictability of financial results, moderate stock volatility.

High

High financial and/or operational risk, low predictability of financial results, high stock volatility.

Caution Warranted

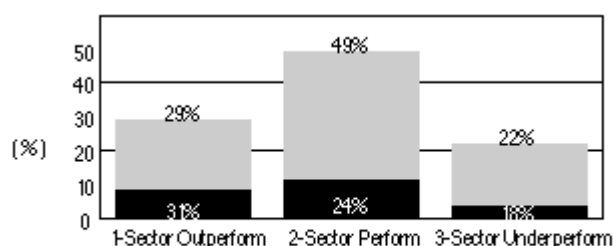
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Venture

Risk and return consistent with Venture Capital. For risk-tolerant investors only.

Scotia Capital Equity Research Ratings Distribution*

Distribution by Ratings and Equity and Equity-Related Financings*



*As at April 30, 2007.

Source: Scotia Capital.

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Equity Research DAILYEdge

Company Comment
Thursday, August 02, 2007

Enbridge Inc.

(ENB-T C\$37.09)
(ENB-N US\$35.17)

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Ben Isaacson, MBA, CFA - 416-863-7846
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Rating: 1-Sector Outperform

Target 1-Yr: C\$41.00 ROR 1-Yr: 13.9%

Est. NTM Div. C\$1.25

Risk Ranking: Low

2-Yr: C\$44.00 2-Yr: 25.4%

Div. (Current) C\$1.23

Valuation: 1-yr target based on 20x P/E on 2H/08E and 1H/09E EPS

Yield 3.3%

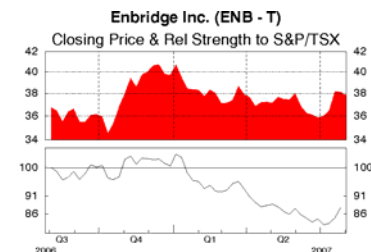
Q2/07 EPS Matches, Street, Us

Event

- Enbridge (ENB) reported \$0.41/share of which recurring Q2/07 EPS was \$0.36. This matched the Q2/07 Bloomberg consensus estimate of \$0.36 rounded and our \$0.35/share estimate. 2007 EPS guidance of \$1.75-\$1.85 was reaffirmed again.

What It Means

- Q2/07 recurring EPS had no major features/variances worth noting up front. ENB restated its 8%-10%/year organic EPS growth profile skewed lower in 2007-08 and higher in 2009-10-11.
- We downgraded Energy Utilities to Underweight in mid-June on a material negative revision upwards to our 10-Yr Canada interest rate forecasts to 5.25% and 5.40% in Q3/08 and Q4/08, respectively. Given YTD weakness in both the major Canadian pipeline stocks, we continue to prefer them in this high yield equity space, especially with \$78/bbl oil.
- ENB's \$9B of liquids projects now underway should allow for 16%/year liquids earnings growth through 2011. The vast majority of cost overrun risk is outsourced to ENB's shippers. A 2H/08 equity or hybrid equity deal in the 600M area (less asset sales, if any) is likely to support overall 8%-9%-10%-11%/year organic EPS growth over the next four years.



Source: Global Insight, Inc.

Otly EPS (Basic)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	P/E
2006A	\$0.56 A	\$0.47 A	\$0.28 A	\$0.50 A	\$1.81	22.25
2007E	\$0.65 A	\$0.41 A	\$0.29	\$0.51	\$1.86	19.94
2008E	\$0.68	\$0.38	\$0.34	\$0.57	\$1.97	18.83
2009E	\$0.75	\$0.42	\$0.36	\$0.60	\$2.13	17.41

(FY-Dec.)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
Earnings/Share	\$1.65	\$1.81	\$1.86	\$1.97	\$2.13
Cash Flow/Share	\$3.86	\$3.42	\$3.10	\$3.23	\$3.48
Price/Earnings	22.0	22.2	19.9	18.8	17.4
Relative P/E	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0
Revenues	\$8453	\$10645	\$4215	\$4377	\$4506
EBITDA	\$1762	\$1736	\$1420	\$1476	\$1569
Current Ratio	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
EBITDA/Int. Exp	3.2	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.8

IBES Estimates	BVPS07E	\$13.43	Shares O/S (M)	367.1
EPS 2007E: \$1.80	ROE07E	14.2%	Float O/S (M)	360.7
EPS 2008E: \$1.89			Total Value (\$M)	13,616
			Float Value (\$M)	13,378

Next Reporting Date	Oct-07	TSX Weight	-
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Historical price multiple calculations use FYE prices. Source: Reuters; Company reports; Scotia Capital estimates.

Pertinent Revisions

	New	Old
EPS07E	\$1.86	\$1.80

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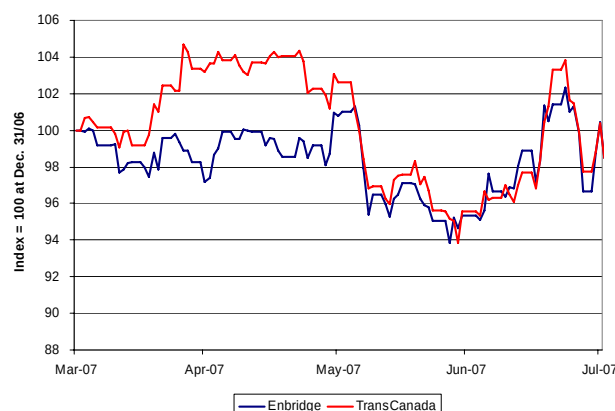
Valuation

■ **Valuation:** We use a 20x P/E for ENB as it has the best sustainable organic growth in the group. We shaved 2x P/E in YTD 2007 as long interest rates rose, and are now forecast to go up further to 5.25% for Q3/08 and 5.40% by Q4/08 (was previously 4.40% by Q2/08) according to our economists. Given that ENB "remains comfortable" with its 2007 recurring weather normalized EPS guidance at \$1.75 to \$1.85, we kept our EPS/targets unchanged. On F/X, ENB stated on its conference call yesterday that a 1¢ C\$ change impacts its earnings by \$1.1 million.

■ **Sector Call: We downgraded to Underweight in mid June 2007** and to Market Weight from Overweight on January 2, 2007. Materially higher interest rates and excellent performance in Q4/06 with no change in interest rates were behind our decisions. The \$3.5 billion of new equity issuance in Q1/07 weighed on the sub-sector in YTD 2007 until the BCE LBO deal was announced.

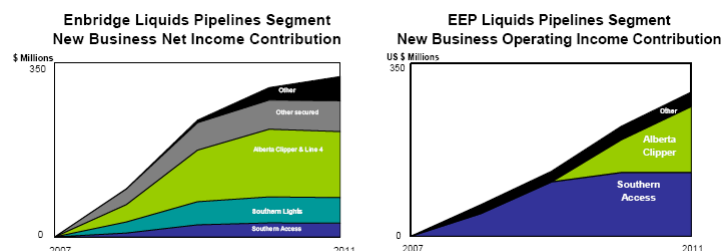
■ **ENB Stock Performance:** As can be seen in Exhibit 1, ENB has caught up somewhat with TransCanada as well as the group as a whole lately. Both ENB and TRP had a nice rally in early July/07 as fundamental BCE shareholders looked for a new equity income home while long interest rates rallied back about 25 points. The recent Burnaby B.C. oil spill will weigh on competitor Kinder Morgan and its westbound oil pipeline growth plans. ENB's westbound Gateway was already materially delayed (2013?) and taken out of ENB's stock earlier this year. Some BCE LBO money has sloshed over to ENB and TRP, most notably in early July/07. On its conference call, ENB committed to growing its dividend consistent with its EPS growth rate (8% - 11% over the next four years), and keeping its payout ratio in a 60%-70% range.

Exhibit 1 – Pipelines Price Performance 2007-YTD



Source: Bloomberg; Scotia Capital.

Exhibit 2 – ENB's Earnings Growth Acceleration.



Source: Enbridge.

Q2/07 Results

■ **Q2/07 Earnings:** ENB had recurring EPS of \$0.36 for Q2/07 net of a \$0.05/share gain on EEP unit issuance dilution. This matched the Bloomberg consensus estimate of \$0.36 in a tight \$0.33-\$0.37 range (we were at \$0.35/share). There were no major variances.

■ **Q2/07 Liquids Pipelines:** Q2/07 earnings of \$65.8 million were down 4.1% from \$68.6 million in Q2/06 due to lower year-over-year Enbridge System results (higher compensation expenses, higher pipeline integrity costs and increased taxes for the Terrace component). This was partially offset by increased throughput on the Spearhead Pipeline. The Athabasca System's earnings declined 6% to \$13 million but volumes declined 25% on problems at Suncor's operations. Suncor has a take or pay agreement with Enbridge that mitigated the volume shortfall on earnings. **ENB stated that through 2010, its average earnings growth rate in Liquids Pipelines could be 16% per year (Exhibit 2).** ENB also stressed that this growth is locked in commercially.

■ **Q2/07 Gas Pipeline:** Earnings from Alliance, Vector and Enbridge Offshore Pipelines decreased by 16% to \$13.4 million from \$15.9 million in Q2/06. This was due solely to a \$3 million fall on normal gas production declines at Enbridge Offshore Gas Pipelines that were not offset by new gas production sources (Thunderhorse, Atlantis) coming on stream. The Alliance and Vector Pipelines both marginally increased their earnings.

- **Q2/07 Sponsored Investments:** Earnings of \$33.4 million versus \$23.2 million in Q2/06 were due solely to a non-recurring \$11.8 million unit dilution gain at EEP. Enbridge Income Fund contributed \$9.7 million recurring versus \$8.7 million in Q2/06. Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP.N) reported \$0.64/unit versus a \$0.605/unit average forecast in a \$0.55-\$0.69/unit range on stronger natural gas processing. On April 2, 2007, Enbridge's 16.6% EEP interest was reduced to 15.7% due to EEP's private unit issue and further to 15.0% as noted.
- **Q2/07 Gas Distribution and Services:** Earnings were \$23.7 million, **down 30% year over year** versus \$34 million in Q2/06. Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) earnings of \$17.6 million were up sharply over a Q2/06 loss of \$5.1 million due to colder weather, improved expense management, customer growth, and higher storage revenues. CustomerWorks' contribution fell \$2.2 million due to a regulatory decision to ban CustomerWorks from supplying services to Enbridge Gas. Aux Sable reported a \$5.9 million loss versus Q2/06 earnings of \$0.2 million due to the recognition of \$8.3 million unrealized fair value losses on derivative financial instruments partly offset by an unknown amount of fractionation margin upside sharing. The segment as a whole reported a \$28.9 million gain due to the revaluation of future income taxes due to tax rate changes and a \$3.8 million gain in Q2/07 for lower 2011 corporate tax rates.
- **EGD's 2007 Rate Case Final:** On July 5, 2007, the OEB approved a 3.1% increase to EGD's rate base to \$3.746 billion, as well as a 1% increase in the equity component of its deemed capital structure to 36%. The allowed 2007 ROE fell to 8.39% from 8.74% in 2006. Upon being questioned on why the Enbridge still holds the asset with such a low ROE ENB replied: (1) it is credit rating agency friendly with low risk and low volatility; (2) it generates significant free cash flow that will be used to fund future growth projects; and, (3) the asset could lead to strategic opportunities down the road.
- **Q2/07 International:** Total International earnings improved 13% to \$24 million due to (1) higher transportation tariffs at CLH; (2) higher volumes at CLH; and, (3) a stronger €.
- **Q2/07 Corporate Loss:** Enbridge's corporate loss for Q2/07 was \$13.8 million compared with a loss of \$5.1 million year over year due to a \$14 million realized gain in Q2/06 due to the revaluation of future income taxes. On a comparable basis, corporate costs improved by over 25% year over year on lower interest expenses due to lower corporate debt levels and \$22 million of interest capitalized in Q2/07 (versus \$7 million in Q2/06) on the company's \$9 billion of liquids growth projects.
- **Financing:** Enbridge's debt to capitalization ratio dropped to 59.7% in Q2/07 from 62.2% one year earlier. Selling its 72% stake in EIF "still remains an objective" but not likely in 2008. ENB stated it would need about \$600 million in equity or equity hybrid equivalents (less asset sales, if any) some time in 2H 2008 (previously announced but now more articulated). ENB will continue to maintain \$1 billion plus in liquidity for adverse market conditions. It currently has \$4 billion of available credit on a consolidated basis. Some projects will require bridge financing prior to terming out near construction completion. ENB generates about \$0.5 billion/year of free cash.

Exhibit 3 – Enbridge's Project Pipeline

	Cost (\$M)	C\$ equiv.	In Service
Alberta Clipper			
Canadian segment	2,000	2,000	2010
U.S. segment	1,000 US	1,064	2010
Contract Terminating			
EEP	500 US	532	n.a.
ENB	800	800	n.a.
Gateway	4,000	4,000	2012/2014
New Markets			
U.S. Gulf Coast	200 US	213	2009
Eastern PADD II	280 US	298	2010
Other	350	350	n.a.
Regional Infrastructure			
Secured/Expansions	650	650	n.a.
New Facilities/Projects	1,200	1,200	n.a.
Southern Access			
Extension	400 US	426	2009
Mainline Expansion (EEP)	1,800 US	1,915	2009
Mainline Expansion (ENB)	300	300	2009
Southern Lights Pipeline (diluent)	1,300 US	1,383	2010
Waupisoo Pipeline	500	500	2H/08
Neptune Pipeline	100 US	106	2H/07
Vector Pipeline	100 US	106	2H/07
Line 4 Extension	300	300	2009
Spearhead			
Expansion I	100	100	2009
Expansion II	215 US	229	2011
Subtotal		16,471	
USGC Initiative (JV)	3,600 US	3,830	2H/10
Total		20,301	

Note: We are assuming a US\$0.94 Canadian Dollar.

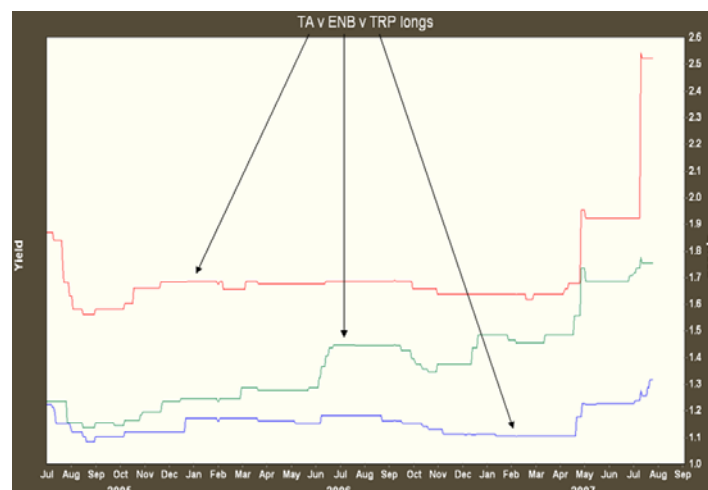
Source: Company reports; Scotia Capital estimates.

- **Credit Metrics:** Moody's Q1/07 ENB credit rating downgrade to Baa1 from A3 (S&P maintained its A- rating with a Stable Outlook) was behind the widening of ENB's debt premium over TRP's but well below TransAlta's (See Exhibit 4). The larger spike in TransAlta's credit premium was due to the debt market believing (as the equity market still does to some degree) that TA could be an LBO candidate plus TA's debt being rated BBB. ENB remains comfortable with its credit and financing profile that it admitted would be stretched during the peak of spending \$9 billion on committed projects (\$20 billion plus potential overall). Moody's downgraded ENB primarily on financing and execution risks if its massive build out program.

\$20B of Growth Developments

- **ExxonMobil JV:** Enbridge recently announced a new JV with ExxonMobil to explore a new oil pipeline project to the U.S. Gulf Coast from Patoka down to Beaumont Texas using most of ExxonMobil's right of way. On its Liquid Pipelines projects, ENB has provided a guideline of return estimates for each project ranging from 9% ROE to the "mid teens" (Exhibit 5).
- **Alberta Clipper:** A 15-year cost of service type agreement (NEB plus 2.25% ROE, indeed cost recover and no supply risk) was agreed to with shippers. The 36-inch pipe will allow for capacity to be increased to 800,000 bpd by adding pumping stations when required. The new oil pipeline will be put into an existing right of way to add 450,000 bpd between Hardisty Alberta and Superior Wisconsin by mid-2010. FERC approval filings are expected in August 2007, while NEB approval filings were completed in Q2/07. The cost estimates for the Canadian portion have increased to \$2 billion from \$1.4 billion previously. On the U.S. portion, ENB stated EEB's cost estimate has also increased, to US\$1 billion, from US\$0.8 billion previously. The higher cost estimates are due to a shortage of skilled labour.
- **EEP's Southern Access:** This oil pipeline expansion from Superior to Chicago will be EEP's largest project at US\$1.8 billion, up from US\$1.3 billion. We are told that 88% of the cost overrun is net to EEP's U.S. shippers and 12% is net to EEP. We assume ENB has similar features in all of its multi-year pipeline projects. Construction is now underway. EEP raised US\$320 million via issuing 5.9 million Class C units and another US\$310 million for 5.3 million Class C units plus expanded its credit facility to US\$1.5 billion to support this project and others that total about US\$5 billion. As U.S. throughput capacity is added, EEP's Lakehead oil pipeline system will shift to full cost of service tolls under a 30-year term that provides a 9% real ROE and assumes 55% equity. ENB will earn 50% of EEP's incremental earnings that are forecast to grow at 20%/year prior to further EEP unit dilutions.

Exhibit 4 – Credit Spread Deterioration



Source: PC Bond.

Exhibit 5 – Liquid Pipelines Project Risk/Return Portfolio

Project	Capital Magnitude (\$ billions)	Expected Completion	Full Life Return	Return Profile	Volume Risk	Capital Cost Risk
Southern Lights	US \$1.3	2010	12% + kicker	flat	none	partial
Southern Access Expansion	US \$0.4	2009	11% floating	flat	none	none
Southern Access Expansion U.S. *	US \$1.8	2009	11% floating	flat	none	none on 88%
Alberta Clipper Can.	\$2.0 (2007\$)	2010	11% Floating	flat	none	partial
Alberta Clipper U.S.*	US\$1.0 (2007 \$)	2010	11% Floating	flat	none	partial
Line 4 Extension	\$0.3	2009	11% Floating	flat	none	partial
Southern Access Expansion Can.	\$0.3	2009	9% floating	flat	none	none
Waupisoo	\$0.5	2008	mid teens	tilted	partial	partial
Athabasca Laterals	\$0.2	2006	mid teens	tilted	partial	50/50
Contract Terminaling	\$0.8	2007-9	low teens	tilted	none	full
Spearhead Expansion	\$0.1	2009	mid teens	tilted	none	full

* Southern Access Expansion U.S. and U.S. portion of Alberta Clipper flow to ENB via EEP incentive distributions which further enhances return at ENB level.

Source: Enbridge.

- **Southern Access Extension:** ENB is proceeding with its Southern Access Extension for 2009 to provide 400,000 bpd of crude oil delivery capacity to Patoka Ill. U.S. economics will follow the FERC formula of trended original cost (real return plus inflation) while the Canadian benefits of increased volume on the Terrace capacity will be split 50:50 with shippers. If there is no volume pick-up on Terrace, ENB will have nothing to share.
- **Spearhead Pipeline:** During Q2/07, ENB completed its Open Season for the pipeline that will see an increase of 65,000 bpd to Cushing, Oklahoma from Chicago. The 65,000 bpd increase will be split 30,000 bpd committed and 35,000 bpd for spot shippers.
- **Waupisoo Pipeline:** Following AEUB approval in Q1/07, ENB began construction of the \$0.5 billion 30-inch crude oil pipeline that is still expected to be in service in mid-2008.
- **Oil Sands Oil Production Rising:** ENB estimates Alberta oil sands production will increase 2.1 million bpd by 2016 from 1.8 million bpd by 2015 last forecast 90 days ago. **Both** ENB's Alberta Clipper and TransCanada's expanded Keystone pipeline projects should proceed now. However, ENB stated that only 400,000 bpd would be available by 2010 for export to the U.S., so there is still a race as to who is first to build. ENB argues its Alberta Clipper's first expansion (2014?) will cost only 25% or US\$0.5 billion for an additional 350,000 bpd and should be chosen by CAPP over TRP Keystone's potential expansion post 2010.
- **Possible East Coast Expansion:** ENB stated on its conference that it was in "very, very, very" early stages of considering a crude oil pipeline expansion from Buffalo to possibly Philadelphia.

Longer Term LNG, Gas Pipelines, Wind, Gateway

- **Quebec LNG:** ENB is happy with the progress made at its Rabaska Quebec LNG terminal. It may proceed to finalize construction permits but no construction will occur until long-term LNG supplies are contracted.
- **Frontier Gas Pipelines Delayed Further:** ENB is not happy with the new Governor's call for interest to construct the Alaska pipeline as ENB believes there will be no project until the Alaska gas producers agree to it and long-term shipper contracts are established. On MacKenzie, ENB does not have a direct active role at this stage but stated that both will eventually be required in North America.
- **Ontario Wind Project A Go:** The 50% owned 182 MW Bruce County wind farm received approval on July 20, 2007 to proceed from the Ontario government's OMB and the Ministry of the Environment. ENB stated that the cost overrun appears to be about 10% or \$440 million versus \$400 million budgeted. Construction has started.
- **Gateway Not Dead:** ENB stated the project was not dead as there has been a broadening of interest from South Korean, Japanese and Singapore refineries for Canadian crude lately. The hold-up has been, in part, due to no Chinese oil refining major buying into a significant play in the Alberta oil sands to date.

[SC Online Analyst Link](#)

Appendix A: Important Disclosures

Company	Ticker	Disclosures*
Enbridge Inc.	ENB	H3, S, U

I, Sam Kanes, certify that (1) the views expressed in this report in connection with securities or issuers that I analyze accurately reflect my personal views and (2) no part of my compensation was, is, or will be directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or views expressed by me in this report.

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We have a three-tiered rating system, with ratings of 1-Sector Outperform, 2-Sector Perform, and 3-Sector Underperform. Each analyst assigns a rating that is relative to his or her coverage universe.

Our risk ranking system provides transparency as to the underlying financial and operational risk of each stock covered. Statistical and judgmental factors considered are: historical financial results, share price volatility, liquidity of the shares, credit ratings, analyst forecasts, consistency and predictability of earnings, EPS growth, dividends, cash flow from operations, and strength of balance sheet. The Director of Research and the Supervisory Analyst jointly make the final determination of all risk rankings.

Ratings

1-Sector Outperform

The stock is expected to outperform the average total return of the analyst's coverage universe by sector over the next 12 months.

2-Sector Perform

The stock is expected to perform approximately in line with the average total return of the analyst's coverage universe by sector over the next 12 months.

3-Sector Underperform

The stock is expected to underperform the average total return of the analyst's coverage universe by sector over the next 12 months.

Other Ratings

Tender – Investors are guided to tender to the terms of the takeover offer.

Under Review – The rating has been temporarily placed under review, until sufficient information has been received and assessed by the analyst.

Risk Rankings

Low

Low financial and operational risk, high predictability of financial results, low stock volatility.

Medium

Moderate financial and operational risk, moderate predictability of financial results, moderate stock volatility.

High

High financial and/or operational risk, low predictability of financial results, high stock volatility.

Caution Warranted

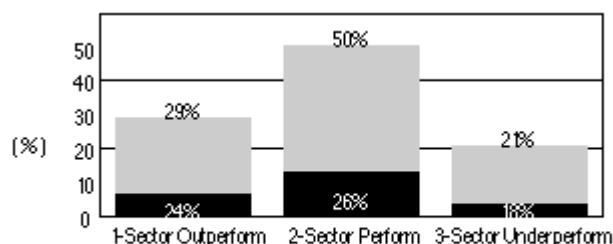
Exceptionally high financial and/or operational risk, exceptionally low predictability of financial results, exceptionally high stock volatility. For risk-tolerant investors only.

Venture

Risk and return consistent with Venture Capital. For risk-tolerant investors only.

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Distribution by Ratings and Equity and Equity-Related Financings*



■ Percentage of companies covered by Scotia Capital Equity Research within each rating category.

■ Percentage of companies within each rating category for which Scotia Capital has undertaken an underwriting liability or has provided advice for a fee within the last 12 months.

*As at July 31, 2007.

Source: Scotia Capital.

For the purposes of the ratings distribution disclosure the NASD requires members who use a ratings system with terms different than "buy," "hold/neutral" and "sell," to equate their own ratings into these categories. Our 1-Sector Outperform, 2-Sector Perform, and 3-Sector Underperform ratings are based on the criteria above, but for this purpose could be equated to buy, neutral and sell ratings, respectively.

Disclaimer

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Equity Research DAILYEdge

Company Comment
Thursday, August 02, 2007

Enbridge Inc.

(ENB-T C\$37.09)

(ENB-N US\$35.17)

Sam Kanes, CA, CFA - 416-863-7798

sam_kanes@scotiacapital.com

Ben Isaacson, MBA, CFA - 416-863-7846

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Rating: 1-Sector Outperform

Target 1-Yr: C\$41.00 ROR 1-Yr: 13.9%

Est. NTM Div. C\$1.25

Risk Ranking: Low

2-Yr: C\$44.00 2-Yr: 25.4%

Div. (Current) C\$1.23

Valuation: 1-yr target based on 20x P/E on 2H/08E and 1H/09E EPS

Yield 3.3%

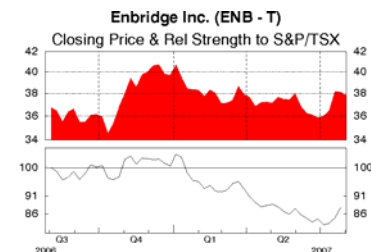
Q2/07 EPS Matches, Street, Us

Event

- Enbridge (ENB) reported \$0.41/share of which recurring Q2/07 EPS was \$0.36. This matched the Q2/07 Bloomberg consensus estimate of \$0.36 rounded and our \$0.35/share estimate. 2007 EPS guidance of \$1.75-\$1.85 was reaffirmed again.

What It Means

- Q2/07 recurring EPS had no major features/variances worth noting up front. ENB restated its 8%-10%/year organic EPS growth profile skewed lower in 2007-08 and higher in 2009-10-11.
- We downgraded Energy Utilities to Underweight in mid-June on a material negative revision upwards to our 10-Yr Canada interest rate forecasts to 5.25% and 5.40% in Q3/08 and Q4/08, respectively. Given YTD weakness in both the major Canadian pipeline stocks, we continue to prefer them in this high yield equity space, especially with \$78/bbl oil.
- ENB's \$9B of liquids projects now underway should allow for 16%/year liquids earnings growth through 2011. The vast majority of cost overrun risk is outsourced to ENB's shippers. A 2H/08 equity or hybrid equity deal in the 600M area (less asset sales, if any) is likely to support overall 8%-9%-10%-11%/year organic EPS growth over the next four years.



Source: Global Insight, Inc.

Otly EPS (Basic)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	P/E
2006A	\$0.56 A	\$0.47 A	\$0.28 A	\$0.50 A	\$1.81	22.25
2007E	\$0.65 A	\$0.41 A	\$0.29	\$0.51	\$1.86	19.94
2008E	\$0.68	\$0.38	\$0.34	\$0.57	\$1.97	18.83
2009E	\$0.75	\$0.42	\$0.36	\$0.60	\$2.13	17.41

(FY-Dec.)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
Earnings/Share	\$1.65	\$1.81	\$1.86	\$1.97	\$2.13
Cash Flow/Share	\$3.86	\$3.42	\$3.10	\$3.23	\$3.48
Price/Earnings	22.0	22.2	19.9	18.8	17.4
Relative P/E	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0
Revenues	\$8453	\$10645	\$4215	\$4377	\$4506
EBITDA	\$1762	\$1736	\$1420	\$1476	\$1569
Current Ratio	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
EBITDA/Int. Exp	3.2	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.8

IBES Estimates	BVPS07E	\$13.43	Shares O/S (M)	367.1
EPS 2007E: \$1.80	ROE07E	14.2%	Float O/S (M)	360.7
EPS 2008E: \$1.89			Total Value (\$M)	13,616
			Float Value (\$M)	13,378

Next Reporting Date	Oct-07	TSX Weight	-
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Historical price multiple calculations use FYE prices. Source: Reuters; Company reports; Scotia Capital estimates.

Pertinent Revisions

	New	Old
EPS07E	\$1.86	\$1.80

[Fixed Income Research Link](#)

[SC Online Analyst Link](#)

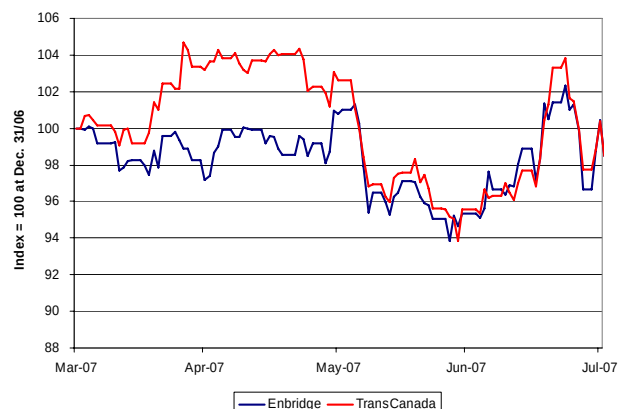
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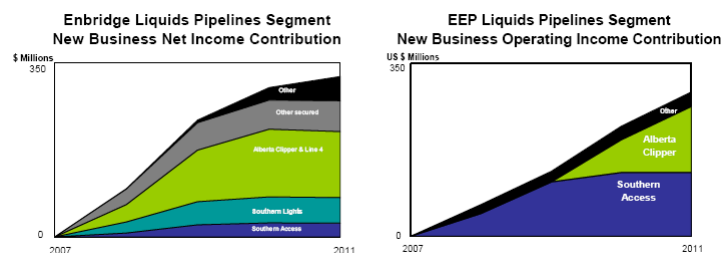
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■ **Q2/07 Gas Pipeline:** Earnings from Alliance, Vector and Enbridge Offshore Pipelines decreased by 16% to \$13.4 million from \$15.9 million in Q2/06. This was due solely to a \$3 million fall on normal gas production declines at Enbridge Offshore Gas Pipelines that were not offset by new gas production sources (Thunderhorse, Atlantis) coming on stream. The Alliance and Vector Pipelines both marginally increased their earnings.

- **Q2/07 Sponsored Investments:** Earnings of \$33.4 million versus \$23.2 million in Q2/06 were due solely to a non-recurring \$11.8 million unit dilution gain at EEP. Enbridge Income Fund contributed \$9.7 million recurring versus \$8.7 million in Q2/06. Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP.N) reported \$0.64/unit versus a \$0.605/unit average forecast in a \$0.55-\$0.69/unit range on stronger natural gas processing. On April 2, 2007, Enbridge's 16.6% EEP interest was reduced to 15.7% due to EEP's private unit issue and further to 15.0% as noted.
- **Q2/07 Gas Distribution and Services:** Earnings were \$23.7 million, **down 30% year over year** versus \$34 million in Q2/06. Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) earnings of \$17.6 million were up sharply over a Q2/06 loss of \$5.1 million due to colder weather, improved expense management, customer growth, and higher storage revenues. CustomerWorks' contribution fell \$2.2 million due to a regulatory decision to ban CustomerWorks from supplying services to Enbridge Gas. Aux Sable reported a \$5.9 million loss versus Q2/06 earnings of \$0.2 million due to the recognition of \$8.3 million unrealized fair value losses on derivative financial instruments partly offset by an unknown amount of fractionation margin upside sharing. The segment as a whole reported a \$28.9 million gain due to the revaluation of future income taxes due to tax rate changes and a \$3.8 million gain in Q2/07 for lower 2011 corporate tax rates.
- **EGD's 2007 Rate Case Final:** On July 5, 2007, the OEB approved a 3.1% increase to EGD's rate base to \$3.746 billion, as well as a 1% increase in the equity component of its deemed capital structure to 36%. The allowed 2007 ROE fell to 8.39% from 8.74% in 2006. Upon being questioned on why the Enbridge still holds the asset with such a low ROE ENB replied: (1) it is credit rating agency friendly with low risk and low volatility; (2) it generates significant free cash flow that will be used to fund future growth projects; and, (3) the asset could lead to strategic opportunities down the road.
- **Q2/07 International:** Total International earnings improved 13% to \$24 million due to (1) higher transportation tariffs at CLH; (2) higher volumes at CLH; and, (3) a stronger €.
- **Q2/07 Corporate Loss:** Enbridge's corporate loss for Q2/07 was \$13.8 million compared with a loss of \$5.1 million year over year due to a \$14 million realized gain in Q2/06 due to the revaluation of future income taxes. On a comparable basis, corporate costs improved by over 25% year over year on lower interest expenses due to lower corporate debt levels and \$22 million of interest capitalized in Q2/07 (versus \$7 million in Q2/06) on the company's \$9 billion of liquids growth projects.
- **Financing:** Enbridge's debt to capitalization ratio dropped to 59.7% in Q2/07 from 62.2% one year earlier. Selling its 72% stake in EIF "still remains an objective" but not likely in 2008. ENB stated it would need about \$600 million in equity or equity hybrid equivalents (less asset sales, if any) some time in 2H 2008 (previously announced but now more articulated). ENB will continue to maintain \$1 billion plus in liquidity for adverse market conditions. It currently has \$4 billion of available credit on a consolidated basis. Some projects will require bridge financing prior to terming out near construction completion. ENB generates about \$0.5 billion/year of free cash.

Exhibit 3 – Enbridge's Project Pipeline

	Cost (\$M)	C\$ equiv.	In Service
Alberta Clipper			
Canadian segment	2,000	2,000	2010
U.S. segment	1,000 US	1,064	2010
Contract Terminating			
EEP	500 US	532	n.a.
ENB	800	800	n.a.
Gateway	4,000	4,000	2012/2014
New Markets			
U.S. Gulf Coast	200 US	213	2009
Eastern PADD II	280 US	298	2010
Other	350	350	n.a.
Regional Infrastructure			
Secured/Expansions	650	650	n.a.
New Facilities/Projects	1,200	1,200	n.a.
Southern Access			
Extension	400 US	426	2009
Mainline Expansion (EEP)	1,800 US	1,915	2009
Mainline Expansion (ENB)	300	300	2009
Southern Lights Pipeline (diluent)	1,300 US	1,383	2010
Waupisoo Pipeline	500	500	2H/08
Neptune Pipeline	100 US	106	2H/07
Vector Pipeline	100 US	106	2H/07
Line 4 Extension	300	300	2009
Spearhead			
Expansion I	100	100	2009
Expansion II	215 US	229	2011
Subtotal		16,471	
USGC Initiative (JV)	3,600 US	3,830	2H/10
Total		20,301	

Note: We are assuming a US\$0.94 Canadian Dollar.

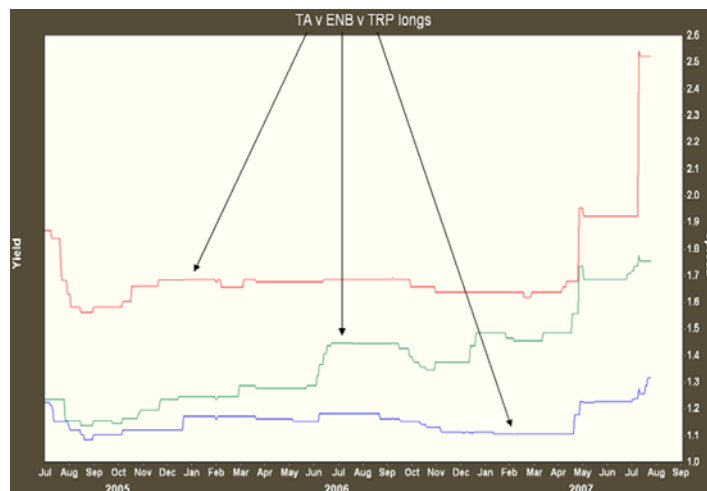
Source: Company reports; Scotia Capital estimates.

- **Credit Metrics:** Moody's Q1/07 ENB credit rating downgrade to Baa1 from A3 (S&P maintained its A- rating with a Stable Outlook) was behind the widening of ENB's debt premium over TRP's but well below TransAlta's (See Exhibit 4). The larger spike in TransAlta's credit premium was due to the debt market believing (as the equity market still does to some degree) that TA could be an LBO candidate plus TA's debt being rated BBB. ENB remains comfortable with its credit and financing profile that it admitted would be stretched during the peak of spending \$9 billion on committed projects (\$20 billion plus potential overall). Moody's downgraded ENB primarily on financing and execution risks if its massive build out program.

\$20B of Growth Developments

- **ExxonMobil JV:** Enbridge recently announced a new JV with ExxonMobil to explore a new oil pipeline project to the U.S. Gulf Coast from Patoka down to Beaumont Texas using most of ExxonMobil's right of way. On its Liquid Pipelines projects, ENB has provided a guideline of return estimates for each project ranging from 9% ROE to the "mid teens" (Exhibit 5).
- **Alberta Clipper:** A 15-year cost of service type agreement (NEB plus 2.25% ROE, indeed cost recover and no supply risk) was agreed to with shippers. The 36-inch pipe will allow for capacity to be increased to 800,000 bpd by adding pumping stations when required. The new oil pipeline will be put into an existing right of way to add 450,000 bpd between Hardisty Alberta and Superior Wisconsin by mid-2010. FERC approval filings are expected in August 2007, while NEB approval filings were completed in Q2/07. The cost estimates for the Canadian portion have increased to \$2 billion from \$1.4 billion previously. On the U.S. portion, ENB stated EEB's cost estimate has also increased, to US\$1 billion, from US\$0.8 billion previously. The higher cost estimates are due to a shortage of skilled labour.
- **EEP's Southern Access:** This oil pipeline expansion from Superior to Chicago will be EEP's largest project at US\$1.8 billion, up from US\$1.3 billion. We are told that 88% of the cost overrun is net to EEP's U.S. shippers and 12% is net to EEP. We assume ENB has similar features in all of its multi-year pipeline projects. Construction is now underway. EEP raised US\$320 million via issuing 5.9 million Class C units and another US\$310 million for 5.3 million Class C units plus expanded its credit facility to US\$1.5 billion to support this project and others that total about US\$5 billion. As U.S. throughput capacity is added, EEP's Lakehead oil pipeline system will shift to full cost of service tolls under a 30-year term that provides a 9% real ROE and assumes 55% equity. ENB will earn 50% of EEP's incremental earnings that are forecast to grow at 20%/year prior to further EEP unit dilutions.

Exhibit 4 – Credit Spread Deterioration



Source: PC Bond.

Exhibit 5 – Liquid Pipelines Project Risk/Return Portfolio

Project	Capital Magnitude (\$ billions)	Expected Completion	Full Life Return	Return Profile	Volume Risk	Capital Cost Risk
Southern Lights	US \$1.3	2010	12% + kicker	flat	none	partial
Southern Access Expansion	US \$0.4	2009	11% floating	flat	none	none
Southern Access Expansion U.S. *	US \$1.8	2009	11% floating	flat	none	none on 88%
Alberta Clipper Can.	\$2.0 (2007\$)	2010	11% Floating	flat	none	partial
Alberta Clipper U.S.*	US\$1.0 (2007 \$)	2010	11% Floating	flat	none	partial
Line 4 Extension	\$0.3	2009	11% Floating	flat	none	partial
Southern Access Expansion Can.	\$0.3	2009	9% floating	flat	none	none
Waupisoo	\$0.5	2008	mid teens	tilted	partial	partial
Athabasca Laterals	\$0.2	2006	mid teens	tilted	partial	50/50
Contract Terminating	\$0.8	2007-9	low teens	tilted	none	full
Spearhead Expansion	\$0.1	2009	mid teens	tilted	none	full

* Southern Access Expansion U.S. and U.S. portion of Alberta Clipper flow to ENB via EEP incentive distributions which further enhances return at ENB level.

Source: Enbridge.

- **Southern Access Extension:** ENB is proceeding with its Southern Access Extension for 2009 to provide 400,000 bpd of crude oil delivery capacity to Patoka Ill. U.S. economics will follow the FERC formula of trended original cost (real return plus inflation) while the Canadian benefits of increased volume on the Terrace capacity will be split 50:50 with shippers. If there is no volume pick-up on Terrace, ENB will have nothing to share.
- **Spearhead Pipeline:** During Q2/07, ENB completed its Open Season for the pipeline that will see an increase of 65,000 bpd to Cushing, Oklahoma from Chicago. The 65,000 bpd increase will be split 30,000 bpd committed and 35,000 bpd for spot shippers.
- **Waupisoo Pipeline:** Following AEUB approval in Q1/07, ENB began construction of the \$0.5 billion 30-inch crude oil pipeline that is still expected to be in service in mid-2008.
- **Oil Sands Oil Production Rising:** ENB estimates Alberta oil sands production will increase 2.1 million bpd by 2016 from 1.8 million bpd by 2015 last forecast 90 days ago. **Both** ENB's Alberta Clipper and TransCanada's expanded Keystone pipeline projects should proceed now. However, ENB stated that only 400,000 bpd would be available by 2010 for export to the U.S., so there is still a race as to who is first to build. ENB argues its Alberta Clipper's first expansion (2014?) will cost only 25% or US\$0.5 billion for an additional 350,000 bpd and should be chosen by CAPP over TRP Keystone's potential expansion post 2010.
- **Possible East Coast Expansion:** ENB stated on its conference that it was in "very, very, very" early stages of considering a crude oil pipeline expansion from Buffalo to possibly Philadelphia.

Longer Term LNG, Gas Pipelines, Wind, Gateway

- **Quebec LNG:** ENB is happy with the progress made at its Rabaska Quebec LNG terminal. It may proceed to finalize construction permits but no construction will occur until long-term LNG supplies are contracted.
- **Frontier Gas Pipelines Delayed Further:** ENB is not happy with the new Governor's call for interest to construct the Alaska pipeline as ENB believes there will be no project until the Alaska gas producers agree to it and long-term shipper contracts are established. On MacKenzie, ENB does not have a direct active role at this stage but stated that both will eventually be required in North America.
- **Ontario Wind Project A Go:** The 50% owned 182 MW Bruce County wind farm received approval on July 20, 2007 to proceed from the Ontario government's OMB and the Ministry of the Environment. ENB stated that the cost overrun appears to be about 10% or \$440 million versus \$400 million budgeted. Construction has started.
- **Gateway Not Dead:** ENB stated the project was not dead as there has been a broadening of interest from South Korean, Japanese and Singapore refineries for Canadian crude lately. The hold-up has been, in part, due to no Chinese oil refining major buying into a significant play in the Alberta oil sands to date.

[SC Online Analyst Link](#)

Appendix A: Important Disclosures

Company	Ticker	Disclosures*
Enbridge Inc.	ENB	H3, S, U

I, Sam Kanes, certify that (1) the views expressed in this report in connection with securities or issuers that I analyze accurately reflect my personal views and (2) no part of my compensation was, is, or will be directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or views expressed by me in this report.

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We have a three-tiered rating system, with ratings of 1-Sector Outperform, 2-Sector Perform, and 3-Sector Underperform. Each analyst assigns a rating that is relative to his or her coverage universe.

Our risk ranking system provides transparency as to the underlying financial and operational risk of each stock covered. Statistical and judgmental factors considered are: historical financial results, share price volatility, liquidity of the shares, credit ratings, analyst forecasts, consistency and predictability of earnings, EPS growth, dividends, cash flow from operations, and strength of balance sheet. The Director of Research and the Supervisory Analyst jointly make the final determination of all risk rankings.

Ratings

1-Sector Outperform

The stock is expected to outperform the average total return of the analyst's coverage universe by sector over the next 12 months.

2-Sector Perform

The stock is expected to perform approximately in line with the average total return of the analyst's coverage universe by sector over the next 12 months.

3-Sector Underperform

The stock is expected to underperform the average total return of the analyst's coverage universe by sector over the next 12 months.

Other Ratings

Tender – Investors are guided to tender to the terms of the takeover offer.

Under Review – The rating has been temporarily placed under review, until sufficient information has been received and assessed by the analyst.

Risk Rankings

Low

Low financial and operational risk, high predictability of financial results, low stock volatility.

Medium

Moderate financial and operational risk, moderate predictability of financial results, moderate stock volatility.

High

High financial and/or operational risk, low predictability of financial results, high stock volatility.

Caution Warranted

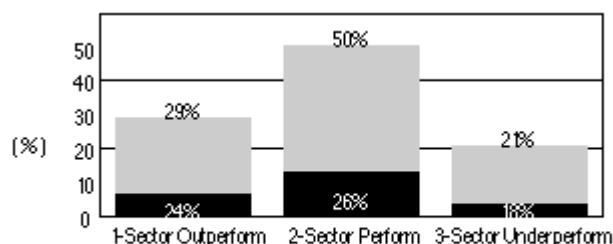
Exceptionally high financial and/or operational risk, exceptionally low predictability of financial results, exceptionally high stock volatility. For risk-tolerant investors only.

Venture

Risk and return consistent with Venture Capital. For risk-tolerant investors only.

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Distribution by Ratings and Equity and Equity-Related Financings*



■ Percentage of companies covered by Scotia Capital Equity Research within each rating category.

■ Percentage of companies within each rating category for which Scotia Capital has undertaken an underwriting liability or has provided advice for a fee within the last 12 months.

*As at July 31, 2007.

Source: Scotia Capital.

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Newcrest

The Equity Division of TD Securities

Action Notes

May 3, 2007

Equity Research

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Pipelines, Power & Utilities

Recommendation: **HOLD**
Unchanged

Risk: **LOW**

12-Month Target Price: **C\$39.00**
Unchanged

12-Month Total Return: **8.3%**

Market Data (C\$)

Current Price	\$37.15
52-Wk Range	\$31.75-\$41.48
Mkt Cap (f.d.)(mm)	\$13,195.7
Dividend per Share	\$1.23
Dividend Yield	3.3%
Avg. Daily Trading Vol. (3mths)	879819

Financial Data (C\$)

Fiscal Y-E	December
Shares O/S (f.d.)(mm)	355.2
Float Shares (mm)	355.2
Net Debt/Tot Cap	61.1%
BVPS (basic)	\$14.84
ROE	13.6%

Estimates (C\$)

Year	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E
EPS (basic)	1.57	1.74	1.77	1.84
EPS (f.d.)	1.55	1.73	1.76	1.82
EPS (f.d.)(old)	1.55	1.73	1.73	1.82
CFPS (basic)	3.86	3.44	3.65	3.56
DI	1.04	1.15	1.23	1.29
DI (old)	1.04	1.15	1.23	1.34

EPS (f.d.) Quarterly Estimates (C\$)

Year	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E
Q1	0.60	0.61	0.61	--
Q2	0.28	0.35	0.36	--
Q3	0.18	0.27	--	--
Q4	0.48	0.50	--	--

Valuations

Year	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E
P/E (f.d.)	24.0x	21.5x	21.1x	20.4x
P/CFPS (basic)	9.6x	10.8x	10.2x	10.4x
P/DI	35.7x	32.3x	30.2x	28.8x

All figures in C\$, unless otherwise specified.

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Enbridge Inc.

(ENB-T, ENB-N) C\$37.15

Q1 Earnings Flat Year-Over-Year, But the Focus Remains Long-Term

Event

Enbridge's Q1/07 normalized EPS of \$0.61 was two pennies shy of our estimate and in-line with Q1/06 normalized EPS.

Impact

Neutral.

Details

Liquids Pipelines Q1/07 earnings of \$68.9 million increased \$2.6 million vs. Q1/06 mainly due to the full quarter contributions from the Olympic and Spearhead pipelines, partially offset by slightly lower Enbridge System earnings (Exhibit 1). Enbridge System earnings declined \$2.9 million primarily due to the impact of a strong labour market on compensation expenses as well as increased taxes in the Terrace component.

Gas Pipelines earnings of \$14.4 million declined 10% year-over-year primarily due to lower normalized contribution from Enbridge Offshore Pipelines (EOP).

Sponsored Investments earnings of \$19.8 million increased \$2.3 million mainly due to a higher ownership interest in Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP), gains from gas storage and lower operating costs on the Lakehead System.

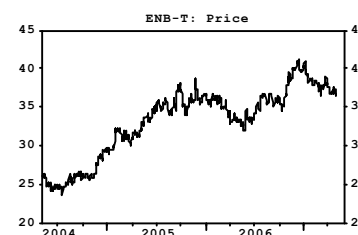
Gas Distribution and Services earnings of \$108.0 million were in-line with Q1/06 levels. Higher earnings at Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) and Noverco were offset by unrealized fair value losses on derivative instruments and a transition of EGD customer care services from Customer Works to a third party service provider.

International earnings of \$22.0 million were in-line year-over-year.

Corporate expenses declined \$2.6 million to \$16.8 million during the quarter primarily due to a decreased interest expense from lower corporate debt.

Company Profile

Enbridge Inc. (ENB-T, N) owns and operates: 1) the world's longest crude oil and liquids pipeline system; 2) Canada's largest gas distribution network in Ontario; and 3) additional oil & gas transmission, gathering, storage and processing assets.



Please see the final pages of this document for important disclosure information.



Newcrest

The Equity Division of TD Securities

Action Notes

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Exhibit 1. Segmented Earnings Analysis (\$mm unless otherwise stated)

	Q1/07	Q1/06	YOY Change	YOY % Change
Liquids Pipelines	\$68.9	\$66.3	\$2.6	4%
Gas Pipelines ¹	14.4	16.0	(1.6)	-10%
Sponsored Investments ²	19.8	17.5	2.3	13%
Gas Distribution and Services ³	108.0	107.3	0.7	1%
International	22.0	21.8	0.2	1%
Corporate	(16.8)	(19.4)	2.6	-13%
Operating Earnings	216.3	209.5	6.8	3%
Weather	1.4	(21.3)	22.7	n.a.
Adjustments	9.3	2.7	6.6	244%
Reported Earnings	227.0	190.9	36.1	19%
Average Shares Outstanding - Diluted (mm)	354.2	342.7	11.5	3%
Operating EPS - Weather Normalized	\$0.61	\$0.61	(\$0.00)	0%
Reported EPS	\$0.64	\$0.56	\$0.08	15%

Note: Reported earnings have been normalized to reflect the following:

- 1) \$11.3 million of insurance recoveries in Q1/07 at Enbridge Offshore Pipelines
- 2) Non-cash derivative fair-value losses of \$2.0 million in Q1/07 and \$2.7 million in Q1/06 at EEP
- 2) \$1.4 million effect of colder than normal weather on EGD in Q1/07 as well as \$21.3 million effect of warmer than normal weather in Q1/06

Source: Company reports, TD Newcrest.

Outlook

Earnings Guidance Reiterated: Management reiterated its 2007 EPS (basic) guidance range of \$1.75-1.85, which appears to include \$0.02 of business interruption insurance proceeds that are excluded from our estimate. We note that our estimate is towards the bottom of this range. Longer term, management expects Enbridge to achieve an EPS CAGR of 8-10% over a five-year period. The majority of this growth is forecasted to be back-end loaded as the bulk of Enbridge's large capital projects such as Southern Access, Alberta Clipper and Southern Lights are expected to enter service and start contributing to earnings in 2009 and 2010 (Exhibit 2).

Dividend Growth Expected to Decelerate: Management indicated it would not increase dividends to the point where the payout ratio is above its targeted range of 60-70%. Given that Enbridge is now near the top end of this range, by our calculations, suggests that dividend growth might decelerate in 2008 in sympathy with muted near-term EPS growth.

Equity Offering a Possibility for 2008: The company expects to install permanent financing for its projects shortly before they enter service. Therefore an equity financing in 2008, similar to the approximately \$560 million offering in Q1/07, could be expected. Management is also exploring hybrid securities as an alternative or complement to an equity financing.

Well Positioned for Next Export Pipeline Tranche: Management believes that additional pipeline capacity, beyond Southern Access, Alberta Clipper and TransCanada's Keystone, will be needed around 2012. Enbridge believes that it could cost effectively expand Clipper to meet this demand possibly followed in a year or two by its Gateway or US Gulf Coast proposals.

Large Capital Program Update: Enbridge provided an update and additional disclosure relating to the expected returns as well as capital and volume risks of some its capital projects. Full life or DCF returns on equity are expected to range from 9%, on the Canadian portion of Southern Access, to the mid-teens on Waupisoo and the Spearhead Expansion. The amount of capital cost risk assumed by Enbridge also varies from none, as in fully contracted or regulated pipelines, to full, which is rare and only utilized when the company believes they can control capital costs and the expected returns are substantial. We provide a large capital project overview in Exhibit 2.

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Exhibit 2. Summary of Enbridge's Large Capital Projects

Name	Capacity	Potential In-Service Date	Estimated Cost	Full Life Return	Capital Cost Risk	Status
Firm Shipper Support Exists						
Southern Access (1)	124 kbpd	Q1/09 (Phases 1-3)	US\$1.6 billion (Phases 1-3)	US - 11% + Floating	US - None on 88%	Under Construction
Southern Access (2)	90 kbpd		ENB - US\$0.3 billion EEP - US\$1.3 billion	Can - 9% Floating	Can - None	
Southern Access (3)	180 kbpd					
Southern Access Extension	400 kbpd	Q1/09	US\$0.4 billion	11% Floating	None	Under Construction
Alberta Clipper	450 kbpd	2010	Enbridge - C\$1.5 billion EEP - US\$0.8 billion	Typical	Typical	Received Industry Support
Proposed Crude Oil Export Pipelines						
U.S. Gulf Coast Direct	400 kbpd	2010-2011	(US\$200mm) Up to US\$3.6 billion			Proposal
Gateway Export	525 kbpd	2012-2014	C\$2.5 billion			Open season concluded. Shipper support indicated.
Southern Access (5)	400 kbpd		US\$400 million			Proposal
Non-Export and Condensate Pipelines and Terminalling						
Waupisoo - Oil	350 kbpd - initial 600 kbpd - potential	2008	C\$0.5 billion (initial)	Mid Teens	Partial	Pre-Construction
Eastern PADD II Access	250 kbpd	2010-2011	US\$280 million			Proposal
PADD I Pipeline	300 kbpd	2010-2012	US\$1.4 billion			Proposal
Spearhead Expansion	Expansion I - 65 kbpd Expansion II - 100 kbpd	2009 2011	US\$0.1 billion US\$215 million	Phase I - Mid Teens	Phase I - Full	Successful Open Season Concluded
Waupisoo - Condensate	150 kbpd - minimum	2008	C\$200 million			Proposal
Southern Lights - Condensate	180 kbpd	2010	US\$1.3 billion	12% + Kicker	Partial	Received shipper support
Gateway Condensate	193 kbpd	2012-2014	C\$1.7 billion			Open season concluded. Shipper support indicated.
Terminalling	Up to 30 million bbls	2007-2009	Up to - C\$2.0 billion; C\$0.8 billion Proceeding	Low Teens	Full	Various Stages

Source: Company reports, TD Newcrest.

Valuation

Exhibit 3. Peer Group Valuation

Symbol	Curr. Price	Shares O/S (mm)	Market Cap (mm)	Ind. Div.	Yield	Book Value	P/BV	EPS				P/E				EPS	
								2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	For. E	Forward
ENB	\$37.15	355.0	\$13,188	\$1.23	3.3%	\$14.84	2.5	\$1.55	\$1.73	\$1.76	\$1.82	16.4x	21.5x	21.1x	20.4x	\$1.78	20.9x
ACO.X	\$49.55	58.3	\$2,889	\$0.88	1.8%	\$25.65	1.9	\$2.36	\$3.19	\$3.45	\$3.35	17.4x	15.5x	14.4x	14.8x	\$3.42	14.5x
CU	\$46.60	125.4	\$5,844	\$1.22	2.6%	\$19.33	2.4	\$2.03	\$2.55	\$2.63	\$2.59	21.7x	18.3x	17.7x	18.0x	\$2.62	17.8x
EMA	\$21.80	111.1	\$2,422	\$0.89	4.1%	\$12.78	1.7	\$0.99	\$1.08	\$1.15	\$1.25	20.7x	20.1x	19.0x	17.4x	\$1.18	18.4x
FTS	\$28.02	109.3	\$3,063	\$0.84	3.0%	\$12.25	2.3	\$1.11	\$1.33	\$1.42	\$1.55	17.4x	21.0x	19.7x	18.1x	\$1.46	19.1x
TA	\$26.54	202.7	\$5,380	\$1.00	3.8%	\$10.80	2.5	\$0.88	\$1.09	\$1.28	\$1.50	28.8x	24.4x	20.7x	17.7x	\$1.35	19.6x
TRP	\$39.76	534.7	\$21,260	\$1.36	3.4%	\$17.49	2.3	\$1.72	\$1.87	\$2.03	\$2.17	21.1x	21.3x	19.6x	18.3x	\$2.08	19.1x
Avg.					3.4%		2.3x					21.0x	21.1x	19.6x	18.3x		19.2x

Note: Averages exclude ATCO due to its holding company nature.

Source: Bloomberg, TD Newcrest.

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Justification of Target Price

Our \$39.00 target price is predicated on 2008 financial estimates as follows: 1) 50% relative earnings yield of 114% (vs. historical average of 118%), 2) 25% relative dividend yield of 81% (vs. historical average of 71%), and 3) 25% P/B ratio of 2.4x (vs. historical average of 2.4x). We believe Enbridge will trade at a premium versus the sector due to its leverage to growing volumes in the oil sands, favourable negotiated settlements with its shippers, above average profitability, and operational diversification.

Key Risks to Target Price

1) Higher than expected long bond yields; 2) acquisitions that do not create shareholder value; 3) operational disruptions; 4) potential reduction in historical valuation premium to sector; 5) tougher than expected competition for new oil transmission pipeline capacity; 6) regulatory surprises; 7) substantial delays and/or cancellations of oil sands projects; and 8) WCSB risk.

Investment Conclusion

This quarter's results reaffirm our view that Enbridge will be challenged to grow earnings in 2007 and 2008, as many of its capital projects are not expected to be in-service until later this decade. We believe Enbridge shares have underperformed the sector in April and year-to-date partially due to a growing recognition of earnings growth being muted in the near-term. Longer term however, we believe Enbridge's large portfolio of growth projects, including higher return crude oil storage terminals and diluent import lines, will help Enbridge achieve above average EPS growth. Give the recent pullback, the shares may be interesting for more patient investors with a long-term horizon, but at this time total returns are not sufficient to warrant a buy recommendation. While our bias is increasingly positive as Enbridge continues to make progress on its projects, we continue to recommend investors HOLD Enbridge.



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The Equity Division of TD Securities

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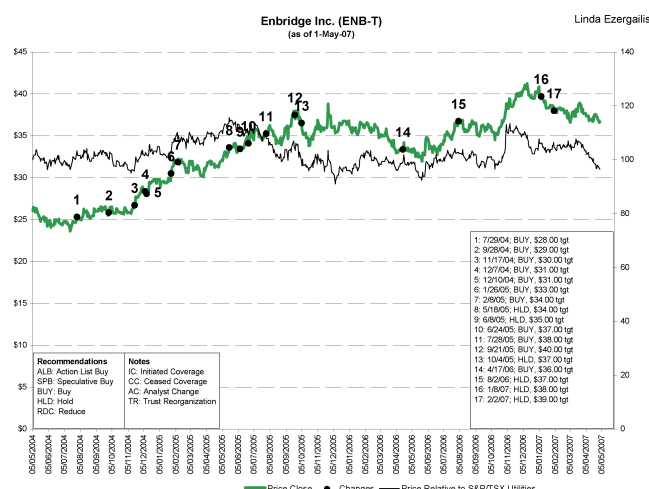
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Company	Ticker	Disclosures
Enbridge Inc.	ENB-T	ENB-N 2, 4, 13, 14

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Research Ratings

ACTION LIST BUY: The stock's total return is expected to exceed a minimum of 15%, on a risk-adjusted basis, over the next 12 months and it is a top pick in the Analyst's sector.

BUY: The stock's total return is expected to exceed a minimum of 15%, on a risk-adjusted basis, over the next 12 months.

SPECULATIVE BUY: The stock's total return is expected to exceed 30% over the next 12 months; however, there is material event risk associated with the investment that could result in significant loss.

HOLD: The stock's total return is expected to be between 0% and 15%, on a risk-adjusted basis, over the next 12 months.

REDUCE: The stock's total return is expected to be negative over the next 12 months.

Overall Risk Rating in order of increasing risk: Low (12% of coverage universe), Medium (29%), High (54%), Speculative (5%).

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Pipelines, Power & Utilities

Recommendation: **HOLD**
Unchanged

Risk: **LOW**

12-Month Target Price: **C\$38.00**
Unchanged

12-Month Total Return: **5.8%**

Market Data (C\$)

Current Price	\$37.09
52-Wk Range	\$34.44-\$41.48
Mkt Cap (f.d.)(\$mm)	\$13,230.0
Dividend per Share	\$1.23
Dividend Yield	3.3%
Avg. Daily Trading Vol. (3mths)	738166

Financial Data (C\$)

Fiscal Y-E	December
Shares O/S (f.d.)(mm)	356.7
Float Shares (mm)	356.7
Net Debt/Tot Cap	61.4%
BVPS (basic)	\$14.32
ROE	13.6%

Estimates (C\$)

Year	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
EPS (basic)	1.74	1.77	1.96	2.14
EPS (f.d.)	1.73	1.75	1.94	2.13
EPS (f.d.)(old)	1.73	1.77	1.94	2.11
CFPS (basic)	3.44	3.72	3.69	3.75
DI	1.15	1.23	1.33	1.45
DI (old)	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.43

EPS (f.d.) Quarterly Estimates (C\$)

Year	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
Q1	0.61	0.61	--	--
Q2	0.35	0.34	--	--
Q3	0.27	0.26	--	--
Q4	0.50	--	--	--

Valuations

Year	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E
P/E (f.d.)	21.4x	21.2x	19.1x	17.4x
P/CFPS (basic)	10.8x	10.0x	10.1x	9.9x
P/DI	32.3x	30.2x	27.9x	25.6x

All figures in C\$, unless otherwise specified.

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Enbridge Inc.

(ENB-T, ENB-N) C\$37.09

Large Capital Program Remains On-Track; Q2 In-Line

Event

Enbridge reported normalized Q2/07 EPS of \$0.34. When further adjusted for \$8.5 million (\$0.02 per share) of unrealized derivative fair value losses, which we keep in our operating earnings, the EPS of \$0.36 met our expectations and was up a penny year-over-year.

Impact

Neutral.

Details

Liquids Pipelines Q2/07 earnings of \$65.8 million declined \$2.8 million vs. Q2/06 (Exhibit 1). This was mainly a result of a lower Mainline System contribution due to the impact of a strong labour market on compensation expense, higher pipeline integrity costs, and increased taxes in the Terrace component.

Gas Pipelines earnings of \$13.4 million declined 16% year-over-year primarily due to continuing natural production declines on deliveries to Enbridge Offshore Pipelines.

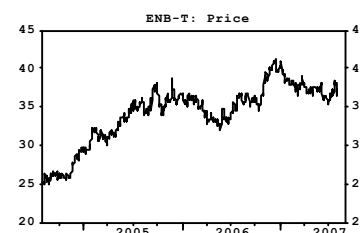
Sponsored Investments earnings of \$21.5 million increased 23% mainly due to a higher ownership interest in Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP). We note that Enbridge has an approximate 15% ownership interest in EEP.

Gas Distribution and Services earnings of \$10.1 million declined 30% year-over-year. The decline is mainly attributable to an \$8.3 million unrealized fair value losses on derivative instruments at Aux Sable, which was partially offset by a \$3.5 million increase in Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) earnings as a result of improved expense management, customer growth, and higher storage and transportation capacity transaction revenues.

International earnings of \$24.0 million increased 13% year-over-year, mainly a result of higher transportation tariffs, higher volumes and the impact of a stronger Euro at CLH.

Company Profile

Enbridge Inc. (ENB-T, N) owns and operates: 1) the world's longest crude oil and liquids pipeline system; 2) Canada's largest gas distribution network in Ontario; and 3) additional oil & gas transmission, gathering, storage and processing assets.



Please see the final pages of this document for important disclosure information.

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Corporate expenses declined \$5.3 million to \$13.8 million during the quarter primarily due to a lower interest expense as a result of a lower level of corporate debt and increased capitalized interest.

Exhibit 1. Segmented Earnings Analysis (\$mm unless otherwise stated)

	Q2/07	Q2/06	YOY Change	YOY % Change
Liquids Pipelines	\$65.8	\$68.6	(\$2.8)	-4%
Gas Pipelines ¹	13.4	15.9	(2.5)	-16%
Sponsored Investments ^{1, 2, 4, 5}	21.5	17.5	4.0	23%
Gas Distribution and Services ^{3, 4, 5}	10.1	14.5	(4.4)	-30%
International	24.0	21.3	2.7	13%
Corporate ⁵	(13.8)	(19.1)	5.3	-28%
Operating Earnings	121.0	118.7	2.3	2%
Weather	9.8	(9.4)	19.2	n.a.
Adjustments	15.7	48.6	(32.9)	-68%
Reported Earnings	146.5	157.9	-11.4	-7%
Average Shares Outstanding - Diluted (mm)	356.7	342.5	14.2	4%
Operating EPS - Weather Normalized	\$0.34	\$0.35	(\$0.01)	-2%
Reported EPS	\$0.41	\$0.46	(\$0.05)	-11%

Note: Reported earnings have been normalized to reflect the following:

- 1) \$11.8 million of dilution gains in Q2/07 related to an EEP unit issuance.
- 2) Non-cash derivative fair-value losses/(gains) of (\$0.4) million in Q2/07 and \$0.3 million in Q2/06 at EEP.
- 3) \$9.8 million effect of colder than normal weather on EGD in Q2/07 as well as \$9.4 million effect of warmer than normal weather in Q2/06.
- 4) \$3.5 million future income tax benefit in Q2/07 of which \$3.8 million relates to Gas Distribution and Services and (\$0.3) million relates to Sponsored Investments.
- 5) \$48.9 million future income tax benefit in Q2/06 of which \$6 million relates to Sponsored Investments, \$28.9 million relates to Gas Distribution and Services and \$14 million relates to Corporate.

Source: Company reports, TD Newcrest.

Outlook

We have updated our financial forecasts, which we present in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2. Enbridge Segmented Income Statement (\$mm unless otherwise specified)

Income Statement	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007E	2008E	2009E
Liquids Pipelines	\$149.9	\$164.4	\$189.6	\$217.5	\$219.9	\$229.1	\$274.2	\$287.9	\$338.2	\$444.0
Gas Pipelines	39.6	41.5	47.8	70.1	53.8	59.8	61.2	57.7	58.3	59.7
Sponsored Investments	16.3	24.4	25.0	44.9	58.6	55.9	74.3	86.1	100.8	100.2
Gas Distribution and Services	146.4	136.8	151.2	140.7	179.2	169.6	182.2	167.4	188.4	190.7
International	27.3	35.7	68.0	72.3	73.6	79.8	83.2	87.2	87.8	85.9
Corporate	(50.2)	(48.1)	(61.2)	(72.6)	(81.3)	(63.9)	(82.2)	(57.3)	(57.8)	(63.8)
Operating Earnings	329.3	354.7	420.4	472.9	503.8	530.3	592.9	628.9	715.8	816.7
Weather	(22.1)	5.0	(29.3)	46.1	23.4	-	(36.9)	11.2	-	-
Adjustments	85.1	98.8	185.4	148.2	118.1	25.7	59.4	25.0	-	-
Reported Earnings	392.3	458.5	576.5	667.2	645.3	556.0	615.4	665.1	715.8	816.7
Average Shares Outstanding - Diluted (mm)	310.5	317.6	324.0	333.8	337.2	341.2	343.3	359.2	368.4	384.3
Operating EPS - Weather Normalized	\$1.06	\$1.12	\$1.30	\$1.42	\$1.49	\$1.55	\$1.73	\$1.75	\$1.94	\$2.13
Reported EPS	\$1.26	\$1.44	\$1.78	\$2.00	\$1.91	\$1.63	\$1.79	\$1.85	\$1.94	\$2.13

Source: Company reports, TD Newcrest.

Increased Southern Access Capital Costs: Southern Access Mainline Expansion costs have increased to US\$2.1 billion from US\$1.6 billion, with the bulk of the cost increase occurring within EEP. Labour, material and rights-of-way inflation were all cited as reasons for the increase.

Capital Cost Risk of Growth Projects: Management believes Enbridge's growth projects have a relatively small amount of capital cost risk as the majority of the risk is passed through to its customers. For instance, 88% of Southern Access Mainline Expansion US' capital cost overruns, mentioned above, are borne by the



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shippers and not the company, which mitigates the effect on shareholders. We note however, that Enbridge bears full capital cost risk on certain projects, such as terminaling or the Ontario Wind Project, whose capital costs we expect have increased to \$440 million from the original \$400 million estimate.

Operating Cost Risk Could Affect Existing Assets: Inflationary pressure could have a negative effect on systems that do not have operating cost pass-throughs or are under performance agreements. For example, we believe Mainline earnings, under the Incentive Tolling Settlement (ITS), could continue to come under pressure from high compensation costs until the ITS is reset in 2010.

Positive Outlook For Enbridge Gas Distribution: Our expectation is that EGD will benefit from 1) the 1% increase in equity thickness to 36% it was recently awarded by the regulator, and 2) Incentive Regulation beginning 2008 for a period of five years, which should allow it to earn higher returns.

Equity Offering Expected in 2008: Enbridge expects to install permanent financing for its projects shortly before they enter service. We assume a \$500 million equity offering in each of 2008 and 2009. Management is also exploring hybrid securities and asset sales as alternatives or complements to equity financing.

Valuation

Exhibit 3. Peer Group Valuation

Symbol	Curr.		Shares	Market	Ind.	Book		EPS				P/E				EPS		P/E
	Price	O/S (mm)				Value	P/BV	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E	For. E	Forward	
ENB	\$37.09	356.2	\$13,211	\$1.23	3.3%	\$14.32	2.6	\$1.73	\$1.75	\$1.94	\$2.13	21.5x	21.2x	19.2x	17.4x	\$1.86	20.0x	
ACO.X	\$58.20	58.2	\$3,387	\$0.88	1.5%	\$26.13	2.2	\$3.19	\$3.65	\$3.50	\$3.73	18.2x	15.9x	16.6x	15.6x	\$3.57	16.3x	
CU	\$47.35	125.4	\$5,938	\$1.26	2.7%	\$19.58	2.4	\$2.55	\$2.73	\$2.63	\$2.87	18.6x	17.3x	18.0x	16.5x	\$2.67	17.7x	
EMA	\$20.78	111.2	\$2,311	\$0.91	4.4%	\$12.24	1.7	\$1.08	\$1.15	\$1.25	\$1.27	19.2x	18.1x	16.7x	16.4x	\$1.21	17.2x	
FTS	\$26.20	109.6	\$2,872	\$0.84	3.2%	\$13.08	2.0	\$1.33	\$1.34	\$1.58	\$1.65	19.6x	19.5x	16.6x	15.9x	\$1.48	17.7x	
TRP	\$37.77	536.3	\$20,256	\$1.36	3.6%	\$17.41	2.2	\$1.87	\$2.03	\$2.28	\$2.34	20.2x	18.6x	16.6x	16.1x	\$2.18	17.3x	
TA	\$29.89	202.8	\$6,062	\$1.00	3.3%	\$10.79	2.8	\$1.09	\$1.28	\$1.67	\$1.67	27.5x	23.3x	17.9x	17.9x	\$1.51	19.8x	
Avg.					3.4%		2.3x					21.1x	19.7x	17.5x	16.7x		18.3x	

Note: Averages exclude ATCO due to its holding company nature.

Source: Bloomberg, TD Newcrest.

Justification of Target Price

Our \$38.00 target price is predicated on 50% of our 2008 & 50% of our 2009 financial estimates as follows: 1) 50% relative earnings yield of 116% (vs. historical average of 118%), 2) 25% relative dividend yield of 80% (vs. historical average of 71%), and 3) 25% P/B ratio of 2.2x (vs. historical average of 2.5x). We believe Enbridge will trade at a premium versus the sector due to its leverage to growing volumes in the oil sands, favourable negotiated settlements with its shippers, above average profitability, and operational diversification.

Key Risks to Target Price

1) Higher than expected long bond yields; 2) acquisitions that do not create shareholder value; 3) operational disruptions; 4) potential reduction in historical valuation premium to sector; 5) tougher than expected competition for new oil transmission pipeline capacity; 6) regulatory surprises; 7) substantial delays and/or cancellations of oil sands projects; and 8) WCSB risk.

Investment Conclusion

Although the quarter was neutral, we view Enbridge's progress on its large capital program, including \$9 billion of pipeline projects that are proceeding, positively. We believe Enbridge's large portfolio of growth projects and incumbency in liquids pipelining in Canada will help it achieve above average EPS growth in the long-term. Our bias remains positive, although given the stock's current valuation, at this time we continue to recommend investors HOLD Enbridge.



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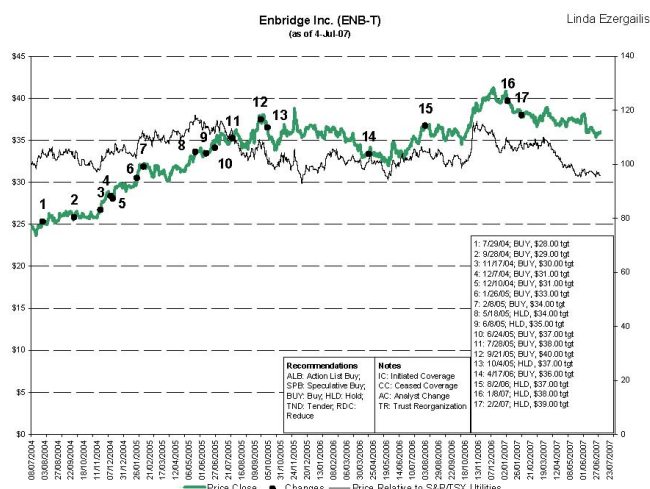
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TD Newcrest Equity Research Disclosures

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20. Limited voting shares.
21. The Research Analyst has visited the material operations of the subject company.
22. The subject company provided transportation and accommodation during the visit of the material operations.



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 Newcrest The Equity Division of TD Securities	Action Notes	August 2, 2007 Equity Research 5 of 5
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ACTION LIST BUY: The stock's total return is expected to exceed a minimum of 15%, on a risk-adjusted basis, over the next 12 months and it is a top pick in the Analyst's sector.

BUY: The stock's total return is expected to exceed a minimum of 15%, on a risk-adjusted basis, over the next 12 months.

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COMPANY UPDATE

Enbridge Inc. (ENB.TO)

Neutral

Lack of near-term catalyst and capital overhang overshadow results

What's changed

Enbridge Inc. reported 2Q2007 EPS of C\$0.36 – in line with our estimate and consensus – as better-than-expected results in its International segment and lower interest costs offset modest underperformance in its Liquids segment. Unrelated to 2Q2007 results, we are decreasing our 2009 EPS forecasts as we have applied more conservative assumptions to Enbridge's major capital projects slated to commence service in 2009. Our 2007-2008 estimates are unchanged.

Implications

We maintain our Neutral rating on Enbridge, in the context of an Attractive Diversified Pipelines coverage view, as current valuation fairly balances the lack of a near-term catalyst with favorable long-term fundamentals, in our view. Enbridge trades at a premium to Buy-rated TransCanada Corp (TRP) despite equally extensive capital expansion portfolios and a similar asset base – Enbridge trades at a 9.5X EV / EBITDA multiple on 2008 versus 8.5X for TransCanada. Furthermore, we expect Enbridge's capital expansion program to require material funding over the next 24 months before cash flow realization and foresee a major overhang on valuation.

Valuation

We are lowering our 12-month target price to C\$40 (11% total return potential) from C\$41 due to our moderately lower Liquids earnings forecast. Our Diversified Pipelines valuation methodology utilizes a (1) Dividend Discount Model, (2) normalized EV/EBITDA relative cash flow comparable analysis, and (3) sum-of-the-parts implied value.

Key risks

(1) Sharp declines in commodity prices could slow the production of infrastructure projects that are tied to incremental commodity supply. (2) Increased federal or state regulation, or changes to the current regulation, could have negative implications.

INVESTMENT LIST MEMBERSHIP

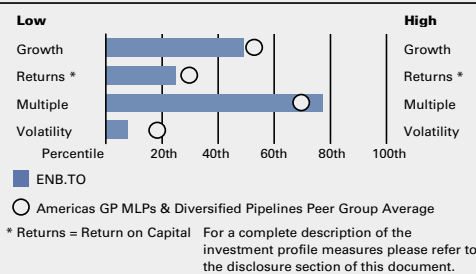
Neutral

Coverage View: Attractive

Canada:
Gas

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Investment Profile: Enbridge Inc.

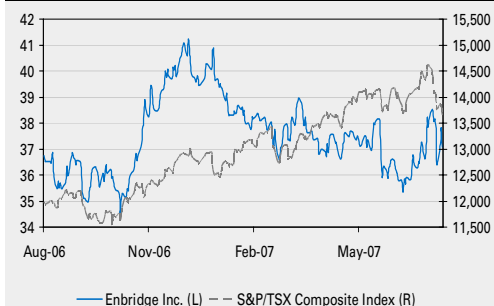


Key data	Current
Price (C\$)	37.09
12 month price target (C\$)	40.00
Market cap (C\$ mn)	13,606.3

	12/06	12/07E	12/08E	12/09E
Revenue (C\$ mn) New	10,644.5	11,108.7	11,436.6	11,925.5
Revenue (C\$ mn) Old	10,644.5	10,782.3	11,229.0	11,897.8
EPS (C\$) New	1.73	1.80	1.90	2.15
EPS (C\$) Old	1.73	1.80	1.90	2.20
P/E (X)	21.5	20.6	19.5	17.3
EV/EBITDA (X)	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.3
ROE (%)	14.3	13.7	12.9	13.3

	6/07	9/07E	12/07E	--
EPS (C\$)	0.36	0.27	0.53	--

Price performance chart



Share price performance (%)	3 month	6 month	12 month
Absolute	1.1	(3.7)	1.6
Rel. to S&P/TSX Composite Index	(0.7)	(7.3)	(11.4)

Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Research estimates, FactSet. Price as of 8/01/2007 close.

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Enbridge Inc.: Summary financials

Profit model (C\$ mn)	12/06	12/07E	12/08E	12/09E	Balance sheet (C\$ mn)	12/06	12/07E	12/08E	12/09E
Total revenue	10,644.5	11,108.7	11,436.6	11,925.5	Cash & equivalents	139.7	143.3	118.0	118.5
Cost of goods sold	(7,824.6)	(8,133.5)	(8,296.2)	(8,462.1)	Accounts receivable	2,045.6	2,059.2	2,059.2	2,059.2
SG&A	(1,080.5)	(1,111.8)	(1,128.4)	(1,144.1)	Inventory	868.9	547.0	547.0	547.0
R&D	--	--	--	--	Other current assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other operating profit/(expense)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Total current assets	3,054.2	2,749.5	2,724.2	2,724.7
ESO expense	(3.7)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.1)	Net PP&E	11,264.7	12,375.9	15,221.0	16,153.9
EBITDA	1,735.7	1,859.3	2,008.0	2,315.2	Net intangibles	636.4	610.9	610.9	610.9
Depreciation & amortization	(587.4)	(605.0)	(634.9)	(647.2)	Total investments	--	--	--	--
EBIT	1,148.3	1,254.3	1,373.0	1,668.1	Other long-term assets	1,124.6	1,199.5	1,199.5	1,199.5
Net interest income/(expense)	(567.1)	(555.4)	(689.8)	(722.8)	Total assets	18,379.3	19,090.1	21,909.8	22,843.2
Income/(loss) from associates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accounts payable	1,723.8	1,877.9	1,877.9	1,877.9
Others	241.5	317.3	424.7	329.7	Short-term debt	1,405.0	421.8	421.8	421.8
Pretax profits	822.7	1,016.2	1,108.0	1,275.0	Other current liabilities	95.1	91.1	91.1	91.1
Provision for taxes	(192.3)	(287.3)	(317.8)	(374.4)	Total current liabilities	3,223.9	2,390.8	2,390.8	2,390.8
Minority interest	(8.1)	(63.8)	(63.8)	(63.8)	Long-term debt	8,676.0	9,480.9	11,480.9	11,880.9
Net income pre-preferred dividends	622.3	665.2	726.4	836.8	Other long-term liabilities	1,153.6	1,273.5	1,273.5	1,273.5
Preferred dividends	(6.9)	(6.8)	(6.8)	(6.8)	Total long-term liabilities	9,829.6	10,754.4	12,754.4	13,154.4
Net income (pre-exceptionals)	615.4	658.4	719.6	830.0	Total liabilities	13,053.5	13,145.2	15,145.2	15,545.2
Post tax exceptionals	(22.5)	(14.6)	0.0	0.0	Preferred shares	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
Net income (post-exceptionals)	592.9	643.8	719.6	830.0	Common stock	2,416.1	3,010.4	3,610.4	3,860.4
EPS (basic, pre-except) (C\$)	1.81	1.85	1.92	2.16	Retained earnings	2,341.0	2,510.6	2,730.3	3,013.7
EPS (diluted, pre-except) (C\$)	1.73	1.80	1.90	2.15	Other common equity	(271.5)	(364.1)	(364.1)	(364.1)
EPS (basic, post-except) (C\$)	1.74	1.81	1.92	2.16	Total common equity	4,485.6	5,156.9	5,976.6	6,510.0
EPS (diluted, post-except) (C\$)	1.79	1.84	1.90	2.15	Minority interest	715.2	663.0	663.0	663.0
Common dividends paid	(403.1)	(453.9)	(499.8)	(546.6)	Total liabilities & equity	18,379.3	19,090.1	21,909.8	22,843.2
DPS (C\$)	1.17	1.25	1.32	1.42					
Dividend payout ratio (%)	64.6	67.4	68.9	65.4					
Growth & margins (%)	12/06	12/07E	12/08E	12/09E	Additional financials	12/06	12/07E	12/08E	12/09E
Sales growth	25.9	4.4	3.0	4.3	Net debt/equity (%)	188.4	165.7	175.6	168.2
EBITDA growth	4.1	7.1	8.0	15.3	Interest cover (X)	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.3
EBIT growth	5.2	9.2	9.5	21.5	Inventory days	44.1	31.8	24.1	23.6
Net income (pre-except) growth	10.7	7.0	9.3	15.3	Receivable days	67.7	67.4	65.7	63.0
EPS growth	9.8	2.4	3.5	12.8	BVPS (C\$)	12.74	14.06	15.45	16.47
Gross margin	26.5	26.8	27.5	29.0	ROA (%)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7
EBITDA margin	16.3	16.7	17.6	19.4	CROCI (%)	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.9
EBIT margin	10.8	11.3	12.0	14.0					
Cash flow statement (C\$ mn)	12/06	12/07E	12/08E	12/09E	Dupont ROE (%)	11.6	11.1	10.6	11.4
Net income	622.3	665.2	726.4	836.8	Margin (%)	5.8	5.9	6.3	7.0
D&A add-back (incl. ESO)	587.4	605.0	634.9	647.2	Turnover (X)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Minority interest add-back	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Leverage (X)	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1
Net inc/(dec) working capital	126.7	458.8	0.0	0.0	Free cash flow per share (C\$)	0.03	(0.43)	(5.65)	(0.25)
Other operating cash flow	(38.7)	46.4	0.0	0.0	Free cash flow yield (%)	0.1	(1.2)	(15.2)	(0.7)
Cash flow from operations	1,297.7	1,775.4	1,361.3	1,484.0					
Capital expenditures	(1,185.3)	(1,927.6)	(3,480.0)	(1,580.0)					
Acquisitions	(101.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Divestitures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Others	(293.3)	(11.7)	0.0	0.0					
Cash flow from investing	(1,580.0)	(1,939.3)	(3,480.0)	(1,580.0)					
Dividends paid (common & pref)	(410.0)	(460.7)	(506.6)	(553.4)					
Inc/(dec) in debt	646.3	54.6	2,000.0	400.0					
Other financing cash flows	31.8	573.6	600.0	250.0					
Cash flow from financing	268.1	167.5	2,093.4	96.6					
Total cash flow	(14.2)	3.6	(25.3)	0.5					

Note: Last actual year may include reported and estimated data.
 Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Research estimates.

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Increasing Alberta oil sands production key to long-term outlook

The Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) expects overall crude oil production in 2020 to be 113% greater than 2005 levels – of which most is derived from the Oil Sands – and we estimate material opportunities exist for long-distance pipeline companies if the export ratio holds constant, as detailed in Exhibit 1, a very conservative assumption considering the trend has been upwards and incremental demand from crude is likely to be from North America.

Exhibit 1: Canadian crude oil imports to the US is likely to increase
 in thousands of barrels per day

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Western Canada							
Conventional Light	940	936	734	577	511	428	349
Conventional Heavy	263	415	510	476	439	392	322
Pentanes	116	161	194	160	163	159	155
Oil Sands Mining	209	279	321	552	932	1,666	2,397
Oil Sands In-Situ	135	149	289	438	1,077	1,706	1,963
Total Western Canada	1,663	1,940	2,048	2,203	3,122	4,351	5,186
Eastern Canada	0	21	145	305	320	230	150
Total Canada	1,663	1,961	2,193	2,508	3,442	4,581	5,336
Estimated							
Net Imports to U.S.	--	1,039	1,328	1,603	2,200	2,928	3,411
% exported	--	53.0%	60.6%	63.9%	63.9%	63.9%	63.9%

Source: Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, Energy Information Administration.

Enbridge Inc.'s capital expansion portfolio is heavily concentrated on building out its Liquids segment, and more specifically to increase capacity to meet the demands of this north-to-south directional flow. The company's ability to execute on its extensive capital project program is key to its long-term growth profile and supports our favorable fundamental long-term view. A list of its major organic growth projects is detailed in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2: Long-term growth focused on increases to Canadian crude oil production
 Enbridge's capital expansion portfolio

Project Name	Project Specs	Estimated Cost	Estimated Completion	Project Goal
Waupisoo	240 miles of 30-inch diameter crude oil pipeline; initial capacity expected to be 350,000 barrels per day	C\$500 million	to commence service in mid-2008	provide takeaway capacity for increasing oil sands production
Southern Access Expansion*	454 miles of 42-inch diameter pipeline from Superior, WI to Flanagan, IL; increases system capacity to 400,000 barrels per day	US\$2.1 billion	partial startup in 2008, fully operational by 2009	increase capacity on existing system to meet increasing demand for Canadian crude oil
Southern Access Extension	175 miles of 36-inch diameter pipeline from Flanagan, IL to Patoka, IL; initial extension capacity to be 400,000 barrels per day	US\$400 million	to commence service in 2009	extends existing Southern Access system to major interconnects in Patoka, IL
Southern Lights	674 miles diluent pipeline from Chicago, IL to Clearbrook, MN; 313 miles of 20-inch diameter crude oil pipeline from Cromer, Manitoba to Clearbrook, MN	US\$900 million	to be phased in over time with full operations expected in mid-2010	targets demand for diluent in Canada to transport heavy crude oil while increasing crude oil capacity on same system
Alberta Clipper	1,000 miles of 36-inch diameter pipeline from Hardisty, Alberta to Superior, WI; initial capacity to be 450,000 barrels per day	US\$2.8 billion	to commence service in mid-2010	to deliver Alberta oil sands-derived product to markets in the U.S.
Gateway	transport oil from Strathcona County, Alberta to a new marine terminal in Kitimat, British Columbia	N / A	still in preliminary stage	to open access of heavy crude to Pacific Ocean markets via marine transportation
Potential Patoka, IL to Houston, TX crude oil pipeline	will jointly assess, with ExxonMobil (XOM), potential commercial development	N / A	still in preliminary stage	adds input capacity to Houston refining market while completing the link between Canadian crude oil expansion and Gulf Coast refining

* - US portions to be constructed at Enbridge Energy Partners (EEP)

Source: Goldman Sachs Research, company data.

Decreasing 2009 estimates, 2007-2008 forecasts unchanged

We are decreasing our 2009 EPS estimates by C\$0.05 to C\$2.15 as we have moderately lowered our expectations for potential returns on capital projects slated to commence service in 2009. Our 2007-2008 estimates and 2007-2009 dividend forecasts are unchanged following 2Q2007 earnings that were in line with our expectations.

Reg AC

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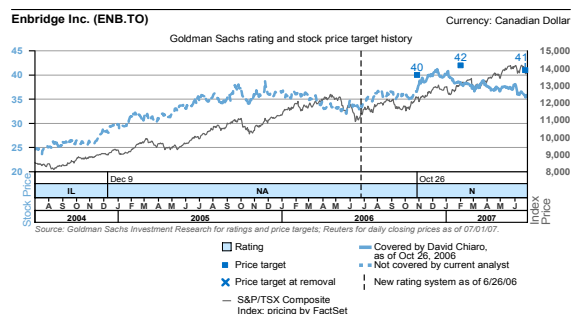
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SEC INTERROGATORY #25

INTERROGATORY

Issue 1.3 Should weather risk continue to be borne by the shareholders, and if so what other adjustments should be made?

[B/1/1/20] Please advise what rules, if any, Enbridge proposes should be applicable to their forecasting of volumes and customer numbers.

RESPONSE

Consistent with previous rate cases, the Company always uses either the latest Board Approved or proposed new degree day forecasting methodology in generating the test year volume budget. As stated in EB-2006-0034's Decision with Reasons, the Board accepted the Company's amended proposal to apply the 20-Year Trend method in the Central region, the Energy Probe method in the Eastern region and the 50/50 method in the Niagara region based upon recent years actual data. Therefore, these are the appropriate degree days methodologies to be used for forecasting volumes.

Witnesses: I. Chan
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #26

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.1 How should the X factor be determined?

[B/1/1/21, B/3/1/33, and many other places] Please provide the annual O&M and capital spending of Enbridge for each year from 1997 through 2006, eliminating therefrom all items that Enbridge proposes should be Y factors or Z factors during the IR period.

RESPONSE

The annual O&M and capital spending for the period 1997-2006 are in the attached table. Y Factors and Z Factors do not apply to a cost of service environment.

Witness: T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #27

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.1 How should the X factor be determined?

[B/1/1/21] Please calculate and provide, for each year from 1997 through 2006, the revenue requirement per customer, and then recalculate and provide the same, but excluding therefrom the impact of all items that Enbridge now proposes should be Y factors or Z factors during the IR period.

RESPONSE

The chart below calculates the distribution revenue requirement per customer for 1997 to 2006.

<u>Board Approved Distribution Revenue Requirement</u>			
"Approved Gross Margin"			
Total Company			
Year	Revenues (\$000)	Total Customers	Revenue Requirement per Customer (\$)
2006	941,000	1,792,615	525
2005	884,500	1,718,766	515
2004	839,682	1,676,380	501
2003	825,900	1,615,036	511
2002	783,300	1,565,017	501
2001	789,500	1,514,710	521
2000	769,900	1,468,915	524
1999	750,300	1,417,832	529
1998	707,900	1,353,178	523
1997	698,200	1,309,752	533
1996	622,300	1,262,815	493

The items which the Company has proposed for treatment as Y factors are for elements and levels of costs which the Company has never had the opportunity to include within

Witnesses: K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
T. Ladanyi

budgets for rate setting purposes or which have already been determined by the Board in advance of an incentive term and mechanism.

The items which have been proposed for treatment as Z factors are in relation to unforeseeable events and amounts outside of management's control.

The Board's approval of the revenue requirements from forecasts or budgets for the each of these past years would not have included any such items.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #28

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.1 How should the X factor be determined?

[B/1/1/21] Please provide a table showing the average bill (excluding commodity charges) for each residential customer, each commercial general service customer, and each industrial general service customer, for each of the years 1997 through 2006.

RESPONSE

The attached table shows the average bill for each residential customer, each commercial general service customer and industrial general service customer for each of the years 2001 through 2007. As they are not available in an electronic format, The Company is unable to provide such profiles for the years 1997 through 2000.

<u>Historical Typical Bill</u>				
<i>T-Service customer</i>				
		Rate 1	Rate 6	Rate 6
		<u>Profile- 3,064 m³</u>	<u>Profile- 22,606 m³</u>	<u>Profile- 339,125 m³</u>
	<u>Year</u>	<u>Typical Bill (\$)</u>	<u>Typical Bill (\$)</u>	<u>Typical Bill (\$)</u>
1.1	2007	570	2,975	32,285
1.2	2006	608	3,237	35,125
1.3	2005	577	3,277	35,047
1.4	2004	587	3,172	36,536
1.5	2003	554	2,970	37,714
1.6	2002	546	2,797	34,785
1.7	2001	535	2,687	35,317

Witnesses: J. Collier
A. Kacicnik

SEC INTERROGATORY #29

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.1 How should the X factor be determined?

[B/3/1/2] Please explain why historical data on which X factor calculation is based should be Board-approved figures rather than actual figures. Please confirm the intention of paragraph 3 that the baseline for future Enbridge productivity should be the productivity levels built into past cost of service decisions by the Board.

RESPONSE

Using historical Board-approved revenues is a relevant guidepost on which to test the reasonableness of the X-Factor estimate on an annual basis. For one, the historical cost of service decisions are the only source of information that discretely measured, weighed, and ultimately ruled on the Company's revenues. The relevance of the data is increased when measured over a long time period since short term revenue variations can be smoothed out to gain an appreciation for the long term average annual change. Using actual data, on the other hand, would require data manipulation in order to sort out any unusual revenue events or one-time gains/losses.

Furthermore, as stated in paragraph 86 of Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 2, the Company was responding to PEG's analysis since they chose to test the reasonableness of their recommendation against historical rate escalations over a limited time period.

The intention of paragraph 3 in Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 2, is not that the baseline for future Enbridge productivity should be the productivity levels built into past cost of service decisions by the Board. The intent of incentive regulation is to "incent" the Company to invest in productivity-enhancements. The Company's ability to invest in productivity enhancements will be compromised, if revenues do not increase at a sustainable rate. Otherwise, the final result could be little productivity enhancement and little long-term customer benefit. Historically, this sustainable rate has averaged 3.86% (4.05% excluding the 2004 Test Year).

SEC INTERROGATORY #30

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.1 How should the X factor be determined?

[B/3/1/4] Please provide the full set of data behind Table 1, on an annual basis, as set forth in the original source. Please explain why there is an overlap in years between the 1988-1997 period and the 1996-2005 period. Please confirm that the CSLS data includes both 1987 and 2006. Please include that data in your response. Please confirm that Table 1 uses "Hours Worked" as the labour input. Please confirm that CSLS also uses "Employment" as the labour input. Please provide the full set of CSLS data for utilities' total factor productivity for 1987-2006 using "Employment" as the labour input. Please confirm that pages S10 and S11 in the attached document entitled "CSLS Summary Data" are the CSLS summaries of total factor productivity for the twenty- year period 1987 – 2006 inclusive, and they show Ontario utility TFP at 0.23 or 0.24 depending on how labour is input.

RESPONSE

The table on the next page shows the calculations that underlie the data in Table 1. For the full data set, please see the Attachment 1.

Canada TFP (Hours Worked - CSLS Table 7)

Year	Canada - Natural Gas Utilities	Canada - Total Utilities	NFLD - Total Utilities	PEI - Total Utilities	NS - Total Utilities	NB - Total Utilities	QU - Total Utilities	ON - Total Utilities	MA - Total Utilities	SK - Total Utilities	AB - Total Utilities	BC - Total Utilities
1988	111.69	110.54	90.53	na	na	na	121.23	121.90	79.00	91.65	90.33	103.53
1989	112.21	100.84	83.18	na	na	na	106.58	105.34	76.71	85.04	91.53	99.06
1990	105.53	95.46	80.27	na	na	na	101.06	92.60	80.14	83.51	88.54	102.21
1991	106.12	96.43	79.80	na	na	na	97.39	100.88	80.75	80.48	88.99	103.23
1992	100.87	91.32	76.57	na	na	na	92.49	92.90	82.58	77.23	85.91	102.33
1993	104.53	92.24	91.58	na	na	na	92.19	96.23	88.86	90.31	80.74	92.78
1994	100.16	94.71	95.47	na	na	na	92.38	100.45	91.19	90.31	87.46	91.73
1995	104.13	98.25	98.17	na	na	na	96.16	105.95	86.68	94.04	91.46	97.00
1996	110.73	99.26	97.55	na	na	na	97.92	100.20	97.01	101.11	94.60	107.62
1997	100.00	100.00	100.00	na	na	na	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1998	96.78	97.37	112.14	na	na	na	94.68	96.34	91.96	105.33	101.37	100.57
1999	101.80	98.94	99.30	na	na	na	101.98	97.99	83.19	105.17	95.84	101.59
2000	108.87	97.85	103.75	na	na	na	101.10	97.91	85.32	103.69	90.69	101.71
2001	92.05	90.36	86.98	na	na	na	95.45	92.79	82.90	95.06	84.48	78.65
2002	92.16	92.82	95.37	na	na	na	100.36	93.93	81.78	92.55	79.40	92.25
2003	97.80	91.82	94.21	na	na	na	103.41	91.27	68.80	94.70	77.70	89.52
2004	92.25	90.41	92.74	na	na	na	99.36	91.26	74.13	87.92	75.48	90.78
2005	90.62	92.56	93.18	na	na	na	100.22	94.76	83.67	86.72	75.70	92.62
1988-2005	-1.23%	-1.04%	0.17%	na	na	na	-1.12%	-1.48%	0.34%	-0.33%	-1.04%	-0.65%
1988-1997	-1.23%	-1.11%	1.11%	na	na	na	-2.14%	-2.20%	2.62%	0.97%	1.13%	-0.39%
1996-2005	-2.23%	-0.78%	-0.51%	na	na	na	0.26%	-0.62%	-1.64%	-1.71%	-2.48%	-1.67%
1991-1995	-0.47%	0.47%	5.18%	na	na	na	-0.32%	1.22%	1.77%	3.89%	0.68%	-1.56%
1996-2000	-0.42%	-0.36%	1.54%	na	na	na	0.80%	-0.58%	-3.21%	0.63%	-1.06%	-1.41%
2001-2005	-0.39%	0.60%	1.72%	na	na	na	1.22%	0.52%	0.23%	-2.30%	-2.74%	4.09%

Filed: 2007-09-04
EB-2007-0615
Exhibit I
Tab 11
Schedule 30
Page 2 of 5
Plus Attachments

Witness: M. Lister

The November dataset that was used reported data up to 2005. A variety of time periods were selected for presentation so that a complete picture could be developed. Growth rates were calculated for the full time period as well as for 10-year periods calculated using the first year (1988-1997) and ending with the final year (1996-2005). In addition, since the indexes calculated for the Company are over the period 2000-2005, the Company believed it would be useful to see the changing 5 year time periods (1991-1995, 1996-2000, 2001-2005).

The choice to begin the sample period at 1988 was due to the fact that the Company originally calculated growth rates as the annual year over year growth rate, which precluded the use of 1987 growth. For final presentation, and comparability with PEG's study, the growth rates were changed to annual average logarithmic form, and the sample was inadvertently left as 1988-2005.

The Company did not know that the CSLS dataset was updated in July 2007, until after the Company had already filed evidence. For the full data set, please see Attachment 2". The updated dataset includes both 1987 and 2006.

Table 1 in the Company's evidence at Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1 represents TFP calculated with the labour input as "Hours Worked".

The CSLS also calculates TFP with the labour input as "Employment". The choice to represent the TFP growth rates using "Hours Worked" to represent the labour input was on the basis of the following excerpt from Rao, Tang, and Wang:

Another issue in computing labour productivity is the concept of labour input. One could use either employment or hours as the labour input. Because of large and growing differences in average hours worked per employed person across firms, industries, countries and time, a labour productivity measure based on persons employed will not necessarily accurately reflect true labour productivity differences and could lead to misleading conclusions. Hence, in this paper we use total hours worked as the labour input.¹

The intention of Table 1 was to illustrate the reality of historical productivity for Canada's Utilities and Natural Gas Utilities sectors, and this is accomplished whether using "Hours Worked" or "Employment" as the labour input. The tables below present the updated CSLS data using both "Hours Worked" and "Employment" as the labour inputs over the full data set (1987-2006), the 10-year periods with a start date at the beginning

¹ Rao, Someshwar, Tang, Jianmin, and Wang, Weimin, Micro-Economic Policy Analysis Branch, Industry Canada, Measuring the Canada-U.S. Productivity Gap: Industry Dimensions, International Productivity Monitor, Number 9, Fall 2004, p. 5-6.

of the sample period and with an end date at the end of the sample period (1987-1996, 1997-2006), and for 5-year periods such that the last period ends at the end of the sample period (1992-1996, 1997-2001, 2002-2006). Finally, the TFP growth rates are shown for the period over which the Company and PEG estimate TFP (2000-2005).

Annual Average Rate of Change in TFP (Hrs Worked) - July 2007								
	1987-2006	1987-1996	1997-2006		1992-1996	1997-2001	2002-2006	2000-2005
<u>Natural Gas Utilities</u> ¹								
Canada	0.0%	2.7%	-1.7%		4.7%	-2.0%	-1.8%	-3.9%
<u>Total Utilities</u> ²								
Canada	-1.0%	-0.3%	-1.8%		2.7%	-3.5%	-1.3%	-1.2%
NFLD	2.2%	3.0%	1.2%		8.2%	-1.9%	2.1%	-0.7%
PEI	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
NS	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
NB	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
QU	0.1%	-1.8%	1.5%		3.0%	1.3%	0.1%	1.2%
ON	0.2%	-0.3%	0.6%		4.3%	0.4%	0.2%	1.1%
MA	1.1%	3.2%	-1.3%		5.4%	-3.1%	0.1%	1.0%
SK	1.1%	2.5%	-0.3%		8.7%	-0.3%	0.0%	-2.5%
AB	0.8%	3.2%	-2.4%		4.7%	-3.4%	-0.8%	-1.8%
BC	0.5%	1.7%	-0.2%		2.8%	-4.6%	0.0%	-0.9%

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.

¹Disaggregated provincial data for Natural Gas Utilities is not available

²The Total Utilities category includes electricity generation, transmission and distribution, natural gas distribution, and water & sewage utilities

Annual Average Rate of Change in TFP (Employment) - July 2007								
	1987-2006	1987-1996	1997-2006	1992-1996	1997-2001	2002-2006		2000-2005
<u>Natural Gas Utilities¹</u>								
Canada	0.7%	2.7%	-0.2%	3.7%	-0.2%	-0.9%		-1.8%
<u>Total Utilities²</u>								
Canada	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	4.1%	-0.6%	-0.1%		0.3%
NFLD	2.3%	3.1%	1.2%	8.1%	-1.7%	2.2%		-0.4%
PEI	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
NS	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
NB	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
QU	0.1%	-1.7%	1.4%	2.8%	1.1%	0.1%		1.0%
ON	0.2%	-0.3%	0.5%	4.5%	0.3%	0.0%		1.2%
MA	1.1%	3.2%	-1.5%	5.5%	-3.3%	0.0%		0.9%
SK	1.1%	2.6%	-0.4%	8.8%	-0.6%	-0.2%		-2.7%
AB	0.8%	3.4%	-2.4%	5.1%	-3.2%	-1.0%		-1.9%
BC	0.6%	1.7%	-0.2%	2.8%	-4.9%	0.4%		-0.9%
Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.								
¹ Disaggregated provincial data for Natural Gas Utilities is not available								
² The Total Utilities category includes electricity generation, transmission and distribution, natural gas distribution, and water & sewage utilities								

It is confirmed that pages S10 and S11 in SEC's attached document entitled "CSLS Summary Data" are the CSLS summaries of total factor productivity for the twenty- year period 1987 to 2006 inclusive, and they show that the combination of electricity generation, transmission and distribution, natural gas distribution, and water & sewage utilities have seen collective average annual logarithmic TFP growth of 0.23% using "Hours Worked" and 0.24% using "Employment" over the period 1987-2006.

The comparable numbers for Canada's Natural Gas Utilities are 0.0%, and 0.7%, respectively for the period 1987-2006. It can be seen from the tables above that productivity for Canada's Natural Gas Utilities has slowed markedly over the past decade relative to the previous decade, whichever labour input is used.

For the period used by PEG and the Company to estimate the X-Factor (2000-2005), the corresponding annual average TFP growth for Canada's Natural Gas Utilities was -3.9% and -1.8%, respectively.

S1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, 2005

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	36.99	35.52	25.61	30.15	30.39	34.82	38.52	31.88	35.15	40.52	35.45
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	25.84	18.59	16.49	19.45	29.66	23.43	20.39	19.94	20.69	24.58	42.63
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	81.46	209.58	na	98.42	22.48	34.35	55.42	69.37	101.35	74.20	109.40
22 UTILITIES	118.74	95.11	31.97	113.59	89.84	153.97	108.50	88.00	98.16	112.87	134.95
23 CONSTRUCTION	31.56	27.83	17.55	25.06	29.55	37.20	28.80	28.03	32.95	39.30	24.86
3A MANUFACTURING	40.50	30.29	26.52	27.83	41.77	39.04	41.57	29.75	38.10	49.52	38.53
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	27.45	na	na	68.59	111.50	25.02	31.66	na	na	na	na
315 Clothing Manufacturing	21.37	na	na	na	na	28.27	14.43	na	na	na	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	9.76	na	na	na	na	14.42	9.18	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	40.82	20.54	na	22.01	35.05	33.97	27.63	34.74	110.51	62.27	53.08
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	25.86	na	na	na	na	23.65	26.76	31.27	18.68	33.09	27.04
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	52.65	na	na	na	na	66.49	64.53	na	na	23.90	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing	41.10	na	na	na	na	35.67	41.73	30.33	28.29	55.60	39.76
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	22.40	na	na	na	na	23.32	23.24	13.25	12.85	21.89	22.97
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	18.93	na	na	na	na	18.85	20.02	na	na	20.93	19.54
410000 WHOLESale TRADE	55.25	43.12	45.70	34.88	39.34	47.89	65.02	57.10	53.01	52.28	46.92
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	19.45	13.96	17.17	16.19	16.31	17.60	20.71	19.95	17.12	21.16	20.14
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	32.67	na	20.00	22.94	22.99	30.66	30.76	31.77	40.97	37.83	37.40
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	63.28	75.62	94.02	77.35	69.79	61.98	62.30	57.67	57.09	74.22	59.86
54 FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND	121.85	146.48	155.51	129.68	143.09	112.51	118.50	114.21	121.95	137.98	129.07
5A PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	24.17	25.94	15.34	19.32	19.51	22.69	27.58	18.81	18.57	27.09	17.44
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT	21.87	9.57	10.81	11.16	11.53	25.40	23.96	17.66	16.34	24.99	16.36
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	27.55	26.80	22.79	23.89	20.44	28.83	28.39	23.73	25.37	25.45	27.99
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	21.82	22.03	21.19	21.52	16.66	20.14	23.24	20.11	19.27	21.21	23.42
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	17.15	11.09	8.59	11.72	10.55	19.32	18.45	18.59	13.98	14.31	15.48
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	14.92	12.02	12.07	11.45	12.02	15.23	15.16	12.47	14.09	17.85	13.81
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	21.48	14.99	15.54	16.55	17.96	20.55	22.15	19.36	19.86	22.00	23.68
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	41.50	44.25	33.43	50.47	48.71	38.89	39.79	37.06	37.16	46.12	41.52
911 Federal Government Public Administration	43.91	49.96	33.61	56.67	47.63	40.61	43.51	41.76	41.13	41.83	39.92
9111 Defense Services	103.29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	36.86	48.51	32.40	38.05	35.60	35.16	37.46	33.43	39.25	30.76	33.70
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	41.16	40.99	36.45	45.99	55.13	34.85	43.04	35.48	32.92	46.54	40.76
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	40.44	41.88	23.57	39.19	40.72	44.25	34.48	35.44	42.58	51.72	45.33

S2: Real GDP per Worker by Industry, 2005

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	65,737	63,843	45,974	52,776	54,771	59,651	68,965	57,002	65,147	76,495	61,553
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	57,993	29,528	33,293	37,894	62,938	52,570	46,524	47,198	52,941	58,750	85,426
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	184,457	490,857	na	214,414	46,921	65,488	121,249	152,521	237,562	171,843	256,290
22 UTILITIES	223,049	185,667	66,500	235,042	187,152	268,324	211,096	163,087	180,543	214,576	251,126
23 CONSTRUCTION	62,471	62,758	36,766	48,231	61,952	70,541	57,147	55,089	66,095	82,764	47,357
3A MANUFACTURING	79,269	62,562	55,456	55,385	82,513	73,968	82,519	58,226	75,756	100,788	74,036
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	53,147	na	na	151,000	206,400	48,101	62,185	na	na	na	na
31B Clothing Manufacturing	40,981	na	na	na	na	52,304	28,516	na	na	na	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	19,043	na	na	na	na	27,293	17,533	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	79,716	42,714	na	46,700	70,036	64,248	54,698	68,409	226,800	128,096	103,092
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	50,141	18,333	na	na	na	44,920	52,795	59,743	39,818	69,537	49,013
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	107,989	na	na	na	na	135,897	124,593	na	na	50,143	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing	84,032	na	na	na	na	69,960	86,745	61,289	57,109	118,466	75,832
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	44,522	na	na	na	na	44,109	48,243	26,758	26,000	43,348	42,728
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	36,642	na	na	na	na	35,426	39,540	na	na	40,881	35,888
410000 WHOLESale TRADE	108,709	83,000	85,923	68,975	77,581	91,275	130,060	111,798	105,122	106,826	89,684
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	31,625	23,520	28,073	26,404	26,952	29,024	33,316	32,837	27,740	35,409	31,735
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	64,568	44,330	37,750	47,895	49,156	58,500	59,906	67,045	90,137	77,703	72,265
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	110,982	129,000	159,500	131,570	126,444	107,505	111,030	94,719	95,618	130,853	104,305
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEA	216,081	258,584	280,818	231,183	251,326	188,333	216,440	201,644	207,047	248,563	224,574
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	45,271	49,197	28,792	36,129	35,934	41,689	51,935	33,582	33,811	52,670	32,401
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND	37,096	17,081	18,407	18,809	19,168	42,405	41,163	28,822	26,556	43,850	27,120
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	42,558	44,476	36,600	37,572	33,769	41,638	44,042	37,400	40,649	42,564	42,517
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	34,996	36,660	35,256	34,714	28,068	30,946	37,616	32,478	31,501	35,049	37,896
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	26,128	17,387	15,100	17,684	16,774	27,947	28,050	28,891	21,862	22,932	24,159
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	23,117	19,785	19,518	18,095	18,865	22,374	23,283	18,976	21,643	30,023	21,839
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	37,821	25,774	27,290	26,957	31,000	34,749	40,308	34,100	35,496	40,619	39,762
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	71,374	78,476	57,294	87,252	86,576	63,612	68,971	66,280	66,184	84,268	71,475
911 Federal Government Public Administration	75,565	86,053	56,026	97,103	84,031	67,050	74,652	73,529	73,268	75,829	71,477
9111 Defense Services	171,595	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	63,709	84,265	54,000	65,406	62,750	58,323	64,595	59,262	70,947	55,989	60,293
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	70,798	74,294	64,292	79,329	96,280	57,199	77,409	63,150	57,748	84,777	66,896
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	69,476	73,545	39,833	69,106	77,000	70,998	59,209	65,921	77,488	95,506	78,796

S3: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, as a Percentage of Canada, 2005

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	100	96.04	69.24	81.52	82.16	94.14	104.14	86.19	95.04	109.56	95.84
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	100	71.94	63.81	75.28	114.79	90.65	78.89	77.18	80.05	95.12	164.95
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	100	257.27		120.81	27.60	42.16	68.03	85.16	124.41	91.09	134.30
22 UTILITIES	100	80.10	26.93	95.67	75.66	129.67	91.37	74.12	82.67	95.05	113.65
23 CONSTRUCTION	100	88.19	55.62	79.39	93.63	117.86	91.25	88.82	104.42	124.51	78.76
3A MANUFACTURING	100	74.79	65.50	68.72	103.15	96.40	102.64	73.45	94.07	122.27	95.13
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	100	na	na	249.90	406.19	91.14	115.32	na	na	na	na
31B Clothing Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	132.25	67.53	na	na	na	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	147.82	94.08	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	100	50.31	na	53.92	85.87	83.21	67.69	85.11	270.72	152.55	130.02
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	100	na	na	na	na	91.44	103.49	120.92	72.22	127.98	104.56
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	126.27	122.55	na	na	45.39	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	86.79	101.54	73.79	68.83	135.29	96.76
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	104.10	103.75	59.16	57.34	97.73	102.52
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	na	105.78	na	na	110.58	103.21
410000 WHOLESale TRADE	100	78.04	82.72	63.13	71.21	86.68	117.67	103.34	95.95	94.63	84.93
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	100	71.79	88.29	83.25	83.87	90.48	106.50	102.58	88.00	108.79	103.56
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	100	na	61.23	70.20	70.37	93.83	94.15	97.23	125.38	115.79	114.47
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	100	119.50	148.56	122.23	110.28	97.93	98.45	91.13	90.21	117.28	94.59
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND	100	120.22	127.62	106.43	117.43	92.33	97.26	93.73	100.08	113.24	105.93
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	100	107.29	63.48	79.93	80.70	93.85	114.08	77.83	76.84	112.06	72.16
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT	100	43.78	49.44	51.04	52.74	116.14	109.59	80.78	74.74	114.26	74.80
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	100	97.28	82.73	86.70	74.18	104.66	103.05	86.12	92.07	92.38	101.58
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	100	100.96	97.09	98.62	76.34	92.29	106.51	92.14	88.29	97.21	107.31
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	100	64.66	50.11	68.33	61.56	112.69	107.64	108.44	81.53	83.49	90.31
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	100	80.52	80.89	76.75	80.55	102.07	101.60	83.53	94.43	119.59	92.50
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	100	69.81	72.35	77.04	83.62	95.69	103.13	90.15	92.47	102.42	110.27
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	100	106.60	80.55	121.59	117.36	93.69	95.86	89.29	89.52	111.12	100.03
911 Federal Government Public Administration	100	113.78	76.55	129.07	108.47	92.48	99.08	95.09	93.67	95.27	90.91
9111 Defense Services	100	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	100	131.58	87.89	103.22	96.58	95.39	101.62	90.68	106.47	83.45	91.41
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	100	99.61	88.57	111.75	133.95	84.69	104.58	86.21	79.98	113.08	99.03
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	100	103.56	58.29	96.90	100.69	109.42	85.28	87.63	105.29	127.89	112.11

S4: Real GDP per Worker by Industry, as a Percentage of Canada, 2005

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	100	97.12	69.94	80.28	83.32	90.74	104.91	86.71	99.10	116.37	93.64
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	100	50.92	57.41	65.34	108.53	90.65	80.22	81.39	91.29	101.30	147.30
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	100	266.11	na	116.24	25.44	35.50	65.73	82.69	128.79	93.16	138.94
22 UTILITIES	100	83.24	29.81	105.38	83.91	120.30	94.64	73.12	80.94	96.20	112.59
23 CONSTRUCTION	100	100.46	58.85	77.21	99.17	112.92	91.48	88.18	105.80	132.48	75.81
3A MANUFACTURING	100	78.92	69.96	69.87	104.09	93.31	104.10	73.45	95.57	127.15	93.40
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	100	na	na	284.12	388.36	90.51	117.01	na	na	na	na
315 Clothing Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	127.63	69.58	na	na	na	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	143.32	92.07	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	100	53.58	na	58.58	87.86	80.60	68.62	85.82	284.51	160.69	129.32
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	100	36.56	na	na	na	89.59	105.29	119.15	79.41	138.68	97.75
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	125.84	115.38	na	na	46.43	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	83.25	103.23	72.94	67.96	140.98	90.24
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	99.07	108.36	60.10	58.40	97.36	95.97
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	96.68	107.91	na	na	111.57	97.94
410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	100	76.35	79.04	63.45	71.37	83.96	119.64	102.84	96.70	98.27	82.50
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	100	74.37	88.77	83.49	85.22	91.78	105.35	103.83	87.71	111.96	100.35
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	100	68.66	58.47	74.18	76.13	90.60	92.78	103.84	139.60	120.34	111.92
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	100	116.23	143.72	118.55	113.93	96.87	100.04	85.35	86.16	117.90	93.98
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEA	100	119.67	129.96	106.99	116.31	87.16	100.17	93.32	95.82	115.03	103.93
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	100	108.67	63.60	79.80	79.37	92.09	114.72	74.18	74.69	116.34	71.57
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND	100	46.05	49.62	50.70	51.67	114.31	110.96	77.70	71.59	118.21	73.11
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	100	104.51	86.00	88.29	79.35	97.84	103.49	87.88	95.52	100.01	99.90
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	100	104.75	100.74	99.20	80.20	88.43	107.49	92.81	90.01	100.15	108.29
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	100	66.54	57.79	67.68	64.20	106.96	107.35	110.57	83.67	87.77	92.46
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	100	85.59	84.43	78.28	81.61	96.79	100.72	82.09	93.62	129.87	94.47
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	100	68.15	72.16	71.27	81.97	91.88	106.57	90.16	93.85	107.40	105.13
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	100	109.95	80.27	122.25	121.30	89.12	96.63	92.86	92.73	118.07	100.14
911 Federal Government Public Administration	100	113.88	74.14	128.50	111.20	88.73	98.79	97.30	96.96	100.35	94.59
9111 Defense Services	100	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	100	132.27	84.76	102.66	98.50	91.55	101.39	93.02	111.36	87.88	94.64
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	100	104.94	90.81	112.05	135.99	80.79	109.34	89.20	81.57	119.74	94.49
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	100	105.86	57.33	99.47	110.83	102.19	85.22	94.88	111.53	137.47	113.41

S5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of capital stock by industry, 2005

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	554.83	339.91	499.82	478.29	467.44	579.89	708.65	483.41	380.01	370.45	564.96
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	464.70	714.22	398.61	527.40	978.18	414.73	338.46	334.06	356.92	348.46	1044.60
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	143.09	165.79	na	83.07	139.27	106.23	226.38	228.57	206.48	129.56	130.48
22 UTILITIES	109.06	76.00	na	na	na	105.79	129.05	93.36	90.87	108.58	92.53
23 CONSTRUCTION	2528.12	2155.48	1474.94	2149.01	1988.50	2128.37	2012.77	1594.63	2592.28	6417.48	3173.00
3A MANUFACTURING	864.46	528.85	954.28	459.35	na	873.81	996.40	814.55	440.58	646.17	798.40
410000 WHOLESale TRADE	2585.62	2038.35	1617.20	1584.29	2024.58	2558.74	3022.97	1589.36	1767.24	2228.25	2597.16
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	1243.28	1002.39	892.80	1092.06	1158.33	1355.53	1393.55	1143.36	1035.38	1046.21	1162.90
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	321.75	332.94	189.39	352.84	317.10	432.80	354.07	258.98	210.14	278.89	286.47
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	440.82	401.16	na	375.99	372.19	477.69	441.38	na	401.19	374.68	519.74
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND	1026.26	1242.82	na	na	na	936.84	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	2466.15	3214.04	2061.24	2704.52	2923.45	1871.43	2857.75	1470.40	1694.91	2600.05	2645.59
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT	3559.28	na	na	3027.63	1771.36	3331.78	3849.03	na	na	3775.49	3640.57
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	531.99	522.45	395.89	510.21	429.79	491.29	589.05	628.07	463.35	471.42	545.26
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	1044.31	1010.37	1199.68	1214.74	851.09	1235.20	1068.53	1026.81	724.26	727.74	1201.81
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	667.08	540.36	420.85	na	na	778.34	650.57	na	na	449.28	998.50
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	1015.82	1304.32	952.01	1424.33	2014.03	1070.49	886.23	1321.16	1161.84	900.22	1277.46
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	1686.58	856.77	759.09	1380.99	1719.26	1803.50	1643.47	1398.90	1693.24	1670.92	2020.24
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	175.33	140.50	187.70	211.99	165.89	183.07	190.80	160.23	145.47	146.17	154.64
911 Federal Government Public Administration	373.76	187.55	306.97	406.97	361.75	438.17	479.57	215.91	181.59	324.83	290.57
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	147.54	122.01	134.57	122.12	113.25	160.35	169.60	139.03	144.11	128.62	123.41
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	115.12	111.24	101.47	107.97	124.34	123.45	104.95	128.16	125.52	116.92	125.48

S6: Real GDP per \$1,000 of capital stock by industry, as a Percentage of Canada, 2005

		Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001	All Industries	100	61.26	90.09	86.21	84.25	104.52	127.72	87.13	68.49	66.77	101.83
11	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	100	153.69	85.78	113.49	210.50	89.25	72.83	71.89	76.81	74.99	224.79
21	MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	100	115.87	na	58.06	97.34	74.24	158.21	159.74	144.31	90.55	91.19
22	UTILITIES	100	69.69	na	na	na	97.00	118.33	85.60	83.32	99.56	84.84
23	CONSTRUCTION	100	85.26	58.34	85.00	78.66	84.19	79.62	63.08	102.54	253.84	125.51
3A	MANUFACTURING	100	61.18	110.39	53.14	na	101.08	115.26	94.23	50.97	74.75	92.36
410000	WHOLESALE TRADE	100	78.83	62.55	61.27	78.30	98.96	116.91	61.47	68.35	86.18	100.45
4A0000	RETAIL TRADE	100	80.62	71.81	87.84	93.17	109.03	112.09	91.96	83.28	84.15	93.53
4B	TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	100	103.48	58.86	109.67	98.56	134.52	110.05	80.49	65.31	86.68	89.04
51	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	100	91.00	na	85.29	84.43	108.36	100.13	na	91.01	85.00	117.90
5A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEA	100	121.10	na	na	na	91.29	na	na	na	na	na
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	100	130.33	83.58	109.67	118.54	75.88	115.88	59.62	68.73	105.43	107.28
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND	100	na	na	85.06	49.77	93.61	108.14	na	na	106.07	102.28
61	EDUCATION SERVICES	100	98.21	74.42	95.91	80.79	92.35	110.73	118.06	87.10	88.61	102.49
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	100	96.75	114.88	116.32	81.50	118.28	102.32	98.32	69.35	69.69	115.08
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	100	81.00	63.09	na	na	116.68	97.53	na	na	67.35	149.68
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	100	128.40	93.72	140.21	198.27	105.38	87.24	130.06	114.38	88.62	125.76
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	100	50.80	45.01	81.88	101.94	106.93	97.44	82.94	100.39	99.07	119.78
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	100	80.14	107.05	120.91	94.62	104.42	108.82	91.39	82.97	83.37	88.20
911	Federal Government Public Administration	100	50.18	82.13	108.89	96.79	117.23	128.31	57.77	48.58	86.91	77.74
912000	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	100	82.70	91.21	82.77	76.76	108.68	114.95	94.23	97.67	87.18	83.64
913000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	100	96.62	88.14	93.79	108.00	107.24	91.17	111.33	109.03	101.56	108.99

S7:Real GDP per Hour Worked Growth by industry, 1987-2005

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	1.24	1.80	1.20	0.96	0.74	1.12	1.33	0.92	1.78	1.40	0.70
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	3.26	1.49	2.29	1.51	1.32	3.10	2.61	2.11	3.32	5.57	0.72
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	0.83	na	na	na	na	0.06	1.99	na	na	-1.72	4.43
22 UTILITIES	0.11	0.37	0.02	3.89	-0.71	-1.02	0.02	1.17	1.38	1.82	-0.48
23 CONSTRUCTION	0.08	-0.89	-0.44	-0.46	0.69	-0.02	-0.35	0.69	0.04	0.55	-1.13
3A MANUFACTURING	1.88	1.61	3.77	1.95	2.12	1.68	2.08	0.34	1.31	3.13	0.37
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	0.80	na	na	na	na	na	0.50	na	na	na	na
315 Clothing Manufacturing	1.37	na	na	na	na	3.48	-2.64	na	na	na	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	-2.77	na	na	na	na	-1.59	-2.42	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	0.78	3.69	0.00	-1.56	2.68	0.55	1.66	2.71	3.90	4.81	-0.26
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	-0.53	na	na	na	na	-1.20	-0.84	0.82	0.00	1.24	1.78
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	3.91	na	na	na	na	4.86	4.32	na	0.00	3.55	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing	0.33	na	na	na	na	0.66	0.52	-1.54	0.79	-0.12	-2.59
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	1.93	na	na	na	na	2.30	1.04	na	5.13	4.25	5.65
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1.25	na	na	na	na	0.63	1.51	na	na	5.18	3.81
410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	2.68	2.74	5.17	0.51	1.66	1.92	2.84	2.81	3.67	3.00	2.96
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	1.79	0.55	2.31	1.56	0.74	1.76	1.77	1.96	1.65	2.20	1.69
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	1.48	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	3.63	na	na	na	5.22	na	na	na	3.47	na	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND	2.12	1.05	2.24	2.53	2.89	2.09	2.03	2.00	1.50	2.19	2.18
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	0.89	1.10	-0.48	0.43	0.40	0.69	1.32	-2.62	-0.52	1.71	0.14
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT	-0.20	-1.06	-2.81	-0.51	-2.04	0.16	-0.09	-0.59	-0.31	1.00	-1.10
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	-0.80	-1.11	-0.79	-0.97	-1.04	-0.54	-1.47	-1.20	-0.39	-0.30	0.53
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	-0.75	-0.58	-0.28	-0.39	-1.12	-1.24	-0.67	0.22	-0.05	-0.26	-1.20
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	-1.21	0.16	1.11	-1.09	-3.79	-2.28	-0.62	-0.55	-1.85	-1.29	-1.63
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	-0.04	0.79	0.13	-1.01	-0.26	0.98	-0.34	-1.22	-0.33	0.18	-0.69
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	2.03	3.38	1.47	1.53	2.25	2.52	1.67	0.34	1.34	1.95	2.85
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1.19	2.30	-0.70	0.98	1.78	0.96	1.11	0.68	1.85	2.79	1.17
911 Federal Government Public Administration	0.00	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	1.04	0.00	na	na	0.00	na	0.00	na	0.00	0.00	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	0.85	2.10	0.19	-1.11	0.60	1.04	1.37	-0.62	1.25	0.53	0.00
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	0.92	1.46	-0.19	3.25	2.38	-0.83	1.09	-0.16	0.93	3.46	1.22
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	2.61	5.98	1.47	4.50	4.64	3.16	1.17	4.02	4.77	4.28	2.58

S8:Real GDP per Worker Growth by industry, 1987-2005

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	1.16	1.78	1.10	0.82	0.77	0.97	1.23	0.88	1.73	1.48	0.65
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	3.21	0.42	1.71	0.74	1.32	3.05	2.44	2.33	4.14	5.47	0.70
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	1.51	na	na	na	na	-0.09	2.77	na	na	-1.11	5.37
22 UTILITIES	0.32	0.76	0.64	4.37	-0.33	-0.91	0.32	1.16	1.47	1.95	-0.02
23 CONSTRUCTION	0.14	-0.37	0.04	-0.55	1.03	0.63	-0.47	0.54	0.00	0.85	-0.97
3A MANUFACTURING	2.03	2.36	4.13	2.20	2.24	1.81	2.22	0.55	1.33	3.32	0.53
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	1.10	na	na	na	na	na	0.91	na	na	na	na
315 Clothing Manufacturing	1.72	na	na	na	na	3.77	-2.31	na	na	na	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	-2.68	na	na	na	na	-1.32	-2.63	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	0.84	3.86	na	-1.12	2.49	0.44	1.62	2.86	4.28	4.96	-0.03
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	-0.40	na	na	na	na	-1.01	-0.68	0.95	na	1.87	1.33
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	4.14	na	na	na	na	4.98	4.27	na	na	3.84	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing	0.66	na	na	na	na	1.03	0.88	-1.43	0.78	0.24	-2.81
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	2.00	na	na	na	na	2.28	1.27	na	4.55	4.18	4.97
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1.35	na	na	na	na	0.66	1.65	na	na	5.29	3.69
410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	2.61	2.53	4.98	0.51	1.57	1.70	2.78	2.82	3.66	3.07	2.89
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	1.64	0.23	1.87	1.45	0.71	1.41	1.69	2.14	1.47	2.30	1.46
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	1.55	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	3.60	na	na	na	5.21	na	na	na	3.50	na	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEA	1.97	0.96	2.86	2.43	2.81	1.90	1.90	1.95	1.24	2.03	1.87
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	0.76	1.15	-0.31	0.39	0.41	0.63	1.10	-2.74	-0.82	1.84	-0.09
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND	-0.22	-0.56	-2.34	-0.72	-2.21	0.11	-0.22	-0.66	0.16	1.13	-0.88
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	-0.86	-0.68	-0.34	-0.78	-0.80	-0.74	-1.45	-1.39	-0.61	-0.28	0.25
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	-0.68	-0.73	0.14	-0.48	-1.02	-1.14	-0.64	0.16	0.06	-0.29	-0.84
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	-1.68	-0.43	1.57	-1.43	-4.10	-2.75	-1.29	-0.82	-1.92	-1.77	-1.56
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	-0.50	0.07	-0.11	-1.36	-0.45	-0.08	-0.71	-1.39	-0.69	0.27	-1.01
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	2.04	2.88	1.52	1.23	2.29	2.38	1.73	0.51	1.24	2.24	2.88
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1.11	2.34	-0.96	0.89	1.77	0.93	0.96	0.79	1.75	2.78	1.13
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	0.96	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	0.65	2.04	-0.13	-1.10	0.63	0.77	1.09	-0.67	1.17	0.35	0.00
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	0.82	1.65	-0.51	3.03	2.27	-0.82	1.04	0.04	0.85	3.43	0.93
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	2.65	5.93	1.01	4.71	4.76	3.22	1.11	4.34	4.68	4.42	2.77

S9: Real GDP per \$1,000 of capital stock growth by industry, 1987-2005

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	0.07	0.38	-0.47	-0.15	0.02	-0.30	-0.09	-0.11	0.11	0.39	0.68
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	2.51	-1.40	-1.29	-0.72	1.54	2.21	2.37	1.35	1.91	3.72	1.97
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	-0.91	na	na	na	na	-0.60	-1.34	na	na	-2.43	0.70
22 UTILITIES	-1.31	0.11	na	na	na	-1.53	-1.69	-0.04	-0.70	-1.25	-0.87
23 CONSTRUCTION	-2.06	-1.54	-4.64	-2.89	-3.05	-3.91	-5.02	-4.44	-0.90	6.18	0.59
3A MANUFACTURING	0.91	1.78	1.02	0.98	na	0.18	1.30	-1.18	-1.62	2.54	0.88
410000 WHOLESale TRADE	-0.88	-3.02	-0.68	-2.44	1.12	-3.45	-0.27	-1.40	0.90	-0.68	-0.23
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	-1.74	-0.96	-3.29	-3.16	-3.97	-2.91	-1.67	-0.76	-0.10	-0.13	-1.65
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	0.79	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	-0.11	na	na	na	0.90	na	na	na	1.44	na	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND	-0.30	0.69	na	na	na	-1.02	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	-9.56	-14.35	-13.40	-11.33	-8.82	-9.23	-9.36	-14.49	-9.92	-8.12	-11.63
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT	-3.13	na	na	-8.84	1.57	-3.16	-2.42	na	na	-4.26	-6.31
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	-1.71	-2.14	0.09	-1.62	-0.55	-2.00	-2.45	-0.52	-1.02	-0.43	-1.11
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	-1.92	-0.66	-1.52	-1.54	-0.61	-2.23	-2.58	-1.32	-1.56	-0.49	-1.66
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	-3.73	-1.98	2.01	na	na	-3.28	-4.62	na	na	-2.22	-5.94
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	-1.77	-3.20	-3.84	-3.99	-3.43	-2.55	-1.49	-3.57	-2.22	0.80	-4.23
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	-1.70	3.94	-1.47	-1.40	0.41	-2.12	-2.01	-3.75	-0.78	-1.83	-1.49
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	-0.38	0.39	-0.34	-1.12	-0.46	-0.31	-0.65	-0.09	0.68	0.07	0.05
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	-0.02	0.98	-0.11	1.39	0.48	-0.53	-0.37	-0.46	0.81	0.53	0.69
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	-0.31	-0.12	-0.59	-0.23	-0.02	-0.22	-1.06	1.60	2.26	0.16	0.01

S10: Total Factor Productivity Growth by Industry (using Hours Worked as the labour Input), 1987-2005

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	0.61	1.03	0.30	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.56	0.37	0.87	0.86	0.69
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	2.86	-0.08	0.35	0.31	1.44	2.62	2.48	1.70	2.56	4.57	1.39
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	-0.53	na	na	na	na	-0.46	-0.61	na	na	-2.27	1.52
22 UTILITIES	-1.04	0.16	na	na	na	-1.44	-1.36	0.19	-0.30	-0.66	-0.79
23 CONSTRUCTION	-1.11	-1.25	-2.79	-1.82	-1.41	-2.00	-2.97	-2.19	-0.48	3.64	-0.18
3A MANUFACTURING	1.40	1.69	2.42	1.47	na	0.94	1.70	-0.41	-0.14	2.84	0.62
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	1.28	na	na	na	na	1.57	0.67	na	na	1.98	4.43
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	0.84	na	na	na	na	-0.36	na	na	na	4.14	3.24
410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	1.07	0.11	2.50	-0.83	1.41	-0.53	1.43	0.90	2.42	1.33	1.52
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	0.71	0.09	0.59	0.11	-0.71	0.33	0.72	1.13	1.12	1.49	0.67
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	1.14	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	1.47	na	na	na	2.72	na	na	na	2.30	na	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND	0.81	0.76	na	na	na	-0.43	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	-2.60	-4.16	-4.84	-3.52	-2.67	-2.62	-2.25	-6.61	-3.65	-1.57	-3.82
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT	-1.13	na	na	-3.19	-0.93	-0.89	-0.83	na	na	-0.68	-2.76
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	-1.03	-1.37	-0.58	-1.13	-0.92	-0.90	-1.71	-1.03	-0.54	-0.33	0.13
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	-1.14	-0.61	-0.69	-0.77	-0.95	-1.57	-1.31	-0.29	-0.56	-0.33	-1.35
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	-2.29	-0.76	1.49	na	na	-2.71	-2.34	na	na	-1.68	-3.49
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	-0.76	-0.88	-1.53	-2.25	-1.58	-0.50	-0.82	-2.20	-1.11	0.44	-2.17
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	0.39	3.62	0.17	0.24	1.45	0.47	0.05	-1.47	0.41	0.28	0.93
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	0.47	1.42	-0.53	0.01	0.74	0.37	0.29	0.33	1.31	1.53	0.65
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	0.46	1.22	-0.15	2.33	1.44	-0.68	0.37	-0.31	0.87	2.00	0.96
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	1.44	3.52	0.65	2.60	2.77	1.81	0.28	3.05	3.77	2.63	1.55

S11: Total Factor Productivity Growth by Industry (using Employment as the labour Input), 1987-2005

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	0.57	1.02	0.25	0.29	0.37	0.29	0.52	0.35	0.85	0.89	0.66
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	2.83	-0.56	0.09	-0.05	1.44	2.60	2.40	1.80	2.93	4.53	1.38
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	-0.38	na	na	na	na	-0.49	-0.44	na	na	-2.14	1.72
22 UTILITIES	-1.00	0.24	na	na	na	-1.41	-1.31	0.19	-0.28	-0.64	-0.71
23 CONSTRUCTION	-1.09	-1.02	-2.59	-1.85	-1.26	-1.91	-3.02	-2.26	-0.50	3.77	-0.11
3A MANUFACTURING	1.48	2.07	2.60	1.60	na	1.01	1.77	-0.30	-0.13	2.94	0.70
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	1.32	na	na	na	na	1.56	0.83	na	na	1.93	3.96
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	0.90	na	na	na	na	-0.33	na	na	na	4.21	3.15
410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	1.03	0.00	2.40	-0.83	1.36	-0.64	1.40	0.91	2.41	1.37	1.48
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	0.61	-0.13	0.28	0.03	-0.73	0.08	0.66	1.25	0.99	1.56	0.51
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	1.17	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	1.46	na	na	na	2.72	na	na	na	2.31	na	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEA	0.75	0.74	na	na	na	-0.46	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	-2.69	-4.13	-4.73	-3.55	-2.66	-2.66	-2.40	-6.69	-3.85	-1.48	-3.96
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND	-1.14	na	na	-3.33	-1.04	-0.92	-0.91	na	na	-0.58	-2.61
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	-1.07	-1.04	-0.24	-0.99	-0.74	-1.05	-1.70	-1.18	-0.71	-0.31	-0.09
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	-1.09	-0.71	-0.41	-0.83	-0.88	-1.50	-1.29	-0.33	-0.48	-0.35	-1.11
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	-2.56	-1.09	1.76	na	na	-2.98	-2.72	na	na	-1.96	-3.45
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	-1.03	-1.29	-1.67	-2.45	-1.69	-1.11	-1.03	-2.29	-1.33	0.49	-2.35
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	0.39	3.34	0.20	0.07	1.47	0.39	0.08	-1.37	0.35	0.44	0.95
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	0.42	1.44	-0.67	-0.04	0.74	0.36	0.21	0.39	1.25	1.52	0.63
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	0.41	1.32	-0.31	2.22	1.38	-0.67	0.34	-0.21	0.83	1.99	0.81
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	1.46	3.50	0.37	2.72	2.84	1.84	0.25	3.25	3.71	2.71	1.67

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005																						
All Industries																						
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING																						
Crop and Animal Production																						
Forestry and Logging																						
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping																						
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry																						
MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION																						
Oil and Gas Extraction																						
Mining (EXCEPT OIL AND GAS)																						
Coal Mining																						
Metal Ore Mining																						
Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying																						
Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction																						
UTILITIES																						
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution																						
Natural Gas Distribution																						
Water, Sewage and Other Systems																						
CONSTRUCTION																						
MANUFACTURING																						
Food Manufacturing																						
Animal Product Manufacturing																						
Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing																						
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing																						
Dairy Product Manufacturing																						
Meat Product Manufacturing																						
Textile and Apparel Manufacturing																						
Grain and Oilseed Milling																						
Bakeries and Tortilla Manufacturing																						
Other Food Manufacturing																						
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing																						
Beverage Manufacturing																						
Tobacco Manufacturing																						
Textile and Textile Product Mills																						
Textile Mills																						
Textile Mill Thread Mills																						
Fabric Mills																						
Textile and Fabric Finishing and Fabric Coating																						
Textile Product Mills																						
Clothing Manufacturing																						
Clothing Sewing Mills																						
Cut and Sew Clothing Manufacturing																						
Clothing Accessories and Other Clothing Manufacturing																						
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing																						
Footwear Manufacturing																						
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing (excluding footwear)																						
Wood Product Manufacturing																						
Sawmills and Wood Preservation																						
Veneer, plywood and engineered wood product manufacturing																						
Other wood product manufacturing																						
Paper Manufacturing																						
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills																						
Converted Paper Product Manufacturing																						
Printing and Related Support Activities																						
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing																						
Chemical Manufacturing																						
Basic Chemical Manufacturing																						
Resin, Synthetic Rubber and Artificial and Synthetic Fibres and Plastics																						
Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing																						
Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing																						
Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing																						
Paint, coating and adhesive manufacturing																						
Other Chemical Product Manufacturing																						
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing																						
Plastic Product Manufacturing																						
Rubber Product Manufacturing																						
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing																						
Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing																						

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, in 1997: constant dollars, 1987=2005

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%	87-05	87-97	97-05	
Canada	36.37	36.04	30.81	27.49	27.46	35.15	43.00	34.63	31.47	42.05	44.98	48.40	36.47	38.52	35.83	52.51	48.94	52.51	48.94	0.87	1.02	0.67	97-05	
Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	97-05	
Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	97-05	
Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	97-05	
Line and Gypsum Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	97-05	
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	97-05	
Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	27.84	26.86	27.62	27.26	28.44	32.63	33.26	35.00	33.65	35.18	36.98	38.35	40.06	43.76	45.00	45.26	47.19	45.96	45.00	2.70	2.88	2.49	2.49	
Primary Metal Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.54	
Iron and Steel Mills and Ferro-Alloy Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.54	
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-24.33	
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-0.70	
Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.30	
Foundries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	18.92	
Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.00	
Forging and Stamping	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.49	
Cutlery and Hand Tool Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.97	
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-1.47	
Boiler, tank and shipping container manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.32	
Machine shops, turned product, and screw and bolt manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.06	
Spring and Wire Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.00	
Machine shops, turned product, and screw and bolt manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.06	
Cutting, engraving, heat treating and allied activities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-1.80	
Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-4.02	
Machinery Manufacturing	38.72	39.54	40.82	38.37	36.57	38.01	48.86	47.14	49.05	46.15	44.45	48.47	42.42	44.86	42.92	41.63	40.62	37.78	41.10	0.33	1.29	-0.87	-0.87	
Agricultural, construction and mining machinery manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-0.42	
Industrial Machinery Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-1.48	
Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.62	
Ventilation, Heating, Air-Conditioning and Commercial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.98	
Metalworking Machinery Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-6.67	
Engine, Turbine and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	63.63	
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-2.12	
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	16.72	18.72	22.07	20.70	25.87	26.37	28.61	34.32	38.79	35.16	35.69	41.48	48.40	48.56	31.99	30.07	37.58	43.67	43.82	5.50	7.88	2.60	2.60	
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	1.50	2.14	2.59	2.23	3.78	3.73	5.86	9.94	14.15	13.21	13.72	24.78	35.28	38.00	29.03	35.28	47.63	67.06	73.10	24.08	24.74	23.26	23.26	
Electronic Product Manufacturing	31.57	32.74	37.81	37.93	39.56	41.54	51.85	49.74	51.85	45.33	46.97	54.22	56.63	53.79	35.24	31.66	38.41	42.80	42.18	1.62	3.82	-1.06	-1.06	
Communications equipment manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.15	
Other electronic equipment manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.15	
Manufacturing and Reproducing Magnetic and Optical Media	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-9.88	
Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing	26.34	29.76	25.70	25.63	23.50	28.39	34.47	29.52	28.84	29.97	30.68	36.03	39.52	38.85	38.58	31.98	32.43	34.07	37.44	1.97	1.53	2.52	2.52	
Household Appliance Manufacturing	20.28	15.97	13.67	16.22	17.04	19.17	22.69	23.72	23.77	30.78	28.54	38.90	28.53	28.99	34.94	27.99	34.84	31.80	40.24	3.88	3.48	4.39	4.39	
Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing	29.00	36.15	31.46	28.89	25.52	31.72	38.62	31.38	29.76	29.84	31.33	35.34	31.06	34.96	34.38	31.60	34.86	35.77	34.86	1.33	0.77	2.02	2.02	
Electrical equipment manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-2.33	
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.98	
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	29.85	31.75	33.40	32.56	32.10	33.43	37.24	40.25	43.99	42.33	40.68	41.80	44.41	43.97	42.06	38.68	40.40	42.71	45.30	2.34	3.14	1.36	1.36	
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	28.61	36.24	34.57	34.85	34.85	34.77	46.99	45.05	43.88	45.13	40.28	44.56	53.28	52.96	47.70	48.62	46.04	55.52	54.54	3.65	3.48	3.86	3.86	
Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	27.10	27.23	29.78	28.78	29.41	32.91	36.67	42.77	39.67	39.67	42.77	43.98	39.21	37.27	36.83	34.23	36.25	36.48	39.72	2.15	4.59	-0.83	-0.83	
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	41.60	38.21	42.11	44.21	38.31	41.22	34.84	40.09	45.57	43.11	42.72	43.69	47.38	58.39	60.66	46.49	55.16	46.25	48.39	0.96	0.03	2.13	2.13	
Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing	77.80	56.88	62.66	73.13	43.19	52.65	38.48	73.44	58.44	59.83	40.02	47.19	76.75	42.95	36.20	35.71	10.06	16.50	16.73	-8.19	-6.43	-10.33	-10.33	
Ship and Boat Building	18.86	21.63	25.00	20.89	24.37	27.31	28.81	26.09	33.14	29.45	21.71	14.03	18.75	20.56	22.75	23.18	25.48	24.36	1.43	1.42	1.45	1.45	1.45	
Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	14.95	14.37	18.37	17.08	22.90	31.19	52.85	56.43	64.75	60.14	63.94	67.12	40.39	39.21	20.44	25.35	68.74	91.64	96.68	11.09	15.95	5.30	5.30	
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	15.89	15.73	16.72	16.39	17.54	17.13	15.68	18.17	19.62	19.91	21.44	21.44	20.61	23.56	24.60	23.12	22.21	19.67	22.40	1.93	3.03	0.57	0.57	
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.18	3.18
Office Furniture (including Fixtures) Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-5.38	-5.38
Other Furniture-Related Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-1.28	-1.28
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	15.14	15.08	16.09	16.29	13.64	14.06	12.67	13.20	13.53	12.60	14.71	15.72	17.52	17.43	16.74	18.26	19.95	17.89	18.93	1.25	-0.29	9.21	9.21	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.51	7.51
Other miscellaneous manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.70	1.70
WHOLESALE TRADE	34.31	36.85	38.91	38.34	39.18	42.74	42.40	44.11	45.11	45.11	47.91	52.22	47.65	48.65	49.80	53.32	53.93	55.25	2.68	3.40	1.80	1.80	1.80	
RETAIL TRADE	14.14	13.54	13.49	12.90	12.47	12.72	13.13	13.70	14.05	14.34	15.17	16.07	16.87	17.08	17.75	18.41	18.98	19.24	19.45	1.79	0.70	3.16	3.16	
TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	25.06	25.36	24.79	25.92	25.69	27.98	27.76	28.07	28.64	28.82	29.18	28.85	29.44	29.43	30.66	31.07	30.88	31.35	32.67	1.48	1.53	1.42	1.42	
Truck Transportation	16.66	16.73	16.12	17.26	16.96	17.94	17.81	18.45	20.30	19.67	19.85	20.30	21.04	20.95	22.47	23.31	23.50	23.16	24.15	2.09	1.77	2.48	2.48	
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	23.61	23.73	24.89	24.43	20.34	21.79	22.55	26.55	20.62	21.44	20.68	20.14	21.44	22.44	21.45	23.92	22.22	20.34	23.21	-0.09	-1.31	1.45	1.45	
Urban Transit Systems	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.76	1.76
Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.35	0.35
Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation	na	na	na	na																				

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

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Canada	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	AGGR%																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Wastehandling and Storage	26.86	28.20	27.83	24.64	24.40	31.99	24.10	27.46	22.12	24.46	21.83	21.32	21.91	20.72	21.82	24.33	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20.03	22.63	26.21	20.04	20

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Notes:

Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005.

Estimates marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada for confidentiality reasons. Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005																					
Newfoundland																					
	T001	All Industries																			AAGR, %
I. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	14.26	17.42	20.99	20.78	17.47	20.29	21.29	18.96	22.38	16.05	18.01	16.27	17.95	18.08	22.08	21.51	20.91	20.58	18.59	1.49	2.36
11A Crop and Animal Production	16.45	15.78	11.50	20.93	22.40	12.81	14.75	33.36	33.69	23.85	31.11	31.33	14.34	32.23	30.80	23.20	13.19	34.73	11.02	-2.20	0.98
11B Forestry and Logging	14.44	17.42	20.99	20.78	17.47	20.29	21.29	18.96	22.38	16.05	18.01	16.27	17.95	18.08	22.08	21.51	20.91	20.58	18.59	1.49	2.36
114000 Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	14.85	18.05	24.86	23.89	17.71	23.55	21.81	31.84	20.36	11.51	13.57	14.09	15.56	14.75	20.09	18.25	17.64	19.60	18.87	1.34	-0.89
115 Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry												10.17	16.17	13.12	12.56		16.42		8.77		
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION																					
21100 Oil and Gas Extraction												40.75	87.37	104.24	124.30	91.95	207.30	227.81	193.34	209.58	
21200 Coal Mining																					
2122 Metal Ore Mining																					
2123 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying																					
21300 Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction																					
22 UTILITIES	89.01	85.81	66.98	62.26	65.33	62.20	91.56	114.06	135.93	122.25	108.26	146.36	107.35	150.64	86.39	96.86	112.79	111.43	95.11	0.37	1.98
22100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	89.46	84.16	64.57	62.29	63.59	60.55	93.54	114.22	134.09	124.13											
221300 Water, Sewage and Other Systems																					
23 CONSTRUCTION	32.70	31.73	30.45	32.95	28.33	29.43	31.46	32.55	29.87	33.55	29.75	27.69	26.86	23.83	29.01	32.47	31.24	27.54	27.83	-0.89	-0.94
3A MANUFACTURING	22.73	21.51	21.79	22.20	23.30	22.53	25.13	28.72	30.99	25.02	22.47	22.28	23.78	29.21	26.54	26.49	34.87	29.02	30.29	1.61	-0.11
31100 Animal Food Manufacturing																					
3113 Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing																					
3114 Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing																					
311500 Dairy Product Manufacturing																					
3116 Meat Product Manufacturing																					
311700 Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	11.69	12.12	12.25	14.54	15.26	13.37	15.70	26.47	29.40	21.97	15.00	12.93	11.73	15.01	13.09	14.01	19.62	16.56	13.24	0.69	2.53
311A Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing	22.85	26.74	32.98	24.91	29.12	29.81	29.15	37.27		18.80		17.83						14.19	15.73	-2.05	
31200 Tobacco Manufacturing																					
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills																					
315 Clothing Manufacturing																					
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing																					
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	10.71	8.29	5.30	9.70	16.37	11.71	17.63	9.10	7.35	6.79	12.36	10.63	37.38		29.30	33.81	33.81	15.00	20.54	3.69	
3221 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills																					
3222 Converted Paper Product Manufacturing																					
323 Printing and Related Support Activities																					
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing																					
3251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing																					
325200 Synthetic Rubber, Artificial and Synthetic Fibres and Filaments																					
3253 Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing																					
325400 Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing																					
325A Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing																					
3261 Plastic Product Manufacturing																					
3262 Rubber Product Manufacturing																					
3273 Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing																					
327A Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing																					
33A Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing																					
333 Machinery Manufacturing																					
334100 Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing																					
334A Electronic Product Manufacturing																					
335200 Household Appliance Manufacturing																					
335A Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing																					
3361 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing																					
336200 Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing																					
3363 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing																					
336400 Aircraft, Ship and Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing																					
336500 Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing																					

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

	Newfoundland	AAGR, %																					
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-05	87-97	97-05
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING																							
4B000 Truck Transportation	12.03	12.41	9.60	11.12	11.48	12.49	12.08	15.20	17.63	17.63	20.50	24.66	23.69	15.90	15.55	12.16	14.30	15.09	13.94	na	na	na	na
4B0000 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	11.68	8.43	13.04	8.19	7.55	10.03	9.99	9.12	7.97	8.98	8.98	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.87	12.38	18.91	2.71	na	-4.46
4B00000 Air Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
4B000000 Air Freight, Water, and Slightseeing Transportation and Support	42.21	40.04	34.88	35.86	36.07	29.77	38.08	38.08	48.31	39.34	39.34	39.15	31.65	31.30	24.33	24.41	27.91	22.86	29.95	28.66	-2.13	-0.75	-3.82
4B0000000 Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
4B00000000 Warehousing and Storage	43.000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES																							
512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	50.09	58.30	73.98	71.00	61.66	77.23	73.74	73.19	75.62	na	na	5.28
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MAN																							
5A000 Finance, Insurance, and Depository Credit Intermediation	121.32	107.68	97.86	97.24	104.17	109.85	107.10	na	na	na	na	124.35	118.93	127.08	120.74	132.86	143.93	131.21	132.06	146.48	1.05	0.25	2.07
5A0000 Insurance Carriers	54.01	37.19	36.28	37.82	41.62	45.47	43.07	60.74	47.79	43.95	62.06	62.06	68.79	51.02	62.97	46.06	70.88	76.75	77.32	78.99	2.19	1.69	3.06
5A00000 Insurance Carriers	39.37	32.05	20.08	31.77	28.93	26.29	35.04	46.62	40.07	57.21	57.21	167.31	235.33	151.07	178.48	118.07	166.86	136.46	189.51	67.86	106.47	5.68	na
5A000000 Lessors of Real Estate	171.82	208.81	247.80	154.22	168.24	255.02	214.30	191.24	200.10	247.80	247.80	167.31	235.33	151.07	178.48	118.07	166.86	136.46	189.51	67.86	106.47	2.69	-0.27
5A0000000 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	462.51	565.20	637.73	383.11	410.82	631.38	646.99	574.00	620.88	na	552.85	822.27	542.62	625.33	413.29	638.27	710.07	515.58	710.07	1058.74	4.71	1.80	8.46
5A00000000 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Assets	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	50.79	25.81	37.31	42.44	54.11	46.40	30.83	27.23	30.93	na	na	-6.01
5A005 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	na	51.44	32.41	34.20	44.06	45.26	84.97	90.20	90.86	na	135.16	na	na	na	na	na	na	58.69	35.14	36.50	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	21.29	16.12	16.29	15.75	15.24	18.05	17.51	21.09	24.74	19.07	19.39	23.33	23.29	21.75	23.67	22.76	25.37	26.82	25.94	1.10	-0.93	3.70	
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION																							
561 Administrative and Support Services	11.59	11.87	11.42	12.51	16.19	14.26	13.08	16.70	14.07	17.46	17.52	15.41	14.83	12.83	11.28	8.63	8.63	9.11	10.81	9.57	-1.06	4.21	-7.27
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	10.61	11.43	10.85	12.43	17.94	15.69	13.73	na	na	na	na	16.84	14.48	16.08	14.05	11.63	8.70	8.72	9.90	9.32	-0.71	4.73	-7.12
61 EDUCATION SERVICES																							
61300 Universities	32.79	29.07	30.17	29.12	28.64	28.96	30.78	28.82	27.12	28.07	28.15	25.40	26.40	25.71	27.82	25.29	30.11	30.14	26.80	na	na	-1.51	-0.61
611A Educational Services	38.86	23.55	24.90	25.64	29.55	27.05	24.60	24.27	25.97	23.30	32.43	30.43	28.46	19.96	26.54	na	na	na	na	na	na	-1.27	na
611A00000 Educational Services	33.64	31.84	32.96	30.92	28.99	29.98	33.62	31.47	28.21	32.29	28.66	25.48	26.69	28.84	28.57	na	na	na	na	na	na	-1.59	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE																							
623000 Hospitals	24.48	25.37	24.03	22.99	23.94	25.80	24.53	20.66	19.14	18.86	20.12	20.28	19.81	20.04	20.67	20.91	21.29	23.00	22.03	22.03	-0.58	-1.94	1.14
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	21.35	23.05	23.14	23.45	24.41	23.25	22.79	20.42	20.79	21.40	23.49	21.88	21.57	19.94	21.42	20.64	20.53	24.86	21.42	20.53	0.02	0.86	-1.15
62A00000 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	28.44	28.10	25.02	22.72	23.66	28.75	26.49	21.00	17.85	16.70	17.38	18.81	18.19	20.15	19.94	21.20	22.09	21.44	22.69	-1.25	-4.81	3.39	
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	10.78	11.00	8.91	9.88	11.28	13.02	9.23	na	na	na	na	13.58	17.54	13.47	9.01	10.27	12.18	9.82	9.26	11.09	0.16	2.34	-2.50
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	10.43	11.14	10.86	10.19	10.37	10.71	12.71	12.37	12.22	13.63	12.77	11.77	11.72	12.25	11.82	12.45	13.66	12.27	13.16	12.02	0.79	2.05	-0.76
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)																							
811 Repair and Maintenance	8.24	9.33	9.53	8.96	8.42	9.63	9.26	10.71	13.41	11.89	12.44	11.62	11.09	12.81	14.83	14.93	13.46	15.91	14.99	3.38	4.21	2.36	
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	5.33	6.54	6.37	7.22	6.82	6.27	6.88	7.36	9.30	5.88	7.32	6.00	8.17	9.82	10.40	13.51	10.41	12.80	15.60	6.15	3.23	9.82	
813000 Religious Organizations	19.06	17.51	21.82	19.10	16.34	22.00	17.10	17.72	19.92	20.30	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A000 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	7.17	7.24	12.23	7.37	6.63	9.86	8.54	10.37	17.03	15.36	13.66	14.86	12.85	14.28	23.68	14.44	20.93	20.69	20.42	5.99	6.66	5.16	
813A00000 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	15.28	30.04	12.89	38.58	13.43	28.57	17.79	27.35	20.09	24.53	33.18	24.19	22.12	14.35	34.34	38.05	34.34	52.05	34.10	33.65	4.49	8.06	0.18
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	9.80	10.98	10.41	9.52	9.95	10.85	9.98	11.44	11.85	12.33	13.06	12.62	9.28	10.61	11.46	11.37	9.32	11.09	8.93	-0.51	2.92	-4.64	
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION																							
911 Federal Government Public Administration	29.38	31.09	33.07	32.61	31.30	33.86	34.37	34.53	34.59	35.61	32.98	39.11	33.39	37.57	39.75	38.25	39.41	43.88	44.25	2.30	1.17	3.74	
9111 Defence Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
911A000 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	65.66	74.80	52.11	53.06	40.06	56.23	113.18	42.92	62.04	43.88	37.21	54.46	42.36	43.54	41.38	39.62	40.26	46.01	49.96	na	na	3.75	
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	33.38	33.68	37.12	35.27	36.75	37.30	38.80	39.41	32.76	39.57	33.74	55.61	40.56	43.39	38.80	38.47	41.45	44.83	48.51	2.10	0.11	4.64	
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	31.56	35.69	36.16	37.78	35.82	36.35	31.06	34.53	39.84	40.20	36.87	38.18	33.37	36.88	44.03	42.02	44.65	52.35	40.99	1.46	1.57	1.33	
913000000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	14.73	12.93	15.33	14.78	14.95	16.85	18.53	21.42	21.42	19.44	17.74	20.53	20.18	29.32	29.96	27.84	27.94	24.93	41.88	5.98	1.88	11.33	

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Census for the Study of Living Standards.

* Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005
Entries marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada for confidentiality reasons. Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

Prince Edward Island		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%	
T001 All industries		20.67	21.05	21.20	20.72	22.03	22.78	22.63	22.58	23.20	22.78	22.94	24.12	24.68	23.83	23.70	24.70	25.07	26.35	25.61	87-95	97-05
II	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	10.97	12.13	13.18	10.29	12.52	16.20	16.14	13.93	14.77	14.32	14.38	13.28	14.98	12.05	11.48	15.93	16.27	16.05	16.49	229	275
	11A Crop and Animal Production	12.54	13.84	15.51	9.85	12.29	20.34	18.11	15.94	18.32	17.24	16.00	15.52	15.11	12.11	9.34	13.95	13.48	14.21	14.01	062	246
	11B Forestry and Logging	11.40	12.54	13.84	10.29	12.52	16.20	16.14	13.93	14.77	14.32	14.38	13.28	14.98	12.05	11.48	15.93	16.27	16.05	16.49	229	275
	11C Hunting and Trapping	16.70	18.04	18.47	19.17	20.90	16.95	17.86	14.59	11.61	15.25	15.64	13.23	15.44	14.81	16.75	19.47	20.60	19.26	21.86	151	427
	115 Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	na	na	14.90	na	14.23	9.80	8.03	9.90	9.62	7.29	8.35	12.72	9.08	11.77	16.33	19.48	19.54	20.83	na	na	na
21	MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.91	10.99	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	21100 Oil and Gas Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	21200 Coal Mining	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	21220 Metal Ore Mining	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	21230 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
22	UTILITIES	31.87	37.87	54.35	74.69	70.51	65.86	64.93	52.75	110.36	96.15	na	na	na	na	na	55.98	33.28	37.16	31.97	0.02	na
	22100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	30.18	36.12	65.77	67.73	67.59	60.36	65.79	60.60	116.07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	221200 Natural Gas Distribution	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	221300 Water, Sewage and Other Systems	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	22	CONSTRUCTION	19.00	20.37	19.71	18.19	20.28	20.96	20.76	19.27	18.05	13.79	16.95	18.32	19.12	16.41	18.10	18.85	20.20	17.55	-0.44	3.06
3A	MANUFACTURING	13.63	12.73	14.24	12.89	15.69	16.61	19.17	18.88	19.64	16.18	18.46	25.18	24.12	25.92	25.20	25.75	25.23	27.58	26.52	3.77	4.84
	31100 Animal Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3113 Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3114 Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	35.45	32.63	36.57	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	311500 Dairy Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31B	Meat Product Manufacturing	10.93	13.49	18.49	15.09	17.55	13.09	14.48	15.25	14.19	13.19	13.21	23.19	15.25	16.81	20.21	9.93	9.15	10.43	11.45	0.26	1.91
	31700 Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	na	na	1.46	1.27	2.24	3.15	1.98	3.84	na	4.57	na	na	na	na	na	10.38	12.35	16.27	20.31	na	4.77
	31A Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	312200 Tobacco Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	31A	Textile and Textile Product Mills	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
315	Clothing Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	315	Clothing Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	321 Wood Product Manufacturing	34.27	40.89	30.94	25.84	na	na	18.97	9.21	23.96	10.13	na	18.80	11.76	na	23.35	na	16.50	na	na	na	na
3221	Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3222 Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.47	na	11.98	28.37	na	na	na	na
	323	Printing and Related Support Activities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3251	Basic Chemical Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	325200 Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial and Synthetic Fibres and Filame	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3253 Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	325400 Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	325A Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3261	Plastic Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3262 Rubber Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3273	Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	327A Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
33A	Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	28.18	na	na	na	na	13.48	na	na	41.07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	32.64	na	na	na
	333 Machinery Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.50	na	21.67	17.39	13.62	16.63	na	na	na	na	na	na
334100	Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	334A Electronic Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
335200	Household Appliance Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	335A Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3361	Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3363 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336400	Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	336500 Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3366 Ship and Boat Building	na	na	na	na	na	16.79	33.27	na	na	na	na	18.99	na	na	11.01	na	na	na	na	na	na
336900	Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.28	na	na	na	na
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.92	3.13	na	na	na	na	na	3.15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	18.44	20.27	28.22	25.51	28.81	34.99	36.09	36.72	39.07	33.14	35.37	40.43	39.43	46.54	42.23	45.85	38.90	38.82	45.70	5.17	6.73
	40000 RETAIL TRADE	11.38	11.11	10.41	11.02	11.18	11.58	11.74	11.41	11.63	11.99	12.54	12.34	13.23	13.84	14.91	16.17	15.99	16.30	17.17	2.31	0.98

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

Prince Edward Island		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%	
																					87-05	97-05
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	4B000 Truck Transportation	7.25	8.88	6.94	10.43	9.56	8.04	11.26	13.35	15.51	13.86	22.42	15.60	16.65	12.61	12.72	16.07	15.18	18.51	20.00	na	na
	4B0000 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	4.03	3.51	4.13	5.59	na	na	4.27	na	6.64	4.99	13.86	15.72	20.23	11.46	12.54	19.38	16.93	21.69	26.43	7.45	8.05
	4B00000 Air Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	4B000000 Air Freight, Air Mail, Express, and Sighthseeing Transportation and Support	105.82	74.57	58.31	72.57	47.59	46.28	50.23	46.29	44.00	68.21	68.30	34.28	30.16	25.61	30.59	33.69	14.91	24.24	17.84	-9.42	-4.28
	4B0000000 Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	27.37	27.04	16.77	na	na
4C INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	4C000 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	4C0000 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	49.72	47.38	50.81	55.53	55.18	57.37	64.45	62.73	94.02	na	na
	4C00000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.29
	4C000000	104.30	101.30	106.72	110.13	106.42	105.09	104.11	119.32	134.08	139.67	152.66	166.35	150.47	133.73	149.72	151.36	153.89	152.26	155.61	2.24	3.88
	4C0000000	48.52	45.09	55.45	58.86	58.86	48.42	50.43	59.78	59.78	61.96	71.13	61.96	61.20	56.18	68.82	44.80	52.47	65.61	71.75	2.56	4.57
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MAN.	5A000 Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	38.22	45.09	30.47	38.62	18.82	20.16	22.38	28.03	26.88	38.94	38.94	32.92	259.91	346.15	204.18	119.43	303.98	134.77	180.85	139.09	-2.48
	5A0000 Insurance Carriers	30.22	21.58	30.47	38.62	18.82	20.16	22.38	28.03	26.88	38.94	38.94	32.92	259.91	346.15	204.18	119.43	303.98	134.77	180.85	139.09	-2.48
	5A00000 Lessors of Real Estate	218.47	na	na	na	257.37	286.36	292.73	232.91	na	na	982.25	784.97	1067.50	656.70	407.03	347.26	1015.86	477.26	631.51	508.20	-0.29
	5A000000 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	535.62	na	na	na	590.71	649.65	693.30	599.09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	41.78	44.33	53.77	na
	5A005 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Ass	na	na	50.48	48.21	46.32	68.59	42.76	45.71	51.39	37.31	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	178.61	97.43	55.93	-2.34
5B PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	5B005 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	85.66	64.56	84.87	na	na	36.20	44.66	54.10	139.52	62.50	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	5B000	16.73	16.18	16.22	17.39	17.63	17.77	13.84	na	na	na	12.15	14.46	16.52	15.92	13.25	12.65	14.50	14.48	15.34	-0.48	-3.15
	5B0000	18.06	14.11	13.30	11.89	11.27	12.17	11.60	12.05	11.99	12.23	11.22	9.72	9.53	10.02	10.11	9.40	11.94	12.53	10.81	-2.81	-4.64
	5B00000 Administrative and Support Services	16.01	13.31	12.65	11.88	11.05	12.75	10.56	10.27	11.27	10.19	9.48	8.20	9.01	9.86	10.80	8.87	10.12	10.73	9.28	-2.98	-5.11
	5B000000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.07	7.11	13.84	na	28.47	25.49	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	61000 Universities	26.30	24.29	24.87	25.10	27.14	26.19	23.06	22.39	23.33	25.33	24.19	25.96	27.06	24.94	21.60	23.85	23.22	26.61	22.79	na	-0.83
	610000	22.78	22.29	28.26	28.51	25.42	32.24	22.77	22.73	27.64	30.62	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	6100000	27.71	26.21	24.56	24.59	28.33	25.51	24.10	23.06	24.13	26.18	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	61000000 Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-0.74
	610000000	22.26	23.55	25.44	24.44	27.55	26.22	23.55	20.50	19.34	20.02	20.06	19.64	19.16	18.31	19.55	20.00	19.95	21.15	21.19	-0.28	-1.04
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	620000 Hospitals	17.29	20.68	18.45	19.01	19.46	18.81	20.59	17.18	17.10	16.96	19.61	18.67	20.22	16.53	18.89	18.31	16.11	17.85	18.03	0.23	1.27
	6200000	25.59	25.06	30.59	27.88	33.21	31.22	25.25	22.50	20.64	21.91	20.28	20.16	18.67	19.32	19.88	21.00	22.81	23.55	23.56	-0.46	-2.30
	62000000 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.89
	620000000	7.05	8.75	7.81	7.01	5.75	7.38	6.66	na	na	na	7.76	14.92	13.73	11.72	10.79	10.60	12.21	13.08	8.59	1.11	0.96
	6200000000	11.79	12.14	11.77	10.73	10.38	10.85	10.19	10.24	11.76	13.48	13.96	14.01	13.78	12.49	12.52	11.46	13.20	14.57	12.07	0.13	1.71
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	81000 Repair and Maintenance	11.96	12.95	11.06	9.91	10.92	11.74	11.08	12.73	14.13	11.99	10.38	10.93	12.47	12.91	17.33	14.22	15.15	15.93	15.54	1.47	-1.40
	810000	9.15	11.73	7.66	7.27	8.79	9.68	11.33	15.10	11.64	10.10	7.43	8.00	10.00	9.78	18.46	11.88	10.88	10.91	11.65	1.35	-2.06
	8100000 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations *	0.00	24.96	26.68	24.83	21.46	23.73	19.09	30.54	25.98	24.20	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	81000000 Religious Organizations	12.93	12.48	10.61	11.75	8.24	8.22	7.73	15.48	14.03	19.53	21.47	16.23	21.88	23.84	16.64	27.68	29.60	18.08	21.11	2.76	5.21
	810000000 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	26.59	32.15	20.23	13.23	15.52	27.97	15.62	41.62	41.62	14.79	11.56	19.09	24.79	17.53	52.33	30.17	26.02	64.00	67.01	na	24.57
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	91000 Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	12.13	13.89	13.40	10.92	16.04	17.69	13.81	10.82	12.96	10.99	10.17	10.14	11.02	12.74	13.77	9.82	12.23	15.76	11.82	-0.14	-1.90
	910000	37.93	37.38	34.91	36.64	34.41	30.36	31.76	32.90	32.32	30.85	34.33	37.75	34.69	36.38	36.91	36.17	34.32	32.15	33.43	-0.70	-0.99
	9100000	290.15	258.72	303.69	308.52	246.69	na	na	na	na	na	36.33	40.73	34.53	35.14	37.04	34.94	36.45	35.63	na	na	-1.33
	91000000 Defence Services	31.33	32.97	27.86	34.37	28.71	25.92	33.44	35.38	33.01	31.69	34.72	39.21	30.92	32.34	36.83	33.42	35.97	32.43	32.40	0.19	1.03
	910000000 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	37.74	35.68	37.86	35.86	41.97	36.43	31.68	40.13	44.68	38.90	37.68	41.38	40.13	44.68	40.82	42.28	37.28	34.39	36.45	-0.19	-0.41
9100000000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	91000000000	18.14	17.54	12.36	15.09	15.00	20.04	17.63	15.03	15.05	10.68	14.71	16.60	27.31	22.85	20.82	22.79	18.97	18.64	23.57	1.47	-2.08
	910000000000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	9100000000000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	91000000000000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	910000000000000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.
Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005.
Entries marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada for confidentiality reasons. Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

Nova Scotia																							
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005																							
	T001	All Industries	Nova Scotia																			AAGR%	
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-05	97-05		
25.40	24.56	24.04	24.41	25.37	26.51	26.62	26.15	26.62	26.36	26.66	26.84	27.76	28.06	28.09	30.03	30.50	30.59	30.15	0.96	0.49	1.55		
11	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING																						
11A	Crop and Animal Production																						
11B	Forestry and Logging																						
114000	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping																						
115	Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry																						
21	MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION																						
211000	Oil and Gas Extraction																						
212000	Coal Mining																						
2122	Metal Ore Mining																						
213000	Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying																						
213100	Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction																						
22	UTILITIES																						
221000	Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution																						
221200	Natural Gas Distribution																						
221300	Water, Sewage and Other Systems																						
23	CONSTRUCTION																						
3A	MANUFACTURING																						
311000	Animal Food Manufacturing																						
3113	Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing																						
3114	Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing																						
311500	Dairy Product Manufacturing																						
3116	Meat Product Manufacturing																						
311700	Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging																						
311A	Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing																						
312000	Tobacco Manufacturing																						
31A	Textile and Textile Product Mills																						
315	Clothing Manufacturing																						
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing																						
321	Wood Product Manufacturing																						
3221	Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills																						
3222	Converted Paper Product Manufacturing																						
323	Printing and Related Support Activities																						
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing																						
3251	Basic Chemical Manufacturing																						
325200	Synthetic Rubber, Plastic, and Artificial and Synthetic Fibres and Filaments																						
3253	Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing																						
325400	Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing																						
325A	Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing																						
3261	Plastic Product Manufacturing																						
3262	Rubber Product Manufacturing																						
3273	Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing																						
327A	Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing																						
33A	Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing																						
333	Machinery Manufacturing																						
334000	Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing																						
334A	Electronic Product Manufacturing																						
335200	Household Appliance Manufacturing																						
335A	Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing																						
3361	Motor Vehicle Manufacturing																						
336200	Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing																						
3363	Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing																						
336400	Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing																						
336500	Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing																						
3366	Ship and Boat Building																						
336900	Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing																						
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing																						
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing																						
400000	WHOLESALE TRADE																						
400000	RETAIL TRADE																						

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005		Nova Scotia										Atlantic										Quebec										Ontario										Manitoba										Saskatchewan										Alberta										British Columbia										Western										Northern										Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Year	Category	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Notes:

1. Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005.
2. Entries marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada for confidentiality reasons. Est. refers to the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

New Brunswick		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%		
T001 All Industries		26.61	25.88	25.41	25.41	26.21	26.19	25.85	26.21	26.32	26.87	26.74	27.43	28.14	27.96	28.17	29.29	30.30	30.64	30.39	0.74	87.57	97.45
II AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING		23.43	24.68	27.87	25.68	21.95	21.35	18.11	18.45	19.37	21.91	18.13	19.75	22.89	22.06	28.93	35.19	28.52	28.79	29.66	1.32	-2.93	6.35
11A Crop and Animal Production	14.28	16.78	17.87	15.47	14.38	16.12	14.88	15.61	13.22	15.60	16.14	16.14	17.67	19.77	21.13	27.27	32.35	24.27	22.73	23.68	2.85	1.23	4.90
11B Forestry Logging and Fishing	14.28	16.78	17.87	15.47	14.38	16.12	14.88	15.61	13.22	15.60	16.14	16.14	17.67	19.77	21.13	27.27	32.35	24.27	22.73	23.68	2.85	1.23	4.90
11C Hunting and Trapping	11.40	14.01	13.98	14.31	12.14	11.68	9.98	7.66	10.43	10.04	11.21	11.21	11.83	12.76	13.55	22.26	20.57	23.30	20.86	23.27	2.20	-3.31	9.54
115 Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	17.13	17.68	10.79	10.23	12.38	12.30	12.30	9.78	9.60	13.68	21.56	10.79	11.68	13.13	11.53	11.45	10.99	9.91	15.44	13.52	-1.31	-4.52	2.86
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-6.54
21100 Oil and Gas Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21200 Coal Mining	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2122 Metal Ore Mining	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2123 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21300 Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21300 Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21300 Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
22 UTILITIES		102.18	108.39	105.04	98.08	77.24	64.55	73.50	76.91	68.37	98.62	109.12	106.07	94.41	65.98	70.48	66.05	77.97	88.38	89.84	-0.71	0.66	-2.40
22100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	99.34	110.62	105.12	100.91	76.24	62.92	75.78	78.87	68.54	98.56	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	87.05	93.40	110.56	0.60	na	na
221200 Natural Gas Distribution	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
221300 Water, Sewage and Other Systems	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
23 CONSTRUCTION		26.10	23.48	23.28	25.00	27.33	24.50	24.55	23.65	23.41	23.94	20.74	22.29	27.77	27.45	26.08	24.64	28.86	28.33	29.55	0.69	-2.27	4.52
3A MANUFACTURING		28.64	24.19	25.75	24.35	27.68	27.94	26.86	28.31	28.38	29.85	30.99	31.85	31.96	33.21	35.75	38.86	38.28	38.03	41.77	2.12	0.79	3.80
31100 Animal Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3113 Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3114 Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing	35.99	45.16	na	34.81	na	44.74	13.06	14.16	40.77	28.72	25.76	54.80	na	na	29.52	56.26	16.68	27.32	52.79	69.45	3.72	4.29	3.01
311500 Dairy Product Manufacturing	38.52	19.29	41.49	15.40	14.61	14.16	13.06	17.03	na	10.82	11.18	9.16	11.27	12.07	18.05	16.75	na	na	35.76	29.97	-0.62	na	na
3116 Meat Product Manufacturing	6.82	14.32	9.52	12.41	9.82	17.33	15.01	15.62	na	na	29.83	27.53	29.75	na	na	na	11.18	19.31	21.73	8.67	na	na	13.84
311700 Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-13.44
311A Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31200 Tobacco Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.53	na	na	na	na	na	44.45	51.62	37.50	111.50	na	na	na
315 Clothing Manufacturing		7.06	7.14	8.66	7.82	9.53	7.64	8.40	9.30	9.47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.39	na	na	na	na	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing		21.78	24.98	na	37.88	47.27	34.66	34.70	25.81	33.99	36.22	36.01	32.07	32.78	34.66	37.01	35.04	37.00	35.05	2.68	5.22	-0.41	
3221 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	33.00	24.41	24.69	25.81	37.02	36.13	36.68	41.05	42.97	44.66	51.13	55.52	63.63	67.82	67.82	76.85	77.79	80.77	90.77	6.22	4.48	8.44	
3222 Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	16.03	17.21	27.64	23.55	25.43	37.58	35.91	40.67	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	38.27	41.40	48.58	6.36	3.77	9.68
323 Printing and Related Support Activities		na	15.13	14.42	25.15	23.79	14.03	11.14	12.85	15.69	9.75	17.34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
325200 Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial and Synthetic Fibres and Filame	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3253 Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
325400 Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
325A Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3261 Plastic Product Manufacturing	na	na	20.45	18.50	na	na	na	na	25.95	24.42	na	na	na	19.27	36.22	36.83	36.37	na	na	na	na	na	na
3262 Rubber Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3273 Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.85	14.34	23.66	25.82	na	23.17	29.20	28.41	na	21.62	32.17	na	26.77	na	na	na
327A Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	47.80	72.28	na	na	na	na	na
33A Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing		17.55	na	22.32	21.78	13.60	20.54	18.62	20.71	16.58	17.16	30.53	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.69	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing	17.54	28.05	32.85	28.17	17.08	na	na	21.57	25.07	na	27.35	na	na	26.47	20.43	29.66	37.56	na	na	na	na	na	na
334 Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
334A Electronic Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
335200 Household Appliance Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
335A Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3361 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3362 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3363 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336400 Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336500 Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3366 Ship and Boat Building	53.37	57.03	53.66	39.92	55.48	44.59	49.03	39.92	59.25	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.62	na	na	na	na
336900 Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing		na	19.77	17.64	14.61	16.96	16.96	12.95	17.04	na	10.51	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
40000 WHOLESALE TRADE	29.28	37.12	30.68	25.71	23.91	27.84	28.76	34.24	33.79	31.69	31.69	33.47	34.10	31.86	30.72	37.23	39.93	43.14	44.38	39.34	1.66	1.35	2.04
40000 RETAIL TRADE	14.28	13.32	12.28	11.61	12.09	11.48	12.33	12.18	12.35	12.48	12.48	12.21	13.48	13.87	14.44	14.47	14.95	16.50	16.79	16.31	0.74	-1.55	3.69

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, and the Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Notes:

1. Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005.

2. Entries marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada for confidentiality reasons. Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with vigilance, as the level of sampling variability is high.

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

Quebec	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%		
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING																						
4B000 Truck Transportation	15.44	14.48	13.04	15.53	18.87	18.75	18.59	15.44	18.92	18.93	19.31	18.03	18.85	18.33	20.70	23.60	24.28	23.21	24.02	na	na	1.33
4B0000 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	22.58	21.33	24.16	24.61	18.81	21.51	25.69	29.52	19.94	22.41	na	na	na	na	na	19.14	19.14	30.41	1.67	na	na	2.77
4B100 Air Transportation	36.09	33.69	33.84	41.68	41.51	37.46	43.67	50.10	48.82	55.26	49.17	43.14	43.09	48.26	45.09	47.19	43.01	45.26	47.57	1.55	3.14	-0.41
4B1000 Air Freight, Air Mail, Water, and Siphoning Transportation and Support																						
4B10000 Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	20.63	19.11	16.31	12.36	20.35	23.11	15.39	26.06	23.72	28.12	30.68	21.57	24.66	20.11	27.96	20.28	23.10	21.20	na	na	4.05	na
4B3000 Warehousing and Storage																						
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES																						
512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	44.76	22.90	26.18	42.34	27.85	34.21	36.58	30.95	43.03	37.74	46.55	32.71	28.82	27.46	26.33	31.29	31.82	28.53	26.44	-2.88	0.39	-6.83
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MAN.																						
5A000 Insurance Carriers and Depository Credit Intermediation	77.59	79.60	74.12	76.84	81.51	84.83	88.52	88.04	89.61	95.29	89.24	101.67	107.08	105.20	109.24	107.95	113.50	110.03	112.51	2.09	1.63	2.79
5A0000 Insurance Carriers	35.10	34.36	31.25	31.13	31.70	31.69	34.38	34.38	33.05	37.63	43.24	37.63	43.24	37.63	43.24	46.32	53.25	50.16	53.91	2.41	2.11	2.79
5A0200 Insurance Carriers	38.57	34.51	36.21	36.79	30.61	36.95	48.51	49.17	52.61	41.42	38.14	47.08	62.40	60.82	50.58	50.58	57.90	48.84	53.82	2.17	0.42	4.40
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	270.84	290.34	228.40	254.04	269.80	230.46	279.79	306.00	320.79	298.93	316.40	353.38	465.57	337.06	313.65	347.75	422.75	313.46	0.82	1.57	-0.12	1.57
5A0400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	478.96	540.36	428.97	481.63	506.54	430.54	511.49	530.15	550.27	531.26	559.97	606.87	748.01	563.63	524.24	771.15	628.76	784.06	585.66	1.12	1.57	0.56
5A0500 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Assets	62.70	45.05	38.65	41.32	49.28	41.05	30.99	29.31	35.83	39.80	34.45	48.72	50.21	56.10	45.48	47.29	85.90	1.76	-5.81	12.10	-5.81	12.10
5A060 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies and	28.91	22.78	21.10	25.26	27.53	29.18	30.86	33.93	33.05	28.49	31.84	32.98	29.61	33.73	46.28	45.35	43.08	48.01	41.18	1.99	0.97	3.27
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	20.04	19.42	20.08	20.08	19.32	19.80	20.09	19.49	19.31	18.61	19.09	18.89	19.46	20.81	20.93	21.23	23.43	22.78	22.69	0.69	-0.48	2.18
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION																						
561 Administrative and Support Services	24.68	23.25	24.28	24.25	26.94	27.20	25.47	22.34	20.77	21.71	22.31	21.16	24.71	24.08	24.82	23.90	27.29	28.24	25.40	0.16	-1.00	1.63
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	23.97	23.08	24.04	23.73	26.17	26.84	24.51	21.04	20.04	20.88	21.38	20.71	24.47	23.49	23.74	22.76	25.61	27.22	24.29	0.08	-1.13	1.61
563000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	37.11	27.44	32.64	40.37	43.08	32.91	39.80	41.37	27.72	31.77	38.31	27.52	27.76	35.14	50.32	47.07	70.34	43.92	45.09	1.09	0.32	2.06
61 EDUCATION SERVICES																						
61100 Universities	31.77	30.38	30.16	30.52	31.26	31.08	31.31	30.44	29.21	27.63	30.10	28.65	27.77	29.47	30.15	28.47	28.88	29.89	28.83	-0.54	-0.54	-0.54
611A Educational Services	33.64	30.32	28.69	32.33	27.43	27.90	24.84	33.56	31.25	26.64	30.04	32.52	28.89	27.50	31.42	29.06	30.93	31.06	36.48	0.45	-1.12	2.46
612000 Hospitals	31.77	30.61	31.31	30.43	32.68	32.18	33.87	29.71	28.87	28.18	30.35	28.01	28.02	30.42	29.97	28.51	28.55	29.83	27.29	-0.84	-0.45	-1.32
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE																						
623000 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	25.20	26.14	26.04	25.35	25.35	25.59	24.74	24.45	24.39	24.59	24.48	24.44	22.53	21.62	21.49	20.19	20.23	20.02	20.14	-1.24	-0.29	-2.41
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	23.19	24.30	24.96	23.33	23.57	24.24	25.80	26.36	26.53	25.18	27.45	26.22	26.43	24.86	24.71	23.27	23.80	23.76	21.88	-0.32	1.70	-2.80
62A000 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	27.08	27.72	26.83	27.07	26.85	26.63	23.80	23.00	22.93	24.11	22.71	23.32	20.40	19.75	19.64	18.46	18.31	18.06	19.07	-1.93	-1.74	-2.16
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	29.27	27.63	23.22	19.71	21.39	20.92	18.74	20.64	20.79	20.60	18.18	26.36	24.32	20.69	20.22	18.44	17.28	17.29	19.32	-2.28	-4.65	0.76
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	12.77	13.86	15.17	14.67	13.19	13.33	12.32	12.65	13.27	13.35	12.51	12.97	13.12	13.06	13.74	14.34	14.70	15.27	15.23	0.98	-0.21	2.49
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)																						
811 Repair and Maintenance	13.12	13.95	13.60	14.59	15.07	15.62	14.90	13.54	14.57	14.91	13.85	14.48	14.55	16.52	19.10	18.45	19.12	18.99	20.55	2.52	0.54	5.06
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	9.22	10.45	9.76	10.16	11.02	12.47	12.36	11.77	11.62	10.64	10.26	10.36	10.00	11.86	13.57	14.12	13.16	14.53	2.56	1.08	4.45	1.08
813000 Religious Organizations	29.25	31.27	34.77	36.62	39.53	36.65	33.52	29.63	33.07	36.57	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	11.06	10.54	11.34	14.37	24.65	21.07	18.29	14.66	19.02	20.52	13.13	15.92	19.73	20.09	22.88	21.81	20.02	22.00	27.03	5.09	1.73	9.45
813A000 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	21.29	22.82	31.08	32.64	21.07	25.26	21.39	18.65	23.56	24.42	29.83	27.55	29.52	34.40	32.72	31.76	44.53	44.32	40.51	3.64	3.43	3.90
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	15.13	16.37	15.12	16.06	15.67	15.13	14.76	13.47	14.84	15.70	14.17	14.90	14.50	15.25	19.61	16.58	17.79	16.13	18.17	1.02	-0.65	3.15
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION																						
911 Federal Government Public Administration	32.75	32.41	31.66	30.34	31.03	31.49	31.45	33.53	35.07	34.10	33.91	35.52	35.25	34.67	36.07	37.79	38.22	38.84	38.89	0.96	0.35	1.72
9111 Defence Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	55.95	61.69	60.04	53.99	65.10	62.86	56.91	101.17	73.03	70.12	73.03	70.12	73.03	35.99	42.74	38.04	40.54	40.54	40.54	na	na	na
911A000 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	29.20	26.29	26.18	25.03	26.11	28.04	26.68	30.04	29.50	30.85	32.00	36.97	35.13	30.58	30.53	36.66	33.51	35.93	35.16	1.04	0.92	1.18
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	40.50	40.19	39.65	41.16	37.49	39.24	39.35	34.77	40.10	39.77	37.78	36.21	34.39	37.72	40.00	37.10	38.91	38.43	34.85	-0.83	-0.69	-1.00
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	25.27	27.33	25.80	23.41	25.99	24.64	25.51	30.01	31.50	28.23	27.66	29.34	33.13	31.34	32.75	35.54	38.20	38.09	44.25	3.16	0.91	6.05

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

* Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005.
Entries marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada for confidentiality reasons. Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

Ontario	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%			
T001 All industries	30.37	30.42	30.32	30.54	31.39	32.77	32.56	33.24	34.19	33.76	34.33	34.88	36.23	37.10	37.53	38.01	38.25	38.16	38.52	1.33	87-95	87-97	97-05
II AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	12.82	13.81	13.54	13.14	12.96	12.58	12.64	13.56	15.73	15.24	15.89	16.45	17.25	19.82	20.97	22.81	22.30	22.20	20.39	2.61	2.17	3.16	
11A Crop and Animal Production	10.33	11.67	11.30	11.42	11.56	11.36	11.69	12.62	14.72	14.59	14.29	16.00	15.04	18.26	19.97	20.86	19.86	20.98	19.55	3.60	3.30	3.99	
11B Forestry and Logging	96.36	67.15	91.82	63.62	59.63	53.47	41.89	40.66	47.55	46.75	47.67	61.67	5.90	79.60	79.74	82.31	70.81	50.07	91.53	-2.82	-3.47	-2.01	
11C Fishing and Hunting	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
115 Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	22.74	16.77	21.09	15.93	15.37	15.35	17.34	16.17	17.03	16.66	20.78	14.50	14.41	10.98	15.49	12.53	21.93	13.89	17.72	-1.38	-0.90	-1.97	
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	38.90	38.88	36.12	na	42.73	46.66	53.70	47.10	44.92	44.37	45.56	52.64	53.72	63.33	59.98	55.27	59.27	62.30	55.42	1.99	1.59	2.48	
21100 Oil and Gas Extraction	18.74	12.62	na	28.97	17.12	14.50	16.58	34.01	36.05	11.87	na	12.41	na	na	na	8.36	5.66	na	3.73	-8.57	na	na	
21200 Coal Mining	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
21300 Metal Ore Mining	41.84	41.21	37.59	47.28	52.84	67.46	77.26	59.29	52.72	50.34	51.77	68.01	64.66	76.98	72.05	66.07	63.09	82.81	106.27	5.32	2.15	9.41	
21310 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	38.09	-1.22	1.09	5.1	
21320 Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	27.35	40.31	22.45	27.51	23.50	11.65	13.11	35.31	25.23	32.67	31.03	27.59	24.55	55.49	46.15	41.60	32.70	37.03	27.34	0.00	1.27	-1.37	
22 UTILITIES	108.16	100.87	78.73	70.67	80.66	80.53	90.32	104.91	111.10	104.84	106.57	101.81	107.51	111.51	98.97	97.86	94.32	90.85	108.50	0.02	0.04	-0.01	
22100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	114.72	104.68	76.61	66.60	81.83	84.14	91.14	122.14	110.95	114.63	105.66	121.46	115.49	106.36	104.77	105.07	98.55	115.12	0.02	-0.01	0.05		
22200 Natural Gas Distribution	81.90	89.56	87.55	98.24	82.85	73.07	80.97	85.19	81.74	101.14	na	na	na	na	na	na	88.26	109.15	1.61	na	na	na	
22300 Water, Sewage and Other Systems	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	46.69	66.28	na	na	na	na	
23 CONSTRUCTION	30.68	31.73	31.26	30.58	32.68	32.93	29.29	27.49	27.12	28.81	27.81	27.61	29.81	28.40	30.48	30.99	30.79	30.05	28.80	-0.35	-0.98	0.44	
3A MANUFACTURING	28.70	29.58	29.71	29.92	30.53	33.54	35.64	37.76	39.04	37.54	37.89	39.05	39.81	41.34	40.10	39.67	40.53	40.10	41.57	2.08	2.82	1.17	
31100 Animal Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
31110 Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing	24.57	30.20	38.08	33.99	16.95	23.31	23.21	35.88	30.40	49.10	30.12	28.75	42.43	54.92	54.28	37.69	33.59	34.84	26.58	0.44	2.06	-1.55	
31120 Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing	33.99	38.20	61.93	43.70	44.91	47.13	45.44	51.30	57.95	67.35	71.09	68.25	95.60	70.78	122.51	97.33	102.41	89.04	58.30	3.04	7.66	-2.45	
31150 Dairy Product Manufacturing	39.46	43.62	35.68	60.32	56.12	56.15	43.79	64.88	64.38	67.03	46.37	49.13	58.44	40.95	42.53	43.54	63.50	57.22	2.09	1.63	2.66		
3116 Meat Product Manufacturing	35.45	39.26	28.17	38.36	34.61	35.97	31.22	34.88	28.87	28.61	27.86	22.15	32.45	32.84	31.93	28.43	23.11	21.95	-2.63	-2.12	-3.26		
31170 Textile, Apparel and Leather Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
311A Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing	33.97	29.36	na	na	na	33.07	na	na	na	na	31.11	33.41	38.02	32.45	31.96	31.44	33.50	33.33	33.72	-0.04	-0.88	1.01	
31200 Tobacco Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	28.96	21.53	18.51	18.08	16.56	18.60	17.84	27.53	28.05	22.94	24.22	22.41	26.56	29.13	26.56	24.96	22.87	21.87	31.66	0.50	-1.77	3.41	
315 Clothing Manufacturing	23.36	22.11	14.82	17.51	16.91	21.75	17.51	17.63	16.30	15.95	15.98	17.26	14.35	20.71	18.82	17.76	14.55	14.60	14.43	-2.64	-3.73	-1.26	
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	14.26	21.61	15.94	15.53	15.01	15.65	17.20	22.88	15.68	na	na	na	na	28.59	18.01	23.38	na	13.15	9.18	-2.42	-0.16	-5.16	
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	20.55	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	27.17	25.11	27.52	27.37	30.13	28.11	29.74	24.04	27.63	1.66	2.83	0.21	
3221 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	69.64	60.81	53.48	50.84	51.31	52.48	47.45	46.31	39.57	39.86	41.10	45.86	61.79	65.28	46.96	47.86	45.75	61.42	76.25	1.28	-3.81	8.03	
3222 Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	28.05	27.15	24.91	27.32	na	38.06	33.91	na	na	na	49.34	36.55	30.49	29.23	47.62	53.67	39.02	42.63	2.35	5.81	-1.81		
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	31.17	35.90	33.33	40.78	34.51	37.93	29.09	33.92	28.72	25.56	26.92	25.15	22.42	29.13	38.48	30.08	25.33	25.03	26.76	-0.84	-1.46	-0.07	
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	30.12	33.01	35.93	32.16	na	63.73	43.72	na	na	na	43.03	46.23	85.42	57.07	78.86	70.73	71.49	74.15	64.53	4.32	3.63	5.20	
3251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing	29.82	42.79	48.23	53.96	48.71	60.65	44.70	54.17	70.06	59.59	54.46	46.63	43.69	48.69	48.69	56.57	41.73	79.74	86.49	6.09	6.23	5.92	
32520 Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial and Synthetic Fibres and Filame	124.99	126.05	120.23	123.67	166.13	206.65	228.86	na	na	na	359.56	447.55	272.82	493.26	234.84	296.05	382.93	268.98	217.80	3.13	11.14	-6.07	
3253 Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing	25.38	25.68	na	22.12	38.15	na	48.76	na	30.09	34.07	na	na	na	na	na	80.53	na	na	na	na	na	na	
32540 Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	35.99	35.83	31.85	34.98	33.61	29.67	32.02	35.01	38.82	38.02	28.37	21.35	29.88	17.10	28.81	33.16	32.01	34.23	30.53	-0.91	-2.35	0.92	
325A Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing	69.25	59.74	57.05	60.46	60.66	na	67.38	67.38	63.30	69.77	58.55	53.87	52.09	66.90	57.96	58.74	74.25	85.48	67.61	-0.13	-1.06	1.82	
3261 Plastic Product Manufacturing	na	23.35	25.67	na	na	na	na	na	30.04	na	31.54	31.38	31.19	37.71	38.67	37.01	36.10	33.06	33.51	na	na	0.76	
3262 Rubber Product Manufacturing	27.63	30.52	22.92	35.56	26.40	33.67	44.83	43.98	54.45	61.55	70.82	58.87	54.37	47.23	54.55	51.74	52.99	56.78	48.40	3.16	9.87	-4.65	
3273 Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing	35.79	45.94	40.15	31.80	26.53	29.14	33.77	20.88	28.38	29.62	32.91	40.97	36.45	42.18	47.31	61.35	48.58	39.25	38.51	0.41	-0.84	1.98	
327A Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	45.77	43.42	33.84	33.24	32.35	38.96	45.10	32.68	34.15	47.37	44.02	49.32	46.16	51.07	37.05	50.98	58.86	40.98	64.84	1.95	-0.39	4.96	
33A Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	27.74	27.37	27.29	28.14	28.22	30.61	33.84	33.94	36.33	35.98	37.78	37.54	39.22	42.63	43.57	44.83	46.62	44.40	45.04	2.73	3.14	2.22	
333 Machinery Manufacturing	38.02	37.56	38.78	38.62	34.56	36.56	49.16	47.66	50.95	45.64	44.96	55.05	41.88	45.38	42.89	41.21	42.29	37.48	41.73	0.52	1.09	-0.93	
334A Electronic Product Manufacturing	1.14	1.77	2.30	1.73	3.48	3.11	6.89	12.90	20.95	17.11	14.56	26.10	26.48	39.48	26.13	42.76	56.17	79.33	74.46	26.11	28.97	22.63	
334100 Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
334A Electronic Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
335200 Household Appliance Manufacturing	20.28	15.72	15.45	14.76	18.96	21.50	22.78	23.77	29.27	41.19	39.69	29.80	29.80	29.80	37.06	28.54	19.89	28.78	45.50	4.59	5.69	3.23	
335A Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	34.21	35.75	31.41	41.88	36.32	37.25	36.54	35.36	36.52	na	na	0.82	
3361 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	27.40	33.08	32.00	33.42	35.13	38.09	48.97	46.19	43.99	45.17	41.95	46.90	55.49	54.59	51.87	48.95	na	na	na	na	4.35	na	
3362 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61	
3363 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	25.23	31.31	30.59	31.75	30.07	39.71	38.63	38.61	45.08	40.95	44.66	46.14	41.44	38.68	37.88	36.04	38.12	37.66	40.95	2.04	4.61	-1.58	
336400 Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na																		

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

Ontario	in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005										AGG%									
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-05
B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	18.66	18.57	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	28.33	27.03	29.50	29.38	30.56	29.25	28.96	29.00	30.76	na
	18.66	18.57	20.22	19.89	19.92	21.54	18.55	19.95	20.78	20.53	19.12	18.92	20.12	22.80	23.99	22.24	23.10	22.12	24.67	1.56
	20.59	23.81	22.92	23.51	19.47	20.30	19.47	23.21	19.17	21.22	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.40	19.21	19.68	-0.25
	188.25	149.54	150.26	206.35	191.62	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	43.15	43.95	40.26	43.25	38.88	48.12	50.75	41.80	50.71	47.09	51.73	50.23	51.30	50.07	49.51	45.40	44.52	53.28	48.05	0.60
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	25.34	22.58	na	na
	19.75	26.65	23.71	19.65	14.77	20.08	19.19	17.26	15.96	16.56	17.71	16.62	20.10	14.36	16.11	21.33	na	23.86	1.06	-1.06
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	26.44	27.28	28.97	24.96	22.22	33.66	23.29	29.02	33.76	36.22	28.16	36.62	27.13	34.65	24.34	26.74	24.38	23.46	na	na
	82.57	78.96	77.34	77.20	82.85	88.49	89.48	96.18	99.10	98.60	103.73	107.53	112.58	116.82	123.38	125.18	122.27	120.55	118.50	2.03
	33.44	37.62	37.76	37.60	38.10	43.84	41.62	46.29	50.54	51.19	55.45	61.84	59.70	67.24	68.40	69.73	75.25	75.35	71.96	4.35
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	44.89	42.45	42.42	44.37	46.10	47.81	46.89	50.40	50.27	45.91	47.52	55.52	75.13	67.22	73.70	65.32	67.89	64.59	74.10	2.82
	340.73	302.84	298.03	303.84	291.17	327.27	327.79	327.92	347.78	381.78	431.94	443.57	397.90	252.66	277.90	380.51	351.49	298.83	352.55	0.19
	723.81	672.88	751.03	584.62	670.88	698.17	746.45	829.50	780.29	868.15	956.03	1029.33	676.90	525.16	561.79	790.47	734.49	623.57	750.76	0.20
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	48.24	44.56	47.16	51.53	56.11	58.86	48.70	51.36	58.23	58.69	57.37	61.07	60.70	46.20	48.05	93.65	94.03	92.74	103.33	0.62
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
D PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	21.77	21.72	21.05	20.08	19.48	19.24	1													

Notes:
1. Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005.
2. Entries marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada for confidentiality reasons. Est. refers to the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005																					
Manitoba	T001 All industries	T002 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	T003 Manufacturing	T004 Wholesale and Retail Trade	T005 Services	T006 Government	T007 Health and Social Services	T008 Education	T009 Arts and Recreation	T010 Transportation and Communication	T011 Energy	T012 Finance and Insurance	T013 Real Estate	T014 Other	T015 Total	T016	T017	T018	T019	T020	AAGR%
1987	27.02	13.69	11.74	17.19	26.84	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1988	26.67	12.66	14.75	17.09	23.65	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1989	25.96	12.96	14.75	17.09	20.80	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1990	26.83	18.93	14.75	17.09	26.35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1991	26.58	16.86	14.75	17.09	26.35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1992	27.71	16.86	14.75	17.09	26.35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1993	27.12	11.81	14.75	17.09	22.58	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1994	27.25	12.78	14.75	17.09	22.41	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1995	27.83	15.65	12.78	17.09	18.26	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1996	27.83	12.51	15.39	17.02	18.26	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1997	28.23	12.51	15.39	17.02	18.26	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1998	29.25	15.39	17.02	17.02	17.45	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1999	29.40	21.01	17.02	17.02	17.45	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000	29.91	21.01	17.02	17.02	17.45	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	30.77	19.44	19.44	19.44	21.55	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	30.77	19.44	19.44	19.44	21.55	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2003	31.15	21.92	21.49	21.49	21.55	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2004	31.15	21.92	21.49	21.49	21.55	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005	31.88	22.57	23.58	23.58	23.58	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1987-2005	0.44	1.53	0.60	0.48	0.43	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
I. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING																					
Crop and Animal Production																					
Forestry and Logging																					
Hunting and Trapping																					
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry																					
II. MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION																					
Oil and Gas Extraction																					
Coal Mining																					
Metal Ore Mining																					
Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying																					
Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction																					
III. UTILITIES																					
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution																					
Natural Gas Distribution																					
Water, Sewage and Other Systems																					
IV. CONSTRUCTION																					
V. MANUFACTURING																					
Animal Food Manufacturing																					
Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing																					
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing																					
Dairy Product Manufacturing																					
Meat Product Manufacturing																					
Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging																					
Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing																					
VI. TOBACCO MANUFACTURING																					
VII. TEXTILE AND TEXTILE PRODUCT MILLS																					
VIII. CLOTHING MANUFACTURING																					
IX. LEATHER AND ALLIED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING																					
X. WOOD PRODUCT MANUFACTURING																					
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills																					
Converted Paper Product Manufacturing																					
XI. PRINTING AND RELATED SUPPORT ACTIVITIES																					
XII. PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING																					
Basic Chemical Manufacturing																					
Resin, Synthetic Rubber, Artificial and Synthetic Fibres and Filaments																					
Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing																					
Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing																					
Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing																					
XIII. PLASTIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING																					
Rubber Product Manufacturing																					
XIV. CEMENT AND CONCRETE PRODUCT MANUFACTURING																					
Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing																					
XV. PRIMARY METAL & FABRICATED METAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING																					
Machinery Manufacturing																					
XVI. COMPUTER AND PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING																					
Electronic Product Manufacturing																					
XVII. HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE MANUFACTURING																					
Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing																					
XVIII. MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURING																					
Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing																					
Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing																					
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing																					
Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing																					
Ship and Boat Building																					
Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing																					
XIX. FURNITURE AND RELATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING																					
XX. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING																					
XXI. WHOLESALE TRADE																					
XXII. RETAIL TRADE																					

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

		in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005																					
Manitoba		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	AAGR%			
																					87-05	97-05	
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	4B000000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	27.52	28.06	29.27	30.14	28.68	27.62	28.07	31.57	31.77	na	1.81
	4B100000	17.28	19.01	16.65	19.49	13.97	14.11	18.12	16.42	18.40	17.98	18.92	20.75	18.77	20.19	18.96	17.35	16.59	17.88	18.42	0.36	0.91	-0.33
	4B200000	24.33	16.21	19.91	19.62	18.93	18.95	15.63	15.63	21.12	17.92	17.92	na	na	na	na	na	16.12	23.88	17.88	na	na	na
	4B300000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	4B400000	28.60	27.77	25.36	26.77	27.93	35.17	31.19	32.74	30.01	33.12	36.82	37.08	35.75	35.81	35.18	36.38	37.47	45.37	49.43	3.09	2.56	3.75
4B500000	42.10	45.81	43.08	34.16	52.64	68.61	44.67	36.01	na	31.69	39.94	na	na	na	na	na	na	23.70	20.62	24.15	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES		21.95	18.34	10.01	15.42	na	na	na	na	na	25.68	38.96	42.02	50.42	48.95	49.96	56.95	63.79	58.82	57.67	na	na	4.04
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MAN.		80.01	81.11	78.22	80.63	79.85	89.41	99.07	98.88	96.45	103.12	112.46	110.27	102.11	107.03	111.03	125.34	124.16	114.21	189.74	3.463554	0.193329	
5A001000	Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	39.97	32.98	32.38	33.65	33.89	35.66	34.26	32.31	35.86	34.31	43.47	44.79	41.97	43.68	47.68	53.45	53.45	59.60	59.02	39.11	-1.68934	2.724956
5A002000	Insurance Carriers	53.15	51.65	48.67	61.43	59.95	51.72	73.06	52.40	39.58	42.77	45.88	44.08	51.61	49.03	50.03	42.12	38.41	43.92	50.02	39.11	-1.68934	-1.45855
5A003000	Lessors of Real Estate	244.79	228.64	222.83	249.28	222.32	451.43	363.65	499.58	574.62	288.03	453.97	424.78	174.26	199.03	307.54	253.56	263.10	272.71	305.04	1.22867	6.37089	-4.84841
5A004000	Owner-Occupied Dwellings	536.48	535.47	522.19	585.13	513.40	1038.80	784.07	1102.16	1356.07	736.28	1229.22	1098.40	451.00	468.13	705.50	634.62	660.79	766.55	2.00237	8.64438	-5.73205	
5A005000	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	32.98	43.35	24.81	22.48	23.13	26.04	38.50	32.74	25.00	30.64	24.70	26.83	40.43	44.83	55.60	66.56	61.62	38.99	45.57	1.81273	-2.84787	7.95415
5A006000	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	31.59	23.21	21.60	19.01	15.96	19.10	19.00	24.19	25.53	36.24	37.62	37.31	30.52	35.71	40.11	49.39	42.41	48.08	41.70	1.55461	1.76369	1.29388
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES		30.32	25.86	19.87	19.63	20.43	20.51	22.08	22.84	19.99	17.78	15.87	15.62	20.07	15.98	17.35	17.51	18.91	17.98	18.81	-2.62	-6.27	2.15354
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION		19.66	19.34	17.47	19.26	22.43	22.55	18.02	16.19	16.09	16.56	14.33	16.05	17.73	16.48	18.14	17.10	16.77	16.27	17.66	-0.59	-3.11	2.65067
56100000	Administrative and Support Services	20.33	18.76	16.76	18.98	22.84	23.82	18.01	16.12	15.72	15.44	13.64	15.05	16.68	15.70	17.31	15.52	15.40	14.67	15.56	-1.47	-3.91	1.66459
56200000	Waste Management and Remediation Services	18.37	na	na	na	na	21.12	26.98	22.01	29.51	41.54	26.78	37.01	41.48	27.36	27.20	41.66	33.21	38.37	61.35	6.93	3.84	10.91964
61 EDUCATION SERVICES		29.47	27.90	25.78	23.48	24.20	24.83	22.74	24.48	23.78	24.91	24.70	25.10	25.55	24.54	24.89	25.13	25.62	23.73	-1.20	-1.67	-0.60617	
61100000	Universities	33.00	24.14	26.41	30.10	28.05	28.71	26.51	21.60	25.04	32.66	33.78	30.00	29.00	28.49	28.16	29.44	27.65	30.18	23.83	-1.79	0.23	-4.28529
611A0000	Educational Services	29.05	29.86	26.39	22.45	24.08	24.21	23.88	23.18	24.50	22.34	23.59	23.81	25.18	25.39	24.53	24.52	25.14	24.82	23.99	-1.06	-2.06	0.207459
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE		19.34	21.14	21.40	20.87	20.75	21.36	20.51	21.25	20.52	20.66	20.95	21.04	21.45	19.39	20.31	19.79	20.45	19.60	20.11	0.22	0.80	-0.51454
62300000	Hospitals	16.42	19.75	20.32	20.36	20.83	21.61	23.48	23.83	22.11	20.93	20.69	20.19	21.53	18.06	18.51	19.31	19.19	17.76	18.89	0.78	2.34	-1.1325
62A00000	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	21.66	22.15	22.19	21.26	20.74	21.22	18.98	19.98	19.71	20.50	21.04	21.52	21.40	20.12	21.38	20.05	21.20	20.77	20.82	-0.22	-0.26	-0.17026
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION		20.55	20.86	24.30	21.79	20.99	19.55	18.02	16.16	19.81	16.94	16.10	20.78	22.16	22.27	18.06	16.74	16.95	16.10	18.59	-0.55	-2.41	1.817629
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES		15.54	14.69	14.06	13.89	11.92	12.51	11.92	13.09	12.88	12.38	12.66	13.85	12.83	13.86	15.90	13.70	13.03	13.60	12.47	-1.22	-2.02	-0.19641
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)		18.22	18.12	17.93	15.16	15.40	16.29	15.23	15.39	18.83	18.31	18.53	18.12	18.53	20.34	22.77	22.08	19.43	20.60	19.36	0.34	0.17	0.546723
81100000	Repair and Maintenance	7.84	8.31	9.45	7.62	9.56	9.37	9.38	7.98	9.60	7.91	10.85	9.49	12.77	11.64	13.78	12.35	12.11	12.92	11.33	2.07	3.30	0.546379
81300000	Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	35.68	35.60	38.31	31.50	30.43	31.68	26.66	38.42	39.84	40.05	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A0000	Religious Organizations	37.54	45.08	45.76	23.46	22.40	25.24	19.49	33.69	19.21	26.24	21.90	21.65	17.08	18.84	28.75	28.57	20.77	17.92	26.32	-1.95	-5.25	2.325401
81400000	Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	44.04	38.47	35.32	39.60	29.55	29.70	28.34	33.77	50.40	35.90	38.06	42.81	39.47	49.25	50.42	57.87	50.89	53.74	50.47	0.76	-1.46	3.59111
81A00000	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	13.88	13.65	13.44	12.92	12.52	13.71	12.87	12.94	19.06	23.13	18.26	18.59	16.78	17.48	19.89	19.12	16.52	18.35	15.40	0.58	2.78	-2.11156
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		32.80	31.86	32.20	33.41	35.11	33.45	32.79	32.10	33.16	31.64	31.49	34.57	35.94	37.59	35.44	36.12	37.84	35.85	37.06	0.68	-0.41	2.055166
91100000	Federal Government Public Administration	72.80	105.43	110.56	89.55	115.61	116.75	122.23	113.15	142.65	152.56	140.40	52.46	43.74	41.98	43.68	41.11	43.68	39.14	41.06	41.06	na	-1.44746
911A0000	Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	37.42	34.70	32.83	34.85	37.65	41.50	35.87	36.03	32.33	36.08	42.16	35.45	32.99	32.66	37.20	34.08	33.43	31.24	33.43	-0.62	-0.36	-0.94949
91200000	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	36.55	32.34	34.51	34.75	38.63	31.54	27.72	27.78	29.62	28.04	32.38	30.79	40.25	36.00	31.91	36.24	33.37	35.48	-0.16	-2.77	3.188294	
91300000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	17.44	18.91	18.60	19.79	21.42	21.21	21.94	22.32	22.33	23.65	22.17	22.62	34.60	32.31	28.65	34.52	38.14	36.94	35.44	4.02	2.43	6.036746

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.
*Based on the 1997 Census of Canada.
Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005.
Entries marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada for confidentiality reasons. Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

	Saskatchewan	1987																AAGR%				
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-05	97-05
T001 All Industries		25.60	24.13	24.58	26.46	28.63	26.31	27.52	28.20	28.28	28.91	29.93	31.47	31.75	32.16	33.11	32.78	34.19	34.97	35.15	1.78	1.57
II AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING		11.50	5.93	10.81	15.17	15.17	12.33	15.37	15.09	13.81	16.29	14.38	16.36	18.86	19.38	14.94	13.07	18.04	19.49	20.69	3.32	2.26
11A Crop and Animal Production		15.25	7.02	14.89	20.96	20.35	15.95	20.46	19.49	17.67	20.72	18.00	20.03	21.56	22.38	15.98	13.34	18.94	20.34	22.21	2.11	1.67
11B Forestry and Logging		81.82	11.16	25.84	13.63	13.16	13.16	24.64	35.31	20.04	33.96	41.10	44.87	107.34	42.39	49.92	na	81.43	67.47	90.38	0.55	-0.65
11C Hunting and Trapping		114.00	11.31	25.84	4.52	20.62	19.16	17.20	18.02	30.56	16.20	17.21	25.83	32.33	19.25	18.36	18.73	30.21	31.07	36.91	1.78	-4.36
115 Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry		26.88	30.44	18.55	43.90	20.62	19.16	17.20	18.02	30.56	16.20	17.21	25.83	32.33	19.25	18.36	18.73	30.21	31.07	36.91	1.78	-4.36
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21100 Oil and Gas Extraction		282.11	274.90	443.80	359.35	352.69	386.89	277.45	225.39	281.07	207.74	193.84	279.84	502.29	480.53	542.80	492.97	429.05	102.73	101.35	-1.74	-3.68
21200 Coal Mining		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2122 Metal Ore Mining		182.62	164.29	77.41	83.32	74.32	80.70	89.14	151.65	158.19	157.77	145.77	113.06	155.92	120.59	113.34	109.89	110.33	145.49	140.04	-1.46	-2.23
2123 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	18.35	23.12	na	-4.37
21300 Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
22 UTILITIES		76.74	73.02	68.63	71.36	77.19	75.13	84.87	79.84	84.43	99.98	101.59	119.75	124.51	124.61	129.26	107.48	109.24	98.97	98.16	1.38	2.85
22100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution		78.44	76.37	81.56	79.99	79.26	89.03	87.91	68.64	85.01	105.85	na	na	na	na	na	na	114.45	99.50	114.95	2.15	na
221200 Natural Gas Distribution		na	na	59.83	36.68	na	30.28	83.22	na	107.61	118.59	na	na	na	na	na	106.29	na	na	na	na	na
221300 Water, Sewage and Other Systems		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
23 CONSTRUCTION		32.73	33.78	31.96	33.96	35.68	30.52	33.36	30.26	27.11	32.80	33.07	32.67	32.35	32.58	32.99	31.70	33.01	34.61	32.95	0.04	-0.04
3A MANUFACTURING		30.12	23.63	23.74	27.60	26.11	25.85	26.42	28.30	27.79	28.88	32.71	34.07	34.62	38.32	37.73	35.35	36.99	37.54	38.10	1.31	0.83
31100 Animal Food Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	21.41	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	22.76	14.28	15.38	na	na
3113 Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3114 Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
311500 Dairy Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3116 Meat Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	27.64	na	27.04	26.03	36.65	23.88	35.05	27.04	29.33	27.55	na	na
311700 Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
311A Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing		28.68	48.61	36.13	48.03	44.18	58.56	57.49	48.85	53.52	47.10	47.42	85.46	na	na	na	na	65.48	45.66	51.59	3.32	5.17
31200 Tobacco Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31S Clothing Manufacturing		5.92	5.92	6.11	10.30	6.94	8.41	7.87	9.08	na	15.61	8.20	13.32	na	na	na	14.84	na	na	na	na	3.31
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing		55.46	47.10	33.63	22.76	20.75	28.95	34.96	34.78	34.28	30.05	31.91	29.88	27.11	31.29	28.56	30.21	26.59	40.83	110.51	3.90	-5.38
3221 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3222 Converted Paper Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
323 Printing and Related Support Activities		na	26.80	na	na	na	24.73	21.65	na	na	25.78	21.80	22.36	14.14	26.05	20.35	19.87	19.23	26.09	18.68	-1.92	-1.92
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	30.41	na	60.76	67.04	89.37	na	na	na	na	na	na
325200 Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial and Synthetic Fibres and Filame		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3253 Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	62.16	na	81.23	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
325400 Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
325A Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3261 Plastic Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.68	na	na	na	na	na	25.12	na	na	na	na	na
3262 Rubber Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3273 Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing		27.15	na	20.43	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
327A Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
33A Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing		23.64	21.34	18.45	28.02	30.49	na	na	34.04	na	25.61	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing		24.56	20.37	29.12	30.19	24.16	19.86	30.34	24.28	29.08	33.01	31.15	26.02	28.43	24.39	28.52	28.71	32.36	34.15	28.29	0.79	-1.20
334A Electronic Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
335200 Household Appliance Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
335A Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3361 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3363 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing		na	na	na	18.11	na	na	na	38.57	na	30.76	59.08	62.21	36.92	30.96	49.57	35.72	na	38.15	36.20	na	-5.94
336400 Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.89	na	na	na
336500 Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3366 Ship and Boat Building		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336900 Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing		5.22	na	na	4.16	na	na	na	na	6.91	7.32	7.71	6.18	9.52	15.61	18.65	13.48	13.30	11.17	12.85	5.13	3.99
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing		na	na	8.85	13.59	8.35	7.37	6.77	9.95	11.66	7.12	9.12	14.46	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
40000 WHOLESALE TRADE		27.71	31.83	31.69	28.67	30.75	30.96	32.41	42.32	38.12	37.64	40.46	44.33	43.17	43.71	45.67	47.29	50.11	51.66	53.01	3.67	3.43
40000 RETAIL TRADE		12.75	11.95	11.08	10.72	10.57	10.85	11.06	11.08	11.79	12.08	13.02	13.74	14.37	14.59	16.28	15.84	15.94	16.55	17.12	1.65	0.21

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005		Saskatchewan																				
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Avg%	
B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING																						
12	Truck Transportation	12.79	8.89	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	23.90	32.58	32.19	31.53	39.11	39.22	44.75	44.21	40.97	na	na	
13	Truck and Ground Passenger Transportation	24.73	18.03	21.36	9.62	19.72	10.38	11.93	12.22	14.62	14.01	15.30	19.02	18.41	17.35	22.87	21.25	23.14	23.46	22.71	3.24	1.81
14	Pipeline Transportation	220.13	249.39	na	na	na	na	na	16.58	15.85	14.49	12.52	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
15	Air, Water and Sea and Lightering Transportation and Support	26.08	30.43	38.41	31.51	34.30	32.44	34.84	33.62	41.61	45.29	37.73	35.86	30.60	38.17	44.03	35.22	63.36	68.03	59.80	4.72	3.76
16	Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	47.44	64.57	51.77	63.13	86.64	58.18	43.31	38.37	28.75	41.66	42.56	30.90	26.86	31.55	51.71	37.74	33.85	43.18	13.01	-0.71	
17	Warehousing and Storage	30.88	na	na	na	na	na	na	39.49	40.81	na	41.79	40.74	40.71	54.17	55.56	64.85	55.28	55.35	57.09	3.47	3.98
18	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	26.00	na	13.17	na	na	21.03	na	11.41	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.50	na	na	na	
C FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MAN.																						
19	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Renting and Leasing and Man.	93.29	89.65	84.74	85.31	82.60	81.50	84.35	88.05	91.24	90.90	91.15	97.22	102.73	96.62	102.54	105.74	107.89	116.04	121.95	1.49466	-0.2313
20	Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	33.46	29.78	26.49	26.25	27.23	25.29	24.99	31.09	29.48	30.48	30.48	30.48	32.39	35.53	34.91	35.93	40.95	44.10	45.42	0.92975	1.73616
21	Insurance Carriers	51.00	50.24	38.12	52.03	44.98	39.68	48.39	54.65	56.21	41.94	42.57	40.47	42.98	46.68	42.29	44.11	48.90	47.27	40.923	-1.7919	4.70012
22	Lessors of Real Estate	87.35	113.03	242.92	295.32	295.32	271.73	282.93	271.73	336.67	336.67	326.60	326.60	200.16	181.37	224.20	222.39	222.39	222.39	352.35	0.03147	0.969956
23	Owners of Occupied Dwellings	968.04	1173.21	754.00	658.13	780.27	876.49	765.57	730.54	827.89	1015.07	967.00	973.15	677.08	559.31	503.45	724.77	524.30	524.30	582.36	0.23177	-1.1412
24	Real Estate and Leasing Services	27.74	22.87	17.26	23.67	17.89	15.91	20.55	25.38	22.37	24.46	26.12	29.96	33.13	29.66	30.81	37.30	36.62	41.77	39.03	19.4832	0.60827
25	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	20.41	22.47	20.37	20.31	21.62	20.93	21.90	20.29	20.65	20.03	20.47	19.54	17.73	16.91	17.61	18.43	18.91	18.57	-0.52	-0.19	-0.94
D PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES																						
26	Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation	17.29	19.04	18.80	16.97	15.91	16.91	17.18	15.51	16.50	18.74	20.36	15.63	16.13	17.10	17.78	15.76	16.33	15.52	16.34	1.65	-2.71
27	Administrative and Support Services	16.07	18.62	17.81	16.43	15.38	15.65	16.09	13.99	15.46	18.10	20.64	14.74	15.28	16.18	16.38	14.30	15.32	14.14	15.29	-0.28	-3.68
28	Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	16.42	na	na	17.21	na	na	na	24.27	na	17.21	na	30.18	28.17	39.57	32.52	29				

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, and the Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Notes:

1. Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005.

2. Entrepreneurs marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada for confidentiality reasons. Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as the level of sampling variability is high.

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

Industry	Alberta										AAGR%										
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-95	97-05
T001 All industries	31.53	32.20	30.88	30.98	31.95	33.23	34.82	35.58	35.57	35.02	36.70	38.07	37.82	38.47	38.17	38.68	39.13	39.86	40.52	1.40	1.53
I AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	9.27	10.35	9.94	9.92	10.30	9.21	12.21	12.71	13.87	13.16	13.76	14.05	17.58	20.02	19.29	14.71	17.53	19.16	24.98	5.57	4.02
11A Crop and Animal Production	11.84	13.37	13.26	13.98	12.41	17.37	17.39	17.39	18.66	16.46	17.29	18.09	19.18	21.25	20.35	14.16	17.36	19.09	27.53	4.80	7.53
11B Forestry and Logging	24.99	26.36	31.96	28.01	38.56	31.62	27.96	27.26	28.67	45.10	49.11	31.11	54.40	49.20	58.61	76.76	46.08	44.22	69.37	5.64	5.99
11C Fishing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
115 Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	28.98	38.56	30.47	31.21	21.59	18.75	16.94	14.70	15.84	19.44	11.99	16.34	15.96	17.58	24.57	19.33	19.12	26.60	22.48	-1.40	8.18
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	101.47	101.15	98.89	95.73	104.17	119.83	112.36	113.87	122.46	110.56	104.60	118.19	130.53	115.48	105.72	97.23	91.32	85.72	74.20	-1.72	0.30
21200 Coal Mining	159.35	174.56	176.04	159.15	161.44	187.97	200.06	191.98	189.27	175.47	175.02	200.22	222.69	208.04	155.72	157.15	159.34	156.38	134.76	-0.93	0.94
21220 Metal Ore Mining	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21230 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21300 Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	30.68	32.57	27.82	32.12	40.30	32.20	26.80	34.72	39.26	32.73	32.11	37.77	30.80	35.09	30.06	36.78	32.85	30.03	28.92	-0.35	0.40
22 UTILITIES	81.62	84.34	96.61	86.02	86.59	87.35	81.17	98.36	104.74	105.66	137.97	162.64	146.87	118.52	101.19	80.23	98.89	106.74	112.87	1.82	5.39
22100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	145.19	101.18	127.21	104.80	113.19	130.80	106.54	139.41	129.44	122.22	208.04	263.33	158.17	141.91	132.12	96.02	116.74	123.04	140.35	-0.19	3.66
22120 Natural Gas Distribution	40.04	63.26	61.92	66.99	54.54	51.45	41.64	41.69	50.90	72.61	54.73	73.14	145.13	86.63	57.24	61.67	73.76	87.57	68.48	3.03	2.84
221300 Water, Sewage and Other Systems	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	45.87	66.56	68.57	88.03	na	na
23 CONSTRUCTION	35.58	32.15	29.35	29.82	29.31	27.11	29.77	30.08	28.69	28.38	34.37	35.54	32.15	35.36	35.79	34.30	34.06	33.77	39.30	0.55	-0.34
3A MANUFACTURING	28.44	28.60	29.39	32.40	35.76	35.24	37.31	39.71	39.87	42.34	43.31	43.18	40.07	44.44	42.89	40.26	39.83	42.21	49.52	3.13	4.29
31100 Animal Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31130 Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31140 Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
311500 Dairy Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	13.63	27.94	48.64	65.37	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31160 Meat Product Manufacturing	28.52	28.54	31.29	25.74	na	na	na	na	37.23	na	na	na	46.80	67.10	41.44	20.55	17.30	19.45	20.00	-1.95	na
311700 Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31180 Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing	33.87	33.57	na	na	67.80	na	44.32	68.10	35.96	32.97	37.10	31.15	48.75	44.54	48.93	48.98	na	34.05	64.97	3.68	7.25
312200 Tobacco Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.09	na	na	na
315 Clothing Manufacturing	17.45	16.38	18.40	14.16	11.73	14.72	16.32	12.73	11.59	12.48	11.64	12.08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-3.97	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	26.73	32.56	39.55	35.43	34.02	23.54	35.30	31.19	28.98	32.40	32.83	36.11	31.67	37.08	46.78	47.73	35.86	46.20	62.27	4.81	2.08
32210 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
32220 Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	28.51	22.24	24.03	26.70	32.17	22.81	19.18	19.38	19.13	32.76	22.37	24.26	25.72	27.51	31.85	22.02	23.09	20.59	33.09	1.24	-1.68
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	12.76	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	21.62	25.36	26.64	20.76	29.31	27.96	25.97	45.14	33.16	23.90	3.55	7.11
32510 Basic Chemical Manufacturing	58.63	77.28	94.88	121.82	132.38	103.85	95.59	136.40	227.67	180.34	165.24	245.46	142.28	205.69	221.88	165.12	187.32	177.31	182.51	6.51	10.92
325200 Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial and Synthetic Fibres and Filame	na	132.82	na	148.31	145.75	na	na	na	na	132.05	184.69	193.25	155.85	148.74	54.49	62.37	70.31	58.15	125.69	na	-4.70
32530 Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
325400 Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
325A Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
32610 Plastic Product Manufacturing	16.27	15.24	16.69	na	17.43	22.83	20.61	26.65	na	41.57	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
32620 Rubber Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
32730 Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing	27.92	25.47	47.81	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
327A Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
33A Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	27.95	25.80	29.92	32.89	na	na	na	37.43	na	33.64	35.80	35.80	32.04	36.14	38.47	34.48	30.77	na	na	na	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing	56.80	62.66	40.30	36.49	51.65	47.40	73.90	60.61	55.88	67.52	50.62	56.86	38.99	61.20	49.66	46.31	44.42	62.28	55.60	-0.12	1.18
33400 Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
334A Electronic Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
335200 Household Appliance Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
335A Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
33610 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336200 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
33630 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336400 Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336500 Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
33660 Ship and Boat Building	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336900 Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	10.35	17.83	21.39	15.81	18.27	22.40	17.67	17.35	15.71	17.40	18.39	17.52	19.11	16.41	23.50	19.55	15.68	15.54	21.89	4.25	5.91
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	8.43	8.15	na	13.45	na	8.32	8.77	9.75	7.72	9.43	18.01	16.28	14.16	12.80	14.05	15.31	16.34	14.94	20.93	5.18	7.89
40000 WHOLESALE TRADE	30.71	34.76	32.17	35.16	32.34	39.13	41.01	49.33	36.68	42.87	46.75	51.01	40.95	41.63	40.45	46.29	43.43	50.08	52.28	3.00	4.29
40000 RETAIL TRADE	14.30	13.67	13.71	12.55	12.31	12.90	13.53	13.27	13.97	13.53	15.56	16.21	16.57	16.23	18.38	19.39	20.47	19.54	21.16	2.20	0.85

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

Alberta	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%		
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	33.14	35.17	33.28	32.51	34.22	35.44	37.29	38.44	37.03	na	87-05	97-05
	17.13	17.62	16.75	17.69	19.29	18.71	23.63	21.92	21.38	20.00	24.65	28.50	27.55	23.77	23.40	29.78	27.06	28.47	28.85	29.4	na	1.67
	25.15	22.63	23.96	20.35	22.44	24.05	19.82	24.36	21.35	19.88	19.82	27.92	23.63	19.00	37.00	23.40	19.13	23.24	25.89	0.16	na	1.99
	46	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	na	na
	27.56	31.36	27.61	33.03	37.03	40.43	38.23	37.43	42.03	32.86	41.92	38.55	36.78	37.08	46.56	37.27	47.87	50.24	47.76	3.10	4.28	1.64
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	22.82	29.41	30.72	38.60	37.22	25.67	26.43	na	22.68	25.53	17.72	18.05	17.20	18.54	15.72	18.36	17.61	18.75	14.57	na	-2.50	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	16.86	15.55	25.58	22.79	23.00	13.62	na	15.26	24.26	27.29	16.86	29.33	28.87	21.85	20.42	24.14	13.17	na	74.22	na	na	7.59
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MAN.	98.37	69.09	85.14	84.67	98.61	92.67	97.86	102.89	107.40	112.59	110.53	129.23	127.92	120.51	123.46	129.25	145.12	140.24	137.88	219,9313	2,423,513	1,906,9201
	45.10	51.48	39.68	40.52	39.35	38.55	34.46	51.25	40.17	45.39	52.98	63.14	53.75	70.46	70.15	78.71	78.71	75.53	75.72	2,895,482	1,624,129	4,738,575
	32.12	29.52	30.27	25.83	42.93	31.03	44.08	49.88	41.85	48.53	38.71	35.62	48.33	42.18	48.25	46.00	39.80	40.85	39.32	1,129,895	1,881,244	0,198,496
	404.25	305.59	311.12	322.02	386.31	377.69	350.06	466.15	371.37	319.73	602.31	578.70	266.48	159.63	337.35	204.97	327.48	248.09	247.58	-2,687,08	4,067,993	-10,517.7
	5A0400	Lessors of Real Estate																				
	5A0400	Owner-Occupied Dwellings																				
	5A05	Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Ass																				
	5A06	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a																				
	30.50	20.95	19.64	23.08	18.03	24.39	25.62	22.85	32.61	36.07	42.64	42.74	43.95	48.67	51.07	53.07	49.04	49.12	47.70	251,6613	3,409,279	1,411,609
	19.96	20.47	18.68	19.18	20.53	18.86	20.06	20.72	23.26	21.25	26.48	24.12	24.39	25.19	26.53	28.77	29.26	27.09	1.71	1.87	1.87	1.52
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION	20.90	23.14	21.20	20.35	20.23	20.28	21.73	22.29	20.59	20.69	20.34	20.23	19.17	22.57	27.09	24.76	23.59	25.01	24.99	1.00	-0.27	2.60
	18.56	21.43	19.62	19.15	18.73	18.77	20.15	21.07	19.50	19.82	20.42	19.87	18.33	21.78	26.42	23.32	22.04	23.04	23.07	1.22	0.96	1.54
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.54
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	26.88	25.43	23.50	22.10	21.57	24.08	23.56	23.27	23.42	23.20	23.92	27.28	25.01	26.36	25.22	26.40	27.15	28.87	25.45	-0.30	-1.16	0.78
	25.58	25.12	25.10	23.38	20.92	25.62	19.87	25.57	27.10	26.58	21.38	27.55	29.45	35.25	28.75	31.40	31.39	31.42	23.94	-0.37	-1.77	1.42
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	27.85	26.04	23.59	22.65	21.82	24.10	23.57	23.23	22.87	22.85	27.60	24.85	25.35	25.47	25.72	27.06	27.06	28.76	28.15	-0.35	-1.06	0.55
	22.21	22.74	22.75	22.73	23.42	24.04	23.82	22.64	21.93	20.02	18.80	19.25	19.80	20.85	21.33	21.90	22.67	21.21	21.21	-0.26	-1.59	1.44
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	24.01	24.58	23.79	25.26	26.26	27.74	28.91	23.97	23.68	23.65	22.70	20.81	21.93	20.71	23.05	21.66	24.61	25.54	22.21	-0.43	-0.56	-0.27
	20.66	21.20	21.98	20.99	21.63	21.92	21.17	21.89	20.96	18.25	17.19	17.72	17.87	19.29	19.72	21.14	20.54	21.22	20.65	0.00	-1.82	2.32
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	18.08	20.16	19.93	20.32	20.79	18.50	17.70	18.43	16.27	18.33	17.03	15.72	14.08	14.22	14.85	17.62	16.36	15.04	14.31	-1.29	-0.59	-2.15
	17.27	18.47	18.10	16.17	15.71	15.13	15.79	15.88	15.57	14.84	15.45	15.42	15.41	15.76	16.03	15.97	15.62	15.83	17.85	0.18	-1.11	1.82
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	15.53	16.90	16.89	17.77	16.89	17.25	17.31	16.60	15.94	15.57	15.39	15.70	17.98	17.77	19.64	20.55	21.60	22.22	22.00	1.95	-0.09	4.57
	19.67	11.94	12.07	12.45	13.37	13.48	13.76	13.90	15.16	14.18	12.68	13.16	16.90	15.60	16.87	19.14	20.78	19.63	19.99	4.12	2.75	5.85
	40.22	40.29	38.63	40.92	35.26	40.13	43.39	38.30	35.49	36.257	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	813100	Religious Organizations																				
	29.29	28.38	27.10	33.61	18.21	23.88	25.28	27.46	22.16	22.88	16.19	20.79	25.04	19.74	16.93	22.39	28.66	27.70	24.98	-0.88	-5.76	5.57
	29.53	24.79	24.45	25.74	23.28	26.43	23.98	22.10	25.44	33.64	33.62	33.07	39.81	47.04	51.22	35.23	33.07	36.93	48.97	2.97	0.88	5.51
	15.20	16.43	16.89	17.66	17.63	16.51	16.55	15.02	12.56	12.00	13.94	13.07	13.93	15.49	18.22	17.76	16.81	18.80	16.61	0.49	-0.87	2.21
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	28.09	27.22	26.46	29.16	29.04	29.60	32.61	33.51	33.76	32.81	32.70	35.40	40.82	42.72	42.12	44.84	42.52	45.45	46.12	2.79	1.53	4.39
	91.1	Defence Services																				
	147.09	123.32	94.59	95.29	86.95	102.90	143.19	97.69	117.10	122.13	43.27	55.32	51.31	43.45	48.50	61.74	44.28	56.03	41.83	na	na	-0.42
	27.99	26.75	28.32	32.84	33.89	33.26	36.22	35.82	32.94	32.73	29.99	39.67	36.49	45.70	40.70	43.23	39.49	38.25	30.76	0.53	0.69	0.32
	25.25	27.27	24.91	27.96	28.73	28.31	30.41	31.71	35.49	34.99	37.33	36.76	40.91	45.70	40.70	43.23	39.49	45.60	46.54	3.46	3.99	2.80
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	24.30	21.10	21.45	23.09	21.97	22.96	25.76	27.15	27.17	25.78	25.08	27.05	36.26	41.84	41.09	39.17	46.05	45.86	51.72	4.28	0.32	9.47

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Notes:
Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005.
Entries marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada for confidentiality reasons. Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005																					
British Columbia		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%
I000 All Industries		31.29	30.63	29.60	29.65	30.41	31.02	31.24	31.41	31.59	31.66	32.05	33.03	33.35	33.47	35.01	35.60	35.79	35.77	0.70	87.97
I1 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING		37.44	36.39	34.15	35.38	30.79	32.93	37.02	36.01	38.57	34.70	33.21	34.83	36.06	32.05	41.04	37.51	43.49	42.63	0.72	3.17
I11 Crop and Animal Production		11.14	12.85	10.66	11.71	12.98	13.90	12.94	13.40	13.57	13.40	13.17	12.51	13.45	12.51	17.17	22.51	18.52	16.56	16.29	4.07
		11.15	12.86	10.67	11.72	12.99	13.91	12.95	13.41	13.58	13.41	13.18	12.52	13.46	12.53	17.18	22.52	18.53	16.57	16.30	4.08
		11.16	12.87	10.68	11.73	13.00	13.92	12.96	13.42	13.59	13.42	13.19	12.53	13.47	12.54	17.19	22.53	18.54	16.58	16.31	4.09
		11.17	12.88	10.69	11.74	13.01	13.93	12.97	13.43	13.60	13.43	13.20	12.54	13.48	12.55	17.20	22.54	18.55	16.59	16.32	4.10
		11.18	12.89	10.70	11.75	13.02	13.94	12.98	13.44	13.61	13.44	13.21	12.55	13.49	12.56	17.21	22.55	18.56	16.60	16.33	4.11
I12 Forestry		14.36	14.26	18.41	21.74	19.31	24.12	24.98	18.46	16.69	18.12	19.15	13.12	14.70	18.05	27.02	13.67	26.91	24.96	3.12	7.77
I13 Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry		40.84	43.33	40.26	33.30	35.38	33.79	42.63	30.86	32.72	29.12	29.12	24.26	25.27	18.15	28.69	30.12	28.59	27.21	-2.23	4.40
I21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION		50.17	56.83	46.15	51.16	60.07	62.07	89.31	90.24	83.51	66.57	82.93	73.74	94.93	107.18	161.82	187.19	128.53	137.50	109.40	4.43
I211 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION		140.75	163.58	115.95	119.12	166.90	104.22	284.46	189.93	298.94	303.02	348.54	178.78	410.01	na	522.44	505.14	325.98	305.42	310.70	4.50
		47.33	55.57	38.47	41.82	116.80	106.22	na	77.57	93.22	72.37	93.22	128.51	111.06	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.01
		51.81	58.75	44.60	46.51	19.39	33.72	56.59	91.23	62.82	33.97	50.20	56.31	40.35	40.46	74.98	na	na	121.44	63.05	11.0
		18.14	16.70	16.62	14.11	27.19	14.06	25.83	28.84	31.57	35.13	31.46	22.04	39.23	39.58	30.59	na	na	na	na	5.86
		147.19	131.39	108.38	104.29	108.91	126.06	103.07	100.37	124.92	147.20	126.86	132.33	135.27	105.37	135.24	125.34	118.24	153.63	134.95	-0.48
I22 UTILITIES		152.08	142.45	123.68	147.96	127.96	146.38	97.63	109.62	133.22	157.18	139.69	154.01	152.80	121.81	160.23	136.37	203.54	141.39	-0.40	0.33
I22100 Natural Gas Distribution		na	85.90	87.74	64.44	67.46	59.75	na	67.88	100.78	158.54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-1.31
I221300 Water, Sewage and Other Systems		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
I23 CONSTRUCTION		30.50	26.76	25.96	24.66	27.47	27.49	27.01	26.71	27.17	28.01	28.16	27.71	27.79							

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005																						
British Columbia																						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-05	87-97	97-05
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING																						
4B0000 Truck Transportation	15.54	15.45	16.53	17.42	15.03	15.41	16.45	na	na	na	31.86	33.87	32.04	32.69	35.08	35.76	33.51	36.36	37.40	na	na	2.02
4B00000 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	15.18	14.64	48.26	47.42	34.69	32.08	38.02	52.67	35.61	29.03	na	21.38	22.96	19.22	22.38	23.87	38.28	28.45	28.51	1.89	2.42	1.22
4B000000 Pipeline Transportation	40.21	42.68	40.47	37.83	33.57	35.32	38.01	33.90	42.55	44.46	44.50	44.66	38.33	41.53	47.04	44.64	40.51	51.03	55.87	1.57	0.53	2.89
4B0000000 Air Freight and Courier Services	44.33	28.56	44.06	40.84	28.65	67.19	22.43	35.75	34.66	40.57	24.35	43.36	28.78	46.26	33.72	30.53	27.39	38.19	40.70	-0.47	-5.82	6.63
4B00000000 Warehousing and Storage																						
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES																						
512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	12.45	15.65	10.49	19.34	18.80	40.46	23.03	16.80	11.99	na	42.08	41.27	44.73	41.89	40.83	52.64	62.09	54.94	59.86	na	na	4.50
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MAN.																						
5A0000 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	87.61	83.31	84.35	88.15	97.86	97.38	99.16	107.36	111.02	104.37	104.12	110.54	117.06	118.58	122.46	123.46	129.02	130.61	129.07	2.18	1.74	2.72
5A00000 Insurance Carriers	39.55	40.13	39.83	40.35	43.67	50.07	45.37	54.60	52.21	48.72	52.26	62.87	64.84	54.86	59.16	61.41	54.17	58.78	57.76	2.87	-3.09	1.26
5A000000 Lessors of Real Estate	240.80	521.41	207.54	203.35	325.28	248.81	324.32	421.94	390.58	474.41	655.67	357.78	216.26	265.78	351.07	376.93	361.59	333.68	387.28	2.68	10.49	-6.32
5A0000000 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	573.80	521.41	517.79	511.94	807.27	614.06	805.89	1014.52	979.97	1233.83	1625.83	902.10	564.35	668.19	859.37	917.58	889.52	823.21	965.06	2.83	10.97	-6.31
5A00000000 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Assets	34.73	38.95	29.74	53.79	43.24	43.31	36.44	40.19	46.21	40.36	39.82	61.35	57.16	63.29	54.60	55.74	61.81	66.40	56.23	2.71	1.38	4.41
5A000000000 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	29.36	20.92	33.10	24.90	30.64	27.47	27.33	31.75	31.81	32.26	29.53	27.64	34.19	41.65	37.60	33.58	35.64	39.42	37.49	1.37	0.06	3.03
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES																						
54000 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.02	16.91	16.92	17.37	16.14	18.24	17.75	17.67	17.93	16.90	19.11	19.97	17.45	18.56	19.29	20.15	20.06	18.96	17.44	0.14	1.16	-1.13
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION																						
561 Administrative and Support Services	19.95	21.84	21.87	22.41	23.65	21.46	21.94	21.87	21.41	20.80	19.98	19.39	20.47	17.17	18.01	20.16	17.12	16.66	16.36	-1.10	0.01	-2.47
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	18.51	21.08	21.14	21.86	22.52	20.18	26.53	33.23	30.67	42.02	42.12	47.48	63.99	35.14	36.64	33.66	31.18	25.06	38.68	-1.07	0.35	-2.82
61 EDUCATION SERVICES																						
61300 Universities	25.44	24.02	24.87	26.66	25.87	24.26	24.45	22.85	23.70	27.49	28.57	31.62	30.30	27.26	28.07	27.89	28.90	26.81	31.73	27.99	0.53	1.17
61100 Educational Services	17.70	20.78	21.89	22.98	24.83	24.31	25.91	23.98	26.44	31.99	31.19	27.80	33.35	39.83	35.08	34.47	26.81	35.55	28.64	2.71	5.83	-1.06
611A Educational Services	28.24	25.22	25.91	28.22	26.61	24.39	24.47	22.90	23.27	26.69	28.26	33.02	30.43	25.58	27.53	27.20	30.34	30.99	27.88	-0.07	0.01	-0.17
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE																						
62300 Hospitals	29.10	27.65	26.01	25.69	26.21	25.18	25.85	25.71	25.10	25.14	23.79	23.90	24.02	23.42	25.82	24.04	25.27	23.88	23.42	-1.20	-1.99	-0.20
62A000 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	27.26	28.47	27.54	29.93	27.34	28.95	28.46	29.54	28.85	29.76	27.53	28.89	28.64	26.05	27.81	24.67	26.91	23.29	25.00	-0.48	0.10	-1.20
62A0000 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	30.75	27.04	25.01	23.03	25.37	22.99	24.28	23.70	23.13	22.90	21.94	21.56	21.74	22.05	24.74	23.70	24.43	24.24	22.66	-1.68	-3.32	0.40
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION																						
71000 Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	20.82	28.08	19.62	18.03	21.50	21.05	21.04	16.77	18.99	17.28	20.46	18.06	19.48	19.00	19.46	16.72	14.98	14.93	15.48	-1.63	-0.17	-3.43
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES																						
72000 Accommodation and Food Services	15.63	15.65	14.30	15.75	14.25	14.67	16.75	16.11	16.21	15.97	16.01	14.83	14.86	14.73	13.83	14.91	14.96	13.71	13.81	-0.69	0.24	-1.83
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)																						
811 Repair and Maintenance	14.28	14.93	14.45	14.86	15.19	14.36	13.21	13.82	15.33	15.30	17.63	17.05	16.24	17.82	19.29	20.68	23.45	23.04	23.68	2.85	2.13	3.75
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	9.25	11.63	9.54	10.53	11.24	10.39	8.97	11.26	11.44	10.96	12.93	13.07	14.37	14.31	14.83	15.51	19.65	21.04	19.91	4.35	3.40	5.54
813000 Religious Organizations	40.29	35.17	40.30	44.39	44.31	38.47	33.57	34.57	42.27	39.86	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
8130000 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	15.48	14.47	17.59	17.87	17.37	15.54	17.36	13.93	20.78	21.73	21.86	25.63	23.82	25.73	30.97	22.83	31.58	26.68	29.53	3.65	3.51	3.83
813A000 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	39.96	26.94	33.52	41.12	36.71	31.08	26.25	31.15	33.40	25.39	47.46	45.72	32.55	35.57	32.82	63.26	54.14	66.88	64.08	2.66	1.73	3.83
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	12.36	13.06	13.58	12.04	12.83	13.28	12.56	11.64	13.85	14.47	13.82	15.04	11.65	13.78	13.72	16.24	16.54	14.72	16.19	1.51	1.12	2.00
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION																						
911 Federal Government Public Administration	33.66	33.68	32.36	31.35	32.59	31.95	32.49	34.07	32.27	31.01	32.76	35.96	37.60	37.40	42.32	42.46	41.93	40.25	41.52	1.17	-0.27	3.00
9111 Defence Services	61.11	89.79	68.69	61.79	72.04	60.82	85.00	102.30	91.81	94.59	na	39.84	34.53	35.94	42.32	40.84	36.84	39.44	39.82	na	na	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	33.72	30.10	31.44	28.51	26.49	28.62	28.44	28.97	30.68	25.95	27.03	31.78	27.36	28.06	35.60	34.03	30.83	31.54	33.70	0.00	-2.19	2.80
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	32.77	35.22	35.86	35.07	41.95	34.89	40.03	37.17	30.91	31.26	36.82	37.67	43.08	43.16	39.49	46.28	43.70	42.20	40.76	1.22	1.17	1.28
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	28.69	27.61	24.26	25.44	26.08	27.33	24.14	28.90	28.57	28.83	29.73	33.11	37.70	38.56	48.24	43.27	48.65	40.94	45.33	2.58	0.36	5.41

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

* Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005.
Entries marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada for confidentiality reasons. Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2005

[illegible]

1997-100, 1997-2005		Canada												1997-100, 1997-2005												Canada																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2005

[illegible]

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2005

1997=100, 1987-2005																					
Newfoundland																					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR, %	
T001 All Industries	92.39	92.01	91.13	90.53	90.47	95.50	97.43	100.42	100.59	99.27	100.00	103.48	102.28	109.58	108.70	124.76	132.54	129.49	127.33	1.80	
II AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	79.16	96.72	116.57	115.39	96.99	112.64	118.19	104.74	124.26	89.13	100.00	90.36	99.64	100.36	122.57	119.45	116.11	114.28	103.22	1.49	
11 Crop and Animal Production	52.89	50.72	36.97	67.27	71.99	41.18	47.43	107.24	108.30	76.67	100.00	95.83	46.10	103.60	99.01	74.57	42.39	47.34	35.41	-2.20	
11A Forestry and Logging	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	90.97	0.00	
114000 Fish and Fishery Products	109.37	132.94	183.14	175.98	130.48	173.48	166.65	116.71	150.13	84.83	100.00	103.79	114.60	108.63	148.00	134.45	129.94	144.42	139.01	1.34	
115 Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry																				4.20	
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	214.42	255.80	305.05	225.67	508.73	559.07	474.48	514.33	na	
21100 Oil and Gas Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
21200 Coal Mining	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
212200 Metal Ore Mining	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
21230 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
21300 Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
22 UTILITIES	82.22	79.27	61.87	57.52	60.35	57.45	84.58	105.36	125.56	112.93	100.00	135.20	99.16	139.15	79.80	89.47	104.18	102.94	87.85	0.37	
22100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
221200 Natural Gas Distribution	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
221300 Water, Sewage and Other Systems	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
23 CONSTRUCTION	109.92	106.67	102.36	110.76	95.25	98.93	105.77	109.41	100.42	112.78	100.00	93.07	90.29	80.12	97.52	109.16	105.02	92.58	93.56	-0.89	
3A MANUFACTURING	101.13	95.71	96.98	98.80	103.67	100.27	111.82	127.78	137.89	111.33	100.00	99.16	105.82	129.99	118.11	117.90	155.17	129.14	134.78	1.61	
31100 Animal Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
31130 Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
31140 Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
311500 Dairy Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
3116 Meat Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
311700 Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	77.91	80.78	81.69	96.93	101.72	89.13	104.69	176.45	196.04	146.46	100.00	86.21	78.23	100.09	87.30	93.39	130.81	110.39	88.24	0.69	
311A Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
312200 Tobacco Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
315 Clothing Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
3221 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
3222 Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	281.96	na	
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
3251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
325200 Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial and Synthetic Fibres and Filame	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
3253 Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
325400 Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
325A Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
3261 Plastic Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
3262 Rubber Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
3273 Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
327A Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
33A Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
333 Machinery Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
334100 Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
334A Electronic Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
335200 Household Appliance Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
335A Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
3361 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
336200 Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
3363 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
336400 Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
336500 Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
3366 Ship and Boat Building	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
336900 Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
40000 WHOLESALE TRADE	60.43	68.92	83.66	82.88	59.19	72.49	86.47	100.45	101.27	95.79	100.00	75.68	75.20	80.86	71.28	87.39	102.77	91.60	98.26	2.74	
40000 RETAIL TRADE	109.74	104.31	93.46	91.64	98.22	90.04	83.77	89.38	101.44	94.55	100.00	105.40	107.11	116.86	112.34	115.55	125.55	119.09	121.19	0.55	

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
1997=100, 1987-2005

1997=100, 1987-2005																					
Newfoundland																					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR, %	
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING																					
4B000 Truck Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	90.59	78.13	75.46	71.77	83.59	76.57	85.63	89.82	na	
4B0000 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	48.79	50.32	38.91	45.11	46.54	50.63	49.00	61.62	71.48	83.13	100.00	96.04	64.47	63.05	49.32	57.98	61.18	56.52	58.61	1.02	
4B00000 Operating Motor Vehicle and Light Rail Vehicle	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
4B000000 Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Signposting Transportation and Support	107.83	102.28	89.09	91.61	89.88	76.04	97.27	97.26	123.40	100.49	100.00	80.84	79.95	62.15	62.36	71.29	58.39	76.50	73.21	-2.13	
4B0000000 Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
4B3000 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES																					
512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	116.40	147.70	141.74	123.10	154.17	147.21	146.12	150.97	na	
51200 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	97.57	86.60	78.70	78.29	81.37	88.43	88.13	97.88	77.01	70.82	100.00	95.64	98.18	97.10	106.85	115.67	105.52	106.85	117.80	1.05	
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANA	86.22	76.04	61.57	61.11	67.06	73.26	69.24	97.88	77.01	70.82	100.00	107.63	82.22	101.47	74.22	114.24	123.68	124.59	127.26	2.19	
5A000 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0000 Lessors of Real Estate	102.70	124.81	148.11	92.18	100.56	152.43	128.09	114.30	119.60	na	100.00	140.66	90.30	106.68	70.57	99.73	81.56	113.27	165.67	2.69	
5A0400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	83.66	102.23	115.35	69.30	74.31	114.20	117.03	103.83	112.30	na	100.00	148.73	98.15	113.11	74.76	115.45	98.26	128.44	191.51	4.71	
5A050 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Ass	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	50.83	73.46	83.55	106.54	91.36	60.70	53.61	60.89	na	
5A060 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a																					
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES																					
541 Administrative and Support Services	109.76	83.12	84.02	81.22	78.60	93.08	90.27	108.75	127.59	98.36	100.00	120.30	120.11	112.15	122.05	117.38	130.82	138.27	133.74	1.10	
54100 Administrative and Support Services	66.19	67.76	65.22	71.44	92.45	81.43	74.70	95.35	80.33	99.70	100.00	87.96	84.68	73.24	64.43	49.27	52.04	61.72	54.66	-1.06	
542000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	62.99	67.86	64.41	73.80	106.53	93.16	81.52	na	na	na	100.00	86.00	96.49	83.45	69.06	51.64	51.81	58.80	55.37	-0.71	
61 EDUCATION SERVICES																					
61300 Universities	116.48	103.27	107.17	103.43	101.73	102.88	109.34	102.38	96.33	99.70	100.00	90.21	93.79	91.32	98.84	89.84	106.95	107.08	95.21	-1.11	
611A Educational Services	113.67	72.62	76.79	79.07	91.12	83.40	75.86	74.84	83.18	71.85	100.00	93.82	87.77	61.56	81.83	na	na	na	na	-1.27	
611A000 Educational Services	117.37	111.10	115.02	107.87	101.15	104.60	117.31	109.80	98.42	112.69	100.00	88.91	93.14	100.65	99.69	na	na	na	na	-1.59	
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE																					
62000 Hospitals	121.67	126.07	119.40	114.22	118.96	128.19	121.91	102.66	95.09	93.73	100.00	100.76	98.46	99.59	102.70	103.93	105.78	114.29	109.48	-0.58	
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	90.89	98.13	98.50	99.84	103.92	99.00	97.03	86.93	86.53	91.12	100.00	93.15	91.84	84.87	91.19	87.88	87.40	105.85	91.19	0.02	
62A000 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	163.67	161.72	143.97	130.77	136.14	165.48	152.44	120.89	102.74	96.11	100.00	108.24	104.69	115.96	114.73	122.00	127.15	123.37	130.60	-1.25	
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION																					
71 Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	79.39	81.01	65.65	72.76	83.06	95.90	68.02	na	na	na	100.00	129.20	98.22	66.36	75.64	89.75	72.34	68.23	81.66	0.16	
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES																					
72 Accommodation and Food Services	81.66	87.22	85.03	79.76	81.23	83.85	99.50	96.82	95.68	106.72	100.00	92.11	95.93	92.51	97.51	106.96	96.03	103.02	94.09	0.79	
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)																					
811 Repair and Maintenance	66.22	74.98	76.60	72.05	67.66	77.42	74.46	86.10	107.80	95.55	100.00	93.38	89.12	102.91	119.20	119.96	108.20	127.86	120.49	3.38	
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	72.79	89.28	87.01	96.66	93.09	85.63	93.95	100.58	126.88	80.31	100.00	81.88	111.54	134.06	142.08	184.46	142.21	174.79	213.04	6.15	
81300 Religious Organizations	52.49	53.02	89.58	53.94	48.55	72.19	62.54	75.93	124.68	112.49	100.00	108.83	94.12	104.58	173.36	105.71	153.28	151.50	149.52	5.99	
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	46.05	90.54	38.85	116.29	40.48	86.11	53.62	82.43	60.54	66.67	100.00	72.91	66.67	133.67	117.70	103.52	156.88	102.79	101.44	4.49	
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	75.01	84.03	79.67	72.89	76.17	83.03	76.40	87.57	90.74	94.37	100.00	96.62	71.08	81.26	87.75	87.03	71.33	84.92	68.38	-0.51	
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION																					
911 Federal Government Public Administration	89.06	94.25	100.25	98.86	94.89	102.66	104.20	104.70	104.88	108.56	100.00	118.56	101.23	113.90	120.52	115.98	118.48	133.05	134.15	2.30	
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	140.42	113.63	117.01	111.20	107.00	108.18	130.04	134.26	na	
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	98.93	99.82	110.03	104.53	108.92	110.54	114.98	116.79	97.08	117.27	100.00	164.81	120.21	128.59	114.99	114.02	122.86	132.87	143.75	2.10	
91200 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	85.59	96.81	98.07	102.48	97.15	98.59	84.24	93.66	108.07	109.02	100.00	103.55	90.52	100.03	119.42	113.98	121.11	141.99	111.19	1.46	
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	83.02	72.86	86.42	83.31	84.29	94.98	104.47	120.73	120.75	109.59	100.00	115.71	113.75	165.27	168.87	157.51	152.73	140.53	236.06	5.98	

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
1997=100, 1987-2005

1997=100, 1987-2005		Prince Edward Island																			
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%
T001	All Industries	90.13	91.74	92.40	90.33	96.02	99.31	98.63	98.45	101.16	99.32	100.00	105.15	107.59	103.86	103.31	107.68	109.29	114.88	111.64	1.20
II	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	76.27	84.35	91.64	71.56	87.06	112.66	112.22	96.85	102.71	99.56	100.00	92.33	104.15	87.96	79.84	110.78	113.17	115.76	114.67	2.29
	11 Crop and Animal Production	78.39	86.51	96.93	61.56	76.62	127.19	113.23	99.02	114.51	107.78	100.00	97.00	94.49	75.71	56.38	87.21	84.30	88.64	87.59	0.62
	11.A Forestry and Logging	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	11.B Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	106.78	115.30	118.06	122.53	133.60	108.35	114.16	93.28	74.24	97.46	100.00	84.58	98.67	94.67	107.09	124.44	131.65	123.11	139.73	1.51
	11.5 Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	na	na	178.59	na	170.46	117.43	96.18	118.57	115.22	87.41	100.00	152.38	108.74	141.08	195.71	233.47	234.15	249.64	na	na
21	MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	123.31	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	21100 Oil and Gas Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	21200 Coal Mining	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	212200 Metal Ore Mining	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	212300 Non-Metallic Mining and Quarrying	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
22	UTILITIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	22100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	22200 Natural Gas Distribution	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	22300 Water, Sewage and Other Systems	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	23 CONSTRUCTION	137.75	147.68	142.95	131.91	147.08	152.00	150.55	139.72	131.86	130.89	100.00	122.88	132.85	138.60	119.01	131.23	136.69	146.45	127.29	-0.44
3A	MANUFACTURING	73.83	68.99	77.16	69.83	85.03	90.01	103.88	102.28	106.44	87.64	100.00	136.45	130.71	140.42	136.54	139.50	136.68	149.43	143.72	3.77
	31100 Animal Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3113 Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3114 Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	311500 Dairy Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31	Food Product Manufacturing	82.72	102.11	139.94	114.12	132.82	99.01	109.58	115.40	107.40	99.85	100.00	175.52	115.46	127.23	153.00	75.19	69.29	78.97	86.66	0.26
	3116 Meat Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	311700 Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	311A Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	312200 Tobacco Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31A	Textile and Textile Product Mills	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	31A	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	315 Clothing Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	321 Wood Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
32	Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3221 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3222 Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	323 Printing and Related Support Activities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	323	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	325200 Synthetic Rubber, Plastic and Synthetic Fibres and Filame	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3253 Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	325400 Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
325A	Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3261 Plastic Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3262 Rubber Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3273 Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	327A Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
33A	Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	333 Machinery Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	334100 Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	334A Electronic Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	335200 Household Appliance Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
335A	Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3361 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	336200 Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	336300 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	336400 Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336500	Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3366 Ship and Boat Building	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	336900 Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	337	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	339	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	52.14	57.31	79.77	72.13	81.44	98.92	102.04	103.81	110.46	93.70	100.00	114.31	111.49	131.57	119.39	129.64	109.99	109.76	129.22	5.17
	400000 RETAIL TRADE	90.75	88.61	82.99	87.88	89.18	92.30	93.59	91.01	92.75	95.62	100.00	98.36	105.52	110.37	118.88	128.96	127.46	129.88	136.92	2.31

Prince Edward Island		1997=100, 1987=2005																AAGR*			
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-95	97-05
4B. TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	69.57	74.25	57.12	56.74	71.66	67.67	82.55	89.20	na	na
	46.12	56.50	44.18	66.36	60.80	51.12	71.64	84.92	96.67	88.21	100.00	85.25	128.74	72.88	79.82	123.31	107.71	138.02	168.19	7.45	8.05
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	485900	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	486	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	154.94	100.19	82.44	106.26	69.67	67.76	73.55	67.78	64.42	99.87	100.00	50.19	44.16	37.50	44.79	49.32	21.83	35.49	26.13	-9.42	-4.28
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51. INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
52. Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
53A. FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANA	68.32	66.36	69.91	72.14	65.78	68.83	68.20	78.16	87.83	90.70	100.00	108.96	98.56	87.60	97.41	99.14	100.83	100.39	101.86	2.24	3.88
	63.99	63.39	61.93	77.96	79.98	68.08	70.03	82.61	87.61	97.44	100.00	86.41	86.04	78.99	93.94	61.90	73.77	92.53	100.88	2.56	4.57
540020 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
540040 Owners-Occupied Dwellings	84.06	na	na	na	99.02	110.18	108.78	79.61	na	125.78	100.00	133.18	78.56	50.96	45.95	116.96	51.85	68.98	53.51	-2.48	1.75
	68.24	na	na	na	75.25	82.76	88.07	76.32	na	125.13	100.00	135.99	83.66	51.85	44.24	129.41	60.80	80.45	64.74	-0.29	3.90
540050 Rental and Leasing Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54006 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES</																					

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
1997=100, 1987-2005

Newa Scotia		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%	87-97	97-05
7001 All Industries		95.28	92.14	90.17	91.59	95.19	99.44	100.15	98.12	99.88	98.89	100.00	100.69	104.14	105.28	109.14	112.65	114.42	114.76	113.11	0.96	0.49	1.55
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING		105.69	111.28	112.05	110.31	107.33	101.61	102.38	96.87	100.57	93.24	100.00	97.98	117.70	123.38	132.49	146.10	138.49	157.81	138.51	1.51	-0.55	4.16
11A Crop and Animal Production		98.95	98.03	110.86	94.76	105.49	90.67	106.02	100.29	101.70	100.26	100.00	103.49	111.29	116.80	141.59	96.36	100.29	135.52	130.28	2.27	1.41	3.36
11B Forestry and Logging		105.69	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05	105.05
114000 Fish and Aquaculture		119.52	105.05	93.96	101.74	102.01	104.05	102.81	89.40	87.57	88.48	100.00	110.79	110.84	126.52	161.66	171.30	164.88	158.69	137.36	0.78	-1.77	4.05
115 Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry		253.10	354.75	337.44	278.21	146.43	171.56	150.23	163.00	146.38	114.77	100.00	82.01	190.19	118.88	136.23	163.37	126.33	213.83	154.94	-2.69	-8.87	5.63
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.98
21100 Oil and Gas Extraction		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21200 Coal Mining		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21220 Metal Ore Mining		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21230 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21300 Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
22 UTILITIES		51.87	53.25	53.04	65.40	69.45	64.96	72.82	91.58	99.09	99.08	100.00	129.43	131.67	83.15	89.37	93.72	90.14	100.12	103.00	3.89	6.79	0.37
22100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
221200 Natural Gas Distribution		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
221300 Water, Sewage and Other Systems		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
23 CONSTRUCTION		116.85	100.30	104.45	112.76	117.29	116.31	108.72	105.42	109.41	109.53	100.00	116.43	130.78	103.95	107.38	110.81	116.42	102.04	107.51	-0.46	-1.55	0.91
3A MANUFACTURING		76.27	66.72	66.23	69.97	81.22	86.78	91.41	91.47	86.94	83.13	100.00	94.40	95.60	98.21	99.29	106.94	103.74	109.47	108.07	1.95	2.75	0.97
31100 Animal Food Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3113 Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3114 Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
311500 Dairy Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3116 Meat Product Manufacturing		118.77	90.02	99.25	99.38	94.16	126.06	na	na	176.91	176.91	100.00	78.01	82.21	86.80	58.82	75.48	94.46	103.21	58.64	-3.84	-1.71	-6.45
311700 Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging		118.77	90.02	99.25	99.38	94.16	126.06	na	na	176.91	176.91	100.00	78.01	82.21	86.80	58.82	75.48	94.46	103.21	58.64	-3.84	-1.71	-6.45
311A Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing		69.92	46.41	45.74	30.89	62.14	35.57	71.38	99.69	76.40	69.31	58.80	100.00	64.33	66.31	104.47	81.48	113.19	131.79	121.89	3.21	3.76	2.51
312200 Tobacco Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.87
315 Clothing Manufacturing		na	56.75	46.85	38.99	80.92	76.70	83.37	91.07	74.93	na	100.00	na	na	na	na	na	181.40	na	na	na	na	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing		134.48	154.38	141.80	158.95	111.17	102.52	na	83.80	79.38	88.02	100.00	91.87	87.82	83.66	81.36	116.19	97.83	99.66	101.25	-1.56	-2.92	0.16
3221 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3222 Converted Paper Product Manufacturing		55.56	na	90.36	44.96	79.81	na	na	58.88	79.19	na	100.00	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.05
323 Printing and Related Support Activities		58.05	na	na	122.01	76.37	na	na	na	na	96.84	100.00	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.59
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
325200 Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial and Synthetic Fibres and Filame		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3253 Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
325400 Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
325A Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3261 Plastic Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3262 Rubber Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3273 Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
327A Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
33A Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing		65.77	70.73	59.60	87.01	88.20	97.00	83.90	87.32	80.25	81.51	100.00	na	na	na	na	122.24	na	na	na	na	4.28	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
33400 Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
334A Electronic Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
335200 Household Appliance Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
335A Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3361 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3363 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336400 Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing		na	104.46	113.71	60.16	92.87	98.42	121.72	na	na	na	100.00	na	na	na	na	na	138.77	66.49	92.13	na	-1.02	na
336500 Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3366 Ship and Boat Building		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336900 Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
410000 WHOLESALE TRADE		81.63	78.18	77.25	74.49	79.39	87.73	105.94	98.70	151.88	93.36	100.00	92.79	85.31	82.08	98.49	100.81	96.81	97.34	89.41	0.51	2.05	-1.39
40000 RETAIL TRADE		101.29	100.44	99.44	92.78	90.64	96.31	93.61	97.58	97.38	96.81	100.00	105.66	115.80	120.64	117.07	117.75	135.90	139.54	133.92	1.56	-0.13	3.72

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
1997=100, 1987-2005

Nova Scotia																						
1997=100, 1997-2005																						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%	87-97	
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	4B4000	78.13	81.68	62.80	61.30	58.67	70.54	114.18	91.36	86.79	87.28	100.00	86.20	85.27	96.00	95.16	95.86	96.63	94.43	94.18	na	-0.75
	4B5000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.50	
	4B6000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.85	
	4B7000	83.59	90.72	75.76	69.51	79.94	65.10	71.98	85.99	100.72	93.74	100.00	84.46	71.01	79.90	72.41	73.73	70.79	70.15	65.58	-1.34	
	4B8000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.81	
	4B9000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-5.14	
	4B3000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES																						
512	na	84.15	78.02	na	113.25	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	112.41	108.78	119.82	116.30	151.90	168.94	181.69	182.68	na	7.82	
511	na	102.69	na	118.43	115.09	163.80	70.39	na	na	75.69	100.00	81.11	59.78	55.19	69.00	71.99	71.99	na	na	na	na	
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANA																						
5A01	83.04	83.12	80.26	75.72	83.23	83.40	91.68	90.81	92.40	98.01	100.00	98.46	104.44	107.75	126.02	122.49	122.73	128.76	130.13	2.53	1.88	
5A001	89.77	86.99	74.05	77.35	79.28	87.22	86.42	86.05	107.49	100.00	100.00	114.88	125.46	129.29	111.96	126.87	124.58	142.78	139.41	2.48	1.09	
5A002	88.46	84.91	97.68	80.98	82.87	89.26	96.62	120.05	77.43	85.19	100.00	99.79	139.56	152.36	167.48	100.30	153.15	154.21	187.06	4.18	1.12	
5A003	86.75	71.61	76.80	93.52	61.50	44.73	98.97	49.41	55.91	68.73	100.00	94.11	62.77	56.60	77.51	108.62	72.21	63.40	80.96	-0.38	-2.61	
5A004	86.75	71.61	76.80	93.52	61.50	44.73	98.97	49.41	55.91	68.73	100.00	94.11	62.77	56.60	77.51	108.62	72.21	63.40	80.96	-0.38	-2.61	
5A05	144.15	120.80	129.50	77.98	100.61	123.10	83.02	na	na	na	100.00	58.12	71.44	65.47	134.55	120.83	181.18	128.63	100.11	-2.01	-3.59	
5A06	90.93	81.48	71.57	64.82	91.46	82.59	79.13	87.75	101.68	115.23	100.00	104.32	114.59	116.48	158.01	167.64	138.20	145.86	157.10	3.08	5.81	
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES																						
54	92.02	84.23	78.91	87.66	83.67	81.03	83.44	na	na	na	100.00	88.20	88.41	91.90	95.54	104.11	106.75	95.62	99.37	0.43	-0.08	
541	122.09	119.96	116.38	131.45	112.96	125.12	127.21	117.31	100.87	118.23	100.00	123.26	114.66	115.78	120.56	106.41	118.79	99.63	111.38	-0.51	-1.98	
542	122.19	114.88	112.91	128.11	109.45	125.94	128.23	na	na	na	100.00	129.44	119.44	121.46	124.62	105.94	120.07	100.69	111.41	-0.51	-1.98	
543000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
61 EDUCATION SERVICES																						
6103	105.03	102.48	97.69	92.77	91.37	94.15	93.63	90.02	105.12	107.24	100.00	94.26	95.42	87.76	87.85	88.57	91.43	92.06	88.20	-0.97	-0.49	
611300	79.59	96.19	105.69	75.92	80.11	81.16	85.50	84.98	104.58	100.46	100.00	82.13	80.76	76.49	84.45	107.99	82.64	80.25	75.47	-0.29	2.31	
611A	116.33	104.74	93.52	99.49	95.84	97.84	96.62	89.66	104.58	106.70	100.00	99.35	98.86	90.60	87.91	84.04	93.59	94.90	90.81	-1.37	-1.50	
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE																						
62151	123.51	121.18	122.68	120.30	126.69	111.59	106.54	106.66	103.80	100.00	102.38	108.95	102.37	111.05	118.68	112.93	119.39	113.20	-0.39	-1.93		
623000	88.73	88.91	101.96	93.00	105.06	102.63	97.63	91.34	95.77	100.00	93.38	93.39	87.45	102.81	109.11	107.12	100.95	96.15	0.16	0.69	-0.40	
62A	144.71	157.22	150.64	136.45	142.51	145.62	114.72	111.03	117.10	108.39	100.00	107.94	118.83	113.48	117.46	126.75	118.57	133.84	126.37	-0.75	-3.63	
62A1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION																						
711	111.31	133.70	171.45	144.83	148.78	138.90	110.91	101.48	91.27	83.74	100.00	104.77	108.12	97.15	98.48	82.04	91.16	89.38	91.43	-1.09	-1.07	
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES																						
721	119.20	114.37	104.13	99.68	101.13	110.92	103.15	101.76	107.49	95.33	100.00	103.14	98.55	112.15	110.79	105.43	110.80	102.41	99.36	-1.01	-1.74	
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)																						
811	100.80	103.61	91.24	95.24	91.75	96.80	96.65	95.17	91.83	96.47	100.00	102.13	100.13	100.89	132.33	145.21	127.22	137.94	132.59	1.53	-0.08	
813	88.81	94.11	77.48	89.23	85.05	96.08	100.82	93.72	85.79	105.78	100.00	91.67	98.06	84.32	107.88	125.95	104.54	110.64	115.25	1.46	1.19	
81.3 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*																						
813000	167.51	133.29	123.66	127.40	83.47	145.97	136.40	120.67	119.97	121.70	100.00	113.99	115.14	123.91	198.05	200.07	169.38	177.51	180.59	0.42	-5.03	
813A00	83.80	80.62	107.12	147.99	94.61	108.24	74.31	83.91	111.66	113.36	100.00	116.23	87.00	117.24	176.02	249.61	203.90	173.23	247.12	6.19	11.97	
81A	83.95	96.81	78.81	82.85	90.66	77.21	83.26	81.69	74.50	77.59	100.00	100.01	95.90	100.46	113.88	114.19	101.37	124.17	96.21	0.76	1.76	
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION																						
911	110.41	102.16	105.68	110.50	117.09	116.96	118.37	111.01	106.86	104.58	100.00	107.62	126.04	123.08	124.71	135.94	127.92	137.27	131.65	0.88	-0.99	
9111	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
911A00	138.60	123.32	126.32	132.62	150.28	129.80	122.08	109.98	105.19	94.40	100.00	98.97	127.39	102.86	96.22	105.67	116.55	131.21	113.44	-1.11	-3.21	
912000	78.80	70.69	72.21	89.35	87.64	98.31	91.46	80.71	86.82	92.96	100.00	107.60	122.85	117.80	148.79	158.38	150.81	145.00	140.04	3.25	2.41	
913000	102.75	80.35	93.94	101.18	103.96	109.17	121.18	129.12	110.72	116.62	100.00	124.42	152.44	192.15	162.83	233.76	182.02	216.50	226.76	4.50	-0.27	

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
1997=100, 1987-2005

New Brunswick		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%		
T001 All Industries		99.54	96.78	95.04	95.05	98.04	97.98	96.70	98.03	98.43	100.49	100.00	102.59	106.25	104.57	109.10	109.54	113.32	114.60	113.67	0.74	0.05	1.61
II AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING		129.21	137.24	153.73	141.62	121.06	117.76	99.86	101.77	106.84	120.81	100.00	108.95	126.24	121.66	159.53	194.05	157.29	158.81	163.61	1.32	-2.53	6.35
11A Crop and Animal Production		129.49	130.95	110.73	95.85	89.11	99.85	99.71	96.71	81.91	96.67	100.00	109.48	122.50	130.91	169.96	200.41	150.37	140.81	146.67	2.85	-4.23	4.90
11B Forestry and Logging		130.44	137.44	154.44	141.44	121.44	117.44	99.44	101.44	106.44	120.44	100.00	108.94	126.24	121.64	159.53	194.05	157.29	158.81	163.61	1.32	-2.53	6.35
114000 Fishery and Aquaculture		140.07	124.81	142.30	127.44	108.09	104.04	88.95	68.19	92.88	89.38	100.00	105.36	113.62	120.65	198.52	183.18	207.51	185.78	207.28	2.20	-3.31	9.54
115 Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry		158.74	163.84	100.00	94.81	114.69	113.94	90.82	88.92	126.74	199.75	100.00	108.21	121.60	106.86	106.08	101.84	91.82	143.04	125.26	-1.31	-4.52	2.86
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-6.54
21100 Oil and Gas Extraction		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21200 Coal Mining		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2122 Metal Ore Mining		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2123 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21300 Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
22 UTILITIES		93.64	99.32	96.25	89.88	70.78	59.15	67.36	70.48	62.65	90.38	100.00	97.20	86.52	61.38	64.59	60.53	71.45	80.99	82.33	-0.71	0.66	-2.40
22100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
221200 Natural Gas Distribution		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
221300 Water, Sewage and Other Systems		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
23 CONSTRUCTION		125.84	113.19	112.23	120.52	131.76	118.14	118.37	114.02	112.87	115.42	100.00	107.48	133.90	132.34	125.76	118.77	139.13	136.60	142.46	0.69	-2.27	4.52
3A MANUFACTURING		92.40	78.04	83.08	78.59	89.31	90.16	86.66	91.34	91.57	96.32	100.00	102.76	103.13	107.18	115.36	125.38	123.51	122.71	134.79	2.12	0.79	3.80
31100 Animal Food Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3113 Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3114 Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
311500 Dairy Product Manufacturing		65.68	82.41	na	na	63.51	na	81.64	na	52.41	47.01	100.00	na	na	53.86	102.66	na	na	96.33	125.74	3.72	4.29	3.01
3116 Meat Product Manufacturing		na	na	99.12	102.77	102.77	86.00	74.32	70.67	111.15	123.32	100.00	na	na	na	173.25	241.32	202.02	na	na	na	na	na
311700 Sausage, Meat Product Preparation and Packaging		92.24	66.15	99.12	102.77	102.77	86.00	74.32	70.67	111.15	123.32	100.00	na	na	na	173.25	241.32	202.02	227.59	281.49	6.41	0.81	13.44
311A Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing		na	52.01	63.32	45.08	na	62.94	54.52	56.74	na	108.35	100.00	108.08	na	na	na	40.59	na	50.52	31.51	na	na	-13.44
31200 Tobacco Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
315 Clothing Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
315 Clothing Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing		60.13	68.97	na	na	104.58	130.49	95.67	95.78	71.26	93.84	100.00	99.41	88.54	90.49	95.68	102.18	96.73	102.15	96.77	2.68	5.22	-0.41
321 Wood Product Manufacturing		64.55	47.74	48.29	50.47	72.40	70.66	71.74	80.28	84.03	87.34	100.00	108.59	124.44	132.63	147.57	150.29	152.14	157.85	191.28	6.22	4.48	8.44
3221 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills		69.08	74.17	119.16	101.51	109.62	161.99	na	154.78	175.29	na	100.00	139.03	97.89	130.79	84.14	na	164.96	178.46	209.41	6.36	3.77	9.68
322 Converted Paper Product Manufacturing		na	87.24	83.18	145.07	137.20	80.92	64.25	74.12	90.52	56.25	100.00	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
323 Printing and Related Support Activities		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
323 Printing and Related Support Activities		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
325200 Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial and Synthetic Fibres and Filame		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3253 Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
325400 Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
325A Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3261 Plastic Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3262 Rubber Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3273 Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
327A Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
33A Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing		57.49	na	73.12	71.35	44.54	67.27	60.99	67.84	54.30	56.20	100.00	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
33400 Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
334A Electronic Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
335200 Household Appliance Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
335A Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3351 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3352 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3363 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336400 Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336500 Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3366 Ship and Boat Building		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336900 Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
40000 WHOLESALE TRADE		87.47	110.89	91.67	76.82	71.42																	

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
1997=100, 1987-2005

1997=100, 1987-2005																						
New Brunswick		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%	87-97

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
1997=100, 1987-2005

1997=100, 1987-2005																					
Quebec	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%	
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	96.42	98.21	98.15	99.51	109.58	105.67	101.26	111.17	na	
	79.94	74.97	67.53	80.43	87.36	97.09	85.92	79.97	97.96	98.01	100.00	93.35	97.63	94.92	107.20	122.21	125.73	120.18	124.38	2.49	
	4B5000	Truck Transportation																		na	
	4B6000	Pipeline Transportation																		na	
	4B7000	Air, Rail, Water and Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support																		na	
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	67.25	62.27	53.17	40.29	66.32	75.32	50.17	84.93	77.31	91.63	100.00	70.29	80.37	65.54	91.12	66.09	75.27	69.08	na	na	
	512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries																		na	
	5A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANA																		na	
	5A01	Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation																		na	
	5A02	Insurance Carriers																		na	
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	105.52	100.93	100.18	101.39	103.83	103.23	103.99	101.13	97.05	91.77	100.00	95.17	92.25	97.91	100.16	94.56	96.72	102.94	103.39	121.42	0.84
	612000	Universities																		na	
	61A	Educational Services																		na	
	62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE																		na	
	62A000	Hospitals																		na	
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	161.00	151.98	127.73	106.43	117.68	115.07	103.10	113.54	114.37	113.33	100.00	145.01	133.77	113.79	111.24	101.43	95.05	95.13	106.28	-2.28	0.76
	72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES																		na	
	81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)																		na	
	811	Repair and Maintenance																		na	
	813	Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*																		na	
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	91.26	82.17	81.80	78.21	81.58	87.62	83.36	93.88	92.20	96.40	100.00	115.53	109.76	95.96	96.40	114.55	104.72	112.28	109.88	1.04	0.92
	912000	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration																		na	
	913000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration																		na	
	91A000	Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)																		na	
	91B000	Personal and Family Services and Private Households																		na	

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
1997=100, 1987-2005

Ontario		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%	87-97	97-05
4B	TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING																						
	4B4000 Truck Transportation	97.56	97.12	105.75	104.01	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	100.00	95.42	104.13	103.72	107.87	103.26	102.36	102.36	108.59	na	1.04
	4B5000 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation																					0.25	3.23
	4B6000 Air Transportation																						
	4B7000 Water, Rail, and Air Freight and Express, and Slightseeing Transportation and Support	83.42	84.96	77.83	83.61	77.11	93.02	98.11	80.80	98.04	91.04	100.00	100.00	97.10	99.18	96.80	96.72	87.77	88.07	103.00	92.89	0.60	1.83
4C	Information and Communications																						
	4C3000 Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	111.47	150.48	133.88	110.92	83.41	113.36	111.71	97.42	87.95	93.47	100.00	100.00	94.95	113.46	81.09	90.94	120.39	na	na	134.72	1.06	-1.08
51	WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE																						
	512000 Warehousing and Storage	93.88	96.86	102.87	88.63	78.80	119.53	82.68	103.05	119.86	128.60	100.00	100.00	105.81	124.03	125.02	127.65	149.45	159.97	154.14	147.81	na	5.01
5A	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES																						
	512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries																						
	5A1 FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANA																						
	5A1000 Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	79.59	76.12	74.56	74.42	79.07	85.31	88.25	82.72	95.53	95.05	100.00	100.00	103.65	109.53	112.61	118.94	120.67	117.87	115.21	114.24	2.03	1.68
	5A1010 Leases and Depository Credit Intermediation	69.20	67.82	68.99	66.87	70.51	79.23	75.06	83.48	91.55	92.31	100.00	100.00	111.51	107.66	121.26	122.34	125.75	132.09	135.89	128.77	4.95	3.34
	5A2000 Insurance Carriers	94.46	89.32	89.27	93.37	97.33	100.61	98.68	106.06	105.80	98.72	100.00	100.00	116.84	158.10	164.61	155.10	137.47	142.86	135.92	155.93	2.82	0.57
	5A3000 Lessors of Real Estate	78.88	70.11	79.04	62.05	70.34	67.41	75.77	87.73	80.83	89.78	100.00	100.00	102.69	74.08	64.22	88.79	81.40	69.18	61.62	0.19	2.40	-2.51
	5A4000 Lessors of Occupied Dwellings	75.71	70.48	78.56	62.22	70.17	67.96	78.68	86.77	81.62	90.81	100.00	100.00	107.67	70.80	54.93	58.76	82.68	78.63	65.85	78.53	0.20	2.82
	5A5000 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Ass	124.27	146.79	112.06	106.52	113.04	120.12	99.80	118.11	92.78	120.80	100.00	100.00	125.28	124.52	135.79	174.45	192.11	203.13	190.10	211.54	3.00	-2.15
	5A6000 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	127.02	92.15	79.99	68.86	69.20	68.10	72.84	82.45	87.67	90.36	100.00	100.00	94.27	101.82	107.38	124.75	123.27	109.99	112.56	103.50	-1.13	0.43
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES																						
	541000 Administrative and Support Services	105.49	105.24	102.04	97.31	94.39	93.25	92.20	93.06	94.06	93.92	100.00	100.00	106.28	113.52	126.19	120.08	123.77	130.02	130.83	133.65	1.32	-0.53
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION S																						
	561 Administrative and Support Services	113.93	118.12	110.76	119.53	112.50	112.51	106.88	104.40	107.85	106.74	100.00	100.00	102.61	105.88	103.42	108.12	116.98	111.13	111.62	112.06	-0.09	-1.30
562000	Waste Management and Remediation Services	111.31	116.21	110.08	119.69	113.74	110.24	104.63	103.90	106.95	107.12	100.00	100.00	102.13	108.22	104.78	107.93	116.20	108.70	109.82	110.99	-0.02	-1.07
	563000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	127.08	138.79	115.20	107.73	84.68	130.62	128.48	94.69	113.82	90.70	100.00	100.00	123.33	77.92	87.83	113.23	126.02	155.76	138.14	118.94	-0.37	-2.37
61	EDUCATION SERVICES																						
	613000 Universities	119.78	103.85	99.13	105.23	106.41	105.23	102.11	96.78	98.77	101.37	100.00	100.00	101.16	94.67	92.43	98.12	95.68	98.70	98.32	91.81	-1.47	-1.79
61A	Educational Services	102.26	97.24	109.95	110.38	107.48	107.09	98.10	90.79	96.26	110.21	100.00	100.00	106.57	94.65	101.05	101.10	98.71	110.82	107.27	85.21	-1.01	-0.22
	61A1 Educational Services	125.09	105.25	96.99	103.92	106.30	105.24	102.95	98.16	99.46	99.50	100.00	100.00	100.30	94.87	90.53	97.24	95.06	95.70	95.87	93.45	-1.61	-2.21
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE																						
	623000 Hospitals	107.75	99.58	99.46	97.70	101.70	104.85	102.65	102.34	100.42	97.12	100.00	100.00	97.69	98.85	98.66	96.75	95.70	96.27	92.83	95.43	-0.67	-0.74
62A	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	96.69	97.03	93.26	91.87	95.94	103.56	102.48	102.01	97.29	96.68	100.00	100.00	108.81	106.89	102.65	99.80	103.41	103.92	106.07	103.25	0.36	0.34
	62A1 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	115.19	100.24	102.88	100.91	105.10	104.93	102.12	102.01	101.97	97.10	100.00	100.00	92.71	97.06	97.21	95.66	92.67	91.83	87.70	92.22	-1.23	-1.40
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION																						
	711000 Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	105.10	127.34	131.47	136.63	125.03	123.29	119.19	117.47	116.33	98.05	100.00	100.00	109.40	102.83	97.23	91.49	87.01	93.67	84.92	93.99	-0.62	-0.50
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES																						
	721000 Accommodation and Food Services	114.14	113.89	121.66	122.74	109.06	106.46	105.61	101.65	105.78	97.54	100.00	100.00	98.07	111.76	114.58	122.61	115.94	101.32	104.17	107.33	-0.34	-1.31
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)																						
	811 Repair and Maintenance	99.27	112.09	108.41	110.89	110.25	113.65	109.56	106.89	108.17	101.28	100.00	100.00	99.02	112.67	120.81	126.70	134.95	132.60	137.47	133.85	1.67	0.07
	813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	83.95	107.75	97.45	107.15	118.12	134.09	130.33	117.68	115.67	104.26	100.00	100.00	88.64	120.15	136.89	139.34	145.89	157.69	146.42	147.71	3.19	1.76
	813000 Religious Organizations	116.48	143.96	152.19	109.45	118.22	115.90	134.02	94.82	127.83	101.11	100.00	100.00	97.34	101.05	109.80	113.53	135.26	123.87	123.04	113.04	-0.17	-1.51
	813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	84.10	100.85	89.08	93.05	88.27	103.37	102.48	90.53	85.78	94.13	100.00	100.00	104.59	134.92	133.27	144.46	174.69	165.46	164.23	169.47	3.97	1.75
81A	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	105.87	104.64	111.21	118.03	110.14	102.03	92.30	109.56	107.10	101.09	100.00	100.00	98.26	104.15	106.45	113.28	111.56	100.58	119.60	111.58	0.29	-0.57
	81A1 Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households																						
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION																						
	911000 Federal Government Public Administration	88.28	86.82	84.33	82.16	85.98	89.55	90.72	92.77	95.11	96.02	100.00	100.00	101.31	98.64	102.72	105.82	105.75	106.81	109.23	107.61	1.11	1.25
	9111 Defence Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	98.71	95.70	95.24	93.94	93.57	93.69	97.80	na	-0.28
	911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	79.25	79.07	76.75	80.10	80.39	87.95	88.12	93.45	95.00	94.89	100.00	100.00	106.56	102.04	95.24	97.16	97.97	101.46	98.19	101.27	1.37	2.35
	912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	78.06	90.22	83.66	76.10	74.22	76.92	86.64	78.13	82.15	83.79	100.00	100.00	98.48	78.81	87.97	92.73	99.07	88.66	93.92	94.96	1.09	2.51
913000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	106.97	93.46	90.50	88.16	100.99	100.22	95.72	99.39	100.24	103.90	100.00	100.00	99.15	114.60	124.02	130.09	126.50	136.67	145.38	131.80	1.17	-0.67

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
1997=100, 1987-2005

Manitoba		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%	87-05	87-97	97-05
4B	TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING																							
	4B0000 Truck Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	101.97	106.35	109.51	104.21	100.38	102.00	114.72	115.44	na	na	1.81
	4B00000 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	91.35	100.49	88.01	103.04	73.88	74.60	95.78	86.78	97.27	95.05	100.00	100.97	99.25	106.74	100.24	91.73	87.68	94.54	97.37	0.36	0.91	-0.33	
	4B000000 Pipeline Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	4B0000000 Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sighting Transportation and Support	77.67	75.43	68.88	72.72	75.86	95.54	84.72	88.83	81.53	89.97	100.00	100.72	97.12	97.26	95.55	96.82	101.79	122.23	134.27	3.09	2.56	3.75	
	4B00000000 Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
4C	WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE																							
	4C0000 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES																							
	512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	116.48	118.90	135.51	134.58	151.80	139.88	137.23	na	na	4.04
5A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANA																							
	5A001 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	71.14	72.12	69.55	71.70	71.00	79.50	88.09	87.82	85.76	81.69	100.00	98.05	90.79	95.17	98.73	105.82	111.45	110.40	101.56	2.00	3.46	0.19	
	5A0010 Insurance Carriers	115.83	112.57	101.70	133.87	128.47	112.72	159.22	114.19	84.07	83.22	100.00	100.84	102.92	101.32	101.61	110.61	138.33	115.76	121.00	3.08	3.36	2.72	
	5A00100 Lessors of Real Estate	53.92	50.36	49.09	54.91	48.97	99.44	81.21	110.05	126.58	59.04	100.00	93.57	88.17	109.04	91.79	83.70	96.72	109.02	88.24	-1.69	-1.46	-1.98	
	5A001000 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	43.64	43.56	42.48	47.60	41.77	84.51	63.79	89.66	110.32	59.90	100.00	89.36	38.69	109.04	67.74	55.85	57.96	60.07	67.19	1.23	6.37	-4.85	
	5A005 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Ass	133.50	175.49	100.42	91.01	93.63	105.41	155.83	132.51	101.19	124.05	100.00	108.62	163.64	181.48	225.07	269.44	249.43	157.84	184.47	1.81	-2.85	7.95	
	5A006 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	83.96	61.68	57.41	50.53	42.41	50.76	50.50	64.29	70.51	96.33	100.00	99.16	81.11	94.91	106.62	131.27	112.73	127.79	110.83	1.55	1.76	1.29	
	54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	191.09	163.02	125.25	123.74	128.74	129.28	139.20	143.96	126.01	112.05	100.00	98.45	126.52	100.70	109.35	110.39	119.21	113.30	118.58	-2.62	-6.27	2.15
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION :																							
	560 Administrative and Support Services	137.20	134.97	121.91	134.43	156.56	157.43	125.80	113.03	112.34	115.61	100.00	112.00	123.76	115.01	126.58	119.38	117.03	113.57	123.28	-0.59	-3.11	2.65	
	562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	68.61					78.88	100.77	82.20	110.19	155.15	100.00	138.23	154.91	102.18	101.58	155.57	124.01	143.31	229.12	6.93	3.84	10.92	
61	EDUCATION SERVICES																							
	61300 Universities	118.30	112.00	103.48	94.26	97.13	99.70	97.66	91.27	98.28	95.46	100.00	99.16	100.76	102.55	98.50	99.91	100.89	102.83	95.25	-1.20	-1.67	-0.61	
	613000 Educational Services	97.71	71.48	78.20	88.11	77.13	85.00	78.50	63.94	74.13	96.69	100.00	88.82	85.87	84.36	77.44	87.16	81.86	89.35	70.56	-1.79	0.23	-4.27	
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE																							
	62300 Hospitals	123.12	126.55	111.86	95.17	102.08	102.63	101.20	98.26	103.85	94.70	100.00	100.90	106.74	107.60	103.98	103.92	106.56	105.19	101.67	-1.06	-2.06	0.21	
	623000 Health Care Services (except Hospital) and Social Assistance	92.30	100.91	102.15	99.60	99.03	101.92	97.86	101.43	97.94	98.58	100.00	100.42	102.35	92.54	96.94	94.47	97.60	93.54	95.96	0.22	0.80	-0.51	
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION																							
	71 Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	127.65	128.57	150.83	135.34	130.37	121.43	111.91	100.39	123.09	105.24	100.00	129.08	137.67	138.37	112.20	103.99	105.29	99.98	115.50	-0.55	-2.41	1.82	
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES																							
	72 Accommodation and Food Services	122.68	116.03	111.03	108.72	94.11	98.75	94.11	103.39	101.73	97.74	100.00	109.35	101.32	109.44	125.53	108.16	102.91	107.41	98.44	-1.22	-2.02	-0.20	
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)																							
	811 Repair and Maintenance	98.30	97.75	96.76	81.78	83.07	87.87	82.15	83.01	101.60	98.77	100.00	97.77	98.98	109.76	122.84	119.11	104.82	111.13	104.46	0.34	0.17	0.55	
	813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	72.28	76.62	87.12	70.23	88.18	86.43	86.43	73.54	88.49	72.95	100.00	87.54	117.74	107.35	127.04	113.82	111.66	119.15	104.45	2.07	3.30	0.55	
	81300 Religious Organizations	171.44	205.85	208.94	107.14	102.29	115.28	88.99	153.84	87.74	119.84	100.00	98.86	77.99	86.02	131.28	130.47	94.86	81.83	120.19	-1.95	-5.25	2.33	
	813000 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	115.72	103.72	92.82	104.05	77.64	78.03	74.47	88.73	132.44	94.33	100.00	112.49	103.72	129.40	132.48	152.07	133.72	141.20	132.61	0.76	-1.45	3.59	
	75.99 74.74	73.58	70.77	68.58	75.06	70.46	70.83	104.37	126.67	100.00	101.78	91.86	117.63	108.91	104.73	90.45	100.49	84.30	0.58	2.78	-2.11			
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION																							
	911 Federal Government Public Administration	104.15	101.16	102.25	106.08	111.50	106.23	104.11	101.92	105.29	101.09	100.00	109.78	114.11	119.35	112.52	114.70	120.15	113.84	117.67	0.68	-0.41	2.06	
	9111 Defense Services																							
91A00	Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	103.70	96.18	91.00	98.70	96.60	104.36	115.03	99.42	99.85	89.61	100.00	116.85	98.27	91.44	90.51	103.10	94.46	86.59	92.65	-0.62	-0.36	-0.95	
	912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	132.41	117.18	125.05	125.92	139.94	114.26	98.63	100.66	107.31	101.58	100.00	117.30	111.54	145.85	130.44	155.68	131.31	120.92	128.54	-0.16	-2.77	3.19	
	913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	78.68	85.28	83.88	88.28	96.62	95.68	98.97	100.66	100.71	106.65	100.00	102.04	156.04	145.74	133.72	155.68	172.02	166.62	159.83	4.02	2.43	6.04	

Saskatchewan 1987	1997-100, 1997-2005										1997-2005										AAGR%						
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-05								
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING																											
4B000 Truck Transportation	83.61	58.11	56.46	62.88	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	95.55	91.61	100.00	124.33	120.39	113.42	149.50	138.92	151.28	153.38	148.48	13.24	1.81	5.07
4B010 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation																											
4B010 Pipeline Transportation	94.72	107.31	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	188.72	156.13	100.00	138.09	na	211.91	na	101.18	116.71	119.85	167.94	180.31	158.49	4.72	3.76	5.93
4B020 Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	69.12	80.65	101.80	83.52	85.99	92.34	89.10	110.28	120.03	100.00	95.05	81.09	101.18	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
4B030 Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	111.48	151.73	121.65	146.35	203.59	136.71	103.18	90.15	67.56	97.90	100.00	72.59	63.11	74.13	121.51	88.68	79.53	102.88	98.05	-0.71	-1.06	-0.25	na	na	na	na	
4B040 Warehousing and Storage																											
5 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES																											
510 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	73.90	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	94.52	97.66	na	100.00	97.50	97.43	126.63	132.97	155.20	132.29	132.45	136.62	3.47	3.07	3.98	na
520 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries																											
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANA																											
5A010 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	102.34	98.35	92.97	93.59	90.62	89.41	92.53	96.60	100.10	99.72	100.00	106.65	112.70	106.00	106.65	112.70	106.00	111.37	127.31	118.37	127.31	133.78	150	-0.23	3.71	4.73	na
5A020 Insurance Carriers	109.79	90.04	87.72	86.93	86.12	89.34	83.32	82.00	102.01	98.26	100.00	100.00	106.27	100.00	106.27	100.00	106.27	126.42	114.54	117.90	134.36	144.69	155	-0.93	4.73	4.73	na
5A030 Lessors of Real Estate	119.82	118.02	89.23	105.66	93.21	113.69	128.40	132.04	98.52	100.00	106.63	97.01	74.63	100.00	97.01	74.63	100.00	109.67	99.34	103.63	116.63	110.89	-0.43	-1.79	1.30	1.30	na
5A040 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	100.11	121.32	77.97	82.15	87.72	98.29	79.98	80.71	86.76	103.76	100.00	97.01	74.63	100.00	97.01	74.63	100.00	97.01	53.87	74.85	64.60	69.01	104.65	-0.23	-0.87	0.57	na
5A050 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Assets	100.11	121.32	77.97	82.15	87.72	98.29	79.98	80.71	86.76	103.76	100.00	97.01	74.63	100.00	97.01	74.63	100.00	97.01	53.87	74.85	64.60	69.01	104.65	-0.23	-0.87	0.57	na
5A060 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	100.11	121.32	77.97	82.15	87.72	98.29	79.98	80.71	86.76	103.76	100.00	97.01	74.63	100.00	97.01	74.63	100.00	97.01	53.87	74.85	64.60	69.01	104.65	-0.23	-0.87	0.57	na
5A070 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	100.11	121.32	77.97	82.15																							

[illegible]

**Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AGRP%
Canada																				
Agencies, Brokerages and Other Insurance Related Activities					na	na	na	na	na	na	86,003	96,817	53,944	67,141	72,721	71,839	65,207	65,764	53,960	87-05
Securities, Commodity Contracts, Funds, and Other Financial Investment					na	na	na	na	na	na	57,795	54,912	54,552	54,426	57,478	54,364	56,018	60,593	59,960	87-06
Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers and Activities Related to Real					na	na	na	na	na	na	26,338	24,734	32,733	35,737	41,097	43,058	38,021	41,813	39,182	na
Management of Companies and Enterprises					na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	39,538	39,524	39,007	38,982	38,507	36,062	36,581	37,478	37,680	36,676	38,942	40,060	41,590	44,437	43,030	43,896	45,026	46,410	45,271	076
Architectural, Engineering and Related Services					na	na	na	na	na	na	57,080	61,436	52,846	53,691	54,721	54,592	53,403	49,231	48,572	na
Computer Systems Design and Related Services					na	na	na	na	na	na	30,394	33,320	38,384	38,568	41,414	46,503	48,160	51,124	51,037	na
Advertising and Related Services					na	na	na	na	na	na	42,782	41,912	42,935	43,154	42,331	42,377	44,684	46,164	45,614	na
Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services					na	na	na	na	na	na	29,494	32,138	36,083	47,695	40,340	39,521	39,588	42,332	40,540	na
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION	38,594	40,819	40,553	41,599	39,867	38,261	37,741	36,844	36,419	36,345	35,122	34,744	36,618	35,742	37,357	37,780	37,074	37,073	37,096	-022
Waste Management and Remediation Services	30,752	78,200	75,715	75,340	67,138	77,366	78,284	70,133	68,034	69,309	68,564	75,211	65,603	64,587	81,000	84,207	97,287	87,752	87,572	069
EDUCATION SERVICES	49,713	47,115	46,503	46,045	46,174	45,454	44,988	44,113	44,422	45,282	46,163	45,387	44,712	44,762	44,668	44,312	44,052	44,715	42,568	-074
Universities	49,844	47,415	46,973	46,695	47,988	46,273	45,294	47,710	49,831	52,087	49,538	50,215	49,646	50,075	49,994	50,011	50,628	53,512	45,927	-007
Educational Services	49,852	47,652	46,910	46,222	45,779	44,656	44,346	45,343	45,336	46,752	46,594	44,041	45,718	45,375	45,559	45,030	45,745	46,511	45,921	-112
HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	39,553	38,636	39,187	38,709	39,002	39,150	38,505	38,239	37,634	36,877	37,023	36,367	37,342	36,649	36,962	35,438	34,987	34,534	34,996	-068
Hospitals	37,500	38,389	38,714	38,893	38,871	40,590	40,072	41,098	40,461	40,662	41,123	41,147	42,146	39,821	39,972	38,465	38,290	38,938	37,664	002
Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	41,176	38,751	39,509	38,560	39,071	38,141	36,660	36,463	35,946	34,706	34,616	33,842	34,601	34,824	34,918	32,791	32,215	32,215	33,549	-046
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	35,456	39,880	37,259	36,710	35,413	33,852	32,141	31,748	31,472	30,383	29,703	32,259	31,080	29,478	28,544	26,521	26,100	25,021	26,128	-168
Gambling Industries					na	na	na	na	na	na	37,653	42,813	41,524	39,253	43,654	41,422	33,892	32,551	39,844	na
Amusement and Recreation Industries					na	na	na	na	na	na	21,479	23,923	20,513	19,192	18,247	17,453	17,176	17,532	17,156	-266
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	25,299	25,678	26,475	25,972	22,860	22,594	23,050	23,051	23,381	22,624	22,653	22,819	19,050	20,778	23,992	23,393	22,421	22,705	23,117	-050
Food Services and Drinking Places					na	na	na	na	na	na	18,605	19,050	13,885	20,778	20,580	19,774	18,922	18,609	19,375	na
OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	26,235	29,026	29,766	29,516	29,697	29,696	28,093	27,760	28,476	28,319	29,102	27,853	29,400	29,269	25,326	25,822	26,409	28,689	27,621	076
Repair and Maintenance	17,507	21,214	20,510	21,360	22,601	24,025	24,122	23,469	23,397	21,700	21,626	21,525	24,423	26,676	28,313	29,730	30,057	30,438	31,195	234
Religious, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations					na	na	na	na	na	na	43,004	45,333	49,239	52,580	57,677	60,451	61,824	63,014	67,747	na
Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	23,866	25,669	25,903	26,135	25,507	24,012	22,933	23,643	24,376	25,007	24,121	23,720	22,879	25,384	28,279	26,806	25,021	27,105	27,018	069
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	59,514	59,217	59,744	57,821	58,804	59,651	58,913	61,305	62,440	61,696	62,070	64,002	66,536	69,381	69,382	71,075	70,259	71,081	71,374	111
Federal Government Public Administration					na	na	na	na	na	na	76,548	83,691	79,214	74,215	74,980	77,811	72,821	73,555	75,965	na
Defence Services					na	na	na	na	na	na	176,159	202,349	188,847	134,810	195,119	176,902	148,590	162,108	171,596	-013
Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	144,426	162,072	164,333	150,320	162,223	154,395	153,394	185,255	176,646	176,139	176,159	202,349	188,847	134,810	195,119	176,902	148,590	162,108	171,596	066
Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	56,603	55,005	54,676	55,047	54,966	57,668	57,937	61,519	61,670	61,184	62,236	69,410	65,403	69,550	61,759	65,276	62,162	62,193	63,709	023
Provincial and Territorial Public Administration (except Defence)	56,603	55,005	54,676	55,047	54,966	57,668	57,937	61,519	61,670	61,184	62,236	69,410	65,403	69,550	61,759	65,276	62,162	62,193	63,709	023
Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	43,423	42,998	42,438	40,480	43,842	42,669	42,286	47,719	48,101	47,151	45,769	47,064	56,878	60,213	61,353	62,462	68,523	69,402	69,478	536

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.
Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005.
Entries marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available for the year by Statistics Canada (mostly for the years 1987-1989).
Estimates for the Labour Force Survey are based on the NACE level should be used with the understanding, at their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry, in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005																					AAGR%	87-05
Prince Edward Island																						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
5A. FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MA.	168,950	184,368	188,684	198,211	177,048	174,384	181,957	205,318	239,150	246,524	278,684	300,833	281,684	241,182	271,050	282,950	272,143	259,422	280,818	286		
5A01. Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
5A0200. Insurance Carriers	67,667	77,375	75,975	91,857	90,429	70,222	90,286	86,375	102,571	124,333	110,429	101,875	107,286	88,375	97,286	71,200	86,625	100,714	122,500	3.35		
5A0300. Lessors of Real Estate	346,500	na	na	38,000	22,867	43,333	41,200	51,750	61,500	66,600	64,000	62,000	64,000	na	na	na	133,000	93,333	146,000	6.17		
5A0400. Owners-Occupied Dwellings	849,500	na	na	921,500	929,000	1,024,500	1,121,500	na	1,339,000	1,341,000	1,390,000	1,383,000	1,383,000	703,750	708,750	1,905,500	1,042,333	330,333	1,083,667	2.56		
5A05. Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Assets	na	na	na	84,000	89,000	107,000	111,000	111,000	81,500	82,000	na	na	na	na	na	na	63,000	68,000	68,500	4.72		
5A06. Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	9,423	na	101,000	119,000	na	na	na	97,750	92,500	113,750	na	na	na	na	na	na	153,250	328,500	333,000	-5.56		
54. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	30,455	32,727	31,462	32,769	34,000	32,692	25,857	na	na	na	24,474	28,316	32,111	31,368	25,375	24,440	26,667	27,542	28,792	21.90		
56. ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION	28,167	26,000	21,975	20,875	19,600	21,200	18,364	19,300	18,818	17,500	17,500	15,400	17,176	17,944	17,895	16,708	19,870	20,957	19,407	-0.46		
561. Administrative and Support Services	23,167	21,857	20,857	19,857	18,778	20,778	16,200	16,667	16,700	17,600	15,655	13,429	15,088	17,750	18,500	15,500	16,409	17,619	15,400	-0.04		
562000. Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	19,000	14,667	29,500	na	57,000	57,000	na		
61. EDUCATION SERVICES	38,914	39,400	42,229	42,629	44,412	40,421	36,262	36,512	38,381	42,675	41,688	41,475	42,950	42,400	37,000	38,756	37,894	38,609	36,600	0.64		
611000. Universities	36,333	36,429	48,000	50,167	44,571	56,167	41,000	33,800	47,429	50,143	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
611A. Educational Services	38,862	42,885	40,028	40,966	46,000	38,866	36,303	37,516	40,031	45,200	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
62. HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	34,367	39,190	40,596	40,644	43,626	41,200	36,833	33,641	32,031	33,062	33,299	31,656	32,020	31,250	32,514	33,469	32,544	33,438	35,256	0.14		
620000. Hospitals	27,826	33,136	28,440	30,261	29,435	20,381	31,850	27,045	27,217	27,480	30,042	29,192	32,382	28,828	29,962	28,759	25,343	27,029	28,668	0.17		
62A. Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	39,472	42,639	50,156	49,000	54,212	47,974	39,750	38,553	34,927	36,600	35,116	32,891	31,957	33,979	33,896	37,318	38,273	38,444	40,628	0.16		
71. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	11,400	14,000	11,778	12,750	10,333	11,700	11,167	na	na	na	13,308	23,444	23,200	21,000	19,357	17,583	20,500	21,023	15,100	1.59		
72. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	18,892	19,462	19,128	18,070	16,714	16,756	16,581	17,000	19,043	22,897	21,775	22,070	23,537	21,021	20,098	19,130	22,021	22,170	19,518	-0.11		
81. OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	20,869	22,852	20,525	18,735	19,793	20,893	19,455	22,068	26,022	27,765	16,027	19,405	21,571	29,750	29,500	24,988	25,303	27,667	27,250	1.52		
810000. Religious, Cultural, and Recreational Services	13,667	14,000	14,000	15,000	17,000	20,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	13,500	15,500	20,000	20,000	20,000	24,000	21,450	22,800	20,445	0.24		
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	0	50,125	44,556	49,875	43,889	40,100	37,545	56,375	49,778	40,900	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
813100. Religious Organizations	26,667	27,250	19,000	24,750	17,000	17,000	15,000	24,750	30,200	43,333	44,667	29,200	39,250	37,500	29,600	51,333	52,333	39,250	39,250	2.17		
813A00. Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	56,000	53,000	33,667	21,600	22,600	42,667	82,000	52,667	26,000	18,286	27,000	52,000	31,000	83,000	45,500	51,750	106,500	111,500	25.36		
81A. Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	18,286	22,231	22,615	19,667	26,091	26,622	21,323	17,538	21,615	17,438	16,268	15,686	15,133	20,750	19,750	13,667	18,000	21,455	10,558	-0.91		
91. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	68,149	68,592	65,960	69,146	61,647	54,415	56,472	59,696	59,179	56,448	60,593	67,196	61,667	65,456	64,895	61,860	58,791	53,041	57,294	-0.96		
911. Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
911100. Defense Services	471,500	487,500	627,333	497,333	410,500	na	na	na	na	43,000	na	na	na	59,606	63,182	57,054	59,833	54,154	56,026	na		
911A00. Federal Government Public Administration (except Defense)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
912000. Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	70,529	66,095	69,737	67,571	74,750	64,662	59,011	64,000	59,240	64,000	58,822	67,511	67,000	57,189	60,000	55,000	61,111	52,200	54,000	-0.13		
912000. Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	33,250	28,500	24,000	26,200	24,800	31,000	28,600	28,000	30,000	20,750	28,167	29,500	49,000	49,400	39,400	48,000	36,000	34,143	39,833	-0.51		

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Notes:

Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005. Some data may not be available for certain years or sectors due to unavailability of the underlying data or because the data were not released by Statistics Canada (for confidentiality reasons). Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005																							
Nova Scotia																							
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%			
5A. FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MA.																							
5A01	Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	155,650	152,214	140,339	148,005	150,932	164,684	166,628	174,028	175,267	184,599	174,477	184,700	202,148	221,877	215,902	217,320	220,704	231,183	243	2.09	2.85	
5A02	Insurance Carriers	63,691	66,907	56,847	59,280	63,973	62,329	61,893	79,515	71,038	72,735	82,076	88,236	95,734	104,028	85,014	90,303	100,484	100,813	2,58	1.34	4.16	
5A0200	Lessors of Real Estate	63,691	66,907	56,847	59,280	63,973	62,329	61,893	79,515	71,038	72,735	82,076	88,236	95,734	104,028	85,014	90,303	100,484	100,813	2,58	1.34	4.16	
5A05	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	1,028,657	1,028,657	1,107,273	70,824	68,688	90,833	1,468,688	743,125	778,655	976,655	1,468,688	1,468,688	1,468,688	1,468,688	1,468,688	1,468,688	1,468,688	1,468,688	-3.36	1.45	-1.45	
5A56	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	37,000	na	27,318	36,620	36,281	33,265	35,772	37,968	46,033	50,085	54,232	51,884	50,386	54,843	65,284	73,267	68,831	62,649	-9.49	-18.28	2.84	
54. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES																							
5461	Administrative and Support Services	21,429	21,127	20,787	23,406	19,568	20,936	20,554	19,533	17,477	19,936	17,048	21,851	19,176	20,145	18,860	20,161	17,956	18,809	-0.72	-2.26	1.24	
5462	Administrative and Support Services	19,477	18,515	18,717	20,884	17,241	19,297	18,797	na	na	na	15,479	20,741	17,659	19,089	19,054	17,086	18,244	16,354	-0.75	-2.27	1.18	
546200	Waste Management and Remediation Services	41,600	na	43,400	na	na	na	42,800	na	na	na	41,125	41,250	40,500	48,625	60,667	65,000	52,636	60,800	2.13	na	na	
61. EDUCATION SERVICES																							
6110	Universities	43,260	42,592	43,004	40,570	38,459	39,332	38,941	39,535	45,092	46,282	42,709	40,838	40,137	38,425	37,788	38,441	37,512	35,564	-0.78	-0.13	-1.59	
611A	Educational Services	44,905	41,014	40,082	38,079	38,064	38,540	37,441	42,659	44,231	41,278	41,005	41,036	38,175	38,175	36,292	34,703	36,581	33,841	-1.06	-0.84	-1.34	
62. HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE																							
6200	Hospitals	37,863	38,667	38,960	38,959	37,958	38,420	34,812	32,020	33,202	32,609	31,877	31,942	34,484	32,745	35,016	36,533	34,899	35,513	-0.48	-1.71	1.07	
62A	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	37,709	37,795	37,070	42,049	38,845	42,153	40,808	38,865	37,397	37,012	40,841	37,792	38,527	36,796	42,601	43,224	42,934	39,588	-0.05	0.80	-1.09	
62A00	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	38,115	39,574	38,000	35,853	37,310	35,668	30,550	29,177	30,419	28,662	26,798	28,337	31,951	30,387	30,922	33,044	30,795	33,175	-0.80	-3.46	2.62	
71. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION																							
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	22,915	29,044	37,726	39,750	31,844	25,978	22,769	21,726	18,861	17,921	20,471	21,365	22,647	20,522	20,938	17,643	17,913	17,402	-1.43	-1.12	-1.81	
72. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES																							
72	Accommodation and Food Services	23,135	21,860	20,305	19,236	19,071	21,064	19,090	19,030	20,550	18,581	19,074	20,417	19,234	21,513	20,924	19,600	20,274	18,050	-1.36	-1.91	-0.66	
81. OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)																							
813	Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	21,650	22,320	20,711	20,854	19,874	20,487	20,343	21,568	20,059	20,125	21,270	21,208	20,265	22,253	27,448	28,264	25,784	27,657	1.23	-0.17	3.00	
81300	Religious Organizations	19,476	21,073	17,367	18,896	18,832	21,091	23,024	21,587	22,682	22,429	20,411	21,485	19,972	25,276	27,712	22,971	23,995	24,426	1.27	1.42	1.07	
813000	Religious Organizations	56,100	49,915	55,381	48,830	42,389	0	40,000	45,286	46,694	42,375	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813A	Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	40,842	33,826	32,625	30,542	20,419	37,278	33,208	30,577	31,783	30,000	23,625	25,966	23,118	28,862	43,100	39,364	37,136	35,478	-1.47	-5.33	3.58	
813A00	Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	32,900	32,850	45,467	54,231	35,905	35,762	28,074	33,000	35,238	38,409	35,600	42,000	32,800	49,864	99,467	78,789	69,698	83,684	5.40	0.92	11.28	
81A	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	13,762	17,594	13,364	10,651	16,565	14,777	13,588	13,862	14,148	14,569	16,979	16,537	17,271	18,637	17,492	17,000	13,675	17,378	0.54	0.99	-0.02	
91. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION																							
911	Federal Government Public Administration	74,396	71,486	74,770	76,233	79,511	80,084	80,627	77,151	72,631	70,937	70,826	88,471	86,288	84,038	93,453	86,708	86,577	87,252	0.89	-0.49	2.64	
911A	Defence Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-0.02	na	na
911A00	Defence Services (except Defence)	145,489	174,650	195,586	147,862	164,448	163,802	182,328	179,885	179,877	188,277	188,277	188,277	188,277	188,277	188,277	188,277	188,277	188,277	na	na	na	
912	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	74,726	74,920	75,244	80,362	79,244	79,724	79,724	81,962	82,320	83,590	89,931	79,446	62,770	55,719	66,291	71,709	66,291	71,709	-1.10	-2.20	0.37	
91200	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	42,844	43,255	51,899	50,297	52,696	52,388	48,053	50,179	52,696	57,990	62,525	71,115	72,425	87,098	91,586	88,547	76,729	79,329	3.03	2.20	4.98	
912000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	30,197	24,725	30,279	30,516	31,508	32,828	35,877	38,836	34,014	35,455	33,162	38,896	49,948	59,500	51,188	72,502	57,455	66,039	4.71	0.94	9.61	

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Notes:

Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005. Some data are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada (for confidentiality reasons). Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

in 1997 constant dollars, 1987=2005																				
New Brunswick																				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%
5A. FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MA.	152,520	152,774	150,379	167,209	174,434	169,730	173,745	174,315	176,959	182,207	193,057	204,234	208,059	230,127	224,857	201,322	212,624	233,709	251,326	2.81
5A01. Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	49,941	54,769	48,051	59,082	61,039	64,396	63,021	62,462	74,911	71,698	74,039	72,852	72,627	73,447	83,978	75,885	87,277	82,688	100,279	3.95
5A0200. Insurance Carriers	57,519	51,300	59,089	72,240	67,143	62,182	74,143	71,616	61,306	82,061	69,059	87,143	106,652	109,609	108,522	75,781	105,783	120,524	100,279	3.48
5A0300. Lessors of Real Estate	394,500	397,182	405,111	423,000	493,333	479,444	618,429	642,429	348,062	400,364	520,956	695,857	405,083	493,818	562,000	419,900	331,063	388,714	887,375	2.81
5A04. Real Estate, Rental and Leasing Services	98,260	109,000	111,000	123,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	200,000	200,000	1.09
5A05. Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As	37,877	na	43,076	48,686	56,750	57,987	61,536	52,429	66,645	55,405	56,811	63,706	73,000	73,485	88,933	121,115	89,833	85,000	92,703	6.31
5A06. Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	33,383	30,056	31,619	32,283	32,424	30,660	31,888	34,333	38,110	35,176	35,686	38,259	45,986	40,946	38,094	34,985	33,310	33,025	35,634	0.67
54. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	28,635	34,044	31,288	28,603	27,557	22,836	19,671	20,091	22,293	20,337	18,554	21,032	21,082	23,387	19,876	19,757	17,509	18,318	19,168	0.41
56. ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATIO	29,143	35,190	33,313	29,618	27,949	23,532	19,125	19,669	21,164	19,309	17,733	19,562	19,790	22,786	19,000	18,404	16,323	16,643	18,235	-2.21
562000. Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-4.85
61. EDUCATION SERVICES	38,995	38,495	37,927	38,605	41,052	41,150	38,332	39,346	36,909	38,819	40,650	39,350	39,891	39,013	39,160	40,744	40,507	36,125	33,769	-0.80
611300. Universities	49,053	45,675	57,091	51,909	48,622	46,850	44,452	49,459	42,791	55,143	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A. Educational Services	37,107	37,357	35,102	36,777	40,588	40,326	36,979	38,354	35,897	36,669	na	na	39,567	na	43,674	47,171	40,507	36,125	33,769	0.42
62. HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	33,728	33,921	34,943	35,632	33,739	33,975	33,000	33,015	30,022	29,637	31,027	29,946	31,732	30,536	31,002	29,824	28,442	26,881	26,068	-1.02
620000. Hospitals	33,971	33,694	34,401	33,408	31,337	32,825	35,389	34,745	33,818	33,689	33,137	34,357	34,357	34,364	34,096	34,385	33,559	30,430	31,866	-1.43
62A. Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	36,667	34,138	35,487	37,676	35,061	36,746	32,989	31,199	28,465	26,837	27,769	27,554	29,700	27,869	28,621	26,862	25,156	24,335	25,569	-1.98
71. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	35,607	32,759	31,286	25,294	28,207	22,622	25,429	21,581	na	23,929	26,154	23,578	18,368	18,623	20,918	17,883	17,930	23,111	16,774	-3.04
72. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	20,465	19,217	19,035	19,741	18,982	18,169	19,829	19,339	18,428	20,066	20,688	20,283	19,184	18,758	17,953	16,787	19,236	19,921	18,865	-0.45
81. OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	20,625	20,536	21,095	20,884	21,730	24,527	25,254	21,785	27,951	27,739	22,268	22,528	22,023	26,179	30,752	28,244	26,529	29,711	31,000	0.74
813000. Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	51,118	48,270	51,093	49,897	36,577	41,156	51,949	42,653	44,333	54,667	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100. Religious Organizations	40,579	51,778	49,368	36,080	51,211	53,294	28,929	38,727	42,316	35,500	34,429	35,238	38,381	41,500	38,818	38,000	38,955	50,235	1.19	
813A00. Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	51,853	52,417	42,663	41,471	31,870	39,988	48,529	46,056	33,958	49,053	57,287	41,000	39,857	91,200	66,867	70,900	112,545	90,571	111,917	4.37
81A. Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	13,178	15,427	13,542	14,774	16,465	17,277	15,787	13,578	17,866	17,947	18,519	17,226	17,386	20,566	20,036	20,029	20,286	21,418	2,46	1.65
91. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	63,176	61,983	61,966	66,200	69,541	66,932	64,896	67,181	71,576	72,781	69,303	70,071	73,265	73,916	79,046	83,085	89,457	97,216	86,576	1.77
911. Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00. Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	180,870	187,944	194,424	205,668	214,677	143,304	143,884	166,550	222,214	301,444	na	na	na	na	na	na	93,588	95,571	84,031	-1.40
912000. Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	64,315	64,397	59,640	67,244	63,618	67,628	68,807	62,179	74,802	73,284	68,996	71,871	69,066	56,372	82,413	73,573	73,000	71,300	62,750	na
912000. Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	33,340	30,382	35,740	36,922	41,085	40,761	34,589	44,000	39,558	39,302	38,800	36,111	49,216	54,936	62,476	49,691	89,203	101,888	96,280	2.27
																	85,455	94,700	77,000	4.76

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Notes:

Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005. Some data may not be available for certain industries or years due to confidentiality concerns. Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005																				
Quebec	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MA.	134,226	125,251	134,382	139,221	140,088	145,018	149,827	153,680	154,921	151,563	157,501	173,651	186,832	184,543	184,477	182,383	188,059	183,890	188,333	1,90
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	56,365	52,129	54,346	51,372	50,793	50,610	54,567	56,048	54,241	61,650	69,048	75,818	84,780	83,839	73,231	73,000	81,703	77,702	86,363	1,90
5A0200 Insurance Carriers	62,883	62,025	64,516	64,946	54,345	64,398	79,078	86,543	94,242	76,604	67,966	80,210	107,095	103,371	84,561	74,292	94,423	82,608	88,899	2,01
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	460,055	509,796	428,122	463,270	439,449	450,934	461,847	559,097	549,067	534,903	511,288	547,391	811,198	906,084	947,674	662,852	960,308	600,524	493,120	0,38
5A0400 Lessors of Real Estate, except of Real Estate	118,239	63,734	93,122	73,669	83,821	60,989	68,839	51,700	59,452	71,538	58,533	76,603	86,684	87,750	93,734	77,826	97,795	81,242	128,887	0,48
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As	768,000	na	38,345	46,854	46,719	45,990	60,618	67,652	63,853	68,537	65,772	56,954	66,345	73,034	64,950	76,692	97,234	90,522	84,644	-11,53
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	37,214	37,450	38,044	38,354	35,624	36,243	37,098	36,770	36,953	35,331	35,279	34,791	37,126	38,150	38,791	38,404	41,548	40,608	41,689	0,63
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	37,214	37,450	38,044	38,354	35,624	36,243	37,098	36,770	36,953	35,331	35,279	34,791	37,126	38,150	38,791	38,404	41,548	40,608	41,689	0,63
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATIO	41,562	42,235	44,237	43,967	44,472	43,914	43,098	38,774	36,179	36,382	37,207	34,921	41,541	40,550	41,052	40,011	44,089	45,536	42,405	0,11
561 Administrative and Support Services	77,500	57,209	58,762	79,313	70,054	59,227	70,475	79,026	58,831	59,593	71,581	56,654	53,367	66,854	99,648	87,604	130,179	84,508	87,450	0,67
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	47,570	45,569	44,893	44,949	46,726	45,817	46,866	46,164	44,174	42,276	44,951	41,398	43,269	44,914	43,678	42,293	41,168	43,308	41,638	-0,74
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	56,354	49,122	43,620	49,609	46,236	46,456	42,138	52,769	51,596	46,742	51,780	52,094	48,532	44,972	48,148	50,877	50,660	57,181	57,181	0,08
611A Educational Services	46,336	45,045	45,530	44,455	47,389	45,977	48,857	44,690	42,749	41,645	43,793	39,717	42,833	45,368	42,315	41,305	39,345	41,923	38,781	-0,98
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	38,046	40,275	39,382	38,594	38,439	38,788	38,435	38,236	37,454	37,671	37,908	37,735	37,024	35,009	34,065	32,687	31,392	30,609	30,946	-1,14
620000 Hospitals	33,907	36,494	36,093	34,879	34,427	30,313	37,881	39,346	39,515	39,084	40,925	39,493	40,753	38,659	38,114	35,277	35,256	35,341	32,189	-0,22
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	42,856	43,779	41,446	41,919	42,209	40,801	38,646	37,188	38,598	37,312	35,976	36,593	34,792	32,753	31,637	30,677	29,154	28,309	30,085	-1,73
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	46,127	45,315	38,416	35,632	33,951	32,972	30,619	33,788	34,304	33,083	29,532	40,904	37,130	33,236	31,691	28,650	27,637	27,192	27,947	-4,36
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	22,694	23,911	26,030	24,427	20,860	20,874	19,898	20,474	20,940	20,810	20,484	20,339	20,776	20,608	21,284	21,860	21,718	22,735	22,374	-0,08
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	29,795	24,480	24,272	26,856	25,652	26,937	25,711	24,417	25,219	25,446	24,780	24,891	25,297	26,680	22,638	22,067	21,810	22,428	21,749	2,38
810000 Religious, Cultural, and Recreation Activities	18,375	20,851	22,445	21,435	21,435	24,723	24,723	24,723	22,723	22,723	22,723	22,723	22,723	22,723	22,723	22,723	22,723	22,723	22,723	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	48,735	53,391	57,573	61,618	69,454	64,411	55,647	51,868	55,732	61,818	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813000 Religious Organizations	18,283	18,580	18,176	23,448	39,421	40,141	30,971	25,860	31,367	33,103	21,802	25,487	29,867	33,727	33,675	34,709	30,920	33,741	37,568	4,08
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	36,523	37,646	54,419	57,941	38,473	41,159	35,108	32,336	40,474	42,699	51,859	48,347	52,647	55,959	55,754	54,344	74,802	72,999	70,376	7,04
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	23,953	25,903	24,214	25,493	25,493	23,666	22,799	22,112	23,226	24,520	23,826	22,961	22,533	23,553	20,270	23,775	26,003	24,930	28,059	0,86
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	53,841	56,121	54,468	51,934	52,338	52,656	52,478	57,054	58,752	57,860	56,585	58,702	59,597	59,370	60,075	62,686	63,297	63,837	63,612	0,93
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A Defence Services	86,214	99,809	102,685	97,935	110,013	100,268	98,529	101,411	111,157	120,519	na	72,232	88,450	63,917	61,576	70,486	62,519	66,003	67,050	0,45
911A0000 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	64,304	70,170	67,076	70,475	62,768	65,382	64,197	58,773	66,890	66,103	65,873	58,702	57,146	63,653	67,784	62,852	64,371	63,152	57,199	-0,82
9120000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	40,156	46,137	43,090	38,786	43,773	40,387	42,071	51,183	52,578	47,183	45,627	48,930	55,710	52,144	52,223	57,176	63,815	62,444	70,998	3,22

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Notes:

Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005. Some data are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada (for confidentiality reasons). Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005																						
Ontario	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%	87-97	
5A. FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MA.	154,316	149,983	148,291	144,837	153,395	162,610	165,895	180,286	182,179	184,903	193,617	199,177	207,192	219,577	224,604	227,191	218,937	217,332	216,440	1.90	2.29	
5A01. Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	59,006	66,785	68,240	65,284	67,747	74,618	73,292	81,100	89,764	92,274	98,684	107,416	102,629	122,264	118,256	122,388	125,506	128,151	127,145	4.36	5.28	
5A0200. Insurance Carriers	82,352	79,792	81,074	82,555	87,412	89,026	90,145	94,016	98,692	92,045	98,997	105,735	138,352	145,507	135,428	118,945	120,158	114,743	133,377	2.72	0.90	
5A0300. Lessors of Real Estate	621,352	614,360	675,623	530,456	591,634	537,962	566,392	689,642	448,276	725,953	743,718	828,973	597,601	489,907	500,239	686,747	910,365	541,183	924,468	0.03	1.81	
5A04. Leasing of Motor Vehicles, Aircraft, and Other Transport Equipment	1,128,847	1,126,332	1,013,333	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	2.23	-2.63
5A05. Rental and Leasing Services, and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As	112,847	126,332	101,333	94,988	96,462	98,588	83,746	104,927	79,137	100,718	86,319	104,393	113,986	120,168	138,098	162,731	172,099	162,948	184,008	2.75	-2.64	
5A06. Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	163,434	na	78,831	52,267	48,224	49,414	49,920	60,380	62,336	66,629	69,463	71,740	89,093	83,546	88,671	98,325	99,323	93,846	87,024	-3.44	-8.20	
54. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	42,683	42,664	42,263	39,724	37,935	36,444	36,901	38,176	37,670	37,876	40,048	42,295	45,895	50,772	48,025	48,645	49,030	50,721	51,935	1.10	-0.62	
56. ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATIO	42,799	44,680	42,823	45,258	42,009	40,401	39,060	39,661	39,841	39,685	37,753	38,314	39,786	37,944	40,096	40,968	40,936	40,351	41,163	-0.22	-1.25	
561. Administrative and Support Services	39,548	41,728	40,688	43,126	40,341	37,515	36,239	37,399	37,470	37,721	38,807	36,107	38,340	36,383	38,007	40,868	38,005	37,677	38,573	-0.14	-0.99	
562000. Waste Management and Remediation Services	110,000	111,837	90,766	81,959	64,399	105,143	106,175	77,593	91,944	73,032	82,813	112,780	69,610	73,554	91,240	98,305	128,517	109,657	99,520	-0.55	-2.80	
61. EDUCATION SERVICES	57,328	52,224	51,296	51,447	51,995	50,207	48,804	47,569	48,524	49,714	49,660	49,841	47,123	46,388	47,706	47,060	46,727	46,751	44,042	-1.45	-1.47	
61100. Universities	52,386	52,301	60,308	57,197	55,217	53,053	51,145	47,452	50,032	57,797	49,011	53,345	49,190	51,367	50,612	49,320	54,674	52,354	41,609	-1.27	-0.66	
611A. Educational Services	58,922	52,238	49,743	50,341	51,252	49,903	48,339	47,578	48,334	48,275	49,717	48,330	46,395	45,414	47,080	46,720	44,997	45,415	44,690	-1.52	-1.68	
62. HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	42,245	39,875	39,937	39,134	40,040	40,266	40,089	39,721	39,571	39,722	39,729	38,404	40,220	39,704	38,903	37,929	37,073	36,589	37,616	-0.64	-0.61	
62000. Hospitals	42,465	42,873	40,818	40,579	41,766	44,276	44,244	44,082	43,271	43,021	44,515	47,205	47,772	45,329	44,677	44,988	45,251	46,470	45,296	0.36	0.47	
62A. Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	42,238	38,031	39,384	38,334	39,056	37,974	37,770	37,002	37,654	35,800	37,430	34,611	36,188	37,253	36,247	34,967	33,757	32,750	34,399	-1.13	-1.20	
71. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	35,429	42,611	42,221	44,591	40,310	38,529	37,142	36,039	35,228	32,028	31,845	33,377	32,471	29,980	29,077	26,256	27,732	25,611	28,050	-1.29	-1.06	
72. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	26,448	26,833	28,185	27,850	24,068	23,636	23,624	23,144	23,589	22,136	21,988	22,875	25,504	25,776	26,525	24,971	22,351	23,105	23,283	-0.71	-1.83	
81. OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	29,611	55,951	53,585	55,540	52,429	56,451	55,958	51,057	51,668	50,453	50,459	50,511	53,457	56,144	56,112	58,965	57,874	40,153	48,398	1.23	-0.66	
811. Religious and Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	51,315	22,674	22,882	22,582	24,788	22,683	27,252	21,553	21,688	21,688	23,549	24,786	24,786	25,544	25,544	30,549	31,674	25,550	36,753	3.20	1.63	
811000. Religious Organizations	68,158	83,424	82,610	72,064	71,971	72,089	74,911	65,723	72,202	67,100	70,824	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813000. Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	47,856	59,804	60,603	44,573	48,869	44,043	50,481	43,093	52,716	39,507	38,684	38,758	43,934	45,190	45,298	53,372	46,923	47,022	48,258	0.05	-1.86	
813A00. Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	43,402	50,332	46,048	47,000	43,523	48,256	48,398	44,972	42,517	47,402	48,765	51,547	67,922	66,378	75,095	80,019	82,712	79,995	90,095	4.14	1.17	
81A. Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	28,669	30,011	31,642	32,752	30,591	27,532	25,418	28,548	29,078	28,744	27,272	26,414	27,709	29,283	31,721	30,015	28,915	32,198	30,278	0.27	-0.57	
91. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	58,078	58,166	58,088	55,142	57,142	58,156	58,899	60,955	63,274	63,766	65,504	64,730	65,206	68,228	69,447	69,688	68,585	69,582	68,971	0.96	1.21	
911. Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-0.76	
911100. Defence Services	134,438	127,806	133,466	129,625	148,121	139,006	145,988	198,997	188,977	186,238	188,977	188,977	188,977	188,977	188,977	188,977	188,977	188,977	188,977	na	-0.76	
911A00. Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	134,438	127,806	133,466	129,625	148,121	139,006	145,988	198,997	188,977	186,238	188,977	188,977	188,977	188,977	188,977	188,977	188,977	188,977	188,977	na	-0.76	
912000. Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	64,241	74,454	71,970	64,025	62,528	62,468	69,954	61,002	67,572	67,675	68,476	77,548	64,614	63,157	64,735	64,735	64,735	64,735	64,735	1.04	2.53	
912000. Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	48,510	43,788	44,051	41,204	45,852	44,680	42,866	45,785	46,370	47,763	45,459	44,238	51,769	57,219	58,543	58,752	63,332	66,340	59,209	1.11	-0.65	

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Notes:

Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005. Some data are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada (see confidentiality reasons). Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used where dependence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry, in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

[illegible]

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry,
in 1997: constant dollars, 1987=2005

Saskatchewan	1987												1997-05									
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%	97-05	
5A. FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MA.	165,788	157,080	152,330	153,560	147,620	147,188	148,302	158,544	164,821	168,336	168,320	174,278	183,494	171,305	179,258	181,555	181,331	196,285	207,047	1.24	0.15	2.62
	5A01. Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	54,460	46,311	51,756	45,396	43,660	45,231	42,281	42,788	49,565	53,109	53,043	55,289	51,500	55,740	57,140	61,106	69,376	69,915	1.40	-0.25	3.50
	5A0200. Insurance Carriers	91,735	89,206	89,744	92,265	82,105	72,444	87,702	99,532	110,867	88,340	78,918	80,913	85,778	83,673	73,538	72,260	81,170	82,283	-0.60	-1.49	0.52
	5A0300. Lessors of Real Estate	595,636	625,000	591,231	407,375	442,267	510,923	483,071	478,533	480,000	594,917	552,714	595,929	384,664	296,643	283,567	418,714	380,667	380,668	966,944	-0.27	0.78
	5A04. Real Estate and Leasing Activities	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	-0.00	-0.00
	5A05. Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As	42,000	58,583	63,883	41,500	49,629	68,214	68,714	59,069	70,267	68,029	63,438	57,060	64,438	71,400	94,083	79,467	90,150	107,500	5,36	4.21	6.82
5A06. Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	37,462	na	34,071	44,891	32,520	38,129	40,343	45,560	52,082	54,058	50,489	55,988	54,702	59,282	66,250	65,683	64,750	74,538	72,627	3.75	3.03	4.65
54. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	39,205	43,259	40,536	40,840	42,060	38,743	43,637	42,418	38,653	38,688	38,959	38,401	38,098	33,902	31,830	31,847	33,383	33,860	33,811	-0.82	-0.06	-1.76
56. ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATIO	25,792	30,281	27,620	28,372	25,402	24,695	26,333	23,677	26,723	30,344	32,295	25,907	24,901	25,363	26,000	24,388	25,961	26,038	26,556	0.16	2.27	-2.42
561. Administrative and Support Services	23,841	29,305	25,933	25,616	24,377	22,810	24,380	21,289	25,153	29,128	31,988	24,170	23,833	23,604	23,833	21,604	23,573	23,669	24,083	0.06	2.98	-3.49
562000. Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	29,200	na	na	30,600	na	na	na	36,600	na	37,400	na	49,167	53,500	60,833	69,571	54,600	55,182	57,636	na	5.55	na
61. EDUCATION SERVICES	45,349	45,432	45,023	44,616	45,881	46,907	48,602	46,430	45,666	43,748	44,028	41,088	40,715	40,805	42,072	42,059	39,067	38,914	40,649	-0.61	-0.30	-0.99
611A. Educational Services	56,938	50,758	47,153	55,145	50,159	56,516	58,730	66,600	67,906	67,161	58,200	50,121	54,884	50,910	47,620	45,872	51,699	51,141	54,919	-0.20	0.22	-0.72
62. HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	42,882	45,217	43,565	45,508	46,508	44,789	46,755	42,766	40,641	39,481	40,927	38,785	38,332	39,285	41,894	41,446	36,961	36,186	37,581	-0.73	-0.47	-1.06
620000. Hospitals	31,183	31,680	31,669	33,920	35,317	35,576	30,115	30,366	31,362	31,765	31,312	33,663	33,738	33,068	33,423	31,670	31,100	31,243	31,501	0.06	0.04	0.08
62A. Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	28,188	28,274	26,413	32,316	36,940	34,743	33,022	34,773	37,146	40,411	38,673	42,347	39,410	34,316	31,874	28,991	30,160	26,972	27,250	-0.19	2.67	-3.64
71. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	33,229	34,175	35,784	34,994	34,619	38,316	28,533	28,285	28,601	27,872	28,711	29,031	30,752	32,354	34,376	33,837	31,795	34,452	34,748	0.25	-1.45	2.41
72. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	31,000	25,302	25,148	24,377	22,052	23,275	19,638	22,426	20,899	23,833	24,014	22,880	20,880	26,390	26,961	25,217	24,917	22,688	21,862	-1.92	-2.52	-1.17
81. OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	24,536	24,952	23,347	23,174	20,619	21,008	20,629	21,314	22,325	21,989	22,716	23,409	20,157	20,881	20,311	20,385	18,740	19,100	21,643	-0.69	-0.77	-0.60
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations *	28,429	31,886	29,059	36,589	31,644	32,075	35,698	29,448	26,315	27,720	28,781	26,658	27,085	26,556	31,857	31,970	31,476	34,728	35,456	1.24	2.86	na
813100. Religious Organizations	61,772	63,684	64,621	71,981	1,814,185	70,074	57,254	69,732	59,334	63,172	71,594	59,334	63,172	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00. Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	63,065	86,250	59,000	93,080	61,286	51,032	43,111	36,821	24,842	35,194	42,217	29,636	40,360	38,185	43,768	33,344	32,333	38,000	37,853	-2.79	-3.93	-1.34
81A. Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	84,571	75,130	92,690	83,000	100,650	108,778	79,320	89,865	87,333	77,138	111,476	89,609	73,750	120,778	89,308	77,344	162,118	103,259	85,353	0.12	2.92	-3.28
91. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1,858	19,613	17,609	20,396	20,269	22,877	22,229	21,614	20,631	21,310	22,531	16,960	22,531	23,200	24,971	23,860	16,784	21,597	23,957	1.65	1.79	1.47
911. Federal Government Public Administration	48,459	48,618	48,968	51,167	53,106	52,194	52,803	54,357	51,034	50,581	50,557	53,755	62,103	61,448	61,336	66,208	67,088	69,318	66,184	1.75	0.42	3.42
9111. Defence Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00. Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	162,500	175,571	124,000	157,375	174,000	244,000	163,429	183,000	108,400	122,625	71,875	83,618	78,006	59,322	60,118	69,058	79,419	76,051	73,288	na	0.24	na
912000. Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	48,618	48,369	54,095	54,898	61,165	59,941	53,535	52,069	40,457	44,609	46,543	45,098	58,821	59,511	57,741	68,800	78,000	73,600	70,944	1.16	1.16	na
912000. Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	34,021	38,794	33,832	36,861	40,849	38,592	37,800	41,549	40,457	44,609	46,543	45,098	58,821	59,511	57,741	68,800	78,000	73,600	70,944	1.16	1.16	na

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Notes:

Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005. Some data are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada (for confidentiality reasons). Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005																					
Alberta	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%	87-97
5A. FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MA.	173,055	168,160	163,389	161,368	159,536	164,408	175,199	191,079	192,960	205,081	212,280	225,609	215,781	236,670	239,324	249,695	255,220	248,753	248,953	2.03	1.99
5A01. Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	75,261	84,118	67,498	69,172	62,669	63,971	64,652	89,761	83,446	77,643	91,432	103,488	86,916	115,839	97,169	115,147	129,286	125,657	128,657	3.02	1.97
5A0200. Insurance Carriers	59,458	53,033	57,429	51,672	77,811	57,023	84,736	83,767	81,402	88,840	71,600	63,556	88,042	79,867	91,011	85,450	69,783	69,151	71,797	1.05	1.88
5A0300. Lessors of Real Estate	664,250	552,000	586,931	578,769	710,394	624,342	596,600	777,679	574,068	588,341	876,068	1,001,345	475,689	201,132	517,774	341,888	489,338	405,988	475,961	-1.80	-7.43
5A04. Real Estate and Leasing Services	1,207,789	1,103,360	1,033,982	1,078,655	1,170,543	1,166,543	1,166,543	1,166,543	1,166,543	1,166,543	1,166,543	1,166,543	1,166,543	1,166,543	1,166,543	1,166,543	1,166,543	1,166,543	1,166,543	0.28	0.28
5A05. Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Assets	166,106	na	47,103	48,252	41,972	46,863	43,067	57,201	63,083	57,616	82,192	83,701	84,748	149,494	142,117	199,579	182,071	193,714	199,344	2.82	2.87
5A06. Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies and Other Financial Institutions	37,989	38,357	37,927	38,346	40,070	36,711	38,768	41,785	45,329	41,650	48,191	50,220	47,845	48,208	47,514	50,171	54,245	55,456	52,670	-2.62	-6.79
54. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	35,814	40,554	37,776	37,741	36,665	33,747	36,474	39,025	37,222	36,497	35,801	35,020	33,881	39,053	46,322	42,749	40,644	41,067	43,850	1.13	2.57
56. ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	31,827	37,184	34,789	35,326	33,722	31,039	33,407	36,586	38,077	34,415	35,183	34,136	31,695	37,360	44,177	39,763	37,337	37,229	39,961	1.27	1.01
562000. Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	77,471	88,800	73,722	na	69,136	71,955	62,579	43,371	47,969	71,192	72,960	80,000	68,912	92,462	108,606	108,051	na	11.88
61. EDUCATION SERVICES	44,721	42,742	40,659	38,072	37,130	40,094	39,098	40,183	39,512	40,775	41,114	43,002	41,341	44,472	42,406	43,865	44,824	45,724	42,564	-0.28	0.48
611A. Educational Services	44,849	43,990	42,338	40,590	39,065	43,894	35,078	44,333	47,494	44,784	42,358	44,138	40,844	42,601	42,487	41,974	44,022	44,684	43,137	-0.29	-0.71
611A00. Educational Services	45,486	43,168	41,316	38,896	36,702	39,868	41,492	39,948	38,612	39,425	42,358	44,138	40,844	42,601	42,487	41,974	44,022	44,684	43,137	-0.29	-0.71
62. HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	36,907	37,488	37,000	37,772	38,516	38,271	37,796	37,320	38,720	31,225	30,264	31,447	32,633	34,890	34,741	35,740	39,657	35,049	35,049	-0.29	-1.66
620000. Hospitals	30,395	30,945	30,184	41,718	42,983	43,053	44,943	39,142	37,953	39,148	35,720	33,071	34,988	32,938	36,100	34,369	39,053	39,325	35,842	-0.52	-0.97
62A. Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	34,673	35,411	36,134	38,038	35,693	35,651	34,015	36,497	30,788	28,982	28,750	29,071	34,988	32,461	34,184	35,103	34,032	34,032	34,602	-0.01	-1.78
71. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	31,632	36,183	33,719	30,869	34,733	29,775	28,384	29,083	28,696	31,038	27,904	25,457	22,887	23,890	24,345	27,749	25,302	24,312	22,932	-1.77	-2.42
72. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	28,578	30,816	31,542	29,015	26,731	25,292	26,607	25,971	26,233	25,851	25,569	25,855	26,444	26,255	27,052	25,628	25,328	25,453	30,023	0.27	-1.11
81. OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	27,265	29,498	31,467	29,886	31,855	31,050	29,808	30,661	29,759	29,020	29,866	29,293	31,681	32,702	36,051	36,469	35,190	40,026	40,619	2.24	4.32
811. Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00. Defence Services	264,739	227,664	179,788	177,500	164,730	182,152	245,423	174,694	207,464	209,333	78,747	97,274	91,576	78,430	89,124	104,282	76,893	84,175	75,829	na	-0.47
911A00. Defence Services (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000. Provincial and Territorial Public Administration (except Defence)	46,171	48,616	46,789	51,367	52,090	52,297	55,474	58,001	66,037	65,698	69,495	63,863	71,235	82,799	71,920	73,326	70,036	81,308	84,777	0.26	4.17
912000. Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	43,850	39,190	39,822	42,366	39,765	40,974	45,628	48,612	51,184	48,235	46,538	49,944	66,473	78,151	77,176	72,728	82,859	82,000	95,506	4.42	9.40

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Notes:

Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005. Some data are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada (for confidentiality reasons). Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

	British Columbia										AAGR%	1987-05										
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
5A. FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MA.	160,777	153,840	159,059	164,808	176,274	174,471	177,963	186,469	192,485	184,941	184,851	195,448	203,553	211,794	213,033	217,073	219,981	221,434	224,574	1.87	1.41	2.46
5A01. Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	63,537	63,420	55,075	67,650	69,540	70,170	72,865	82,072	83,438	81,440	84,031	103,497	107,598	89,914	97,504	97,504	86,387	97,590	94,944	2.26	2.83	1.54
5A0200. Insurance Carriers	92,511	113,907	74,662	77,540	70,170	85,205	104,226	82,414	91,175	89,740	83,199	47,402	61,150	39,345	66,185	77,534	50,823	62,333	62,333	-2.17	-5.38	1.99
5A0300. Lessors of Real Estate	384,159	379,458	345,214	353,432	469,627	474,447	605,794	723,881	648,969	752,036	1,126,077	998,224	339,088	481,173	579,996	579,996	554,292	501,609	965,871	2.03	11.07	-8.24
5A04. Real Estate and Leasing Activities	50,796	78,210	93,253	90,321	79,696	75,344	65,862	78,213	77,856	76,384	74,802	103,253	102,711	118,871	95,983	102,084	111,943	106,070	103,821	3.11	2.27	-4.18
5A05. Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As	49,096	na	64,069	50,305	75,750	61,070	63,076	58,987	56,550	63,998	62,627	55,087	60,736	58,634	66,660	88,828	76,214	68,565	72,052	2.15	2.37	1.89
5A06. Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	32,812	32,928	33,089	32,832	31,512	34,277	33,110	32,987	33,653	32,565	35,789	36,524	32,338	34,725	34,626	36,274	36,344	35,393	32,401	-0.69	0.84	-1.24
54. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	31,823	35,137	38,602	39,353	37,527	35,767	37,306	35,165	36,413	34,514	32,609	30,918	31,785	28,003	29,229	30,760	27,796	28,315	27,120	-0.88	0.24	-2.28
56. ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATIO	29,348	33,754	37,223	38,061	35,602	33,687	36,317	34,141	35,566	32,828	31,142	29,283	29,070	26,825	27,421	29,077	26,155	26,785	25,242	-0.83	0.59	-2.59
561. Administrative and Support Services	na	57,833	63,682	63,222	na	na	na	54,980	55,519	65,333	78,842	79,000	98,167	53,581	74,296	61,487	55,543	52,640	68,049	na	na	-1.82
61. EDUCATION SERVICES	40,681	41,133	42,931	43,599	40,570	37,946	37,361	35,589	38,271	43,843	44,935	47,235	45,189	43,094	43,225	43,223	43,535	45,358	42,517	0.25	1.00	-0.69
611A. Educational Services	30,602	33,951	40,940	40,024	41,728	41,600	43,288	41,583	45,168	53,606	48,568	45,161	58,441	68,055	57,717	55,286	41,888	56,098	50,798	0.86	4.73	0.56
611A. Educational Services	44,179	43,908	43,466	45,561	41,116	37,545	36,905	35,258	37,143	42,470	44,465	47,943	43,911	39,929	41,685	41,848	45,152	43,269	40,642	-0.46	0.06	-1.12
62. HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	44,103	44,702	42,442	41,353	41,425	40,536	40,244	40,559	40,111	39,757	37,785	36,821	37,472	38,362	40,097	37,489	37,929	37,371	37,896	-0.84	0.04	0.04
620000. Hospitals	41,533	45,181	44,228	46,422	42,936	45,437	42,239	43,930	44,512	47,129	41,497	42,618	43,520	41,676	41,510	38,956	40,220	37,100	39,716	-0.25	-0.01	-0.55
62A. Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	46,338	44,317	41,228	37,946	40,444	37,615	39,026	38,636	37,078	36,224	35,742	33,938	35,075	36,551	39,243	37,156	36,770	37,526	37,003	-1.24	-2.56	0.43
71. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	32,071	30,425	32,208	31,885	32,981	34,269	33,115	27,537	29,428	27,483	29,763	28,666	30,162	29,701	29,002	26,587	23,157	23,090	24,159	-1.56	-0.74	-2.57
72. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	26,202	25,160	24,702	26,481	23,456	23,012	26,823	26,338	26,065	25,053	25,276	24,272	23,760	23,498	22,059	22,478	23,231	21,683	21,839	-1.01	-0.36	-1.81
81. OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	23,849	25,632	25,729	26,257	25,554	24,852	22,886	24,495	26,429	26,177	25,068	26,768	27,089	29,501	32,065	35,325	37,734	38,723	38,752	2.88	2.51	3.34
811. Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations *	52,588	52,605	52,605	52,605	52,605	52,605	52,605	52,605	52,605	52,605	52,605	52,605	52,605	52,605	52,605	52,605	52,605	52,605	52,605	na	na	na
813000. Religious Organizations	69,739	67,115	70,192	81,910	80,388	68,273	58,567	63,032	73,170	71,861	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100. Religious Organizations	26,671	28,151	36,018	35,000	35,214	28,957	30,913	27,558	37,413	40,657	39,793	48,000	43,506	43,459	55,628	40,400	58,186	46,157	57,542	4.36	4.08	4.72
813A00. Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	68,863	50,673	51,990	71,000	62,818	52,970	45,523	53,622	58,753	44,566	65,837	77,554	53,774	66,496	89,225	108,705	92,408	117,000	108,959	2.48	2.23	2.79
81A. Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	13,469	19,976	21,918	19,142	19,566	19,672	19,277	18,637	21,756	23,262	21,453	22,086	17,592	21,359	24,171	23,535	22,417	24,123	24,123	1.31	1.54	1.46
91. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	58,423	60,225	59,281	56,436	58,409	56,087	56,964	59,050	56,834	54,417	57,242	62,058	65,402	67,489	70,997	74,300	71,127	68,626	71,475	1.13	-0.20	2.81
911. Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00. Defence Services	107,587	157,767	119,224	119,983	118,220	100,277	138,774	185,590	160,344	101,950	60,487	69,644	61,870	61,970	72,242	71,384	63,562	68,602	71,477	na	na	2.11
911A00. Defence Services	107,587	157,767	119,224	119,983	118,220	100,277	138,774	185,590	160,344	101,950	60,487	69,644	61,870	61,970	72,242	71,384	63,562	68,602	71,477	na	na	2.11
912000. Provincial and Territorial Public Administration (except Defence)	56,672	61,428	65,918	62,824	74,695	59,819	69,100	61,329	59,941	55,621	61,380	66,464	48,611	51,650	60,964	63,954	78,515	71,596	69,107	0.93	0.80	1.08
912000. Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	58,149	49,418	45,038	45,155	47,038	48,034	41,876	50,443	50,064	49,147	51,390	54,952	67,034	69,591	83,159	77,253	84,680	70,913	78,796	2.77	0.61	5.54

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Notes:

Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2005. Some data are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada (for confidentiality reasons). Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

**Table 4: Index of Real GDP per Worker by Industry,
1997=100, 1987-2005**

[illegible]

**Table 4: Index of Real GDP per Worker by Industry,
1997=100, 1987-2005**

[illegible]

Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry,
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

Newfoundland

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-05	87-07	97-05
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	1,098.31	1,121.81	1,112.19	1,133.26	1,160.93	1,169.56	1,154.77	na	na	na	1,332.30	1,320.73	1,238.48	1,193.40	1,185.13	1,165.15	1,211.51	1,222.29	1,242.82	0.69	1.96	-0.87
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A02 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Real Estate Brokers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Re	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL	52,210.26	46,584.43	45,107.05	41,597.22	47,669.31	25,519.93	30,780.05	17,385.09	18,485.51	10,407.98	7,070.28	5,941.11	5,964.99	4,942.45	4,878.58	4,349.21	4,183.14	3,356.62	3,214.04	-14.35	-18.12	-9.38
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, NON	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
561 Administrative and Support Ser	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	771.47	732.61	718.66	698.39	650.66	628.33	633.43	613.45	607.30	600.69	610.61	561.87	563.26	540.21	530.18	534.22	533.55	532.57	522.45	-2.14	-2.31	-1.93
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTAN	1,137.30	1,149.44	1,222.06	1,253.87	1,304.02	1,353.43	1,297.42	1,238.34	1,184.57	1,168.61	1,172.56	1,134.03	1,058.68	1,011.31	1,000.70	999.12	1,012.00	1,012.89	1,010.37	-0.66	0.31	-1.84
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except Ho	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREA	774.80	752.85	734.19	715.87	729.28	714.69	643.12	na	na	na	888.95	864.50	746.17	798.79	759.47	766.19	718.83	613.36	540.36	-1.98	1.38	-6.03
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE	2,341.31	2,472.33	2,539.39	2,405.59	2,177.30	2,149.18	2,095.78	1,832.37	1,788.41	1,623.36	1,604.06	1,692.42	1,709.93	1,673.03	1,685.34	1,630.78	1,582.06	1,441.03	1,394.32	-3.20	-3.71	-2.55
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ;	497.40	467.39	475.60	473.58	473.58	465.08	542.15	593.36	689.75	683.63	703.78	728.04	750.71	750.88	757.28	818.86	860.14	879.36	856.77	3.94	5.11	2.49
811 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services ;	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	131.01	135.35	136.75	137.51	141.11	142.66	139.00	136.27	136.71	131.94	129.53	132.03	133.13	132.49	134.00	133.75	136.47	136.60	140.50	0.39	-0.11	1.02
911 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Adm	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Pub	102.44	110.22	109.77	106.00	109.29	110.29	98.35	94.80	100.00	100.12	104.05	106.91	111.59	115.47	118.74	121.46	121.60	126.57	122.01	0.88	0.16	2.01
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional	113.63	102.78	101.27	97.81	99.72	101.50	101.54	104.96	102.65	96.18	97.16	105.59	108.71	109.29	107.01	104.89	107.18	111.06	111.24	-0.12	-1.55	1.71

Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

FEI

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 87-05	87-97	97-05	
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A020 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0400 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and R	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND T	28,245.52	30,793.50	30,131.56	32,361.99	24,900.40	20,290.31	na	na	na	na	6,271.07	4,102.71	2,792.08	2,288.19	2,376.66	2,094.42	2,057.38	2,066.12	2,061.24	-13.40	-13.73	-12.98
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WH	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
561 Administrative and Support Ser	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
56200 Waste Management and Remediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	389.74	387.65	405.64	395.08	387.57	387.67	379.00	376.24	411.54	437.16	432.36	416.84	425.68	415.41	409.32	413.06	402.00	403.26	395.89	0.09	1.04	-1.10
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTN	1,579.09	1,677.59	1,720.76	1,804.73	1,777.35	1,744.97	1,409.48	1,390.88	1,394.76	1,456.03	1,469.92	1,493.84	1,432.43	1,443.21	1,338.21	1,166.50	1,123.84	1,166.16	1,199.68	-1.92	-0.51	-2.75
62000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
622A Health Care Services (except H	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECRE	294.33	298.59	215.05	190.72	169.90	201.91	212.17	na	na	na	288.90	357.62	399.76	397.09	466.12	466.82	459.49	399.57	420.85	2.01	-0.19	4.81
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE	1,925.10	1,815.70	1,559.10	1,506.35	1,282.68	1,143.54	1,122.39	1,247.95	1,179.68	1,163.55	1,032.27	1,054.00	1,021.60	978.08	941.85	939.60	930.47	920.04	952.01	-3.84	-6.04	-1.01
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC	991.78	1,115.29	1,029.57	1,021.55	890.67	877.94	945.04	991.04	1,088.88	965.56	858.53	834.09	822.15	814.10	800.35	804.85	807.21	777.55	759.09	-1.47	-1.43	-1.53
811 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813100 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813200 Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81A Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	199.57	202.40	193.55	193.05	178.94	157.38	158.31	174.01	170.65	167.11	164.29	170.94	182.81	162.59	180.33	182.84	189.70	186.93	187.70	-0.34	-1.93	1.68
911 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
911200 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
912000 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
912100 Provincial and Territorial Pub	137.19	155.57	142.98	149.90	153.33	147.71	132.62	124.50	128.07	131.28	118.72	121.61	136.28	138.39	125.44	128.84	137.49	132.18	134.57	-0.11	-1.44	1.58
912000 Provincial and Territorial Pub	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional	112.83	90.08	94.36	98.43	93.61	93.34	107.18	101.35	118.36	106.40	108.34	112.38	123.04	124.42	115.86	101.84	100.54	108.04	101.47	-0.59	-0.41	-0.82

Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

Novo Scotia

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 87-05	AAGR% 87-05	87-07	97-05
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A02 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Real Estate Agents and Brokers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and R	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND T	23,837.72	21,831.59	19,692.73	19,516.89	17,103.89	11,605.31	12,117.25	na	na	na	5,565.18	3,572.02	3,181.58	2,927.46	2,910.62	2,812.50	2,800.25	2,729.97	2,704.52	-11.33	-13.44	-8.61
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WH	16,003.41	13,662.57	12,996.42	13,643.43	11,046.37	6,182.23	5,292.09	3,645.63	4,254.45	4,184.37	2,610.88	3,049.97	2,939.87	3,253.70	3,073.01	3,371.25	3,348.61	3,178.84	3,027.63	-8.84	-16.58	1.87
561 Administrative and Support Ser	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
56200 Waste Management and Remediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	685.14	672.55	650.37	623.46	613.78	623.50	597.01	595.57	596.30	591.88	601.44	590.61	609.49	600.12	574.57	562.54	537.08	512.68	510.21	-1.62	-1.29	-2.04
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSIST	1,604.94	1,677.19	1,614.53	1,582.47	1,564.65	1,567.11	1,440.18	1,349.84	1,201.11	1,201.84	1,308.12	1,362.23	1,424.38	1,434.33	1,413.08	1,372.09	1,304.67	1,253.36	1,214.74	-1.54	-2.02	-0.92
62000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except H	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECRE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE	2,864.58	2,656.45	2,418.99	2,127.00	2,050.57	1,953.26	2,000.90	2,043.40	1,868.25	1,749.12	1,737.46	1,713.07	1,712.09	1,668.16	1,674.24	1,617.85	1,515.84	1,434.33	-3.99	-5.14	-2.54	
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC	1,779.81	1,837.24	1,803.99	1,780.85	1,684.13	1,708.70	1,786.28	1,752.22	1,673.52	1,676.15	1,693.75	1,662.65	1,659.44	1,695.95	1,732.77	1,751.75	1,645.07	1,570.20	1,380.99	-1.40	-0.49	-2.52
811 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	259.55	254.49	259.04	257.05	255.56	255.47	252.86	239.69	231.59	216.10	206.61	209.05	217.32	214.40	211.57	210.82	212.87	211.67	211.99	-1.12	-2.26	0.32
911 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91111 Defense Services - Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91200 Provincial and Territorial Pub	95.22	103.40	106.03	111.17	108.50	104.47	102.07	104.50	108.41	108.93	109.70	115.71	129.47	121.92	120.10	116.88	118.82	117.66	122.12	1.39	1.43	1.35
912000 Provincial and Territorial Pub	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional	112.62	100.85	106.89	106.84	104.96	98.12	100.45	98.75	102.39	97.93	99.17	103.10	113.38	120.45	114.18	116.77	120.11	118.47	107.87	-0.23	-1.26	1.07

Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock
in 1997: constant dollars, 1987=2005

New Brunswick

	1987	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 87=05	AAGR% 87=05	87=97	97=05	
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A02 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A030000 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and R	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND T	15,407.22	14,227.39	14,320.60	14,975.17	13,864.23	10,091.32	9,074.91	11,726.94	11,937.37	9,310.97	5,806.08	4,065.11	4,059.60	2,988.78	2,922.14	2,862.79	2,921.60	2,909.15	2,923.45	-8.82	-9.61	-7.82
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WH	1,337.92	1,300.51	1,390.57	1,379.33	1,351.21	1,041.85	881.34	997.07	1,176.05	1,127.22	1,273.77	1,498.00	1,683.67	1,635.14	2,042.57	1,885.21	1,852.56	1,771.36	1,57	-1.70	5.81	
561 Administrative and Support Ser	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
562000 Waste Management and Remediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	474.64	461.04	466.13	461.63	476.69	472.17	463.79	445.68	422.54	427.85	462.42	446.64	460.91	455.78	445.29	447.75	440.13	436.83	420.79	-0.55	-0.48	-0.64
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTN	950.02	925.44	902.60	903.33	869.01	882.02	845.11	811.73	765.36	751.84	767.92	794.03	823.88	828.87	834.56	842.35	841.97	839.39	851.09	-0.61	-2.11	1.29
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62A Health Care Services (except H	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECRE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE	3,771.61	3,524.43	3,400.24	3,078.94	2,709.17	2,698.98	2,624.31	2,480.34	2,379.46	2,355.33	2,324.09	2,272.45	2,110.71	2,172.78	2,269.72	2,289.84	2,244.72	2,131.94	2,014.03	-3.43	-4.73	-1.77
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC	1,596.37	1,757.86	1,603.22	1,709.91	1,736.03	1,775.70	1,860.58	1,892.57	1,893.55	1,937.31	1,777.84	1,752.41	1,722.58	1,745.31	1,795.41	1,791.44	1,713.14	1,719.56	1,719.26	0.41	1.08	-0.42
811 Other Services (except Public	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813000 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81A Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	180.13	181.49	180.88	181.35	183.56	182.92	177.93	174.41	178.89	170.93	159.80	161.84	164.51	160.25	161.80	164.97	166.45	166.89	165.89	-0.46	-1.19	0.47
911 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91110000 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
912 Provincial and Territorial Pub	103.87	109.67	110.18	109.90	115.61	116.21	118.88	114.63	121.15	118.78	116.61	119.17	114.19	108.32	106.13	108.94	112.38	112.60	113.25	0.48	1.16	-0.36
912000 Provincial and Territorial Pub	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional	124.70	122.01	127.10	129.60	127.77	120.05	117.15	117.14	115.43	114.05	117.28	118.02	126.67	126.50	126.02	122.02	127.90	124.56	124.34	-0.02	-0.61	0.73

Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

	Quebec																AAGR%	87-97	97-05			
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 87-05			
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	1,127.26	1,023.23	979.85	961.67	979.43	997.89	1,024.64	1,040.70	1,054.56	1,030.22	1,011.40	1,000.79	1,003.22	967.50	950.56	953.85	944.79	946.97	936.84	-1.02	-1.08	-0.95
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A020 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Real Estate Brokers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Re	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND T	10,995.52	9,809.98	9,150.83	8,579.02	8,104.22	6,808.95	6,565.57	5,606.25	5,179.89	4,173.91	3,571.17	3,245.42	2,931.76	2,309.76	2,179.36	2,443.16	2,134.11	1,971.28	1,871.43	-9.23	-10.39	-7.76
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WH	5,941.73	5,927.91	5,839.08	5,688.31	5,185.50	4,642.70	4,380.45	3,916.57	3,967.82	3,750.79	3,216.64	3,321.97	3,953.27	4,147.03	4,252.82	4,383.48	3,884.11	3,536.56	3,331.78	-3.16	-5.95	0.44
561 Administrative and Support Ser	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
56200 Waste Management and Remediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	707.21	699.66	684.40	673.13	670.65	676.31	672.51	676.12	646.78	616.04	621.11	579.21	598.83	563.59	565.26	553.04	532.66	517.70	481.29	-2.00	-1.29	-2.89
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSIST	1,862.26	1,914.46	1,897.40	1,921.31	1,890.45	1,895.48	1,849.99	1,767.17	1,730.84	1,676.51	1,599.38	1,534.99	1,536.23	1,484.56	1,441.60	1,366.64	1,330.10	1,281.71	1,235.20	-2.23	-1.46	-3.18
62200 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except H	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECRE	1,419.91	1,304.42	1,000.24	979.43	958.01	983.88	879.95	899.22	812.97	839.21	896.95	1,018.62	968.07	967.79	928.83	842.29	776.44	777.03	778.34	-3.28	-4.49	-1.76
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SER	1,705.69	1,578.87	1,592.70	1,489.72	1,197.38	1,171.14	1,125.76	1,159.63	1,170.20	1,134.28	1,134.82	1,153.83	1,097.19	1,111.51	1,140.32	1,161.20	1,141.22	1,106.09	1,070.49	-2.55	-3.99	-0.73
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC	2,862.76	2,793.03	2,796.82	2,811.62	2,659.15	2,640.84	2,560.77	2,511.04	2,386.29	2,372.80	2,241.56	2,015.09	2,030.11	2,033.33	2,019.71	2,056.14	1,957.58	1,824.82	1,803.50	-2.12	-1.67	-2.88
811 Social, Information and Commu	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services ;	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	193.69	202.26	198.20	197.59	200.91	198.97	197.23	196.21	189.46	181.94	179.32	177.85	180.79	182.74	188.59	190.03	186.82	187.42	183.07	-0.31	-0.77	0.26
911 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Adm	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91200 Provincial and Territorial Pub	176.37	176.34	184.28	183.37	185.73	186.72	183.25	182.46	181.56	172.56	170.38	169.25	170.49	174.60	178.82	173.61	164.39	164.13	160.35	-0.53	-0.35	-0.76
912000 Local, Municipal and Regional	128.53	148.28	134.73	132.80	135.09	132.57	128.93	127.69	123.63	117.72	115.67	114.40	121.50	123.35	125.90	126.77	127.11	127.39	123.45	-0.22	-1.05	0.82

Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

Ontario		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 87-05	AAGR% 87-05	87-07	97-05	
5A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	1,211.86	1,102.31	1,025.54	972.77	963.87	985.79	950.02	989.06	989.15	991.69	993.64	977.59	969.21	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-1.97	na
5A01	Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0200	Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300	Lessor of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400	Real Estate Brokers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05	Rental and Leasing Services and	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06	Other Finance, Insurance and Re	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND T	15,705.54	15,705.55	13,886.19	12,177.79	10,264.61	8,084.95	7,577.75	6,904.81	6,342.69	5,608.79	5,269.12	4,739.62	4,190.24	3,676.78	3,305.83	3,256.58	3,161.34	2,950.20	2,857.75	-9.36	-10.78	-7.56	
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WH	5,981.08	6,295.53	6,607.07	6,591.49	5,789.98	5,715.91	5,186.95	5,045.50	5,390.30	5,160.36	4,795.39	5,133.42	5,506.70	5,043.95	5,208.82	5,429.42	4,636.54	4,178.50	3,849.03	-2.42	-2.19	-2.71	
561	Administrative and Support Ser	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000	Waste Management and Remediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61	EDUCATION SERVICES	919.92	890.80	876.13	862.75	859.31	840.27	822.43	791.82	773.07	739.88	724.10	715.76	698.83	669.33	638.39	620.34	593.65	588.28	569.05	-2.45	-2.37	-2.55	
611300	Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A	Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSIST	1,711.02	1,657.89	1,640.09	1,641.35	1,664.57	1,638.93	1,630.90	1,601.42	1,552.64	1,452.75	1,469.14	1,451.13	1,429.03	1,397.47	1,325.72	1,256.35	1,180.05	1,123.29	1,068.53	-2.89	-1.58	-3.82	
622000	Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A	Health Care Services (except Ho	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECRE	1,524.71	1,564.61	1,359.34	1,244.92	1,168.05	1,187.77	1,090.89	1,066.17	1,067.17	942.53	866.45	820.17	831.33	826.97	848.25	812.80	757.87	705.58	650.57	-4.62	-5.49	-3.52	
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERV	1,160.72	1,083.17	1,036.24	958.54	738.30	706.40	693.83	700.76	743.87	759.41	775.07	844.49	951.10	968.69	982.60	1,002.51	893.36	896.33	886.23	-1.49	-3.96	1.69	
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC	2,369.01	2,340.25	2,239.23	2,153.11	1,997.72	1,883.91	1,871.00	1,779.71	1,705.63	1,576.40	1,516.98	1,531.64	1,639.81	1,602.05	1,605.81	1,674.44	1,663.56	1,657.45	1,643.47	-2.01	-4.36	1.01	
811	Religious Organizations, Grant-M	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100	Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813300	Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00	Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A	Personal and Laundry Services,	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	214.62	214.29	218.61	216.05	218.77	215.86	212.34	211.72	206.81	184.41	189.78	188.05	189.17	190.36	190.94	191.12	193.89	192.97	190.80	-0.65	-1.22	0.07	
911	Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111	Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9112	Other Federal Government Public	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000	Provincial and Territorial Pub	181.24	190.24	199.67	187.96	187.53	186.76	185.59	182.32	179.62	162.30	159.98	158.48	162.64	168.36	164.43	158.82	164.38	166.44	169.80	-0.37	-1.24	0.73	
912000	Provincial and Territorial Pub	181.24	190.24	199.67	187.96	187.53	186.76	185.59	182.32	179.62	162.30	159.98	158.48	162.64	168.36	164.43	158.82	164.38	166.44	169.80	-0.37	-1.24	0.73	
913000	Local, Municipal and Regional	127.19	124.81	122.96	120.89	121.56	116.99	116.24	114.15	111.86	108.45	107.49	105.57	106.09	108.79	105.48	105.23	100.36	107.93	104.95	-1.06	-1.67	-0.30	

Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

Metric	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%	87-97	97-05
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0200 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and R	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND T	22,031.82	19,229.17	18,631.73	15,309.67	9,200.48	10,042.74	9,984.49	9,446.93	6,046.21	3,549.11	2,948.82	3,109.47	2,187.77	1,999.85	2,001.37	1,869.93	1,647.50	1,470.40	1,449	-17.61	-10.43	
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WH	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
561 Administrative and Support Ser	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	690.03	669.99	648.29	639.28	629.89	640.43	638.82	624.80	637.81	622.05	634.95	632.75	645.81	647.35	633.69	626.98	618.65	633.21	628.07	-0.52	-0.83	-0.14
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTAN	1,303.93	1,348.75	1,320.39	1,283.85	1,224.14	1,202.71	1,188.65	1,213.87	1,205.37	1,223.95	1,213.38	1,236.43	1,180.48	1,120.19	1,121.22	1,117.07	1,080.24	1,088.38	1,026.81	-1.32	-0.72	-2.07
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except H	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECRE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE	2,540.80	2,372.71	2,271.54	2,284.96	1,865.55	1,891.50	1,912.62	1,668.88	1,722.21	1,641.39	1,635.02	1,645.26	1,595.52	1,742.65	1,832.07	1,430.20	1,420.76	1,374.30	1,321.16	-3.57	-4.31	-2.63
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC	2,785.77	2,766.88	2,542.04	2,365.95	2,367.64	2,399.83	2,339.88	2,245.11	2,446.64	2,383.21	1,653.87	1,635.72	1,588.69	1,688.46	1,711.39	1,686.22	1,573.47	1,407.12	1,388.90	-3.75	-5.02	-2.14
811 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	162.76	164.60	164.94	165.52	168.01	165.84	161.36	159.66	155.44	154.20	151.56	154.08	157.41	163.87	160.09	162.15	162.24	163.41	160.23	-0.09	-0.71	0.70
911 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9112000 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9113000 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Pub	150.94	154.00	156.53	154.60	151.85	147.42	139.83	135.34	135.74	129.70	130.68	136.63	146.82	159.25	149.24	152.78	144.53	144.04	139.03	-0.46	-1.43	0.78
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional	96.34	101.29	99.59	98.66	98.61	98.17	100.62	101.22	99.17	111.05	115.74	122.19	123.66	128.54	120.43	122.06	130.16	131.31	128.16	1.60	1.85	1.28

Saskatchewan	In 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005												AAGR%											
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-05	AAGR%			
001	All industries	372.88	345.79	355.20	373.07	368.83	348.21	362.68	376.03	370.41	379.75	384.28	378.64	379.45	366.80	369.32	369.54	375.77	380.01	0.11	0.18	0.01		
011	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING	253.96	127.31	245.06	394.15	394.15	390.23	360.85	320.41	378.25	319.19	352.99	397.64	388.27	295.94	217.75	290.93	322.89	356.92	1.91	2.31	1.01		
012	Crop and Animal Production	241.79	116.92	232.96	355.17	381.43	297.39	379.43	341.95	337.04	330.48	330.65	372.17	376.93	232.71	181.77	265.20	294.64	328.47	1.72	2.32	0.96		
013	Forestry and Logging	1992.00	1712.13	1762.89	1617.55	1541.44	1535.37	2223.05	1561.58	1919.03	1290.71	1901.78	1834.69	1580.96	1759.74	2198.59	2022.61	2163.97	2008.43	0.05	4.25	5.68		
014	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	1871.33	1494.20	1240.91	1181.29	1103.83	727.16	691.03	644.33	934.85	689.04	701.17	822.42	1577.4	193.27	96.90	53.97	53.97	38.75	-18.87	-8.75	-39.96		
015	Support Activities for Agriculture	15723.05	4168.57	10369.59	10369.59	11936.37	12269.04	14591.11	14159.08	14171.76	6832.98	10344.78	6359.59	6359.59	6149.20	6362.04	4268.04	3568.81	3111.01	-7.90	-4.29	-12.2		
021	MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACT	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	271.52	272.43	237.32	223.38	225.72	218.14	222.17	213.80	202.48	na	na	-3.36		
022	Oil and Gas Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
023	Coal Mining	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
024	Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
025	Support Activities for Mining and	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
031	UTILITIES	103.08	104.44	96.61	93.59	87.73	83.91	86.94	100.39	104.15	107.53	110.26	109.03	107.11	96.33	98.39	92.25	90.87	90.70	0.42	-2.08	na		
032	Electric Power Generation, Tran	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
033	Natural Gas Distribution	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
034	Water, Sewage and Other System	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
035	CONSTRUCTION	3049.88	2772.09	2615.82	2568.08	2368.81	1909.11	1319.42	1874.66	2004.42	2262.59	2521.59	2417.40	2440.42	2387.69	2515.86	2401.83	2466.86	2592.28	-0.90	-1.88	0.35		
041	MANUFACTURING	591.54	444.05	409.54	370.90	278.98	252.22	261.78	301.24	310.43	339.35	410.38	422.46	412.89	447.54	459.96	395.26	371.94	408.36	-1.62	-3.59	0.01		
042	Animal Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
043	Sugar and Confectionery Product	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
044	Fruit and Vegetable Preserving	na	na	na	na	na																		

Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

in 1997 constant dollars, 1987=2005																						
	Saskatchewan	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 E7+05	87-97	97-05
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE																						
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0200 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Real Estate Brokers and Manag	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and R	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND T	11,104.34	10,551.47	9,958.65	9,510.54	10,278.31	8,018.83	9,148.27	8,295.06	6,476.39	6,184.02	5,537.22	4,576.43	4,050.21	3,140.92	2,410.53	2,032.09	1,902.91	1,720.69	1,694.91	-9.92	-6.72	-13.76
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WH																						
561 Administrative and Support Ser	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediaci	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	557.13	538.28	527.14	521.98	539.85	556.90	565.06	541.89	520.01	531.54	529.59	524.43	533.77	513.02	488.65	476.90	465.46	467.49	463.35	-1.02	-0.51	-1.66
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTAN	961.83	970.83	899.16	913.99	905.52	904.97	789.59	752.62	767.88	747.33	741.29	758.87	739.62	741.63	732.55	723.26	719.00	722.06	724.26	-1.56	-2.57	-0.29
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except H	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREA	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE	1,739.01	1,573.56	1,496.84	1,447.79	1,391.47	1,291.39	1,350.88	1,305.04	1,356.76	1,311.65	1,326.86	1,246.35	1,177.28	1,280.05	1,249.85	1,267.94	1,172.94	1,170.00	1,161.84	-2.22	-2.67	-1.65
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC I	1,946.47	2,121.26	2,097.00	2,224.52	2,054.23	2,005.69	2,055.75	1,958.40	1,955.04	1,802.78	1,755.97	1,892.34	1,694.51	1,713.60	1,741.63	1,790.02	1,850.15	1,751.65	1,693.24	-0.78	-1.03	-0.45
811 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services, I	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	128.75	130.85	133.12	134.56	136.83	134.63	136.44	131.85	129.93	126.16	128.30	130.90	138.60	136.13	139.67	143.51	146.45	146.71	145.47	0.68	-0.03	1.58
911 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00 Defense Services, Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Pub	124.66	121.52	128.81	131.53	132.65	129.60	122.59	121.49	120.89	116.06	116.94	123.58	135.06	135.63	139.93	141.99	144.65	143.91	144.11	0.81	-0.64	2.65
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional	84.00	94.20	93.80	90.41	92.32	91.53	94.22	90.85	88.32	88.18	98.83	102.59	115.88	115.01	115.85	117.36	125.19	127.22	125.52	2.26	1.64	3.03

Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AGRP%	87-97	97-05
Alberta																						
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE																						
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0200 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Real Estate Agents and Brokers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Re	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND T	11,950.82	11,192.10	10,162.13	9,861.83	9,392.40	7,470.00	7,086.08	4,393.58	4,616.74	4,785.12	5,433.87	4,683.56	4,385.72	4,110.18	4,195.30	3,888.07	3,385.78	2,772.17	2,600.05	-8.12	-7.58	-8.80
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WH	8,259.14	8,713.70	8,742.87	8,500.06	8,128.81	7,235.59	6,984.68	7,169.78	7,114.47	7,055.85	5,988.45	5,424.92	5,602.17	5,775.19	5,657.95	5,252.34	4,464.67	3,972.74	3,775.49	-4.26	-3.20	-5.56
562000 Waste Management and Remediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	509.37	492.59	476.69	453.24	441.42	440.11	435.72	426.98	428.47	442.08	460.08	480.82	503.66	510.45	505.08	479.10	485.60	470.60	471.42	-0.43	-1.01	0.30
611000 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTAN	794.89	798.92	831.31	825.84	853.86	842.16	858.49	846.78	841.76	825.09	811.97	815.91	785.35	827.47	822.14	819.15	819.27	770.35	727.74	-0.49	0.21	-1.36
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except Ho	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREA	672.45	754.08	691.46	675.06	648.95	648.27	643.87	680.97	689.21	675.86	645.33	589.00	550.99	538.15	563.30	626.74	554.49	517.53	449.28	-2.22	-0.41	-4.43
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE	779.32	780.40	784.49	789.70	727.73	711.23	755.13	806.20	834.04	854.74	907.45	923.43	902.08	932.49	946.14	948.22	911.22	902.55	900.22	0.80	1.53	-0.10
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC I	2,259.56	2,480.15	2,447.50	2,567.89	2,443.75	2,322.56	2,354.38	2,428.45	2,089.84	2,032.07	1,955.97	1,944.85	1,933.97	1,908.84	1,982.04	1,842.01	1,827.55	1,745.12	1,670.92	-1.83	-1.53	-2.20
811 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813000 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services, I	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	144.39	141.13	139.98	142.65	142.39	142.26	140.25	138.53	134.85	133.07	131.70	134.53	139.68	141.07	140.20	142.78	145.85	145.91	146.17	0.07	-0.92	1.31
911 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Pub	116.87	116.15	115.94	121.32	117.82	114.30	111.20	109.96	107.79	103.21	99.77	104.72	110.26	116.78	116.03	120.73	122.60	127.98	128.62	0.53	-1.57	3.23
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional	113.64	106.98	105.38	103.93	105.13	106.30	106.93	105.93	104.25	107.13	108.74	112.12	117.83	115.30	113.09	113.01	116.44	115.08	116.92	0.16	-0.44	0.91

Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock
in 1997 constant dollars, 1987-2005

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	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-05	87-97	97-05
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A02 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Real Estate Brokers and Manag	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and R	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND T	24,483.27	23,925.50	21,547.48	20,692.94	16,005.94	13,076.27	11,192.39	9,948.51	7,219.54	6,953.03	7,027.11	6,041.15	5,479.87	4,994.32	4,557.20	4,190.66	3,607.04	3,005.70	2,645.59	-11.63	-11.73	-11.49
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WH	11,777.91	11,051.68	11,412.18	11,341.64	10,255.14	9,271.28	9,431.51	9,668.61	8,343.94	7,624.39	5,799.85	5,404.51	4,838.69	4,492.07	4,342.68	4,613.38	4,110.69	3,837.93	3,640.57	-6.31	-6.84	-5.65
561 Administrative and Support Ser	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	666.09	682.70	698.85	699.76	668.44	623.91	594.25	562.02	579.35	596.67	605.32	613.00	609.26	601.45	592.61	576.66	562.08	551.73	545.26	-1.11	-0.95	-1.30
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTN	1,624.14	1,649.59	1,612.17	1,612.41	1,629.79	1,625.21	1,594.11	1,575.37	1,573.38	1,539.43	1,477.71	1,479.79	1,423.32	1,426.47	1,385.90	1,329.85	1,292.23	1,246.68	1,201.81	-1.66	-0.94	-2.55
62000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62200 Health Care Services (except H	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECRE	3,008.46	3,287.26	2,879.41	2,810.04	2,732.29	2,656.63	2,653.37	2,661.53	2,576.84	2,552.40	2,592.72	2,590.92	2,127.26	1,994.14	1,936.48	1,874.84	1,833.43	1,243.32	998.50	-5.94	-1.48	-11.24
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERV	2,779.26	2,584.10	2,552.51	2,631.73	2,205.81	2,243.89	2,313.17	2,174.01	2,146.43	2,005.68	1,844.75	1,702.03	1,610.27	1,599.37	1,563.18	1,479.46	1,364.29	1,300.11	1,277.46	-4.23	-4.02	-4.49
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC	2,845.27	2,704.31	2,757.53	2,752.32	2,739.34	2,726.77	2,694.46	2,686.90	2,831.28	2,815.63	2,793.66	2,584.45	2,427.01	2,444.36	2,350.83	2,255.19	2,216.59	2,149.58	2,020.24	-1.49	0.35	-3.73
811 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813200 Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	153.25	152.76	149.43	152.54	156.15	158.80	160.93	158.91	155.83	151.13	147.76	147.21	151.03	153.28	153.68	156.49	156.64	156.41	154.64	0.05	-0.36	0.57
911 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9112000 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91200 Provincial and Territorial Pub	109.13	110.75	106.33	113.41	115.48	122.70	126.16	126.39	125.23	121.71	120.80	120.17	126.97	127.36	129.25	130.85	126.52	124.61	123.41	0.69	1.02	0.27
912000 Provincial and Territorial Pub	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional	125.34	122.85	119.20	118.79	121.55	120.82	121.31	116.82	114.60	113.84	114.28	116.75	120.47	124.44	121.28	120.70	126.59	125.72	125.48	0.01	-0.92	1.18

Table 6: Index of Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2005

	Newfoundland	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AGGR%	87-97	97-05
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
56200 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	126.34	119.88	117.70	114.38	106.56	102.80	103.74	100.47	99.46	98.37	100.00	92.02	92.25	88.47	86.83	87.49	87.38	87.22	85.56	-2.14	-2.31	-1.93
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	96.99	98.03	104.22	106.93	111.21	115.43	119.05	104.76	101.02	99.66	100.00	96.71	90.29	86.25	85.34	85.21	86.31	86.38	86.17	-0.66	0.31	-1.84
62100 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
621A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	87.16	84.69	82.59	80.53	82.04	80.40	72.35	na	na	na	100.00	97.25	83.84	89.86	85.43	86.19	80.86	69.00	60.79	-1.98	1.38	-0.03
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	145.95	154.13	158.31	148.97	135.74	133.86	130.66	114.23	111.49	101.20	100.00	105.51	106.04	104.30	105.07	101.67	98.63	88.84	81.31	-3.20	-3.71	-2.55
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	60.71	69.82	66.41	67.59	68.92	77.09	84.31	86.01	97.14	97.14	100.00	103.45	106.67	106.71	107.60	115.35	123.07	124.85	121.24	3.84	5.11	2.49
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
812 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81400 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	101.14	104.49	104.80	106.16	108.94	110.14	107.31	105.21	105.54	101.86	100.00	101.80	102.78	102.29	103.45	103.26	105.35	107.00	106.47	0.30	-0.11	1.02
911 Federal Government Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911200 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91200 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	98.45	105.93	105.49	103.87	105.04	106.00	94.52	91.11	90.11	96.22	100.00	102.75	107.34	110.97	114.12	116.73	116.86	115.97	117.26	0.88	0.16	2.01
91300 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	118.95	105.79	104.23	100.77	102.64	104.47	104.51	108.03	105.65	99.00	100.00	108.68	111.90	112.49	110.14	107.96	110.32	114.31	114.49	-0.12	-1.55	1.71

Table 6: Index of Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2005

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5610 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	90.14	89.66	93.82	91.38	89.64	89.66	87.66	87.02	95.18	101.11	100.00	96.41
6110 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
6111 Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	105.28	111.84	114.72	120.32	118.50	116.34	99.70	92.73	92.99	97.07	100.00	99.59
6210 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
6211 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	101.88	103.35	74.44	66.02	58.81	68.89	73.44	na	na	na	100.00	123.79
7110 Accommodation and Food Services	186.48	175.89	159.45	145.83	124.26	110.78	108.73	120.89	114.28	112.72	100.00	102.11
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	115.52	120.91	118.02	115.89	103.74	102.26	110.08	115.43	126.63	112.47	100.00	97.15
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
812 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
8130 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81310 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81320 Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	121.48	123.20	117.81	117.51	108.92	96.80	96.36	95.82	103.87	101.72	100.00	104.06
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91120 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91200 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	115.96	129.36	126.44	126.27	129.15	124.42	111.72	104.87	107.88	110.58	100.00	102.44
91210 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	104.15	83.15	87.10	90.85	86.40	86.15	98.93	93.54	109.25	98.21	100.00	103.73

Table 6: Index of Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2005

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-97	97-05
New South Wales																					
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION	612.86	523.29	497.63	522.56	423.09	238.79	202.69	159.95	162.95	102.27	100.00	115.82	112.60	124.62	117.70	129.12	128.26	121.75	115.96	-8.64	-16.58
56100 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	113.92	111.82	108.13	103.66	102.05	103.67	99.26	98.69	99.14	98.38	100.00	98.20	101.34	99.78	95.53	93.53	89.30	85.24	84.83	-1.62	-2.04
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61110 Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	122.69	127.83	123.42	120.97	118.61	119.80	119.10	102.73	98.70	98.76	100.00	104.14	108.89	108.88	106.02	104.89	99.89	95.81	92.86	-1.54	-2.02
62100 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62110 Health Care Services (except Hospitals)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	168.48	153.73	151.87	138.30	121.60	117.23	111.67	114.39	116.62	108.81	100.00	99.33	97.94	97.88	95.37	95.72	92.49	86.66	81.43	-3.99	-5.14
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	105.58	108.47	106.51	105.14	99.43	100.89	105.59	102.27	98.81	98.86	100.00	98.16	97.87	100.13	102.30	102.42	97.13	90.71	81.53	-1.60	-0.49
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81100 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81110 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81120 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81130 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81140 Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	126.62	125.11	124.89	124.41	123.69	123.65	122.38	116.01	112.09	104.59	100.00	101.18	105.16	103.77	102.40	102.04	103.03	102.46	102.60	-1.12	-2.26
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91110 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91120 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration (except Defense)	86.80	94.26	96.48	101.34	98.90	95.23	95.05	95.26	98.82	99.30	100.00	105.47	118.92	111.14	109.48	108.55	108.31	107.28	111.32	1.39	1.43
91200 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	113.96	101.69	106.77	107.73	105.83	98.94	101.28	99.57	103.25	98.75	100.00	103.96	114.33	121.45	115.13	117.74	121.11	119.45	108.87	-0.23	-1.26

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	
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Year	Country	Sector	New Brunswick										AGRP%												
			1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007-05	87-97	97-05
1997-1001, 1987-2005	New Brunswick	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION	118.69	115.37	123.36	122.37	118.87	92.43	72.25	78.19	88.45	104.33	100.00	113.00	12.89	149.38	145.06	181.20	167.24	161.35	157.14	157.14	157.14	157.14	157.14
		Waste Management and Remediation Services	121.60	119.00	126.00	125.00	121.00	95.00	75.00	80.00	90.00	105.00	100.00	110.00	15.00	150.00	145.00	180.00	165.00	160.00	155.00	155.00	155.00	155.00	155.00
		EDUCATION SERVICES	104.91	101.91	102.03	102.04	105.37	104.37	108.51	98.51	93.40	94.57	100.00	98.72	103.88	100.74	98.42	98.37	97.28	96.56	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00
		Universities	111.00	108.00	109.00	109.00	112.00	105.00	108.00	98.00	93.00	94.00	100.00	98.00	103.00	100.00	98.00	98.00	97.00	96.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00
		Educational Services	111.00	108.00	109.00	109.00	112.00	105.00	108.00	98.00	93.00	94.00	100.00	98.00	103.00	100.00	98.00	98.00	97.00	96.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00
		HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	123.71	120.51	117.54	117.63	113.17	114.86	110.05	105.71	99.87	97.91	100.00	103.40	107.79	107.94	108.68	109.69	109.64	109.31	110.83	110.83	110.83	110.83	110.83
		Hospitals	123.71	120.51	117.54	117.63	113.17	114.86	110.05	105.71	99.87	97.91	100.00	103.40	107.79	107.94	108.68	109.69	109.64	109.31	110.83	110.83	110.83	110.83	110.83
		Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	123.71	120.51	117.54	117.63	113.17	114.86	110.05	105.71	99.87	97.91	100.00	103.40	107.79	107.94	108.68	109.69	109.64	109.31	110.83	110.83	110.83	110.83	110.83
		ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	162.26	151.65	146.30	132.48	116.57	115.13	121.52	105.72	102.38	101.34	100.00	97.78	90.82	93.49	97.66	98.53	96.58	91.73	86.66	86.66	86.66	86.66	86.66
		OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	89.79	96.88	93.55	98.18	97.65	99.88	105.16	105.45	106.51	108.97	100.00	98.57	96.89	96.48	98.74	100.76	98.36	96.67	96.70	96.70	96.70	96.70	96.70
1997-1001, 1987-2005	New Brunswick	Religious Organizations	113.00	110.00	111.00	112.00	113.00	114.00	115.00	116.00	117.00	118.00	119.00	120.00	121.00	122.00	123.00	124.00	125.00	126.00	127.00	128.00	129.00	130.00	131.00
		Religious Organizations	113.00	110.00	111.00	112.00	113.00	114.00	115.00	116.00	117.00	118.00	119.00	120.00	121.00	122.00	123.00	124.00	125.00	126.00	127.00	128.00	129.00	130.00	131.00
		Religious Organizations	113.00	110.00	111.00	112.00	113.00	114.00	115.00	116.00	117.00	118.00	119.00	120.00	121.00	122.00	123.00	124.00	125.00	126.00					

Table 6: Index of Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2005

Quebec		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1997-05	1997-05
Index of Real GDP		110.46	111.30	108.84	105.70	104.52	98.96	100.52	102.34	100.00	87.97	97.45
7051	All Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-0.30	0.58
11	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & MINING	98.06	99.25	97.09	92.29	88.63	92.45	97.84	92.47	100.00	13.18	1.44
111	Food Production	98.06	99.25	97.09	92.29	88.63	92.45	97.84	92.47	100.00	13.18	1.44
111000	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	131.22	137.73	140.34	121.58	106.41	105.33	99.96	99.17	100.00	143.77	2.14
1110000	Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
11100000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21	MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	87.57	90.02	90.90	96.71	108.43	97.05	98.87	100.59	101.59	92.43	-2.98
211000	Oil Mining	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2110000	Oil Mining Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2122	Metal Ore Mining	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21220	Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
212200	Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
22	UTILITIES	130.88	124.42	110.79	105.53	101.29	96.28	97.19	100.16	100.00	95.28	-0.12
221000	Electric, Gas, Steam, and Hot Water Supply	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2210000	Water, Sewage and Other Systems	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
23	CONSTRUCTION	188.01	174.98	172.38	173.28	153.06	137.17	133.36	124.63	105.88	97.62	-1.07
3A	MANUFACTURING	104.21	106.07	100.81	92.52	82.33	82.40	89.94	95.70	95.71	111.98	0.91
311100	Animal Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3111000	Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
31110000	Dairy Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
311100000	Meat Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3116	Textile and Textile Product Mills	123.29	118.77	111.23	110.34	95.70	88.41	90.30	88.67	94.85	100.00	-0.13
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	133.50	156.63	164.41	145.11	113.76	103.49	96.90	98.20	88.65	na	-4.80
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	120.77	123.32	104.50	97.54	93.07	96.30	104.63	na	94.25	98.97	2.35
3221	Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3222	Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	137.62	138.93	131.36	139.23	121.41	125.22	119.41	105.50	104.13	94.47	0.09
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	63.89	78.04	85.76	80.44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3241	Basic Chemical Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
324200	Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial and Synthetic P	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3242000	Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
32420000	Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
324200000	Artificial and Chemical Products Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
32421	Plastic Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3242100	Rubber Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3273	Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3273A	Macrolaminate Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
33A	Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	107.03	na	98.26	80.77	73.83	77.43	83.67	87.10	93.73	100.00	0.55
331	Machinery Manufacturing	96.05	na	109.02	81.84	81.83	79.70	85.86	87.59	88.28	93.04	-0.91
334100	Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
334A	Electronic Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
335200	Household Appliance Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
335A	Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3361	Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336200	Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3363	Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336400	Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336500	Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3366	Ship and Boat Building	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
336900	Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	106.22	104.22	105.52	98.42	86.49	87.32	87.34	98.38	94.49	96.02	0.54
339	Macrolaminate Manufacturing	123.98	139.83	140.22	129.35	115.00	91.61	85.24	na	na	na	-2.69
410000	WHOLESALE TRADE	133.67	162.86	160.27	151.21	142.43	129.97	117.21	118.18	121.62	110.74	-2.49
430000	RETAIL TRADE	136.13	152.34	143.27	132.08	120.81	115.36	108.63	106.42	100.68	100.79	-1.08
43	TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
4300000	Truck Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
43000000	Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
430000000	Other Air, Rail, Water and Tonic and Sighting Transport	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
4300000000	Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
43000000000	Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LEASING	111.46	101.17	96.29	95.08	96.84	98.06	101.31	102.90	101.86	100.00	-0.95
5A1000	Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediati	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A10000	Leases of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A4000	Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A40000	Rental and Leasing Services and Leases of Non-Financia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A400000	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Leasing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	299.50	274.67	256.24	240.23	226.93	186.06	185.96	156.99	145.05	116.88	-7.76

Table 6: Index of Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2005

	Quebec	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	ADGR%	1997-2005
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION	184.72	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	184.29	87.97	-97.45
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-5.95	na
56200 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-3.15	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	113.86	112.65	110.19	108.38	107.98	106.89	106.26	105.86	104.13	99.19	100.00	93.25	96.41	93.96	91.01	89.04	85.76	83.35	79.30	-2.00	-1.29	-2.89
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	115.61	119.70	118.63	120.13	118.20	116.51	115.67	110.49	108.22	104.76	100.00	95.97	95.99	92.82	90.13	85.45	83.66	80.14	77.23	-2.23	-1.46	-3.18
62100 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
621A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	198.31	149.00	118.21	109.20	106.61	109.69	96.30	100.25	90.64	93.56	100.00	113.68	107.83	107.90	103.55	93.91	86.56	86.63	86.78	-3.28	-4.49	-1.76
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	150.31	139.22	140.35	131.27	105.51	103.20	98.20	101.39	103.12	99.85	100.00	101.67	95.80	97.95	100.48	102.32	100.56	97.38	94.33	-2.55	-3.99	-0.73
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	118.34	124.60	124.27	125.43	118.63	117.81	114.06	112.03	106.09	105.86	100.00	89.80	90.57	90.71	90.10	91.73	87.33	81.41	80.46	-2.12	-1.57	-2.68
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81310 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	108.01	112.79	110.53	110.19	112.04	110.96	109.96	108.86	106.65	101.46	100.00	99.35	100.82	101.91	105.17	105.97	104.16	104.52	102.09	-0.31	-0.77	0.26
911 Federal Government Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91120 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91200 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	103.52	105.26	106.16	107.63	109.01	109.99	107.56	107.09	106.56	101.29	100.00	99.34	100.07	102.48	104.95	101.80	96.49	96.33	94.11	-0.53	-0.76	na
91200A Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	111.12	128.19	116.48	116.79	116.79	114.61	111.47	110.39	106.88	101.77	100.00	96.90	105.04	108.64	108.85	109.60	109.88	110.13	106.73	-0.22	-1.05	0.82

[illegible]

Table 6: Index of Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2005

	Manitoba												AGGR%			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
56200 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	108.67	105.52	102.10	100.68	99.20	100.86	100.61	98.40	100.45	97.97	100.00	99.65	101.71	101.95	99.80	99.00
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	107.46	111.16	109.31	106.81	100.89	99.12	97.96	100.04	99.34	100.87	100.00	101.90	97.30	93.06	92.41	92.06
62100 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
621A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	156.40	145.12	138.93	138.75	114.10	115.89	118.98	101.77	105.33	100.39	100.00	100.63	93.30	106.58	112.05	88.02
721 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
811 Repair and Maintenance	167.63	166.20	152.78	142.26	142.30	146.22	148.62	134.63	147.05	142.23	100.00	98.31	93.88	100.38	102.86	101.46
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	107.30	108.61	108.83	109.21	110.86	109.42	108.47	105.35	102.56	101.75	100.00	101.67	103.86	108.12	106.63	106.99
911 Federal Government Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91100 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91200 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	115.31	117.85	118.78	118.31	116.20	112.81	107.01	103.57	103.87	99.26	100.00	104.96	112.36	121.86	114.21	116.91
912000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	83.24	87.51	86.05	85.24	85.20	84.82	86.94	87.46	85.68	98.47	100.00	105.57	106.84	111.06	104.06	105.46

Table 6: Index of Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2005

	Saskatchewan										ACGR%			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
56200 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	106.20	101.64	99.54	98.56	101.94	105.16	108.32	102.32	98.19	100.37	100.00	99.03	100.79	98.87
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	129.75	120.97	121.30	123.30	122.16	122.08	106.52	101.53	102.24	100.82	100.00	102.10	99.78	100.05
62100 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
621A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	131.06	118.59	112.82	109.11	97.33	97.33	101.81	98.36	102.25	98.85	100.00	93.86	88.73	96.47
721 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
811 Repair and Maintenance	110.96	109.90	119.42	126.69	116.99	114.11	117.07	111.53	111.24	103.67	100.00	95.81	94.24	97.59
811 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81100 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
811A Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81200 Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	100.35	101.99	103.76	104.88	106.05	105.17	105.96	102.77	101.27	98.33	100.00	102.03	108.03	106.10
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91100 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91200 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	100.40	103.91	110.14	112.47	113.43	110.82	104.82	103.89	103.37	99.25	100.00	105.67	115.49	115.98
91200 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	94.99	95.31	95.01	91.48	93.41	92.61	95.33	91.92	89.37	89.22	100.00	103.81	117.36	117.22

Table 6: Index of Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry.

1997=100, 1987=2005		AICR%																			
		1997	1987	1997	1987	1997	1987	1997	1987	1997	1987	1997	1987	1997	1987	1997	1987	1997	1987	1997	1987
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION	138.38	146.00	149.96	136.20	121.57	117.03	120.13	113.20	118.22	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
562000	Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61	EDUCATION SERVICES	110.71	107.07	103.61	98.51	95.94	96.66	94.71	92.81	93.13	96.09	100.00	104.51	109.47	110.95	109.78	104.13	105.11	102.29	102.46	-0.43
611000	Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A	Education Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	97.90	98.39	102.38	101.71	105.16	103.72	106.73	103.67	103.62	100.00	100.49	96.72	101.91	101.25	100.76	99.79	94.87	88.63	-0.49	0.21
621000	Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
621A	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	104.20	116.85	107.15	104.75	100.56	100.01	98.78	106.80	104.73	100.00	91.27	85.38	83.08	87.29	97.12	85.92	80.20	68.82	-2.22	-0.41
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	85.88	86.00	86.45	87.02	80.20	78.38	83.21	88.84	91.91	94.19	100.00	101.76	99.41	102.76	104.26	104.49	100.42	98.46	98.20	0.80
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	115.71	123.86	122.62	123.15	122.43	118.36	117.86	121.67	103.70	101.81	100.00	97.44	95.89	95.64	99.30	92.30	91.56	87.43	85.71	-1.83
811	Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
811000	Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
811A	Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
812000	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
812A	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	109.64	107.16	106.29	108.32	108.12	108.02	108.90	105.18	102.40	101.04	100.00	102.15	106.06	107.12	106.45	108.41	110.74	110.99	0.07	-0.92
911	Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111	Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911000	Public Administration (except Defense)	117.14	116.42	116.21	121.61	118.10	114.97	111.46	110.22	108.04	103.45	100.00	104.96	110.52	117.09	118.31	121.01	123.89	127.88	298.92	0.53
912000	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
913000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	104.50	98.38	96.91	95.58	96.68	97.75	98.34	97.41	95.87	98.52	100.00	103.11	108.36	108.03	104.00	103.93	107.08	105.83	107.52	0.16

[illegible]

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours
Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2005

Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2005																					
	Newfoundland	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
484000 Truck Transportation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	88.89	81.00	77.48	75.37	81.56	83.11	89.82	91.08	na
485000 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
486000 Pipeline Transportation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
487000 Air, Rail, Water and Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation and		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
488000 Postal Services and Couriers and Messengers		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
489000 Warehousing and Storage		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
493000		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
53 FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LEASING AND MAINTENANCE		85.17	84.66	82.53	83.70	85.99	87.91	86.57	na	na	na	100.00	98.45	93.95	90.99	92.17	92.32	93.59	94.49	97.60	0.76
531 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
532000 Insurance Carriers		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
533000 Lessors of Real Estate		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
534000 Owner-Occupied Dwellings		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
540000 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intang:		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5405 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Com		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5406 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Com		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES		202.87	161.97	161.47	153.73	157.10	144.05	149.88	141.45	160.78	112.01	100.00	107.19	107.19	96.30	101.56	95.32	101.30	97.98	94.46	-4.16
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SE		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
561 Administrative and Support Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES		118.84	107.15	109.67	106.03	102.90	102.88	107.93	101.91	97.09	98.38	100.00	90.66	93.41	90.61	95.73	88.25	101.76	101.81	92.74	-1.37
61100 Universities		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE		112.86	115.99	114.14	111.75	116.33	123.81	118.06	103.35	97.02	96.66	100.00	99.40	95.67	94.95	96.59	97.31	98.88	104.17	101.13	-0.61
621 Hospitals		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
622000 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION		82.60	82.55	72.38	75.97	82.62	88.97	69.83	na	na	na	100.00	114.49	92.41	75.50	79.66	88.22	75.85	68.56	72.02	-0.76
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES		103.83	110.38	109.95	103.56	100.44	101.78	111.36	103.67	101.93	104.41	100.00	97.43	99.99	97.22	100.56	104.74	97.10	97.35	88.58	-0.88
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)		63.78	72.69	71.97	70.06	67.50	73.59	75.57	85.32	103.41	96.24	100.00	97.65	96.40	104.55	113.99	118.37	114.46	126.58	121.03	3.62
811 Repair and Maintenance		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and S:		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		94.44	98.64	102.32	102.16	101.12	106.04	105.62	104.93	105.18	105.42	100.00	110.59	101.84	108.39	112.33	109.93	112.75	120.34	121.64	1.42
911 Federal Government		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	120.14	104.82	109.85	101.82	97.11	100.00	112.46	115.71	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration		91.72	101.21	101.67	102.18	100.97	102.18	89.16	92.39	101.99	102.50	100.00	103.15	98.42	105.29	116.78	115.33	118.99	128.43	114.15	1.22
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration		95.07	84.44	93.07	89.82	91.12	98.62	104.48	115.54	114.54	106.27	100.00	112.88	113.01	141.94	142.61	135.66	134.29	129.51	177.32	3.52

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour

Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.

Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates

of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours
Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2005

	PEI	AAGR%																					
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-05	87-97	97-05
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING																							
484000 Truck Transportation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	74.25	75.65	65.25	64.58	77.29	77.63	89.91	95.65	na	na	-0.55
485000 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
486000 Pipeline Transportation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
487000 Air Transportation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
488000 Water Transportation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
490000 Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
493000 Warehousing and Storage		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES																							
512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
53 FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LEASING AND MAW																							
531 Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Depository Credit Intermediation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
532000 Insurance Carriers		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
533000 Lessors of Real Estate		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
534000 Owner-Occupied Dwellings		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
540000 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intang:		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5405 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Comp		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5406 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Comp		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES		199.94	197.18	203.10	211.48	218.43	201.77	159.48	na	na	na	100.00	98.12	94.28	86.54	77.57	72.17	78.71	78.74	81.85	-4.84	-6.69	-2.47
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SEI																							
561 Administrative and Support Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES		103.79	97.62	100.50	100.56	106.14	103.33	93.37	91.14	96.11	103.80	100.00	104.50	108.38	101.30	90.59	97.83	95.23	106.62	93.55	-0.58	-0.37	-0.83
613000 Universities		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
613A Educational Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE		109.07	115.54	122.70	121.33	130.81	125.77	111.21	98.97	95.28	98.90	100.00	98.46	95.53	92.88	94.65	91.82	90.53	95.33	95.33	-0.69	-0.86	-0.47
622000 Hospitals		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION		95.42	108.68	88.56	79.05	67.19	83.43	80.34	na	na	na	100.00	159.47	157.70	143.59	148.18	146.74	154.71	155.02	124.47	1.49	0.47	2.77
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES		117.17	116.39	107.13	100.23	91.93	89.98	86.06	90.21	95.59	102.95	100.00	101.07	98.81	91.61	90.31	85.66	92.71	97.79	88.82	-1.53	-1.57	-1.47
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)		115.33	126.69	112.21	105.10	104.54	108.24	108.19	119.45	131.88	114.18	100.00	101.66	108.82	110.47	129.45	115.08	120.44	121.90	118.94	0.17	-1.42	2.19
811 Repair and Maintenance		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and S:		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		115.42	115.27	108.83	111.57	104.15	91.75	94.28	100.36	98.51	95.14	100.00	107.19	105.64	108.33	108.56	108.06	106.84	102.45	104.83	-0.53	-1.42	0.59
911 Federal Government		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A Defence Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91A000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration		107.48	110.46	109.88	109.42	119.82	109.50	96.74	93.63	99.41	106.80	100.00	106.10	110.11	117.58	107.00	110.37	106.93	101.04	104.61	-0.15	-0.72	0.57
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration		115.37	103.41	85.22	97.77	95.51	113.67	111.11	98.68	105.02	81.81	100.00	109.18	152.90	137.87	126.69	127.18	113.23	116.02	129.60	0.65	-1.42	3.29

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Notes: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours
Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2005

	Novo Scotia 1987	AAGR%																97-05			
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-05	
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	89.34	85.31	92.48	90.94	90.57	91.02	91.07	90.58	na	-1.23
484000 Truck Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
485000 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
486000 Pipeline Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
487000 Air Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
488000 Water Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
490000 Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
493000 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	97.91	95.67	na	na	112.01	na	na	na	na	100.00	107.57	105.60	109.65	110.12	125.93	130.88	135.46	135.96	na	3.91
512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
53 FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LEASING AND MAW	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
531 Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
532000 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
533000 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
540400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
540500 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intang:	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5406 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Com	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	150.49	138.54	128.03	134.79	127.30	109.93	113.71	na	na	na	100.00	79.65	76.85	76.81	78.71	82.51	83.87	77.14	78.95	-3.52	-2.91
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SEI	202.19	190.11	183.30	202.37	170.69	152.73	147.15	123.86	117.19	130.03	100.00	121.21	114.01	118.48	119.66	113.04	122.37	106.08	112.79	-3.19	-6.80
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	107.15	104.71	100.17	95.34	93.89	96.41	94.99	92.08	103.62	104.99	100.00	95.21	96.84	90.58	89.68	90.53	90.90	90.33	87.36	-1.13	-0.69
613000 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
613A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	121.90	124.92	121.92	122.11	120.07	124.36	111.09	105.26	103.95	102.10	100.00	102.96	108.93	104.48	110.04	113.92	108.43	111.00	106.01	-0.77	-1.96
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	137.88	129.25	121.72	114.13	109.14	113.49	106.59	106.80	111.26	99.92	100.00	101.55	98.29	106.02	104.13	101.30	102.83	95.58	91.51	-2.25	-3.16
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	102.65	105.71	97.62	99.44	95.03	98.56	100.45	98.21	94.81	97.55	100.00	100.38	99.19	100.56	118.27	125.21	113.09	115.97	107.23	0.24	-0.26
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and S:	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	117.18	112.16	114.13	116.71	120.09	120.00	120.20	113.29	109.24	104.59	100.00	104.60	115.96	113.77	113.88	110.11	115.78	119.96	117.36	0.01	-1.57
911 Federal Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	104.67	111.92	109.13	102.74	109.65	102.92	107.32	105.83	na	0.64
911A Defence Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91A000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	82.65	81.48	84.16	95.08	93.03	96.78	92.24	87.59	92.55	96.04	100.00	106.55	120.44	114.47	127.88	130.23	128.08	124.95	125.04	2.33	1.92
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	106.90	88.19	98.82	103.72	104.69	105.00	112.89	116.51	107.70	109.20	100.00	115.88	136.05	160.27	141.97	178.23	154.94	171.14	169.66	2.60	-0.66

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour

Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.

Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates

of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours
Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2005

		Manitoba 1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	AAGR%			
			1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-97	97-05	
4B	TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	99.57	103.26	106.55	103.49	100.37	101.52	110.05	111.07	na	na	1.32
484000	Truck Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
485000	Tram and Ground Passenger Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
486000	Pipeline Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
487000	Water Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
488000	Postal and Air Mail Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
489000	Trucking, Warehousing and Sightholding Transportation and i	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
490000	Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
491000	Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
53	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LEASING AND MAN	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
530000	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing and Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
530200	Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
530300	Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
530400	Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
540000	Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intang:	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
540500	Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intang:	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
540600	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Com	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	289.49	250.82	200.80	197.13	190.08	161.77	174.95	178.85	160.34	132.21	100.00	93.21	112.39	85.97	88.31	88.91	91.63	84.99	84.50	-6.61	-10.08	-2.08
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SEI	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
561	Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000	Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61	EDUCATION SERVICES	115.85	110.37	103.14	95.80	97.64	99.98	98.38	92.98	98.81	96.07	100.00	99.28	101.00	102.40	98.82	99.69	100.02	102.06	96.14	-1.03	-1.46	-0.49
611000	Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A	Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	97.07	104.20	104.47	101.61	99.64	100.98	97.90	100.96	98.40	98.33	100.00	100.91	100.65	92.71	95.41	93.66	94.67	90.83	92.04	-0.29	0.30	-1.03
622000	Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	135.28	127.28	121.82	121.26	101.91	105.43	102.97	102.72	103.20	98.83	100.00	105.65	97.92	108.25	119.77	98.33	95.96	97.05	90.72	-2.20	-2.98	-1.21
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	124.03	123.27	118.12	104.14	105.08	109.09	103.88	102.63	119.40	116.17	100.00	98.00	97.19	105.51	113.69	111.06	100.22	98.63	95.01	-1.47	-2.13	-0.64
811	Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813	Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and S:	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100	Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00	Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	105.63	104.52	105.23	107.51	111.20	107.69	105.19	103.48	104.03	101.39	100.00	105.96	109.27	114.04	109.29	111.08	113.92	111.03	112.01	0.33	-0.55	1.43
911	Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A	Defence Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91A00	Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	123.78	117.51	122.42	122.10	127.67	113.54	102.68	102.09	105.60	100.43	100.00	110.83	111.84	133.47	122.16	116.25	120.64	115.52	117.09	-0.31	-2.11	1.99
913000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	80.45	86.16	84.73	87.66	91.93	91.23	94.02	95.22	94.48	102.50	100.00	103.42	134.34	130.89	121.10	133.46	145.41	143.13	138.24	3.05	2.20	4.13

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Notes: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours
Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2005

	Saskatchewan 1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	AAGR%			
																			2005	87-05	87-97	97-05
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	102.27	100.02	103.27	119.90	120.98	132.71	136.88	134.85	na	na	3.81
	484000 Truck Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	485000 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	486000 Pipeline Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	487000 Air Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
4C PORTAL SERVICE AND COURIERS AND MESSENGERS	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	488000 Air Mail	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	489000 Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	493000 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	8323	na	na	na	na	na	na	102.18	98.86	na	100.00	99.20	96.88	112.91	119.17	130.21	123.03	124.30	125.39	2.30	1.85	2.87
	512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LEASING AND MAINTENANCE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	5A0100 Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	5A0200 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	5A0400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	5A0500 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intang:	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	5A0600 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Com	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	12675	133.05	122.23	118.95	128.56	116.07	129.36	110.72	106.10	105.77	100.00	96.11	88.91	76.71	68.20	66.34	66.98	66.00	64.88	-3.65	-2.34
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SEI	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	10467	104.53	99.81	102.04	104.52	106.49	115.51	104.65	101.49	98.67	100.00	98.21	96.78	94.00	96.90	95.36	93.46	96.08	94.88	-0.54	-0.46	-0.65
	61300 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	613A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	11115	111.98	108.04	113.46	116.73	118.20	100.12	99.87	101.78	100.05	100.00	106.01	104.71	102.07	104.97	101.36	100.36	102.94	100.53	-0.56	-1.05	0.07
	622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	11462	110.69	101.20	98.02	89.23	92.09	91.97	89.90	96.97	91.97	100.00	96.94	87.60	92.59	89.94	93.52	84.59	86.94	93.73	-1.11	-1.35	-0.81
	81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	811 Repair and Maintenance	10325	112.82	108.10	125.95	112.03	113.88	115.41	106.80	96.42	100.00	97.76	95.31	101.41	105.82	109.53	110.94	112.79	111.16	0.41	-0.32	1.33
	813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and S:	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	813100 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	813100 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	9971	99.62	99.48	102.81	105.74	104.94	105.29	102.23	100.69	100.00	104.96	118.79	116.70	118.80	125.52	129.15	129.61	126.01	1.31	0.03	2.93
	911 Federal Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91A00 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	10753	102.29	111.31	113.24	119.31	114.83	107.88	105.13	103.88	97.57	100.00	100.83	123.44	124.14	128.15	137.88	133.07	125.63	0.87	-0.72	2.89
	913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	83390	93.86	86.62	89.45	98.92	93.43	93.74	97.56	95.65	99.19	100.00	106.16	131.22	151.91	148.93	143.35	158.87	163.33	3.77	1.77	6.32

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Notes: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours
Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2005

	Aberia	AAGR%																					
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-97	97-05	
4B	TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING																						
484000	Truck Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	101.04	96.78	97.18	101.87	103.21	106.68	110.43	112.20	na	na	1.45
485000	Tram and Ground Passenger Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
486000	Pipeline Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
487000	Water Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
488000	Postal and Air Mail Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
489000	Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
490000	Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
51	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES																						
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	102.33	115.89	121.51	119.36	113.54	120.13	127.39	133.11	na	na	3.64
5A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LEASING AND MAN																						
5A0100	Finance and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0200	Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0300	Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0400	Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0500	Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intang:	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0600	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Com	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	113.71	113.25	103.19	104.03	107.25	94.06	96.44	84.15	92.85	88.34	100.00	101.85	93.60	92.35	95.04	96.04	97.04	92.04	85.56	-1.57	-1.28	-1.93
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SE	112.78	122.99	115.92	113.52	109.72	106.07	109.90	112.76	106.50	106.61	100.00	96.70	94.11	106.31	119.73	109.99	101.10	101.48	99.81	-0.68	-1.20	-0.02
561	Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
562000	Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
61	EDUCATION SERVICES	111.99	106.50	99.55	93.87	91.56	99.43	97.55	96.18	96.71	96.78	100.00	111.62	105.75	110.41	106.50	108.82	111.38	115.88	105.43	-0.33	-1.13	0.66
613000	Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
613A	Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	110.54	112.46	113.99	113.68	117.27	118.81	118.83	114.32	111.69	104.39	100.00	99.73	100.06	103.73	107.16	108.60	110.20	110.90	104.10	-0.33	-1.00	0.50
622000	Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62A	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	105.30	117.69	112.70	112.87	112.40	105.13	102.12	107.05	100.16	106.38	100.00	91.86	83.82	83.29	87.22	100.71	91.61	84.76	77.57	-1.68	-0.51	-3.13
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	100.25	104.34	103.35	96.99	92.19	89.33	93.87	96.80	97.02	95.31	100.00	100.63	103.36	102.32	103.97	103.83	100.83	101.23	108.49	0.44	-0.03	1.02
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	107.53	115.67	115.22	120.87	115.12	113.93	114.85	113.71	103.65	101.45	100.00	99.99	107.19	106.36	114.40	113.64	116.48	116.01	113.17	0.28	-0.72	1.56
811	Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813	Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and S:	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813100	Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813A00	Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81A	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	96.13	93.52	91.76	97.54	97.23	98.20	102.79	103.72	102.86	100.66	100.00	105.40	115.81	119.22	117.98	123.06	120.77	125.20	126.30	1.53	0.40	2.96
911	Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
911A	Defence Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
911A00	Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
912000	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	88.70	91.95	87.76	95.15	95.09	92.98	95.10	96.80	101.27	98.42	100.00	101.64	110.06	119.74	112.57	118.35	114.37	124.96	126.76	2.00	1.21	3.01
913000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	99.84	89.49	89.84	93.44	91.09	93.95	100.95	103.83	103.22	101.08	100.00	105.95	128.99	139.45	136.89	132.94	148.35	147.28	159.39	2.63	0.02	6.00

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Notes: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2005

[illegible]

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment
as the Labour Input, 1977=100, 1987=2005

as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2005																						
	Newfoundland										AAGR%											
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-05	87-97	97-05
486 Pipeline Transportation																						
48A Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support																						
490 Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers																						
493000 Warehousing and Storage																						
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES																						
512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries																						
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANAGEMENT	84.11	83.93	82.07	82.73	85.63	86.96	85.96															
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A020 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	188.88	157.25	155.79	150.91	151.23	136.99	141.78	131.31	156.61	107.82	100.00	100.03	102.97	93.81	98.31	93.22	92.96	93.06	88.47	-4.13	-6.16	-1.52
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES																						
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services																						
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	115.07	110.01	112.60	104.01	101.13	99.29	102.39	97.68	96.50	101.23	100.00	91.07	96.16	96.11	93.35	93.49	100.99	97.43	95.27	-1.04	-1.39	-0.60
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	116.42	117.73	118.34	115.19	117.06	124.87	119.15	106.72	98.76	96.10	100.00	97.67	98.04	99.09	99.71	100.15	98.21	102.28	102.47	-0.71	-1.51	0.31
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	86.05	85.14	75.11	78.68	88.30	87.68	69.14															
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	108.68	107.77	110.02	105.21	99.05	98.70	106.21	101.55	100.39	100.19	100.00	97.73	97.35	93.27	98.24	98.95	93.27	92.86	85.98	-1.29	-0.83	-1.87
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	62.72	72.16	69.61	68.40	65.51	70.12	74.28	82.40	97.48	96.30	100.00	95.52	94.55	100.96	109.91	110.45	106.62	118.49	113.32	3.34	4.77	1.58
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	92.94	99.56	101.75	102.84	101.19	103.85	103.21	104.24	105.62	106.17	100.00	109.12	101.89	108.33	110.65	109.73	108.54	116.18	120.15	1.44	0.73	2.32
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	90.18	102.21	101.34	101.98	100.93	99.53	87.97	90.01	101.44	102.12	100.00	100.56	97.56	107.14	116.75	116.65	114.61	121.54	114.08	1.32	1.04	1.86
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	91.80	83.94	89.67	89.13	88.28	93.87	99.80	110.42	113.88	102.04	100.00	111.84	113.82	139.67	131.64	135.27	124.80	131.35	170.44	3.50	0.86	0.89

Sources: Centre for the Study of Living Standards based on Statistics Canada

Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.

Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates

of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment
as the Labour Input, 1977=100, 1987=2005

as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2005																						
PEI	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-05	AAGR%	
486 Pipeline Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
48A Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
49 Postal Services and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
49300 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LEASING AND MANAGEMENT	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A1 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A200 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A201 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A5 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A55 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A6 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	186.66	197.78	197.99	202.11	212.05	289.76	151.55	na	na	na	100.00	98.57	92.04	85.26	74.97	70.16	74.01	75.75	78.00	-4.73	-6.05	
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
56200 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	92.88	93.63	99.76	99.82	102.47	95.46	87.47	87.76	93.16	102.43	100.00	99.08	102.25	100.66	90.50	93.93	91.74	93.48	89.03	-0.24	0.74	
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	103.89	115.72	119.49	121.48	126.73	121.23	106.87	98.00	95.12	98.55	100.00	96.34	96.04	94.63	94.77	92.31	89.47	92.26	96.48	-0.41	-0.38	
62200 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	92.22	104.41	82.22	81.77	88.99	79.74	79.29	na	na	na	100.00	151.61	156.33	147.19	152.01	143.84	152.78	152.93	126.19	1.76	0.81	
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	122.71	118.25	109.74	104.80	93.68	89.46	88.23	93.55	97.69	108.22	100.00	101.66	104.22	95.79	91.86	89.15	96.43	96.36	90.70	-1.67	-2.03	
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	112.01	127.32	112.35	106.95	103.90	106.45	105.59	116.30	129.47	110.58	100.00	99.85	105.32	110.71	124.16	113.23	114.30	118.73	116.12	0.20	-1.13	
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	116.53	117.70	112.80	115.67	104.99	92.52	94.64	101.86	100.48	97.01	100.00	107.69	106.05	109.45	108.32	106.20	105.13	98.78	103.17	-0.67	-1.52	
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	109.28	95.20	101.94	108.20	104.94	109.82	104.94	107.37	na	0.89	
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	111.63	114.20	113.28	114.12	121.45	110.79	98.41	95.36	103.26	108.44	100.00	108.46	112.21	121.32	110.06	110.62	107.85	99.86	105.51	-0.31	-1.09	
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	112.34	93.62	87.67	92.16	87.39	99.90	100.30	96.36	107.58	82.54	100.00	104.33	146.97	131.36	125.79	134.69	112.61	112.21	120.10	0.37	-1.16	

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards based on Statistics Canada

Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.

Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates

of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment
as the Labour Input, 1977=100, 1987=2005

as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2005		Nova Scotia																						
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%			
486	Pipeline Transportation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
48A	Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
49A	Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
493000	Warehousing and Storage		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
51	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES		100.41	97.50	na	na	111.07	na	na	na	na	100.00	108.05	108.12	109.78	109.98	125.31	128.31	130.82	135.57	na	3.88		
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
5A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANAGEMENT		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
5A01	Finance and Depository Credit Intermediation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
5A0200	Insurance Carriers		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
5A0300	Lessors of Real Estate		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
5A0400	Owner-Occupied Dwellings		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
5A0500	Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
5A06	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES		147.88	137.75	130.71	137.73	126.46	109.75	111.10	na	na	100.00	80.29	75.78	77.50	77.77	80.89	81.69	75.88	77.21	-3.55	-3.84		
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES		206.27	194.42	189.26	208.51	172.58	150.79	141.83	121.86	118.50	128.61	100.00	124.51	112.52	120.15	119.11	116.11	121.30	110.21	112.06	-3.33		
561	Administrative and Support Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
562000	Waste Management and Remediation Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
61	EDUCATION SERVICES		104.27	102.56	102.48	97.06	92.87	94.82	93.11	94.04	103.96	106.82	100.00	96.43	95.74	92.29	90.17	90.86	88.19	83.75	87.19	-0.99		
611300	Universities		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
611A	Educational Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE		120.06	123.43	121.35	120.97	119.25	120.28	109.50	103.11	102.32	101.11	100.00	101.49	108.41	104.72	109.24	111.29	106.20	105.98	103.30	-0.83		
622000	Hospitals		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
62A	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES		139.29	129.41	123.30	114.92	108.41	113.29	104.72	107.52	111.34	101.20	100.00	103.78	99.63	106.37	103.53	99.79	100.35	93.02	88.06	-2.45		
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)		103.19	106.47	101.24	101.01	96.26	98.26	99.84	101.20	96.17	96.47	100.00	99.01	97.92	102.61	116.59	119.08	110.02	112.15	104.51	0.07		
811	Repair and Maintenance		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
813	Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
813100	Religious Organizations		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
813A00	Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
81A	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		114.07	111.43	113.82	115.06	117.39	117.83	117.70	112.17	106.84	102.18	100.00	102.69	115.40	113.15	110.87	117.21	113.07	112.69	113.24	-0.04		
911	Federal Government Public Administration		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
9111	Defense Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
911A00	Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
912000	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration		83.52	83.61	85.85	95.49	92.87	96.58	91.99	89.08	92.72	95.23	100.00	107.03	120.76	118.32	128.94	130.50	126.34	119.71	124.00	2.22		
913000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration		99.37	84.29	97.13	97.94	89.15	96.97	105.40	109.63	102.84	103.61	100.00	111.82	135.06	135.77	137.41	171.74	150.38	164.04	161.21	2.72		

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards based on Statistics Canada

Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.

Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates

of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment as the Labour Input, 1977=100, 1987=2005

as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2005		New Brunswick																				AAGR%	
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 87:05	87-97	97-05	
486	Pipeline Transportation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
48A	Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
49	Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
493000	Warehousing and Storage		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
51	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	81.53	90.61	na	90.91	95.40	99.30	91.80	103.40	100.96	na	100.00	109.35	107.55	119.36	123.46	127.89	130.95	131.03	132.17	2.72	2.06	
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANAGEMENT	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A01	Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0200	Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0300	Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0400	Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0500	Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A06	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	132.39	120.20	125.19	128.18	125.28	109.01	111.44	123.57	133.38	116.61	100.00	94.66	106.56	89.63	81.69	80.22	77.36	76.80	81.45	-2.66	-2.77	
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	142.17	158.71	152.93	143.42	138.90	112.54	94.46	97.80	109.08	107.93	100.00	113.24	119.33	132.92	117.77	125.73	112.85	115.78	117.78	-1.04	-3.46	
561	Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
562000	Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
61	EDUCATION SERVICES	98.07	96.43	95.61	96.66	102.05	101.99	96.26	97.21	91.43	95.27	100.00	97.27	99.23	97.13	96.85	99.92	99.06	90.70	85.86	-0.74	0.20	
611300	Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
611A	Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	113.46	112.91	114.01	115.76	110.19	111.25	107.57	106.17	97.71	96.30	100.00	98.74	103.91	101.47	102.74	100.42	97.27	93.57	96.76	-0.88	-1.26	
622000	Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62A	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	121.39	113.76	113.51	109.29	101.30	98.58	106.73	98.74	94.35	98.77	100.00	97.93	91.94	91.83	91.12	87.86	94.45	94.38	89.29	-1.69	-1.92	
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	91.52	102.82	94.32	94.99	96.35	105.70	104.93	101.90	104.66	107.80	100.00	99.68	98.62	109.01	119.35	114.82	114.20	113.97	118.92	1.47	0.89	
811	Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813	Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813100	Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813A00	Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81A	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	100.53	99.84	99.67	103.41	106.79	104.44	101.42	102.38	107.18	105.92	100.00	101.19	104.43	103.67	107.97	111.90	116.93	122.11	114.71	0.74	-0.05	
911	Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	102.21	101.64	93.53	102.19	111.92	108.46	109.88	103.50	na	na	
9111	Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
911A00	Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
912000	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	91.42	93.96	90.59	96.14	95.85	99.11	101.11	94.35	106.47	104.35	100.00	103.50	101.00	107.40	104.75	111.37	112.16	120.09	117.03	1.38	0.90	
913000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	92.05	89.27	96.73	99.41	103.45	102.39	91.83	107.36	98.96	98.15	100.00	94.32	117.21	125.20	135.12	119.88	164.25	172.86	152.51	2.84	0.83	

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards based on Statistics Canada

Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.

Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates

of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2005

[illegible]

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment
as the Labour Input, 1977=100, 1987=2005

as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2005		Quebec																				AACGR%	
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-05	87-97	
486	Pipeline Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
48A	Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
49A	Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
493000	Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
51	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	96.20	100.08	104.29	106.54	115.12	114.27	113.93	115.72	na	1.84	
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANAGEMENT	105.61	97.58	94.06	93.75	95.26	97.35	100.08	101.84	103.10	100.75	100.00	101.05	102.69	99.49	98.08	98.14	98.40	97.64	97.33	-0.46	-0.56	
5A01	Financial Institutions and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-0.34	
5A0200	Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0300	Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0400	Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0500	Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A06	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	147.65	144.20	142.52	140.36	131.08	124.19	125.92	118.93	116.33	106.26	100.00	96.05	97.14	93.25	90.95	91.43	94.64	90.83	90.93	-2.66	-3.82	
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	130.73	132.08	135.84	135.39	131.24	125.69	121.84	109.41	104.91	103.31	100.00	96.70	115.05	114.86	116.75	115.88	119.20	118.37	110.61	-0.92	-2.64	
561	Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
562000	Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
61	EDUCATION SERVICES	107.75	104.04	102.32	102.00	104.93	103.60	105.23	104.18	99.68	95.29	100.00	92.38	96.35	98.42	95.61	92.82	90.11	92.97	89.10	-1.05	-0.74	
611300	Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
611A	Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	105.24	110.53	108.58	107.55	106.68	107.42	105.91	103.96	101.83	101.13	100.00	98.35	97.11	92.51	89.95	84.91	83.09	80.89	80.15	-1.50	-2.73	
622000	Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62A	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	157.09	151.53	124.89	111.86	111.44	110.81	101.27	108.16	104.52	103.76	100.00	127.34	117.82	110.54	105.70	95.68	90.53	89.72	91.21	-2.98	-4.42	
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	125.86	125.73	132.60	124.26	103.49	102.44	98.13	100.69	102.74	101.06	100.00	100.42	99.20	99.64	102.62	105.31	103.88	105.30	102.95	-1.11	-2.27	
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	102.88	109.38	109.17	113.13	112.14	112.64	108.19	103.78	104.07	106.16	100.00	95.74	97.88	104.11	111.65	111.40	108.74	106.05	110.08	0.39	-0.25	
811	Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
811300	Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813000	Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81A00	Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81A	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	100.87	105.23	102.59	99.84	101.35	100.92	100.32	104.45	104.67	101.89	100.00	101.61	103.22	103.52	105.71	108.54	108.25	108.91	107.54	0.36	-0.09	
911	Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
9111	Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
912000	Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
913000	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	105.69	109.67	108.64	111.13	105.46	107.94	105.96	100.77	106.88	104.40	100.00	97.37	98.40	103.00	107.61	102.07	100.57	99.52	93.57	-0.67	-0.55	
913000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	96.51	111.06	103.88	95.73	103.70	98.01	99.39	111.47	111.85	102.77	100.00	103.86	115.64	111.20	112.20	118.65	127.14	123.56	134.05	1.84	0.36	

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards based on Statistics Canada

Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.

Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates

of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment
as the Labour Input, 1977=100, 1987=2005

Ontario		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 87-05	AAGR%	87-97	97-05
486	Pipeline Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
48A	Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
49	Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
49300	Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	102.69	116.46	118.48	119.10	124.49	123.96	121.34	118.76	na	na	2.17
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANAGEMENT	112.31	103.43	97.42	92.93	93.27	94.49	94.32	98.26	98.47	98.96	100.00	99.24	99.31	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-1.15
5A01	Money Lenders and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0200	Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300	Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400	Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05	Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	150.88	147.60	140.96	129.56	118.85	107.10	105.78	105.04	101.29	97.71	100.00	99.74	101.32	104.02	96.80	97.17	96.76	96.83	97.39	-2.40	-4.02	-0.33
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	116.80	122.25	120.54	125.12	114.15	107.30	104.91	105.09	107.63	106.89	100.00	103.19	108.25	101.95	106.96	113.49	104.61	100.27	99.08	-0.91	-1.54	-0.12
561	Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000	Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61	EDUCATION SERVICES	118.56	109.64	107.73	107.56	108.17	104.91	102.15	99.17	100.17	100.92	100.00	100.43	95.58	93.47	94.34	92.72	91.23	91.06	87.09	-1.70	-1.69	-1.71
611300	Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A	Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	109.84	104.58	104.14	102.89	105.02	104.84	104.38	103.12	101.81	97.31	100.00	97.58	100.13	98.54	95.36	92.26	89.00	86.79	86.96	-1.29	-0.93	-1.73
622000	Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	135.21	152.01	142.29	141.57	130.05	126.67	120.91	117.27	115.79	103.99	100.00	100.88	96.36	94.69	94.06	87.10	87.25	80.90	82.30	-2.72	-2.87	-2.41
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	131.69	129.36	130.43	125.42	103.95	100.40	99.63	98.94	102.45	99.55	100.00	106.04	118.72	120.37	123.14	119.84	107.07	109.28	108.31	-1.03	-2.72	1.12
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	121.90	131.20	127.65	125.00	119.76	116.04	115.02	111.59	109.68	103.72	100.00	100.19	111.06	116.84	120.50	123.77	120.16	123.73	123.63	0.08	-1.96	2.69
811	Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813	Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100	Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00	Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	99.18	99.62	100.04	96.75	99.19	99.52	99.45	101.17	102.11	98.66	100.00	98.94	99.61	102.36	103.49	103.23	103.53	104.11	103.07	0.21	0.08	0.38
911	Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111	Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00	Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	93.71	103.43	104.13	95.25	94.01	93.77	99.00	92.37	95.72	94.12	100.00	96.48	89.10	96.99	98.28	96.86	93.12	97.99	99.67	0.34	na	-0.04
913000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	111.16	103.71	103.47	96.71	105.55	102.33	99.34	102.85	102.81	103.40	100.00	97.07	107.21	115.47	115.66	115.80	122.58	123.86	116.22	0.25	-1.05	1.80

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards based on Statistics Canada

Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.

Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates

of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment
as the Labour Input, 1977=100, 1987=2005

as the Labour Input, 1997= 100, 1987-2005		Manitoba																				AAGR%	
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 87=05	87=97	97=05	
486	Pipeline Transportation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
48A	Air, Rail, Water and Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
49	Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
493000	Warehousing and Storage		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
51	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANAGEMENT		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A01	Money Lenders and Depository Credit Intermediation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0200	Insurance Carriers		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0300	Lessors of Real Estate		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0400	Owner-Occupied Dwellings		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A05	Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A06	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	288.59	259.62	211.32	203.15	189.27	164.07	179.02	185.01	163.14	132.16	100.00	94.65	112.15	89.46	89.57	89.27	88.57	86.74	82.99	-6.69	-10.06	-2.30
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
561	Administrative and Support Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
562000	Waste Management and Remediation Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
61	EDUCATION SERVICES	113.27	107.19	102.13	95.86	95.12	96.91	97.82	93.78	96.57	96.03	100.00	98.10	99.93	98.92	96.15	95.11	94.68	96.42	91.52	-1.18	-1.24	-1.10
611300	Universities		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
611A	Educational Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	100.11	107.47	106.18	104.42	99.65	100.47	99.61	102.17	99.72	100.53	100.00	103.04	102.53	97.10	98.33	96.50	96.37	91.88	94.30	-0.33	-0.01	-0.73
622000	Hospitals		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	135.01	127.88	120.54	118.72	101.13	103.28	101.84	101.67	102.44	99.05	100.00	105.93	97.56	107.31	116.49	96.77	93.12	94.54	88.90	-2.29	-2.96	-1.46
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	119.56	121.23	116.71	103.33	103.89	105.99	102.18	101.21	114.78	115.40	100.00	97.82	96.09	104.85	111.38	105.56	97.51	95.82	93.19	-1.37	-1.77	-0.88
811	Repair and Maintenance		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813	Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100	Religious Organizations		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00	Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	103.91	105.47	106.13	107.84	111.49	107.49	104.45	104.20	103.87	101.21	100.00	104.45	106.88	113.55	108.32	110.45	110.75	109.31	111.37	0.39	-0.38	1.36
911	Federal Government Public Administration		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111	Defense Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00	Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	122.98	118.68	124.12	123.13	129.42	114.41	102.43	102.44	106.57	99.04	100.00	111.26	112.81	135.66	122.30	117.54	113.26	114.82	117.93	4.21	-2.00	2.08
913000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	77.06	85.44	83.74	86.46	90.50	88.82	91.74	96.66	91.13	100.85	100.00	99.16	133.79	127.39	118.61	130.37	142.91	141.04	136.98	3.25	2.64	4.01

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards based on Statistics Canada

Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.

Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates

of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

as the Labour Input, 1997-100, 1987-2005		Saskatchewan																				
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	97-05	AACPR%
	Pipeline Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
486	Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
49A	Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
493-000		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	81.38	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	96.20	na	300.00	97.52	95.13	108.50	116.53	126.09	118.46	122.07	122.82	2.31	2.08
51A	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.19	96.20	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
52A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LEASING AND MANAGEMENT	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
52A01	Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
52A020	Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
52A030	Finance and Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
52A0400	Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
52A05	Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
52A05		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
52A06	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	125.67	132.15	124.32	122.91	128.56	112.25	126.95	110.41	104.59	103.13	100.00	93.78	89.05	75.81	66.70	63.15	63.83	62.39	62.03	-3.85	-2.26
55	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
556	Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
561A	Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
60000		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61	EDUCATION SERVICES	103.54	102.81	101.59	100.05	103.05	106.20	108.37	104.68	102.33	99.61	100.00	94.70	94.46	93.70	94.74	94.15	88.52	88.19	91.11	-0.71	-0.35
611-300	Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A	Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	108.71	110.21	107.42	113.08	115.81	116.36	95.49	98.47	100.82	101.24	100.00	105.69	105.04	103.73	104.05	99.95	98.55	96.99	99.63	-0.48	-0.83
622-000	Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	117.01	113.38	106.82	104.89	93.43	94.45	95.21	95.67	99.90	97.64	100.00	99.14	88.73	93.78	91.36	92.05	84.89	86.75	92.01	-1.33	-1.56
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	103.92	112.97	110.51	128.56	112.36	112.60	116.88	106.23	103.84	98.13	100.00	97.91	95.97	103.09	106.53	106.99	107.60	111.04	110.77	0.35	-0.38
811	Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
8111	Religious Organisations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
8112	Non-Profit Organisations, Social Clubs, and Professional and Similar Organisations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
811300	Social, Health, Civic and Professional and Similar Organisations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	97.90	98.80	99.98	102.88	105.78	104.12	104.96	106.30	101.09	99.25	100.00	104.32	115.78	114.17	115.41	121.78	123.80	126.11	122.52	1.25	0.21
911	Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111	Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9112	Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91200	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	106.60	103.92	114.03	115.22	122.21	116.51	109.87	107.86	104.82	97.51	100.00	101.12	120.88	121.85	126.79	133.77	130.45	132.08	123.65	0.83	-0.64
912000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	82.53	93.49	85.96	89.19	95.69	92.15	90.85	97.06	94.98	97.08	100.00	105.85	127.24	150.13	142.77	140.63	143.47	155.50	159.12	3.71	1.94
912005		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment
as the Labour Input, 1977=100, 1987=2005

as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2005		Alberta																				AAGR%
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 87-05	87-97	97-05
486	Pipeline Transportation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
48A	Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
49	Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
493000	Warehousing and Storage		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	100.90	113.82	120.40	117.10	112.23	117.89	123.00	130.51	na	3.38
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANAGEMENT		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A01	Finance and Depository Credit Intermediation		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0200	Insurance Carriers		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300	Lessors of Real Estate		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400	Owner-Occupied Dwellings		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05	Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	109.62	110.03	104.02	105.61	105.26	92.14	94.00	84.44	91.03	86.95	100.00	98.03	92.87	91.42	91.12	92.26	93.03	88.54	83.75	-1.48	-0.91
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	110.72	122.63	116.91	117.70	111.96	102.07	106.39	112.37	108.51	106.78	100.00	95.60	93.44	105.07	117.40	108.54	99.65	96.76	96.62	-0.58	-1.01
561	Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000	Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61	EDUCATION SERVICES	109.26	104.71	100.41	94.02	91.67	97.06	95.00	96.50	95.36	97.31	100.00	104.57	102.68	108.85	104.74	105.14	108.05	108.94	103.26	-0.31	-0.88
611300	Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A	Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	111.04	112.40	114.12	114.21	117.00	115.97	115.74	114.24	110.75	104.89	100.00	98.13	99.16	103.64	108.17	107.67	109.38	107.80	104.18	-0.35	-1.04
622000	Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	109.37	124.05	114.81	114.00	113.67	104.07	100.89	106.63	100.26	108.42	100.00	91.25	83.64	84.53	87.26	98.45	88.62	84.11	76.58	-1.96	-0.89
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	100.23	104.82	106.49	101.68	93.69	89.84	94.87	96.30	96.03	98.19	100.00	101.38	101.74	102.71	105.16	102.67	99.62	99.51	109.51	0.49	-0.02
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	103.46	112.97	115.37	119.62	112.56	111.13	111.50	113.13	103.18	100.91	100.00	99.50	103.67	106.83	114.39	109.94	112.46	113.38	111.97	0.44	-0.34
811	Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813	Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100	Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00	Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	95.66	93.31	92.34	97.24	96.38	97.95	101.00	102.83	103.63	101.15	100.00	103.85	114.15	118.76	117.49	120.84	118.08	122.07	125.56	1.52	0.44
911	Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111	Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00	Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	87.90	89.95	88.15	94.51	93.81	92.60	94.12	96.41	101.07	98.84	100.00	98.13	106.38	118.11	108.63	115.21	111.59	122.25	125.36	1.99	1.30
913000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	86.14	89.35	89.89	92.01	89.72	91.76	96.16	101.61	104.17	101.59	100.00	103.63	126.06	140.01	137.89	133.00	145.02	144.68	138.93	2.71	0.19

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards based on Statistics Canada

Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.

Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates

of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment
as the Labour Input, 1977=100, 1987=2005

as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1997-2005		AAGR%																						
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	87-05	87-97	97-05	
BC	486 Pipeline Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	48A Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	49A Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	493000 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
BC	51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.51	
	512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANAGEMENT	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	5A1 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	5A200 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	5A300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	5A400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	5A5 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	5A505 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	5A506 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	141.26	140.26	136.06	133.59	119.60	118.49	110.21	102.29	96.75	93.48	100.00	96.57	86.35	87.71	85.05	85.43	81.51	75.49	68.24	-3.96	-3.40	-4.67	
	56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	122.71	130.92	138.76	140.34	131.62	123.39	127.70	123.57	125.22	113.26	100.00	94.30	92.84	83.15	84.73	89.43	80.46	79.76	76.16	-2.61	-2.03	-3.35	
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
56200 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	94.99	96.37	99.33	101.30	94.88	88.70	86.62	82.90	87.65	97.81	100.00	104.16	100.59	96.74	96.61	95.96	95.88	98.43	93.48	-0.09	0.52	-0.84		
611300 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	114.46	116.09	111.29	109.37	109.89	108.21	106.33	107.14	106.30	104.91	100.00	98.37	99.13	99.88	101.88	96.09	95.69	93.86	93.60	-1.11	-1.34	-0.82		
62200 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	111.20	130.02	109.32	107.62	108.47	109.55	107.41	96.70	99.09	94.89	100.00	92.85	92.63	89.33	87.02	81.60	71.12	63.22	59.11	-3.45	-1.06	-6.36		
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	120.99	114.64	112.84	119.03	103.06	102.63	113.82	109.64	108.40	104.25	100.00	94.45	91.17	90.32	86.21	85.21	84.01	79.09	78.85	-2.35	-1.89	-2.93		
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	85.64	90.06	90.43	91.99	82.39	88.82	87.80	89.91	93.48	94.34	100.00	96.09	88.62	94.53	97.52	99.36	102.66	102.11	101.54	0.95	1.56	0.19		
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
813100 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
81A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	102.82	104.36	102.43	100.70	103.70	102.24	103.74	105.15	102.09	98.32	100.00	104.27	106.54	111.15	114.36	118.19	115.49	113.05	115.11	0.63	-0.28	1.77		
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	91.34	95.84	98.25	98.08	108.02	99.47	109.33	103.01	95.35	95.49	100.00	103.84	110.63	114.26	105.57	117.83	110.17	107.90	105.56	0.81	0.91	0.88		
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	59.95	100.73	94.81	94.13	97.36	95.37	96.68	100.22	98.78	97.42	100.00	105.27	120.21	124.23	137.28	131.05	141.17	126.46	134.68	1.67	0.01	3.79		

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards based on Statistics Canada
Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates
of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 9: Labour Shares for Total Factor Productivity Tables, Canada (1997, NAICS based)

Industry Title	GDP, million, 1997\$	Employment	Average Weekly Earnings, 1997\$	Labour Share	Capital Share
All industries	816,756	11,641,467	624	46.22%	53.78%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	20,426	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Crop and animal production	12,767	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Forestry and logging	5,564	56,319	793	41.74%	58.26%
Fishing, hunting and trapping	847	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	1,248	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	33,936	138,972	1,047	22.30%	77.70%
Oil and gas extraction	21,203	34,457	1,253	10.59%	89.41%
Mining (except oil and gas)	8,700	64,337	999	38.41%	61.59%
Coal mining	1,209	9,730	1,046	43.77%	56.23%
Metal ore mining	5,027	35,511	1,053	38.69%	61.31%
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying	2,464	19,095	874	35.21%	64.79%
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction	4,032	40,178	948	49.14%	50.86%
Utilities	26,684	106,593	929	19.29%	80.71%
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	22,417	83,692	950	18.45%	81.55%
Natural gas distribution, water and other systems	4,268	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Natural gas distribution	2,985	12,525	938	20.48%	79.52%
Water, sewage and other systems	1,283	10,376	741	31.16%	68.84%
Construction	42,995	467,110	787	44.46%	55.54%
Manufacturing	142,274	1,855,391	752	51.02%	48.98%
Food manufacturing	13,862	219,833	603	49.70%	50.30%
Animal food manufacturing	680	10,108	655	50.61%	49.39%
Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	1,000	8,984	744	34.74%	65.26%
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	1,858	26,673	626	46.72%	53.28%
Dairy product manufacturing	1,961	20,793	660	36.40%	63.60%
Meat product manufacturing	2,650	51,744	606	61.55%	38.45%
Seafood product preparation and packaging	721	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Miscellaneous food manufacturing0	4,992	72,297	580	43.66%	56.34%
Grain and oilseed milling	1,542	9,560	861	27.76%	72.24%
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	1,954	40,100	506	53.95%	46.05%
Other food manufacturing	1,496	22,637	592	46.61%	53.39%
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	4,919	32,068	810	27.45%	72.55%
Beverage manufacturing	3,399	26,778	758	31.03%	68.97%
Tobacco manufacturing	1,521	5,290	1,075	19.44%	80.56%
Textile and textile product mills	2,204	48,434	576	65.82%	34.18%
Textile mills	1,414	28,594	587	61.73%	38.27%
Fibre, yarn and thread mills	201	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Fabric mills	998	15,328	620	49.55%	50.45%
Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating	215	6,229	534	80.49%	19.51%
Textile product mills	790	19,840	560	73.12%	26.88%
Clothing manufacturing	3,266	88,574	462	65.11%	34.89%
Clothing knitting mills	488	14,942	440	70.01%	29.99%
Cut and sew clothing manufacturing	2,650	70,533	467	64.59%	35.41%
Clothing accessories and other clothing manufacturing	129	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Leather and allied product manufacturing	422	1,891	481	11.20%	88.80%
Footwear manufacturing	296	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Leather and allied products (excluding footwear) manufacturing	125	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Wood product manufacturing	9,198	124,299	717	50.35%	49.65%
Sawmills and wood preservation	6,240	66,148	785	43.29%	56.71%
Veneer, plywood and engineered wood product manufacturing	1,405	22,227	743	61.13%	38.87%
Other wood product manufacturing	1,554	35,923	573	68.92%	31.08%
Paper manufacturing	10,837	104,098	922	46.06%	53.94%
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills	8,294	66,966	1,026	43.07%	56.93%
Converted paper product manufacturing	2,543	37,131	735	55.78%	44.22%
Printing and related support activities	4,324	76,948	696	64.43%	35.57%
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	1,657	19,875	1,007	62.79%	37.21%
Chemical manufacturing	12,837	88,774	884	31.80%	68.20%
Basic chemical manufacturing	3,477	19,909	1,031	30.70%	69.30%
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibres and filaments manufacturing	2,503	8,490	1,012	17.85%	82.15%
Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	1,347	6,538	841	21.24%	78.76%
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	2,075	19,882	846	42.15%	57.85%
Miscellaneous chemical product manufacturing	3,435	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Paint, coating and adhesive manufacturing	945	na	na	51.02%	48.98%

Table 9: Labour Shares for Total Factor Productivity Tables, Canada (1997, NAICS based)

Industry Title	GDP, million, 1997\$	Employment	Average Weekly Earnings, 1997\$	Labour Share	Capital Share
Soap, cleaning compound and toilet preparation manufacturing	1,343	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Other chemical product manufacturing	1,146	11,596	870	45.78%	54.22%
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	7,066	111,773	708	58.25%	41.75%
Plastic product manufacturing	4,905	81,222	691	59.53%	40.47%
Rubber product manufacturing	2,162	30,551	753	55.33%	44.67%
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	3,787	48,554	766	51.08%	48.92%
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	1,773	22,012	758	48.92%	51.08%
Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	2,014	26,542	773	52.97%	47.03%
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	282	4,096	723	54.60%	45.40%
Glass and glass product manufacturing	838	11,958	782	58.06%	41.94%
Lime and gypsum product manufacturing	407	3,466	872	38.61%	61.39%
Other non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	488	7,022	737	55.17%	44.83%
Primary and fabricated metal products manufacturing	18,912	256,458	820	57.80%	42.20%
Primary metal manufacturing	9,586	98,828	964	51.66%	48.34%
Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing	3,142	29,073	1,016	48.89%	51.11%
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	1,192	13,314	934	54.26%	45.74%
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	2,088	16,521	910	37.45%	62.55%
Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	1,865	20,914	1,020	59.47%	40.53%
Foundries	1,299	19,007	889	67.65%	32.35%
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	9,326	157,630	729	64.10%	35.90%
Forging and stamping	873	12,626	741	55.72%	44.28%
Cutlery and hand tool manufacturing	208	5,435	715	97.13%	2.87%
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	2,370	42,891	751	70.70%	29.30%
Boiler, tank and shipping container manufacturing	1,083	12,813	811	49.90%	50.10%
Hardware manufacturing	661	7,055	725	40.24%	59.76%
Spring and wire product manufacturing	567	8,520	694	54.27%	45.73%
Machine shops, turned product, and screw, nut and bolt manufacturing	1,489	34,539	680	81.97%	18.03%
Coating, engraving, heat treating and allied activities	775	16,283	718	78.41%	21.59%
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	1,301	17,469	740	51.65%	48.35%
Machinery manufacturing	9,833	131,837	809	56.40%	43.60%
Agricultural, construction and mining machinery manufacturing	2,039	25,001	754	48.06%	51.94%
Industrial machinery manufacturing	1,274	17,424	852	60.61%	39.39%
Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	605	9,439	775	62.88%	37.12%
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	738	11,692	704	57.98%	42.02%
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	1,725	25,117	872	66.03%	33.97%
Engine, turbine and power transmission equipment manufacturing	963	8,677	847	39.68%	60.32%
Other general-purpose machinery manufacturing	2,488	34,489	817	58.86%	41.14%
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	7,629	91,747	817	51.06%	48.94%
Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	933	13,386	756	56.44%	43.56%
Electronic product manufacturing	6,696	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Communications equipment manufacturing	3,291	23,613	852	31.78%	68.22%
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	1,460	24,094	795	68.23%	31.77%
Manufacturing and reproducing magnetic and optical media	328	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	3,329	45,477	750	53.29%	46.71%
Household appliance manufacturing	722	6,553	710	33.49%	66.51%
Electric equipment and component manufacturing	2,607	38,924	757	58.77%	41.23%
Electric lighting equipment manufacturing	445	6,961	705	57.37%	42.63%
Electrical equipment manufacturing	1,029	17,398	815	71.66%	28.34%
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	1,134	14,565	712	47.58%	52.42%
Transportation equipment manufacturing	22,167	215,733	944	47.78%	52.22%
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,128	54,524	1,205	55.76%	44.24%
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	874	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	8,523	81,127	861	42.62%	57.38%
Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	4,768	43,486	954	45.26%	54.74%
Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	688	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Ship and boat building	528	9,366	729	67.29%	32.71%
Other transportation equipment manufacturing	658	4,474	703	24.84%	75.16%
Furniture and related product manufacturing	3,466	80,754	578	69.98%	30.02%
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	1,788	50,136	532	77.53%	22.47%
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	1,375	24,892	670	63.04%	36.96%
Other furniture-related product manufacturing	303	5,726	579	56.92%	43.08%
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,560	57,498	576	67.32%	32.68%
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	663	15,465	624	75.68%	24.32%
Other miscellaneous manufacturing	1,897	42,033	559	64.40%	35.60%
Wholesale trade	43,694	631,937	733	55.10%	44.90%
Retail trade	42,252	1,398,697	405	69.77%	30.23%
Transportation and warehousing	40,335	567,099	690	50.46%	49.54%
Truck transportation	10,260	155,044	633	49.71%	50.29%

Table 9: Labour Shares for Total Factor Productivity Tables, Canada (1997, NAICS based)

Industry Title	GDP, million, 1997\$	Employment	Average Weekly Earnings, 1997\$	Labour Share	Capital Share
Transit and ground passenger transportation	4,471	91,173	575	61.02%	38.98%
Urban transit systems	2,670	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Interurban and rural bus transportation	164	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Taxi and limousine service	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Pipeline transportation	3,837	1,569	1,048	2.23%	97.77%
Pipeline transportation of natural gas	3,013	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Crude oil and other pipeline transportation	824	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Air, rail, water, scenic and sightseeing and other support activities for transportation	15,912	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Air transportation	4,117	55,863	864	60.97%	39.03%
Rail transportation	4,282	46,614	861	48.75%	51.25%
Water transportation	1,056	11,349	1,024	57.21%	42.79%
Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation	6,457	70,518	773	43.89%	56.11%
Support Activities for Transportation	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Postal services and couriers and messengers	4,697	104,117	580	66.91%	33.09%
Postal service	2,790	65,957	565	69.45%	30.55%
Couriers and messengers	1,908	38,160	607	63.15%	36.85%
Warehousing and storage	1,158	27,144	733	89.38%	10.62%
Information and cultural industries	27,981	303,773	757	42.73%	57.27%
Motion picture and sound recording industries	1,719	29,912	464	41.99%	58.01%
Motion picture and video industries	1,437	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Sound recording industries	282	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Publishing industries	6,212	72,271	751	45.46%	54.54%
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and ent	26,949	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Monetary authorities and depository credit intermediation	97,261	67,232	537	1.93%	98.07%
Lessors of real estate	5,204	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Rental and leasing services and lessors of non-financial intangible assets (except copyrighted wor	2,267	16,054	655	24.12%	75.88%
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	2,936	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Rental and leasing (except automotive equipment) and lessors of non-financial intangible assets (	18,584	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Other finance, insurance, real estate and management of companies and enterprises	1,398	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Non-depository credit intermediation and activities related to credit intermediation	3,928	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Agencies, brokerages and other insurance related activities	4,167	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Securities, commodity contracts and other financial vehicles	3,495	62,959	628	58.87%	41.13%
Office of real estate agents and brokers and related activities	105,960	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Managemenet of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Professional, scientific and technical services	30,289	491,274	804	67.78%	32.22%
Architectural, engineering and related services	8,755	114,288	958	65.01%	34.99%
Computer systems design and related services	4,635	78,862	1,002	88.63%	11.37%
Advertising and related services	1,840	34,292	771	74.74%	25.26%
Legal, accounting, tax preparation and bookkeeping services	8,992	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Other professional, scientific and technical services	6,067	138,253	713	84.53%	15.47%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	15,387	413,350	492	68.74%	31.26%
Administrative and support services	14,001	391,550	479	69.73%	30.27%
Waste management and remediation services	1,385	21,800	718	58.76%	41.24%
Educational services	42,313	928,412	661	75.37%	24.63%
Universities	8,084	186,653	620	74.40%	25.60%
Educational services (except universities)	34,230	741,759	671	75.59%	24.41%
Health care and social assistance	51,403	1,211,827	545	66.87%	33.13%
Hospitals	20,002	513,921	653	87.24%	12.76%
Health care services (excluding hospital) and social assistance	31,401	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7,405	186,001	440	57.46%	42.54%
Gambling industries	1,287	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Amusement and recreation industries	2,179	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Accommodation and food services	19,652	853,643	260	58.65%	41.35%
Food services and drinking places	12,733	686,500	239	66.89%	33.11%
Other services (except public administration)	19,194	438,232	475	56.34%	43.66%
Repair and maintenance	5,404	147,162	530	75.06%	24.94%
Religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations	7,356	179,211	487	61.66%	38.34%
Personal and laundry services and private households0	6,433	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Public administration	49,482	707,648	725	53.93%	46.07%
Federal government public administration	20,591	236,817	801	47.93%	52.07%
Defence services	5,790	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Federal government public administration (excluding defence)	14,800	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Provincial and territorial public administration	15,436	202,740	741	50.64%	49.36%
Local, municipal and regional public administration	13,456	234,844	666	60.46%	39.54%

Table 9: Labour Shares for Total Factor Productivity Tables, Canada (1997, NAICS based)

Industry Title [NAICS Code]	GDP, million, 1997\$	Employ- ment	Average Weekly Earnings, 1997\$	Labour Share	Capital Share
T001 All Industries	816,756	11,641,467	624	46.22%	53.78%
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	20,426	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
11A Crop and Animal Production	9,622	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
113000 Forestry and Logging	5,564	56,319	793	41.74%	58.26%
114000 Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	847	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
115 Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	1,248	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	33,936	138,972	1,047	22.30%	77.70%
211100 Oil and Gas Extraction	21,203	34,457	1,253	10.59%	89.41%
212100 Coal Mining	1,209	9,730	1,046	43.77%	56.23%
2122 Metal Ore Mining	5,027	35,511	1,053	38.69%	61.31%
2123 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	2,464	19,095	874	35.21%	64.79%
213100 Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	4,032	40,178	948	49.13%	50.87%
22 UTILITIES	26,684	106,593	929	19.29%	80.71%
221100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	22,417	83,692	950	18.45%	81.55%
221200 Natural Gas Distribution	2,985	12,525	938	20.48%	79.52%
221300 Water, Sewage and Other Systems	1,283	10,376	741	31.16%	68.84%
23 CONSTRUCTION	42,995	467,110	787	44.46%	55.54%
3A MANUFACTURING	142,274	1,855,391	752	51.02%	48.98%
311100 Animal Food Manufacturing	680	10,108	655	50.59%	49.41%
3113 Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing	1,000	8,984	744	34.73%	65.27%
3114 Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing	1,858	26,673	626	46.72%	53.28%
311500 Dairy Product Manufacturing	1,961	20,793	660	36.40%	63.60%
3116 Meat Product Manufacturing	2,650	51,744	606	61.56%	38.44%
311700 Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	721	0	0	51.02%	48.98%
311A Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing	4,992	72,297	580	43.66%	56.34%
312200 Tobacco Manufacturing	1,521	5,290	1,075	19.44%	80.56%
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	2,204	48,434	576	65.83%	34.17%
315 Clothing Manufacturing	3,266	88,574	462	65.11%	34.89%
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	422	1,891	481	11.21%	88.79%
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	9,198	124,299	717	50.35%	49.65%
3221 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	8,294	66,966	1,026	43.07%	56.93%
3222 Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	2,543	37,131	735	55.78%	44.22%
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	4,324	76,948	696	64.43%	35.57%
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	1,657	19,875	1,007	62.80%	37.20%
3251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing	3,477	19,909	1,031	30.71%	69.29%
325200 Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial and Synthetic Fibres and Filame	2,503	8,490	1,012	17.85%	82.15%
3253 Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing	1,347	6,538	841	21.24%	78.76%
325400 Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	2,075	19,882	846	42.15%	57.85%
325A Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing	3,435	0	0	51.02%	48.98%
3261 Plastic Product Manufacturing	4,905	81,222	691	59.53%	40.47%
3262 Rubber Product Manufacturing	2,162	30,551	753	55.33%	44.67%
3273 Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing	1,773	22,012	758	48.92%	51.08%
327A Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	2,014	26,542	773	52.97%	47.03%
33A Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	18,912	256,458	820	57.80%	42.20%
333 Machinery Manufacturing	9,833	131,837	809	56.40%	43.60%
334100 Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	933	13,386	756	56.45%	43.55%
334A Electronic Product Manufacturing	6,696	0	0	51.02%	48.98%
335200 Household Appliance Manufacturing	722	6,553	710	33.49%	66.51%
335A Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing	2,607	38,924	757	58.77%	41.23%
3361 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	6,128	54,524	1,205	55.76%	44.24%
336200 Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing	874	0	0	51.02%	48.98%
3363 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	8,523	81,127	861	42.62%	57.38%
336400 Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	4,768	43,486	954	45.25%	54.75%
336500 Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing	688	0	0	51.02%	48.98%
3366 Ship and Boat Building	528	9,366	729	67.30%	32.70%
336900 Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	658	4,474	703	24.84%	75.16%

Table 9: Labour Shares for Total Factor Productivity Tables, Canada (1997, NAICS based)

Industry Title [NAICS Code]	GDP, million, 1997\$	Employ- ment	Average Weekly Earnings, 1997\$	Labour Share	Capital Share
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	3,466	80,754	578	69.99%	30.01%
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2,560	57,498	576	67.32%	32.68%
410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	43,694	631,937	733	55.10%	44.90%
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	42,252	1,398,697	405	69.77%	30.23%
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	40,335	567,099	690	50.46%	49.54%
484000 Truck Transportation	10,260	155,044	633	49.71%	50.29%
485000 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	4,471	91,173	575	61.03%	38.97%
486 Pipeline Transportation	3,837	1,569	1,048	2.23%	97.77%
48A Air, Rail, Water and Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	15,912	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
49A Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	4,697	104,117	580	66.90%	33.10%
493000 Warehousing and Storage	1,158	27,144	733	89.41%	10.59%
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	27,981	303,773	757	42.73%	57.27%
512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	1,719	29,912	464	42.00%	58.00%
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING	161,098	796,013	754	19.37%	80.63%
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
5A0200 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	97,261	67,232	537	6.27%	93.73%
5A0400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	30,289	491,274	804	67.78%	32.22%
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT	15,387	413,350	492	68.74%	31.26%
561 Administrative and Support Services	14,001	391,550	479	69.73%	30.27%
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,385	21,800	718	58.75%	41.25%
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	42,313	928,412	661	75.37%	24.63%
611300 Universities	8,084	186,653	620	74.40%	25.60%
611A Educational Services	34,228	741,759	671	75.60%	24.40%
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	51,403	1,211,827	545	66.87%	33.13%
622000 Hospitals	20,002	513,921	653	87.24%	12.76%
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	31,401	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	7,405	186,001	440	57.46%	42.54%
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	19,652	853,643	260	58.65%	41.35%
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	19,194	438,232	475	56.34%	43.66%
811 Repair and Maintenance	5,404	147,162	530	75.06%	24.94%
813 Religious, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizati	7,356	179,211	487	61.66%	38.34%
813100 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	6,433	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	49,482	707,648	725	53.93%	46.07%
911 Federal Government Public Administration	20,591	236,817	801	47.93%	52.07%
911100 Defence Services	5,790	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	14,800	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	15,436	202,740	741	50.64%	49.36%
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	13,456	234,844	666	60.46%	39.54%

S1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, 2006

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	37.54	35.81	25.61	30.75	30.68	35.44	39.14	32.69	34.68	41.36	35.86
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	25.58	20.07	15.98	25.00	34.82	22.07	18.83	22.23	19.57	24.37	45.77
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	73.91	153.86	na	72.22	25.56	28.19	48.83	80.03	79.27	71.31	81.60
22 UTILITIES	122.07	107.26	44.53	137.44	95.15	164.04	111.48	106.46	102.60	87.83	155.08
23 CONSTRUCTION	32.77	27.68	16.55	26.94	28.78	37.54	29.98	30.26	30.56	43.55	25.87
3A MANUFACTURING	41.84	28.61	26.85	26.79	40.77	41.54	42.63	30.58	40.92	50.20	39.88
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	27.65	na	na	58.85	na	26.43	23.46	na	na	na	na
315 Clothing Manufacturing	22.02	na	na	na	na	30.32	15.37	22.05	na	na	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	15.61	na	na	na	na	25.11	13.89	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	40.39	na	na	na	36.99	31.40	26.69	34.95	82.05	61.60	54.52
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	28.43	na	na	na	na	28.81	28.51	28.74	20.97	38.58	25.23
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	57.69	na	na	na	na	110.17	45.70	na	na	34.30	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing	45.29	na	na	na	na	38.91	46.80	24.52	34.07	63.09	43.83
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	22.49	na	na	na	na	20.28	28.30	12.93	15.05	21.50	16.73
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	19.54	na	6.87	na	na	19.30	22.28	21.00	30.16	18.57	na
410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	59.18	35.65	47.05	42.32	43.27	48.19	72.75	52.62	55.54	56.82	49.19
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	20.18	15.30	16.49	16.31	17.42	18.75	21.10	19.84	17.67	23.43	19.89
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	33.33	21.65	19.45	28.02	25.52	30.88	30.39	31.34	41.61	40.97	38.40
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	63.80	64.35	64.17	70.81	73.11	66.20	60.60	62.56	61.25	81.18	59.51
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND	120.27	175.91	171.68	134.63	122.14	107.97	116.05	114.24	122.89	144.02	131.90
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	24.20	26.27	14.04	22.55	20.95	21.86	27.86	19.75	17.02	26.83	17.98
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT	22.15	8.78	10.45	9.70	10.79	26.28	24.71	20.05	18.23	26.47	15.61
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	27.18	26.75	23.89	25.63	19.63	27.45	28.70	24.31	25.92	24.55	27.08
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	21.74	21.68	21.35	20.66	17.47	20.22	23.61	19.34	19.40	20.92	22.46
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	17.86	9.70	11.81	12.58	13.72	21.61	18.12	18.20	13.65	16.58	16.17
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	15.27	11.83	12.09	12.14	10.24	15.35	15.27	13.07	14.08	18.71	15.11
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	21.88	14.98	16.67	16.62	16.68	21.10	22.52	22.09	22.29	21.57	24.33
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	42.29	42.19	36.18	47.33	48.95	39.59	42.05	37.83	37.87	40.59	43.97
911 Federal Government Public Administration	46.42	48.80	36.41	56.66	51.50	39.55	49.75	41.56	38.29	47.23	38.88
9111 Defense Services	115.86	73.88	na	104.12	115.58	98.80	121.02	131.93	na	135.44	111.36
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	38.72	46.41	35.14	36.80	39.68	33.97	42.66	33.89	34.60	35.03	32.07
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	42.22	46.37	39.84	39.76	56.37	41.82	39.29	33.51	33.02	40.25	46.04
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	39.32	26.13	23.75	34.61	35.30	38.47	36.88	41.51	46.29	38.64	50.29

S2: Real GDP per Worker by Industry, 2006

		Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001	All Industries	66,224.5	65,315.7	46,727.4	53,619.3	55,568.7	59,948.1	69,327.1	58,405.3	64,335.0	77,833.6	61,967.7
11	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	57,513.2	32,729.7	34,403.2	47,092.9	78,442.6	48,709.1	43,096.3	55,012.9	47,817.2	60,253.6	89,458.5
21	MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	164,522.0	360,794.5	na	167,882.4	54,631.6	56,771.7	102,377.8	177,620.0	190,695.7	160,171.1	181,139.2
22	UTILITIES	225,500.0	205,363.6	88,000.0	286,277.8	183,548.4	285,309.8	208,424.5	187,928.6	187,800.0	169,117.0	297,709.3
23	CONSTRUCTION	83,917.0	33,315.8	53,948.7	61,180.1	61,180.1	69,710.4	57,698.7	60,852.8	61,864.9	91,164.5	48,846.6
3A	MANUFACTURING	81,589.5	70,550.4	56,307.7	53,545.9	83,206.0	78,173.1	84,156.7	59,719.2	81,112.6	103,290.2	76,108.4
31A	Textile and Textile Product Mills	53,644.9	na	na	116,285.7	na	50,805.0	46,508.1	na	na	na	na
31B	Clothing Manufacturing	40,092.3	na	na	na	na	53,294.9	28,542.2	42,560.0	na	na	na
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	30,714.3	na	na	na	na	46,761.9	29,000.0	na	na	na	na
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	79,459.5	na	na	na	77,698.6	61,123.1	53,293.5	65,604.7	165,052.6	126,788.1	104,937.5
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	53,664.5	na	na	na	na	52,484.1	55,000.0	56,463.4	42,100.0	73,629.6	45,951.2
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	121,951.2	na	na	na	na	227,000.0	94,402.8	na	na	78,258.1	na
333	Machinery Manufacturing	92,210.5	na	na	na	na	75,868.4	96,097.2	50,517.9	67,534.9	137,520.0	86,175.8
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	43,881.3	na	na	na	na	38,280.5	55,751.2	25,666.7	29,416.7	44,412.7	33,152.4
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38,803.0	na	na	na	na	36,656.4	45,037.0	41,461.5	50,857.1	39,339.0	na
410000	WHOLESALE TRADE	115,536.1	75,312.5	93,583.3	79,514.7	85,754.5	93,824.0	141,399.8	103,344.8	111,212.6	113,378.7	94,951.6
4A0000	RETAIL TRADE	32,344.3	25,484.1	27,034.5	26,370.0	28,318.8	29,759.4	33,511.8	31,942.3	28,431.3	39,564.4	31,595.2
4B	TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	65,804.0	44,687.0	41,136.4	55,144.4	53,375.0	58,471.9	59,659.2	66,729.3	89,817.1	83,316.4	74,844.4
51	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	110,266.0	105,730.8	109,000.0	119,775.3	126,468.8	108,977.1	106,981.8	107,710.7	99,027.8	140,561.6	106,390.4
5A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEA	212,732.7	314,953.8	455,285.7	234,439.5	212,369.7	177,961.8	212,606.8	201,539.4	213,988.3	264,959.4	224,679.7
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	44,881.2	51,537.3	25,714.3	41,853.3	39,420.7	39,614.4	52,190.0	35,739.3	32,587.3	50,855.1	32,706.4
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND	37,382.7	15,364.7	19,035.7	16,725.7	18,756.9	41,633.3	42,452.1	32,797.8	29,944.4	47,284.8	26,006.1
61	EDUCATION SERVICES	41,395.9	44,825.3	39,891.3	38,550.4	33,117.6	39,612.5	43,294.5	37,885.7	42,107.6	40,764.6	40,648.1
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	34,700.6	36,455.1	34,949.4	34,108.3	29,178.8	30,593.9	38,052.0	31,052.8	31,208.4	34,953.8	36,187.8
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	27,064.5	15,222.2	22,285.7	19,000.0	19,666.7	32,310.9	27,140.2	28,469.6	22,542.6	25,462.9	24,898.2
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	23,720.2	20,283.6	19,982.1	19,791.9	16,672.0	22,719.7	23,524.1	19,786.7	22,807.9	30,865.1	23,666.3
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	38,306.7	26,610.6	29,586.2	27,434.8	29,452.0	35,904.5	39,948.9	37,236.2	38,934.0	40,154.7	41,353.5
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	72,905.4	76,254.9	62,507.9	83,109.6	85,179.7	65,173.5	72,876.9	67,342.9	67,221.8	73,443.9	76,241.0
911	Federal Government Public Administration	79,230.0	87,438.6	62,257.1	100,875.0	90,010.8	65,677.6	84,287.2	73,774.6	69,269.7	79,995.1	68,011.4
9111	Defense Services	188,990.8	129,333.3	na	184,444.4	193,133.3	176,733.3	183,094.5	217,250.0	na	213,629.6	184,031.3
911A00	Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	66,425.3	83,372.5	60,085.7	65,654.2	69,935.9	56,038.5	73,139.0	60,576.9	62,584.3	59,949.4	56,418.2
912000	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	73,364.9	86,389.8	69,409.1	68,146.3	97,162.2	68,669.4	70,928.1	59,413.2	57,326.9	73,678.6	77,847.0
913000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	67,946.0	46,200.0	41,166.7	60,892.9	61,104.2	62,588.6	63,681.9	75,437.5	84,000.0	71,911.4	88,350.9

S3: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, as a Percentage of Canada, 2006

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	100	95.39	68.22	81.90	81.72	94.40	104.26	87.07	92.38	110.16	95.51
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	100	78.47	62.48	97.74	136.15	86.31	73.61	86.93	76.52	95.30	178.96
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	100	208.16		97.70	34.58	38.14	66.06	108.28	107.25	96.48	110.40
22 UTILITIES	100	87.87	36.48	112.59	77.94	134.38	91.32	87.21	84.05	71.95	127.03
23 CONSTRUCTION	100	84.45	50.51	82.18	87.80	114.54	91.46	92.33	93.25	132.86	78.92
3A MANUFACTURING	100	68.38	64.18	64.02	97.45	99.27	101.88	73.08	97.79	119.97	95.31
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	100	na	na	212.84	na	95.58	84.84	na	na	na	na
315 Clothing Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	137.67	69.78	na	na	na	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	160.88	89.00	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	91.58	77.74	66.09	86.55	203.15	152.50	135.00
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	100	na	na	na	na	101.35	100.30	101.10	73.78	135.70	88.75
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	190.97	79.22	na	na	59.46	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	85.91	103.34	54.13	75.23	139.30	96.77
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	90.20	125.86	57.51	66.94	95.61	74.39
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	98.73	113.98	na	na	95.04	na
410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	100	60.24	79.51	71.51	73.12	81.43	122.94	88.92	93.86	96.02	83.13
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	100	75.81	81.72	80.82	86.32	92.94	104.57	98.34	87.58	116.13	98.56
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	100	64.96	58.35	84.08	76.58	92.68	91.18	94.03	124.87	122.94	115.22
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	100	100.86	100.58	110.99	114.59	103.76	94.98	98.06	96.00	127.24	93.27
54 FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND	100	146.26	142.74	111.94	101.56	89.77	96.49	94.98	102.18	119.75	109.67
5A PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	100	108.53	58.02	93.17	86.57	90.30	115.09	81.60	70.33	110.83	74.29
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT	100	39.63	47.17	43.81	48.72	118.66	111.57	90.51	82.29	119.49	70.48
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	100	98.41	87.89	94.29	72.21	100.98	105.58	89.41	95.34	90.32	99.62
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	100	99.73	98.21	95.04	80.38	93.01	108.59	88.95	89.26	96.23	103.34
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	100	54.33	66.13	70.41	76.80	121.02	101.44	101.91	76.41	92.85	90.51
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	100	77.47	79.18	79.50	67.09	100.51	100.01	85.61	92.20	122.52	98.94
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	100	68.50	76.18	75.96	76.23	96.46	102.95	100.96	101.87	98.58	111.23
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	100	99.77	85.56	111.93	115.75	93.61	99.44	89.46	89.56	95.99	103.98
911 Federal Government Public Administration	100	105.12	78.42	122.05	110.93	85.18	107.16	89.51	82.49	101.74	83.75
9111 Defense Services	100	63.77	na	89.87	99.76	85.28	104.46	113.88	na	116.90	96.12
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	100	119.85	90.74	95.04	102.46	87.74	110.17	87.53	89.35	90.47	82.83
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	100	109.81	94.36	94.16	133.50	99.05	93.05	79.35	78.21	95.31	109.03
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	100	66.46	60.40	88.01	89.77	97.83	93.79	105.57	117.73	98.28	127.90

S4: Real GDP per Worker by Industry, as a Percentage of Canada, 2006

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	100	98.63	70.56	80.97	83.91	90.52	104.68	88.19	97.15	117.53	93.57
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	100	56.91	59.82	81.88	136.39	84.69	74.93	95.65	83.14	104.76	155.54
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	100	219.30	na	102.04	33.21	34.51	62.23	107.96	115.91	97.36	110.10
22 UTILITIES	100	91.07	39.02	126.95	81.40	126.52	92.43	83.34	83.28	75.00	132.02
23 CONSTRUCTION	100	99.39	52.12	84.40	95.72	109.06	90.27	95.21	96.79	142.63	76.42
3A MANUFACTURING	100	86.47	69.01	65.63	101.98	95.81	103.15	73.19	99.42	126.60	93.28
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	100	na	na	216.77	na	94.71	86.70	na	na	na	na
315 Clothing Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	132.93	71.19	106.16	na	na	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	152.25	94.42	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	97.78	76.92	67.07	82.56	207.72	159.56	132.06
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	100	na	na	na	na	97.80	102.49	105.22	78.45	137.20	85.63
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	186.14	77.41	na	na	64.17	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	82.28	104.21	54.79	73.24	149.14	93.46
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	87.24	127.05	58.49	67.04	101.21	75.55
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	100	na	na	na	na	94.47	116.07	106.85	131.07	101.38	na
410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	100	65.19	81.00	68.82	74.22	81.21	122.39	89.45	96.26	98.13	82.18
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	100	78.79	83.58	81.53	87.55	92.01	103.61	98.76	87.90	122.32	97.68
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	100	67.91	62.51	83.80	81.11	88.86	90.66	101.41	136.49	126.61	113.74
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	100	95.89	98.85	108.62	114.69	98.83	97.02	97.68	89.81	127.48	96.49
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEA	100	148.05	214.02	110.20	99.83	83.66	99.94	94.74	100.59	124.55	105.62
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	100	114.83	57.29	93.25	87.83	88.27	116.28	79.63	72.61	113.31	72.87
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND	100	41.10	50.92	44.74	50.18	111.37	113.56	87.74	80.10	126.49	69.57
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	100	108.28	96.37	93.13	80.00	95.69	104.59	91.52	101.72	98.47	98.19
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	100	105.06	100.72	98.29	84.09	88.17	109.66	89.49	89.94	100.73	104.29
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	100	56.24	82.34	70.20	72.67	119.39	100.28	105.19	83.29	94.08	92.00
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	100	85.51	84.24	83.44	70.29	95.78	99.17	83.42	96.15	130.12	99.77
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	100	69.47	77.24	71.62	76.88	93.73	104.29	97.21	101.64	104.82	107.95
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	100	104.59	85.74	114.00	116.84	89.39	99.96	92.37	92.20	100.74	104.58
911 Federal Government Public Administration	100	110.36	78.58	127.32	113.61	82.89	106.38	93.11	87.43	100.97	85.84
9111 Defense Services	100	68.43	na	97.59	102.19	93.51	96.88	114.95	na	113.04	97.38
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	100	125.51	90.46	98.84	105.29	84.36	110.11	91.20	94.22	90.25	84.93
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	100	117.75	94.61	92.89	132.44	93.60	96.68	80.98	78.14	100.43	106.11
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	100	68.00	60.59	89.62	89.93	92.12	93.72	111.03	123.63	105.84	130.03

S5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of capital stock by industry, 2006

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	953.0	660.4	898.6	870.1	863.0	1,023.5	1,189.2	906.1	704.0	603.8	1,011.3
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	752.9	881.2	681.8	718.9	1,553.1	357.5	569.7	664.9	564.0	536.9	1,554.9
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	223.9	310.6	na	141.2	330.4	498.2	407.0	523.4	329.5	188.8	212.1
22 UTILITIES	187.2	167.1	na	na	na	218.8	217.2	151.3	165.1	186.9	164.8
23 CONSTRUCTION	3,825.3	3,643.8	2,159.9	3,307.4	3,360.0	6,532.9	2,840.6	2,506.0	4,508.9	12,597.5	4,945.3
3A MANUFACTURING	1,563.2	1,058.8	1,312.5	816.2	994.1	1,179.1	1,693.8	1,418.0	899.4	1,148.1	1,743.3
410000 WHOLESale TRADE	3,180.7	2,832.4	2,414.6	1,880.6	3,005.7	3,354.9	3,545.8	2,161.1	2,321.2	2,836.2	3,453.3
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	1,680.7	1,408.4	1,150.0	1,322.6	1,224.1	2,636.0	1,809.9	1,561.3	1,674.6	1,562.8	1,622.7
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	599.7	556.4	335.2	567.3	597.7	na	625.0	585.8	465.3	503.0	568.1
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	882.3	784.0	na	807.8	737.3	na	857.3	na	na	na	1,071.3
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND	1,454.5	1,853.5	4,337.0	1,523.6	1,673.9	1,789.3	1,489.8	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	2,830.2	2,584.7	2,262.7	2,899.6	2,671.8	16,505.2	3,341.9	1,589.9	2,172.0	2,749.2	3,220.9
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT	5,043.8	na	na	2,927.9	2,602.0	9,531.9	5,914.9	na	na	na	4,702.4
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	932.9	1,026.6	644.6	924.5	859.6	1,596.4	1,014.1	1,199.3	908.3	854.7	878.0
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	1,702.7	1,875.2	2,080.6	2,476.2	1,543.3	2,677.2	1,666.9	1,760.2	1,359.5	1,267.5	1,883.3
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	913.4	892.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	1,651.9	1,689.0	1,367.4	1,911.5	2,247.7	1,947.0	1,663.3	1,890.1	1,960.5	1,618.7	1,655.9
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	2,881.8	2,544.0	1,370.0	2,943.4	3,420.0	3,961.9	2,749.6	2,559.8	3,561.4	2,429.3	3,344.5
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	373.0	345.7	439.6	515.0	365.6	380.1	389.8	387.9	361.2	308.0	329.1
911 Federal Government Public Administration	844.2	546.2	774.3	1,017.3	953.6	na	898.0	552.8	477.7	810.9	740.0
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	332.3	302.6	322.3	287.8	245.2	291.1	383.3	380.2	397.5	293.5	286.6
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	230.6	208.0	175.5	269.9	235.4	225.0	212.7	263.6	281.4	229.0	236.3

S6: Real GDP per \$1,000 of capital stock by industry, as a Percentage of Canada, 2006

		Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001	All Industries	100	69.29	94.29	91.30	90.56	107.39	124.79	95.08	73.87	63.36	106.11
11	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	100	117.05	90.56	95.49	206.29	47.48	75.67	88.31	74.91	71.31	206.53
21	MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	100	138.73	na	63.07	147.58	222.49	181.75	233.77	147.16	84.31	94.73
22	UTILITIES	100	89.26	na	na	na	116.84	116.02	80.79	88.17	99.82	88.01
23	CONSTRUCTION	100	95.26	56.46	86.46	87.84	170.78	74.26	65.51	117.87	329.32	129.28
3A	MANUFACTURING	100	67.74	83.96	52.22	63.60	75.43	108.35	90.71	57.53	73.45	111.52
410000	WHOLESALE TRADE	100	89.05	75.91	59.13	94.50	105.48	111.48	67.94	72.98	89.17	108.57
4A0000	RETAIL TRADE	100	83.80	68.42	78.70	72.84	156.84	107.69	92.90	99.64	92.98	96.55
4B	TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	100	92.78	55.90	94.59	99.67	na	104.21	97.68	77.59	83.88	94.74
51	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	100	88.86	na	91.56	83.57	na	97.17	na	na	na	121.42
5A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEA	100	127.43	298.18	104.75	115.08	123.02	102.42	na	na	na	na
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	100	91.32	79.95	102.45	94.40	583.17	118.08	56.17	76.74	97.14	113.80
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND	100	na	na	58.05	51.59	188.98	117.27	na	na	na	93.23
61	EDUCATION SERVICES	100	110.04	69.10	99.10	92.14	171.13	108.71	128.56	97.37	91.62	94.12
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	100	110.13	122.20	145.43	90.64	157.23	97.90	103.38	79.84	74.44	110.61
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	100	97.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	100	102.25	82.78	115.72	136.07	117.86	100.69	114.42	118.68	97.99	100.24
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	100	88.28	47.54	102.14	118.67	137.48	95.41	88.82	123.58	84.30	116.06
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	100	92.70	117.85	138.08	98.02	101.92	104.50	104.02	96.83	82.59	88.24
911	Federal Government Public Administration	100	64.70	91.72	120.51	112.96	na	106.38	65.48	56.59	96.06	87.66
912000	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	100	91.05	97.00	86.60	73.78	87.60	115.34	114.40	119.62	88.33	86.25
913000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	100	90.21	76.10	117.07	102.11	97.57	92.27	114.33	122.06	99.34	102.49

S7:Real GDP per Hour Worked Growth by industry, 1987-2006

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	1.25	1.75	1.13	1.01	0.75	1.15	1.34	1.01	1.61	1.44	0.72
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	3.03	1.82	2.00	2.78	2.11	2.62	2.04	2.59	2.84	5.22	1.06
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	0.27	na	na	na	na	-0.98	1.20	na	na	-1.84	2.59
22 UTILITIES	0.25	0.99	1.78	4.72	-0.37	-0.63	0.16	2.13	1.54	0.39	0.28
23 CONSTRUCTION	0.27	-0.87	-0.72	-0.06	0.51	-0.36	0.12	1.05	-0.36	1.07	-0.86
3A MANUFACTURING	1.95	1.22	3.64	1.65	1.88	1.92	2.10	0.47	1.63	3.03	0.53
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	0.79	na	na	na	na	na	-1.10	na	na	na	na
315 Clothing Manufacturing	1.46	na	na	na	na	3.68	-2.18	3.12	na	na	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	-0.19	na	na	na	na	1.41	-0.14	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	0.68	na	na	na	2.83	0.11	1.39	2.60	2.08	4.49	-0.11
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	-0.01	na	na	na	na	-0.10	-0.47	0.33	na	1.99	1.31
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	4.20	na	na	na	na	7.42	2.22	na	na	5.34	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing	0.83	na	na	na	na	1.09	1.10	-2.56	1.74	0.55	-1.95
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	1.85	na	na	na	na	1.43	2.03	na	5.73	3.92	3.60
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1.35	na	4.60	na	na	0.72	2.00	-2.07	na	4.25	na
410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	2.91	1.57	5.05	1.51	2.08	1.85	3.30	2.22	3.73	3.29	3.06
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	1.89	1.01	1.97	1.52	1.05	2.01	1.77	1.83	1.73	2.63	1.53
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	1.51	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	3.48	na	na	na	5.19	na	na	na	3.67	na	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND	1.94	1.97	2.66	2.59	1.89	1.76	1.81	1.89	1.46	2.31	2.18
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	0.85	1.11	-0.92	1.23	0.76	0.46	1.31	-2.23	-0.95	1.57	0.29
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT	-0.13	-1.45	-2.84	-1.21	-2.28	0.33	0.07	0.10	0.28	1.25	-1.28
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	-0.83	-1.07	-0.50	-0.55	-1.19	-0.77	-1.33	-1.01	-0.26	-0.48	0.33
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	-0.73	-0.64	-0.22	-0.59	-0.81	-1.15	-0.56	0.00	-0.01	-0.32	-1.35
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	-0.94	-0.55	2.75	-0.66	-2.25	-1.58	-0.68	-0.64	-1.88	-0.45	-1.32
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	0.08	0.66	0.13	-0.65	-1.08	0.97	-0.29	-0.91	-0.31	0.42	-0.18
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	2.02	3.20	1.76	1.48	1.74	2.53	1.68	1.02	1.89	1.74	2.84
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1.23	1.92	-0.25	0.59	1.71	1.00	1.34	0.75	1.85	1.96	1.42
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	1.60	0.62	na	1.43	1.44	3.04	2.18	3.18	na	-0.43	3.21
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	1.06	1.75	0.61	-1.22	1.15	0.80	1.99	-0.52	0.52	1.19	-0.26
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	1.01	2.05	0.29	2.29	2.37	0.17	0.55	-0.46	0.89	2.48	1.80
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	2.32	3.06	1.43	3.57	3.61	2.24	1.46	4.67	4.98	2.47	3.00

S8:Real GDP per Worker Growth by industry, 1987-2006

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	1.14	1.80	1.13	0.86	0.81	0.95	1.19	0.96	1.57	1.50	0.65
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	3.00	0.94	1.79	1.86	2.43	2.47	1.90	3.03	3.36	5.31	0.91
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	0.82	na	na	na	na	-0.83	1.72	na	na	-1.42	3.18
22 UTILITIES	0.36	1.26	2.10	5.22	-0.42	-0.54	0.24	1.85	1.61	0.58	0.88
23 CONSTRUCTION	0.26	-0.28	-0.48	0.07	0.91	0.54	-0.40	1.04	-0.34	1.32	-0.76
3A MANUFACTURING	2.08	0.33	4.00	1.90	2.16	2.01	2.20	0.65	1.62	3.27	0.64
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	1.09	na	na	na	na	na	-0.67	na	na	na	na
31B Clothing Manufacturing	1.51	na	na	na	na	3.67	-2.18	3.07	na	na	na
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	-0.05	na	na	na	na	1.58	0.12	na	na	na	na
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	0.77	na	na	na	2.92	0.15	1.39	2.48	2.32	4.64	0.06
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	-0.02	na	na	na	na	-0.14	-0.43	0.60	na	2.08	0.91
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	4.58	na	na	na	na	7.57	2.53	na	na	6.09	na
333 Machinery Manufacturing	1.12	na	na	na	na	1.41	1.38	-2.35	1.64	1.02	-2.00
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	1.81	na	na	na	na	1.40	1.97	na	4.99	4.09	3.31
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1.58	na	5.80	na	na	0.81	2.26	-1.55	na	4.79	na
410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	2.80	1.87	5.19	1.24	2.02	1.76	3.08	2.25	3.78	3.23	3.05
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	1.67	0.65	1.57	1.36	0.94	1.47	1.63	1.88	1.53	2.78	1.36
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	1.57	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	3.37	na	na	na	4.93	na	na	na	3.50	na	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEA	1.79	1.96	0.40	2.38	1.76	1.50	1.70	1.84	1.35	2.27	1.78
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	0.67	1.34	-0.89	1.15	0.88	0.33	1.07	-2.27	-0.97	1.55	-0.03
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND	-0.17	-1.08	-2.04	-1.30	-2.20	0.01	-0.04	0.05	0.79	1.47	-1.06
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	-0.96	-0.61	0.13	-0.60	-0.86	-0.96	-1.47	-1.25	-0.39	-0.49	0.00
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	-0.69	-0.72	0.09	-0.55	-0.76	-1.14	-0.55	-0.08	0.00	-0.29	-1.04
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	-1.41	-1.10	3.59	-0.98	-3.08	-1.86	-1.39	-0.86	-1.66	-1.14	-1.32
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	-0.34	0.20	0.02	-0.82	-1.07	0.01	-0.61	-1.10	-0.38	0.41	-0.53
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	2.00	2.90	1.87	1.25	1.89	2.43	1.59	0.95	1.67	2.05	2.94
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1.16	2.06	-0.45	0.58	1.59	1.01	1.20	0.83	1.74	1.89	1.41
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	1.43	1.37	na	1.26	1.31	3.85	1.64	2.78	na	-0.92	2.87
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	0.84	1.87	0.44	-1.02	1.17	0.51	1.70	-0.52	0.44	0.69	-0.35
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	0.97	2.37	-0.08	2.05	2.20	0.18	0.52	-0.28	0.76	2.49	1.68
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	2.38	3.06	1.13	3.76	3.24	2.36	1.44	4.85	4.87	2.64	3.25

S9: Real GDP per \$1,000 of capital stock growth by industry, 1987-2006

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	0.64	1.52	0.10	0.65	0.89	0.49	0.54	0.50	0.70	0.57	1.33
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	2.44	-0.01	-0.16	-0.28	2.12	-1.98	2.39	2.27	1.41	3.03	2.30
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	-1.41	na	na	na	na	4.80	-0.89	na	na	-3.38	0.30
22 UTILITIES	0.44	2.55	na	na	na	1.37	0.24	0.90	1.01	0.85	0.50
23 CONSTRUCTION	-2.07	-0.95	-4.83	-2.74	-2.50	0.23	-5.21	-4.21	-0.20	7.21	0.49
3A MANUFACTURING	1.83	2.54	0.74	1.32	1.48	-0.43	2.00	-1.28	0.26	3.63	2.23
410000 WHOLESale TRADE	-1.11	-2.73	0.61	-2.27	1.12	-3.30	-0.87	-1.36	0.67	-0.52	0.19
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	-2.01	-1.02	-2.91	-3.80	-5.19	-1.02	-2.05	-0.99	0.43	0.15	-2.00
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	0.91	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	1.25	na	na	na	2.13	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND	0.25	1.51	-2.03	0.01	0.14	1.59	-0.16	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	-8.12	-13.72	-13.98	-9.53	-8.10	2.64	-7.92	-12.28	-8.23	-6.91	-8.83
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT	-2.74	na	na	-8.17	3.65	1.63	-3.04	na	na	na	-4.98
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	-1.46	-0.55	0.49	-1.20	0.84	1.49	-2.66	-0.02	0.07	0.37	-1.24
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	-1.55	0.08	-0.66	-0.27	0.56	-1.00	-2.57	-0.45	-0.21	0.69	-1.32
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	-3.12	-0.22	4.10	na	na	1.96	-4.28	na	na	-1.64	-5.43
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	-0.58	-2.79	-3.00	-3.32	-3.89	-0.43	0.37	-3.14	-0.50	2.42	-3.50
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	-1.63	5.29	-1.55	-0.85	0.98	-1.69	-1.82	-3.20	0.06	-1.82	-1.26
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	0.61	1.88	0.67	0.29	0.61	0.19	0.13	1.00	2.17	1.50	1.08
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	1.26	2.61	1.29	2.52	1.60	-0.96	0.77	1.59	3.12	2.67	2.37
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	0.64	1.01	-0.20	2.13	0.99	-0.45	-0.19	2.09	3.53	1.32	0.75

S10: Total Factor Productivity Growth by Industry (using Hours Worked as the labour Input), 1987-2006

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	0.92	1.62	0.58	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.91	0.73	1.12	0.97	1.05
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	1.14	0.83	0.83	1.12	2.11	2.35	2.23	2.42	2.07	4.04	1.73
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	0.21	na	na	na	na	-0.52	-0.43	na	na	-3.04	0.81
22 UTILITIES	-1.03	2.24	na	na	na	0.08	0.23	1.14	1.11	0.76	0.46
23 CONSTRUCTION	0.27	-0.91	-3.02	-1.56	-1.17	-2.12	-2.98	-1.90	-0.27	4.44	-0.12
3A MANUFACTURING	1.10	1.87	2.21	1.49	1.68	1.70	2.05	-0.39	0.95	3.33	1.36
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	1.54	na	na	na	na	0.70	1.47	na	na	1.71	2.48
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1.45	na	na	na	na	0.00	na	na	na	3.04	na
410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	2.85	-0.39	3.03	-0.20	1.65	-0.62	1.41	0.60	2.35	1.56	1.76
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	1.62	0.39	0.47	-0.12	-0.88	0.39	0.60	0.97	1.34	1.87	0.45
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	1.15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	2.81	na	na	na	3.43	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND	1.63	1.60	-1.14	0.50	0.48	-0.22	0.22	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	1.50	-3.93	-5.33	-2.37	-2.19	-2.37	-1.76	-5.59	-3.36	-1.25	-2.74
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT	0.77	na	na	-3.44	-0.47	-0.42	-0.91	na	na	na	-2.45
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	-0.84	-0.94	-0.26	-0.71	-0.69	-0.98	-1.66	-0.77	-0.17	-0.27	-0.06
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	-0.62	-0.40	-0.37	-0.48	-0.36	-1.54	-1.23	-0.15	-0.08	0.02	-1.34
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	-0.54	-0.41	3.32	na	na	-1.83	-2.23	na	na	-0.96	-3.09
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	-0.17	-0.78	-1.18	-1.76	-2.25	-0.27	-0.02	-1.84	-0.39	1.24	-1.56
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	1.35	4.11	0.30	0.46	1.41	0.36	0.13	-0.85	1.09	0.17	1.03
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	0.48	1.90	0.17	0.45	1.20	0.78	0.78	0.87	2.00	1.75	1.26
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	0.01	2.32	0.78	2.40	1.99	0.10	0.66	0.55	1.98	2.58	2.08
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	1.78	2.25	0.78	3.00	2.56	1.67	0.80	3.64	4.40	2.02	2.10

S11: Total Factor Productivity Growth by Industry (using Employment as the labour Input), 1987-2006

	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MAN	SAS	ALB	BC
T001 All Industries	0.87	1.65	0.58	0.75	0.85	0.71	0.84	0.71	1.10	1.00	1.02
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	2.70	0.43	0.74	0.71	2.26	2.28	2.16	2.62	2.31	4.08	1.66
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	-0.92	na	na	na	na	-0.48	-0.31	na	na	-2.95	0.54
22 UTILITIES	0.43	2.30	na	na	na	0.10	0.24	1.09	1.13	0.79	0.58
23 CONSTRUCTION	-1.04	-0.65	-2.92	-1.50	-1.00	-2.09	-3.10	-1.91	-0.26	4.55	-0.07
3A MANUFACTURING	1.95	1.41	2.39	1.62	1.83	1.75	2.10	-0.30	0.95	3.45	1.42
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	1.13	na	na	na	na	0.67	1.43	na	na	1.82	2.28
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1.45	na	na	na	na	0.06	na	na	na	3.41	na
410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	1.02	-0.22	3.11	-0.35	1.62	-0.67	1.29	0.61	2.37	1.53	1.75
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	0.54	0.14	0.19	-0.23	-0.96	0.01	0.50	1.00	1.19	1.97	0.33
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	1.24	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	2.15	na	na	na	3.32	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEA	0.95	1.60	-1.56	0.46	0.45	-0.27	0.20	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	-2.25	-3.78	-5.31	-2.42	-2.11	-2.46	-1.92	-5.62	-3.37	-1.26	-2.96
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND	-0.98	na	na	-3.50	-0.41	-0.64	-0.99	na	na	na	-2.30
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	-1.08	-0.59	0.22	-0.75	-0.44	-1.12	-1.76	-0.95	-0.28	-0.28	-0.31
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	-0.97	-0.46	-0.16	-0.45	-0.32	-1.53	-1.22	-0.21	-0.07	0.04	-1.13
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	-2.14	-0.73	3.81	na	na	-1.99	-2.63	na	na	-1.35	-3.09
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	-0.44	-1.05	-1.24	-1.86	-2.25	-0.83	-0.21	-1.95	-0.43	1.23	-1.77
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	0.40	3.94	0.36	0.33	1.49	0.31	0.09	-0.88	0.96	0.34	1.08
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	0.91	1.98	0.06	0.45	1.14	0.78	0.71	0.91	1.94	1.71	1.26
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	1.11	2.49	0.59	2.29	1.90	0.11	0.64	0.64	1.92	2.58	2.02
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	1.69	2.24	0.60	3.11	2.34	1.75	0.79	3.75	4.34	2.12	2.25

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

All Industries	
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	
Food and Beverage Production	Food and Beverage Production
Forestry and Logging	Forestry and Logging
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry
MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	
Oil and Gas Extraction	Oil and Gas Extraction
Mining (EXCEPT OIL AND GAS)	Mining (EXCEPT OIL AND GAS)
Coal Mining	Coal Mining
Metal Ore Mining	Metal Ore Mining
Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying
Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction
UTILITIES	
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution
Natural Gas Distribution, Water and Other Systems	Natural Gas Distribution, Water and Other Systems
Natural Gas Distribution	Natural Gas Distribution
Water, Sewage and Other Systems	Water, Sewage and Other Systems
CONSTRUCTION	
MANUFACTURING	
Food Manufacturing	
Bakeries and Pastry Shops	Bakeries and Pastry Shops
Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing	Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing	Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing
Dairy Product Manufacturing	Dairy Product Manufacturing
Meat Product Manufacturing	Meat Product Manufacturing
Food and Kindred Product Preparation and Packaging	Food and Kindred Product Preparation and Packaging
Food and Kindred Product Manufacturing	Food and Kindred Product Manufacturing
Grain and Oilseed Milling	Grain and Oilseed Milling
Bakeries and Tortilla Manufacturing	Bakeries and Tortilla Manufacturing
Other Food Manufacturing	Other Food Manufacturing
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	
Beverage Manufacturing	Beverage Manufacturing
Tobacco Manufacturing	Tobacco Manufacturing
Textile and Textile Product Mills	
Textile Mills	Textile Mills
Yarn Mills	Yarn Mills
Fabric Mills	Fabric Mills
Textile and Fabric Finishing and Fabric Coating	Textile and Fabric Finishing and Fabric Coating
Textile Product Mills	
Apparel Manufacturing	Apparel Manufacturing
Childing Manufacturing	Childing Manufacturing
Clothing Knitting Mills	Clothing Knitting Mills
Cut and Sew Clothing Manufacturing	Cut and Sew Clothing Manufacturing
Clothing Accessories and Other Clothing Manufacturing	Clothing Accessories and Other Clothing Manufacturing
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing (excluding footwear)	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing (excluding footwear)
Wood Products Manufacturing	
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	Sawmills and Wood Preservation
Manufacture of wood and engineered wood product manufacturing	Manufacture of wood and engineered wood product manufacturing
Other wood product manufacturing	Other wood product manufacturing
Paper Manufacturing	
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills
Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	Converted Paper Product Manufacturing
Printing and Related Support Activities	
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	
Chemical Manufacturing	
Basic Chemical Manufacturing	Basic Chemical Manufacturing
Plastics, Rubber, and Allied Product Manufacturing	Plastics, Rubber, and Allied Product Manufacturing
Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing	Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing
Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing
Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing	Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing
Plastic, coating and adhesive manufacturing	Plastic, coating and adhesive manufacturing
Soup and dressing compound	Soup and dressing compound
Other Chemical Product Manufacturing	Other Chemical Product Manufacturing
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	
Plastic Product Manufacturing	Plastic Product Manufacturing
Rubber Product Manufacturing	Rubber Product Manufacturing
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	
Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing	Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

In 1997 chained dollars, 1987=2006																							
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR,		
86 Pipeline Transportation		39.96	33.37	30.62	35.03	28.67	31.70	37.88	44.36	41.29	44.04	37.20	31.28	35.19	31.89	32.47	31.18	30.90	28.88	37.79	0.14	na	na
90A Air, Rail, Water and Semic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	36.82	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
90B Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.90	20.50	na	18.60	na	
93000 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	10.45	9.15	na	12.37	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
35.63 33.04	na	35.63	33.04	na	47.96	na	na	na	na	42.35	na	47.60	46.06	50.74	49.25	64.32	71.54	76.94	77.35	70.81	na	5.71	
12 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	20.48	na	23.62	23.63	22.96	32.67	na	na	15.10	19.95	17.18	11.92	11.01	12.07	13.76	14.36	na	na	na	na	na	
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MAN/	82.76	82.84	79.98	75.46	82.94	83.11	91.36	90.50	92.08	97.69	98.66	98.13	104.08	107.38	125.59	122.07	122.31	128.32	129.68	134.63	2.59	1.88	
AD Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	38.97	37.77	32.15	38.58	44.42	37.87	37.86	37.36	46.07	43.44	43.42	48.08	54.47	56.13	58.08	55.08	54.09	64.31	60.53	82.20	1.01	3.84	
AD000 Insurance Carriers	38.97	37.77	32.15	38.58	44.42	37.87	37.86	37.36	46.07	43.44	43.42	48.08	54.47	56.13	58.08	55.08	54.09	64.31	60.53	82.20	1.01	3.84	
AD0000 Lessors of Real Estate	22.89	194.10	204.07	255.00	171.43	124.80	273.91	136.89	148.02	176.33	255.05	238.75	154.72	144.72	209.66	254.39	366.36	147.44	182.05	162.93	-1.80	2.00	
AD00000 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
AD000000 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Assets	61.68	51.68	55.41	33.36	43.04	52.67	35.92	na	na	na	42.79	24.86	30.57	28.01	57.57	51.70	77.52	55.03	42.83	37.87	-2.53	-5.89	
AD0000000 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	19.63	17.59	15.45	14.00	19.75	17.63	17.09	18.95	21.95	24.88	21.59	22.52	24.74	25.15	34.12	36.20	29.84	31.49	33.92	34.03	2.94	0.96	
AD000000000 Other Financial, Scientific and Technical Services	17.89	16.38	15.34	17.04	16.27	15.75	16.22	na	na	18.44	17.15	17.19	17.87	18.58	20.24	20.76	18.59	19.32	22.55	1.23	0.84	-0.01	
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION:	12.23	12.02	11.66	13.17	11.32	12.54	12.75	11.75	10.11	11.85	10.02	12.35	11.49	11.60	12.08	10.66	12.00	9.98	11.16	9.70	-1.21	-2.93	
61 Administrative and Support Services	11.15	10.48	10.30	11.69	9.99	11.49	11.70	na	na	na	9.12	11.81	10.90	11.08	11.37	9.67	10.95	9.16	10.16	8.79	-1.24	-1.98	
62000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	22.99	na	35.67	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	18.48	18.94	20.16	24.45	44.53	32.33	24.00	30.85	28.31	1.10	na	
EDUCATION SERVICES	28.44	27.75	26.46	25.12	24.74	25.50	25.36	24.38	28.47	29.04	27.08	25.53	25.84	23.77	23.79	24.26	24.76	24.93	23.89	25.63	-0.55	-0.49	

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Notes:

Notes: (1) Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2006. (2) Entries marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada for confidentiality reasons. Estimates from the 1996 Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 1: Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006		Quebec																AGGR*				
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AGGR*
365	Pipeline Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
366	Air, Rail, Water and Semic and Signeering Transportation and Support	36.09	33.84	41.68	41.51	37.46	43.67	48.17	43.14	43.09	48.26	45.09	47.19	43.01	45.26	47.57	43.53	45.26	47.57	43.53	45.26	na
367	Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
368	Warehousing and Storage	20.63	19.11	16.31	12.36	20.35	23.11	15.39	26.06	23.72	28.12	30.68	21.57	24.46	20.11	27.96	20.28	23.10	21.20	na	na	na
369	Information and Communications	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
370	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing and Man/	44.76	22.90	26.18	42.34	27.85	34.21	36.58	30.95	43.03	37.74	46.55	45.82	48.71	55.18	56.54	63.97	63.73	61.83	61.98	66.20	na
371	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing and Man/	77.50	73.60	74.12	78.94	81.51	84.83	88.52	88.04	88.61	85.29	90.24	101.67	107.08	105.20	108.24	107.95	113.50	110.03	112.51	107.97	1.76
372	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing and Man/	31.36	31.25	31.13	31.13	31.79	31.69	34.39	33.45	33.45	37.63	43.24	47.96	53.23	50.16	53.91	53.91	50.16	53.91	48.62	1.73	
373	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing and Man/	31.36	31.25	31.13	31.13	31.79	31.69	34.39	33.45	33.45	37.63	43.24	47.96	53.23	50.16	53.91	53.91	50.16	53.91	48.62	1.73	
374	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing and Man/	27.04	26.91	26.79	26.79	27.35	27.25	29.83	28.89	28.89	31.63	34.65	38.38	40.57	37.02	40.57	37.02	40.57	37.02	38.38	1.68	
375	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing and Man/	23.54	23.40	23.26	23.26	23.81	23.71	26.29	25.34	25.34	28.08	30.16	32.24	34.32	31.45	34.32	31.45	34.32	31.45	34.32	1.57	
376	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing and Man/	20.54	20.40	20.26	20.26	20.81	20.71	23.29	22.34	22.34	25.08	27.16	29.24	31.32	28.45	31.32	28.45	31.32	28.45	31.32	1.57	
377	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing and Man/	20.54	20.40	20.26	20.26	20.81	20.71	23.29	22.34	22.34	25.08	27.16	29.24	31.32	28.45	31.32	28.45	31.32	28.45	31.32	1.57	
378	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing and Man/	20.54	20.40	20.26	20.26	20.81	20.71	23.29	22.34	22.34	25.08	27.16	29.24	31.32	28.45	31.32	28.45	31.32	28.45	31.32	1.57	
379	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing and Man/	20.54	20.40	20.26	20.26	20.81	20.71	23.29	22.34	22.34	25.08	27.16	29.24	31.32	28.45	31.32	28.45	31.32	28.45	31.32	1.57	
380	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing and Man/	20.54	20.40	20.26	20.26	20.81	20.71	23.29	22.34	22.34	25.08	27.16	29.24	31.32	28.45	31.32	28.45	31				

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

territories marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available or cannot be released by Statistics Canada for confidentiality reasons. Estimates from the 2006 Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with prudence, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Notes:

T001	All Industries
T002	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING
T003	11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
T004	111 Crop Production
T005	112 Forestry and Logging
T006	113000 Fishing, Hunting and Trapping
T007	114000 Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry
T008	12 Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction
T009	121 Mining and Quarrying
T010	122000 Coal Mining
T011	123000 Metal Ore Mining
T012	124000 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying
T013	125000 Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction
T014	21 Utilities
T015	211 Electric Power, Generation, Transmission and Distribution
T016	212000 Natural Gas Distribution
T017	213000 Water, Sewage and Other Systems
T018	22 Construction
T019	23 Manufacturing
T020	231 Manufacturing
T021	231100 Animal Food Manufacturing
T022	231200 Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing
T023	231314 Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing
T024	231400 Textile Mill Manufacturing
T025	231500 Apparel, Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing
T026	231600 Lumber, Wood and Wood Product Manufacturing
T027	231700 Seaford Product Preparation and Packaging
T028	231800 Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing
T029	232000 Tobacco Manufacturing
T030	233 Textile and Textile Product Mills
T031	234 Clothing Manufacturing
T032	235 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing
T033	236 Wood Product Manufacturing
T034	237 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills
T035	238 Printed Paper Product Manufacturing
T036	239 Printing and Related Support Activities
T037	24 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing
T038	25 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
T039	251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing
T040	252000 Plastics, Rubber and Other Synthetic Fibers Manufacturing
T041	253000 Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing
T042	254000 Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
T043	255 Plastics Product Manufacturing
T044	256 Rubber Product Manufacturing
T045	257 Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing
T046	258 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
T047	259 Primary Metal and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
T048	26 Machinery Manufacturing
T049	261 Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing
T050	262 Electronic and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
T051	263 Household Appliance Manufacturing
T052	264 Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing
T053	265 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
T054	266 Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing
T055	267 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing
T056	268 Aircraft, Engine and Engine Part Manufacturing
T057	269 Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing
T058	27 Ship and Boat Building
T059	28 Transportation Equipment Manufacturing
T060	281 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing
T061	282 Miscellaneous Manufacturing
T062	29 Wholesale Trade
T063	291 Retail Trade
T064	292 Transportation and Warehousing
T065	293000 Truck, Transportation
T066	294000 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,

New founded													AMGR. %										
1997=100, 1987-2006																							
1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	87-97	97-06		
81. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES																							
116.48	131.73	102.88	98.33	99.70	100.00	92.21	93.79	102.38	99.21	97.70	100.00	92.19	93.12	98.84	109.95	107.08	99.21	95.03	1.07	-1.51	-0.86	0.67	
117.37	111.01	102.88	100.34	100.00	100.00	99.99	99.99	100.00	99.99	99.99	100.00	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	
117.37	111.01	102.88	100.34	100.00	100.00	99.99	99.99	100.00	99.99	99.99	100.00	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	
82. HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE																							
121.67	154.87	116.49	114.22	118.96	128.13	121.91	126.65	95.93	95.23	100.00	100.00	97.46	99.58	105.73	103.93	105.73	114.29	109.48	107.74	0.64	1.82	0.10	1.82
121.67	154.87	116.49	114.22	118.96	128.13	121.91	126.65	95.93	95.23	100.00	100.00	97.46	99.58	105.73	103.93	105.73	114.29	109.48	107.74	0.64	1.82	0.10	1.82
121.67	154.87	116.49	114.22	118.96	128.13	121.91	126.65	95.93	95.23	100.00	100.00	97.46	99.58	105.73	103.93	105.73	114.29	109.48	107.74	0.64	1.82	0.10	1.82
135.67	151.72	143.97	135.71	136.14	165.48	152.44	120.68	102.74	96.11	100.28	100.00	104.69	115.96	114.73	122.00	127.15	123.37	130.60	117.99	-1.71	-4.81	1.85	-2.62
135.67	151.72	143.97	135.71	136.14	165.48	152.44	120.68	102.74	96.11	100.28	100.00	104.69	115.96	114.73	122.00	127.15	123.37	130.60	117.99	-1.71	-4.81	1.85	-2.62
135.67	151.72	143.97	135.71	136.14	165.48	152.44	120.68	102.74	96.11	100.28	100.00	104.69	115.96	114.73	122.00	127.15	123.37	130.60	117.99	-1.71	-4.81	1.85	-2.62
91. AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION																							
71.86	81.21	65.66	72.78	83.06	95.90	68.02	na	na	na	100.00	100.00	92.22	66.36	75.64	68.23	68.23	81.66	71.48	-0.56	2.34	-3.66	-1.37	1.24
71.86	81.21	65.66	72.78	83.06	95.90	68.02	na	na	na	100.00	100.00	92.22	66.36	75.64	68.23	68.23	81.66	71.48	-0.56	2.34	-3.66	-1.37	1.24
71.86	81.21	65.66	72.78	83.06	95.90	68.02	na	na	na	100.00	100.00	92.22	66.36	75.64	68.23	68.23	81.66	71.48	-0.56	2.34	-3.66	-1.37	1.24
72. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES																							
66.32	74.08	78.40	72.65	67.66	77.45	64.46	68.10	100.00	96.55	100.00	100.00	98.11	102.91	110.20	107.68	109.20	127.76	129.40	142.63	3.20	4.21	2.00	3.45
66.32	74.08	78.40	72.65	67.66	77.45	64.46	68.10	100.00															

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
1997=100, 1997-2006

Prince Edward Island		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Adm%
61. EDUCATION SERVICES		108.69	107.37	102.78	103.75	112.17	108.23	95.32	92.52	100.4	96.41	104.69	100.00	107.29	111.84	103.06	88.29	na	na
61.100 Universities		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61.1A Educational Services		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62. HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE		111.00	117.42	120.86	121.84	127.38	130.73	117.29	102.22	96.44	99.82	100.00	97.90	96.54	91.27	97.48	99.70	99.47	105.46
62.100 Health Care and Social Assistance		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62.1A Health Care Services (except Hospitals and Social Assistance)		128.13	123.67	129.86	137.48	143.70	151.86	145.46	119.07	101.90	108.04	100.00	99.43	92.08	86.25	96.03	103.44	112.47	138.11
71. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION		93.90	112.80	100.71	90.33	74.15	95.13	95.86	na	na	na	na	100.00	102.86	177.02	131.14	138.13	136.83	157.45
72. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES		84.43	87.00	84.31	76.90	74.34	77.71	72.86	73.39	84.28	96.57	100.00	100.34	98.70	89.45	88.66	82.68	94.56	104.41
81. OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)		115.18	124.78	106.57	95.46	105.35	113.11	105.75	122.66	136.11	115.52	100.00	105.30	120.14	124.36	168.94	136.99	145.91	193.47
81.1 Repair and Maintenance		123.17	157.84	103.14	97.88	118.26	130.24	152.57	203.31	156.63	135.94	100.00	107.71	134.66	131.88	248.48	159.90	146.50	146.81
81.3 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*		6.00	171.88	383.77	171.02	147.78	158.41	131.46	210.32	178.80	186.97	100.00	106.78	118.45	114.81	141.42	177.12	179.43	193.86
81.3A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations		na	230.09	278.21	175.07	114.47	134.31	242.05	388.67	360.17	128.00	100.00	106.18	214.54	131.72	452.84	261.69	225.14	553.82
81.A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Household		119.26	136.65	131.77	307.36	157.80	174.03	135.78	106.44	127.45	108.13	100.00	98.73	108.34	125.25	135.43	96.60	120.27	154.99
91. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		110.49	109.90	101.70	105.74	100.24	88.43	92.53	95.84	94.14	89.86	100.00	109.96	101.05	105.99	107.54	105.36	99.98	93.66
91.1 Federal Government Public Administration		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	111.89	88.28	92.30	102.01	94.83	98.69
91.1A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)		90.24	94.98	78.88	98.99	82.70	74.66	95.32	101.91	95.08	91.29	100.00	112.96	89.05	93.16	103.22	96.28	103.61	93.41
91.2000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration		100.14	94.70	109.47	95.16	111.38	94.67	84.07	83.83	91.79	103.23	100.00	109.60	108.49	118.97	108.31	112.20	98.93	91.25
91.2000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration		123.35	113.26	84.02	102.36	101.36	108.26	118.67	102.19	102.34	72.60	100.00	112.91	180.73	135.38	141.55	134.99	138.98	128.09

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry, 1997=100, 1997-2006

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Adm%	95.05	95.07	95.05	95.09
New South													
61. EDUCATION SERVICES	105.03	102.48	97.69	92.77	91.37	94.15	93.93	90.02	105.12	107.24	100.00	94.26	94.66
61.000 Universities	79.99	96.19	105.69	75.92	80.11	81.16	85.50	84.98	104.98	109.46	100.00	82.13	82.64
61.1A Educational Services	115.33	104.74	93.52	99.49	95.94	97.94	96.92	89.86	104.98	108.70	100.00	99.26	94.64
62. HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	121.51	123.51	121.18	122.68	120.30	124.69	111.59	106.54	106.96	103.60	100.00	102.38	108.67
62.000 Hospitals and Health Care	121.51	123.51	121.18	122.68	120.30	124.69	111.59	106.54	106.96	103.60	100.00	102.38	108.67
62.1A Health Care Services (except Hospitals and Social Assistance)	144.71	147.22	150.64	148.46	142.53	141.02	114.92	111.03	117.10	109.93	100.00	107.94	124.34
71. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	111.31	133.70	171.46	144.83	146.76	138.90	110.91	101.48	91.27	83.74	100.00	104.77	98.14
72. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	119.20	114.37	104.13	99.68	101.13	110.92	103.15	101.76	107.49	96.33	100.00	103.14	98.55
81. OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	109.00	103.61	91.24	95.24	91.75	96.80	96.65	95.17	91.93	96.47	100.00	102.13	100.13
81.1 Repair and Maintenance	88.61	94.11	77.48	89.23	85.05	96.08	100.62	93.72	95.79	105.78	100.00	91.67	96.06
81.3 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	209.36	179.28	157.28	183.33	157.29	145.00	156.13	159.22	180.42	189.05	100.00	118.84	111.42
81.3A Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	83.80	80.62	107.12	147.89	94.61	105.24	74.31	83.91	111.66	113.36	100.00	116.23	87.00
81.4 Personal and Laundry Services and Private Household	83.96	96.81	78.81	82.85	90.66	77.21	83.26	81.69	74.50	77.59	100.00	100.01	100.00
91. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	110.41	102.16	105.68	110.50	117.09	114.96	118.37	111.01	106.96	104.58	100.00	107.62	126.04
91.1 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91.1A Federal Government Public Administration (except Defense)	139.60	123.32	128.32	132.62	130.26	129.80	122.08	109.98	105.19	94.40	100.00	98.97	122.85
91.2000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	78.00	70.69	72.21	89.35	87.64	98.31	91.46	89.71	86.62	92.96	100.00	107.60	130.81
91.2000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	302.73	60.35	93.94	301.18	303.96	309.17	121.18	123.12	110.72	118.62	100.00	126.42	132.44

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
1997=100, 1997-2006

Quebec	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Index
61 EDUCATION SERVICES									
61300 Universities	105.52	100.83	101.38	103.23	103.99	101.13	97.05	91.77	100.00
611A Educational Services	111.97	100.83	88.85	207.61	91.31	92.85	104.02	88.66	100.00
	104.67	100.85	103.17	200.24	107.68	106.02	111.99	97.87	100.00
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE									
62300 Hospitals	102.92	106.79	106.36	103.54	104.90	101.03	99.87	99.61	100.00
62310 Ambulatory Health Services	105.04	106.79	106.36	103.54	104.90	101.03	99.87	99.61	100.00
62320 Health Care Services (except Hospitals and Social Assistance)	119.24	122.07	119.15	118.19	118.22	117.25	104.79	101.29	100.00
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION									
71100 Motion Picture and Video Industries	101.00	101.98	127.73	108.43	117.68	116.07	103.10	113.54	100.00
71200 Music Recording Industries	102.09	110.75	121.28	117.29	105.46	106.51	98.48	101.12	100.00
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES									
72100 Hotels and Motels	94.78	100.77	98.22	105.40	108.88	112.84	107.80	97.82	100.00
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)									
811 Repair and Maintenance	89.86	101.79	95.09	98.96	107.41	121.54	120.47	114.69	100.00
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	100.10	100.57	100.51	100.51	100.51	100.51	100.51	100.51	100.00
81300 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	71.38	76.51	104.21	109.44	70.85	64.71	71.73	62.53	100.00
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Household	108.78	115.50	106.67	113.28	110.54	106.77	104.15	95.03	100.00
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION									
911 Federal Government Public Administration	96.57	95.57	93.35	89.46	91.90	92.85	92.75	98.87	100.00
91200 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00
91200 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration (except Defence)	91.26	82.17	81.80	78.21	91.99	87.62	83.36	93.88	100.00
91300 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	107.19	106.37	104.96	108.94	99.22	103.86	104.15	92.03	100.00
	91.36	98.81	93.28	84.82	93.94	89.07	92.21	108.51	100.00

Table 2: Index of Real GDP per Hour Worked by Industry,
1997=100, 1987-2006

Saskatchewan		1997=100, 1987=2006										1997=100, 1987=2006										1997=100, 1987=2006																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Year	Index	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry, in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

Country	Year	Sector	Value added in manufacturing (millions of U.S. dollars)										ACR%												
			1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Canada	1867	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1981	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1990	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1991	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1992	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1993	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1994	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1995	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1996	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1997	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1998	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1999	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2001	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2002	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2003	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2006	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2007	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2008	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2009	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2010	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
2011	na	na	na	na																					

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry, in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

[illegible]

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry, in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry, in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AGRP%	87-97	97-06	97-06	87-06
Saskatchewan																									
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MAN	106,708	157,080	152,330	153,560	147,082	147,168	149,302	158,544	164,821	168,336	168,320	174,278	183,484	171,305	175,258	181,555	181,331	186,285	207,047	213,988	1.35	0.15	2.70	0.25	3.78
5A(1) Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	54,460	48,311	51,756	45,396	43,660	45,231	42,281	42,578	50,466	48,565	53,109	53,043	54,289	51,500	65,750	57,140	61,106	69,376	69,915	81,000	2.12	-0.25	4.81	-0.43	7.85
5A(2) Insurance, except Life Insurance	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5A(300) Leases of Real Estate	995,036	626,000	501,231	407,376	442,637	510,923	463,071	478,533	482,000	594,917	532,714	585,929	364,864	298,443	283,567	418,714	360,687	390,608	566,944	471,273	-1.23	-1.11	-1.35	-5.22	8.02
5A(400) Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A(5) Rental and Leasing Services and Leases of Non-Financial Intangible As	42,600	58,583	63,583	41,500	49,529	68,214	68,714	30,099	70,207	68,929	62,438	57,000	75,429	64,438	71,400	84,083	79,467	61,150	107,500	68,150	2.66	4.21	0.86	3.35	na
5A(6) Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	55,643	42,384	51,839	43,539	36,434	31,259	38,685	49,322	43,259	46,625	57,423	63,018	63,818	56,395	56,795	69,821	63,818	71,778	70,733	68,226	1.08	-0.81	2.07	0.18	2.23
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	39,205	43,259	40,616	40,840	42,060	38,743	43,637	42,418	38,633	38,688	38,959	38,401	38,098	33,802	31,830	31,847	33,383	33,860	33,811	32,597	-0.97	-0.06	-1.96	-1.11	-0.66
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATIO	25,792	30,261	27,620	26,372	25,402	24,695	26,333	23,677	26,733	30,344	32,295	25,907	24,901	25,303	26,000	24,398	25,961	26,038	26,556	29,944	0.79	2.27	-0.84	-1.03	2.81
56(1) Administrative and Support Services	23,841	29,305	25,653	25,616	24,377	22,610	24,390	21,289	25,153	29,128	31,468	24,170	23,283	23,604	23,833	21,604	23,573	23,669	24,983	27,368	0.73	2.98	-1.72	-0.08	2.50
56(2000) Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.74	
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	45,349	45,432	45,023	44,616	46,507	48,602	46,430	45,666	43,748	44,028	41,088	40,715	54,984	50,910	47,630	46,872	51,699	51,141	54,519	57,183	-0.39	-0.30	-0.49	-0.81	0.53
61(1A) Educational Services	56,838	50,758	47,553	55,145	50,159	56,516	58,730	66,600	67,906	67,161	58,200	50,121	54,984	50,910	47,630	46,872	51,699	51,141	54,519	57,183	0.02	0.22	-0.20	-0.86	1.96
61(2) Other Educational Services	42,882	45,217	44,777	43,565	45,508	44,789	46,755	42,706	40,641	40,927	38,725	38,222	39,285	41,884	41,446	41,446	36,961	36,186	37,581	38,048	-0.41	-0.47	-0.35	-0.67	0.15
62 HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	31,183	31,680	31,669	33,920	35,317	35,576	30,115	30,366	31,352	31,765	31,312	33,663	33,738	33,068	33,423	31,670	31,100	31,243	31,501	31,208	0.00	0.04	-0.04	0.45	-0.96
62(2000) Hospitals	28,188	29,274	26,413	32,316	36,940	34,743	33,022	34,273	37,146	40,411	36,073	42,347	39,410	34,316	31,874	29,591	30,160	29,972	27,250	25,817	-0.46	2.67	-3.82	1.52	-4.63
62(4) Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	33,229	34,175	35,494	34,994	36,619	36,516	28,535	28,265	28,601	27,672	28,711	29,831	30,732	31,354	34,375	35,837	31,793	34,742	35,966	35,966	0.36	-1.45	2.12	1.60	1.60
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	31,000	25,302	25,148	24,377	22,052	23,275	19,638	22,426	20,899	23,833	24,014	22,680	20,880	26,390	26,961	25,217	24,917	22,688	21,862	22,543	-1.66	-2.52	-0.70	-1.23	-2.59
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	24,536	24,952	23,347	23,174	20,619	21,008	20,629	21,314	22,325	21,989	22,716	23,409	20,157	20,981	20,311	20,395	18,740	19,100	21,443	22,808	-0.38	-0.77	0.04	-1.23	1.48
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	28,429	30,966	29,650	36,398	31,344	32,075	33,598	29,440	28,315	27,270	28,781	28,658	27,992	30,960	31,867	31,970	31,476	34,728	35,496	38,934	1.67	0.12	3.41	0.66	3.90
81(1) Religious, Cultural, and Recreation Services	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	61,772	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
81(3) Religious Organizations, Grant-Making Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	63,065	0.35	0.12	0.02	-0.02	1.16
81(3000) Religious Organizations	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	88,250	-3.78	-3.93	-3.79	-3.79	-3.79
81(3000) Grant-Making Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	83,571	2.84	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82
81(4) Personal and Laundry Services and Private Institutions	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	21,689	1.62	1.19	1.12	0.71	0.71
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	48,459	48,618	48,568	51,167	53,106	52,194	52,803	54,357	51,034	50,581	50,557	53,755	62,103	61,448	61,336	66,208	67,088	69,318	66,184	67,222	1.74	0.42	3.22	1.84	1.51
91(1) Federal Government Public Administration	162,500	175,571	174,000	157,376	174,000	244,000	163,429	163,000	108,400	122,625	169,800	na	108,833	101,500	98,167	98,167	85,288	101,500	102,833	69,700	na	0.44	na	-3.04	na
91(11) Defense Services	57,545	55,775	57,623	56,473	51,064	56,294	67,368	67,473	60,386	65,224	65,347	71,868	68,746	55,810	57,276	68,888	73,973	70,547	62,584	0.44	1.28	-0.48	-0.24	1.93	
91(2000) Provincial Government Public Administration (except Defence)	51,910	54,895	54,898	61,165	56,441	56,441	53,535	52,069	49,457	44,009	46,543	45,088	58,821	59,511	62,441	68,430	63,946	63,946	57,748	57,327	0.76	-0.64	2.84	1.41	-0.02
91(2000) Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	34,021	35,794	33,622	30,691	40,949	30,926	31,600	41,049	41,533	43,112	42,019	45,000	36,370	74,521	65,247	69,600	63,444	72,569	77,688	64,000	4.87	2.13	8.00	0.22	0.22

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data.
Note: Centre for the Study of Living Standards

Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1998, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2006.
* "na" are not available for the underlying data are not available.
The Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with caution, as the survey level of sampling variability is high.

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry, in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

001	All industries
002	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING
003	01 Crop and Animal Production
004	02 Hunting, Fishing, and Trapping
005	Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry
006	MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION
007	10 Oil and Gas Extraction
008	11 Coal Mining
009	12 Other Mining
010	Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction
011	UTILITIES
012	2 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution
013	210 Natural Gas Distribution
014	220 Water, Sewer, and Other Systems
015	CONSTRUCTION
016	3 CONSTRUCTION
017	MANUFACTURING
018	310 Animal Product Manufacturing
019	320 Food and Kindred Product Manufacturing
020	330 Textile, Apparel, and Leather Product Manufacturing
021	340 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing
022	350 Paper and Allied Product Manufacturing
023	360 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
024	370 Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing
025	380 Rubber, Plastic, and Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing
026	390 Other Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing
027	400 Textile, Apparel, and Leather Product Manufacturing
028	410 Textile and Textile Product Mills
029	42 Clothing Manufacturing
030	43 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing
031	44 Wood Product Manufacturing
032	45 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing
033	46 Paper and Allied Product Manufacturing
034	47 Printing and Related Support Activities
035	48 Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing
036	49 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
037	50 Rubber, Plastic, and Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing
038	51 Basic Chemical Manufacturing
039	520 Plastics, Rubber, and Artificial Synthetic Fibers and Filaments
040	530 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
041	540 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
042	550 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
043	560 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
044	570 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
045	580 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
046	590 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
047	600 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
048	610 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
049	620 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
050	630 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
051	640 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
052	650 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
053	660 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
054	670 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
055	680 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
056	690 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
057	700 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
058	710 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
059	720 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
060	730 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
061	740 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
062	750 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
063	760 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
064	770 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
065	780 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
066	790 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
067	800 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
068	810 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
069	820 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
070	830 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
071	840 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
072	850 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
073	860 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
074	870 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
075	880 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
076	890 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
077	900 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
078	910 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
079	920 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
080	930 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
081	940 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
082	950 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
083	960 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
084	970 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
085	980 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
086	990 Chemical and Allied Product Manufacturing
087	000 Wholesale and Retail Trade
088	010 Wholesale and Retail Trade
089	020 Wholesale and Retail Trade
090	030 Wholesale and Retail Trade
091	040 Wholesale and Retail Trade
092	050 Wholesale and Retail Trade
093	060 Wholesale and Retail Trade
094	070 Wholesale and Retail Trade
095	080 Wholesale and Retail Trade
096	090 Wholesale and Retail Trade
097	100 Wholesale and Retail Trade
098	110 Wholesale and Retail Trade
099	120 Wholesale and Retail Trade
100	130 Wholesale and Retail Trade
101	140 Wholesale and Retail Trade
102	150 Wholesale and Retail Trade
103	160 Wholesale and Retail Trade
104	170 Wholesale and Retail Trade
105	180 Wholesale and Retail Trade
106	190 Wholesale and Retail Trade
107	200 Wholesale and Retail Trade
108	210 Wholesale and Retail Trade
109	220 Wholesale and Retail Trade
110	230 Wholesale and Retail Trade
111	240 Wholesale and Retail Trade
112	250 Wholesale and Retail Trade
113	260 Wholesale and Retail Trade
114	270 Wholesale and Retail Trade
115	280 Wholesale and Retail Trade
116	290 Wholesale and Retail Trade
117	300 Wholesale and Retail Trade
118	310 Wholesale and Retail Trade
119	320 Wholesale and Retail Trade
120	330 Wholesale and Retail Trade
121	340 Wholesale and Retail Trade
122	350 Wholesale and Retail Trade
123	360 Wholesale and Retail Trade
124	370 Wholesale and Retail Trade
125	380 Wholesale and Retail Trade
126	390 Wholesale and Retail Trade
127	400 Wholesale and Retail Trade
128	410 Wholesale and Retail Trade
129	420 Wholesale and Retail Trade
130	430 Wholesale and Retail Trade
131	440 Wholesale and Retail Trade
132	450 Wholesale and Retail Trade
133	460 Wholesale and Retail Trade
134	470 Wholesale and Retail Trade
135	480 Wholesale and Retail Trade
136	490 Wholesale and Retail Trade
137	500 Wholesale and Retail Trade
138	510 Wholesale and Retail Trade
139	520 Wholesale and Retail Trade

Year	Alberta										Saskatchewan										Manitoba										Ontario										Quebec										Atlantic										Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry, in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

[illegible]

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Table 3: Real GDP per Worker by Industry, in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

[illegible]

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data, Centre for the Study of Living Standard.

Notes:
 *The 2006 GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index thereafter.
 †Figures marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available for the relevant years.
 ‡Data cannot be released by Statistics Canada for confidentiality reasons. Estimates from the 2006 Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with widespread caution. The higher level of sampling variability is huge.

Table 4: Index of Real GDP per Worker by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2006

1997=100, 1987=2006																						
All Industries		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR%

Table 4: Index of Real GDP per Worker by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2006

Canada	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAER%				
Rubber Product Manufacturing	45.08	48.28	42.36	45.03	42.23	59.61	72.66	75.31	84.01	86.86	100.00	103.00	96.22	77.30	87.18	98.21	90.56	81.32	82.06	84.62	87.06	87-97	97-06	87-00	00-06
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	84.87	89.79	100.65	84.41	76.08	92.30	103.37	89.32	81.84	95.98	100.00	105.97	109.79	120.86	115.16	126.62	133.91	109.35	112.94	110.56	0.51	0.53	1.12	1.19	
Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	102.23	111.79	133.66	110.36	87.65	93.67	98.09	82.26	90.90	90.84	100.00	108.75	110.17	125.85	149.01	147.76	138.96	121.59	127.07	113.20	0.54	-0.22	1.38	1.61	
Clay Product and Refractory Manufacturing	89.11	99.54	79.69	67.75	67.16	84.88	108.47	87.78	78.04	106.75	100.00	120.04	92.49	77.38	91.43	109.06	128.90	96.60	103.71	107.34	0.96	1.16	0.79	0.71	
Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	69.46	72.79	87.64	87.27	174.94	83.54	118.50	77.47	na	na	0.02	-2.80	na	
Line and Gypsum Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	142.63	105.43	112.73	120.29	129.90	140.66	113.24	124.46	133.90	na	na	3.30	na	
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	na	107.13	72.00	51.20	58.64	65.07	66.15	65.45	86.90	na	na	-1.55	na	
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	97.80	66.75	76.15	72.27	112.21	104.27	63.27	57.53	na	na	-4.57	na	na	
Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	71.53	71.33	74.36	70.19	73.96	83.87	89.86	95.02	90.13	94.46	100.00	102.00	108.49	119.08	118.83	120.49	122.65	122.39	119.09	122.56	2.87	3.41	2.79	4.00	
Primary Metal Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	109.84	116.10	121.47	131.08	133.46	134.05	142.96	150.26	151.32	na	na	4.71	na	
Iron and Steel Mills and Ferro-Alloy Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	66.71	111.52	9.80	7.91	8.26	7.91	6.26	10.58	11.63	na	na	-21.26	na	
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	95.91	54.04	53.23	56.91	60.31	67.91	74.23	86.33	84.12	na	na	-1.90	na	
Aluminum and aluminum production and processing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	97.79	114.37	148.71	154.81	163.80	177.86	173.44	138.79	172.21	na	na	8.48	na	
Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	191.74	98.77	84.24	110.85	92.67	97.03	142.09	146.35	140.51	na	na	3.85	na	
Foundries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	109.32	238.10	271.34	361.31	416.30	387.41	393.02	388.96	283.78	na	na	12.29	na	
Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	96.36	103.67	119.39	113.63	114.66	117.90	113.15	106.62	109.97	na	na	1.06	na	
Iron and Steel Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	92.17	85.80	86.24	91.83	71.18	119.85	87.09	98.32	94.69	na	na	-0.62	na	
Cutlery and Hand Tool Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	80.88	131.98	241.55	176.40	203.42	291.86	173.67	262.67	na	na	na	1.33	na	
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	105.04	98.24	112.02	85.33	91.27	87.79	90.20	87.06	89.20	na	na	-1.26	na	
Boiler tank and shipping container manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	125.99	119.40	112.33	121.66	104.53	91.31	106.94	104.62	100.16	na	na	0.02	na	
Hardware Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	100.00	100.52	117.42	98.26	313.77	144.00	430.34	240.78	125.92	na	na	4.16	na	
Spring and Wire Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	93.11	94.40	73.25	105.36	122.51	167.20	96.32	103.01	146.91	na	na	4.37	na	
Machine shops, turned product, and screw, nut and bolt manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	91.05	97.08	126.32	126.30	116.96	126.31	115.16	100.99	107.70	na	na	0.83	na	
Cutting, engraving, heat treating and allied activities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	85.93	69.30	83.36	87.41	103.45	87.86	89.22	87.76	69.94	na	na	-3.90	na	
Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	107.62	113.77	113.96	101.17	94.60	81.65	72.14	82.48	na	na	-3.22	na	na	
Machinery Manufacturing	80.44	87.21	90.42	85.00	78.26	81.28	106.26	104.03	107.72	103.09	100.00	105.41	94.98	101.75	93.24	91.27	86.74	83.17	90.59	99.40	1.12	2.20	-0.07	1.82	
Agricultural/construction and mining machinery manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	92.44	89.41	108.38	104.38	107.39	107.01	94.42	95.38	102.01	na	na	0.22	na	
Industrial Machinery Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	121.51	104.58	95.33	81.70	66.97	76.43	80.43	88.23	110.77	na	na	1.14	na	
Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	97.51	217.16	230.41	225.16	212.97	153.03	244.21	260.10	270.33	na	na	11.68	na	
Ventilation, Heating, Air-Conditioning and Commercial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	117.40	81.02	100.74	103.84	121.68	119.01	83.39	103.37	108.21	na	na	0.88	na	
Metalworking Machinery Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	103.79	63.16	89.04	45.04	46.00	54.47	46.05	56.37	51.45	na	na	-7.12	na	
Machine Tool and Tool Transmission Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	103.79	63.16	89.04	45.04	46.00	54.47	46.05	56.37	51.45	na	na	-7.12	na	
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	106.02	92.71	105.48	86.89	86.87	76.88	79.63	82.48	95.38	na	na	-0.52	na	
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	45.24	52.56	62.83	58.12	70.27	71.20	80.89	97.22	109.79	99.22	100.00	116.66	136.35	139.25	87.37	83.30	102.55	121.56	124.24	125.41	5.51	8.25	2.55	9.03	
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	17.59	16.69	19.74	16.36	27.09	26.76	44.14	74.88	104.57	98.43	100.00	179.44	190.33	282.57	204.75	256.21	348.11	483.32	531.15	654.96	24.14	24.96	23.22	28.57	
Electronic Product Manufacturing	66.02	71.36	82.76	82.50	83.06	86.34	91.95	108.20	114.05	98.43	100.00	105.83	123.78	117.86	107.67	118.76	80.93	92.94	90.23	1.66	4.24	-1.14	4.56	-4.35	
Communications equipment manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	102.62	95.68	70.95	44.72	38.03	47.29	54.02	57.28	47.61	na	na	-7.92	na	
Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	127.72	244.43	317.19	114.97	106.49	128.93	148.29	162.41	173.74	na	na	6.33	na	
Manufacturing and Reproducing Magnetic and Optical Media	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	39.70	32.23	45.17	49.13	64.80	52.71	48.63	45.64	na	na	0.17	-8.35	na	
Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing	78.81	91.64	81.29	81.92	72.00	86.18	106.94	96.29	91.91	96.81	100.00	115.35	98.92	126.29	121.88	102.47	98.31	108.71	116.82	105.25	1.53	2.41	0.57	3.69	
Household Appliance Manufacturing	68.43	55.31	48.57	59.34	57.90	65.23	79.40	83.63	93.14	112.81	100.00	138.22	99.59	108.94	121.87	103.43	82.46	112.05	107.89	100.46	2.04	3.87	0.05	3.64	
Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing	83.62	107.40	96.08	88.65	75.80	93.06	119.45	98.52	91.62	92.90	100.00	110.01	98.77	128.08	119.83	101.94	102.96	107.67	111.69	105.87	1.25	1.81	0.64	3.33	
Electric Lighting Equipment Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	113.06	106.24	113.43	135.41	107.72	114.31	114.99	114.23	88.94	na	na	-1.29	na	
Electrical equipment manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	104.65	68.70	77.22	97.59	97.35	93.29	78.48	82.45	88.74	na	na	-1.32	na	
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	112.79	135.22	206.35	135.00	100.63	105.58	147.52	151.93	137.75	na	na	3.62	na	
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	69.55	77.40	81.60	78.72	75.00	77.37	90.65	98.19	105.69	103.02	100.00	100.94	109.80	107.59	100.80	93.39	96.03	102.45	107.51	108.23	2.35	3.70	0.88	3.41	
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	66.66																								

Table 4: Index of Real GDP per Worker by Industry,
1997=100, 1987-2006

Canada		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	AAGR%
Transportation and Communications	Air Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	94.69	91.24	89.72	88.87	79.35	102.78	109.15	119.56	na	87.46	00.46
	Rail Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	83.87	129.72	124.95	131.52	131.52	136.06	131.25	136.16	na	2.00	3.45
	Water Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	95.67	131.03	126.84	136.99	154.33	164.08	192.40	196.63	161.25	na	3.68
	Transportation and Communications	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.57
	Support Activities for Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	82.54	83.48	81.51	89.00	98.13	99.99	84.11	79.41	87.04	90.51	100.00	98.90	110.93	108.15	105.80	104.92	106.68	102.20	103.54	106.01	1.33	0.65
	Postal Service	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	97.58	114.59	117.05	106.92	101.96	106.67	96.55	97.80	105.47	na	1.72
	Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	100.51	108.58	101.09	105.59	110.25	108.00	110.61	112.35	108.68	na	0.93
	Warehousing and Storage	130.13	137.32	130.58	115.22	113.03	150.09	113.59	129.31	107.67	113.81	100.00	100.29	103.64	96.71	106.63	110.17	109.88	123.21	109.88	124.27	-2.26	4.27
	Information and Cultural Industries	74.29	81.83	83.15	91.09	97.79	104.96	103.84	101.42	97.92	99.55	100.00	99.68	113.98	119.97	120.59	134.85	139.63	139.21	140.45	139.54	3.02	2.57
Manufacturing	Manufacturing	99.48	83.48	86.13	96.83	97.79	105.48	92.16	91.46	107.92	111.38	100.00	111.38	111.38	111.38	111.38	111.38	111.38	111.38	111.38	111.38	3.14	3.14
	Food Processing and Related Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	119.49	93.30	96.28	90.34	81.43	75.97	77.38	74.60	78.19	-2.70	-3.41
	Textile, Apparel and Other Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	93.09	65.72	54.90	72.59	82.74	69.15	64.05	68.99	43.35	na	-3.86
	Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	124.56	126.70	110.62	129.00	137.04	117.01	123.52	118.59	128.37	na	2.51
	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Renting and MANAC	81.99	80.00	79.97	79.96	82.99	86.30	88.94	94.56	95.89	96.41	100.00	105.02	106.47	113.29	115.38	116.40	116.22	115.60	116.56	114.76	2.01	1.54
	Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	69.44	72.34	70.59	71.06	71.29	75.88	75.78	82.79	87.87	91.23	100.00	101.13	109.00	119.46	114.40	117.82	123.40	124.42	127.93	125.57	3.71	2.56
	Lessors of Real Estate	23.17	22.00	22.59	21.16	23.98	22.57	24.25	28.45	27.96	27.96	100.00	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	15.75	2.98
	Rental and Leasing Services, and Lessors of Non-Financial Tangible Assets	124.78	130.63	106.13	107.28	106.70	104.65	92.46	106.81	91.77	111.03	100.00	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	-2.19	0.83
	Rental and Leasing (except Automotive Equipment) and Lessors of Non-Financial Tangible Assets	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	105.03	105.03	105.03	105.03	105.03	105.03	105.03	105.03	105.03	na	1.74
	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies and Other Financial Institutions	106.80	81.64	78.83	71.98	72.91	74.00	76.76	86.67	89.44	91.45	100.00	96.41	123.27	142.37	147.89	188.89	206.83	185.66	208.89	220.48	na	6.88
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Non-Depository Credit Intermediation and Activities Related to Credit	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	84.18	132.12	111.35	124.30	121.17	114.01	121.39	111.16	111.06	-0.66	1.17
	Agencies, Brokerages and Other Insurance Related Activities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	96.10	62.10	77.26	83.68	82.44	75.03	75.66	61.67	58.40	na	-1.36
	Securities, Commodity Contracts, Funds, and Other Financial Institutions	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	95.01	94.44	97.63	99.45	94.06	96.93	104.84	103.73	115.99	na	-4.56
	Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers and Activities Related to Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	93.91	124.28	135.69	156.04	165.38	144.36	158.00	148.77	137.60	na	0.23
	Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.61
	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	101.53	101.50	100.17	97.79	93.75	92.60	93.94	96.24	96.76	94.18	100.00	102.87	106.72	114.11	110.50	112.82	115.62	116.61	116.25	115.25	-0.15	1.59
	Architectural, Engineering and Related Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	105.96	91.15	92.60	93.64	94.16	92.10	93.77	83.25	na	na	0.17
	Computer Systems Design and Related Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	109.99	126.70	127.31	136.71	150.20	158.98	168.76	168.47	171.39	na	5.08
	Advertising and Related Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	91.29	114.26	109.44	104.69	108.40	113.20	109.57	111.81	101.81	na	6.17
	Legal, Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping and Payroll Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	98.03	100.41	100.93	99.47	99.10	104.46	103.13	106.68	104.23	na	0.20
Administrative and Support Services	Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	108.96	122.34	161.71	136.77	134.00	134.22	142.85	137.45	137.75	na	0.54
	Administrative and Support Services	109.86	116.22	115.46	118.44	113.51	109.94	107.46	104.90	103.69	103.48	100.00	98.92	104.26	101.76	105.36	107.57	105.56	105.55	105.62	106.44	-0.17	0.75
	Administrative and Support Services	107.13	115.49	115.67	118.96	113.87	107.76	106.05	103.83	103.29	102.96	100.00	98.62	105.07	102.56	105.76	106.25	103.11	103.58	103.62	104.87	-0.69	0.53
	Waste Management and Remediation Services	132.36	115.51	110.43	109.88	97.91	112.87	114.19	102.29	99.23	101.09	100.00	109.69	95.68	94.20	118.14	122.81	141.91	127.98	127.72	117.44	-2.76	3.74
	Education Services	107.69	102.06	100.74	99.75	100.02	98.46	97.41	96.56	96.23	96.09	100.00	98.75	96.86	96.97	96.76	96.99	95.43	96.86	92.19	89.67	-0.74	-1.29
	Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	102.00	100.84	102.93	101.55	101.58	102.63	104.63	93.28	87.22	-0.73	-0.80
	Educational Services	100.23	96.31	100.28	101.33	97.49	98.05	92.00	96.91	100.81	107.02	100.00	98.12	96.07	95.78	95.75	94.80	93.30	94.54	91.35	89.81	-0.92	-1.51
	Health Care and Social Assistance	106.83	107.06	105.84	104.55	105.35	105.74	104.00	103.29	101.65	99.61	100.00	98.23	102.86	98.99	99.10	96.72	94.50	93.28	94.52	93.72	-0.66	-0.72
	Hospitals	91.34	96.78	94.14	94.58	94.53	98.71	99.64	99.94	98.39	98.86	100.00	100.06	102.49	96.84	97.20	93.51	95.54	94.69	91.59	90.58	0.91	-1.09
	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	118.27	114.17	113.48	110.75	112.22	109.55	105.87	104.70	103.25	99.68	100.00	97.20	99.96	100.31	100.29	97.11	94.18	92.82	96.36	95.69	-1.16	-0.78
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	119.37	134.26	125.44	123.59	119.22	113.97	108.21	106.89	105.96	102.29	100.00	108.60	104.64	99.24	96.10	97.29	87.87	84.24	87.96	91.12	-1.75	-1.03
	Gaming Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	113.10	109.70	103.70	115.33	108.43	89.54	85.99	105.26	117.70	na	-1.41
	Amusement and Recreation Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	112.42	96.40	90.19	85.75	81.93	80.72	80.98	80.62	80.49	na	1.83
	Accommodation and Food Services	112.13	113.81	117.94	115.11	101.32	100.14	102.16	102.17	103.63	100.27	100.00	101.14	104.73	105.16	108.93	108.68	99.37	100.63	102.46	105.13	-1.14	0.56
	Food Services and Drinking Places	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	102.39	106.88	110.07	110.62	108.29	101.71	101.10	104.14	103.98	na	-0.34
	Other Services (except Public Administration)	93.50	103.28	102.33	104.33	102.86	102.93	99.93	98.78	101.33	100.77	100.00	99.47	104.62	114.90	125.74	127.47	125.97	131.30	134.58	136.31	0.67	3.50
	Repair and Maintenance	80.21	97.20	93.97	97.87	103.55	110.08	110.52	107.65	107.20	99.43	100.00	98.62	111.90	122.22	129.72	136.22	137.72	139.46	142.93	150.26	2.23	2.89
	Religious, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	103.96	112.92	120.58	132.27	138.64	141.78	144.51	155.37	147.26	na	3.39
	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	98.94	106.42	107.39	108.35	105.75	99.55	95.08	98.02	101.06	103.67	100.00	98.34	94.85	105.16	117.24	111.13	103.73	112.37	112.01	113.76	0.11	1.44
	Public Administration	94.27	95.40	94.64	92.67	94.74	94.49	94.91	98.77	100.60	99.40	100.00	103.11	107.20	110.17	111.62	114.51	113.19	114.52	114.99	117.46	0.59	1.07
Federal Government Public Administration	Defence Services	82.32	92.37	93.66	85.67	92.46	88.00	87.43	105.59	100.11	99.82	100.00	115.33	107.63	111.03	111.21	101.97	84.67	92.39	97.80	107.71	1.97	0.83
	Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	90.62	87.97	87.44	88.04	87.91	92.23	92.66	98.39	98.63	97.85	100.00	109.41	104.74	96.84	98.77	104.40	99.42	99.47	101.89</			

1997-100, 1987-2006		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310		2311		2312		2313		2314		2315		2316		2317		2318		2319		2320		2321		2322		2323		2324		2325	
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Table 4: Index of Real GDP per Worker by Industry,
1997=100, 1967-2006

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR %	87-97	97-06	00-06
Alberta																								
486 Pipeline Transportation	52.54	70.34	88.66	50.14	50.16	86.26	78.19	77.49	105.57	102.35	100.00	140.22	123.31	93.72	176.66	115.38	na	na	220.34	7.84	87-96	87-97	97-06	00-06
48A Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sigsbeeing Transportation and Support	65.48	69.06	66.40	76.79	85.91	93.56	89.77	95.00	93.14	77.30	100.00	88.83	84.90	85.82	109.11	88.75	107.44	121.43	106.61	110.40	2.79	4.33	1.11	2.50
490000 Warehousing and Storage	117.65	150.25	158.07	176.54	187.61	138.59	138.37	na	140.84	125.20	100.00	99.53	86.89	93.82	82.33	91.17	na	na	na	na	na	-1.61	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES																								
512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	84.93	69.68	112.90	103.48	104.26	62.69	na	na	na	na	100.00	93.08	125.98	141.30	138.17	131.34	138.44	155.12	174.42	184.14	na	na	7.02	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND M.P.																								
5A01 Mortgage and Depository Credit Intermediation	81.52	79.22	78.95	76.01	75.15	75.45	92.63	90.01	98.90	96.61	100.00	95.28	104.65	111.02	112.74	115.60	120.23	117.18	117.09	124.82	2.27	2.06	2.49	2.40
5A0200 Insurance Carriers	82.31	92.00	74.67	75.65	68.54	69.97	70.71	88.17	91.27	84.92	100.00	113.19	98.06	126.69	105.27	125.94	141.40	137.43	140.77	146.06	3.06	1.97	4.30	
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	83.04	75.32	80.21	72.17	108.67	79.64	118.35	130.25	113.69	124.08	100.00	88.77	122.96	110.15	127.11	119.34	97.46	96.58	100.27	116.30	1.79	1.88	1.69	
5A0400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	74.83	62.94	66.86	66.00	81.01	71.19	68.03	88.70	65.46	67.09	100.00	114.18	54.24	33.20	59.04	38.91	55.80	46.29	53.93	55.31	-1.58	2.94	-6.37	
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Ass	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	97.19	83.17	83.67	86.79	73.27	77.38	75.28	115.65	74.13	112.80	100.00	113.16	104.15	117.88	114.36	160.59	154.55	155.87	160.40	176.29	3.18	0.28	6.50	
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies a	81.18	52.52	54.41	61.37	46.99	59.84	62.23	57.07	78.39	88.21	100.00	300.57	104.47	116.57	125.67	130.59	115.84	118.09	112.02	123.70	2.24	2.11	2.39	
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES																								
541 Administrative and Support Services	100.04	113.28	105.52	105.42	102.41	94.26	101.88	109.01	103.97	101.84	100.00	97.82	93.24	109.08	128.39	119.41	113.53	114.71	122.48	132.08	1.47	0.00	3.14	
542000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	90.46	105.69	98.88	100.41	95.85	88.22	94.95	103.99	99.70	97.82	100.00	107.03	90.09	106.19	125.57	113.02	106.12	105.82	113.58	123.00	1.63	1.01	2.33	
542000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	178.62	204.74	169.98	na	159.41	165.90	190.40	100.00	110.60	165.53	168.22	184.45	205.00	213.19	250.87	244.52	250.02	na	10.72	na	
61 EDUCATION SERVICES																								
613000 Universities	108.80	103.96	98.38	92.60	90.31	97.52	95.10	97.74	96.10	97.72	100.00	104.59	100.55	108.17	103.14	105.48	109.02	111.21	103.53	99.15	-0.49	-0.84	-0.04	
611A Educational Services	115.77	113.55	109.29	104.78	100.84	113.56	90.55	114.44	116.70	122.60	100.00	115.60	126.11	155.12	119.28	138.73	146.48	140.30	108.29	102.05	-0.66	-1.45	-0.23	
611A Educational Services	107.38	100.91	97.54	91.83	86.65	94.12	97.96	94.31	91.16	93.09	100.00	101.84	96.43	100.57	100.30	99.09	103.93	105.44	101.84	98.66	-0.44	-0.71	-0.15	
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE																								
620000 Hospitals	118.20	120.06	120.42	120.97	123.35	122.57	121.05	119.52	114.43	106.35	100.00	96.99	100.39	104.51	111.77	111.26	114.46	114.84	112.25	111.84	-0.29	-1.66	-0.94	
621 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	118.64	122.18	125.71	120.90	123.16	122.32	117.37	125.24	119.59	106.27	100.00	99.20	101.60	112.00	117.95	121.12	117.33	117.42	113.30	123.07	0.15	-1.78	-0.51	
621 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	113.36	128.67	120.84	121.38	124.47	106.71	101.72	107.45	95.67	111.23	100.00	91.23	82.38	85.61	87.25	98.44	90.68	87.13	82.18	91.25	-1.14	-1.25	-1.01	
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION																								
711 Accommodation and Food Services	111.77	120.52	123.36	113.48	104.54	98.92	104.06	101.57	102.60	101.10	100.00	101.12	103.42	102.68	105.80	104.40	99.06	99.55	117.42	120.71	0.41	-1.11	-0.05	
711 Accommodation and Food Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)																								
811 Repair and Maintenance	94.23	105.33	110.05	113.40	105.45	107.23	106.74	105.92	102.77	100.22	100.00	101.13	110.14	116.39	127.65	126.91	131.89	138.24	140.26	138.67	2.05	0.60	3.70	
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations*	68.30	86.42	92.95	84.89	97.87	97.90	101.57	105.55	114.34	108.74	100.00	99.42	119.29	118.12	131.58	139.48	154.08	145.40	147.22	147.62	4.14	3.89	4.42	
813000 Religious Organizations	167.50	160.70	166.09	170.25	146.95	167.28	177.30	160.36	156.10	145.71	100.00	114.95	115.76	119.08	122.32	114.36	115.66	131.63	160.72	131.56	-1.26	-5.03	3.09	
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	185.32	170.57	174.79	206.20	110.54	150.42	156.60	159.34	143.17	118.61	100.00	125.71	148.67	132.91	106.60	123.46	141.13	146.89	160.22	108.35	-2.79	-5.98	0.90	
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	87.55	70.50	75.17	80.13	70.67	78.36	70.75	70.43	108.89	93.53	100.00	108.06	119.80	143.00	154.93	127.77	100.01	117.40	157.09	182.18	3.93	1.34	6.89	
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	107.87	126.07	129.89	131.68	129.49	121.22	118.69	114.88	94.35	93.53	100.00	97.21	101.77	117.25	129.46	118.03	117.63	131.87	120.57	129.95	0.99	-0.75	2.95	
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION																								
911 Federal Government Public Administration	85.14	82.90	81.87	88.68	87.37	88.07	96.53	100.86	104.69	101.24	100.00	105.32	121.55	129.70	127.81	132.57	124.73	132.62	139.52	121.60	1.89	1.62	2.20	
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	108.69	97.13	76.70	75.73	70.28	81.98	104.71	74.54	88.52	89.32	100.00	123.53	116.29	99.60	113.18	132.43	97.65	106.89	96.29	101.58	na	0.17	0.33	
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	95.48	91.61	96.45	108.26	112.00	108.74	115.85	118.23	113.38	109.75	100.00	129.99	118.87	104.46	117.54	141.97	106.59	115.39	101.61	108.80	0.69	0.46	0.94	
912000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	66.44	69.96	67.33	73.92	74.95	75.24	79.82	84.61	94.71	94.84	100.00	91.90	102.50	119.14	103.49	108.83	100.78	117.00	121.99	106.02	2.49	4.17	0.65	
912000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	94.18	84.21	85.57	91.04	85.45	86.65	96.05	104.46	109.96	103.65	100.00	107.32	142.84	167.93	165.83	156.26	178.05	177.92	205.22	194.52	2.64	0.60	4.95	

Table 4: Index of Real GDP per Worker by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2006

[illegible]

Table 4: Index of Real GDP per Worker by Industry,
1997=100, 1967-2006

British Columbia		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3274	3275	3276	3277	3278	3279	3280	3281	3282	3283	3284	3285	3286	3287	3288	3289	3290	3291	3292	3293	3294	3295	3296	3297	3298	3299	3300	3301	3302	3303	3304	3305	3306	3307	3308	3309	3310	3311	3312	3313	3314	3315	3316	3317	3318	3319	3320	3321	3322	3323	3324	3325	3326	3327	3328	3329	3330	3331	3332	3333	3334	3335	3336	3337</
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Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry, 1997 chained dollars, 1984-2006

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984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock
in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

in 1997 chained dollars, 1987=2006																									
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	87-06	87-97	97-06	87-00	00-06
Quebec																									
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	1325	1260	1253	1295	1353	1416	1458	1502	1491	1472	1464	1457	1403	1388	1403	1397	1360	1330	1305	1789	159	100	226	0.36	432
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A02 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Real Estate Brokers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Re	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TI	10 054	9 533	9 109	8 699	7 208	7 376	6 426	5 948	4 773	4 089	3 725	3 378	2 647	2 601	2 579	2 655	2 596	2 409	2 193	16 505	264	-9.45	17.98	-9.88	36.07
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, NA	7 006	6 982	7 169	6 288	5 667	5 578	4 846	5 045	4 775	4 097	4 243	5 315	5 706	5 983	5 964	5 361	5 310	5 043	4 749	5 532	163	-4.67	9.13	-1.21	8.07
561 Administrative and Support, Ser	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	12 06	11 90	11 76	11 71	11 78	11 68	11 79	11 31	10 79	1 089	1 026	1 059	1 041	1 021	1 005	967	953	899	882	1 596	149	-1.61	5.04	-1.27	7.73
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTN	3 239	3 20	3 301	3 209	3 225	3 157	2 890	2 954	2 895	2 815	2 697	2 668	2 576	2 531	2 392	2 342	2 251	2 110	2 005	2 677	-1.00	-1.81	-0.08	0.94	0.84
62100 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
622000 Health Care Services (except H	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except H	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECRE	1 628	1 282	1 184	1 179	1 240	1 114	1 133	1 013	1 069	1 183	1 387	1 339	1 362	1 315	1 163	1 095	1 153	1 168	1 159	2 356	196	-1.59	6.06	-1.63	10.21
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVIC	2 114	2 114	1 983	1 597	1 595	1 556	1 628	1 706	1 680	1 706	1 738	1 649	1 729	1 818	1 849	1 785	1 726	1 656	1 583	1 947	-0.43	-1.94	1.27	-1.15	1.15
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC I	5 481	5 585	5 018	5 231	5 154	4 594	4 963	4 701	4 579	4 214	3 507	3 537	3 559	3 551	3 690	3 494	3 324	3 371	3 268	3 962	-1.69	-4.37	1.36	-3.28	1.84
811 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813200 Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services, I	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	367	361	362	370	369	368	366	357	347	348	349	361	370	382	389	386	390	381	383	380	0.19	-0.48	0.95	0.32	-0.10
911 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9112000 Defense Services, Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Pub	350	367	360	378	384	384	388	390	375	376	376	381	393	398	375	351	351	340	339	291	-0.96	0.74	-2.82	0.99	-5.07
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional	245	222	219	224	222	217	216	210	202	202	203	221	229	236	246	251	254	248	248	225	-0.45	-1.87	1.15	-0.27	-0.82

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data.

Notes:

Capital stock data based on geometric (infinite) end-year na

Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2006

Entries marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available or because of confidentiality reasons. Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with caution, as their level of sampling variability is high.

In 1997 chained dollars, 1987=2006																																																			
1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR%	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08										
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08						
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08			
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR% <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td> <td>87-97</td> <td>97-06</td> <td>06-08</td>	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08	87-97	97-06	06-08
001	1073	1067	1009	959	991	1962	1963	1984	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000																																					

Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry,
in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

Ontario

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR%	87-97	97-06	87-06	00-06
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	1535	1375	1275	1213	1213	1246	1262	1317	1335	1354	1359	1340	1325	1349	1415	1462	1489	1528	1524	1490	-0.16	-1.21	1.03	-0.99	1.67
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A02 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0400 Real Estate Brokers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Re	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TI	16,020	15,254	13,602	12,026	10,331	8,408	8,066	7,585	7,045	6,345	6,168	5,445	4,810	4,201	3,927	3,906	3,922	3,849	3,621	3,342	-7.92	-9.10	-6.58	-9.78	-3.74
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, NA	10,629	10,434	10,759	10,759	8,814	7,917	8,024	7,715	8,351	7,840	7,130	7,858	8,421	7,405	7,701	7,867	6,740	6,510	6,082	5,915	-3.04	-3.91	-2.06	-2.74	-3.67
561 Administrative and Support Ser	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
562000 Waste Management and Remediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	1,692	1,627	1,597	1,560	1,534	1,500	1,473	1,405	1,367	1,313	1,293	1,292	1,250	1,194	1,128	1,095	1,039	1,039	1,014	-2.66	-2.66	-2.66	-2.65	-2.68	
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTN	2,731	2,643	2,607	2,623	2,697	2,666	2,675	2,636	2,554	2,409	2,453	2,488	2,385	2,328	2,209	2,072	1,902	1,798	1,722	1,667	-2.57	-1.07	-4.20	-5.41	
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62A Health Care Services (except H	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECRE	1,940	1,866	1,608	1,548	1,476	1,506	1,441	1,398	1,416	1,223	1,114	1,089	1,107	1,116	1,108	1,123	1,087	995	870	845	-4.28	-5.39	-3.03	-4.16	-4.52
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE	1,550	1,433	1,349	1,251	968	945	949	886	1,094	1,167	1,239	1,394	1,625	1,719	1,804	1,850	1,648	1,640	1,627	1,683	0.37	-2.21	3.32	0.80	-0.55
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC I	3,899	3,797	3,586	3,420	3,156	2,935	2,919	2,726	2,618	2,438	2,383	2,446	2,653	2,722	2,728	2,824	2,978	2,840	2,787	2,750	-1.82	-4.80	1.60	-2.72	0.17
811 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81300 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81300 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81300 Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81A Personal and Laundry Services, I	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	380	384	389	384	387	382	379	380	373	354	351	353	362	368	372	377	387	388	389	390	0.13	-0.80	1.18	-0.24	0.95
911 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91111 Defense Services, Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
912000 Provincial and Territorial Pub	331	355	379	360	360	363	387	366	364	329	328	330	354	370	364	354	370	380	388	383	0.77	-0.11	1.75	0.85	0.60
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional	221	216	213	209	210	202	203	200	196	193	194	193	195	204	199	200	208	211	211	213	-0.19	-1.29	1.04	-0.60	0.70

National Accounts, Labour Force Survey.

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey,
Statistics Canada unpublished data.

Notes:

Capital stock data based on geometric (infinite) end-year net-stock data.

Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and

on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2006

Entries marked as "na" are not available because the

underlying data are not available or are not reliable

reasons. Estimates from the

Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should

be used with caution, as their

level of sampling variability is high.

1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310	
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Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock
in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

In 1997 chained dollars, 1987=2006																									
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR%	87-96	97-06	87-06	00-06
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A02 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Lessors of Non-real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and R	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND T	16,176	18,022	16,453	16,492	13,978	8,500	10,058	11,173	10,611	7,314	3,744	3,178	3,452	2,442	2,332	2,426	2,314	2,091	1,826	1,590	-12.28	-15.07	-9.08	-14.66	-6.90
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, NA	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
561 Administrative and Support Ser	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	1,204	1,184	1,162	1,162	1,155	1,187	1,204	1,189	1,222	1,206	1,248	1,254	1,278	1,286	1,253	1,248	1,230	1,248	1,237	1,199	-0.02	0.36	-0.44	0.51	-1.15
61A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTEN	1,919	2,017	2,008	1,944	1,853	1,841	1,862	1,949	1,984	2,099	2,075	2,150	1,970	1,869	1,875	1,884	1,800	1,740	1,740	1,760	-0.45	0.78	-1.81	-0.20	-1.00
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except H	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREA	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE	3,468	3,238	3,108	3,171	2,572	2,655	2,762	2,246	2,381	2,296	2,342	2,392	2,228	2,583	2,726	2,112	2,111	1,918	1,848	1,890	-3.14	-3.85	-2.35	-2.24	-5.07
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC I	4,751	4,719	4,363	4,163	4,288	4,433	4,415	4,298	4,748	4,535	2,476	2,530	2,503	2,821	2,918	2,986	2,770	2,550	2,518	2,560	-3.20	-6.31	0.37	-3.93	-1.61
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
812 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813000 Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	321	326	330	335	344	342	337	335	326	327	326	337	349	369	366	378	383	390	393	388	1.00	0.16	1.94	1.08	0.83
911 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911200000000000000000000000000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Pub	281	292	302	304	303	299	289	284	290	283	293	312	340	374	356	375	362	372	377	380	1.59	0.40	2.94	2.21	0.27
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional	178	187	184	184	186	187	156	159	154	222	234	251	256	271	258	282	279	284	282	264	2.09	2.79	1.31	3.30	-0.49

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data.

Notes:
Capital stock data based on geometric (infinite) end-year na
Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1995, and
on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2006
Entries marked as "na" are not available because the
underlying data are not available or are confidential
reasons. Estimates from the
Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should
be used with caution, as their
level of sampling variability is high.

Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock
in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986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Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock
in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

Saskatchewan

	In 1997 chained dollars, 1987=2006																			AAGR%		87-06	87-07	00-06
Saskatchewan	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	87-06	87-07	00-06	
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A02 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0400 Lessors of Non-real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Re	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TI	11,116	10,785	10,887	10,591	11,625	9,168	11,051	7,338	7,810	7,616	6,903	5,703	4,964	3,790	2,912	2,448	2,364	2,264	2,251	2,172	-8.23	-4.65	-12.06	-7.94
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, NA	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
561 Administrative and Support Ser	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
562000 Waste Management and Remediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	896	880	873	869	916	971	1,001	980	960	1,002	1,000	1,012	1,030	976	910	877	866	868	886	896	908	1.11	-1.07	0.66
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTAN	1,416	1,422	1,307	1,324	1,322	1,337	1,202	1,161	1,201	1,204	1,207	1,239	1,196	1,227	1,230	1,244	1,266	1,306	1,334	1,360	-0.21	-1.58	1.33	
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62A Health Care Services (except Ho	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREA	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE	2,158	1,963	1,902	1,874	1,697	1,743	1,881	1,808	1,937	1,901	1,985	1,882	1,826	2,062	2,069	2,136	1,982	1,976	1,906	1,960	-0.50	-0.83	-0.14	
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC I	3,521	3,628	3,668	4,182	3,963	3,927	4,065	4,000	3,969	3,670	3,337	3,240	3,194	3,450	3,565	3,735	3,963	3,790	3,668	3,561	0.06	-0.53	0.73	
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
812 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81300 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813100 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813200 Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81A Personal and Laundry Services, I	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	240	247	254	261	272	275	279	275	277	274	282	291	314	314	324	338	353	357	356	361	2.17	1.61	2.79	
911 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
9112000 Defense Services, Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
912000 Provincial and Territorial Pub	222	220	237	247	257	260	253	259	298	298	278	300	336	342	354	367	385	394	393	398	3.12	2.29	4.05	
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional	146	165	167	163	171	173	180	175	173	176	201	211	243	247	251	257	280	281	278	281	3.53	3.27	3.81	

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey,

Statistics Canada/unpublished data.

Notes:

Capital stock data based on geometric (infinite) end-year na

Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and

on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2006

Entries marked as "na" are not available because the

underlying data are not available or are not reliable

Reasons for non-availability of data are listed in the

reasons. Estimates from the Statistics Canada for confidentiality

Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should

be used with caution, as their

level of sampling variability is high.

1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310		2311		2312		2313		2314		2315		2316		2317		2318		2319		2320		2321		2322		2323		2324		2325		2326		2327		2328		2329		2330		2331		2332		2333		2334		2335		2336		2337		2338		2339		2340		2341		2342		2343		2344		2345		2346		2347		2348		2349		2350		2351		2352		2353		2354		2355		2356		2357		2358		2359		2360		2361		2362		2363		2364		2365		2366		2367		2368		2369		2370		2371		2372		2373		2374		2375		2376		2377		2378		2379		2380		2381		2382		2383		2384		2385		2386		2387		2388		2389		2390		2391		2392		2393		2394		2395		2396		2397		2398		2399		2400		2401		2402		2403		2404		2405		2406		2407		2408		2409		2410		2411		2412		2413		2414		2415		2416		2417		2418		2419		2420		2421		2422		2423		2424		2425		2426		2427		2428		2429		2430		2431		2432		2433		2434		2435		2436		2437		2438		2439		2440		2441		2442		2443		2444		2445		2446		2447		2448		2449		2450		2451		2452		2453		2454		2455		2456		2457		2458		2459		2460		2461		2462		2463		2464		2465		2466		2467		2468		2469		2470		2471		2472		2473		2474		2475		2476		2477		2478		2479		2480		2481		2482		2483		2484		2485		2486		2487		2488		2489		2490		2491		2492		2493		2494		2495		2496		2497		2498		2499		2500		2501		2502		2503		2504		2505		2506		2507		2508		2509		2510		2511		2512		2513		2514		2515		2516		2517		2518		2519		2520		2521		2522		2523		2524		2525		2526		2527		2528		2529		2530		2531		2532		2533		2534		2535		2536		2537		2538		2539		2540		2541		2542		2543		2544		2545		2546		2547		2548		2549		2550		2551		2552		2553		2554		2555		2556		2557		2558		2559		2560		2561		2562		2563		2564		2565		2566		2567		2568		2569		2570		2571		2572		2573		2574		2575		2576		2577		2578		2579		2580		2581		2582		2583		2584		2585		2586		2587		2588		2589		2590		2591		2592		2593		2594		2595		2596		2597		2598		2599		2600		2601		2602		2603		2604		2605		2606		2607		2608		2609		2610		2611		2612		2613		2614		2615		2616		2617		2618		2619		2620		2621		2622		2623		2624		2625		2626		2627		2628		2629		2630		2631		2632		2633		2634		2635		2636		2637		2638		2639		2640		2641		2642		2643		2644		2645		2646		2647		2648		2649		2650		2651		2652		2653		2654		2655		2656		2657		2658		2659		2660		2661		2662		2663		2664		2665		2666		2667		2668		2669		2670		2671		2672		2673		2674		2675		2676		2677		2678		2679		2680		2681		2682		2683		2684		2685		2686		2687		2688		2689		2690		2691		2692		2693		2694		2695		2696		2697		2698		2699		2700		2701		2702		2703		2704		2705		2706		2707		2708		2709		2710		2711		2712		2713		2714		2715		2716		2717		2718		2719		2720		2721		2722		2723		2724		2725		2726		2727		2728		2729		2730		2731		2732		2733		2734		2735		2736		2737		2738		2739		2740		2741		2742		2743		2744		2745		2746		2747		2748		2749		2750		2751		2752		2753		2754		2755		2756		2757		2758		2759		2760		2761		2762		2763		2764		2765		2766		2767		2768		2769		2770		2771		2772		2773		2774		2775		2776		2777		2778		2779		2780		2781		2782		2783		2784		2785		2786		2787		2788		2789		2790		2791		2792		2793		2794		2795		2796		2797		2798		2799		2800		2801		2802		2803		2804		2805		2806		2807		2808		2809		2810		2811		2812		2813		2814		2815		2816		2817		2818		2819		28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Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock
in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

Alberta

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	87-06	87-06	87-06	00-06
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A02 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Lessors of Non-real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services, ex	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and R	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TI	10,722	10,463	9,803	9,732	9,584	7,907	7,624	4,722	5,242	5,694	6,532	5,499	5,186	4,853	5,109	4,325	3,976	3,529	3,027	2,749	-6.91	-5.92	-9.04	
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, SER	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
561 Administrative and Support Ser	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	797	783	766	733	720	721	717	716	734	773	817	867	910	926	917	845	868	849	852	855	0.37	0.24	0.51	-1.32
61A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTAN	1,111	1,129	1,102	1,201	1,269	1,270	1,320	1,339	1,381	1,393	1,405	1,434	1,328	1,397	1,384	1,374	1,362	1,340	1,286	1,267	0.69	2.37	-1.14	-1.60
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except H	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREA	855	868	901	894	877	898	902	967	994	977	942	859	807	789	850	949	886	810	752	625	-1.64	0.97	-4.45	-3.80
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE	1,028	1,040	1,066	1,093	1,023	1,023	1,110	1,234	1,309	1,379	1,497	1,522	1,494	1,552	1,601	1,587	1,525	1,538	1,526	1,619	2.42	3.83	0.87	0.70
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC I	3,444	3,704	3,711	3,928	3,796	3,571	3,686	3,830	3,142	3,180	3,072	3,013	2,994	3,004	3,079	2,845	2,855	2,563	2,470	2,429	-1.82	-1.14	-2.58	-3.47
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813200 Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services ;	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	232	229	230	237	240	245	247	249	248	251	255	265	280	287	284	294	305	309	308	308	1.50	0.93	2.14	1.21
911 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91120000 Defense Services, Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Pub	178	179	182	192	191	190	191	194	198	198	199	215	234	254	253	270	281	291	291	294	2.67	1.12	4.42	2.47
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional	178	170	169	168	173	178	182	183	183	192	198	207	220	216	211	213	223	225	227	229	1.32	1.07	1.61	0.99

Source: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey.

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey,
Statistics Canada unpublished data.

Notes:

Capital stock data based on geometric (infinite) end-year na

Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1996, and

on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2006

Entries marked as "na" are not available because the

underlying data are not available or are not reliable

Estimates are based on the best available information

reasons. Estimates from the

Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should

be used with caution, as their

level of sampling variability is high.

Table 5: Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock
in 1997 chained dollars, 1987-2006

BC

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR%	87-06	97-06	87-06	87-06	00-06
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A020 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A030 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A040 Real Estate Brokers and Manag	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and R	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND T	18,640	19,266	17,973	17,743	18,859	12,254	10,722	9,098	7,482	7,584	7,973	6,830	6,305	5,747	5,416	4,785	4,293	3,878	3,537	3,221	-8.83	-8.14	-9.58	-8.65	-9.20	
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, SER	12,400	12,175	12,029	12,183	11,046	10,333	10,426	11,051	10,681	8,629	6,986	6,284	5,695	5,409	5,260	5,884	5,191	5,191	4,780	4,702	-4.98	-6.13	-3.67	-6.18	-2.31	
561 Administrative and Support, Ser	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
56200 Waste Management and Remediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	1,114	1,149	1,174	1,168	1,084	980	908	844	871	896	923	952	949	947	947	937	925	904	884	878	-1.24	-1.86	-0.55	-1.24	-1.25	
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTN	2,624	2,485	2,434	2,432	2,462	2,469	2,383	2,407	2,437	2,401	2,332	2,405	2,278	2,290	2,253	2,170	2,088	1,983	1,922	1,883	-1.32	-0.30	-2.35	-0.41	-3.27	
62200 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62A Health Care Services (except H	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECRE	3,865	4,236	3,716	3,656	3,622	3,521	3,574	3,546	3,415	3,413	3,401	3,039	2,796	2,643	2,581	2,456	2,173	1,813	1,495	1,338	-5.43	-1.01	-10.11	-2.88	-10.72	
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVIC	3,257	3,033	3,001	3,117	2,613	2,694	2,830	2,618	2,614	2,562	2,279	2,129	2,055	2,088	2,098	1,958	1,801	1,717	1,656	1,656	-3.50	-3.51	-3.49	-3.36	-3.79	
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC I	4,256	4,376	4,492	4,614	4,682	4,753	5,277	5,100	4,887	4,831	4,387	4,221	3,940	3,953	3,758	3,698	3,694	3,455	3,254	3,345	-1.26	0.30	-2.87	-0.36	-2.77	
811 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813A Religious Organizations, Grant-Maki	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81300 Grant-Making, Civic, and Profe	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81A Personal and Laundry Services, I	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	268	271	265	273	281	289	297	295	291	284	281	284	298	306	310	323	329	332	330	329	1.08	0.44	1.79	1.02	1.22	
911 Federal Government Public Admi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91120 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91200 Provincial and Territorial Pub	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91200 Provincial and Territorial Pub	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91300 Local, Municipal and Regional	184	190	187	198	204	222	238	243	240	237	241	248	272	277	286	300	291	292	282	287	2.37	2.74	1.95	3.21	0.57	
91300 Local, Municipal and Regional	205	203	198	198	203	202	204	195	192	190	192	197	206	217	215	219	234	238	241	236	0.75	-0.67	2.36	0.42	1.47	

Sources: National Accounts, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada unpublished data.

Notes: Capital stock data based on geometric (infinite) end-year na

Real GDP is based on a Laspeyres index up to 1995, and on a Fisher chain weighted index from 1997 to 2006. Entries marked as "na" are not available because the underlying data are not available or because of confidentiality reasons. Estimates from the Labour Force Survey at the four-digit NAICS level should be used with caution, as their level of sampling variability is high.

Table 6: Index of Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry, 1997= 100, 1984-2006

Canada	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Avg%	1997= 100				
EDUCATION SERVICES																												
Universities	110.32	114.13	115.29	113.87	112.14	110.96	109.08	107.68	106.13	104.13	101.64	100.49	98.92	99.57	98.88	97.71	94.74	92.32	89.72	88.99	87.35	86.13	-1.12	84.94	94.05	87.40	90.46	
Educational Services	109.41	114.26	112.04	112.96	110.98	110.33	107.56	105.01	103.76	104.70	105.10	103.47	101.67	98.32	97.56	94.07	90.11	87.79	84.60	79.76	75.77	72.03	-1.88	-0.40	-3.10	-1.49	-4.35	
	110.65	114.25	116.33	114.24	112.56	111.30	109.72	108.76	107.13	104.27	101.03	99.99	98.40	99.81	100.47	98.87	96.36	94.20	92.44	93.95	93.72	93.85	-0.75	-0.91	-0.61	-1.11	-0.96	
HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE																												
Hospitals	103.95	103.84	103.04	103.15	103.60	103.90	103.56	104.65	104.94	104.15	102.74	102.13	99.81	100.72	96.90	95.81	93.09	89.18	85.02	81.92	78.80	76.65	-1.38	-0.12	-2.41	-0.57	-3.65	
Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	116.66	116.77	113.96	114.72	113.65	110.99	110.68	111.96	111.70	110.60	108.18	103.75	102.53	102.04	102.25	100.08	98.98	96.86	94.58	91.30	88.11	85.40	-1.41	-0.94	-1.80	-1.64	-2.61	
	112.59	111.07	111.01	108.96	111.44	112.27	110.59	110.82	110.86	113.79	114.91	109.87	103.17	95.06	75.39	71.86	66.43	57.37	50.51	47.89	45.75	44.88	-4.11	0.17	-7.14	-3.15	-7.35	
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION																												
Casbling Industries	164.67	157.31	151.03	135.52	138.14	118.78	111.86	109.07	111.72	106.84	108.13	105.60	101.00	99.57	98.20	97.97	100.53	96.60	89.94	85.72	78.42	74.15	-3.56	-4.12	-3.09	-2.47	-4.54	
Arts and Recreation Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES																												
Food Services and Drinking Places	143.66	139.56	126.32	116.44	108.29	106.25	101.05	83.27	83.09	85.00	87.88	94.40	97.26	104.39	108.41	113.87	118.11	117.43	108.19	106.76	104.09	104.26	-1.45	-4.80	1.44	-0.17	-1.46	
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)																												
Repair and Maintenance	128.66	134.73	132.52	131.08	133.74	139.45	129.53	122.94	118.47	119.57	115.49	109.91	105.96	97.28	99.79	102.14	102.39	104.03	103.55	99.24	97.17	95.84	-1.33	-1.07	-1.54	-1.90	-1.06	
Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	157.60	158.69	150.39	150.13	160.11	153.05	146.82	138.38	125.47	121.07	116.81	108.95	98.81	100.72	103.38	104.41	104.74	103.42	102.87	101.97	101.39	101.89	-1.38	-2.85	-0.06	-1.17	-1.73	
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION																												
Federal Government Public Administration	102.73	101.83	103.93	102.17	104.16	104.17	104.68	106.55	106.37	105.47	104.85	103.95	100.45	101.61	106.49	107.43	103.19	109.64	111.67	113.77	114.84	114.35	0.60	0.21	0.74	0.39	1.09	
Defence Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Provincial Government Public Administration (except Defence)	85.50	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	107.12	104.98	105.97	103.43	106.27	102.94	101.69	103.30	101.74	102.09	100.90	99.26	88.64	100.00	101.65	106.51	110.34	111.21	115.92	117.28	117.10	116.78	0.39	-0.60	1.23	0.59	0.35	

Table 6: Index of Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2006

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AGGR	97-06	97-06	97-06	06-06
Newfoundland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
430000 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
511 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING	67.63	69.58	70.24	72.73	75.94	78.87	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51100 Finance and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51200 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51400 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51500 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51600 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	561.99	528.59	534.47	507.87	634.35	319.99	434.86	233.94	264.33	148.35	100.00	85.31	87.98	73.08	74.31
541 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54200 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54300 Professional Services	105.71	101.26	100.59	99.46	93.24	90.20	92.82	94.05	94.71	90.71	100.00	92.28	93.02	89.39	88.26
54310 Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54320 Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	70.07	82.26	89.64	93.88	100.31	105.20	102.43	98.64	96.39	97.83	100.00	94.62	91.93	75.96	75.02
54330 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54340 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	71.27	69.89	66.98	67.83	70.46	69.95	63.90	na	na	na	100.00	97.90	85.81	93.99	88.05
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	136.63	144.80	151.09	144.77	133.61	134.61	132.82	111.68	109.11	98.66	100.00	107.71	111.30	114.25	110.06
721 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	48.08	57.51	55.61	57.88	58.95	61.69	71.10	78.69	93.51	95.44	100.00	103.28	103.93	105.00	107.95
81 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
811 Religious, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81200 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Personal and Laundry Services and Private Foundations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	87.70	91.14	91.25	92.58	96.40	98.91	97.39	96.98	99.68	98.97	100.00	104.16	105.87	105.94	107.42
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91300 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	82.24	89.90	90.14	87.81	91.97	94.28	95.42	84.17	90.88	93.88	100.00	104.67	110.92	115.57	117.74
91400 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	105.15	94.20	92.27	88.69	91.74	94.39	95.97	85.13	100.42	94.13	100.00	111.13	105.08	117.03	117.77

Table 6: Index of Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry,

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table 6: Index of Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry,

1997=100, 1987=2006	Ontario																AAGR%				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Pipeline Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sighting Transporta	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LEASING	112.97	101.19	93.79	89.24	89.24	91.69	92.83	96.93	98.25	99.67	100.00	98.60	97.50	99.24	104.09	107.61	109.59	112.45	112.11	109.62	-0.16
Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermedia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
52 Insurance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
521 Life Insurance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
522 Non-Life Insurance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
523 Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
53 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Manage	259.73	247.31	220.52	194.97	167.49	136.32	131.09	129.97	114.22	102.87	100.00	88.27	77.98	68.11	63.66	63.32	63.58	62.41	58.71	54.18	-7.92
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remed	149.06	146.33	150.80	150.87	123.61	111.03	112.54	108.20	117.12	109.96	100.00	110.21	118.09	103.85	108.00	110.33	94.52	91.30	85.30	82.95	-3.04
Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
EDUCATION SERVICES	130.92	125.85	123.55	120.69	118.67	116.06	113.93	108.72	105.78	101.55	100.00	99.95	96.07	92.37	87.27	84.72	83.37	80.40	79.91	70.45	-2.66
Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	111.33	107.73	106.27	106.91	109.53	108.67	108.03	107.44	104.09	98.19	100.00	101.40	97.22	94.89	90.04	8					

Table 6: Index of Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2006

		Saskatchewan																AAGR%							
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	87-06	87-06	87-00	00-06
486	Pipeline Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
48A	Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transporta	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
49	Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
49300	Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51	INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASIN	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A01	Monies and Depository Credit Intermediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0200	Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300	Lessor of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400	Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05	Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06	Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Manageme	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	161.02	156.23	154.81	153.43	168.40	132.81	160.09	106.29	113.13	110.32	100.00	82.61	71.90	54.90	42.18	35.46	34.10	32.80	32.61	31.46	-8.23	-4.65	-12.06	-7.94
56	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RENEW	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
561	Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000	Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61	EDUCATION SERVICES	89.25	87.99	87.31	86.88	91.63	97.04	100.10	97.99	95.93	100.16	100.00	101.19	102.95	97.53	91.00	87.69	85.62	86.73	88.59	90.81	0.07	1.11	-1.07	0.66
613000	Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A	Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	117.28	117.78	108.30	109.65	109.49	110.73	99.55	96.19	99.53	99.72	100.00	102.66	99.04	101.62	101.89	103.09	104.87	108.20	110.52	112.63	-0.21	-1.58	1.33	1.73
622000	Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A	Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Res	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	108.69	96.87	95.80	94.41	85.51	87.40	94.77	91.08	97.60	95.74	100.00	94.63	91.98	103.89	104.25	107.99	99.86	99.55	96.04	96.76	-0.50	-0.83	-0.14	-0.35
81	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	106.51	114.71	115.91	126.32	118.74	117.68	122.41	119.88	119.54	109.96	100.00	97.09	95.70	103.38	106.84	111.82	119.77	113.57	109.91	106.72	0.06	-0.53	0.73	-0.16
811	Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813	Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professio	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100	Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00	Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Orga	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A	Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	85.28	87.81	90.25	92.65	96.64	97.41	99.03	97.75	98.30	97.10	100.00	103.19	111.28	111.40	114.84	119.81	125.21	126.57	126.21	128.15	2.17	1.61	2.79	2.36
911	Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111	Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00	Federal Government Public Administration (except Defen	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000	Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	79.76	79.26	85.31	88.76	92.50	93.35	90.90	93.02	96.42	96.20	100.00	107.87	120.67	123.11	127.25	132.08	138.42	141.64	141.11	142.89	3.12	2.29	4.05	
913000	Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	72.49	82.34	82.80	81.06	84.97	86.09	89.34	86.99	85.93	87.54	100.00	105.02	121.03	123.04	124.72	128.10	139.17	138.85	138.46	140.63	3.53	3.27	3.91	4.15

Table 6: Index of Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2006

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	87-06	87-06	87-06	00-06
Alberta																								
486 Pipeline Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
48A Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transporta	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
490 Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
49300 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASIN	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A01 Leases and Depository Credit Intermediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A020 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Manageme	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	164.14	160.17	150.07	148.98	146.71	121.04	116.71	72.28	80.25	87.16	100.00	84.18	79.39	74.30	78.21	66.21	60.87	54.02	46.34	42.09	-6.91	-4.83	-9.17	-5.92
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMED	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
56200 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	97.64	95.93	93.83	89.79	88.23	88.31	87.75	87.66	89.88	94.66	100.00	106.14	111.49	113.39	112.30	103.45	106.29	103.98	104.38	104.67	0.37	0.24	0.51	1.16
61300 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	79.09	80.33	84.82	85.50	90.29	90.39	93.96	95.28	98.28	98.13	100.00	102.04	94.53	99.40	98.51	97.80	96.24	95.40	91.50	90.21	0.69	2.37	-1.14	1.77
62200 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Res	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	90.81	102.72	95.67	94.89	93.09	95.35	95.72	102.63	105.56	103.75	100.00	91.16	85.64	83.72	90.20	100.79	88.76	86.03	79.78	66.37	-1.64	0.97	-4.45	-0.62
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	68.68	69.48	71.18	73.03	68.36	68.32	74.15	82.43	87.43	92.11	100.00	101.65	99.81	103.67	106.84	106.00	101.85	102.75	101.96	108.12	2.42	3.83	0.87	3.22
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	112.09	120.54	120.77	127.84	123.55	116.24	120.30	124.65	102.26	103.50	100.00	98.07	97.45	97.76	100.20	92.61	92.93	83.42	80.39	79.07	-1.82	-1.14	-2.68	-1.05
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professio	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Orga	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	91.19	90.02	90.43	93.01	94.38	96.17	96.93	97.71	97.41	98.62	100.00	104.03	110.13	112.53	111.53	115.52	119.94	121.52	120.84	120.98	150	0.93	2.14	1.63
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defen	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	89.50	90.14	91.37	96.82	96.04	95.51	95.83	97.59	99.63	98.47	100.00	108.26	117.79	127.53	127.18	135.60	141.40	146.31	146.55	147.65	2.67	1.12	4.42	2.76
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	89.52	85.46	85.20	84.50	87.17	89.62	91.04	92.18	92.15	90.67	100.00	104.34	110.71	108.79	106.18	107.45	112.34	113.26	114.59	115.41	1.32	1.07	1.01	1.46

Table 6: Index of Real GDP per \$1,000 of Capital Stock by Industry, 1997=100, 1987-2006

	BC	AAGR%																							
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	87-06	87-06	87-06	00-06
486 Pipeline Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
48A Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transporta	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
49A Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
49300 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASIN	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A01 Leases and Depository Credit Intermediat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A02 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Manageme	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	233.79	241.65	225.43	222.54	173.84	153.69	134.49	114.11	93.84	95.12	100.00	85.66	79.08	72.08	67.83	60.01	53.85	48.64	44.36	40.40	-8.83	-8.14	-9.58	-8.65	-9.20
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RENE	188.28	184.86	182.64	184.99	167.72	156.89	158.31	167.79	162.18	131.02	100.00	95.42	86.48	82.13	79.86	84.79	78.83	78.83	72.58	71.40	-4.98	-6.13	-3.67	-6.18	-2.31
56200 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	120.66	124.46	127.24	126.55	117.42	106.17	98.44	91.46	94.42	97.11	100.00	103.16	102.83	102.58	102.66	101.50	100.19	97.95	95.76	95.14	-1.24	-1.86	-0.55	-1.24	-1.25
61300 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	103.93	106.57	104.36	104.30	105.57	105.88	102.21	103.22	104.49	102.97	100.00	103.14	97.69	98.58	96.59	93.06	89.55	85.03	82.41	80.76	-1.32	-0.39	-2.35	-0.41	-3.27
62200 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Res	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	110.70	121.34	106.43	104.72	103.73	100.85	102.37	101.64	97.82	97.77	100.00	87.04	80.08	75.70	73.92	70.34	62.24	51.92	42.81	38.34	-5.43	-1.01	-10.11	-2.88	-10.72
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	142.82	133.06	131.68	136.78	114.64	118.21	124.16	114.86	114.70	112.39	100.00	95.43	90.17	91.63	92.06	85.92	78.01	75.32	72.68	72.65	-3.50	-3.51	-3.49	-3.36	-3.79
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	97.02	99.75	102.37	106.17	106.93	108.34	120.27	116.24	111.39	110.12	100.00	96.21	89.79	90.21	85.65	84.28	84.19	78.75	74.17	76.23	-1.26	0.30	-2.97	-0.56	-2.77
813 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professio	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813100 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Orga	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	95.66	96.60	94.58	97.24	100.21	103.09	105.97	106.03	103.62	101.18	100.00	101.36	106.17	106.09	110.52	115.15	117.34	118.22	117.70	117.29	1.08	0.44	1.79	1.02	1.22
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defen	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	76.28	79.02	77.52	82.19	84.73	92.07	98.79	100.74	99.53	96.28	100.00	102.92	112.83	115.06	118.85	124.39	120.95	121.13	117.01	115.03	2.37	2.74	1.95	3.21	0.57
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	106.36	105.76	103.24	103.54	106.07	105.64	106.58	101.69	99.95	99.36	100.00	102.86	107.64	113.60	112.27	114.12	122.35	124.17	123.86	123.33	0.75	-0.67	2.36	0.42	1.47

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours
Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

	Newfoundland												AAGR%											
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	87-06	97-06	87-06	04-06
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANA	72.60	72.59	71.89	73.77	76.96	80.35	80.22	na	na	na	100.00	98.54	92.06	89.26	90.90	91.52	93.99	93.42	96.78	98.19	1.60	3.25	-0.20	1.60
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A02 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Lessors of Non-Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangibl	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Comp.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	185.78	150.87	152.52	146.62	154.05	138.51	149.82	139.20	151.35	112.29	100.00	107.69	108.65	97.69	104.02	97.64	105.09	100.76	91.14	88.80	-3.93	-6.01	-1.56	-4.82
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SER	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	113.74	102.77	105.51	102.44	99.60	99.87	105.32	100.03	95.96	98.96	100.00	90.72	83.60	90.83	96.13	89.89	102.89	104.00	94.78	95.10	-0.94	-1.28	-0.56	-1.72
611A Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	106.48	109.44	108.66	107.04	112.42	120.06	115.08	101.31	95.52	96.07	100.00	98.65	92.64	91.04	92.55	93.50	95.48	101.11	98.04	97.76	-0.40	-0.53	-0.25	-1.13
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	75.83	76.08	67.05	70.62	77.44	83.65	66.23	na	na	na	100.00	114.62	93.28	76.95	80.69	90.13	78.34	69.70	75.85	70.10	-0.41	2.81	-3.87	0.11
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	100.73	107.56	107.85	102.06	99.79	101.98	112.16	102.71	101.02	103.31	100.00	98.27	102.01	99.85	104.11	108.23	100.06	99.99	90.53	86.85	-0.78	-0.07	-1.55	-0.07
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	58.10	66.78	66.61	65.48	63.71	70.11	72.97	82.78	101.31	95.50	100.00	97.58	95.31	103.82	114.15	119.43	115.64	128.21	124.67	124.79	4.11	5.58	2.49	4.57
811 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Si	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813000 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	88.43	92.80	96.00	95.92	95.58	100.91	101.01	101.07	102.45	104.03	100.00	111.70	103.34	110.16	114.30	111.67	118.88	125.14	127.44	126.55	1.90	1.24	2.65	1.70
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91110000 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	83.92	93.33	94.07	94.95	94.56	96.44	84.82	88.85	98.21	101.27	100.00	104.10	99.94	107.42	119.09	119.28	124.64	136.76	120.73	129.86	2.32	1.77	2.95	1.82
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	91.15	80.05	88.73	85.46	87.15	94.82	101.02	112.13	112.26	104.06	100.00	113.67	114.36	144.18	144.96	139.40	137.99	139.68	184.75	139.02	2.25	0.93	3.73	3.59

Source: Census for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours
Worked as the Labour Input, 1977=100, 1987=2006

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	87-97	97-06	87-06	00-06
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANA																								
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	56.82	60.38	50.14	53.57	53.03	60.77	68.93	68.65	80.82	95.30	100.00	91.47	57.75	48.45	48.35	49.27	51.07	48.63	46.19	45.72	-1.14	5.82	-8.33	-1.22
5A0200 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Leasing of Motor Vehicles, Equipment and Consumer Goods	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangibl	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Comp.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	213.42	210.53	217.17	225.58	237.48	211.38	188.17	na	na	na	100.00	96.66	92.68	85.40	78.05	73.40	80.02	78.40	82.05	75.37	-5.33	-7.30	-3.09	-6.80
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SER																								
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	99.83	94.29	97.26	97.35	102.83	100.54	91.17	88.62	95.26	103.46	100.00	104.79	108.72	101.88	91.46	90.13	96.15	106.89	93.49	95.11	-0.26	0.01	-0.56	0.16
611A Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE																								
622000 Hospitals	104.22	110.72	118.30	118.08	127.26	122.89	108.55	97.45	94.39	98.49	100.00	98.80	95.39	93.05	94.18	89.33	87.87	94.52	96.21	97.19	-0.37	-0.41	-0.32	-0.87
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	92.18	104.52	84.12	75.05	64.16	79.81	76.56	na	na	na	100.00	161.80	161.69	148.84	156.47	155.00	161.91	170.89	138.61	171.59	3.32	0.82	6.18	3.75
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	116.09	114.72	104.84	98.36	90.15	88.20	84.55	89.80	94.58	102.87	100.00	101.51	99.90	92.66	91.93	88.44	96.86	101.82	92.62	92.72	-1.18	-1.48	-0.84	-1.72
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	119.03	129.48	113.15	106.25	105.36	100.03	109.67	121.52	135.16	117.28	100.00	101.99	109.11	112.59	132.77	119.97	125.76	127.70	123.79	126.07	0.30	-1.73	2.61	-0.43
811 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Si	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Si	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Si	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	113.40	112.72	106.40	109.74	102.55	89.71	91.98	98.43	97.32	94.76	100.00	108.16	107.51	110.59	112.25	112.66	112.63	108.11	112.35	117.21	0.17	-1.25	1.78	-0.17
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9112 Non-Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	103.66	106.42	106.15	106.16	116.32	106.29	94.34	91.97	96.39	106.33	100.00	107.25	112.23	120.85	111.35	115.04	114.58	110.31	115.69	120.19	0.78	-0.36	2.06	1.19
110.50	88.48	81.39	94.18	93.21	112.14	110.74	110.74	97.78	103.07	80.74	100.00	110.22	155.70	141.17	128.11	126.88	110.14	112.59	128.71	128.15	0.78	-0.99	2.79	-1.50

Source: Census for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

Nova Scotia		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	244
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Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

Nova Scotia		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	244
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Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours
Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987=2006

	New Brunswick										AAGR%														
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	87-06	87-06	97-06	97-06	00-06
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MARRIAGE	78.28	73.75	70.64	70.88	75.26	77.08	81.82	87.47	93.17	96.42	100.00	99.79	93.73	91.74	90.72	86.44	88.24	90.30	89.60	86.71	0.48	2.48	-1.70	1.23	-1.13
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A020 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Real Estate Agents and Brokers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Comp.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	130.00	119.26	121.72	126.86	124.27	112.12	110.22	128.74	138.77	119.75	100.00	95.59	110.12	90.94	87.98	88.81	85.00	81.89	84.66	85.43	-2.19	-2.59	-1.73	-2.71	-1.04
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SER	129.52	155.94	138.37	126.92	133.71	107.70	88.89	91.12	106.12	105.72	100.00	114.08	119.28	128.52	116.80	127.05	117.36	122.81	125.06	119.54	-0.47	-2.55	1.91	-0.06	-1.34
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	98.76	93.02	91.69	93.50	100.24	100.69	95.06	94.59	89.90	92.83	100.00	96.61	100.06	95.88	96.77	99.23	104.06	98.13	89.13	86.52	-0.69	0.12	-1.60	-0.23	-1.70
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	108.15	108.82	110.52	110.23	106.40	109.91	104.23	104.34	96.66	94.52	100.00	100.33	104.28	101.00	103.33	101.45	99.40	96.96	97.88	101.02	-0.36	-0.78	0.11	-0.52	0.00
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	121.83	115.48	113.69	108.64	103.25	101.50	110.15	98.56	92.72	96.11	100.00	98.55	90.63	92.74	93.04	90.94	96.70	99.31	91.20	79.05	-2.25	-1.96	-2.58	-2.08	-2.63
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	90.47	101.26	91.01	92.52	95.03	107.76	100.89	105.73	106.15	108.83	100.00	98.89	99.10	107.75	119.74	117.95	116.41	119.01	122.80	117.88	1.41	1.01	1.85	1.35	1.52
811 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Si	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	99.49	97.93	97.80	103.42	107.01	104.65	101.03	101.62	108.25	106.24	100.00	103.65	106.06	104.84	112.24	117.17	125.23	135.10	123.06	124.88	1.20	0.05	2.50	0.40	2.96
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911300 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Si	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	87.71	90.63	86.98	95.39	94.09	97.00	98.62	91.87	106.47	102.82	100.00	104.61	101.46	107.02	107.10	114.36	118.04	132.29	125.36	127.90	1.99	1.32	2.74	1.54	2.96
913A00 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	90.81	84.62	92.74	100.19	105.74	103.71	93.68	107.27	101.49	99.84	100.00	98.08	121.11	128.02	141.84	125.63	173.10	186.25	160.24	146.91	2.56	0.97	4.37	2.68	2.32

Source: Census for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours
Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

	Quebec	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR%	87-97	97-06	87-06	00-06
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND BANKING	97.96	88.35	84.93	85.60	88.47	92.33	96.59	98.76	101.32	99.95	100.00	100.00	100.89	102.55	99.12	98.82	99.64	100.26	96.91	96.17	93.97	-0.22	0.21	-0.69	0.09	-0.88
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0200 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Real Estate Brokers and Real Estate Agents	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Comp.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	141.50	135.19	135.93	133.95	128.55	123.04	125.17	117.33	113.72	103.29	100.00	96.33	95.25	92.14	91.98	92.62	99.97	97.36	97.86	94.78	89.66	-2.37	-3.41	-1.21	-3.25	-0.45
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERV	126.92	121.67	125.23	126.15	130.15	126.81	119.26	105.49	101.60	102.94	100.00	98.20	116.37	116.89	121.13	117.91	124.92	127.53	116.65	117.21	-0.42	-2.36	1.78	-0.63	0.05	
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	106.73	103.26	102.34	102.98	104.74	104.44	104.79	102.85	98.68	93.51	100.00	94.92	93.46	97.32	98.55	94.00	94.12	96.25	92.33	89.55	-0.88	-0.65	-1.34	-0.71	-1.56	
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	105.61	109.47	109.07	107.90	106.89	107.74	104.59	101.93	101.35	101.22	100.00	98.47	92.82	89.37	88.48	83.30	82.82	81.17	79.77	78.63	-1.54	-0.54	-2.64	-1.28	-2.11	
62000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	155.60	145.72	119.10	104.79	109.65	110.61	99.20	105.63	101.15	102.93	100.00	132.90	124.60	114.35	111.22	100.09	93.98	98.11	103.02	109.52	-1.85	-4.32	1.02	-2.34	-0.72	
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	115.11	116.03	122.38	116.85	100.40	100.92	95.42	98.73	103.53	103.21	100.00	102.84	101.38	103.10	108.45	112.01	112.02	112.95	110.86	109.31	-0.27	-1.40	0.99	-0.84	0.98	
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	105.91	112.65	111.51	116.79	115.30	116.88	111.65	106.08	107.95	109.10	100.00	94.67	95.25	102.61	111.26	110.92	110.52	107.75	113.32	113.48	0.36	-0.57	1.41	-0.24	1.69	
811 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Si	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	98.19	100.01	98.07	95.91	98.12	98.81	96.58	101.75	103.11	100.18	100.00	102.76	103.87	104.51	108.03	111.68	113.55	113.51	112.33	113.72	0.78	0.18	1.44	0.48	1.42	
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
9112000 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	98.12	99.56	101.20	103.50	99.83	103.02	103.10	97.33	104.86	102.51	100.00	97.92	95.95	102.13	105.82	98.90	99.38	97.53	91.30	100.03	0.10	0.19	0.00	0.31	-0.35	
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	98.59	107.17	99.47	93.32	100.31	96.80	98.02	107.86	109.92	101.34	100.00	103.83	115.56	113.42	117.88	125.78	134.60	132.88	144.16	132.33	1.67	0.35	3.16	1.24	2.60	

Source: Census for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

Mauritius		Worked as the Labour Input, 1997-2006																				
1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR%	2007	
All Industries	94.84	93.55	92.36	94.92	94.09	95.80	96.14	98.51	100.00	102.98	106.41	106.15	107.08	107.66	108.55	109.30	110.29	0.73	0.41	1.09	0.72	0.06
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	97.62	76.00	98.22	130.82	138.32	94.15	112.48	96.46	120.46	100.00	117.78	128.06	149.68	133.61	133.69	151.89	147.56	154.02	2.42	0.82	4.42	3.33
Crop and Animal Production	92.32	71.09	93.66	142.62	127.95	87.31	108.71	90.57	116.88	100.00	110.38	123.28	146.77	126.72	128.07	145.80	142.73	150.04	147.63	2.50	0.80	4.42
Forestry and Logging	246.17	186.67	na	140.92	97.42	116.61	119.21	109.86	136.35	121.95	100.00	41.35	89.42	123.55	151.27	96.28	116.73	116.34	116.34	-3.85	-8.58	1.70
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-5.14
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	185.90	174.11	150.77	142.86	167.43	132.04	109.13	103.05	95.47	100.00	90.50	97.13	82.13	96.49	77.66	89.39	86.39	79.45	79.63	79.63	-25.30	-0.31
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Oil and Gas Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Coal Mining	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Utilities	71.84	70.86	69.34	72.07	73.98	83.33	87.23	84.22	95.45	100.00	95.54	85.91	89.80	88.49	88.82	75.97	83.10	94.51	89.05	1.14	3.36	-1.28
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Natural Gas Distribution	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Water, Sewage and Other Systems	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Construction	124.78	131.14	130.84	131.76	123.10	112.72	110.44	98.98	99.48	98.33	100.00	94.45	84.44	82.63	81.86	79.43	79.55	82.25	86.60	-1.90	-2.19	-3.88
Manufacturing	100.62	95.90	91.56	94.88	87.26	94.62	94.35	96.39	98.71	96.26	100.00	98.07	89.93	86.41	91.69	91.73	93.19	94.51	93.40	-0.39	-0.06	-0.86
Animal Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Dairy Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bakery and Pastry Manufacturing	na	na	na																			

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours
Worked as the Labour Input, 1977=100, 1987=2006

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR%	87-97	97-06	87-00	00-06
Mantoba																									
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANA	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0200 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Leasing Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangibl	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Comp.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	262.64	231.08	187.69	186.28	180.17	155.00	172.04	182.07	183.62	134.02	100.00	93.85	114.25	87.56	91.21	92.97	96.47	90.21	89.06	88.02	-5.99	-9.20	-1.41	-8.10	0.09
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SER	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	112.50	107.50	100.83	83.86	95.97	98.55	97.37	92.24	98.20	95.74	100.00	99.49	101.16	102.66	98.97	99.83	100.30	102.12	96.18	97.20	-0.77	-1.17	-0.31	-0.70	-0.91
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	92.36	99.67	100.33	97.59	95.70	97.35	95.09	98.88	97.16	98.79	100.00	101.47	99.84	91.72	94.71	93.23	93.86	90.22	91.77	89.74	-0.15	0.80	-1.20	-0.05	-0.36
62000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	132.61	124.75	119.54	119.69	100.32	104.54	103.32	100.23	101.70	97.87	100.00	106.30	98.72	109.79	121.68	100.33	97.43	96.02	89.84	93.23	-1.84	-2.78	-0.78	-1.44	-2.69
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	131.64	130.82	125.70	112.02	114.48	119.90	115.23	114.55	134.07	123.33	100.00	99.87	100.46	111.56	120.64	119.75	107.85	107.12	103.25	112.00	-0.85	-2.71	1.27	-1.26	0.06
811 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Si	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Si	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	101.45	100.61	101.74	104.48	108.66	105.61	105.61	102.19	102.80	100.68	100.00	105.77	110.73	116.45	112.36	115.20	118.85	116.44	118.88	119.56	0.87	-0.14	2.00	1.07	0.44
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9112 Non-Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9120000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	113.05	108.21	113.79	114.39	120.51	106.16	96.67	96.80	103.11	99.20	100.00	111.83	113.78	136.62	125.03	121.89	127.45	123.97	126.57	125.49	0.55	-1.22	2.56	1.47	-1.41
9130000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	77.57	83.01	81.72	84.80	89.40	89.08	92.34	94.07	93.19	101.81	100.00	103.84	135.43	133.08	123.82	136.64	146.74	146.82	142.84	153.05	3.64	2.57	4.84	4.24	2.36

Source: Census for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

Saskatchewan		Alberta		Manitoba		Ontario		Quebec		Atlantic		Northwest Territories		Yukon		Nunavut																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430</

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

Worked as the Labour Input, 1997-100, 1987-2006																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436</

Table 7: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Hours
Worked as the Labour Input, 1977=100, 1987=2006

Worked as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006																							
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR%			
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANA	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0200 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangibl	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Comp	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	103.48	104.44	96.13	97.62	101.74	90.28	93.05	81.49	91.15	88.05	100.00	101.07	93.10	91.82	95.43	93.67	96.31	93.75	84.68	81.55	-1.25	-0.34	-2.24
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SER	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	108.57	103.66	97.15	91.75	89.69	97.49	95.73	94.84	95.87	96.43	100.00	112.05	106.22	111.00	107.09	108.64	111.69	116.34	105.91	103.15	-0.27	-0.82	0.35
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	102.99	105.16	107.11	107.33	111.49	113.51	114.28	110.95	109.73	103.53	100.00	100.24	99.30	102.87	105.19	107.53	108.88	111.11	104.82	103.35	0.02	-0.29	0.37
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	99.31	111.41	107.39	108.22	109.76	107.76	109.33	105.80	99.66	105.95	100.00	91.81	83.93	83.57	88.44	102.31	92.88	87.33	82.20	82.71	-0.96	0.07	-2.09
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	91.40	95.53	95.37	90.21	86.30	84.40	89.50	93.85	95.04	94.43	100.00	100.58	103.53	102.70	105.06	104.45	101.42	102.60	109.73	115.56	1.24	0.90	1.62
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	105.65	114.39	114.46	120.74	115.57	113.88	115.94	114.91	103.02	102.18	100.00	100.28	107.94	107.38	114.85	113.81	117.24	113.65	111.19	109.16	0.17	-0.55	0.98
811 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Si	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	88.31	86.30	85.18	90.92	91.33	93.08	96.43	100.26	100.52	99.54	100.00	106.29	117.84	121.96	120.54	126.72	125.29	130.65	131.35	122.67	1.75	1.25	2.30
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
9111 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
9112000 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	77.67	81.04	77.93	85.03	85.86	84.99	88.26	90.97	97.30	96.53	100.00	103.20	113.57	124.92	117.65	125.19	122.08	135.54	136.03	125.92	2.58	2.56	3.72
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	94.07	84.64	85.38	89.12	87.43	90.77	98.17	101.58	101.61	100.33	100.00	106.45	130.09	140.87	138.01	134.71	151.19	151.29	163.46	137.44	2.02	0.61	3.60

Source: Census for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006		Canada																									
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	87-96	97-06	87-00	00-06		
Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	City Product and Refractory Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	Other Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	Primary Metal Manufacturing	72.92	74.17	75.01	69.03	68.37	74.92	81.68	89.25	90.19	93.43	100.00	103.26	108.12	120.47	121.60	128.53	130.37	129.41	129.27	131.09	3.14	3.21	3.05	3.94	1.42	
	Iron and Steel Mills and Ferro-Alloy Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	108.96	112.29	117.89	125.42	135.47	136.40	140.32	147.89	148.61	na	na	4.50	na	3.92	
	Steel product manufacturing (from purchased steel)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	Alumina and aluminum production and processing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	Foundries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing	Forging and Stamping	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	97.05	103.20	121.53	116.78	119.59	121.25	117.79	112.78	114.18	na	na	1.48	na	-1.03	
	Cutlery and Hand Tool Manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	Architectural and structural metal manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	Boiler, tank and shipping container manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	Transportation equipment manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	Transportation equipment manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	Machine shops, turned product, and screw and bolt manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	Coating, engraving, heat treating and allied activities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
	Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Machinery Manufacturing	Industrial Machinery Manufacturing	89.01	95.74	97.21	88.47	77.79	78.87	99.07	98.85	106.35	101.68	100.00	101.64	94.89	105.02	99.73	99.37	95.97	93.91	98.72	103.68	0.81</					

Newfoundland

Newfoundland		has the Labour Input, 1977=100, 1987=2006																				AAGR%				
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006			87-06	97-06	
0001	All Industries	97.01	101.22	100.94	101.02	98.50	98.59	98.81	100.60	99.52	98.57	100.00	104.01	106.13	112.39	111.23	127.76	133.70	129.97	120.06	133.35	1.65	0.30	3.16	11.4	27.1
01	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	008.76	131.13	132.58	133.16	109.24	99.90	94.82	86.83	101.33	90.59	100.00	99.34	119.27	124.33	122.82	118.82	124.75	113.44	117.95	113.44	0.43	-0.84	1.86	0.71	-0.11
02	Crop and Animal Production	71.15	77.14	65.62	74.18	80.00	72.85	77.84	114.48	118.90	91.02	100.00	91.38	104.64	100.75	92.91	67.37	80.41	66.77	79.74	70.74	0.60	-2.48	3.46	-2.48	3.01
03	Forestry and Logging	1113000							na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
04	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	35233	201.70	202.15	212.14	157.57	135.27	116.15	87.04	102.42	89.20	100.00	116.51	138.02	137.43	151.31	143.48	141.03	157.34	143.08	149.60	-0.32	-4.90	4.58	-1.41	1.43
05	Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	1134000							na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
06	MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	01	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
07	Oil and Gas Extraction	1211100							na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
08	Coal Mining	1221300							na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
09	Other Mining	1231000							na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
10	Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	1232000							na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
11	Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	1233100							na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
12	UTILITIES	02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
13	Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	72.20	73.20	69.70	68.98	69.06	69.01	69.55	89.09	93.96	95.39	100.00	113.64	103.01	108.52	93.30	101.91	101.95	103.98	106.14	111.33	2.30	3.29	1.20	9.17	0.43
14	Natural Gas Distribution	722100							na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
15	Water, Sewage and Other Systems	7221300							na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
16	CONSTRUCTION	113.08	108.65	103.15	105.90	92.35	91.79	94.15	110.19	110.30	109.40	100.00	94.92	101.03	89.02	102.12	105.67	100.73	96.45	97.13	99.85	-0.65	-1.22	-0.02	-1.91	2.12
17	MANUFACTURING	87.77	100.47	101.08	97.95	88.95	79.70	94.83	90.11	89.60	93.60	100.00	97.77	108.28	115.33	113.42	122.75	146.71	130.69	136.71	114.52	1.41	1.31	1.52	2.12	-0.11
18	Food Manufacturing	01	na	na	na																					

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

Newfoundland																								
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AGRP%	87-97	97-06	87-06
48A Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
48B Postal Services and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
493000 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	103.50	118.14	130.29	123.79	138.03	138.13	137.70	136.88	123.76	na	2.40	-0.85	na
5A01 FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND MANAGEMENT	71.70	71.97	71.49	72.92	76.82	79.48	79.66	na	na	na	100.00	99.00	91.34	89.38	89.23	89.48	92.96	92.37	94.27	90.91	1.60	3.38	-0.35	1.36
5A02 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A03 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A04 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Real Estate Brokers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Assets	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A07 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	172.97	146.47	147.15	143.92	148.29	131.73	141.72	129.22	157.17	108.09	100.00	100.49	104.37	95.16	100.68	95.49	96.44	95.71	85.36	83.18	-3.78	-5.33	-2.03	-4.49
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
561 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	110.13	105.51	108.33	100.49	97.89	96.38	99.92	95.89	95.38	100.81	100.00	91.13	96.36	96.34	93.73	94.16	102.11	99.53	97.37	98.41	-0.59	-0.96	-0.18	-1.02
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	108.80	111.08	112.65	110.33	113.13	121.09	116.14	104.61	97.23	95.51	100.00	96.93	94.93	95.01	95.54	96.23	94.83	99.28	99.34	99.75	-0.46	-0.84	-1.04	-0.82
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	78.99	79.46	69.57	73.14	82.76	82.44	65.58	na	na	na	100.00	112.92	97.52	82.08	81.68	87.29	79.03	67.48	74.35	68.72	-0.73	2.39	-4.08	-0.30
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	105.43	105.02	107.91	103.69	98.41	98.90	105.96	100.60	99.50	99.14	100.00	98.57	99.32	95.80	101.70	102.25	96.12	95.51	87.87	86.34	-1.05	-0.53	-1.62	-0.73
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	57.14	66.30	64.42	63.93	61.83	66.80	71.73	79.95	95.90	94.57	100.00	95.46	93.49	99.86	110.06	111.44	107.72	120.01	116.73	119.00	3.94	5.76	1.95	4.39
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813000 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	87.03	93.48	95.46	96.55	95.65	98.83	98.70	100.41	102.88	103.78	100.00	110.22	103.29	110.10	112.59	111.46	111.55	120.81	125.88	126.29	1.98	1.40	2.63	1.83
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	122.46	106.53	104.11	107.88	94.62	97.97	110.73	119.00	126.78	na	2.67	na	3.34
9111 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	82.51	94.25	93.77	94.77	94.53	93.94	83.68	85.56	98.67	100.89	100.00	101.48	99.07	109.31	119.06	120.64	120.05	128.47	120.67	131.62	2.24	1.94	3.10	2.19
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	88.02	80.17	85.49	84.81	84.44	90.25	96.49	107.16	111.63	100.87	100.00	112.83	115.18	142.08	133.80	130.00	128.23	135.58	177.57	134.16	2.49	1.28	3.32	4.95

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

PEI																								
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AGRP%	87-97	97-06	00-06
48A Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
49A Postal Services and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
493000 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND MANAGEMENT	57.37	48.43	47.93	50.43	50.80	60.13	67.08	70.84	81.26	91.46	100.00	88.53	56.86	47.83	45.47	47.20	47.50	47.04	48.51	42.52	-1.56	5.71	-9.06	-1.39
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0200 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Assets	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	199.23	211.16	211.70	215.58	230.53	198.81	159.81	na	na	na	100.00	97.11	90.48	84.14	75.43	71.37	75.24	76.38	78.20	70.65	-5.31	-6.66	-3.79	-6.42
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
56A Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	89.42	90.44	96.55	96.64	99.37	92.88	86.41	86.30	92.34	102.09	100.00	99.35	102.57	101.34	91.37	95.19	92.63	94.60	88.86	93.22	0.22	1.12	-0.78	0.97
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	99.27	110.90	115.20	118.22	123.29	118.16	104.32	96.49	94.23	98.13	100.00	96.67	95.90	94.81	94.30	89.80	86.84	91.48	96.36	96.29	-0.16	0.07	-0.42	-0.35
62A Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	89.10	100.41	78.10	77.63	65.88	76.28	75.55	na	na	na	100.00	153.83	160.27	152.58	160.52	151.94	159.89	168.59	140.53	181.21	3.81	1.16	6.83	4.23
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	121.58	116.55	107.50	102.85	91.86	87.70	86.68	93.12	96.66	108.14	100.00	102.11	105.37	96.90	93.51	92.04	100.75	100.33	94.58	95.92	-1.24	-1.93	-0.46	-1.73
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	115.60	129.82	113.30	108.12	104.71	107.23	107.04	118.32	132.59	113.58	100.00	100.17	105.60	112.83	127.95	117.01	119.36	124.38	120.85	123.83	0.36	-1.44	2.40	
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813000 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	114.49	115.10	110.28	113.77	103.37	90.46	92.33	99.90	99.26	96.62	100.00	108.66	107.92	112.13	112.00	110.72	110.82	105.20	110.58	115.86	0.06	-1.34	1.66	
91A Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	110.74	101.94	104.93	117.11	111.34	119.18	114.72	117.31	123.42	na	na	2.04	
9111 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91A000 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	107.66	110.03	109.44	110.72	117.90	107.55	95.97	93.48	102.20	108.96	100.00	109.64	114.38	124.69	114.54	116.20	115.56	107.71	116.68	120.47	0.59	-0.74	2.09	
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	107.60	89.16	83.72	88.77	85.29	98.56	100.17	97.40	105.58	81.45	100.00	105.32	149.66	134.50	124.19	134.38	109.54	108.90	117.47	120.64	0.60	-0.73	2.11	

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia		has the Labour Input, 1977=100, 1987=2006																				AAGR%				
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006			87-96	97-06	00-06
0001	All Industries	93.28	93.17	91.96	91.81	93.97	95.22	96.01	98.25	99.08	100.00	100.46	102.14	103.82	106.03	108.36	108.16	127.97	107.90	107.43	0.75	0.70	0.80	0.83	0.75	0.80
01	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	117.31	133.74	128.89	131.50	120.69	113.46	104.91	101.31	102.01	98.45	100.00	97.60	112.43	115.38	129.89	134.91	131.35	129.56	123.60	134.07	0.71	-1.58	3.31	-0.13	2.53
02	Crop and Animal Production	86.01	104.64	103.22	97.82	98.60	92.11	92.40	93.47	99.40	104.15	105.09	108.35	114.52	99.08	97.27	102.81	113.80	118.53	135.29	2.48	1.64	3.42	2.32	2.82	
03	Forestry and Logging	132.90	168.88	187.38	172.77	155.17	155.17	108.94	126.37	156.52	91.45	100.00	44.13	120.57	138.90	177.61	212.58	164.74	157.95	151.32	146.63	0.48	-2.80	4.27	0.34	0.79
04	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	147.06	147.39	153.20	136.78	127.41	119.94	103.04	89.24	93.75	100.00	100.46	104.53	105.91	142.34	143.88	146.46	124.75	118.64	123.15	-0.87	-3.82	2.52	-2.52	2.82	
05	Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	203.39	206.23	230.89	221.87	153.15	119.12	109.34	106.34	106.34	106.34	106.34	106.34	106.34	106.34	106.34	106.34	106.34	106.34	106.34	-4.86	-7.12	-4.31	-4.31	-4.31	
06	MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-1.87
07	Oil and Gas Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
08	Coal Mining	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
09	Coal Processing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
10	Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
11	Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
12	UTILITIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
13	Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
14	Natural Gas Distribution	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
15	Water, Sewage and Other Systems	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
20	CONSTRUCTION	137.24	127.73	129.34	134.78	123.26	117.95	109.75	106.88	108.71	105.21	100.00	113.94	129.91	103.50	107.34	106.16	111.25	101.78	98.97	102.89	-1.50	-3.12	0.32	-2.15	-0.10
21	MANUFACTURING	81.99	72.16	71.40	71.34	80.60	85.89	91.86	95.09	98.05	102.74</															

New Brunswick

Year	Sector	Sub-Sector	Annual Output (Million Units)										Annual Revenue (Million USD)										AAGR%				
			1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006		2007			
1987	New Brunswick	All Industries	95.65	95.45	94.85	92.35	92.73	92.31	93.15	96.25	99.44	99.42	100.00	102.48	104.65	104.67	106.96	110.06	112.15	112.37	111.19	112.32	0.85	0.45	1.30	0.70	1.18
1988			95.65	95.45	94.85	92.35	92.73	92.31	93.15	96.25	99.44	99.42	100.00	102.48	104.65	104.67	106.96	110.06	112.15	112.37	111.19	112.32	0.85	0.45	1.30	0.70	1.18
1989			95.65	95.45	94.85	92.35	92.73	92.31	93.15	96.25	99.44	99.42	100.00	102.48	104.65	104.67	106.96	110.06	112.15	112.37	111.19	112.32	0.85	0.45	1.30	0.70	1.18
1990			95.65	95.45	94.85	92.35	92.73	92.31	93.15	96.25	99.44	99.42	100.00	102.48	104.65	104.67	106.96	110.06	112.15	112.37	111.19	112.32	0.85	0.45	1.30	0.70	1.18
1991			95.65	95.45	94.85	92.35	92.73	92.31	93.15	96.25	99.44	99.42	100.00	102.48	104.65	104.67	106.96	110.06	112.15	112.37	111.19	112.32	0.85	0.45	1.30	0.70	1.18
1992			95.65	95.45	94.85	92.35	92.73	92.31	93.15	96.25	99.44	99.42	100.00	102.48	104.65	104.67	106.96	110.06	112.15	112.37	111.19	112.32	0.85	0.45	1.30	0.70	1.18
1993			95.65	95.45	94.85	92.35	92.73	92.31	93.15	96.25	99.44	99.42	100.00	102.48	104.65	104.67	106.96	110.06	112.15	112.37	111.19	112.32	0.85	0.45	1.30	0.70	1.18
1994			95.65	95.45	94.85	92.35	92.73	92.31	93.15	96.25	99.44	99.42	100.00	102.48	104.65	104.67	106.96	110.06	112.15	112.37	111.19	112.32	0.85	0.45	1.30	0.70	1.18
1995			95.65	95.45	94.85	92.35	92.73	92.31	93.15	96.25	99.44	99.42	100.00	102.48	104.65	104.67	106.96	110.06	112.15	112.37	111.19	112.32	0.85	0.45	1.30	0.70	1.18
1996			95.65	95.45	94.85	92.35	92.73	92.31	93.15	96.25	99.44	99.42	100.00	102.48	104.65	104.67	106.96	110.06	112.15	112.37	111.19	112.32	0.85	0.45	1.30	0.70	1.18
1997		95.65	95.45	94.85	92.35	92.73	92.31	93.15	96.25	99.44	99.42	100.00	102.48	104.65	104.67	106.96	110.06	112.15	112.37	111.19	112.32	0.85	0.45	1.30	0.70	1.18	
1998		95.65	95.45	94.85	92.35	92.73	92.31	93.15	96.25	99.44	99.42	100.00	102.48	104.65	104.67	106.96	110.06	112.15	112.37	111.19	112.32	0.85	0.45	1.30	0.70	1.18	
1999		95.65	95.45	94.85	92.35	92.73	92.31	93.15	96.25	99.44	99.42	100.00	102.48	104.65	104.67	106.96	110.06	112.15	112.37	111.19	112.32	0.85	0.45	1.30	0.70	1.18	
2000		95.65	95.45	94.85	92.35	92.73	92.31	93.15	96.25	99.44	99.42	100.00	102.48	104.65	104.67	106.96	110.06	112.15	112.37	111.19	112.32	0.85	0.45	1.30	0.70	1.18	
2001		95.65	95.45	94.85	92.35	9																					

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment
the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
48A Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
49A Postal and Courier Services and Warehouses	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
493000 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND MANAGEMENT	97.81	88.85	85.56	85.77	88.21	91.96	96.01	98.76	101.36	100.30	100.00	101.46	102.55	99.21	98.36	99.02	98.35	96.10	95.40	92.94	-0.27	0.22	-0.81	0.11
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0200 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0300 Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A0400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5A PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	141.88	139.15	138.26	136.69	128.39	122.26	125.13	118.88	116.44	105.22	100.00	96.13	97.34	93.28	92.18	92.91	97.21	95.03	94.42	88.50	-2.46	-3.44	-1.35	-0.87
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	127.77	129.03	133.19	133.65	129.24	124.03	129.46	108.42	104.69	103.30	100.00	97.50	117.02	117.67	120.45	118.22	122.23	124.60	116.75	113.14	-0.64	-2.42	1.38	-0.63
562000 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
563000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	106.96	103.60	102.11	101.91	104.83	103.44	105.00	104.05	99.62	95.25	100.00	92.60	96.56	98.82	96.32	93.64	90.88	94.09	90.03	86.30	-1.12	-0.67	-1.62	-0.61
611000 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	103.84	109.10	107.39	106.69	105.41	106.23	104.84	102.60	100.80	100.51	100.00	98.30	96.70	92.08	89.88	84.76	82.94	80.83	79.36	77.43	-1.53	-0.38	-2.80	-0.92
622000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	152.91	146.52	120.35	107.79	108.20	108.71	99.52	106.09	102.05	102.25	100.00	129.05	120.24	113.63	108.94	97.56	93.14	94.32	96.37	104.41	-1.99	-4.16	0.48	-2.26
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	120.83	119.84	125.96	118.16	98.51	98.34	94.80	98.20	101.46	100.44	100.00	100.51	99.59	101.06	105.16	107.86	105.61	106.97	104.17	103.19	-0.83	-1.89	0.35	-1.37
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	104.04	111.45	111.65	116.18	114.39	114.50	109.44	106.07	105.99	107.39	100.00	92.57	94.68	100.91	109.44	109.17	106.31	104.61	109.80	110.34	0.31	-0.40	1.10	-0.23
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
813000 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	97.41	102.03	99.71	97.25	99.00	98.93	98.58	102.83	103.35	101.10	100.00	102.23	104.61	105.66	107.92	111.35	111.54	112.59	111.14	112.90	0.78	0.26	1.36	0.63
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
9111 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	98.43	103.18	103.22	106.21	101.29	104.26	103.24	98.89	105.39	103.62	100.00	97.74	96.88	104.02	108.02	100.95	98.94	98.02	91.70	100.49	0.11	0.16	0.05	0.43
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	94.44	108.68	101.46	93.98	101.59	96.41	98.01	110.05	110.71	102.16	100.00	104.52	116.90	114.01	115.50	123.90	133.54	132.39	141.78	131.24	1.75	0.57	1.46	2.37

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada
Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates
of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Household Income and Benefits Survey, 1997-1998 Annual Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.																									
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AGR%	87-97	97-06	06-06	
8A Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
9A Postal Services and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
93000 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
1 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
12 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
2 FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANAGEMENT	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
201 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
202 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
203 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
204000 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
205 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Assets	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
206 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
3 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	261.73	239.18	197.53	191.98	179.39	157.20	176.04	188.55	166.47	133.96	100.00	95.30	114.00	91.10	92.50	93.35	93.24	92.07	87.47	87.25	-5.62	-9.17	-1.50	-7.80	-0.72
4 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
41 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
42000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
5 EDUCATION SERVICES	110.00	104.40	99.85	94.04	93.49	95.52	96.81	93.04	95.07	94.70	100.00	98.31	100.09	99.17	96.30	95.34	94.95	96.47	91.56	91.76	-0.95	-0.95	-0.79	-1.29	
51100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
511A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
6 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	95.26	102.80	101.97	100.29	95.71	96.86	96.75	100.06	98.46	99.98	100.00	103.61	101.71	96.06	97.61	96.05	95.55	91.27	94.03	91.59	-0.21	0.49	-0.97	0.07	
62000 Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
7 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
8 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	132.34	125.34	118.28	117.18	99.56	102.41	102.19	99.21	100.95	98.09	100.00	106.59	98.34	108.84	118.34	97.75	94.55	93.54	88.04	91.07	-1.95	-2.76	-1.03	-1.49	-2.93
9 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	126.89	128.66	124.20	111.15	113.18	116.48	113.34	112.97	128.88	128.47	100.00	99.48	99.33	110.86	118.20	113.82	104.93	104.06	101.26	107.17	-0.88	-2.35	0.77	-1.03	-4.56
91 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
92 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
93000 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
94000 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
95 Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
10 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	99.81	101.52	102.62	104.79	108.94	105.41	102.95	102.90	102.05	100.51	100.00	105.25	111.36	115.94	111.37	114.55	115.54	114.64	118.21	118.88	0.91	0.02	1.91	0.38	
101 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
1011 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
102000 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defense)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
103000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	111.77	109.29	115.37	115.35	122.15	108.98	98.43	99.13	104.05	97.83	100.00	112.20	114.66	138.86	126.08	122.93	124.94	123.23	129.50	126.15	0.64	-1.11	2.61	1.68	
104000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	74.30	82.31	80.76	83.63	88.01	86.73	90.10	95.49	89.02	100.17	100.00	99.66	134.87	128.53	121.27	133.48	146.19	144.88	141.54	149.53	3.75	3.02	4.57	2.42	

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment
the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

Saskatchewan																									
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AGRP%	87-97	97-06	87-06	06-06
48A Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
49A Postal Services and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
493000 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A01 FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANAGEMENT	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A02 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A03 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A04 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Real Estate Brokers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Assets	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A07 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	117.09	123.95	118.46	118.52	124.59	109.16	126.67	108.04	103.47	102.73	100.00	93.12	88.56	75.02	66.02	62.45	63.67	63.49	63.31	61.04	-3.37	-1.57	-5.34	-3.37	-3.38
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
56A Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
56A000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	99.51	99.22	98.36	97.57	100.96	104.12	107.76	103.57	101.74	99.56	100.00	95.20	94.95	93.85	94.41	93.53	87.95	87.80	91.39	94.43	-0.28	0.05	-0.64	-0.45	0.10
611300 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	105.13	106.40	103.46	108.77	111.69	112.66	97.28	96.72	99.93	100.87	100.00	105.88	104.78	104.27	105.11	101.79	101.13	102.49	103.79	103.79	-0.07	-0.50	0.41	-0.06	-0.08
62A Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	108.29	106.17	99.83	96.80	88.55	90.51	92.43	92.68	98.00	96.36	100.00	99.57	90.06	96.70	95.27	96.67	89.28	90.16	95.59	99.72	-0.43	-0.79	-0.03	-0.87	0.51
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	101.66	110.44	109.08	125.97	113.10	114.13	119.18	109.63	107.12	101.12	100.00	98.48	96.59	105.71	109.01	111.45	113.37	117.52	117.28	121.97	0.96	-0.16	2.23	0.30	2.41
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813000 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A000 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A0100 Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	90.82	92.22	93.76	97.17	101.08	100.51	101.91	102.90	99.71	98.68	100.00	104.67	117.37	116.76	118.29	125.70	129.19	132.15	128.72	130.72	1.94	0.97	3.02	1.95	1.90
911 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91A000 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	92.38	90.92	100.51	102.50	110.50	107.05	102.41	102.13	101.29	96.02	100.00	102.15	123.53	125.49	130.70	139.45	137.90	141.58	132.21	132.54	1.92	0.80	3.18	2.38	0.91
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	77.50	88.24	81.44	85.04	92.18	89.52	89.71	94.41	93.52	96.36	100.00	106.34	128.80	153.48	146.31	144.90	149.91	158.61	164.65	173.67	4.34	2.59	6.32	5.40	2.08

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada
Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates
of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

Sector		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR%	97-06	87-00	00-04
Aberdeen	010001	81.11	84.25	89.49	84.61	88.36	95.91	95.94	96.28	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	1.00	2.12	-0.22	1.75
	010002	81.11	84.25	89.49	84.61	88.36	95.91	95.94	96.28	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	1.00	2.12	-0.22	1.75
	010003	81.11	84.25	89.49	84.61	88.36	95.91	95.94	96.28	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	1.00	2.12	-0.22	1.75
	010004	81.11	84.25	89.49	84.61	88.36	95.91	95.94	96.28	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	1.00	2.12	-0.22	1.75
	010005	81.11	84.25	89.49	84.61	88.36	95.91	95.94	96.28	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	1.00	2.12	-0.22	1.75
	010006	81.11	84.25	89.49	84.61	88.36	95.91	95.94	96.28	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	1.00	2.12	-0.22	1.75
	010007	81.11	84.25	89.49	84.61	88.36	95.91	95.94	96.28	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	1.00	2.12	-0.22	1.75
	010008	81.11	84.25	89.49	84.61	88.36	95.91	95.94	96.28	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	1.00	2.12	-0.22	1.75
	010009	81.11	84.25	89.49	84.61	88.36	95.91	95.94	96.28	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	1.00	2.12	-0.22	1.75
	010010	81.11	84.25	89.49	84.61	88.36	95.91	95.94	96.28	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	1.00	2.12	-0.22	1.75
	010011	81.11	84.25	89.49	84.61	88.36	95.91	95.94	96.28	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	1.00	2.12	-0.22	1.75
	010012	81.11	84.25	89.49	84.61	88.36	95.91	95.94	96.28	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	1.00	2.12	-0.22	1.75
	010013	81.11	84.25	89.49	84.61	88.36	95.91	95.94	96.28	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	1.00	2.12	-0.22	1.75
	010014	81.11	84.25	89.49	84.61	88.36	95.91	95.94	96.28	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	1.00	2.12	-0.22	1.75
	010015	81.11	84.25	89.49	84.61	88.36	95.91	95.94	96.28	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	1.00	2.12	-0.22	1.75
	010016	81.11	84.																						

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AGR%	87-96	97-06	87-06	00-06
Alberta																									
48A Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
49A Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
493000 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
51 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A01 FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANAGEMENT	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0200 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0300 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible As	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
56 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	99.76	101.47	96.90	99.11	99.84	88.44	90.69	81.77	89.37	86.66	100.00	97.28	92.38	90.89	91.51	89.98	92.33	90.19	82.89	78.47	-1.26	0.02	-2.66	-0.71	-2.42
56A ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
56A1 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	105.93	101.92	97.98	91.90	89.79	95.16	93.23	95.15	94.53	96.96	100.00	104.97	103.14	109.43	105.32	104.97	108.34	109.38	103.74	100.48	-0.28	-0.57	0.05	0.25	-1.41
611 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611300 Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	103.47	105.10	107.22	107.83	111.24	110.81	111.30	110.88	108.81	104.03	100.00	98.63	98.41	102.79	107.19	106.61	108.07	107.89	104.90	104.22	0.04	-0.34	0.46	-0.05	0.23
62A Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	103.15	117.43	109.41	109.31	110.00	101.72	99.12	105.37	99.76	107.98	100.00	91.20	83.75	84.80	88.49	100.01	89.86	86.66	81.15	79.69	-1.35	-0.31	-2.49	-1.50	-1.03
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	91.38	95.97	98.27	94.57	87.70	84.88	90.45	93.17	96.03	97.28	100.00	101.34	101.91	103.09	106.27	103.28	100.20	100.86	110.76	115.34	1.23	0.91	1.60	0.93	1.89
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	101.65	111.72	114.61	119.49	113.00	111.07	112.46	114.33	102.55	101.64	100.00	99.78	104.40	107.85	114.84	110.11	113.19	110.88	110.01	108.51	0.34	-0.16	0.91	0.46	0.10
811 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813000 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	87.88	86.11	85.71	90.65	90.53	92.28	96.72	98.39	101.27	100.03	100.00	104.73	116.15	121.48	120.03	124.42	122.50	127.38	130.89	121.31	1.71	1.30	2.17	2.52	-0.02
91A Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
912000 Provincial Government Public Administration	76.96	79.28	78.28	84.45	84.71	84.64	87.36	90.79	97.11	96.94	100.00	99.64	109.78	123.21	114.58	121.87	119.12	130.65	133.55	124.85	2.58	2.65	2.50	2.61	na
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	92.47	84.70	85.42	88.52	86.12	88.66	95.46	99.42	102.55	100.83	100.00	106.13	129.15	141.44	139.03	134.76	148.41	148.82	162.99	137.68	2.12	0.79	3.62	3.32	-0.45

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada
Personal Income and Corporate Taxation Survey
National Longitudinal Study of Children
National Longitudinal Study of the Youth
National Longitudinal Study of the Labour Market
National Longitudinal Study of the Canadian Labour Market
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Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

Sector		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310		2311		2312		2313		2314		2315		2316		2317		2318		2319		2320		2321		2322		2323		2324		2325		2326	
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Table 8: Total Factor Productivity by Industry using Employment
as the Labour Input, 1997=100, 1987-2006

BC																									
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Input, 1987-100, 1987-2006																									
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AGRP%	87-06	87-06	97-06	00-06
8A Air, Rail, Water and Seismic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9A Postal Services and Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
93000 Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
12 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AND LEASING AND MANAGEMENT	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A020 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A030 Lessors of Real Estate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A0400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Assets	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	124.22	126.59	123.22	122.06	109.63	114.41	104.37	98.74	93.97	92.30	100.00	96.46	86.74	88.16	86.33	85.61	82.77	78.88	71.94	70.25	-2.96	-2.15	-3.85	-2.60	-3.71
6 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	119.85	127.56	135.56	137.92	129.46	122.67	126.63	123.82	125.48	113.14	100.00	95.00	93.89	84.69	86.46	91.24	83.18	84.24	79.70	77.04	-2.30	-1.79	-2.86	-2.64	-1.56
61 Administrative and Support Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	97.17	98.73	101.73	103.59	96.32	89.34	86.68	82.60	87.36	97.46	100.00	104.63	101.12	97.51	97.75	97.47	97.69	100.20	94.90	91.59	-0.31	0.29	-0.97	0.03	-1.04
61100 Universities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
611A Educational Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	112.36	114.32	109.66	107.75	108.31	106.85	105.10	106.00	105.64	104.51	100.00	99.33	99.59	100.58	102.88	97.17	96.69	94.11	94.01	90.55	-1.13	-1.16	-1.10	-0.85	-1.74
62A Hospitals	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
7 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	109.00	127.61	107.45	106.06	107.74	108.81	107.39	96.30	98.43	94.61	100.00	92.25	91.68	88.73	86.64	80.64	70.76	65.40	61.83	60.02	-3.09	-0.86	-5.51	-1.57	-6.31
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	118.38	112.23	110.55	116.98	101.28	101.43	113.24	108.48	107.76	104.41	100.00	94.95	92.40	92.41	89.22	87.67	86.34	81.29	80.44	84.31	-1.77	-1.67	-1.88	-1.89	-1.52
8 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	85.81	90.45	91.38	93.83	95.12	92.16	92.31	93.83	96.57	97.21	100.00	96.91	89.13	95.48	97.42	100.37	104.45	102.26	101.78	105.31	1.08	1.54	0.58	0.83	1.65
81 Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813 Religious Organizations, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81300 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
813A Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	99.06	101.15	99.32	97.97	101.19	100.30	102.44	104.02	101.26	97.83	100.00	105.10	110.46	113.76	117.61	122.83	121.02	119.30	121.51	125.61	1.26	0.09	2.57	1.07	1.67
91 Federal Government Public Administration	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
911 Defense Services	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9111 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
91200 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	84.03	89.06	91.43	91.85	101.78	94.76	105.55	100.32	93.45	94.32	100.00	105.60	114.57	119.30	111.19	126.17	118.75	116.81	112.87	122.92	2.02	1.76	2.32	2.73	0.50
91300 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	98.97	100.08	94.42	93.98	97.26	98.34	90.76	100.09	98.65	97.32	100.00	105.55	121.21	126.37	140.37	135.12	146.82	132.86	142.16	151.12	2.25	0.10	4.69	1.90	3.03

Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards, based on Statistics Canada
Labour Force Survey, GDP and Capital Stock data.
Note: Labour Share of GDP based on Statistics Canada Annual Estimates
of Employment, Earnings, Hours and GDP Data.

Table 9: Labour Shares for Total Factor Productivity Tables, Canada (1997, NAICS based)

Industry Title	GDP, million, 1997\$	Employment	Average Weekly Earnings, 1997\$	Labour Share	Capital Share
All industries	816,756	11,641,467	624	46.22%	53.78%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	20,426	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Crop and animal production	12,767	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Forestry and logging	5,564	56,319	793	41.74%	58.26%
Fishing, hunting and trapping	847	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	1,248	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	33,936	138,972	1,047	22.30%	77.70%
Oil and gas extraction	21,203	34,457	1,253	10.59%	89.41%
Mining (except oil and gas)	8,700	64,337	999	38.41%	61.59%
Coal mining	1,209	9,730	1,046	43.77%	56.23%
Metal ore mining	5,027	35,511	1,053	38.69%	61.31%
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying	2,464	19,095	874	35.21%	64.79%
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction	4,032	40,178	948	49.14%	50.86%
Utilities	26,684	106,593	929	19.29%	80.71%
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	22,417	83,692	950	18.45%	81.55%
Natural gas distribution, water and other systems	4,268	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Natural gas distribution	2,985	12,525	938	20.48%	79.52%
Water, sewage and other systems	1,283	10,376	741	31.16%	68.84%
Construction	42,995	467,110	787	44.46%	55.54%
Manufacturing	142,274	1,855,391	752	51.02%	48.98%
Food manufacturing	13,862	219,833	603	49.70%	50.30%
Animal food manufacturing	680	10,108	655	50.61%	49.39%
Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	1,000	8,984	744	34.74%	65.26%
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	1,858	26,673	626	46.72%	53.28%
Dairy product manufacturing	1,961	20,793	660	36.40%	63.60%
Meat product manufacturing	2,650	51,744	606	61.55%	38.45%
Seafood product preparation and packaging	721	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Miscellaneous food manufacturing0	4,992	72,297	580	43.66%	56.34%
Grain and oilseed milling	1,542	9,560	861	27.76%	72.24%
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	1,954	40,100	506	53.95%	46.05%
Other food manufacturing	1,496	22,637	592	46.61%	53.39%
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	4,919	32,068	810	27.45%	72.55%
Beverage manufacturing	3,399	26,778	758	31.03%	68.97%
Tobacco manufacturing	1,521	5,290	1,075	19.44%	80.56%
Textile and textile product mills	2,204	48,434	576	65.82%	34.18%
Textile mills	1,414	28,594	587	61.73%	38.27%
Fibre, yarn and thread mills	201	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Fabric mills	998	15,328	620	49.55%	50.45%
Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating	215	6,229	534	80.49%	19.51%
Textile product mills	790	19,840	560	73.12%	26.88%
Clothing manufacturing	3,266	88,574	462	65.11%	34.89%
Clothing knitting mills	488	14,942	440	70.01%	29.99%
Cut and sew clothing manufacturing	2,650	70,533	467	64.59%	35.41%
Clothing accessories and other clothing manufacturing	129	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Leather and allied product manufacturing	422	1,891	481	11.20%	88.80%
Footwear manufacturing	296	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Leather and allied products (excluding footwear) manufacturing	125	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Wood product manufacturing	9,198	124,299	717	50.35%	49.65%
Sawmills and wood preservation	6,240	66,148	785	43.29%	56.71%
Veneer, plywood and engineered wood product manufacturing	1,405	22,227	743	61.13%	38.87%
Other wood product manufacturing	1,554	35,923	573	68.92%	31.08%
Paper manufacturing	10,837	104,098	922	46.06%	53.94%
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills	8,294	66,966	1,026	43.07%	56.93%
Converted paper product manufacturing	2,543	37,131	735	55.78%	44.22%
Printing and related support activities	4,324	76,948	696	64.43%	35.57%
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	1,657	19,875	1,007	62.79%	37.21%
Chemical manufacturing	12,837	88,774	884	31.80%	68.20%
Basic chemical manufacturing	3,477	19,909	1,031	30.70%	69.30%
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibres and filaments manufacturing	2,503	8,490	1,012	17.85%	82.15%
Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	1,347	6,538	841	21.24%	78.76%
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	2,075	19,882	846	42.15%	57.85%
Miscellaneous chemical product manufacturing	3,435	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Paint, coating and adhesive manufacturing	945	na	na	51.02%	48.98%

Table 9: Labour Shares for Total Factor Productivity Tables, Canada (1997, NAICS based)

Industry Title	GDP, million, 1997\$	Employment	Average Weekly Earnings, 1997\$	Labour Share	Capital Share
Soap, cleaning compound and toilet preparation manufacturing	1,343	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Other chemical product manufacturing	1,146	11,596	870	45.78%	54.22%
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	7,066	111,773	708	58.25%	41.75%
Plastic product manufacturing	4,905	81,222	691	59.53%	40.47%
Rubber product manufacturing	2,162	30,551	753	55.33%	44.67%
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	3,787	48,554	766	51.08%	48.92%
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	1,773	22,012	758	48.92%	51.08%
Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	2,014	26,542	773	52.97%	47.03%
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	282	4,096	723	54.60%	45.40%
Glass and glass product manufacturing	838	11,958	782	58.06%	41.94%
Lime and gypsum product manufacturing	407	3,466	872	38.61%	61.39%
Other non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	488	7,022	737	55.17%	44.83%
Primary and fabricated metal products manufacturing	18,912	256,458	820	57.80%	42.20%
Primary metal manufacturing	9,586	98,828	964	51.66%	48.34%
Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing	3,142	29,073	1,016	48.89%	51.11%
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	1,192	13,314	934	54.26%	45.74%
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	2,088	16,521	910	37.45%	62.55%
Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	1,865	20,914	1,020	59.47%	40.53%
Foundries	1,299	19,007	889	67.65%	32.35%
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	9,326	157,630	729	64.10%	35.90%
Forging and stamping	873	12,626	741	55.72%	44.28%
Cutlery and hand tool manufacturing	208	5,435	715	97.13%	2.87%
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	2,370	42,891	751	70.70%	29.30%
Boiler, tank and shipping container manufacturing	1,083	12,813	811	49.90%	50.10%
Hardware manufacturing	661	7,055	725	40.24%	59.76%
Spring and wire product manufacturing	567	8,520	694	54.27%	45.73%
Machine shops, turned product, and screw, nut and bolt manufacturing	1,489	34,539	680	81.97%	18.03%
Coating, engraving, heat treating and allied activities	775	16,283	718	78.41%	21.59%
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	1,301	17,469	740	51.65%	48.35%
Machinery manufacturing	9,833	131,837	809	56.40%	43.60%
Agricultural, construction and mining machinery manufacturing	2,039	25,001	754	48.06%	51.94%
Industrial machinery manufacturing	1,274	17,424	852	60.61%	39.39%
Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	605	9,439	775	62.88%	37.12%
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	738	11,692	704	57.98%	42.02%
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	1,725	25,117	872	66.03%	33.97%
Engine, turbine and power transmission equipment manufacturing	963	8,677	847	39.68%	60.32%
Other general-purpose machinery manufacturing	2,488	34,489	817	58.86%	41.14%
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	7,629	91,747	817	51.06%	48.94%
Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	933	13,386	756	56.44%	43.56%
Electronic product manufacturing	6,696	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Communications equipment manufacturing	3,291	23,613	852	31.78%	68.22%
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	1,460	24,094	795	68.23%	31.77%
Manufacturing and reproducing magnetic and optical media	328	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	3,329	45,477	750	53.29%	46.71%
Household appliance manufacturing	722	6,553	710	33.49%	66.51%
Electric equipment and component manufacturing0	2,607	38,924	757	58.77%	41.23%
Electric lighting equipment manufacturing	445	6,961	705	57.37%	42.63%
Electrical equipment manufacturing	1,029	17,398	815	71.66%	28.34%
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	1,134	14,565	712	47.58%	52.42%
Transportation equipment manufacturing	22,167	215,733	944	47.78%	52.22%
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,128	54,524	1,205	55.76%	44.24%
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	874	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	8,523	81,127	861	42.62%	57.38%
Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	4,768	43,486	954	45.26%	54.74%
Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	688	na	na	51.02%	48.98%
Ship and boat building	528	9,366	729	67.29%	32.71%
Other transportation equipment manufacturing	658	4,474	703	24.84%	75.16%
Furniture and related product manufacturing	3,466	80,754	578	69.98%	30.02%
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	1,788	50,136	532	77.53%	22.47%
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	1,375	24,892	670	63.04%	36.96%
Other furniture-related product manufacturing	303	5,726	579	56.92%	43.08%
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,560	57,498	576	67.32%	32.68%
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	663	15,465	624	75.68%	24.32%
Other miscellaneous manufacturing	1,897	42,033	559	64.40%	35.60%
Wholesale trade	43,694	631,937	733	55.10%	44.90%
Retail trade	42,252	1,398,697	405	69.77%	30.23%
Transportation and warehousing	40,335	567,099	690	50.46%	49.54%
Truck transportation	10,260	155,044	633	49.71%	50.29%

Table 9: Labour Shares for Total Factor Productivity Tables, Canada (1997, NAICS based)

Industry Title	GDP, million, 1997\$	Employment	Average Weekly Earnings, 1997\$	Labour Share	Capital Share
Transit and ground passenger transportation	4,471	91,173	575	61.02%	38.98%
Urban transit systems	2,670	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Interurban and rural bus transportation	164	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Taxi and limousine service	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Pipeline transportation	3,837	1,569	1,048	2.23%	97.77%
Pipeline transportation of natural gas	3,013	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Crude oil and other pipeline transportation	824	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Air, rail, water, scenic and sightseeing and other support activities for transportation	15,912	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Air transportation	4,117	55,863	864	60.97%	39.03%
Rail transportation	4,282	46,614	861	48.75%	51.25%
Water transportation	1,056	11,349	1,024	57.21%	42.79%
Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation	6,457	70,518	773	43.89%	56.11%
Support Activities for Transportation	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Postal services and couriers and messengers	4,697	104,117	580	66.91%	33.09%
Postal service	2,790	65,957	565	69.45%	30.55%
Couriers and messengers	1,908	38,160	607	63.15%	36.85%
Warehousing and storage	1,158	27,144	733	89.38%	10.62%
Information and cultural industries	27,981	303,773	757	42.73%	57.27%
Motion picture and sound recording industries	1,719	29,912	464	41.99%	58.01%
Motion picture and video industries	1,437	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Sound recording industries	282	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Publishing industries	6,212	72,271	751	45.46%	54.54%
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and ent	26,949	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Monetary authorities and depository credit intermediation	97,261	67,232	537	1.93%	98.07%
Lessors of real estate	5,204	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Rental and leasing services and lessors of non-financial intangible assets (except copyrighted wor	2,267	16,054	655	24.12%	75.88%
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	2,936	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Rental and leasing (except automotive equipment) and lessors of non-financial intangible assets (	18,584	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Other finance, insurance, real estate and management of companies and enterprises	1,398	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Non-depository credit intermediation and activities related to credit intermediation	3,928	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Agencies, brokerages and other insurance related activities	4,167	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Securities, commodity contracts and other financial vehicles	3,495	62,959	628	58.87%	41.13%
Office of real estate agents and brokers and related activities	105,960	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Managemenet of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Professional, scientific and technical services	30,289	491,274	804	67.78%	32.22%
Architectural, engineering and related services	8,755	114,288	958	65.01%	34.99%
Computer systems design and related services	4,635	78,862	1,002	88.63%	11.37%
Advertising and related services	1,840	34,292	771	74.74%	25.26%
Legal, accounting, tax preparation and bookkeeping services	8,992	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Other professional, scientific and technical services	6,067	138,253	713	84.53%	15.47%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	15,387	413,350	492	68.74%	31.26%
Administrative and support services	14,001	391,550	479	69.73%	30.27%
Waste management and remediation services	1,385	21,800	718	58.76%	41.24%
Educational services	42,313	928,412	661	75.37%	24.63%
Universities	8,084	186,653	620	74.40%	25.60%
Educational services (except universities)	34,230	741,759	671	75.59%	24.41%
Health care and social assistance	51,403	1,211,827	545	66.87%	33.13%
Hospitals	20,002	513,921	653	87.24%	12.76%
Health care services (excluding hospital) and social assistance	31,401	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7,405	186,001	440	57.46%	42.54%
Gambling industries	1,287	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Amusement and recreation industries	2,179	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Accommodation and food services	19,652	853,643	260	58.65%	41.35%
Food services and drinking places	12,733	686,500	239	66.89%	33.11%
Other services (except public administration)	19,194	438,232	475	56.34%	43.66%
Repair and maintenance	5,404	147,162	530	75.06%	24.94%
Religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations	7,356	179,211	487	61.66%	38.34%
Personal and laundry services and private households0	6,433	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Public administration	49,482	707,648	725	53.93%	46.07%
Federal government public administration	20,591	236,817	801	47.93%	52.07%
Defence services	5,790	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Federal government public administration (excluding defence)	14,800	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
Provincial and territorial public administration	15,436	202,740	741	50.64%	49.36%
Local, municipal and regional public administration	13,456	234,844	666	60.46%	39.54%

Table 9: Labour Shares for Total Factor Productivity Tables, Canada (1997, NAICS based)

Industry Title [NAICS Code]	GDP, million, 1997\$	Employ- ment	Average Weekly Earnings, 1997\$	Labour Share	Capital Share
T001 All Industries	816,756	11,641,467	624	46.22%	53.78%
11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING	20,426	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
11A Crop and Animal Production	9,622	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
113000 Forestry and Logging	5,564	56,319	793	41.74%	58.26%
114000 Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	847	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
115 Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	1,248	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
21 MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	33,936	138,972	1,047	22.30%	77.70%
211100 Oil and Gas Extraction	21,203	34,457	1,253	10.59%	89.41%
212100 Coal Mining	1,209	9,730	1,046	43.77%	56.23%
2122 Metal Ore Mining	5,027	35,511	1,053	38.69%	61.31%
2123 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	2,464	19,095	874	35.21%	64.79%
213100 Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	4,032	40,178	948	49.13%	50.87%
22 UTILITIES	26,684	106,593	929	19.29%	80.71%
221100 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	22,417	83,692	950	18.45%	81.55%
221200 Natural Gas Distribution	2,985	12,525	938	20.48%	79.52%
221300 Water, Sewage and Other Systems	1,283	10,376	741	31.16%	68.84%
23 CONSTRUCTION	42,995	467,110	787	44.46%	55.54%
3A MANUFACTURING	142,274	1,855,391	752	51.02%	48.98%
311100 Animal Food Manufacturing	680	10,108	655	50.59%	49.41%
3113 Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing	1,000	8,984	744	34.73%	65.27%
3114 Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing	1,858	26,673	626	46.72%	53.28%
311500 Dairy Product Manufacturing	1,961	20,793	660	36.40%	63.60%
3116 Meat Product Manufacturing	2,650	51,744	606	61.56%	38.44%
311700 Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	721	0	0	51.02%	48.98%
311A Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing	4,992	72,297	580	43.66%	56.34%
312200 Tobacco Manufacturing	1,521	5,290	1,075	19.44%	80.56%
31A Textile and Textile Product Mills	2,204	48,434	576	65.83%	34.17%
315 Clothing Manufacturing	3,266	88,574	462	65.11%	34.89%
316 Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	422	1,891	481	11.21%	88.79%
321 Wood Product Manufacturing	9,198	124,299	717	50.35%	49.65%
3221 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	8,294	66,966	1,026	43.07%	56.93%
3222 Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	2,543	37,131	735	55.78%	44.22%
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	4,324	76,948	696	64.43%	35.57%
324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	1,657	19,875	1,007	62.80%	37.20%
3251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing	3,477	19,909	1,031	30.71%	69.29%
325200 Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial and Synthetic Fibres and Filame	2,503	8,490	1,012	17.85%	82.15%
3253 Pesticides, Fertilizer and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing	1,347	6,538	841	21.24%	78.76%
325400 Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	2,075	19,882	846	42.15%	57.85%
325A Miscellaneous Chemical Product Manufacturing	3,435	0	0	51.02%	48.98%
3261 Plastic Product Manufacturing	4,905	81,222	691	59.53%	40.47%
3262 Rubber Product Manufacturing	2,162	30,551	753	55.33%	44.67%
3273 Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing	1,773	22,012	758	48.92%	51.08%
327A Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	2,014	26,542	773	52.97%	47.03%
33A Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	18,912	256,458	820	57.80%	42.20%
333 Machinery Manufacturing	9,833	131,837	809	56.40%	43.60%
334100 Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	933	13,386	756	56.45%	43.55%
334A Electronic Product Manufacturing	6,696	0	0	51.02%	48.98%
335200 Household Appliance Manufacturing	722	6,553	710	33.49%	66.51%
335A Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing	2,607	38,924	757	58.77%	41.23%
3361 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	6,128	54,524	1,205	55.76%	44.24%
336200 Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing	874	0	0	51.02%	48.98%
3363 Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	8,523	81,127	861	42.62%	57.38%
336400 Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	4,768	43,486	954	45.25%	54.75%
336500 Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing	688	0	0	51.02%	48.98%
3366 Ship and Boat Building	528	9,366	729	67.30%	32.70%
336900 Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	658	4,474	703	24.84%	75.16%

Table 9: Labour Shares for Total Factor Productivity Tables, Canada (1997, NAICS based)

Industry Title [NAICS Code]	GDP, million, 1997\$	Employ- ment	Average Weekly Earnings, 1997\$	Labour Share	Capital Share
337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	3,466	80,754	578	69.99%	30.01%
339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2,560	57,498	576	67.32%	32.68%
410000 WHOLESALE TRADE	43,694	631,937	733	55.10%	44.90%
4A0000 RETAIL TRADE	42,252	1,398,697	405	69.77%	30.23%
4B TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	40,335	567,099	690	50.46%	49.54%
484000 Truck Transportation	10,260	155,044	633	49.71%	50.29%
485000 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	4,471	91,173	575	61.03%	38.97%
486 Pipeline Transportation	3,837	1,569	1,048	2.23%	97.77%
48A Air, Rail, Water and Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation and Support	15,912	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
49A Postal Service and Couriers and Messengers	4,697	104,117	580	66.90%	33.10%
493000 Warehousing and Storage	1,158	27,144	733	89.41%	10.59%
51 INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	27,981	303,773	757	42.73%	57.27%
512 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	1,719	29,912	464	42.00%	58.00%
5A FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING	161,098	796,013	754	19.37%	80.63%
5A01 Monetary Authorities and Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
5A0200 Insurance Carriers	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
5A0300 Lessors of Real Estate	97,261	67,232	537	6.27%	93.73%
5A0400 Owner-Occupied Dwellings	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
5A05 Rental and Leasing Services and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
5A06 Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Management of Companies	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	30,289	491,274	804	67.78%	32.22%
56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT	15,387	413,350	492	68.74%	31.26%
561 Administrative and Support Services	14,001	391,550	479	69.73%	30.27%
562000 Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,385	21,800	718	58.75%	41.25%
61 EDUCATION SERVICES	42,313	928,412	661	75.37%	24.63%
611300 Universities	8,084	186,653	620	74.40%	25.60%
611A Educational Services	34,228	741,759	671	75.60%	24.40%
62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	51,403	1,211,827	545	66.87%	33.13%
622000 Hospitals	20,002	513,921	653	87.24%	12.76%
62A Health Care Services (except Hospitals) and Social Assistance	31,401	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	7,405	186,001	440	57.46%	42.54%
72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	19,652	853,643	260	58.65%	41.35%
81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	19,194	438,232	475	56.34%	43.66%
811 Repair and Maintenance	5,404	147,162	530	75.06%	24.94%
813 Religious, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizati	7,356	179,211	487	61.66%	38.34%
813100 Religious Organizations	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
813A00 Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations	na	na	na	46.22%	53.78%
81A Personal and Laundry Services and Private Households	6,433	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
91 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	49,482	707,648	725	53.93%	46.07%
911 Federal Government Public Administration	20,591	236,817	801	47.93%	52.07%
911100 Defence Services	5,790	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
911A00 Federal Government Public Administration (except Defence)	14,800	0	0	46.22%	53.78%
912000 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration	15,436	202,740	741	50.64%	49.36%
913000 Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	13,456	234,844	666	60.46%	39.54%

SEC INTERROGATORY #31

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.1 How should the X factor be determined?

[B/3/1/5] Please advise who prepared Table 2, and provide all raw data behind it. Please advise the period covered. Please confirm that Table 2 shows that Canadian utilities have been significantly less productive than US utilities over the study period. Please confirm that one explanation for that productivity difference is that Canadian utilities have more barriers to achieving productivity improvements than US utilities. Please confirm that another explanation for the productivity differences is that US utilities and regulators have moved more quickly than Canadian utilities and regulators to adopt efficiency measures and thus improve productivity.

RESPONSE

The corrected evidence provides the proper reference for Table 2. This table was referenced from an Industry Canada report entitled, "What Explains the Canada-U.S. TFP Gap".

Please refer to the Industry Canada report entitled, "What Explains the Canada-U.S. TFP Gap" which can be found as an attachment to Exhibit I, Tab 13, Schedule 7, for the authors' discussion on the time period covered.

Table 2 shows that Canadian utilities have achieved less Total Factor Productivity than U.S. utilities over the study period.

Please refer to the Industry Canada report entitled, "What Explains the Canada-U.S. TFP Gap" which can be found as an attachment to Exhibit I, Tab 13, Schedule 7, for the authors' hypotheses of the underlying reasons for the TFP gap.

It is incorrect to conclude that one reason for the productivity differences is that U.S. utilities and regulators have moved more quickly than Canadian utilities and regulators to adopt efficiency measures and thus improve productivity. For one, the sources of TFP gap span much broader than simply the utility sector. For another, neither the utilities nor the regulator can control all of the factors that contribute to productivity growth. Productivity growth is the result of outputs (growth in customers and volumes) and inputs (capital, labour, and non-labour inputs).

Witness: M. Lister

SEC INTERROGATORY #33

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.2 What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

[B/3/1/22] Please provide a new Table in the form of Table 8 for each of the following examples:

- a. \$1 million cost, 10 year life, \$350,000 annual benefit.
- b. \$1 million cost, 5 year life, \$200,000 annual benefit.

Further, please recalculate both Table A, and the two examples above, using the Company's weighted average cost of capital as the discount rate, instead of 10%.

RESPONSE

The illustration provided at Table 8 was merely that: an illustration. The specific inputs chosen were chosen for simplicity's sake. Of course choosing different input numbers will change the results, however, this doesn't change the fact that, all else equal, including a stretch factor limits the Company's ability to invest in productivity-enhancing projects. This is especially true for a Company whose capital budget is constrained by large special projects and significant capital requirements for safety and integrity projects.

A reproduction of Table 8 with the 2007 WACC and the illustrations requested above are presented in the following tables. The WACC used is 5.984%.

In the reproduction of Table 8 found on page 3 of this exhibit, using the Company's WACC, the projected benefits are positive, both with and without the stretch factor. The Company's share of the benefits is reduced from 5.71% without the stretch factor to 3.20% with the stretch factor, while the customer benefit increases from 94.29% to 96.80%.

In the SEC example (a) found in the table on page 4 of this exhibit, the projected benefits are positive, both with and without the stretch factor. The Company's share of the benefits is reduced from 30.10% without the stretch factor to 25.80% with the stretch factor, while the customer benefit increases from 69.90% to 74.20%.

Witness: M. Lister

In the SEC example (b) found in the table on page 4 of this exhibit, the projected benefits are negative, both with and without the stretch factor, indicating no investment should take place. The Company's share of the negative benefits is increased from 100.00% without the stretch factor to 124.67% with the stretch factor. The customer share of the negative benefit decreases from 0.00% without the stretch factor to -24.67% with the stretch factor. In other words, if the project did take place, the Company takes a greater loss so that customers may have the benefit of the stretch factor.

In the end, all this exercise shows is that the numbers are arbitrary. The illustration was intended only to show that, all else equal, the stretch factor only reduces the ability for the Company to invest in productivity-enhancing projects at the margin. This is only exacerbated by the fact that the Company's capital budget is constrained by spending required for large special projects, safety and integrity, reinforcements, relocations, gate station rebuilds, etc.

Years	Reproduction of Table 8 (5.984% WACC)			
	Scenario A: No Stretch Factor		Scenario B: 0.46% Stretch Factor	
	<u>Company</u> <u>Discounted</u> <u>CFs</u>	<u>Customer</u> <u>Discounted</u> <u>CFs</u>	<u>Company</u> <u>Discounted</u> <u>CFs</u>	<u>Customer</u> <u>Discounted</u> <u>CFs</u>
0	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -
1	\$ 250,037.74	\$ -	\$ 238,536.01	\$ 11,501.74
2	\$ 235,920.27	\$ -	\$ 225,067.94	\$ 10,852.33
3	\$ 222,599.89	\$ -	\$ 212,360.30	\$ 10,239.60
4	\$ 210,031.60	\$ -	\$ 200,370.15	\$ 9,661.45
5	\$ 198,172.94	\$ -	\$ 189,056.98	\$ 9,115.96
6	\$ -	\$ 186,983.82	\$ -	\$ 186,983.82
7	\$ -	\$ 176,426.46	\$ -	\$ 176,426.46
8	\$ -	\$ 166,465.19	\$ -	\$ 166,465.19
9	\$ -	\$ 157,066.34	\$ -	\$ 157,066.34
10	\$ -	\$ 148,198.16	\$ -	\$ 148,198.16
11	\$ -	\$ 139,830.69	\$ -	\$ 139,830.69
12	\$ -	\$ 131,935.66	\$ -	\$ 131,935.66
13	\$ -	\$ 124,486.39	\$ -	\$ 124,486.39
14	\$ -	\$ 117,457.72	\$ -	\$ 117,457.72
15	\$ -	\$ 110,825.90	\$ -	\$ 110,825.90
16	\$ -	\$ 104,568.52	\$ -	\$ 104,568.52
17	\$ -	\$ 98,664.44	\$ -	\$ 98,664.44
18	\$ -	\$ 93,093.71	\$ -	\$ 93,093.71
19	\$ -	\$ 87,837.52	\$ -	\$ 87,837.52
20	\$ -	\$ 82,878.09	\$ -	\$ 82,878.09
Project IRR	19.12%			
Total Benefits	\$ 116,762.64	\$1,926,718.63	\$ 65,391.37	\$1,978,089.70
% of Benefits	5.71%	94.29%	3.20%	96.80%

Witness: M. Lister

Years	SEC Example A						SEC Example B					
	Scenario A: No Stretch Factor			Scenario B: 0.46% Stretch Factor			Scenario A: No Stretch Factor			Scenario B: 0.46% Stretch Factor		
	Company Discounted CFs	Customer Discounted CFs	Company Discounted CFs	Customer Discounted CFs	Company Discounted CFs	Customer Discounted CFs	Company Discounted CFs	Customer Discounted CFs	Company Discounted CFs	Customer Discounted CFs	Company Discounted CFs	Customer Discounted CFs
0	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -
1	\$ 330,238.53	\$ -	\$ 315,047.55	\$ 15,190.97	\$ 315,047.55	\$ 15,190.97	\$ 188,707.73	\$ -	\$ 180,027.17	\$ -	\$ 180,027.17	\$ 8,680.56
2	\$ 311,592.81	\$ -	\$ 297,259.54	\$ 14,333.27	\$ 297,259.54	\$ 14,333.27	\$ 178,053.04	\$ -	\$ 169,862.60	\$ -	\$ 169,862.60	\$ 8,190.44
3	\$ 293,999.86	\$ -	\$ 280,475.87	\$ 13,523.99	\$ 280,475.87	\$ 13,523.99	\$ 167,999.92	\$ -	\$ 160,271.92	\$ -	\$ 160,271.92	\$ 7,728.00
4	\$ 277,400.23	\$ -	\$ 264,639.82	\$ 12,760.41	\$ 264,639.82	\$ 12,760.41	\$ 158,514.42	\$ -	\$ 151,222.75	\$ -	\$ 151,222.75	\$ 7,291.66
5	\$ 261,737.84	\$ -	\$ 249,697.90	\$ 12,039.94	\$ 249,697.90	\$ 12,039.94	\$ 149,564.48	\$ -	\$ 142,684.51	\$ -	\$ 142,684.51	\$ 6,879.97
6	\$ -	\$ 246,959.77	\$ -	\$ 246,959.77	\$ -	\$ 246,959.77	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
7	\$ -	\$ 233,016.08	\$ -	\$ 233,016.08	\$ -	\$ 233,016.08	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
8	\$ -	\$ 219,859.68	\$ -	\$ 219,859.68	\$ -	\$ 219,859.68	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
9	\$ -	\$ 207,446.11	\$ -	\$ 207,446.11	\$ -	\$ 207,446.11	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
10	\$ -	\$ 195,733.42	\$ -	\$ 195,733.42	\$ -	\$ 195,733.42	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
11	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
12	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
13	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
14	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
15	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
16	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
17	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
18	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
19	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
20	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Project IRR	25.47%						-5.65%					
Total Benefits	\$ 474,969.52	\$ 1,103,015.05	\$ 407,120.68	\$ 1,170,863.64	\$ 407,120.68	\$ 1,170,863.64	\$ (157,160.47)	\$ -	\$ (195,931.04)	\$ -	\$ (195,931.04)	\$ 38,770.62
% of Benefits	30.10%	69.90%	25.80%	74.20%	25.80%	74.20%	100.00%	0.00%	124.67%	0.00%	124.67%	-24.67%

Filed: 2007-09-04
 EB-2007-0615
 Exhibit I
 Tab 11
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 Page 4 of 4

Witness: M. Lister

SEC INTERROGATORY #34

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.2 What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

[B/3/1/23] Please confirm that the result, in the Table 8 example, is that there is a net ratepayer benefit through the 0.46% stretch factor of 3.7% of the capital cost of the project.

RESPONSE

The effect of the stretch factor, as it is shown in the illustration in Table 8 of the evidence, is to reward customers with 3.7% of the *projected benefits* related to the project at the expense of the Company. Customers also derive 99.64% of the total benefits through the rebasing mechanism for a total share of 103.32% of projected benefits with the inclusion of the stretch factor. This is an illustration of the incentive destroying effects of the stretch factor.

As a percentage of the capital cost, customers would derive 4.68% of the capital cost through the stretch factor and 125.15% of the capital cost through rebasing.

SEC INTERROGATORY #35

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.2 What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

[B/3/1/23] Please confirm that the effect of eliminating the stretch factor is that ratepayers see no benefit from incentive regulation until 2013 at the earliest, but the shareholder sees a benefit from incentive regulation as early as 2008.

RESPONSE

The statement above is false. Customers receive the benefit of safe and reliable distribution throughout the IR term and beyond. The shareholder only sees a benefit from incentive regulation if it can find productivity enhancing projects, has the spare capital to invest in these projects, and is willing to bear the inherent risks of the project. Including a stretch factor, all else equal, only limits the capital available to invest in productivity enhancing projects, increases the risk profile of any proposed projects, and puts at risk future customer benefits since projects at the margin may not be undertaken due to the incentive destroying effects of the stretch factor.

On the other hand, the shareholder loses all the benefit at the rebasing period with customers gaining all of the benefit.

SEC INTERROGATORY #36

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.2 What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

[B/3/1/29] Please provide a numerical comparison, with backup data and explanations, of the ratepayer benefit achieved through Enbridge's targetted PBR, broken down into the benefit provided by the stretch factor, and the benefit provided on rebasing.

RESPONSE

This interrogatory is based on the premise that ratepayer benefits are limited to rate savings and that such savings can be measured against a theoretical Cost of Service rate structure. The Company does not accept this premise.

Targeted PBR was in effect for three years, from 2000 to 2002 inclusive. The design of the program allowed Enbridge Gas Distribution to provide safe and reliable gas service to its existing customers while adding approximately 50,000 new customers each year at just and reasonable rates. The benefits to ratepayers were precisely that: safe and reliable service for existing customers and access to natural gas for new customers. It can be argued that new customers benefited more than existing customers since they were able to use natural gas instead of electricity or oil, which provided them with substantial savings in energy costs.

Calculation of a rate saving for existing customers during and after T-PBR would require a construction of a theoretical Cost of Service regime that might have been in place from 2000 to 2002 inclusive, that might have provided ratepayers with different rates. This would require numerous assumptions that the Company is not prepare to undertake.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #37

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.3 What are the expected cost and revenue changes during the IR plan that should be taken into account in determining an appropriate X factor?

[B/3/1/34] Please provide a detailed table showing the average age and years of service for Enbridge's employees in each of the last twenty years, broken down by employee category (e.g. executive, managerial, unionized, other, or finer breakdowns if possible). If Enbridge has any forecasts of that same data for future years, please provide those forecasts as well.

RESPONSE

Please see chart on the next page. Twenty years of data is not possible to recreate as information systems have been replaced within that time period. Data from 1999 is available in aggregate, however historic data is not available to break age/years of service into employee categories prior to 2004.

We are unable to provide future projections of average age and years of service as they will be dependent upon the specific employee base at that time. The Company knows that approximately 38% of current employees will be eligible to retire over the next five years. While they may not elect to retire as soon as they are eligible, it is reasonable to assume that as they leave the Company, they will be replaced with younger employees, thus reducing both average age and average years of service over time.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
T. Ladanyi

Average Age / Average Years of Service

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	AGE YOS	AGE YOS	AGE YOS	AGE YOS	AGE YOS	AGE YOS	AGE YOS	AGE YOS	AGE YOS
Overall	42.6 13.2	45.2 16.5	45.5 17.7	45.9 18.2	46.2 17.8	46.1 17.7	45.6 16.3	44.9 15.6	45.4 15.5
Executive	-	-	-	-	-	48.0 14.1	48.8 14.5	47.6 16.3	48.2 16.4
Management	-	-	-	-	-	45.0 14.9	45.9 14.7	46.5 14.8	46.3 13.0
Non-Union Prof/Tech	-	-	-	-	-	45.0 16.3	44.1 15.5	44.5 14.9	44.4 14.8
Union Clerical	-	-	-	-	-	48.0 15.9	46.6 15.2	45.4 12.9	46.2 13.5
Union Field Worker	-	-	-	-	-	48.5 20.9	48.0 20.4	46.8 18.8	47.0 18.8

Note: Data cannot be broken down prior to 2004

Witnesses: P.Hoey
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #38

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.3 What are the expected cost and revenue changes during the IR plan that should be taken into account in determining an appropriate X factor?

[B/3/1/34] Please provide a detailed table showing the average cost per employee for each of pension costs and benefit costs in each of the last twenty years, broken down by employee category (e.g. executive, managerial, unionized, other, or finer breakdowns if possible). If Enbridge has any forecasts of that same data for future years, please provide those forecasts as well.

RESPONSE

Please see table on the next page. Twenty years of data is not possible to recreate as information systems have been replaced within that time period. Data from 1999 to current date has been provided.

Please note that benefit information cannot be broken down by employee type. We receive notification of usage at the aggregate level from the carrier.

EGD has been precluded from contributing to the Registered Pension Plan since 1999 due to the pension surplus. The pension amounts noted reflect contributions made to the various SERP plans during this period plus costs attributable to pension education and pension planning for our employees.

Actual benefit costs are driven by usage in any given year. While the Company cannot conclusively predict future costs, projections for 2008 to 2010 have been provided, based on assumptions of at least 10% increases year over year for medical/dental, which is in line with projections provided by Mercers in last year's proceeding (Attachment: EB-2006-0034, Exhibit D1, Tab 2, Schedule 2, page 2 of 2, Appendix B) plus a continuation of existing rates for government deductions (EI, CPP, EHT).

Witnesses: P. Hoey
T. Ladanyi

Average Pension / Benefit Costs Per Employee

	<u>1999 Actual</u>	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Actual</u>	<u>2002 Actual</u>	<u>2003 Actual</u>	<u>2004 Actual</u>	<u>2005 Actual</u>	<u>2006 Actual</u>	<u>2007 Estimate</u>	<u>2008 Projected</u>	<u>2009 Projected</u>
Average Pension Costs	212	186	291	519	611	522	770	430	582	590	607
Average Benefit Costs	5,923	5,410	5,105	5,365	5,943	6,261	6,222	6,551	6,858	7,374	7,834

Note: Registered Pension Plan contributions precluded since 1999; pension costs reflect contributions to various SERP plans plus pension education sessions.

MERCER

Human Resource Consulting

Filed: 2006-08-25
EB-2006-0034
Exhibit D1
Tab 2
Schedule 2
Page 1 of 2
Appendix B

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Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2P 3N3
403 410 3337 Fax 403 261 6938
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Filed: 2007-09-07
EB-2007-0615
Exhibit I
Tab 11
Schedule 38
Attachment
Page 1 of 2

17 April 2006

Ron Sawatzky
Director, Pensions & Benefits
Enbridge Inc.
30th Floor, 425 - 1st Street SW
Calgary, AB T2P 3L8

Private & Confidential

Subject:

2006 Market Inflation Factors (Including Utilization)

Dear Ron:

Please find attached a table that updates the historical and projected inflation factors (including utilization). The historical and future market trends reflect what Mercer has seen and what we expect to see. This data is mainly based on input from the insurance industry.

The main drivers in the medical area are increased utilization and inflation coupled with an aging workforce and the high cost of new drugs. There is also increased utilization of health care related products and services other than drugs by plan members.

The main drivers in the dental area are utilization and fee guide increases. The provincial Dental Fee Guides are increasing faster than the regular Consumer Price Index. The demand for dental care continues to grow also due to the aggressive marketing by dentists.

Sincerely,



Christine Trembley
Associate

Copy:

Jack Pilchar, Mercer Human Resource Consulting
Trish Meyer, Mercer Human Resource Consulting

Enclosure

Appendix A

Historical Medical and Dental Inflation (includes utilization)

Year	Market Trend	
	Medical	Dental
1998	+15.0%	+8.0%
1999	+16.3%	+10.4%
2000	+20.5%	+7.8%
2001	+21.9%	+9.0%
2002	+23.4%	+9.5%
2003	+16.0%	+9.0%
2004	+16.0%	+11.1%
2005	+15.0%	+9.1%

Projected Future Medical and Dental Inflation (includes utilization)

Year	Market Trend	
	Medical	Dental
2006	+15.0%	+10.0%
2007	+15.0%	+10.0%
2008	+15.0%	+10.0%
2009	+15.0%	+10.0%
2010	+15.0%	+10.0%

SEC INTERROGATORY #39

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.3 What are the expected cost and revenue changes during the IR plan that should be taken into account in determining an appropriate X factor?

[B/3/1/33] Please provide a calculation of the expected impact of changes to the Canadian dollar exchange rate on Enbridge's throughput and revenues during the IR period. Please provide any studies, analyses, and other information related to such impacts.

RESPONSE

The Company has not conducted any studies relating to the expected impact of changes in the Canadian dollar exchange rate on throughput and revenues for General Service Customers during the IR period.

Based on the information that is available to the Company account executives who deal with industrial customers, approximately 30% of the 2008 industrial customer volume forecast will be negatively impacted if Canadian dollar further strengthens compared to the value at the time of the development of budget in early March. With recent years' multiple unfavourable economic or business conditions negatively impacting industrial customers, such as the exchange rate, volatile and high gas prices, global cost pressures, it is difficult for contract market customers to inform the Company's account executives of the exact impact of Canadian dollar exchange rate on consumption. Moreover, it is also not possible to use regression models to estimate the exchange rate's elasticities by customers within the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) group. The reason is that within the same industry some customers are exporters, some are importers and some are neutral to the exchange rate.

Witness: J. Denomy
I. Chan
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #40

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.3 What are the expected cost and revenue changes during the IR plan that should be taken into account in determining an appropriate X factor?

Please provide a table showing all outstanding Enbridge debt, the amounts outstanding, interest rates, and maturity dates. For any debt in which maturity dates can be accelerated, please provide the terms under which early repayment is allowed, and estimate the cost to do so.

RESPONSE

Please see response to IGUA Interrogatory #20 at Exhibit I, Tab 17, Schedule 20.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
J. Denomy

SEC INTERROGATORY #41

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.3 What are the expected cost and revenue changes during the IR plan that should be taken into account in determining an appropriate X factor?

[B/1/1/10] Please file the CIS/Customer Care Settlement from EB-2006-0034.

RESPONSE

Please refer to Exhibit D, Tab 6, Schedule 1.

SEC INTERROGATORY #44

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.3 What are the expected cost and revenue changes during the IR plan that should be taken into account in determining an appropriate X factor?

[B/3/1/33] Please provide details, including source documents if available, of the TSSA's new requirements with respect to pipeline integrity.

RESPONSE

The latest TSSA requirements for pipeline integrity are contained in Director's Order FS-087-06, dated August 15, 2006. The document is an Amendment to the Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems Code Adoption Document. It makes many amendments to CSA Z662 as adopted by the TSSA for use in Ontario.

The amendments to section 10.11.2.7 specifically state:

...an operating company shall develop a pipeline integrity management program for steel pipelines with a MOP of 30 % or more of the SMYS.

These pipelines have been identified and are known as Integrity Mains.

The amended section 10.11.2.8 requires:

The implementation of this program based on Annex N must be completed no later than June 30, 2007.

The amendments to section 12.10.11.1.1 state:

Operating companies shall establish effective procedures for managing the integrity of pipeline systems with MOP less than 30 % of SMYS (Distribution Systems) so that they are suitable for continued service.

Amended section 12.10.11.1.4 requires:

The implementation of DSIMP shall be completed no later than April 30, 2008.

DSIMP is defined in amended clause 12.10.11.1.2 as a distribution system integrity management program.

The Director's Order is available on the TSSA's website at www.tssa.org.

Witnesses: R. Milne
T. Tuck

SEC INTERROGATORY #45

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.3 What are the expected cost and revenue changes during the IR plan that should be taken into account in determining an appropriate X factor?

[B/3/1/33] Please provide a detailed cost/benefit analysis, including annual impacts, of the introduction of "pigging" into the Company's operations.

RESPONSE

The Pipeline Integrity Management Program Manual was developed in 2003 in anticipation of upcoming legislative requirements and was revised in 2006 to meet the requirements of the Director's Order. A 10 Year Baseline Plan to identify, prioritize and complete the required integrity assessments of the Company's Integrity Mains was developed in conjunction with the manual. Work on the baseline integrity assessments of the Integrity Mains began in 2003 and is scheduled for completion in 2013. The manual requires ongoing integrity assessments of the Integrity Mains on an ongoing 10 year basis.

The projected costs to complete the 10 Year Baseline Plan are given in the table below. A cost / benefit analysis has not been completed for the program because it is a mandatory regulatory requirement and that analysis was not necessary to justify it.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Estimated O&M Cost</u>	<u>Estimated Capital Cost</u>
2007	\$650,000	\$3,609,545
2008	\$250,000	\$6,750,000
2009	\$2,180,000	\$5,980,000
2010	\$1,400,000	\$5,775,000
2011	\$1,300,000	\$4,810,000
2012	\$1,270,000	\$5,145,000
2013	\$1,552,044	\$100,000

Witnesses: R. Milne
T. Tuck

SEC INTERROGATORY #46

INTERROGATORY

Issue 3.3 What are the expected cost and revenue changes during the IR plan that should be taken into account in determining an appropriate X factor?

[B/4/1/10] Please file, in confidence if necessary, copies of any offers, proposals or negotiating documents received by the Company or Enbridge Inc. in the last five years in which any arms length third party signifies their willingness to consider purchasing the shares of Enbridge Gas Distribution for more than their book value.

RESPONSE

The Company sees no link between the information requested and Issue 3.3 “expected costs and revenue changes during the IR plan and determination of appropriate X Factor.” Therefore, the Company respectfully declines to provide the information even if it existed.

If the Company were to be sold to a third party, this would require bringing an application before the Board. Any studies supporting such an application would be filed at that time.

Witness: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #47

INTERROGATORY

Issue 4.1 Is it appropriate to include the impact of changes in average use in the annual adjustment?

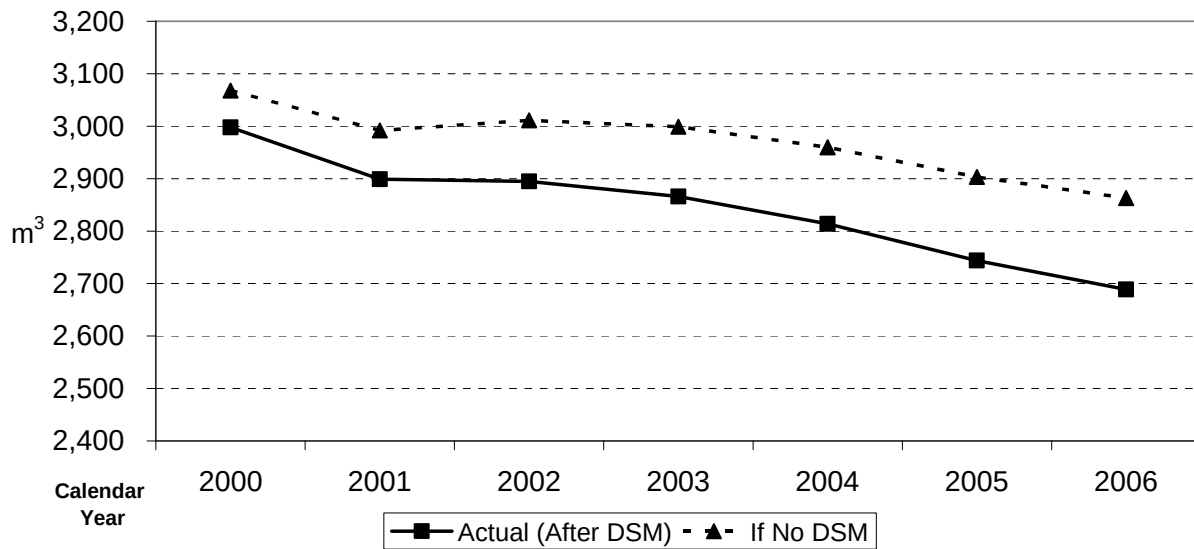
[B/1/1/7] Please provide charts similar to those filed by Union in its Exhibit B/1/28-31, using Enbridge's relevant rate classes, and provide tables in Excel format of the supporting data.

RESPONSE

Figures 1 to 4 provide the Company's general service average use charts that are similar to those filed by Union in EB-2007-0606 at Exhibit B, Tab 1, pages 28 to 31. A table of the supporting data is attached to this response.

Witnesses: I. Chan
T. Iadanyi

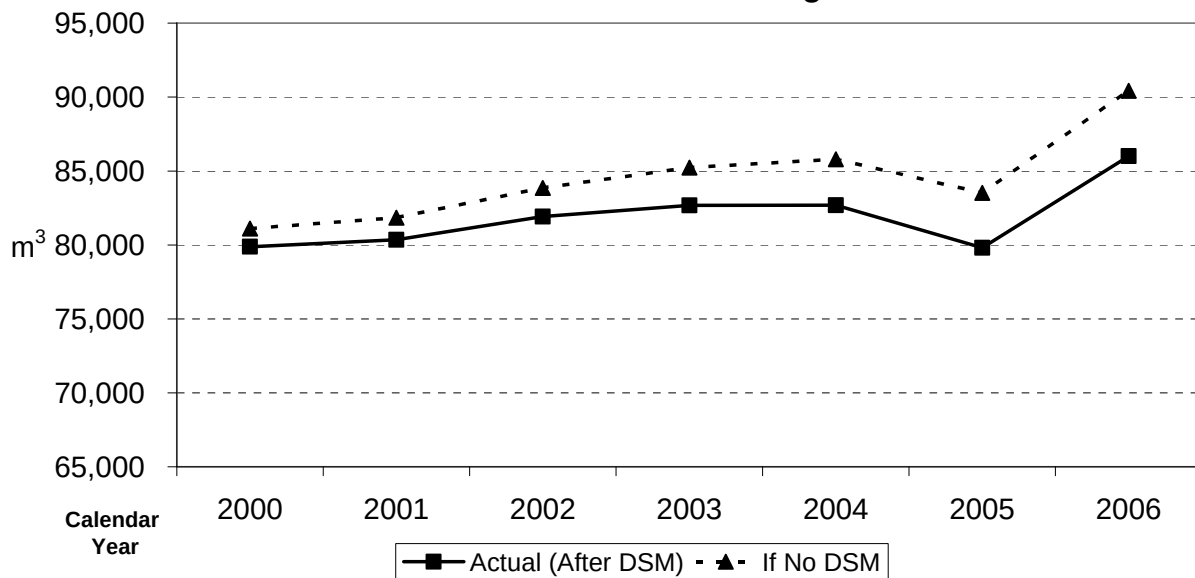
Figure 1
Rate 1 - Residential
Weather Normalized Actual Average Use*



* All historical average uses are on a calendar-year basis and have been normalized to the 2008 Budget degree day standard (3,543 in the Central Zone) to be consistent with Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1, Appendix A, Page 19. 2005 and 2006 actual data have not been finalized pending the Board approval.

Witnesses: I. Chan
 T. Iadanyi

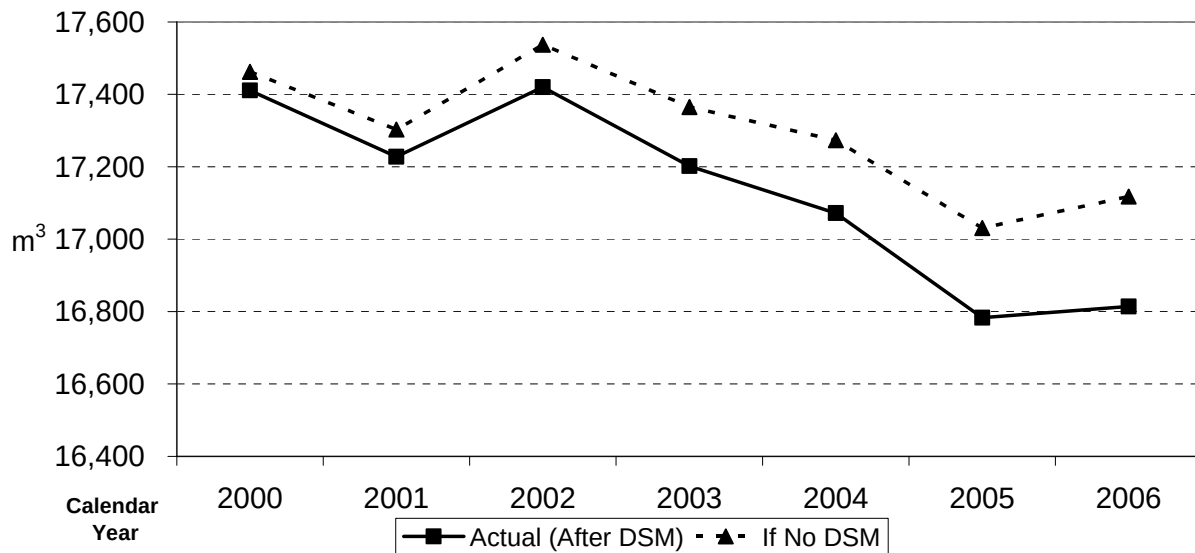
Figure 2
Rate 6 - Apartment
Weather Normalized Actual Average Use*



* All historical average uses are on a calendar-year basis and have been normalized to the 2008 Budget degree day standard (3,543 in the Central Zone) to be consistent with Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1, Appendix A, Page 19. 2005 and 2006 actual data have not been finalized pending the Board approval.

Witnesses: I. Chan
T. Iadanyi

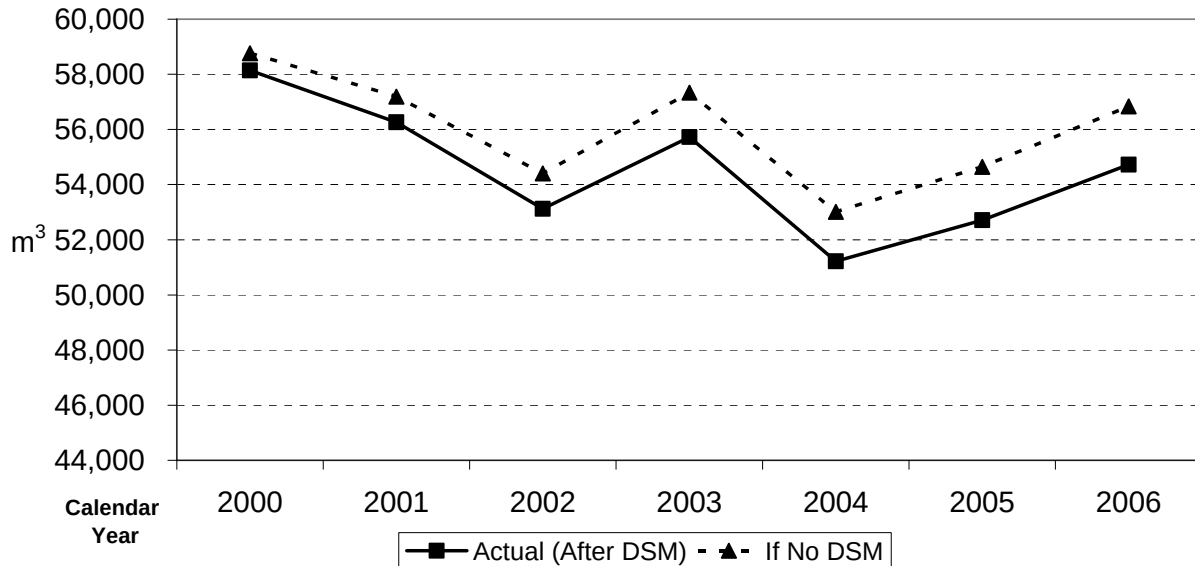
Figure 3
Rate 6 - Commercial
Weather Normalized Actual Average Use*



* All historical average uses are on a calendar-year basis and have been normalized to the 2008 Budget degree day standard (3,543 in the Central Zone) to be consistent with Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1, Appendix A, Page 19. 2005 and 2006 actual data have not been finalized pending the Board approval.

Witnesses: I. Chan
T. Iadanyi

Figure 4
Rate 6 - Industrial
Weather Normalized Actual Average Use*



* All historical average uses are on a calendar-year basis and have been normalized to the 2008 Budget degree day standard (3,543 in the Central Zone) to be consistent with Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1, Appendix A, Page 19. 2005 and 2006 actual data have not been finalized pending the Board approval.

Witnesses: I. Chan
T. Iadanyi

GENERAL SERVICE							
SYSTEM-WIDE TOTAL NORMALIZED AVERAGE USE (m ³) - CALENDAR YEAR*							
	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Rate 1 - Residential							
Actual (After DSM)	2,998	2,899	2,895	2,866	2,814	2,744	2,689
If No DSM	3,068	2,992	3,011	2,999	2,960	2,903	2,863
Rate 6 - Apartment							
Actual (After DSM)	79,880	80,355	81,920	82,680	82,691	79,809	86,012
If No DSM	81,114	81,842	83,855	85,243	85,797	83,517	90,426
Rate 6 - Commercial							
Actual (After DSM)	17,411	17,228	17,420	17,202	17,072	16,783	16,814
If No DSM	17,462	17,303	17,537	17,365	17,273	17,031	17,118
Rate 6 - Industrial							
Actual (After DSM)	58,143	56,265	53,121	55,726	51,220	52,709	54,724
If No DSM	58,759	57,194	54,405	57,338	53,011	54,649	56,838

* All historical average uses are on a calendar-year basis and have been normalized to the 2008 Budget degree day standard (3,543 in the Central Zone) and heat content value (37.69 MJ per m³).

Witnesses: I. Chan
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #48

INTERROGATORY

Issue 4.1 Is it appropriate to include the impact of changes in average use in the annual adjustment?

[B/1//1/7] Please provide any studies, memos, research, analyses, forecasts, or other documents, physical or electronic, dealing in whole or in part with the reasons for changes in average use for Rate 6 customers, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any documents that calculate or estimate the disaggregated factors driving changes in average use.

RESPONSE

Consistent with previous rate case filings, the Gas Volume Budget evidence always presents the impact of factors influencing the changes in Rate 6 average uses along with reasons. Please refer to Tables 3-5 at Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1 for factors influencing the change in Rate 6 apartment, commercial and industrial gas consumption between 2008 Test Year Budget and 2007 Bridge Year Estimate. Appendix A of Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1 provides further rate class detail and explanation for Test Year, Bridge Year, and Historical Year Rate 6 gas volumes and related items.

Witnesses: I. Chan
J. Denomy

SEC INTERROGATORY #49

INTERROGATORY

Issue 4.1 Is it appropriate to include the impact of changes in average use in the annual adjustment?

[B/1/1/7] Please provide a table showing Enbridge's actual and Board-approved ROE, in dollars and in percentage terms, for each of the years 1997 through 2006.

RESPONSE

Please see table below.

History of EGD ROE Versus Board Approved 1997 - 2006

Fiscal Year	Board Approved Return on Equity (%)	<i>Utility Actual</i>			<i>Utility Normalized</i>		
		Actual Return on Equity (%)	Deviation from Approved (%)	Dollars (\$ Millions)	Normalized Return on Equity (%)	Deviation from Approved (%)	Dollars (\$ Millions)
1997	11.500	13.170	1.670	127.9	13.000	1.500	126.3
1998	10.300	8.310	(1.990)	89.3	11.970	1.670	127.7
1999	9.510	7.943	(1.567)	89.6	10.771	1.261	120.5
2000	9.730	8.229	(1.501)	79.8	10.829	1.099	104.4
2001	9.540	10.800	1.260	116.1	10.029	0.489	108.0
2002	9.660	8.982	(0.678)	93.6	11.805	2.145	123.0
2003	9.690 (a)	13.140	3.450	144.6	9.743	0.053	105.8
2004	9.690	12.165 (b)	2.475	138.7	10.660 (b)	0.970	120.5
2005	9.570	9.457	(0.113)	116.8	9.457	(0.113)	116.8
2006	8.740	5.714	(3.026)	73.0	8.857	0.117	111.3

Notes: (a) 2003 approved was allowed a 0.25% deadband increase for earnings sharing purposes.

(b) Actual and normalized return %'s are after \$9.95 million earnings sharing amount return to ratepayers.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
J. Denomy

SEC INTERROGATORY #50

INTERROGATORY

Issue 4.1 Is it appropriate to include the impact of changes in average use in the annual adjustment?

[B/1/1/8] Please provide support, including forecasts, for the statement “residential average use during the next five years will decline more than the historical trend, all other things being equal”.

RESPONSE

The Company has been attaching approximately 40,000 new construction customers per year for the past ten years and expects to continue adding new construction customers at similar levels. New building code requirements being implemented by the housing industry for 2007, 2009 and 2012 as highlighted in Exhibit C, Tab 2 , Schedule 1, Pages 7 to 8 will result in increasingly more energy efficient homes which are expected to reduce average use in the next five years by more than the historical trend, all else being equal. This is one of the factors why the Company believes that revenue cap proposal is preferred to the price cap in achieving fair and reasonable rates for all stakeholders by assuring each year's volume budget has incorporated the latest actual and best known information.

Witnesses: I. Chan
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #51

INTERROGATORY

Issue 4.1 Is it appropriate to include the impact of changes in average use in the annual adjustment?

[B/1/1/8] Please provide a table showing Enbridge's revenue requirement per customer for each of the years 1997 through 2006, broken down by rate class.

RESPONSE

The table below shows revenue requirement per customer for 1992-2006 period. Historically, the Company has not maintained a record of revenue per customer information by rate class and is hence unable to provide revenue requirement per customer on rate class basis for historic periods.

Board Approved Distribution Revenue Requirement

"Approved Gross Margin" - Total Revenue

Total Company

<u>Year</u>	<u>Distribution Revenue Requirement \$000</u>	<u>Total Customers</u>	<u>Revenue Requirement per Customer</u>
2006	941,000	1,792,615	525
2005	884,500	1,718,766	515
2004	839,682	1,676,380	501
2003	825,900	1,615,036	511
2002	783,300	1,565,017	501
2001	789,500	1,514,710	521
2000	769,900	1,468,915	524
1999	750,300	1,417,832	529
1998	707,900	1,353,178	523
1997	698,200	1,309,752	533
1996	622,300	1,262,815	493
1995	579,200	1,216,511	476
1994	539,500	1,172,008	460
1993	533,000	1,122,201	475
1992	496,400	1,104,247	450
Total Increase	89.6%	62.3%	16.8%
Annualized Increase	4.67%	3.52%	1.11%

Witnesses: K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik

SEC INTERROGATORY #52

INTERROGATORY

Issue 4.1 Is it appropriate to include the impact of changes in average use in the annual adjustment?

[B/1/1/9] Please provide a table in the same format as Table 1 for each Rate class.

RESPONSE

Tables 1 to 6 on the following pages provide a table in the same format as Table 1 at Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, page 9 for each rate class.

Witnesses: I. Chan
T. Ladanyi
A. Kacicnik

CUSTOMERS, VOLUMES AND SYSTEM AVERAGE USE BY RATE CLASS
 2002 BOARD APPROVED BUDGET - FISCAL YEAR

		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3
Item				Average
<u>No.</u>		<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Customers</u>	<u>Use Per</u>
		(10 ⁶ m ³)	(Average)	Customer
				(m ³)
<u>General Service</u>				
1.1	Rate 1	4 203.9	1 418 181	2 970
1.2	Rate 6	3 200.8	144 102	22 125
1.3	Rate 9	<u>16.0</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>421 053</u>
1.	Total General Service	<u>7 420.7</u>	<u>1 562 321</u>	<u>4 756</u>
<u>Contract</u>				
2.1	Rate 100	1 393.7	1 995	698 596
2.2	Rate 110	613.0	267	2 295 880
2.3	Rate 115	923.0	51	18 098 039
2.4	Rate 125	0.0	0	0
2.5	Rate 135	92.5	42	2 202 381
2.6	Rate 145	332.5	280	1 187 500
2.7	Rate 170	806.4	56	14 400 000
2.8	Rate 200	182.0	1	182 000 000
2.9	Rate 300	4.7	3	1 566 667
2.10	Rate 305	<u>7.8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7 800 000</u>
2.	Total Contract	<u>4 355.6</u>	<u>2 696</u>	<u>1 615 579</u>
3.	Total	<u>11 776.3</u>	<u>1 565 017</u>	<u>7 525</u>

CUSTOMERS, VOLUMES AND SYSTEM AVERAGE USE BY RATE CLASS
 2003 BOARD APPROVED BUDGET - FISCAL YEAR

		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3
Item				Average
<u>No.</u>		<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Customers</u>	<u>Use Per</u>
		(10 ⁶ m ³)	(Average)	Customer
				(m ³)
<u>General Service</u>				
1.1	Rate 1	4 241.7	1 468 966	2 892
1.2	Rate 6	3 119.9	143 293	21 685
1.3	Rate 9	<u>12.9</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>330 769</u>
1.	Total General Service	<u>7 374.5</u>	<u>1 612 298</u>	<u>4 579</u>
<u>Contract</u>				
2.1	Rate 100	1 394.6	2 039	684 047
2.2	Rate 110	657.0	301	2 186 356
2.3	Rate 115	938.1	53	17 727 874
2.4	Rate 125	0.0	0	0
2.5	Rate 135	96.6	43	2 233 526
2.6	Rate 145	300.2	246	1 221 153
2.7	Rate 170	814.6	55	14 766 163
2.8	Rate 200	190.1	1	190 100 000
2.9	Rate 300	1.1	0	0
2.10	Rate 305	<u>7.8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7 800 000</u>
2.	Total Contract	<u>4 400.1</u>	<u>2 738</u>	<u>1 606 804</u>
3.	Total	<u>11 774.6</u>	<u>1 615 036</u>	<u>7 291</u>

CUSTOMERS, VOLUMES AND SYSTEM AVERAGE USE BY RATE CLASS
 2004 BUDGET - FISCAL YEAR*

		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3
Item				Average
<u>No.</u>		<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Customers</u>	<u>Use Per</u>
		(10 ⁶ m ³)	(Average)	Customer
				(m ³)
<u>General Service</u>				
1.1	Rate 1	4 241.7	1 468 966	2 892
1.2	Rate 6	3 119.9	143 293	21 685
1.3	Rate 9	<u>12.9</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>330 769</u>
1.	Total General Service	<u>7 374.5</u>	<u>1 612 298</u>	<u>4 579</u>
<u>Contract</u>				
2.1	Rate 100	1 394.6	2 039	684 047
2.2	Rate 110	657.0	301	2 186 356
2.3	Rate 115	938.1	53	17 727 874
2.4	Rate 125	0.0	0	0
2.5	Rate 135	96.6	43	2 233 526
2.6	Rate 145	300.2	246	1 221 153
2.7	Rate 170	814.6	55	14 766 163
2.8	Rate 200	190.1	1	190 100 000
2.9	Rate 300	1.1	0	0
2.10	Rate 305	<u>7.8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7 800 000</u>
2.	Total Contract	<u>4 400.1</u>	<u>2 738</u>	<u>1 606 804</u>
3.	Total	<u>11 774.6</u>	<u>1 615 036</u>	<u>7 291</u>

* There was no 2004 Board Approved Volumes Budget due to the nature of the 2004 Rate Application.
 Please see RP-2003-0048, Exhibit A, Tab 3, Schedule 1 for the rationale for implementing
 this new approach.

CUSTOMERS, VOLUMES AND SYSTEM AVERAGE USE BY RATE CLASS
 2005 BOARD APPROVED BUDGET - FISCAL YEAR

		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3
Item				Average
<u>No.</u>		<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Customers</u>	<u>Use Per</u>
		(10 ⁶ m ³)	(Average)	Customer
				(m ³)
<u>General Service</u>				
1.1	Rate 1	4 626.7	1 568 545	2 953
1.2	Rate 6	3 324.4	147 476	22 507
1.3	Rate 9	<u>12.8</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>345 946</u>
1.	Total General Service	<u>7 963.9</u>	<u>1 716 058</u>	<u>4 646</u>
<u>Contract</u>				
2.1	Rate 100	1 401.8	2 028	691 223
2.2	Rate 110	624.2	285	2 190 175
2.3	Rate 115	926.8	52	17 823 077
2.4	Rate 125	0.0	0	0
2.5	Rate 135	58.7	39	1 505 128
2.6	Rate 145	310.1	248	1 250 403
2.7	Rate 170	821.6	54	15 214 815
2.8	Rate 200	171.3	1	171 300 000
2.9	Rate 300	6.9	0	0
2.10	Rate 305	<u>12.8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12 800 000</u>
2.	Total Contract	<u>4 334.2</u>	<u>2 708</u>	<u>1 600 517</u>
3.	Total	<u>12 298.1</u>	<u>1 718 766</u>	<u>7 155</u>

CUSTOMERS, VOLUMES AND SYSTEM AVERAGE USE BY RATE CLASS
 2006 BOARD APPROVED BUDGET - CALENDAR YEAR

		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3
Item				Average
<u>No.</u>		<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Customers</u>	<u>Use Per</u>
		(10 ⁶ m ³)	(Average)	Customer
				(m ³)
<u>General Service</u>				
1.1	Rate 1	4 674.3	1 642 513	2 850
1.2	Rate 6	3 249.2	147 356	21 999
1.3	Rate 9	<u>9.3</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>251 351</u>
1.	Total General Service	<u>7 932.8</u>	<u>1 789 906</u>	<u>4 438</u>
<u>Contract</u>				
2.1	Rate 100	1 435.4	2 084	688 772
2.2	Rate 110	661.7	289	2 289 619
2.3	Rate 115	1 027.7	50	20 554 000
2.4	Rate 125	0.0	0	0
2.5	Rate 135	55.1	34	1 620 588
2.6	Rate 145	251.5	198	1 270 202
2.7	Rate 170	770.4	52	14 815 385
2.8	Rate 200	155.0	1	155 000 000
2.9	Rate 300	1.1	0	0
2.10	Rate 305	<u>30.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>30 000 000</u>
2.	Total Contract	<u>4 387.9</u>	<u>2 709</u>	<u>1 619 749</u>
3.	Total	<u>12 320.7</u>	<u>1 792 615</u>	<u>6 873</u>

CUSTOMERS, VOLUMES AND SYSTEM AVERAGE USE BY RATE CLASS
 2007 BOARD APPROVED BUDGET - CALENDAR YEAR

		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3
Item				Average
<u>No.</u>		<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Customers</u>	<u>Use Per</u>
		(10 ⁶ m ³)	(Average)	Customer
				(m ³)
<u>General Service</u>				
1.1	Rate 1	4 486.1	1 671 317	2 687
1.2	Rate 6	3 148.7	149 319	21 010
1.3	Rate 9	<u>7.4</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>231 250</u>
1.	Total General Service	<u>7 642.2</u>	<u>1 820 668</u>	<u>4 200</u>
<u>Contract</u>				
2.1	Rate 100	1 388.6	1 996	695 691
2.2	Rate 110	620.4	287	2 161 672
2.3	Rate 115	906.2	62	14 616 129
2.4	Rate 125	0.0	1	0
2.5	Rate 135	55.4	37	1 497 297
2.6	Rate 145	251.8	171	1 472 515
2.7	Rate 170	730.0	34	21 470 588
2.8	Rate 200	150.7	1	150 700 000
2.9	Rate 300	0.0	0	0
2.10	Rate 305	<u>31.2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>31 200 000</u>
2.	Total Contract	<u>4 134.3</u>	<u>2 590</u>	<u>1 596 255</u>
3.	Total	<u>11 776.5</u>	<u>1 823 258</u>	<u>6 459</u>

SEC INTERROGATORY #53

INTERROGATORY

Issue 4.1 Is it appropriate to include the impact of changes in average use in the annual adjustment?

[B/1/1/9] Please provide a table in the same format as Table 1 using actual rather than Board-approved figures, and thus leaving out 2007.

RESPONSE

Tables 1 to 6 on the following pages provide a table in the same format as Table 1 using weather normalized actual at Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, page 9 for each rate class.

Witnesses: I. Chan
T. Ladanyi
A. Kacicnik

CUSTOMERS, VOLUMES AND SYSTEM AVERAGE USE BY RATE CLASS
 2002 NORMALIZED ACTUALS - FISCAL YEAR

		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3
Item				Average
<u>No.</u>		<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Customers</u>	<u>Use Per</u>
		(10 ⁶ m ³)	(Average)	Customer
				(m ³)
<u>General Service</u>				
1.1	Rate 1	4 232.6	1 423 525	2 980
1.2	Rate 6	3 109.6	140 351	22 097
1.3	Rate 9	<u>11.1</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>246 667</u>
1.	Total General Service	<u>7 353.3</u>	<u>1 563 921</u>	<u>4 710</u>
<u>Contract</u>				
2.1	Rate 100	1 423.4	2 087	682 032
2.2	Rate 110	639.3	306	2 089 216
2.3	Rate 115	958.9	62	15 466 129
2.4	Rate 125	0.0	0	0
2.5	Rate 135	79.5	46	1 728 261
2.6	Rate 145	308.4	235	1 312 340
2.7	Rate 170	841.7	45	18 704 444
2.8	Rate 200	172.5	1	172 500 000
2.9	Rate 300	3.6	6	600 000
2.10	Rate 305	<u>6.3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6 300 000</u>
2.	Total Contract	<u>4 433.6</u>	<u>2 789</u>	<u>1 589 674</u>
3.	Total	<u>11 786.9</u>	<u>1 566 710</u>	<u>7 523</u>

CUSTOMERS, VOLUMES AND SYSTEM AVERAGE USE BY RATE CLASS
 2003 NORMALIZED ACTUALS - FISCAL YEAR

		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3
Item				Average
<u>No.</u>		<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Customers</u>	<u>Use Per</u>
		(10 ⁶ m ³)	(Average)	Customer
				(m ³)
<u>General Service</u>				
1.1	Rate 1	4 241.8	1 476 603	2 877
1.2	Rate 6	3 094.8	142 656	21 593
1.3	Rate 9	<u>8.9</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>247 222</u>
1.	Total General Service	<u>7 345.5</u>	<u>1 619 295</u>	<u>4 541</u>
<u>Contract</u>				
2.1	Rate 100	1 351.6	2 029	666 141
2.2	Rate 110	656.0	318	2 062 893
2.3	Rate 115	952.7	61	15 618 033
2.4	Rate 125	0.0	0	0
2.5	Rate 135	55.3	42	1 316 667
2.6	Rate 145	318.7	226	1 410 177
2.7	Rate 170	840.2	43	19 539 535
2.8	Rate 200	155.1	1	155 100 000
2.9	Rate 300	40.1	1	40 100 000
2.10	Rate 305	<u>11.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
2.	Total Contract	<u>4 380.7</u>	<u>2 721</u>	<u>1 609 960</u>
3.	Total	<u>11 726.2</u>	<u>1 622 016</u>	<u>7 229</u>

CUSTOMERS, VOLUMES AND SYSTEM AVERAGE USE BY RATE CLASS
 2004 NORMALIZED ACTUALS - FISCAL YEAR

		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3
Item				Average
<u>No.</u>		<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Customers</u>	<u>Use Per</u>
		(10 ⁶ m ³)	(Average)	Customer
				(m ³)
<u>General Service</u>				
1.1	Rate 1	4 342.1	1 529 297	2 843
1.2	Rate 6	3 110.0	144 331	21 472
1.3	Rate 9	<u>6.2</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>167 568</u>
1.	Total General Service	<u>7 458.3</u>	<u>1 673 665</u>	<u>4 461</u>
<u>Contract</u>				
2.1	Rate 100	1 411.1	2 069	682 020
2.2	Rate 110	652.9	314	2 079 299
2.3	Rate 115	934.9	58	16 118 966
2.4	Rate 125	0.0	0	0
2.5	Rate 135	58.7	41	1 431 707
2.6	Rate 145	261.3	190	1 375 263
2.7	Rate 170	764.5	41	18 646 341
2.8	Rate 200	161.4	1	161 400 000
2.9	Rate 300	1.8	0	0
2.10	Rate 305	<u>29.3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>29 300 000</u>
2.	Total Contract	<u>4 275.9</u>	<u>2 715</u>	<u>1 574 917</u>
3.	Total	<u>11 734.2</u>	<u>1 676 380</u>	<u>7 000</u>

CUSTOMERS, VOLUMES AND SYSTEM AVERAGE USE BY RATE CLASS
 2005 NORMALIZED ACTUALS - FISCAL YEAR

		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3
Item				Average
<u>No.</u>		<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Customers</u>	<u>Use Per</u>
		(10 ⁶ m ³)	(Average)	Customer
				(m ³)
<u>General Service</u>				
1.1	Rate 1	4 547.6	1 575 322	2 890
1.2	Rate 6	3 270.9	146 672	22 241
1.3	Rate 9	<u>4.3</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>126 471</u>
1.	Total General Service	<u>7 822.8</u>	<u>1 722 028</u>	<u>4 547</u>
<u>Contract</u>				
2.1	Rate 100	1 411.5	2 065	683 535
2.2	Rate 110	664.1	309	2 149 191
2.3	Rate 115	904.8	59	15 335 593
2.4	Rate 125	0.0	0	0
2.5	Rate 135	55.7	38	1 465 789
2.6	Rate 145	247.3	179	1 381 564
2.7	Rate 170	728.3	36	20 230 556
2.8	Rate 200	150.8	1	150 763 539
2.9	Rate 300	3.8	0	0
2.10	Rate 305	<u>32.9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>32 900 000</u>
2.	Total Contract	<u>4 199.2</u>	<u>2 688</u>	<u>1 562 189</u>
3.	Total	<u>12 022.0</u>	<u>1 724 716</u>	<u>6 970</u>

CUSTOMERS, VOLUMES AND SYSTEM AVERAGE USE BY RATE CLASS
 2006 NORMALIZED ACTUALS - CALENDAR YEAR

		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3
Item				
<u>No.</u>		<u>Volumes</u> (10 ⁶ m ³)	<u>Customers</u> (Average)	<u>Average</u> <u>Use Per</u> <u>Customer</u> (m ³)
<u>General Service</u>				
1.1	Rate 1	4 552.7	1 630 236	2 796
1.2	Rate 6	3 345.9	150 038	22 272
1.3	Rate 9	<u>3.3</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>97 059</u>
1.	Total General Service	<u>7 901.9</u>	<u>1 780 308</u>	<u>4 444</u>
<u>Contract</u>				
2.1	Rate 100	1 334.7	1 922	694 433
2.2	Rate 110	608.6	283	2 150 530
2.3	Rate 115	938.9	60	15 648 333
2.4	Rate 125	0.0	0	0
2.5	Rate 135	57.1	37	1 543 243
2.6	Rate 145	242.2	168	1 441 667
2.7	Rate 170	734.5	33	22 257 576
2.8	Rate 200	169.8	1	169 800 000
2.9	Rate 300	1.3	0	0
2.10	Rate 305	<u>32.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>32 000 000</u>
2.	Total Contract	<u>4 119.1</u>	<u>2 505</u>	<u>1 644 351</u>
3.	Total	<u>12 021.0</u>	<u>1 782 813</u>	<u>6 743</u>

SEC INTERROGATORY #55

INTERROGATORY

Issue 5.1 What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

[B/4/1/2 and 5] Please confirm that, on average, Enbridge's capital expenditure related to a customer attachment has been about \$2,000. Please confirm that current customer adds cost about \$2,500 each in capital expenditures.

RESPONSE

With respect to the capital cost per customer addition please see Item numbers 5 and 6 of Table 1: Comparison of Gross Customer Additions and Average Cost per Customer Addition in the response in CCC Interrogatory #3 found at Exhibit I, Tab 3, Schedule 3.

Witnesses: S. Kancharla
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #56

INTERROGATORY

Issue 5.1 What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

[B/4/1/5] Please confirm the following financial parameters relating to a current residential customer attachment (all on a full-year basis):

- a. Capital expenditure: \$2,500
- b. Incremental O&M: \$70
- c. Incremental revenue: \$325
- d. Incremental depreciation: \$60
- e. Incremental cost of debt: \$100
- f. Incremental cost of equity: \$75
- g. Incremental tax cost: negative in the first three years, positive in subsequent years

RESPONSE

Please refer to the appendix attached to Board Staff Interrogatory #17 at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 17.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
J. Denomy
S. Kancharla
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #57

INTERROGATORY

Issue 5.1 What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

[B/4/1/5] Please provide similar financial parameters to those in the last question, but applicable to an average Rate 6 attachment.

RESPONSE

Please refer to School Energy Coalition Interrogatory #9 at Exhibit I, Tab 11, Schedule 9.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
J. Denomy
S. Kancharla
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #58

INTERROGATORY

Issue 5.1 What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

[B/4/1/11] Please show the calculation of the figure \$1.5 billion. Please identify specifically the impact in that calculation of the Company's annual depreciation charge and any other non-cash items affecting the amounts to be sought from investors. Please file any capital investment plans, proposals, analyses, or similar documents of Enbridge Inc. or Enbridge Gas Distribution for any period that includes any of 2008-2012 and that refer to uses of capital within Enbridge Gas Distribution.

RESPONSE

The figure of \$1.5 billion is to illustrate the approximate levels of capital investment over the IR plan period based on an approximate level of \$300 million per year. That number of \$300 million per year may be affected by the nature of the IR model and the timing of its implementation following the release of the EB-2007-0615 Decision. The model adopted by the Ontario Energy Board may have incentives or disincentives for capital investment which may affect the Company's ability to invest. The Company does not have a forecast of capital investments for years 2009 to 2012.

SEC INTERROGATORY #59

INTERROGATORY

Issue 5.1 What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

[B/4/1/13-15] Please take the Board-approved capital budget of Enbridge for each of the last ten years and create a table dividing up those budgets between those capital expenditure categories that the Company is proposing should have Y factor treatment, and those categories that would be covered by the X factor. Please prepare a similar table using actuals instead of budgets.

RESPONSE

Please refer to the table below.

Historical Comparison of Leave to Construct Projects and Safety and Reliability Programs: 1997-2006

	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9	Col 10
	2006	2006	2005	2005	2004	2004	2003	2003	2002	2002
	Act	Bud	Act	Bud	Act	Bud	Act	Bud	Act	Bud
1 Leave to Construct Projects	11.5	36.5	3.3	2.9	2.3	5.3	0.1	3.2	7.6	10.9
2 Safety and Reliability Programs	59.2	65.6	27.0	26.1	19.4	24.5	18.2	27.4	23.2	21.3
3 Summary Total	70.7	102.1	30.3	29.0	21.7	29.8	18.3	30.6	30.8	32.2

	Col 11	Col 12	Col 13	Col 14	Col 15	Col 16	Col 17	Col 18	Col 19	Col 20
	2001	2001	2000	2000	1999	1999	1998	1998	1997	1997
	Act	Bud	Act	Bud	Act	Bud	Act	Bud	Act	Bud
1 Leave to Construct Projects	1.6	4.0	4.9	5.1	5.8	-	19.6	15.6	13.5	9.1
2 Safety and Reliability Programs	35.6	22.7	20.7	20.1	19.3	24.8	23.6	22.2	25.1	28.2
3 Summary Total	37.2	26.7	25.6	25.2	25.1	24.8	43.2	37.8	38.6	37.3

Witnesses: S. Kancharla
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #60

INTERROGATORY

Issue 6.1 What are the criteria for establishing Z factors that should be included in the IR plan?

[B/1/1/18] Using the utility's proposed criteria for Z factors, please advise whether each of the following hypotheticals would, in Enbridge's opinion, qualify for Z factor treatment:

- a. The NEB approves an ROE formula for TCPL that includes a "flotation factor" of 150 basis points instead of 50 basis points, as is used in Ontario.
- b. The OEB approves an ROE formula for electricity utilities for 3rd generation IRM that reduces their resulting ROE, relative to the ROE applicable to gas utilities, by 100 basis points.
- c. The federal government reduces the corporate income tax rate by 4%.
- d. The Ontario government reduces the corporate income tax rate by 4%.
- e. GAAP is changed to require expensing of the undepreciated capital cost of an asset as soon as it is known that it will be taken out of service within five years.
- f. The Ontario government increases the minimum wage to \$12, and that has a ripple effect in wages at all levels throughout the province.
- g. Increased uncertainty in the Ontario electricity generation sector due to changes in government policy leads to material changes in the level of gas-fired merchant generation planned in the Enbridge franchise area.
- h. A gas-fired air conditioner that is competitive with electric heat pumps is invented and available commercially in Ontario.
- i. The Ontario government bans the sale of mid-efficiency furnaces to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- j. A fire of unknown origin destroys the head office building of the utility, and some of the loss is not covered by insurance.
- k. The utility is sued by third parties for breach of contract, and receives a

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

judgment against it that is not covered by insurance.

- l. A change the Labour Relations Act allows the Company's union to claim an extra day off per year per unionized employee.
- m. The utility suffers additional losses in its pension plan, and is ordered by the pension plan's regulator to make top-up payments into the plan.
- n. The utility incurs additional costs because of an expansion of Sarbanes-Oxley type rules to apply to Ontario companies.

RESPONSE

The Company has proposed the general criteria guiding the Board in its determination on recoverability at CCC #29 at Exhibit I, Tab 3, Schedule 29. The following responses to hypothetical scenarios are based upon the information provided in each example. The final determination of whether a scenario would qualify as a factor would depend upon the actual facts in each case and the application of the criteria defined at CCC #29 at Exhibit I, Tab 3, Schedule 29. Given this background, the Company provides the following responses to the hypothetical scenarios proposed.

- a. No.
- b. No.
- c. No.
- d. No.
- e. Yes
- f. No.
- g. No.
- h. No.
- i. No.
- j. Yes.
- k. Whether the costs related to the matter described in subsection (k) of this question would be recoverable as a z-factor would depend upon the specific facts of that case that the Company would bring forward to the Board at the appropriate time. The Company proposes that the general criteria guiding the Board in its determination on recoverability are set out in CCC #29 at Exhibit I, Tab 3, Schedule 29. Any costs that meet these criteria, as determined by the Board, would be recoverable as a z-factor.
- l. No.
- m. No.
- n. No.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #62

INTERROGATORY

Issue 7.1 How should the impact of the NGEIR decisions, if any, be reflected in rates during the IR plan?

Please confirm that the overall impact of the NGEIR Decision dated November 7, 2006 was expected to be a net benefit to Enbridge ratepayers. Please provide a breakdown of how Enbridge proposes to reflect that net benefit in rates during the IR period. If Enbridge is not expecting the NGEIR decision to provide net benefits to its ratepayers during the IR period, please provide an explanation, and quantify any net cost of the NGEIR decision to Enbridge ratepayers, broken down by rate class and by year.

RESPONSE

The Natural Gas Electricity Interface Review ("NGEIR") generic proceeding was initiated by the Ontario Energy Board and concluded in August 2006. Through NGEIR the Board approved new unbundled distribution and storage service for gas fired power generation and other large volume customers and made a number of decisions regarding storage regulation in the province of Ontario. Large volume customers now have a choice between bundled and unbundled services. In the Company's view, the Board's decision with respect to storage regulation will stimulate further storage development in Ontario.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

SEC INTERROGATORY #63

INTERROGATORY

Issue 8.1 What is the appropriate plan term for each utility?

[B/1/1/18] Please advise whether Enbridge would be comfortable with a plan term longer than five years, such as ten years. Please advise what changes, if any, would have to be made to Enbridge's application to make a ten year IR period acceptable to Enbridge.

RESPONSE

The Company believes that the best way to consider a term longer than 5 years is to review an existing approved plan, as the Company proposes, to determine if there is stakeholder support for an extension to or renewal of the plan.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #64

INTERROGATORY

Issue 8.1 What is the appropriate plan term for each utility?

[B/1/1/18] Please advise whether, in planning during an IR period, the term of the plan is a material consideration in deciding the timing of efficiency investments within the IR period. By way of example, is it reasonable to expect a utility to focus efficiency investments in the first year or two of the plan, in order to maximize the time the shareholder has to reap the rewards, but reduce efficiency investments in the later years since the benefits will be more limited?

RESPONSE

The term of the plan would be a material consideration. In addition, the expectation of rebasing, as compared with a continuation of incentive regulation, would also impact the utility's incentive to pursue productivity improvement.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #67

INTERROGATORY

Issue 10.1 Should an ESM be included in the IR plan?

[B/3/1/1] Please advise how the lack of a stretch factor, and deferral of ratepayer benefits until rebasing, is consistent with the following statement at page 3 the Natural Gas Forum report:

“The Board does not intend for earnings sharing mechanisms to form part of IR plans. The Board views the retention of earnings by a utility within the term of an IR plan to be a strong incentive for the utility to achieve sustainable efficiencies. The Board will ensure that the benefits of the efficiencies are shared with customers through the annual adjustment mechanism and through rebasing.’ [emphasis added]

RESPONSE

The Board states at page 3 of the Natural Gas Forum Decision,

In a multi-year IR plan, the annual adjustment mechanism embodies the combined assessment of cost changes and productivity improvements. The Board concludes that making an appropriate determination of this component will ensure that the benefits of efficiencies are shared with customers during the term of the plan. The Board will determine the methodology for the annual adjustment mechanism through a generic hearing.

The Board has not to this point committed one way or another to the use of a stretch factor. It is the appropriate factors to represent cost changes and productivity changes that ensure customers share in the benefits of the plan. The factor used to represent productivity is composed of multiple components (productivity differential, input price differential, stretch factor). The Company’s position is that a stretch factor, all else equal, cannot result in an appropriate factor used to represent productivity.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey
M. Lister

SEC INTERROGATORY #68

INTERROGATORY

Issue 11.1 What information should the Board consider and stakeholders be provided with during the IR plan?

[B/6/1/1] Please provide a summary of the utility's annual corporate budgeting process, including major steps, responsibilities, information available at each step, and the actual dates of each step in 2007. Please include a description of how the utility's budget process is related to, or integrates with, the budgeting of some or all of the other members of the parent company's corporate group.

RESPONSE

The annual corporate budget process generally follows a similar process each year. The end to end process is kicked-off with the budget guidelines and instructions memo and culminates in the budget approval by the Board of Directors. The key activities and dates for the 2008 Corporate Budget process, which is currently in progress are outlined in the table below. The timing of the key budget activities are geared towards having an approved corporate budget prior to the start of the budget fiscal year.

2008 Corporate Budget Schedule

Key Components	Key Dates ¹
Issue Budget Guidelines & Instructions	Jun-14
Customer Additions	Jul-20
Collect Budget Input (O&M, Capital & Other Revenues)	Jul-4 - Jul-25
Volume Forecast	March - June
Budget Reviews	ongoing through to Aug 31
Financing Plan and Costs	Aug-20
Final O&M and Capital	Sep-14
Final Budget	Sep-19
Budget Approval by Executive Management Team	Sep-24
Submit Budget to Corporate for EI Consolidation	Oct-1
EI Board of Directors Review	Dec-4
EGD Board of Directors Approval	Jan 2008

Notes:

1. Futures dates are tentative.

Witness: T. Ladanyi

Issue Budget Guidelines and Instructions

The Budgets and Financial Analysis department distributes detailed budget instructions with the key strategic objectives and economic and market assumptions to all departments within the Company to ensure consistency in budgets across the Company.

Customer Additions

The customer additions forecast involves both an economic and regional input. The Planning and Economics department first completes the customer additions forecast based on econometric inputs. This forecast is then validated by Regional Operations for regional specific inputs. The final forecast is consolidated and distributed by the Scorecard and Capital Appropriations department to the appropriate departments.

Collect Budget Input (O&M, Capital & Other Revenues)

The Budgets and Financial Analysis departments collects O&M, capital expenditures, and other revenues from all departments through the Company's budgeting tool.

Volume Forecast

The volume forecast is completed by the Margin Budgets and Accounting department with contract volumes inputs from the Strategic and Key Accounts department; average use forecast from the Planning and Economics department; conservation inputs from the Planning & Opportunity Development department; and customer additions from the Scorecard and Capital Appropriations department.

Budget Reviews

Budgets are intensively reviewed across many different management levels. The managers within each department review budget information that is provided to the Finance department, such as the volume forecast, other revenues, O&M and capital expenditure budgets. Department managers review budgets with their respective Executive Management Team ("EMT") member. Representation from the Finance department reviews each department's budget with the respective EMT member and representation from their department.

Financing Plans and Costs

Treasury provides financing assumptions, interest rates and exchange rates forecasts to the Budgets and Financial Analysis department.

Final O&M and Capital

The O&M and capital budgets are finalized following the outcome of budget review meetings. The final O&M and capital budgets are consolidated by the Budgets and Financial Analysis department for input into the consolidated corporate budget.

Final Budget

The Budgets and Financial Analysis department reviews and consolidates all budget inputs, such as O&M, capital expenditures, revenues, gas costs, taxes etc. and prepares corporate financial statements for presentation to the EMT for review and approval.

Budget Approval by Executive Management Team

Upon consolidation of the final budget, the EMT along with representation from the Finance department performs a consolidated review of the budget.

Submit Budget to Corporate for EI Consolidation

The approved budgets are then submitted to the corporate office for consolidation of all Enbridge Inc. business units.

EI Board of Directors Review

Senior management from the corporate office and Enbridge Gas Distribution present the consolidated Enbridge Inc. budget to the Enbridge Inc. Board of Directors for review and final approval.

EGD Board of Directors Review

Senior management from Enbridge Gas Distribution presents the Enbridge Gas Distribution budget to the Enbridge Gas Distribution Board of Directors for review and final approval. The timing of this meeting is based on the Board of Directors' meeting schedule, and is typically mid-January.

Witness: T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #69

INTERROGATORY

Issue 11.3 What should be the process and the role of the Board and stakeholders?

[B/6/1/3] Please confirm that the Company is not proposing to make its ARC, GDAR, RRR or Undertakings reports publicly available to stakeholders during the IR period. Assuming that is the case, please advise what use, if any, Enbridge proposes that the Board put to those reports in the context of the IR plan, and what role Enbridge proposes that ratepayers and other stakeholders should play in that process?

RESPONSE

The reporting requirements referenced are those required by the Board. Enbridge assumes that the Board has its own reasons for such reporting and makes appropriate use of such reporting.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
K. Culbert

SEC INTERROGATORY #72

INTERROGATORY

Issue 12.3 Changes in rate design

[B/6/1/2] Please confirm that Enbridge's proposal for flexibility to re-design any existing rates would include an application to the Board, supporting evidence including customer impacts, an opportunity for ratepayers and other stakeholders to ask interrogatories and participate fully in the application, and a hearing (oral or written) for the Board to determine the issues.

RESPONSE

Confirmed. If the rate-related changes are minor in nature and customer impacts are minimal, the Company is proposing that the Board approval process be included as part of the annual rate setting filing. However, if the rate-related changes are significant and warrant a longer review period, the Company is proposing to file a separate rate change application. This approach reflects the Board Staff's recommendation in its Discussion Paper (page 20).

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

SEC INTERROGATORY #73

INTERROGATORY

Issue 12.3 Changes in rate design

[B/6/1/2] Please provide Enbridge's current plan, if any, for changes to the fixed charges (for each rate class that would be affected), including the forecast rates for each of the years 2008 through 2012, and the forecast customer bill impacts for each such year for each class and sample customer normally used in such forecasts.

RESPONSE

Please refer to the Company's response to Board Staff's interrogatory # 25 found at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 25 regarding changes to fixed component of distribution rates.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

SEC INTERROGATORY #74

INTERROGATORY

Issue 12.3 Changes in rate design

[B/6/1/2] Please confirm that Enbridge is proposing to be allowed to seek changes in rate design that, while revenue neutral to Enbridge, are not revenue neutral within classes, and are not bill neutral to individual customers. Please describe in detail the factors Enbridge believes the Board should take into account in considering whether to re-distribute Enbridge's revenue requirement between customer classes, or between customer categories, during the IR period. In what ways, if any, should those considerations be different during an IR period than they would be in an annual cost of service proceeding?

RESPONSE

The Company would expect that rate design considerations under incentive regulation would be similar to rate design considerations under cost of service regulation.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

SEC INTERROGATORY #75

INTERROGATORY

Issue 12.3 Changes in rate design

[B/6/1/2] Please provide all studies, analyses, plans, forecasts, and other documents, physical or electronic, related to intended, expected or proposed changes in rate design during any of the years 2008 through 2012, including but not limited to any impact analyses of such changes.

RESPONSE

Please refer to the Company's response to Coral Energy Interrogatory #1 at Exhibit I, Tab 15, Schedule 1.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

SEC INTERROGATORY #76

INTERROGATORY

Issue 12.4 Non-energy services.

[B/6/1/2] Please confirm that Enbridge would, under its proposal, be limited to changes in miscellaneous and non-energy service charges that are revenue neutral. If not, please advise the criteria under which Enbridge would be allowed to increase its overall revenue through these charges. Please confirm that Enbridge is proposing such changes in rates would be without stakeholder involvement, and that under Enbridge's proposal there is no requirement for compliance with the Statutory Powers Procedure Act.

RESPONSE

Enbridge Gas Distribution cannot confirm any of the questions asked above. As outlined in the pre-filed evidence at Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1, page 3, the Company agrees with the Board Staff that miscellaneous and non-energy services should be outside of the IR plan. The Company is proposing to seek approval for the changes and provide the Board with supporting evidence. However, given these are miscellaneous and non-energy services and outside the IR plan, the Company expects that there would be no requirement for an extensive review or a formal hearing. In the Company's view, resource requirements, a long timeline associated with, and the cost of, a formal hearing would be incompatible with the size or nature of the approvals required.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

SEC INTERROGATORY #78

INTERROGATORY

Issue 14.1 Are there adjustments that should be made to base year revenue requirements and/or rates?

Please advise whether Enbridge has looked at the tax impacts of changing its corporate structure (for example, to that of an income trust or a partnership) during any period that would include any IR period. If so, please provide copies of any plans, forecasts, internal proposals, or other documents related to any such potential change in corporate structure.

RESPONSE

Similar to many Canadian corporations, Enbridge Gas Distribution has looked at the tax impacts of changing its corporate structure to that of an income trust or a limited partnership. This work was done several years ago and it was decided not to pursue any such changes in the corporate structure. Due to the new legislation covering income trusts, the Company is unlikely to consider any such changes during the IR Plan. However, if the Company were to initiate a change in its corporate structure to an income trust or a limited partnership, it would bring an application before the Board. Any studies supporting such an application would be filed at that time. Since the Company is not requesting approval of any change in its corporate structure in this proceeding, and is not contemplating any such change during the IR term, the Company declines to file any documents dealing with this matter.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #79

INTERROGATORY

Issue 14.1 Are there adjustments that should be made to base year revenue requirements and/or rates?

Please provide a detailed breakdown of the expected opening rate base for Enbridge on January 1, 2008, by asset category, together with the depreciation and cost of capital amounts that would result from that rate base (without accounting for any additions) during the years 2008 through 2012 inclusive. Please include a continuity chart showing the opening rate base in each subsequent year, by asset category. Please break down the annual costs by rate class using the current cost allocation percentages for 2007.

RESPONSE

The mechanism which the Board has indicated it intends to implement for 2008 and beyond is a multi-year incentive ratemaking framework. Such a ratemaking mechanism does not require a forecast of rate base, depreciation and cost of capital for the years upon which the mechanism will establish rates.

Further, the request of an expected or forecast opening rate base for January 1, 2008, seems to suggest the potential of an adjustment to base rates to reflect changes in revenue requirement which occurs when comparing such a forecast opening rate base to the Board Approved opening 2008 rate base inherent in the 2007 Decision. It is the Company's understanding that 2007 approved rates would be the base for incentive regulation and the Company has filed on this basis.

The information as requested appears to suggest that the Board should rely on the latest estimate of 2008 opening rate base compared to its approval of a previous forecast of 2008 opening rate base to adjust rates on a go forward basis within an incentive regulation term.

As 2007 approved rates and embedded depreciation and cost of capital were approved on an average of averages forecast of rate base related monthly balances and not on forecast year end rate base balances, the information requested is irrelevant. The Company therefore will not utilize the time and effort of resources required to complete and provide the chart requested.

Witness: K. Culbert
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #80

INTERROGATORY

Issue 14.1 Are there adjustments that should be made to base year revenue requirements and/or rates?

Please restate the breakdowns, result, and continuity chart in the last question, but for each of the years 2008 through 2012 adding capital expenditures in each asset category equal to the average actual (with 2007 as forecast) capital expenditures in each such category for the years 2003 – 2007 inclusive.

RESPONSE

Please see the response to SEC Interrogatory #79 at Exhibit I, Schedule 11, Tab 79.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #81

INTERROGATORY

Issue: CIS/Customer Care Application.

[[O/2/1/7] Please describe in detail each time in the last ten years that the Company claimed CCA at levels less than the maximum allowed under the Income Tax Act.

RESPONSE

The Company has not claimed CCA at a level less than the maximum allowable in any of the past ten years in determining taxable income. The tax planning requirements of the Company during the life of the CIS asset and as a result of the Board's final rate impact determination of the CIS asset are not equatable to past tax planning and CCA claim practices.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #82

INTERROGATORY

Issue: CIS/Customer Care Application.

[O/2/1/9] Please confirm that the Template is structured to calculate the annual cost of service impact of customer care costs, add up the total, and then smooth those costs over the period 2007 to 2012 inclusive.

RESPONSE

The overall customer care and CIS settlement template is structured in the above fashion. However, the CIS revenue requirement component of the template has its own smoothing approach embedded within the overall smoothing structure. The results of a different CIS revenue requirement smoothing approach, as the Company was free to request as per the wording of the settlement agreement, would simply replace the CIS capital cost amounts for the years 2009 through 2012 within the settlement template but would not change the structure of the template smoothing approach over the 2007 through 2012 period.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #83

INTERROGATORY

Issue: CIS/Customer Care Application.

[O/2/1/9] Please advise whether the Company is prepared to smooth all CIS and customer care costs over the period to and including the end of life of the new CIS. If the answer is no, please explain why the CIS has to be smoothed over the entire life, but all other customer care costs should not.

RESPONSE

As all stakeholders are likely to be aware, the Company has an agreement for the customer care cost component of this issue through the end of 2012. While the CIS asset forecast values and recoverable amounts have been agreed upon by all parties through the end of 2018, the customer care cost component from 2013 through 2018 is unknown.

Therefore customer care costs cannot be smoothed to the end of the CIS asset life. The Company explained the rationale for the smoothing of the CIS asset revenue requirement over its life in evidence at Exhibit O, Tab 2, Schedule 1.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #84

INTERROGATORY

Issue: CIS/Customer Care Application.

[O/2/1/11] Please show using actual forecasted annual costs that, under the Template as currently structured, there will be a \$9.9 million rate increase in 2013.

RESPONSE

The evidence at Exhibit O, Tab 2, Schedule 3, page 1 of 5, line number 16 shows the \$9.9 million increase in rates that will occur in 2013 as a result of the treatment of the CIS revenue requirement within the template as it is currently structured.

The reasons for this required increase in rates was explained in the evidence as referenced in this interrogatory.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #85

INTERROGATORY

Issue: CIS/Customer Care Application.

[O/2/1/12] Please confirm that “intergenerational unfairness” arises in every circumstance in which flow-through tax accounting, in the form mandated by the Board, is used.

RESPONSE

As stated in evidence at Exhibit O, Tab 2, Schedule 1, page 9, paragraph 25, in this instance this is not purely an issue about flow through tax accounting. Parties to the customer care / CIS consultative process have already recognized a smoothing approach for the CIS asset revenue requirement which represents a departure from the usual “flow through” tax accounting approach in the form mandated by the Board.

The issue is about the length of the period over which the smoothing should occur and which customers should benefit from the recognition.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #86

INTERROGATORY

Issue: CIS/Customer Care Application.

[O/2/1/12] Please confirm that the problem of a rate increase after a significant IT expenditure arises during cost of service as well. Please confirm that, if the costs of CIS and Customer Care are as projected in O/2/4/1, then under annual cost of service there would be a \$30 million rate increase from 2010 to 2011, which is instead smoothed under the Template. Please provide details of any past IT project during cost of service in which the Company has proposed smoothing of the rate impacts rather than the traditional tax flow-through approach.

RESPONSE

Where an IT project of a similar significant expenditure level as that of the CIS asset occurs within a cost of service environment there would be a similar rate increase issue.

If the CIS asset costs are as projected and cost of service regulation was the manner in which rates were being derived, there would be an associated required rate increase from 2010 to 2011 of approximately \$30 million.

While such a cost of service related increase is being smoothed under the template, the smoothing approach currently employed results in customers during the first four years of the CIS assets service life incurring \$11.5 million per year of rate responsibility while customers during the final six years incur \$21.5 million per year of rate responsibility.

There are no past IT projects where a smoothing approach was taken.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #87

INTERROGATORY

Issue: CIS/Customer Care Application.

[O/2/1/13] Please confirm that, at the time of rebasing, it is expected that the Company will have achieved efficiencies that, but for the CIS impact, would allow rates to move downward in 2013, producing a ratepayer benefit on rebasing.

RESPONSE

The Company cannot confirm any such expectation.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #88

INTERROGATORY

Issue: CIS/Customer Care Application.

[O/2/1/13] Please calculate the earnings impacts in note 12 for Options 2 and 3 as well

RESPONSE

Under the proposed Option 2 there would be no forecast earnings impact as the Company's forecast of income tax CCA deductions is over the entire ten year service life of the asset.

Under Option 3, there would be forecast positive net earnings impacts after taxes of approximately \$10.6 million and \$14.6 million in the years 2009 and 2010 and negative net earnings impacts after taxes of \$(5.3) million and \$(4.7) million in each of 2011 and 2012.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #91

INTERROGATORY

Issue: CIS/Customer Care Application.

[O/2/2-4] Please provide Schedules 2, 3 and 4 in Excel format, with all formulae intact.

RESPONSE

The Company declines to provide an electronic version of the schedules in live format as it is considered proprietary intellectual property. An electronic version of these schedules requires and is linked to various other working and information files which contain data and calculations. The use of all of these files in determining and understanding revenue requirement results requires specific knowledge and expertise.

The Company will not provide electronic working versions of all of the files required to appropriately calculate revenue requirements for all of the reasons stated above.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #92

INTERROGATORY

Issue: CIS/Customer Care Application.

[O/2/4] Please recalculate all three options replacing the figures for each year in line 10 with the most recent annual estimates of those costs, based on the bids received by the Company.

RESPONSE

Exhibit O, Tab 2, Schedule 4, line 10 contains the customer care new service provider contract costs. The CIS asset revenue requirement amount and period of recovery at issue is not impacted by amounts contained within the Exhibit O, Tab 2, Schedule 4, line 10 as referenced.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
P. Hoey

SEC INTERROGATORY #93

INTERROGATORY

Issue: CIS/Customer Care Application.

Please advise whether Enbridge has any intention or expectation of implementing any other major IT software or hardware project having a total capital cost in excess of \$10 million after 2007 and prior to 2018. If so, please provide copies of any plans, forecasts, internal proposals, or other documents relating to those intentions or expectations, or the impacts (including tax impacts) thereof.

RESPONS

Enbridge Gas Distribution has not produced a comprehensive 10-year IT plan. Aside from the CIS/Customer Care Application, there are no plans in the work for any single system replacement project in excess of \$10 million and the Company does not expect any IT projects greater than \$10+million IT project over the next three years.

Historically, IT applications have a 7 to 10 year lifespan, and therefore, it is fair to assume that Enbridge Gas Distribution will be looking at replacing some or all of its major applications, such as financial systems, contract management systems, meter management systems and work management systems during the 2010 to 2018 time frame. Due to rapid changes in technology as well as IT industry as a whole, the Company can not provide meaningful cost estimates so far in the future.

Witness: T. Ladanyi

SEC INTERROGATORY #94

INTERROGATORY

General Questions

Please advise Enbridge's proposal for implementation of 2008 rates in the event that those rates constitute an increase, but due to the schedule for this proceeding a rate order cannot be made available until June 1, 2008.

RESPONSE

Please see Enbridge Gas Distribution's response to Board Staff Interrogatory # 25 at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 25.

Witnesses: P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

SEC INTERROGATORY #95

INTERROGATORY

General Questions

[B/1/1/12] Please take Exhibit H2, Tab 7, filed by Enbridge in EB-2006-0034, insert in each of the examples there the final Board-approved rates for Enbridge for 2007, and recalculate the results.

RESPONSE

Please see the attached exhibits showing annual bill comparison for various Residential, Commercial and Industrial customers using final Board approved rates for Enbridge for 2007. This information was filed with the Board and Intervenors as part of the Company's 2007 Final Board Order package dated August 3, 2007.

Witnesses: J. Collier
A. Kacicnik

ANNUAL BILL COMPARISON - RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS

#REF!

Item No.			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4		Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
			Heating & Water Htg.				Heating, Water Htg. & Other Uses				
			(A)	(B)	CHANGE						
					(A) - (B)	%					
1.1	VOLUME	m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.2	CUSTOMER CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.3	DISTRIBUTION CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.4	LOAD BALANCING	§ \$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.5	SALES COMMDTY	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.6	TOTAL SALES	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.7	TOTAL T-SERVICE	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.8	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.9	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.10	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.11	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!

Heating Only

Heating & Water Htg.

			(A)	(B)	CHANGE		(A)	(B)	CHANGE	
					(A) - (B)	%			(A) - (B)	%
2.1	VOLUME	m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.2	CUSTOMER CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.3	DISTRIBUTION CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.4	LOAD BALANCING	§ \$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.5	SALES COMMDTY	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.6	TOTAL SALES	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.7	TOTAL T-SERVICE	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.8	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.9	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.10	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.11	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!

§ The Load Balancing Charge shown here includes proposed transportation charges

ANNUAL BILL COMPARISON - RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS

(A) EB-2006-0034 @ 37.69 MJ/m³ vs (B) EB-2006-0099 @ 37.69 MJ/m³

Item No.		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
		Heating, Pool Htg. & Other Uses				General & Water Htg.			
		(A)	(B)	CHANGE		(A)	(B)	CHANGE	
				(A) - (B)	%			(A) - (B)	%
3.1	VOLUME	m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.2	CUSTOMER CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.3	DISTRIBUTION CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.4	LOAD BALANCING	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.5	SALES COMMDTY	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.6	TOTAL SALES	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.7	TOTAL T-SERVICE	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.8	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.9	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.10	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.11	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!

§ The Load Balancing Charge shown here includes proposed transportation charges

ANNUAL BILL COMPARISON - COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS

(A) EB-2006-0034 @ 37.69 MJ/m³ vs (B) EB-2006-0099 @ 37.69 MJ/m³

Item No.		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
Commercial Heating & Other Uses						Com. Htg., Air Cond'ng & Other Uses			
		(A)	(B)	CHANGE		(A)	(B)	CHANGE	
				(A) - (B)	%			(A) - (B)	%
1.1	VOLUME	m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.2	CUSTOMER CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.3	DISTRIBUTION CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.4	LOAD BALANCING	§ \$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.5	SALES COMMDTY	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.6	TOTAL SALES	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.7	TOTAL T-SERVICE	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.8	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.9	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.10	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.11	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
Medium Commercial Customer						Large Commercial Customer			
		(A)	(B)	CHANGE		(A)	(B)	CHANGE	
				(A) - (B)	%			(A) - (B)	%
2.1	VOLUME	m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.2	CUSTOMER CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.3	DISTRIBUTION CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.4	LOAD BALANCING	§ \$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.5	SALES COMMDTY	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.6	TOTAL SALES	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.7	TOTAL T-SERVICE	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.8	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.9	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.10	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.11	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!

§ The Load Balancing Charge shown here includes proposed transportation charges

ANNUAL BILL COMPARISON - COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS

(A) EB-2006-0034 @ 37.69 MJ/m³ vs (B) EB-2006-0099 @ 37.69 MJ/m³

Item No.		Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
Industrial General Use						Industrial Heating & Other Uses			
		(A)	(B)	CHANGE		(A)	(B)	CHANGE	
				(A) - (B)	%			(A) - (B)	%
3.1	VOLUME	m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.2	CUSTOMER CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.3	DISTRIBUTION CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.4	LOAD BALANCING	§ \$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.5	SALES COMMDTY	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.6	TOTAL SALES	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.7	TOTAL T-SERVICE	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.8	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.9	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.10	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
3.11	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
Medium Industrial Customer						Large Industrial Customer			
		(A)	(B)	CHANGE		(A)	(B)	CHANGE	
				(A) - (B)	%			(A) - (B)	%
4.1	VOLUME	m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.2	CUSTOMER CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.3	DISTRIBUTION CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.4	LOAD BALANCING	§ \$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.5	SALES COMMDTY	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.6	TOTAL SALES	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.7	TOTAL T-SERVICE	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.8	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.9	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/m ³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.10	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.11	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!

§ The Load Balancing Charge shown here includes proposed transportation charges

Item No.	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
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Rate 100 - Average Commercial Firm

			(A)	(B)	CHANGE			(A)	(B)	CHANGE	
					(A) - (B)	%				(A) - (B)	%
1.1	VOLUME	m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.2	CUSTOMER CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.3	DISTRIBUTION CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.4	LOAD BALANCING	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.5	SALES COMMDDTY	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.6	TOTAL SALES	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.7	TOTAL T-SERVICE	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.8	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.9	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.10	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
1.11	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!

Rate 100 - Average Industrial Firm

			(A)	(B)	CHANGE			(A)	(B)	CHANGE	
					(A) - (B)	%				(A) - (B)	%
2.1	VOLUME	m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.2	CUSTOMER CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.3	DISTRIBUTION CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.4	LOAD BALANCING	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.5	SALES COMMDDTY	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.6	TOTAL SALES	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.7	TOTAL T-SERVICE	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.8	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.9	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.10	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
2.11	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!

Item No.			Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4		Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	
Rate 145 - Small Commercial Interr.							Rate 145 - Average Commercial Interr.					
			(A)	(B)	CHANGE					(A)	(B)	CHANGE
					(A) - (B)	%					(A) - (B)	%
3.1	VOLUME	m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
3.2	CUSTOMER CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
3.3	DISTRIBUTION CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
3.4	LOAD BALANCING	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
3.5	SALES COMMDTY	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
3.6	TOTAL SALES	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
3.7	TOTAL T-SERVICE	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
3.8	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
3.9	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
3.10	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
3.11	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	

			(A)	(B)	CHANGE					(A)	(B)	CHANGE	
					(A) - (B)	%						(A) - (B)	%
4.1	VOLUME	m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!				#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.2	CUSTOMER CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!				#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.3	DISTRIBUTION CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!				#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.4	LOAD BALANCING	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!				#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.5	SALES COMMDTY	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!				#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.6	TOTAL SALES	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!				#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.7	TOTAL T-SERVICE	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!				#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.8	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!				#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.9	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!				#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.10	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!				#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
4.11	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!				#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!

[illegible]

			(A)	(B)	CHANGE			(A)	(B)	CHANGE	
					(A) - (B)	%				(A) - (B)	%
6.1	VOLUME	m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
6.2	CUSTOMER CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
6.3	DISTRIBUTION CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
6.4	LOAD BALANCING	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
6.5	SALES COMMMDTY	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
6.6	TOTAL SALES	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
6.7	TOTAL T-SERVICE	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
6.8	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
6.9	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
6.10	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
6.11	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!

			(A)	(B)	CHANGE					(A)	(B)	CHANGE	
					(A) - (B)	%				(A) - (B)	%		
8.1	VOLUME	m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!			#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
8.2	CUSTOMER CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!			#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
8.3	DISTRIBUTION CHG.	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!			#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
8.4	LOAD BALANCING	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!			#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
8.5	SALES COMMDTY	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!			#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
8.6	TOTAL SALES	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!			#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
8.7	TOTAL T-SERVICE	\$	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!			#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
8.8	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!			#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
8.9	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/m³	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!			#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
8.10	SALES UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!			#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
8.11	T-SERVICE UNIT RATE	\$/GJ	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!			#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	

TRANSCANADA ENERGY INTERROGATORY #1

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Gas Distribution, Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1.
Issue 12: Rate-Setting Process

- (a) Under the Revenue Cap Proposal, please explain how EGD would adjust existing rates to determine rates effective January 1, 2008. Please provide and explain any difference in methodology between rate classes.
- (b) Under the Revenue Cap Proposal, please describe what information EGD would provide and the methodology for determining rates, by rate class, effective January 1, 2009 and the remaining years of the Incentive Ratemaking term.
- (c) Please explain the effect on Rate 125 if the number of EGD residential customers were to increase by 50,000. Please exclude the effects of other escalators (GDPPI, X, Y, Z).
- (d) Is it EGD's intent to adjust Rate 125 and other large volume customer rates if the number of residential customers increases? i.e. Does an increase in the number of residential customers cause an increase in Rate 125, all other factors held constant?
- (e) Is it EGD's proposal to calculate its 2008 revenue requirement by increasing its 2007 revenue requirement by 2.01% plus the percentage increase in customers in 2008 compared to 2007 plus changes resulting from the application of Y and Z factors? If not, please explain.

RESPONSE

- a) Please refer to Board Staff Interrogatory #1 at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 1.
- b) Please see Enbridge Gas Distribution's pre-filed evidence at Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1.
- c) Please refer to Board Staff Interrogatory #1 at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 1.
- d) Please see responses to questions a) and c).

Witnesses: J. Collier
A. Kacicnik
P. Hoey

- e) Please see Enbridge Gas Distribution's Exhibit C, Tab 4, Schedule 1, which was filed on September 4, 2007.

Witnesses: J. Collier
A. Kacicnik
P. Hoey

VECC INTERROGATORY #1

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Reference-Exhibit B, Tab1, Schedule 1 page 11-12 Paras 26-31

Issue 1.2: What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

- a) EGD has outlined why a Revenue Cap Index (RCI) is appropriate for EGD. Provide more details than provided on why a Price Cap Index (PCI) would NOT work, if the PCI formula had additional features such as a Y factor for changes in customer growth/volumes. In other words what features/additions would allow EGD to accept a PCI of the type proposed for Union Gas?
- b) Does EGD accept that there is considerable regulatory burden associated with the annual review under an RCI. Please compare the process and time/stakeholder engagement under an RCI and PCI.

RESPONSE

- a) The Company believes that its revenue per customer cap provides the best solution, given the expressed objectives for incentive regulation and the circumstances the Company faces, in particular declining average use and pressures for new customer attachment. The Company believes that any attempt to modify a price cap to attempt to give it the characteristics of a revenue cap is not appropriate.
- b) There is more regulatory process associated with the Company's proposal, as compared to a price cap index, since the Company's proposal contemplates an annual submission and review with respect to volume and customer number forecasts.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

VECC INTERROGATORY #2

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Exhibit B, Tab1, Schedule 1 page 14 Paras 32

Issue 1.2: What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

- a) Is the formulation, without growth factor shown, as
 $GDPIPI-X=1.86\%+0.15\%=2.01\%$ EGD's final proposal, or does EGD intend this to be subject to new analysis and revision.
- b) Provide historical growth factors
- c) Provide EGD's estimate of its proposed 2008/2007 growth factor.

RESPONSE

- a) EGD's final proposal is contingent upon the final inflation factor, which will change when the requisite data are available (see Exhibit B, Tab 2, Schedule 1 for details).

The Company has corrected its evidence with respect to the X-factor, and its updated proposal is -0.77%.

The GDPIPI-X formula would be used as a base to escalate the Revenue Requirement per customer, and would not be subject to new analysis over the incentive regulation term. The components of the total escalation formula (which can be found at Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1) that would be subject to analysis and intervenor scrutiny relate to the customer and volumetric data.

- b) The historical growth factors components can be found at Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1, Table 3 (corrected).
- c) EGD's estimate of the proposed growth factor components for 2008 rates can be found at Exhibit C, Tab 4, Schedule 1.

Witnesses: T. Ladanyi
M. Lister

VECC INTERROGATORY #3

INTERROGATORY

Reference: No Reference

Issue 1.3: Should weather risk continue to be borne by the shareholders, and if so what other adjustments should be made?

- a) Provide EGD's position on weather risk.
- b) Provide a Table showing actual and approved normalized and un-normalized Returns on Equity for the period 1997-2006.
- c) Provide EGD's views and estimates of how many basis points on ROE is associated with weather risk, given its heat-sensitive volumes.

RESPONSE

- a) Please see the response to Board Staff Interrogatory #5 at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 5.
- b) Please see the response to SEC Interrogatory #49 at Exhibit I, Tab 11, Schedule 49.
- c) Weather risk is generally diversifiable by investors, it is an unsystematic risk, and as such, has little to no bearing on the return required by investors in the Company's equity.

Please refer to EB-2006-0034, Exhibit I, Tab 28, Schedule 1, page 1 of 24, where, Dr. Booth in response to interrogatory 1b) indicates that weather risk should not be a factor in setting the firm's financial parameters because it is a diversifiable risk.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
J. Denomy
P. Hoey

VECC INTERROGATORY #4

INTERROGATORY

Reference: No Reference

Issue 2.4 Should the gas utilities ROE be adjusted in each year of the incentive regulation (IR) plan using the Board's approved ROE guidelines?

- a) Provide EGD's position on an annual adjustment to ROE.
- b) With reference to the 15 utilities in the Ecoanalysis (sic) Consulting Services survey [D-5-1]. How many have annual ROE adjustments?
- c) How many have Weighted Average Cost of Capital adjustments?
- d) If an annual ROE adjustment is proposed what, if any, materiality threshold would be appropriate in order to reduce regulatory burden.
- e) If other capital components are to be adjusted, for example debt cost, due to changes resulting from embedded debt replacement, what materiality threshold(s) would be appropriate?

RESPONSE

- a) d) and e) EGD does not propose an annual ROE adjustment or the weighted average cost of capital during the IR term.
- b) and c) The Econalysis Survey is provided in evidence at Exhibit D, Tab 5, Schedule 1.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

VECC INTERROGATORY #5

INTERROGATORY

Reference: No Reference

Issue Number: 3.1 and 3.2

Issue: 3.1 How should the X factor be determined?

3.2 What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

Preamble: "A productivity challenge is inherent in the fact that the revenue growth provided by the proposed formula is significantly lower than revenue growth provided by recent cost of service regulation"

a) Provide the following additional data on EGD's *distribution revenue requirement* and unit rates that support the statement in both tabular and graphical format for the 10 year period 1997-2006 [B-1-1 Table 1 Page 9]

i) All rates in aggregate:

Gross throughput, # customers, average volume per customer, approved revenue requirement, actual revenue, forecast and actual average unit rate.

ii) for Rate 1 (Residential):

volume throughput, # customers, average volume per customer, approved revenue requirement, actual revenue, forecast and actual unit rate.

iii) Show historical Inflation -CPI and GDPIPI on the same graphs.

b) Provide a table showing EGD's total factor productivity for the period 1997-2006.

c) Highlight EGD's change total factor productivity in the TPBR plan period (October 1, 1999-September 30, 2002) relative to the average productivity over the 10 year period. Discuss the reasons for any observed differences.

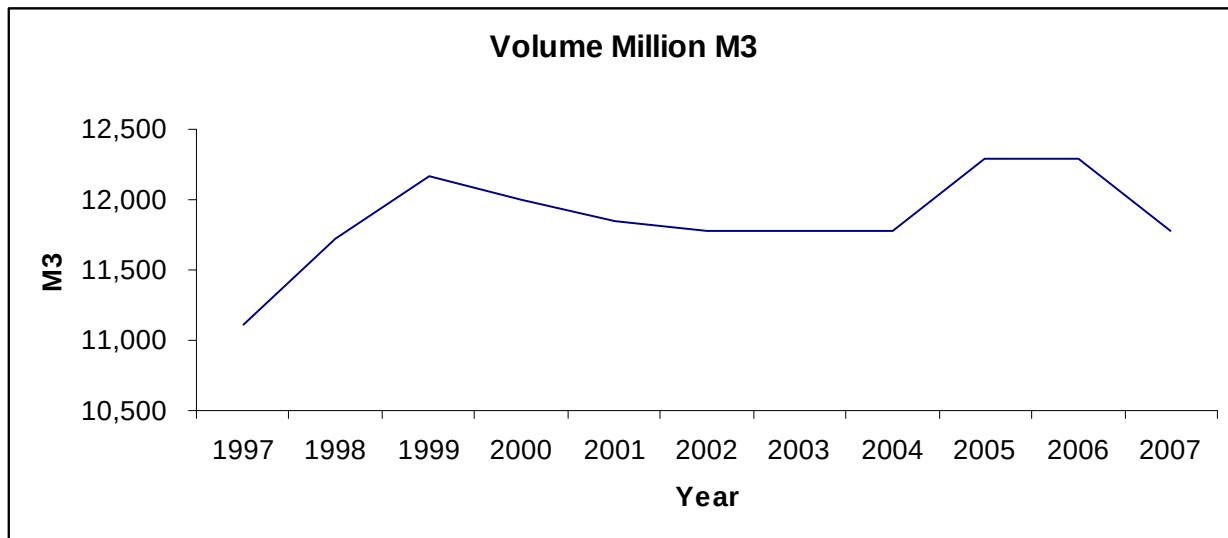
RESPONSE

- a. i) The table and charts show forecast aggregate gross throughput, number of customers, average volume per customer, approved revenue requirement and average unit rate for all rate classes. The Company has not determined such information on an actual basis, given the amount of work required and the resources available to derive such information, the Company is not able to provide information based on actuals for the 1997 to 2006 period.

Witnesses: J. Collier
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
M. Lister

Item No.	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6
EGD 1997-2007: Forecasted Volume and Rate Increase Vs. Revenue and Customer Growth						
		Volume Million m ³	Customers Million	Average Use Per Customer	Revenue Million	Average Unit Rate cents/m ³
1.1	1997	11,109	1.310	8,481.5	698.2	6.3
1.2	1998	11,725	1.353	8,664.8	707.9	6.0
1.3	1999	12,165	1.418	8,580.3	750.3	6.2
1.4	2000	11,995	1.469	8,165.9	769.9	6.4
1.5	2001	11,847	1.515	7,821.6	789.5	6.7
1.6	2002	11,776	1.565	7,524.7	783.3	6.7
1.7	2003	11,775	1.615	7,290.7	825.8	7.0
1.8	2004	11,775	1.676	7,023.9	839.7	7.1
1.9	2005	12,298	1.719	7,155.2	884.5	7.2
1.10	2006	12,290	1.793	6,855.8	941.0	7.7
1.11	2007	11,776	1.823	6,459.0	945.2	8.0
	Average Annual Change	0.59%	3.36%	-2.69%	3.08%	2.48%

Chart #1- Volume in Million m3



Witnesses: J. Collier
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
M. Lister

Chart #2- Customer Number in Millions

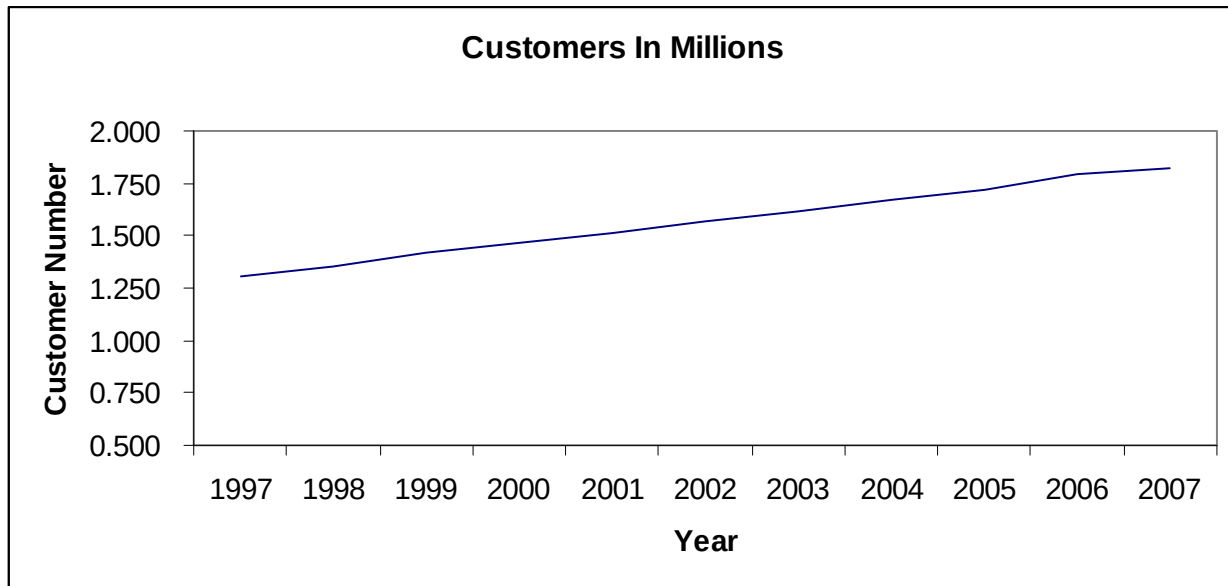
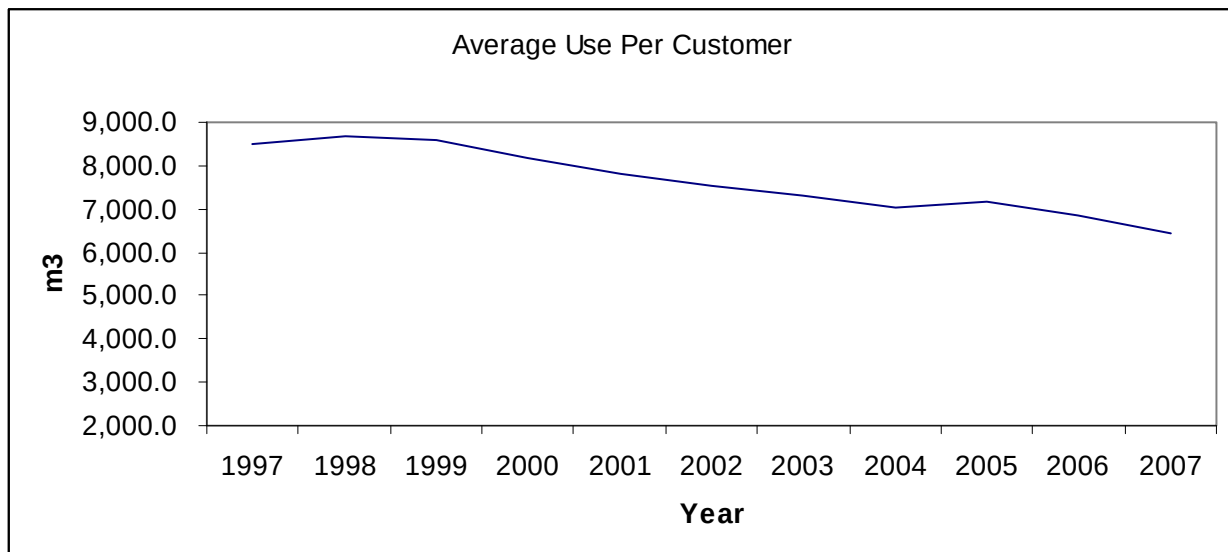


Chart #3- Average Use Per Customer (m3)



Witnesses: J. Collier
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
M. Lister

Chart #4- Distribution Revenue in Millions

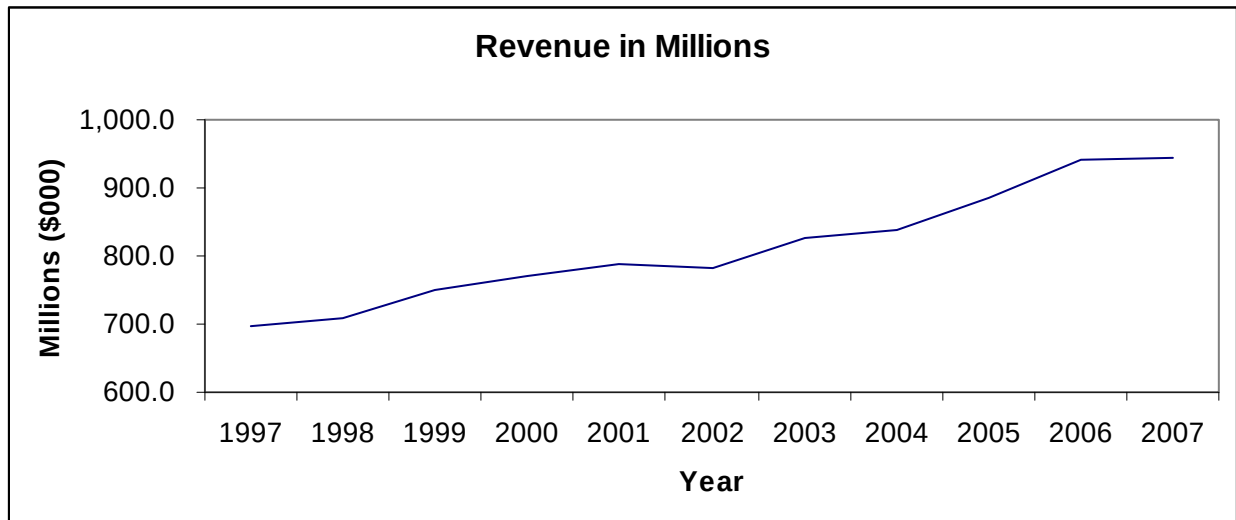
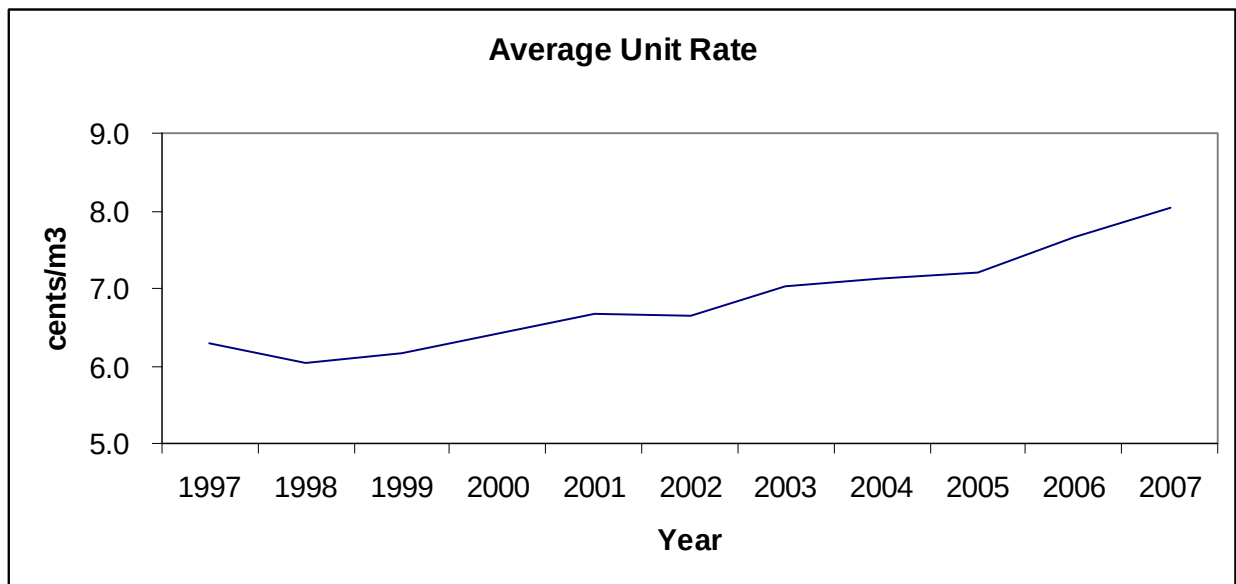


Chart #5- Average Unit Rate



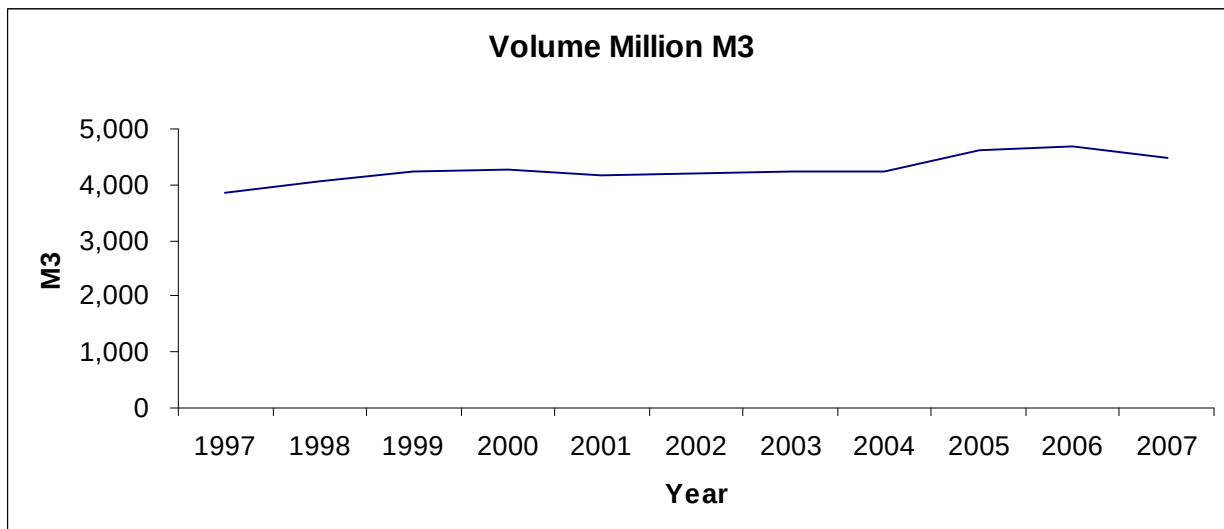
- a. ii) The table and charts show forecast gross throughput, number of customers, average volume per customer for Rate class 1. Historically, the Company has not maintained a record for approved distribution revenue requirement, actual revenue, forecast and actual unit rates on a rate class basis. Given the amount

Witnesses: J. Collier
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
M. Lister

of work required and the resources available to derive such information, the Company is not able to provide information based on the 1997 to 2006 period.

Item No.	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4
1997-2007: Rate 1 Forecasted Volume, Customer Number and Average Use per Customer				
		Volume Million m ³	Customers Million	Average Use Per Customer
1.1	1997	3,849	1.177	3,269.1
1.2	1998	4,057	1.218	3,331.7
1.3	1999	4,253	1.277	3,329.4
1.4	2000	4,262	1.328	3,210.2
1.5	2001	4,163	1.374	3,031.1
1.6	2002	4,204	1.418	2,964.3
1.7	2003	4,242	1.469	2,887.5
1.8	2004	4,242	1.469	2,887.5
1.9	2005	4,627	1.569	2,949.7
1.10	2006	4,674	1.643	2,845.8
1.11	2007	4,486	1.671	2,684.1
	Average Annual Change	1.54%	3.57%	-1.95%

Chart #1- Volume in Million



Witnesses: J. Collier
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
M. Lister

Chart #2- Customers in Million

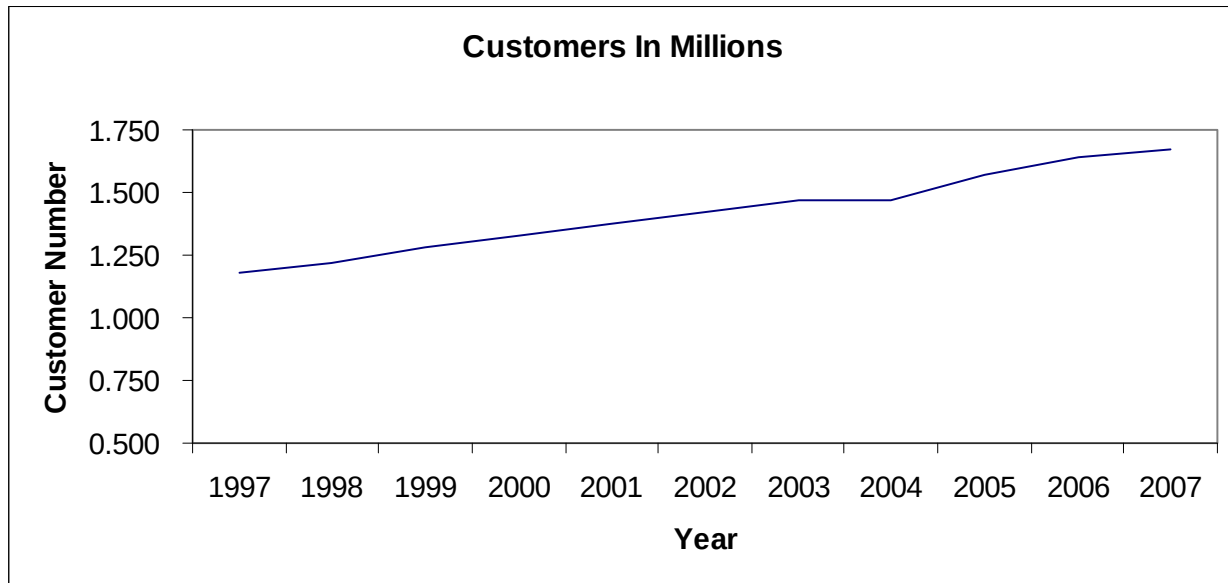
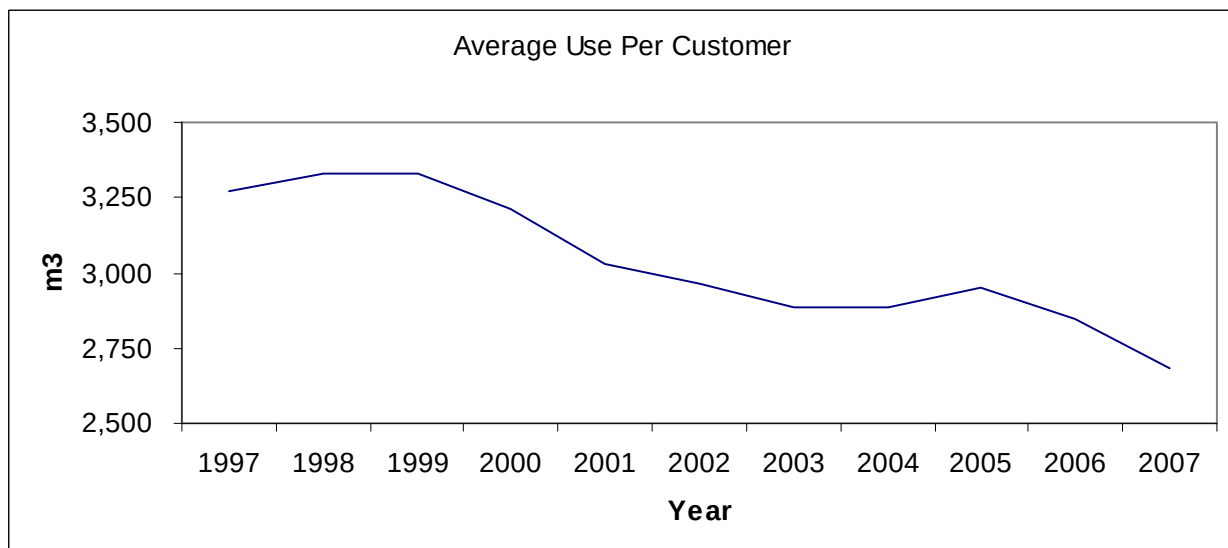


Chart #3- Average Use



Witnesses: J. Collier
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
M. Lister

a. iii) The following table shows historical Inflation-CPI and GDPIPI.

Item No.	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5
Historical Inflation-CPI and GDPIPI					
	Rate 1	CPI Canada	Inc/(Dec)	GDP IPI FDD Canada	Inc/(Dec)
1.1	2001	97.8		106.8	
1.2	2002	100.0	2.25%	109.3	2.34%
1.3	2003	102.8	2.80%	110.8	1.37%
1.4	2004	104.7	1.85%	112.5	1.53%
1.5	2005	107.0	2.20%	114.7	1.96%
1.6	2006	109.1	1.96%	116.8	1.83%
	Average Annual Change	2.21%	2.21%	1.81%	1.81%

b) TFP data cannot be calculated for periods prior to year 2000. As PEG states at page ii of it June 2007 report,

Due to the restructuring of Ontario's gas industry in 1998 and other special circumstances, the sample period for the Enbridge and Union indexing work was limited to 2000-2005.

Then later, at page 24,

Note, also, that Enbridge reported that a change in accounting practices compromised the comparability of data from the 1990s. Faced with these circumstances we chose to focus on the 2000-2005 period for our Ontario productivity research.

Therefore, it is not possible to produce a TFP index for the period 1997 to 2006.

c) Since a TFP index cannot be produced for the period 1997 to 2006, it is not possible to compare or observe differences in relative TFP indexes.

Witnesses: J. Collier
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
M. Lister

VECC INTERROGATORY #6

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1, Page 30, Para. 73

Issues: 3.1 How should the X factor be determined?

3.2 What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

- a) Provide a Table Similar to Table 11 Page 30 showing a side by side comparison of PEG's June 2007 recommendations for EGD's X factor and EGD's proposals summarized in the Table in the above reference. Comment on each difference/change in respect of why EGD disagrees with PEG's RCI formulation and X factor analysis as applied to EGD.

RESPONSE

<u>Enbridge RCI X-Factor Summary</u>				
	<u>PEG (March 2007)</u>	<u>PEG (June 2007)</u>	<u>Enbridge Gas Distribution</u>	<u>PEG June 2007 less EGD</u>
	<u>GD</u>	<u>GD</u>	<u>GD</u>	<u>GD</u>
TFP ^{industry}	1.37	1.91	-0.70	2.62
TFP ^{economy}	1.37	1.02	0.72	0.30
Productivity Differential	0.00	0.89	-1.43	2.32
Input Prices ^{economy}	2.94	2.88	2.49	0.39
Input Prices ^{industry}	3.10	2.02	1.83	0.19
Input Price Differential	-0.16	0.86	0.66	0.20
Output ^{revenue-weighted}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Output ^{elasticity-weighted}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Use Factor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stretch Factor	0.46	0.50	0.00	0.50

Witness: M. Lister

<u>Enbridge RCI X-Factor Summary</u>				
	<u>PEG (March 2007)</u>	<u>PEG (June 2007)</u>	<u>Enbridge Gas Distribution</u>	<u>PEG June 2007 less EGD</u>
X-Factor	0.30	2.25	-0.77	3.02

The table above illustrates the calculation of the differences, by X-Factor component, between PEG's June 2007 report and EGD's corrected X-Factor proposal.

As the evidence stated at paragraph 95, the Company has done its best to respond to PEG's June 2007 report that was so fundamentally different from the March 2007 report. Given the inability for the Company's experts to verify and/or respond to PEG's report, the Company proposed using historical data to establish the TFP benchmark. Once the Company's experts have had a chance to assess the PEG results, the Company may be required to change its X-Factor proposal. As it stands now, the differences between EGD's current recommendation and PEG's current report are briefly described below. For a more in depth review, please refer to Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedules 1, 2, and 3.

TFP^{industry} – PEG's econometric model suggests the industry TFP is 1.91%. EGD history is -0.70% for a difference of 2.62%. The Company's TFP is based on actual historical EGD outputs and inputs over the time period 2000 to 2005, the period for which data is available. PEG derives its estimate from an econometric model of a sample of U.S. utilities to estimate the Company's costs and then to derive estimated cost elasticities for the Company and then PEG includes the estimated U.S. rate of technological change (calculated as 1.19%) to derive a total estimated industry TFP. PEG's sample period for the industry TFP is mixed in that the estimated coefficients for U.S. utilities are measured over the 1994 to 2004 period and applied to the Company for the period 2000 to 2005 to derive the estimated elasticities, and then this is combined with the U.S. rate of technological change (the trend component of their U.S. model) estimated over the 1994 to 2005 period. Furthermore, PEG measures the industry TFP on a cost-weighted basis, while the Company measures the industry TFP on a revenue-weighted basis.

TFP^{economy} – PEG's report contains a TFPeconomy of 1.02% and the Company's TFPeconomy is 0.72%, for a difference of 0.30%. The difference is due to different sample periods. PEG's uses a 1999 to 2005 sample period since they argue the sample period must include real rates of return that have similar beginning and ending

values. The Company uses a 2000 to 2005 sample period since this is the period for which Company data is available.

Productivity Differential (PD) – PEG’s calculated PD is 0.89% (1.91 – 1.02) and the Company’s calculated PD is -1.42% (-0.70 – 0.72). The difference between the PD’s is 2.32%.

Input Prices^{economy} – PEG’s calculation of the economy-wide input prices is 2.87%. The Company’s calculation of the economy-wide input prices is 2.49%, for a difference of 0.39%. PEG’s uses a 1999 to 2005 sample period since they argue the sample period must include real rates of return that have similar beginning and ending values. The Company uses a 2000-2005 sample period since this is the period for which Company data is available.

Input Prices^{industry} – PEG calculates the industry-wide input prices using the Geometric Decay approach by calculating the cost of capital, and then including this with labour and other materials prices to derive an estimate of 2.02% over the period 1999 to 2005. The Company uses historical actual input prices over the sample period 2000 to 2005, for a difference of 0.19%.

Input Price Differential (IPD) – PEG’s calculated IPD is 0.86% (2.88 – 2.02) and the Company’s calculated IPD is 0.66% (2.49 – 1.83). The difference between the IPD’s is 0.20%.

Output^{revenue-weighted} – Neither PEG nor EGD includes a revenue-weighted output number into the RCI X-Factor calculation. Therefore, the difference is 0.

Output^{elasticity-weighted} – Neither PEG nor EGD includes an elasticity-weighted output number into the RCI X-Factor calculation. Therefore, the difference is 0.

Average Use Factor (AU) – Neither PEG nor EGD include an Average Use Factor into the RCI X-Factor calculation. Therefore, the difference is 0.

Stretch Factor – PEG recommends a stretch factor of 0.50%. The Company recommends a stretch factor of 0.00%. The difference is therefore 0.50%. PEG recommends a stretch factor on the basis of an “incentive power model” developed by PEG and based on precedent. Reasons underpinning the Company’s proposal to remove the stretch factor can be found in Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedules 1, 2, and 3.

RCI X-Factor – PEG's June 2007 calculated RCI X-Factor is 2.25% ($0.89 + 0.86 + 0.50$) and the Company's calculated RCI X-Factor is -0.77% ($-1.43 + 0.66$). The difference between the RCI X-Factors is 3.02%.

VECC INTERROGATORY #7

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1, Pages 3-5, Paras. 7-14

Issues: 3.1 How should the X factor be determined?

3.2 What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

Preamble: Para 14 States

“Using U.S. data to establish a proxy for Canadian firms is only reasonable if there is a simultaneous adjustment to account for the measured productivity gap.”

- a) With regard to Table 1-Canadian Utility Average Annual TFP Productivity Growth Rates, Please Indicate:
 - i) Number of utilities in the Canadian sample compared to PEG’s US Sample.
 - ii) Number of Utilities in Ontario sample compared to PEG’s US sample.
 - iii) Statistics for Canadian and Ontario groups (standard deviation and t-statistic, if available)
- b) What is your conclusion (as relevant to EGDs historic TFP Growth) from Table 1 and para 10?
- c) With reference to Table 2 please provide
 - i) Number of utilities in the Canadian and US sample compared to PEG’s US Sample.
 - ii) Statistics for Canadian and Ontario groups (standard deviation and t-statistic, if available)

RESPONSE

- a) Updated CSLS data is available at SEC Interrogatory #30, which can be found at Exhibit I, Tab 11, Schedule 30.

The Company does not have access to the methodology used by the CSLS to determine the TFP estimates.

- b) Updated CSLS data is available at SEC Interrogatory #30 at Exhibit I, Tab 11, Schedule 30.

Witness: M. Lister

The updated CSLS tables show that Canadian Natural Gas Utilities saw productivity growth over the period 2000 to 2005 of -3.9%. Over the most recent 5- and 10-year periods, Canadian Natural Gas Utilities have seen productivity growth of -1.8% and -1.7%, respectively. The conclusion that is drawn is that the Company's calculated 2000-2005 TFP of -0.70% is less than that for the aggregate Canadian Natural Gas Utilities. This demonstrates that the Company's productivity record has fared reasonably well on a relative basis.

- c) The Company does not have access to the detailed statistical data behind Table 2. The referenced report is attached, entitled "Rao, Tang, Wang – What Explains the Canada-US TFP Gap". The report includes the authors' discussion of their data and references.



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Someshwar Rao, Jianmin Tang and Weimin Wang,
Industry Canada

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Abstract

Canada's per-capita gross domestic product (GDP) was about 15 percent below the U.S. level in 2005 and the gap has widened slightly in recent years. The Canada-U.S. labour productivity level gap, according to many recent studies, accounted for almost the entire real income gap between the two countries. The gap in capital-labour ratio explained directly about 10 percent of the business sector labour productivity gap in 2004. The remaining 90 percent of the labour productivity gap was due to the gap in total factor productivity (TFP). The objective of this paper, using panel data on 41 industries, is to analyze the factors accounting for the Canada-U.S. TFP gap in the business sector. The regression results show that differences in machinery and equipment (M&E) capital-labour ratio, trade openness and capacity utilization explain well the Canada-U.S. TFP gap across industries over time. The M&E capital intensity gap is the dominant source of the Canada-U.S. TFP gap.

Key words: total factor productivity, the Canada-U.S. productivity gap, capital intensity

Résumé

En 1995, le produit intérieur brut (PIB) par habitant au Canada était inférieur d'environ 15 % à celui des États-Unis, et l'écart s'est légèrement élargi ces dernières années. Selon de nombreuses études récentes, l'écart sur le plan de la productivité du travail entre le Canada et les États-Unis explique presque entièrement l'écart sur le plan du revenu réel entre les deux pays. L'écart au chapitre du ratio capital-travail explique directement environ 10 % de l'écart au chapitre de la productivité du travail du secteur des entreprises en 2004. La proportion restante de l'écart, soit 90 %, est attribuable à l'écart au chapitre de la productivité totale des facteurs (PTF). À l'aide des données recueillies au moyen d'un panel sur 41 industries, les auteurs de la présente étude ont analysé les facteurs responsables de l'écart en matière de PTF entre le Canada et les États-Unis dans le secteur des entreprises. Les résultats de la régression montrent que les différences sur les plans du ratio capital-travail dans les machines et le matériel (M&M), l'ouverture au commerce extérieur et l'utilisation de la capacité expliquent bien l'écart sur le plan de la PTF des industries entre le Canada et les États-Unis, au fil des ans. L'écart sur le plan de l'intensité du capital dans les M&M est principalement à l'origine de l'écart sur le plan de la PTF entre le Canada et les États-Unis.

Mots clés : productivité totale des facteurs, écart de productivité entre le Canada et les États-Unis, intensité de capital

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1. Introduction

The Canadian economy has performed very well since the mid-1990s in many aspects. Canada has outperformed other G7 countries in real GDP expansion and employment growth. Both inflation and real interest rates are low and stable by historical standards. Canada is the only G7 country with a surplus on both the overall government budget and current accounts. The government debt-GDP ratio has been falling steadily.¹ All these positive trends bode well for the future prosperity of Canada.

Yet, because of Canada's lagging productivity performance, many observers are concerned about the medium-term prospects for Canada's economic growth and improvements in living standards. Labour productivity growth rate in the Canadian business sector averaged a meagre 1.0 percent, over the 2001-2005 period, compared to 2.4 percent during 1995-2000. On the other hand, labour productivity growth in the U.S. business sector accelerated in the post-2000 period, averaging 3.2 percent. Canada's productivity growth has also lagged behind many other OECD countries since 2000.²

Although there is a disagreement among researchers about the size of Canada-U.S. labour productivity level gap at the aggregate economy level, there is an agreement among them that Canada's labour productivity level (real GDP per hour) in the business sector is currently well below the U.S. level and the gap has widened in recent years.³

Canada is a small and open economy, relying heavily on foreign trade, foreign direct investment, immigration of skilled people and foreign technology flows. In view of intense global and North American competition for these productive resources, closing the Canada-U.S. productivity level gap is vital for narrowing the real income gap as well as for attracting and retaining physical and knowledge capital.

In a previous paper, we examined in some detail the role of capital deepening in the Canada-U.S. labour productivity gap in the business sector (Rao, Tang and Wang (2004)). We concluded that the gap in capital-labour ratio or the gap in capital deepening, accounted for only about 20 percent of the labour productivity gap in the business sector in 2001. The result implied that more than three quarters of the Canada-U.S. business sector labour productivity gap was due to the total factor productivity (TFP) level gap.

The objective of this paper is to analyze the reasons behind the Canada-U.S. TFP level gap in the business sector. Using time-series data (1987-2003) on 41 industries, we examine the factors behind the differences in the TFP gap across industries over time. The regression results suggest that the Canada-U.S. gap in machinery and equipment (M&E), including ICT capital, and differences in trade openness and capacity utilization all explain inter-industry differences in the TFP level gap over time. However, the regression results imply that the M&E gap is the

¹ For details, see Department of Finance (2005), Conference Board of Canada (2005) and Institute for Competitiveness and Prosperity (2006).

² There is no consensus yet about the causes of Canada's post-2000 productivity slowdown (Rao, Sharpe and Smith (2005), Fuss and Waverman (2005) and Ark and Inklaar (2006)).

³ See Baldwin et al (2005), T.D. Bank (2005), OECD (2005), Rao, Tang and Wang (2004) and Fuss and Waverman (2005).

dominant explanatory variable. Of course, the M&E gap is closely related to the human capital and R&D-intensity gaps.

The paper is organized in the following way. Section 2 provides an overview of the Canada-U.S. labour productivity and TFP gaps, disaggregated by industry. An outline of the empirical model of the TFP gap is provided in section 3. An analysis of trends in explanatory variables is presented in section 4. Regression results are discussed in section 5. The final section, section 6, summarises the key findings of the paper and discusses their implications for policy and future research.

2. Trends in Canada-U.S. Labour Productivity and TFP Gaps

Before we proceed with the discussion of empirical model of the TFP gap and the regression results, it would be useful and informative to examine recent trends in the Canada-U.S. labour productivity and TFP gaps. Using the methodology in one of our earlier papers (Rao, Tang and Wang (2004)), we estimated the labour productivity gap in the business sector for the period 1987-2005 and the TFP gap in the business sector for the period 1987-2004.⁴ At the industry level (41 industries), both the labour productivity and TFP gaps are updated for the period 1987-2004.

Unlike our earlier paper, labour input at the industry level is persons employed rather than total hours worked. However, the ideal labour input measure is hours worked. We switched to number of employees in this paper because comparable U.S. hours data at the industry level are not readily available. For our earlier paper (Rao, Tang and Wang (2004)), we obtained hours data from the Jorgenson Project, which developed comparable data for the two countries on labour and other inputs and output for the period 1987-2000.

In this paper, we extend the analysis in Rao, Tang and Wang (2004) up to the year of 2004, using employment data. Since, on average, Canadians work about 10 percent less hours per employed person in a year than their U.S. counterparts, the Canada-U.S. labour and TFP gaps measured in terms of number of employees is about 10 percentage points higher than the gaps measured in terms of hours worked.

Aggregate Trends:

The Canada-U.S. business sector labour productivity gap, using hours worked as labour input, increased from about 16 percent in 1995 to 26 percent in 2005. Much of the widening of the gap occurred after 2000. Similarly, the TFP gap increased from about 19 percent in 1995 to 24 percent in 2004 (Figure 1). The TFP gap is the dominant source of the business sector labour productivity gap. For instance, in 2000, the TFP gap accounted entirely for the business sector

⁴ The term “business sector” used in this paper is defined as NAICS-based all industries excluding education service (NAICS 61), health service (NAICS 62) and public administration (NAICS 91). It should be noted that this definition differs from the Statistics Canada definition of the business sector, which includes the business sector components of education and health services. Unfortunately, data limitations prevented us from adding these sub-industries to the business sector. Since data for the business sector are less subject to measurement error and since international competitiveness is largely shaped by business sector productivity, we concentrate on the business sector productivity level comparisons.

labour productivity gap, compared to 90 percent in 2004. The reduced importance of the TFP gap implies that the widening of the gap in capital deepening between the two countries in the past 10 years was largely responsible for the widening of the business sector labour productivity gap in recent years.

According to our estimates, the deterioration of productivity performance is more serious in the manufacturing sector than in the rest of the economy. The manufacturing sector labour productivity gap, measured in terms of hours worked, steadily increased from a mere 10 percent in 1995 to more than 31 percent in 2004 (Figure 2). Similarly, the TFP level difference deteriorated from a 2 percent advantage in 1995 to a gap of 25 percent in 2004. Once again, the TFP gap was the dominant source of the labour productivity gap in the manufacturing sector in recent years. However, unlike the aggregate business sector, the contribution of TFP gap to the labour productivity gap in the manufacturing sector increased a great deal in the post-1995 period.

As expected, the productivity gap estimates, measured using employees as labour input, are about 10 percentage points higher than the estimates with hours worked as labour input (Figure 3 and Figure 4). For example, in 2004, the business sector labour productivity gap is estimated at 37 percent, compared to 26 percent with data on hours worked. In the manufacturing sector, the estimated labour productivity gap in 2004 was 42 percent, while with hours-worked data, the gap was only 31 percent.

Although there is disagreement among researchers about the size of the Canada-U.S. labour productivity gap at the aggregate economy level, measured using hours-worked data, there is a general consensus about the widening of the productivity gap in the post-1995 period. In addition, all available estimates suggest that the business sector labour productivity gap is fairly large, ranging between 20 and 28 percent for 2005. Since data for the non-business sector are not of reliable quality and long-term international competitiveness is mainly shaped by productivity in the business sector, we concentrate on the business sector.

Industry Dimension:

The industrial disaggregation in this paper is based on NAICS classification system rather than SIC system used in our 2004 paper. As mentioned above, industry level productivity gap estimates in this paper use employment data for labour input. Therefore, the estimates in this paper, where comparable, are higher than the estimates reported in our earlier paper, on average, by about 10 percentage points.

Labour productivity gaps:

There is a great deal of divergence in Canada's productivity level gaps across industries and major sectors, and the differences have increased over time. For instance, in 2004, Canada's labour productivity in the service sector was only 55 percent of the U.S. level, compared to a productivity advantage of over 50 percent in the construction sector (Table 1).

Canada still enjoys a significant (over 6 percentage points) labour productivity advantage over the U.S. in mining, wood, printing, and primary metals. In transportation equipment and paper and paper products industries, Canada's productivity levels are similar to those in the U.S. Nevertheless, they have lost a significant ground to the U.S. since 2000 (Table 1).

On the other hand, in other industries, Canada's productivity levels are considerably below those in the U.S. The productivity disadvantage is really acute (more than 50 percent) in apparel and leather, fabricated metals, computers and electronics, electrical equipment, utilities, information and cultural, professional services and arts and entertainment industries. In all of these industries, Canada lost ground to the U.S. between 1995 and 2003. During this period, in the computer and electronics industry, the Canada/U.S. productivity ratio steadily declined from 1.28 to 0.21 (Table 1). The labour productivity in this Canadian industry grew at 14.5 percent per year during 1995-2000, but declined at 6.8 percent per year during 2000-2004. Meanwhile, the labour productivity of its U.S. counterpart grew much faster, 36.2 percent per year for 1995-2000 and 18.1 percent per year for 2000-2004.

TFP gaps:

The industrial performance of the TFP gap is very similar to that of the labour productivity gap, but the differences across industries are somewhat smaller. Canada also has a TFP advantage in mining, construction, wood, printing, and primary metals. In addition to these industries, Canada's TFP level is higher than that in the U.S. in food, beverage and tobacco, non-metallic minerals, transportation equipment, and other private services (Table 1). On the other hand, Canada's TFP disadvantage in 2004 was large in many service industries, averaging 39 percent for the service sector as a whole (Table 1).

Canada lost significant ground in TFP in 23 industries since 2000, compared to 24 industries for labour productivity. Moreover, in the computers and electronics industry, the loss in TFP advantage is substantive---the Canada-U.S. TFP ratio declined from 1.85 in 1995 to 0.78 in 2000 and to 0.23 in 2004 (Table 1).

In short, the TFP gap is the dominant source of Canada's labour productivity advantage and disadvantage across industries. Therefore, a better understanding of the causes of the TFP gap is critical for developing effective policies for closing the Canada-U.S. productivity gap and improving Canada's international competitiveness.

3. The Model

In this section, we outline the empirical model we used to study the factors behind the TFP gap. The model is based on the production function approach, in which TFP is modelled, rather than assume that it is exogenously given.

We assume that each industry gross output in both Canada and the U.S. is a function of labour, capital, intermediate inputs and TFP or technical progress:

$$(1) \quad Q_i = F_i(L_i, K_i, M_i, TFP_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, 41, \text{ for Canada and the U.S.},$$

where Q_i denotes gross output in constant dollar, and L_i , K_i , and M_i are labour, capital and intermediate inputs, respectively.

Assuming a simple Cobb-Douglas functional form for equation (1), constant returns to scale and separability of intermediate inputs from primary inputs (labour and capital), we can write equation (1) in terms of value-added:

$$(2) \quad V_i = Q_i - M_i = G_i(L_i, K_i, TFP_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, 41.$$

Equation (2) can be expressed in terms of value-added labour productivity:

$$(3) \quad V_i/L_i = H_i(K_i/L_i, TFP_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, 41.$$

Value-added labour productivity is a function of capital-labour ratio (capital deepening) and TFP. Under the assumption of the Cobb-Douglas functional form for the value-added production function and constant returns to scale, equation (3) can be re-written in log form as:

$$(4) \quad \ln(y_i) = a_i * \ln(k_i) + \ln(TFP_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, 41,$$

where y_i is value-added labour productivity, k_i is the capital-labour ratio, TFP_i is total factor productivity or technical progress, and a_i is the elasticity of output with respect to capital input.

According to equation (4), value-added labour productivity growth will be equal to the contribution of capital deepening (changes in the capital-labour ratio) plus TFP growth.

In this paper, we will model the variation in TFP gap across industries over time. To accomplish this goal, we assume that TFP in each industry responds to changes in M&E capital (including ICT capital), human capital or skills, R&D, trade openness and capacity utilization (business cycle):

$$(5) \quad TFP_i = J_i(m_i, s_i, r_i, o_i, b_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, 41,$$

where m_i is the M&E capital-labour ratio, s_i is the percentage of employees with a university degree, a proxy for skills or labour quality, r_i is the R&D-GDP ratio, o_i is the ratio of exports and imports in value added, and b_i is capacity utilization (business cycle). ICT capital is part of the M&E capital.

Equation (5) implicitly assumes that TFP in the longer-term is influenced by both fundamental and applied innovation. R&D and human capital are assumed to be the main drivers of fundamental innovation. Applied innovation or adoption and diffusion of new and the state-of-art technologies are expected to be influenced largely by M&E capital and human capital. Of course, all three variables are interrelated. Therefore, it is difficult to empirically disentangle precisely their separate impact on TFP (see Harris (2002) and Rao, Tang and Wang (2004) for a detailed discussion on the importance of these three variables for productivity). Changes in capacity utilization also impact productivity in the short-term, because of delays in fully adjusting inputs and outputs to changes in relative prices, technologies and business cycles.

Past theoretical and empirical research suggest that trade openness is also an important determinant of TFP, because of its positive impact on competition, economies of scale and specialization, and technology and knowledge transfer. To capture the impact of differences in trade openness on productivity, we added the ratio of exports and imports to value added as a separate explanatory variable in equation (5).

Recent research suggests that ICT capital contributes significantly both directly and indirectly to labour productivity growth in Canada and other OECD countries.⁵ They contribute directly through capital accumulation and capital deepening. They also could contribute indirectly through their significant positive impact on organisational and applied innovation and network effects, often referred as spillovers or externalities. In an effort to check if ICT capital impacts TFP differently from non-ICT M&E capital, we included the ratio of ICT capital to total M&E capital as an additional explanatory variable in the TFP equation:

$$(6) \quad TFP_i = J_i(m_i, s_i, r_i, o_i, b_i, z_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, 41,$$

where z_i is the ratio of ICT capital to total M&E capital. For the purposes of this paper, we modify equation (6) in the following manner:

$$(7) \quad \frac{TFP_i^{CA}}{TFP_i^{US}} = N_i \left(\frac{m_i^{CA}}{m_i^{US}}, \frac{s_i^{CA}}{s_i^{US}}, \frac{r_i^{CA}}{r_i^{US}}, \frac{o_i^{CA}}{o_i^{US}}, \frac{z_i^{CA}}{z_i^{US}}, b_i^{CA} - b_i^{US} \right), \quad i = 1, \dots, 41.$$

Equation (7) expresses the Canada-U.S.TFP ratio or the TFP gap as a function of the M&E capital intensity gap, skills gap, R&D intensity gap, the ratio of trade openness in the two countries, the ratio of ICT capital share in Canada to the U.S share and differences in capacity utilization in the two countries. Using the time-series data on 41 industries, we estimated the parameters of equation (7).

4. A Discussion of Explanatory Variables

In this section, we examine recent trends in explanatory variables, disaggregated by industry. This analysis will be very helpful to the reader for appreciating better the regression results. Definitions of variables and data sources are given in Annex A.

M&E capital gap:

In 2004, in all four major sectors of the economy, the M&E capital/labour ratio in Canada was considerably below the U.S. level. The M&E capital intensity gap varied from a low of 21 percent in construction to over 50 percent in the service sector. In the manufacturing sector, the M&E capital intensity gap widened a great deal since 1995. It increased steadily from 26 percent in 1995 to 46 percent in 2004 (Table 2).

Within the manufacturing sector, with the exception of wood and paper industries, the M&E capital intensity is well below the U.S. level in all of Canadian industries. In 2004, the M&E capital gap varied from a low of 16 percent in transportation equipment industry to a high of 86

⁵ See Pilat (2005), Fuss and Waverman (2005), Jorgenson (2004), and Rao and Tang (2004).

percent in machinery industry (Table 2). In paper and wood industries, Canada's M&E capital advantage declined dramatically (between 23 and 26 percentage points) in the last 10 years.

The M&E capital intensity gap is considerably below the U.S. level in all service industries in Canada. In 2004, the gap varied from a low of 34 percent in information and cultural service industry to over 83 percent in accommodation and food (Table 2).

Importance of ICTs in M&E capital:

The ICT capital share in the Canadian business sector increased from 15.6 percent in 1995 to 20.0 percent in 2003. In addition, its share in M&E capital increased in three of the four major Canadian sectors since 1995. But, the importance of ICT capital varies a great deal across major sectors. The ICT capital share averaged about 31 percent in the service sector in 2003, while it averaged less than 5 percent in other three sectors (Table 3).

The share of ICT capital is bigger and increased faster since 1995 in the U.S. than in Canada in three of the four major sectors, while it is slightly smaller in the service sector.

In all Canadian manufacturing industries, the share of ICTs in M&E capital was below 10 percent in 2003, except in computers and electronics. In addition, the ICT capital share is significantly bigger in most of the U.S. manufacturing industries than their Canadian counterparts. Furthermore, in 2004, the ICT capital share in six U.S. manufacturing industries was above 10 percent, compared to only two industries in Canada. The ICT capital share averaged 11.6 percent in the U.S. manufacturing sector, compared to only 3.9 percent in Canada (Table 3).

Unlike manufacturing, the ICT capital share is significantly bigger in all Canadian service industries than in the U.S., except in transportation and warehousing and finance, insurance and real estate. But, at the aggregate service sector, there is no difference between the two countries. It averaged 32 percent in 2003 in both countries (Table 3).

R&D-intensity gap:

In 2003, Canada's R&D/GDP ratio in the Canadian business sector was only 54 percent of the U.S. level. In addition, the R&D intensity was less than 10 percent of the U.S. level in the primary sector, compared to 59 percent in the manufacturing sector. The R&D gap at the aggregate business sector level remained more or less constant since 1995. On the other hand, the R&D-intensity gap in the manufacturing sector declined from 52 percent in 1995 to 41 percent in 2003 (Table 4).

There is a wide variation in the R&D-intensity gap across manufacturing industries in 2003. Canada's R&D-intensity is well above the U.S. level in textiles, primary metals and computers, and electronics industries. On the other hand, the gap is above 80 percent in printing, plastics and rubber, and non-metallic minerals (Table 4). In eight of the 18 manufacturing industries, the R&D gap narrowed significantly since 1995, while the gap widened in the remaining industries. In the transportation equipment industry, the gap declined from 80 percent in 1995 to 65 percent

in 2003. On the other hand, in the electrical equipment industry, the R&D gap increased by 34 percentage points, reaching 63 percent in 2003. Like manufacturing, there is also considerable divergence in the R&D-intensity gap across service industries. Canada's R&D intensity is well above the U.S. level in professional services, while the gap is over 90 percent in transportation and warehousing.

Skills gap:

As in Rao, Tang and Wang (2002), the share of hours with university education in total hours is used as a proxy for skills-intensity or labour quality in this paper. Canada also lags behind the U.S. in terms of skills-intensity. In 2000, the skills gap between Canada and the U.S. was 32 percent in the business sector, although the gap narrowed somewhat since 1995. In all the four major sectors, there is a large skills gap, varying from a low of 28 percent in the service sector to a high of 45 percent in the manufacturing sector (Table 4).

Canada's skills-intensity is significantly below the U.S. level in all of the manufacturing industries. The skills gap is over 52 percent in electrical equipment and transportation equipment (Table 4). Within the service sector, Canada has a considerable skills advantage in professional and administrative services. On the other hand, the skills gap is over 57 percent in transportation and warehousing.

Trade openness:

As expected, trade openness (ratio of exports and imports to value added) is considerably bigger in the Canadian manufacturing sector than in the U.S., 3.3 vs. 1.3. Similarly, in the primary sector also Canada leads the U.S. by a significant margin. Nevertheless, trade openness declined significantly in Canada between 2000 and 2003 in the manufacturing sector, while it increased in the U.S., leading to a narrowing of Canada's advantage (Table 5). We could not obtain data on trade openness variable for construction and service industries for Canada as well as the U.S. For these industries, we assumed the ratio of Canada's trade openness to the U.S. openness to be one in our regression analysis.

Within the manufacturing sector, trade openness varies a great deal across individual industries in both Canada and the U.S. In 2003, the ratio in Canada varied from a low of 0.5 in printing to 9.7 in computer equipment and electronics. For the U.S., trade openness ratio varied between 0.2 and 5.4 (Table 5). Canada's trade openness ratio exceeded the U.S. ratio in all manufacturing industries (except apparel and leather). In 11 of 18 Canadian manufacturing industries, trade openness fell between 2000 and 2003. In contrast, trade openness declined in only two U.S. manufacturing industries.

In summary, Canada generally lags behind the U.S. in M&E capital, skills and R&D intensity. Nevertheless, Canada has an advantage in some individual industries in all three areas. The share of ICT capital in total M&E capital is more or less same at the aggregate business sector level in the two countries. Canada leads the U.S. in trade openness, but the advantage narrowed significantly since 2000.

5. Regression Results

Using the time-series data (1987-2003) on 41 industries, we ran a number of regressions of the above Equation (7).⁶ For the sake of analytical convenience, we have reported in Table 6 only three regression equations.⁷

All three regressions control for industry fixed effects. They explain about 90 percent of inter-industry variations in TFP gap over time. As expected, the coefficients on M&E capital intensity, share of university hours and R&D intensity, trade openness and capacity utilization (the proxy for business cycle) are positive (column 1, Table 6).

The coefficient on the M&E capital gap is highly significant, and the size of the coefficient is fairly robust across various alternative specifications of Equation (7) (Annex B and Table 8). The coefficient on the M&E capital intensity implies that a one percent increase in the M&E capital intensity gap would raise the TFP gap by about 0.13 percent, and vice versa. This result implies that M&E capital (including ICT capital), by embodying new technologies, would stimulate applied innovation and technology transfer, and raise TFP. Hence, a reduction in the M&E capital gap would reduce the labour productivity gap directly via the capital deepening impact as well as indirectly by reducing the TFP gap.

The coefficient on trade openness has the expected positive sign and is significant in all the three regressions. As expected, the coefficient on capacity utilization (business cycle) is positive and highly statistically significant. Hence, it is important to control for the influence of the short-term differences in business cycles in the two countries on the Canada-U.S. TFP gap. Of course, the longer-term impact of this variable on the TFP gap is expected to be very small.

However, the coefficients on share of university hours and R&D intensity are not statistically significant. The lack of significance of the coefficients on share of university hours and R&D intensity could be due to high correlation between the skills, R&D and M&E capital.⁸ Therefore, it is difficult to disentangle accurately the influence of each of the three variables on the TFP gap. In the regressions without M&E capital intensity, R&D intensity becomes significant (columns (2) and (3), Table 6)

Contrary to expectations, the coefficient on the Canada-U.S. gap in the share of ICT capital in M&E capital is negative and statistically significant. The negative coefficient on the ICT share variable, however, does not imply that a reduction in ICT capital gap increases the TFP gap. On

⁶ The sample is only up to 2003 since we only have data up to 2003 for most of the explanatory variables.

⁷ The estimation method we use is period SUR with panel-corrected standard errors (PCSE) (Beck and Katz (1995)). The associated covariance structures allow for arbitrary period serial correlation and period heteroskedasticity between the residuals for a given cross-section, but restricted residuals in different cross-sections to be uncorrelated. The advantage of this estimation method is that it can take care of period heteroskedasticity and serial correlation without using the lagged dependent variable. In Annex B we present alternative estimation results using FGLS with cross-section weights to take care of cross-sectional heteroskedasticity.

⁸ The findings in Rao, Tang and Wang (2006) support a complementary relationship between M&E capital, skills and R&D. Note also that we only have data up to 2000 for the skill variable and assume the Canada-U.S. relative level has been unchanged since 2000. This assumption might impact the estimation results.

the contrary, our regression results suggest that the ICT capital gap is as important as the non-ICT M&E capital gap for the TFP gap, but it does not have an additional impact on the productivity gap. For instance, when we replace the M&E capital gap with the ICT capital gap (column 2), the coefficient on the ICT capital gap is positive and statistically significant. But, the size of the ICT capital gap variable is considerably smaller than the coefficient on the M&E capital gap (column 1), and the explanatory power of equation is weaker than the equation with the M&E capital gap. Our results that ICT capital does not seem to play a special role in explaining inter-industry differences in the Canada-U.S. TFP gap is broadly consistent with the findings of other researchers about the absence of productivity spillovers from ICTs (see Stiroh (2002), Bosworth and Triplett (2004) and Harchaoui and Tarkhani (2005)).

In short, our regression results suggest that the differences in ICT capital shares in the two countries did not contribute to the TFP gap. Nevertheless, these are important findings. We intend to check for the robustness of these results with further in-depth research on the impact of ICTs on TFP in Canadian and U.S. industries.

In summary, the M&E capital gap (including ICT capital gap), the skills gap and the R&D gap, trade openness gap all contributed to the TFP gap. But, the regression coefficients imply that the M&E capital gap alone was responsible for over 90 percent of the business sector TFP gap in 2003, computed at the sample mean. The gaps in skills and R&D contributed about 5 percent to the gap (Table 7).

It is important to note that, however, given a high degree of correlation and complementarity among the M&E, skills and R&D, these decomposition results should be used with caution. But, it is clear from the regression results that the M&E capital gap is the dominant source of the TFP gap.

6. Conclusions

The main objective of this paper has been to examine inter-industry variations in Canada-U.S. TFP gap over time and analyse main reasons for the TFP level gap. Towards this objective, using comparable time-series data for the period 1987-2003 on 41 Canadian and U.S industries, first, we estimated the TFP gaps by industry. Next, we developed and estimated an empirical model of the TFP gap.

The following are the key findings:

- The Canada-U.S. TFP gap in the business sector, measured using hours as labour input, increased from 19 percent in 1995 to 24 percent in 2004;
- The TFP gap accounted for 90 percent of the business sector labour productivity gap in 2004, but its contribution declined significantly since 1995;
- Employee- based labour productivity and TFP gaps in general are about 10 to 12 percentage points larger than hours-based gap estimates, because Canadians on average work about 10 percent less hours per year than their U.S. counterparts;

- Canada has a significant productivity advantage over the U.S. in mining, resource-based manufacturing industries and construction. On the other hand, the productivity gap is large in service industries and high-tech manufacturing industries, especially in computers and electronics;
- The regression results suggest that the M&E capital intensity gap, trade openness and capacity utilization have all contributed to the Canada-U.S. TFP gap. The estimated coefficients, however, imply that the M&E capital intensity gap was the dominant source of the TFP gap. Of course, given that the gaps in M&E capital intensity, R&D intensity and skills are interrelated and complement one another, it is difficult to separate out neatly the effect of each of the gaps on the TFP gap.

Our results imply that closing the M&E capital intensity gap is crucial for closing the labour productivity and real income gaps with the U.S. A reduction in the M&E capital intensity gap reduces the labour productivity gap directly via the capital deepening effect, and indirectly by stimulating applied innovation (adoption and diffusion of new technologies), and reduces the TFP gap. In addition, an increase in M&E capital would also increase investments in skills and R&D, because of complementarity between the three variables.

Recent research suggests that ICT capital imparts significant positive productivity spillovers because ICTs are general-purpose technologies⁹. However, our empirical results imply that the TFP impact of ICT capital is the same as that of non-ICT M&E capital. Given the importance of estimates of spillovers for policy discussions, a more in-depth empirical analysis of the impact of ICT capital on TFP in Canadian and U.S. industries would be very useful.

The results of this study point to the importance of improving the conditions for investment in M&E, which often leads to the adoption of new technologies. Investment spending has increased substantially over the past two years, reflecting in part the decline in investment prices associated with the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. This should help improve Canada's productivity performance. Moreover, a slowdown in labour force growth, associated with ageing of the population, will likely lead to further capital deepening as the relative price of capital to labour falls. Other factors that would be important for improving Canada's productivity performance are smart regulation, a competitive and efficient tax system, and openness to internal and international trade and investment.

⁹ Fuss and Waverman (2005) argue that the ICT capital gap accounted for 55% of the Canada-U.S. productivity gap in 2003 because of the huge network (spillover) effects.

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Annex A: Variable Definitions and Data Sources

Capital Intensity

Capital intensity is defined as capital stock per worker. The capital stock used is the private fixed non-residential geometric end-year net stock. Three types of capital intensities are used in the paper, i.e., total capital¹⁰ intensity, M&E capital intensity and ICT capital intensity. To calculate Canada-U.S. capital intensity level gap, capital stock in Canadian dollar for Canada is converted into US dollar using the Canada-U.S. bilateral total investment PPP values by industry for total capital stock and M&E investment PPP values by industry for M&E and ICT capital stock. All the PPP values are obtained from Rao, Tang and Wang (2004). All capital stock series are in chained-Fisher dollar and re-referenced to the year of 1999.

The Canadian data for total capital stock and M&E capital stock by industry are obtained from Statistics Canada (STC) CANSIM table 031-0002, and the Canadian data for ICT capital stock come from the Investment and Capital Stock Division of Statistics Canada. All capital stock data for the U.S. come from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) fixed assets tables.

The data used for Canadian employment from 1997 onward is the total number of jobs from STC CANSIM table 383-0010. These data are extended back to 1987 using the growth rates of the total number of jobs from STC CANSIM table 383-0003. The employment data for the U.S. is the number of persons engaged in production. The source for the data from 1998 onward is the BEA NAICS-based GDP-by-industry tables, which are extended back to 1987 using the growth rates of the number of persons engaged in production from the BEA 1987 SIC-based GDP-by-industry tables.

Total-Factor Productivity (TFP)

Canada-U.S. TFP gap is estimated using $\ln(TFP^{CA}/TFP^{US}) = \ln(LP^{CA}/LP^{US}) - \bar{w} \ln(k^{CA}/k^{US})$, where LP is GDP at factor cost per worker, k is capital intensity, and $\bar{w}$ is the average capital share of income of the two countries.

GDP at factor cost in 1999 for Canada is obtained from STC CANSIM table 381-0013 and converted into US dollar using the Canada-U.S. bilateral GDP PPP values by industry from Rao, Tang and Wang (2004). The imputed value for owner-occupied dwellings is not included. The time series of GDP at factor cost in 1999 dollar are estimated using the growth rates of GDP at basic price in 1997 chained-Fisher dollar. The GDP at basic price in 1997 chained-Fisher dollar from 1997 onward come from STC CANSIM table 379-0017, which are extended back to 1987 using the growth rates of GDP at factor cost in 1992 constant dollar from STC CANSIM table 379-0001. The capital share of income is calculated using the data from STC CANSIM table 381-0013.

GDP at factor cost in 1999 for the U.S. is calculated using the data from BEA NAICS-based GDP-by-industry tables. The imputed value for owner-occupied dwellings is excluded using

¹⁰ Total capital includes structure and M&E capital. Land and inventory are not included.

BEA NIPA table 7-12. The time series of GDP at factor cost in 1999 dollar are estimated using the chained-Fisher quantity index for GDP at market price from BEA NAICS-based GDP-by-industry tables. The capital share of income is calculated using the same source tables.

Skills

The share of hours worked by workers with university degree and above in total hours worked is used as the indicator of skills. The data of hours worked by industry and by education for both Canada and the U.S. for the period of 1987 to 2000 are obtained from Jorgenson (2004). The shares are assumed to be unchanged since 2000.

R&D Intensity

R&D intensity is defined as R&D expenditure to GDP ratio. The R&D expenditure data used for Canada is the intramural R&D expenditures that are obtained from the Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division of Statistics Canada. The data from 1994 onward is NAICS-based. It is extended back to 1987 using the growth rates from the SIC-based data. The R&D data used for the U.S. is the total funds for industrial R&D performance. The sources of the data for non-agriculture industries are Table A-7 and Table A-13, Survey of Industrial Research and Development, 1998, 2000, 2001, the U.S. National Science Foundation. NAICS-based data are available for the period of 1997 to 2001 and SIC-based data are available for the period of 1988-1998. The growth rates from SIC-based data are used to extend NAICS-based data back to 1988. The data for 1987 are assumed to be the same as those for 1988, and the data for 2002 and 2003 are assumed to be the same as those for 2001. The data for the agriculture sector are obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Trade Openness

Trade Openness is defined in this paper as total merchandise trade (exports plus imports) to GDP (at factor cost) ratio. The trade data for Canada are NAICS based after 1992 and SIC based before 1992, and the trade data for the U.S. are NAICS based after 1997 and SIC based before 1997. The NAICS-based trade openness for both Canada and the U.S. are extended back to 1987 using the growth rates of the SIC-based trade openness. The NAICS-based trade data for Canada are obtained from Industry Canada Trade-on-line database, and the SIC based trade data are from Statistics Canada. The sources for Canadian GDP at factor cost are STC CANSIM table 381-0013 for NAICS-based data and CANSIM table 379-0001 for SIC-based data. The U.S. trade data are obtained from the U.S. International Trade Commission Trade Data Web, and the U.S. GDP at factor cost are obtained from the U.S. BEA GDP-by-Industry tables.

Capacity Utilization

The output fluctuation is used as the indicator of capacity utilization because firms will adjust factor inputs accordingly in response to output change. The data used for output is real GDP by industry. The Hodrick-Prescott (H-P) filter is used to decompose GDP into two parts: the long-term trend and the short-term fluctuation. For normalization, the fluctuation is divided by the trend.

Annex B: Alternative Estimation Results

The estimation results in Table 6 are obtained using period SUR with PCSEs. The associated covariance structures allow for arbitrary period serial correlation and period heteroskedasticity between the residuals for a given cross-section, but restricted residuals in different cross-sections to be uncorrelated.

To check the robustness of the estimation results in Table 6, we re-estimate the impact of the same independent variables on the Canada-U.S. relative TFP level using reduced-form error-correction model (ECM). The feasible GLS (cross-section weights) with PCSEs is used to estimate the model. The ECM can be written as

$$(B1) \quad \Delta y_t = \alpha + (\beta - 1)(y_{t-1} - \lambda X_{t-1}) + \gamma_0 \Delta X_t + \varepsilon_t.$$

The error-correction term is $(\beta - 1)(y_{t-1} - \lambda X_{t-1})$, where λ stands for the long-run impact of X on y . Equation (B1) can be re-written after a rearrangement of parameters as

$$(B2) \quad y_t = \alpha + \beta y_{t-1} + \gamma_0 X_t + \gamma_1 X_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t, \quad \text{with } \lambda \equiv \frac{\gamma_0 + \gamma_1}{1 - \beta}.$$

Equation (B2) is an ADL(1,1) model. It is linear and easy to be estimated. The FGLS estimation results with cross-section weights (CSW) of Equation (B2) using the same group of variables as in equation (7) are presented in Table 8. As shown in the table, the impact of M&E capital on TFP is positive and statistically significant. The CSW estimation of the long-run elasticity of the Canada-U.S. relative TFP level to the relative M&E capital intensity is 0.19, which is larger than the SUR estimation of 0.13 (Table 6). The CSW estimation of the impact of skills is quite dramatic; the corresponding long-run elasticity is 0.54. In contrast, the SUR estimation for the impact of skills is close to zero. The impact of R&D is numerically very small in both sets of estimations. The long-run elasticity for ICT share in M&E capital is negative but very small (-0.01) in CSW estimation. The long-run elasticity for trade openness is 0.1 in CSW estimation and 0.06 in SUR estimation, implying that the trade openness has limited impact on the relative TFP level. Generally speaking, the two sets of estimations give more or less the same results for all independent variables considered except skills.

Tables and Charts

Table 1: Canada's Labour Productivity and TFP Levels Relative to the U.S. by Industry (U.S.=1)

Industry	NAICS Code	GDP per worker			TFP		
		1995	2000	2004	1995	2000	2004
Primary		0.81	0.83	0.98	0.84	0.74	0.76
Agriculture	11	0.55	0.50	0.54	0.74	0.65	0.68
Mining	21	1.09	1.16	1.42	1.09	1.02	1.13
Construction	23	1.07	1.32	1.50	1.07	1.35	1.55
Manufacturing		0.88	0.74	0.58	0.93	0.77	0.66
Food, beverage, tobacco	311, 312	0.65	0.75	0.77	0.90	1.02	1.04
Textile	313, 314	0.76	0.74	0.54	0.79	0.84	0.66
Apparel and leather	315, 316	0.66	0.56	0.38	0.72	0.78	0.55
Wood	321	0.89	1.08	1.16	0.82	1.00	1.09
Paper	322	1.01	1.13	0.97	0.86	0.99	0.93
Printing	323	0.98	1.02	1.06	1.15	1.29	1.41
Petroleum and coal	324	1.06	0.63	0.80	0.98	0.67	0.80
Chemical	325	0.79	0.88	0.81	0.89	0.97	0.95
Plastics and rubber	326	0.63	0.57	0.50	0.73	0.73	0.69
Non metallic	327	0.89	0.93	0.89	0.95	1.06	1.09
Primary metals	331	1.16	1.22	1.12	1.20	1.23	1.18
Fabricated metal	332	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.64	0.69	0.68
Machinery	333	0.64	0.64	0.58	0.86	0.99	0.91
Computer and electronic	334	1.28	0.54	0.21	1.85	0.78	0.23
Electrical equipment	335	0.45	0.59	0.40	0.64	0.83	0.57
Transportation equipment	336	1.08	1.23	1.00	1.07	1.28	1.08
Furniture	337	0.66	0.71	0.67	0.70	0.83	0.81
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.61	0.44	0.38	0.90	0.73	0.70
Services		0.62	0.61	0.55	0.65	0.65	0.61
Utilities	22	0.69	0.65	0.49	0.63	0.60	0.53
Wholesale trade	41	0.77	0.74	0.62	1.07	1.00	0.90
Retail trade	45 (or 44)	0.64	0.70	0.60	0.79	0.83	0.73
Transportation, Warehousing	48-49	0.83	0.85	0.81	0.88	0.88	0.84
Information and cultural	51	0.73	0.60	0.47	0.79	0.68	0.58
FIRE, management	52, 53, 55	0.62	0.60	0.59	0.65	0.66	0.67
Professional services	54	0.49	0.49	0.46	0.69	0.59	0.58
Administrative services	56	0.83	0.75	0.68	1.09	0.99	0.95
Arts, entertainment	71	0.52	0.51	0.49	0.64	0.64	0.63
Accommodation and food	72	0.85	0.79	0.70	0.97	0.93	0.85
Other private services	81	0.69	0.91	1.02	0.95	1.18	1.29
Total Business		0.72	0.70	0.63	0.72	0.71	0.66

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from Statistics Canada and the U.S. BEA.

Table 2: Canada's M&E Capital Intensity Level Relative to the U.S. by Industry (U.S.=1)

Industry	NAICS Code	M&E Capital Intensity		
		1995	2000	2004
Primary		0.30	0.37	0.52
Agriculture	11	0.35	0.34	0.34
Mining	21	0.24	0.35	0.52
Construction	23	1.07	0.81	0.79
Manufacturing		0.74	0.62	0.54
Food, beverage, tobacco	311, 312	0.44	0.46	0.49
Textile	313, 314	0.71	0.57	0.43
Apparel and leather	315, 316	0.61	0.33	0.23
Wood	321	1.53	1.38	1.27
Paper	322	1.25	1.21	1.02
Printing	323	0.50	0.45	0.39
Petroleum and coal	324	0.24	0.21	0.47
Chemical	325	0.64	0.66	0.57
Plastics and rubber	326	0.57	0.49	0.43
Non metallic	327	0.78	0.70	0.62
Primary metals	331	0.80	0.91	0.79
Fabricated metal	332	0.31	0.28	0.24
Machinery	333	0.23	0.17	0.14
Computer and electronic	334	0.24	0.28	0.24
Electrical equipment	335	0.28	0.39	0.35
Transportation equipment	336	1.12	0.91	0.84
Furniture	337	0.51	0.46	0.41
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.22	0.19	0.18
Services		0.51	0.52	0.49
Utilities	22	0.75	0.77	0.63
Wholesale trade	41	0.15	0.19	0.17
Retail trade	45 (or 44)	0.39	0.50	0.51
Transportation, Warehousing	48-49	0.35	0.41	0.44
Information and cultural	51	0.79	0.66	0.66
FIRE, management	52, 53, 55	0.55	0.59	0.59
Professional services	54	0.44	0.49	0.34
Administrative services	56	0.36	0.24	0.21
Arts, entertainment	71	0.14	0.15	0.15
Accommodation and food	72	0.12	0.10	0.07
Other private services	81	0.14	0.26	0.36
Total Business		0.60	0.59	0.56

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from Statistics Canada and the U.S. BEA.

Table 3: Share of ICT Capital in Total M&E Capital (%)

Industry	NAICS Code	Canada			U.S.		
		1995	2000	2003	1995	2000	2003
Primary		1.46	1.85	1.69	2.72	2.94	2.91
Agriculture	11	1.18	1.56	1.97	0.98	1.02	1.04
Mining	21	1.96	2.15	1.50	5.16	5.79	5.95
Construction	23	4.83	4.39	4.78	8.71	13.45	13.14
Manufacturing		2.82	3.61	3.90	7.99	10.81	11.60
Food, beverage, tobacco	311, 312	3.96	5.11	4.83	4.93	6.32	6.42
Textile	313, 314	1.83	2.67	2.70	3.26	3.60	3.70
Apparel and leather	315, 316	5.01	6.82	6.21	5.78	6.99	7.82
Wood	321	2.16	2.11	2.26	4.53	4.84	5.17
Paper	322	1.59	2.02	2.46	3.05	3.98	4.29
Printing	323	6.05	6.24	6.10	5.42	8.02	8.36
Petroleum and coal	324	4.17	3.40	4.60	4.11	4.76	5.00
Chemical	325	3.04	3.29	4.04	9.41	12.83	13.17
Plastics and rubber	326	3.87	3.51	3.38	2.37	3.45	3.61
Non metallic	327	1.77	3.67	3.96	5.37	6.63	6.89
Primary metals	331	1.98	2.66	2.74	3.61	3.81	3.96
Fabricated metal	332	2.46	3.02	3.28	5.28	6.25	6.63
Machinery	333	5.29	6.55	6.88	12.97	17.91	18.90
Computer and electronic	334	6.88	15.25	14.53	18.02	20.97	24.43
Electrical equipment	335	6.35	6.44	5.75	10.78	10.36	11.70
Transportation equipment	336	3.43	3.42	4.15	12.32	15.69	15.40
Furniture	337	3.90	6.48	5.65	6.64	7.37	7.07
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.06	10.71	8.13	10.37	11.78	12.36
Services		25.87	30.51	31.51	24.75	30.86	31.64
Utilities	22	2.98	6.22	7.34	6.59	6.69	6.73
Wholesale trade	41	25.53	37.72	40.47	19.08	20.52	20.30
Retail trade	45 (or 44)	17.97	19.75	20.65	17.30	18.16	18.16
Transportation, Warehousing	48-49	3.39	8.49	8.17	13.58	24.13	28.13
Information and cultural	51	95.87	97.08	98.97	66.60	74.33	85.82
FIRE, management	52, 53, 55	21.91	21.38	21.85	24.89	25.01	23.42
Professional services	54	79.03	64.95	68.62	45.42	63.21	60.43
Administrative services	56	45.62	54.44	55.64	23.27	31.90	30.85
Arts, entertainment	71	19.39	45.63	45.13	8.98	10.37	10.60
Accommodation and food	72	6.38	6.65	6.88	5.20	5.48	5.02
Other private services	81	37.02	39.06	39.68	12.74	15.26	16.27
Total Business		15.63	18.80	19.98	17.70	23.02	24.03

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from Statistics Canada and the U.S. BEA.

Table 4: Canada's Skills and R&D Intensity Levels Relative to the U.S. by Industry (U.S.=1)

Industry	NAICS Code	Share of University Hours*		R&D to GDP Ratio**		
		1995	2000	1995	2000	2003
Primary		0.41	0.64	0.13	0.09	0.09
Agriculture	11	0.34	0.54	0.04	0.05	0.05
Mining	21	0.57	0.73	4.82	0.52	0.48
Construction	23	0.52	0.59	2.90	1.38	0.58
Manufacturing		0.55	0.55	0.48	0.60	0.59
Food, beverage, tobacco	311, 312	0.59	0.64	0.53	0.39	0.28
Textile	313, 314	0.74	0.81	0.71	1.22	1.08
Apparel and leather	315, 316	0.74	0.81	0.79	1.22	0.83
Wood	321	0.70	0.66	6.45	1.01	0.48
Paper	322	0.54	0.56	0.45	0.41	0.73
Printing	323	0.53	0.57	0.13	0.07	0.06
Petroleum and coal	324	0.83	0.85	0.67	0.45	0.80
Chemical	325	0.71	0.76	0.49	0.50	0.80
Plastics and rubber	326	0.63	0.67	0.49	0.42	0.19
Non metallic	327	0.70	0.68	0.37	0.20	0.06
Primary metals	331	0.67	0.63	0.98	1.14	1.57
Fabricated metal	332	0.60	0.56	0.80	0.47	0.42
Machinery	333	0.62	0.61	0.58	0.54	0.47
Computer and electronic	334	0.90	0.93	1.35	2.85	4.35
Electrical equipment	335	0.46	0.48	0.66	0.59	0.37
Transportation equipment	336	0.40	0.35	0.20	0.25	0.35
Furniture	337	0.70	0.66	0.39	0.18	0.24
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.50	0.44	0.61	0.49	0.29
Services		0.69	0.72	0.71	0.47	0.57
Utilities	22	0.72	0.67	4.47	8.34	9.29
Wholesale trade	41	0.54	0.58	0.35	0.35	0.31
Retail trade	45 (or 44)	0.60	0.60	0.35	0.35	0.31
Transportation, Warehousing	48-49	0.40	0.43	1.67	0.60	0.09
Information and cultural	51	0.65	0.63	0.34	0.22	0.40
FIRE, management	52, 53, 55	0.62	0.61	3.27	0.37	0.74
Professional services	54	1.12	1.10	2.05	1.07	1.23
Administrative services	56	1.12	1.10	2.26	1.01	0.57
Arts, entertainment	71	0.65	0.62	2.26	1.01	0.57
Accommodation and food	72	0.65	0.62	2.26	1.01	0.57
Other private services	81	0.65	0.62	2.26	1.01	0.57
Total Business		0.64	0.68	0.55	0.56	0.54

*Due to data limitations, for calculation of the share of university hours worked, the average is used for professional and administrative services as one group and for arts, entertainment, accommodation, food, and other private services as another.

**Similarly, for R&D intensity, the average is used for wholesale and retail trade as one group and for administrative services, arts, entertainment, accommodation, food and other private services as another.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from Statistics Canada, the U.S. National Science Foundation, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Jorgenson (2004).

Table 5: Canada-U.S. Relative Trade Openness by Industry*

Industry	NAICS Code	Trade Openness**					
		Canada			U.S.		
		1995	2000	2003	1995	2000	2003
Primary		1.16	1.18	1.38	0.87	0.81	0.86
Agriculture	11	0.83	0.91	0.83	0.58	0.49	0.51
Mining	21	1.43	1.29	1.66	1.16	1.19	1.25
Manufacturing		3.19	3.50	3.27	1.12	1.25	1.28
Food, beverage, tobacco	311, 312	1.10	1.37	1.46	0.49	0.43	0.44
Textile	313, 314	2.72	2.94	3.04	0.65	0.93	1.20
Apparel and leather	315, 316	2.16	2.42	3.19	2.31	3.87	5.39
Wood	321	2.15	1.84	1.62	0.78	0.66	0.63
Paper	322	2.17	2.40	2.35	0.59	0.65	0.73
Printing	323	0.52	0.53	0.49	0.18	0.19	0.22
Petroleum and coal	324	4.79	4.65	4.24	1.65	1.39	1.18
Chemical	325	2.39	3.63	3.67	0.80	1.00	1.07
Plastics and rubber	326	2.20	2.42	2.32	0.44	0.54	0.58
Non metallic	327	1.66	1.89	1.27	0.41	0.51	0.46
Primary metals	331	3.22	3.01	2.85	1.11	1.40	1.44
Fabricated metal	332	2.01	1.85	1.58	0.36	0.42	0.47
Machinery	333	4.61	4.80	4.49	1.94	1.57	1.63
Computer and electronic	334	8.28	7.96	9.66	2.47	2.45	2.98
Electrical equipment	335	4.09	4.80	5.02	0.98	1.35	1.38
Transportation equipment	336	5.73	5.84	5.84	1.68	1.90	1.83
Furniture	337	1.87	2.09	1.77	0.36	0.57	0.73
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	4.24	4.12	3.70	1.29	1.44	1.51
Total		2.68	2.83	2.74	1.07	1.19	1.22

*Data are not available for construction and service industries.

**Defined as sum of exports and imports to GDP (at factor cost) ratio.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from Statistics Canada, Industry Canada, the U.S. BEA and the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 6: Panel Estimation Results (Period SUR with Panel-Corrected Standard-Errors)

Dependent Variables: Canada-U.S. Relative TFP Level (U.S.=1) ⁺			
Explanatory variables	(1)	(2)	(3)
M&E capital intensity ⁺	0.1317*** (0.0000)		
ICT capital intensity ⁺		0.0126* (0.0633)	
Share of university hours (-1) ⁺	0.0092 (0.5083)	-0.0005 (0.9745)	0.0009 (0.9496)
R&D intensity (-1) ⁺	0.0029 (0.1441)	0.0072*** (0.0004)	0.0069*** (0.0008)
ICT share in M&E capital ⁺	-0.0156** (0.0291)		
Openness ⁺	0.0580*** (0.0000)	0.0493*** (0.0000)	0.0473*** (0.0000)
Capacity utilization ⁺⁺	1.0189*** (0.0000)	0.9992*** (0.0000)	0.9969*** (0.0000)
D ₁	-0.0336 (0.6507)	-0.2182*** (0.0016)	-0.2346*** (0.0005)
D ₂	0.0282 (0.8611)	0.1134 (0.4501)	-0.0701 (0.6354)
D ₃	-0.0220 (0.7124)	-0.0428 (0.4465)	-0.0561 (0.3125)
D ₄	-0.0957 (0.2440)	-0.1704** (0.0266)	-0.1681** (0.0271)
D ₅	-0.0147 (0.8345)	-0.0132 (0.8426)	-0.0470 (0.4577)
D ₆	-0.0421 (0.7137)	-0.1343 (0.2055)	-0.1641 (0.1177)
D ₇	-0.0936 (0.2078)	-0.0049 (0.9437)	-0.0428 (0.5225)
D ₈	-0.2186*** (0.0028)	-0.2537*** (0.0002)	-0.2513*** (0.0002)
D ₉	0.1655** (0.0272)	-0.0687 (0.3131)	-0.0910 (0.1725)
Adjusted R ²	0.9125	0.9062	0.9039
Observations	656	656	656
D.W. statistics	1.9968	1.9968	1.9968

Note: *** significant at 1% level, ** significant at 5% level, * significant at 10% level. Figures in parentheses are p-values.

⁺ Denote Canada-U.S. relative values (US=1), in natural logarithm.

⁺⁺ Denote differences in Canada-U.S. values.

Source: Authors' estimates.

Table 7: Contribution of the Explanatory Variables to the Canada-U.S. TFP Gap*

	2003
M&E capital intensity	97.0%
Skills	3.2%
R&D intensity	2.2%
Business cycle effect	-13.6%
Openness	-22.4%
ICT/M&E ratio	-3.0%
Residual	36.6%

* Estimated at the sample means. The first model in Table 6 is used for the estimation.

Source: Authors' estimates.

Table 8: Panel Estimation Results (Cross-Section Weights with Panel-Corrected Standard-Errors)

Dependent Variables: Canada-U.S. Relative TFP Level (U.S.=1) ⁺			
Explanatory variables	(1)	(2)	(3)
Intercept	0.0306*** (0.0011)	0.0143 (0.1431)	0.0128 (0.1693)
Lagged dependent variable	0.8994*** (0.0000)	0.9031*** (0.0000)	0.9032*** (0.0000)
M&E capital intensity ⁺	0.1279*** (0.0000)		
M&E capital intensity (-1) ⁺	-0.1086*** (0.0000)		
ICT capital intensity ⁺		0.0161* (0.0744)	
ICT capital intensity (-1) ⁺		-0.0138 (0.1121)	
Share of university hours ⁺	0.0258 (0.1859)	0.0474** (0.0212)	0.0497** (0.0157)
Share of university hours (-1) ⁺	0.0286 (0.1293)	0.0029 (0.8812)	0.0034 (0.8614)
R&D intensity ⁺	-0.0035 (0.2284)	-0.0035 (0.2472)	-0.0028 (0.3516)
R&D intensity (-1) ⁺	0.0011 (0.7016)	0.0001 (0.9818)	-0.0005 (0.8647)
ICT share in M&E capital ⁺	-0.0224** (0.0194)		
ICT share in M&E capital (-1) ⁺	0.0214** (0.0243)		
Openness ⁺	0.0144 (0.2562)	0.0205 (0.1281)	0.0207 (0.1215)
Openness (-1) ⁺	-0.0041 (0.7449)	-0.0101 (0.4396)	-0.0099 (0.4448)
Capacity utilization ⁺⁺	0.9091*** (0.0000)	0.8885*** (0.0000)	0.8884*** (0.0000)
Capacity utilization (-1) ⁺⁺	-0.8954*** (0.0000)	-0.9001*** (0.0000)	-0.9004*** (0.0000)
Cross-section fixed effect	YES	YES	YES
Adjusted R ²	0.9889	0.9885	0.9885
Observations	656	656	656
D.W. statistics	1.5829	1.7124	1.7167

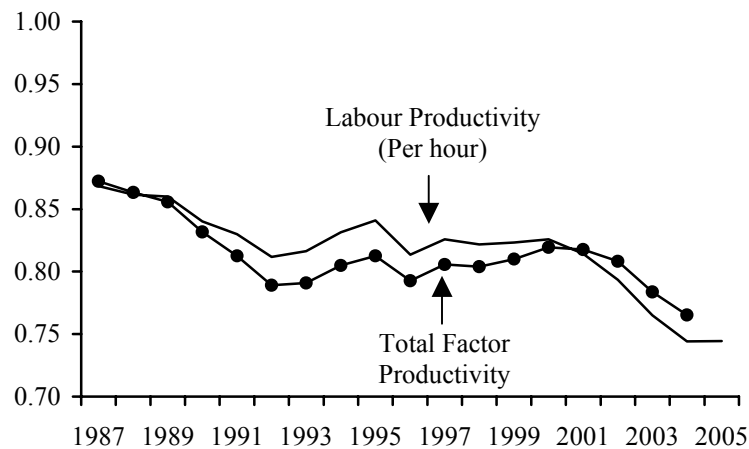
Note: *** significant at 1% level, ** significant at 5% level, * significant at 10% level. Figures in parentheses are p-values.

⁺ Denote Canada-U.S. relative values (US=1), in natural logarithm.

⁺⁺ Denote differences in Canada-U.S. values.

Source: Authors' estimates.

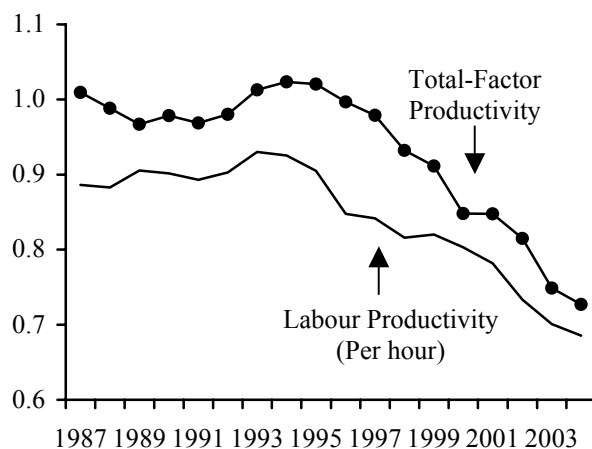
Figure 1: Canada's Labour Productivity and TFP Levels Relative to the U.S., Business Sector* (U.S.=1)



* Computed using hours worked as labour input

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from Statistics Canada, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

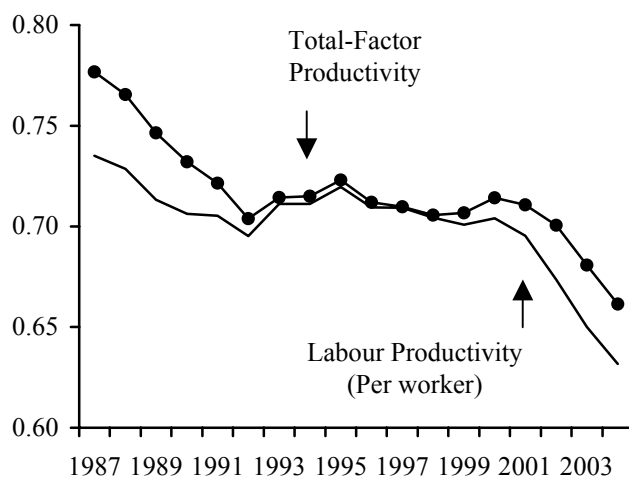
Figure 2: Canada's Labour Productivity and TFP Levels Relative to the U.S., Manufacturing Sector* (U.S.=1)



* Computed using hours as labour input

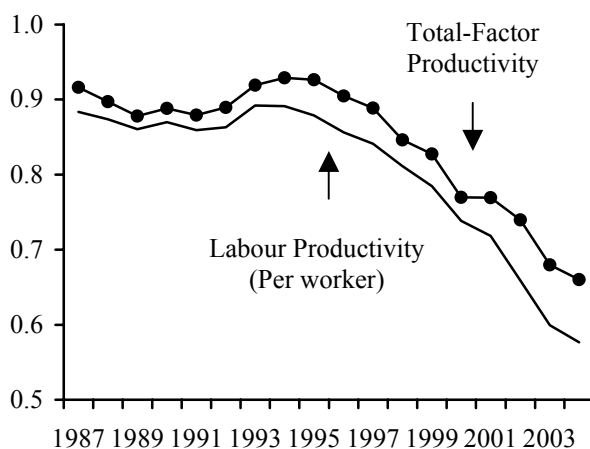
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from Statistics Canada, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 3: Canada's Labour Productivity and TFP Levels Relative to the U.S., Business Sector* (U.S.=1)



* Computed using employees as labour input
 Source: Authors' calculations based on data from
 Statistics Canada and the U.S. BEA.

Figure 4: Canada's Labour Productivity and TFP Levels Relative to the U.S., Manufacturing Sector* (U.S.=1)



* Computed using employees as labour input
 Source: Authors' calculations based on data from
 Statistics Canada and the U.S. BEA.

VECC INTERROGATORY #8

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1, Pages 6-9, Para. 15- 22

Issues: 3.1 How should the X factor be determined?

3.2 What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

Preamble: Para 15 states

"To estimate the Company's historical TFP trend an output quantity index is measured relative to an input quantity index. The output quantity index is created as a function of customer numbers residential/commercial volumes (RC) and other volumes"

- a) For a revenue cap formulation based on a revenue requirement per customer why, when estimating TFP, is an output index that includes RC volumes and other volumes appropriate? Please explain.
- b) For a pure RCI formulation based on a revenue requirement per customer, why is weather-related volumetric normalization a factor to be included in the output index?
- c) Calculate the EGD historical output quantity index for EGD on the same basis as Table 3, using only the number of customers (revenue per customer). Provide the corresponding TFP index assuming the same input quantity formulation as Table 4.
- d) Provide a side by comparison of the PEG and EGD calculated EGD Output Quantity index based on Table 3. Include all relevant references
- e) Why is fuel/power cost not a significant input cost for a gas distribution utility? Indicate the relative importance of this compared to labour and capital.
- f) Please provide details of calculation and all data used to recalculate EGD's Input Quantity Index in Table 4. Provide all relevant references
- g) Provide a side-by-side tabulation of PEG and EGD calculated Input Quantity Indices.
- h) Provide a comparison of the EGD and PEG Historical TPP Indices based on Table 5. Provide all relevant references.

RESPONSE

- a) An output index that includes RC volumes and Other Volumes is important to any measurement of TFP since a change in volumes has an impact on the Company's costs. Furthermore, the Company is not advocating the use of a volumetric balancing account. Therefore, changes in volumes are important in determining the rate of output growth to the rate of input growth, which is the definition for the TFP.

Witness: M. Lister

- b) Weather-related volumetric normalization is important in order to isolate the impact that changes in weather may have on volumetric demand.
- c) Using only the number of customers to derive the fixed output quantity index as per Table 3 yields an output quantity index that is the same as the customer quantity sub-index, since by definition its revenue share weight is allocated 100%. Using the corrected input quantity index from Table 4, the measured TFP would be 1.14% (3.27 – 2.13).

Since the Company is not advocating the use of a balancing account, it is not relevant to consider an output quantity index which excludes other important revenue factors (i.e., volumes). Further, as stated above, excluding revenues from the calculation of TFP is to ignore a key factor in the determination of cost, and therefore, cannot accurately reflect TFP.

- d) The table below provides the side by side comparison of PEG and EGD output quantity indexes.

EGD Output Quantity Index Calculation

	<u>Total Actual Customers</u>	<u>Customer Growth</u>	<u>Customer Sub- Index</u>	<u>Enbridge R/C Volumes</u>	<u>RC Volume Growth</u>	<u>RC Volume Sub- index</u>	<u>Enbridge Other Volumes</u>	<u>Other Volume Growth</u>	<u>Other Volume Sub- Index</u>	<u>Fixed Revenue Weight: Customers¹</u>	<u>Fixed Revenue Weight: RC Volumes¹</u>	<u>Fixed Revenue Weight: Other Volumes¹</u>	<u>Weighted Average Growth</u>	<u>Weighted Average Index²</u>
2000	1,464,738		1.000	8,897		1.000	3,225		1.000					1.000
2001	1,519,039	3.71%	1.037	8,691	-2.32%	0.977	2,985	-7.47%	0.925	0.61	0.30	0.09	0.91%	1.009
2002	1,566,710	3.14%	1.070	8,701	0.12%	0.978	3,061	2.57%	0.949	0.14	0.64	0.22	1.09%	1.020
2003	1,622,016	3.53%	1.107	8,803	1.17%	0.989	3,038	-0.77%	0.942	0.31	0.69	0.00	1.90%	1.040
2004	1,676,380	3.35%	1.144	8,885	0.93%	0.999	2,985	-1.75%	0.925	0.39	0.31	0.30	1.09%	1.051
2005	1,724,716	2.88%	1.177	9,240	4.00%	1.039	2,875	-3.68%	0.891	0.56	0.29	0.15	2.21%	1.074
2000-2005			3.27%			0.76%			-2.30%					1.43%

PEG Output Quantity Index Calculation

	<u>Total Actual Customers</u>	<u>Customer Growth</u>	<u>Customer Sub- Index</u>	<u>Enbridge R/C Volumes</u>	<u>RC Volume Growth</u>	<u>RC Volume Sub- index</u>	<u>Enbridge Other Volumes</u>	<u>Other Volume Growth</u>	<u>Other Volume Sub- Index</u>	<u>Fixed Revenue Weight: Customers¹</u>	<u>Fixed Revenue Weight: RC Volumes¹</u>	<u>Fixed Revenue Weight: Other Volumes¹</u>	<u>Weighted Average Growth</u>	<u>Weighted Average Index</u>
2000	1,464,738		1.000	8,618		1.000	3,166		1.000					1.000
2001	1,519,039	3.71%	1.037	8,747	1.50%	1.015	2,905	-8.24%	0.918	0.61	0.30	0.09	2.00%	1.020
2002	1,566,710	3.14%	1.070	8,725	-0.25%	1.012	2,983	2.69%	0.942	0.14	0.64	0.22	0.88%	1.029
2003	1,622,016	3.53%	1.107	9,250	6.02%	1.073	2,960	-0.77%	0.935	0.31	0.69	0.00	5.25%	1.083
2004	1,676,380	3.35%	1.144	9,241	-0.10%	1.072	2,914	-1.55%	0.920	0.39	0.31	0.30	0.83%	1.092
2005	1,724,716	2.88%	1.177	9,325	0.91%	1.082	2,799	-3.95%	0.884	0.56	0.29	0.15	1.28%	1.106
2000-2005			3.27%			1.58%			-2.46%					2.02%

1. Fixed Revenue Weights calculated based on PEG tables using Excel Solver.

2. Difference from Table 3 due to corrections.

e) As PEG accurately states at page 22 of their June 2007 report:

The cost of **natural gas** used in system operation was itemized only by Union, which operates numerous compressors on its transmission and storage system. Enbridge and most U.S. gas utilities consume much less gas in system operation. The weight assigned to gas in their input price and quantity indexes was, accordingly zero.

As PEG indicates, the relative importance of this cost relative to labour and materials is negligible.

f) The tables below provide details on the calculation of the input quantity index.

The labour cost index was calculated according to the definition set out by PEG at page 21 of their June 2007 report:

The cost of **labour** was defined as the salaries and wages that contributed to net O&M expenses plus all expenses for pensions and other benefits. *Net* rather than gross salaries and wages are required to avoid double counting labour expenses that utilities capitalize.

The labour price index was calculated according to the definition set out by PEG at page 28 of their June 2007 report:

Each quantity subindex for labour was calculated as the ratio of salary and wage expenses to a labour price index. For the Ontario utilities we used as a labour price deflator an Ontario construction worker salaries and wages index.

And then further, on page 50:

In the input price trend comparisons, the price sub-index for labour was a Stats Canada index of Ontario construction worker *total* compensation.

The non-labour cost index was calculated according to the definition set out by PEG at page 22 of their June 2007 report:

The cost of **M&S** inputs was defined to be applicable O&M expenses net of expenses for labour and (in the case of Union) natural gas...The M&S expenses of Enbridge and Union were reduced further by the reported demand-side management expenses of the companies.

And then further, on page 50:

The price subindex for other O&M inputs was the Ontario GDPIPI for all goods and services.

The capital cost index was calculated according to the definition set out by PEG at page 23 of their June 2007 report:

The capital service price indexes include, for both approaches to capital costing, terms for opportunity cost (return to debt and equity holders) and depreciation. The capital service price trend is thus a function of trends in construction costs, depreciation rates, and the cost of acquiring funds in capital markets.

And then further, on page 75:

The capital quantity index in the base year is the inflation adjusted value of net plant in that year. We calculated this by dividing the net plant (book) value by an average of the values of a construction cost index for a period ending in the benchmark year... The construction cost index used in the Ontario calculations was, as noted above, a deflator for Canada's gas distribution capital stock prepared by Stats Canada.

Then, using the GD formulas presented by PEG at page 75 and 76 of their report the resulting capital indexes were calculated.

Since cost equals price multiplied by quantity, the input quantity is inferred by the ratio of the total cost to the price index. The following table illustrates the calculation of the labour, non-labour, and capital sub-index calculations.

	<u>Labour Cost Index</u>	<u>Labour Price Index</u>	<u>Labour Quantity Sub-Index</u>	<u>Non-Labour Cost Index</u>	<u>Non-Labour Price Index</u>	<u>Non-Labour Quantity Sub-Index</u>	<u>Capital Cost Index</u>	<u>Capital Price Index</u>	<u>Capital Quantity Index</u>
	Net S&W + Total Benefits + Total Pensions	Ontario Construction Labour Total Compensation		Net Utility O&M - Total Labour Cost - DSM	Ontario GDPIPI				
2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.09	1.00
2001	1.01	1.02	0.99	1.10	1.01	1.09	1.26	0.11	1.01
2002	0.92	1.06	0.87	1.10	1.03	1.07	1.27	0.11	1.03
2003	1.04	1.08	0.96	1.33	1.05	1.26	1.36	0.11	1.03
2004	1.12	1.12	1.00	1.37	1.07	1.28	1.18	0.10	1.05
2005	1.13	1.15	0.98	1.40	1.08	1.29	1.13	0.09	1.07
2000-2005	2.48%	2.80%	-0.32%	6.73%	1.59%	5.14%	2.40%	1.07%	1.33%

Witness: M. Lister

The cost shares for each sub-index were then calculated according to each sub-indexes proportion of the total cost. Multiplying the growth for each sub-index by its relative cost weight then yields the input quantity growth profile, which is converted into an input quantity index, as demonstrated in the table below.

	<u>Labour Share</u>	<u>Labour Quantity Growth</u>	<u>Non-Labour Share</u>	<u>Non-Labour Quantity Growth</u>	<u>Capital Share</u>	<u>Capital Growth</u>	<u>Input Quantity Growth</u>	<u>Input Quantity Index</u>
2000	11.9%		23.6%		64.6%			1.00
2001	10.1%	-0.99%	21.8%	8.81%	68.1%	1.18%	2.62%	1.03
2002	9.2%	-12.37%	21.9%	-2.01%	69.0%	1.37%	-0.63%	1.02
2003	9.4%	10.38%	23.8%	18.57%	66.9%	0.90%	5.99%	1.08
2004	10.9%	4.59%	26.6%	1.39%	62.5%	1.20%	1.62%	1.10
2005	11.3%	-1.77%	27.7%	0.87%	61.1%	2.06%	1.30%	1.11
2000-2005								2.13%

g) The table below provides a side by side comparison to PEG's input quantity index.

<u>Enbridge Gas Distribution</u>					<u>PEG</u>			
	<u>Labour</u> <u>Quantity</u> <u>Sub-</u> <u>Index</u> ¹	<u>Non-</u> <u>Labour</u> <u>Quantity</u> <u>Sub-</u> <u>Index</u> ¹	<u>Capital</u> <u>Quantity</u> <u>Index</u> ¹	<u>Input</u> <u>Quantity</u> <u>Index</u> ¹	<u>Labour</u> <u>Quantity</u> <u>Sub-</u> <u>Index</u> ²	<u>Non-</u> <u>Labour</u> <u>Quantity</u> <u>Sub-</u> <u>Index</u> ²	<u>Capital</u> <u>Quantity</u> <u>Index</u> ²	<u>Input</u> <u>Quantity</u> <u>Index</u> ²
2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.549	1.50	1.00	1.00
2001	0.99	1.09	1.01	1.03	0.557	1.63	1.02	1.03
2002	0.87	1.07	1.03	1.02	0.475	1.60	1.03	1.02
2003	0.96	1.26	1.03	1.08	0.517	1.89	1.05	1.08
2004	1.00	1.28	1.05	1.10	0.563	1.91	1.06	1.09
2005	0.98	1.29	1.07	1.11	0.584	1.88	1.07	1.10
2000-2005	-0.32%	5.14%	1.33%	2.13%	1.24%	4.52%	1.32%	1.92%
1. Differences from Table 4 due to corrections.								
2. Differences from PEG due to rounding errors.								

Witness: M. Lister

- h) Using the output quantity indexes and the input quantity indexes for both EGD and PEG from above yields the following side by side comparison of TFP calculations.

	<u>Enbridge Gas Distribution</u>			<u>PEG</u>		
	<u>Output</u> <u>Quantity</u> <u>Index¹</u>	<u>Input</u> <u>Quantity</u> <u>Index¹</u>	<u>TFP</u> <u>Index¹</u>	<u>Output</u> <u>Quantity</u> <u>Index²</u>	<u>Input</u> <u>Quantity</u> <u>Index²</u>	<u>TFP</u> <u>Index²</u>
2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2001	1.01	1.03	0.98	1.02	1.03	0.99
2002	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.01
2003	1.04	1.08	0.96	1.83	1.08	1.70
2004	1.05	1.10	0.96	1.09	1.09	1.00
2005	1.07	1.11	0.97	1.11	1.10	1.00
2000-2005	1.43%	2.13%	-0.70%	2.01%	1.92%	0.09%
1. Differences from Table 4 due to corrections.						
2. Differences from PEG due to rounding errors.						

VECC INTERROGATORY #9

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1, Page 11, Chart 1

Issues: 3.1 How should the X factor be determined?

3.2 What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

Preamble: Dr. Bernstein has criticized PEG's overall US sample for its weighting toward southern utilities and suggested a Northeast utility sample would be more appropriate.

- a) In reference to Chart 1, how many utilities are in the DRA Northeast Group. Please list them and their primary relevant metrics.
- b) Provide the statistics (Std. Dev. and t-statistic) for the TFP Index for the DRA Northeast Group.
- c) Discuss and compare PEG's EGD peer group to the DRA Northeast Group.

RESPONSE

- a) Apart from certain documents that Southern California Gas Company has posted on its website (namely Dr. Lowry's testimony as originally filed (available at <http://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/grc/index.shtml>), Dr. Lowry's workpapers (available at <http://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/grc/workpapers.shtml>) and a redline version of Dr. Lowry's errata testimony (available at <http://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/grc/errata.shtml>)), Attachments B and F are the entirety of the information from the California proceeding that is in Dr. Carpenter's possession.

It appears from Attachment F, page 40-5 there are 14 companies in DRA's Northeast Group: Boston Gas, Central Hudson Gas & Electric, Connecticut Natural Gas, Keyspan Energy, Niagara Mohawk, New Jersey Natural Gas, Nstar Gas, Orange & Rockland, PECO Energy, Peoples Natural Gas, Public Service Electric & Gas, Rochester Gas and Electric, Southern Connecticut Gas, and Baltimore Gas & Electric. Dr. Carpenter will be able to verify whether this is correct once DRA's workpapers have been provided by PEG in response to EGDI's Interrogatory #17, e). The relevant metrics in Dr. Carpenter's possession are provided in Table 4 on page 23 of his August 2, 2007 report (note that metrics for Boston Gas and Keyspan Energy are provided together as part of the "Keyspan" row.)

Witness: P. Carpenter

- b) Dr. Carpenter does not possess this information. He anticipates that it might be provided as part of DRA's workpapers, which were requested in EGDI's Interrogatory #17, e) to PEG.
- c) PEG's EGD peer group using COS capital costing contains two companies that are also in DRA's Northeast group: Nstar Gas and Niagara Mohawk. PEG's EGD peer group using GD capital costing contains one company that is also in DRA's Northeast group: Nstar Gas. Relevant metrics in Dr. Carpenter's possession for PEG's EGDI peer groups are provided in Table 1 on page 9 of his August 2, 2007 report. Dr. Carpenter will not be able to respond further until PEG's interrogatory responses, model, and data are provided.

VECC INTERROGATORY #10

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1, Page 12, 13, Paras 26-30

Issues: 3.1 How should the X factor be determined?

3.2 What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

Preamble: Dr Bernstein and EGD criticize PEG's Econometric model.

a) What specific components of the model are of concern? Please be specific and provide relevant references.

b) What methodological approach(es) do Dr. Bernstein and EGD suggest to replace/modify PEG's Econometric Modeling approach? Please be as specific as possible and provide relevant references.

RESPONSE

a) Dr. Bernstein's specific concerns regarding PEG's econometric model are fully discussed on pages 30-43 of his evidence. The specific problems center on the following issues;

- 1) The model involves the specification of a constrained or truncated translog cost function, as opposed to a complete translog cost function. PEG did not provide any statistical tests to justify whether or not the imposed (parameter) constraints are justified.
- 2) The model generally assumes that all 36 firms in the sample have the same cost function. In particular, PEG assumes that all of the firms exhibit the same rate of technological change. PEG did not provide any statistical tests to justify whether or not firms actually have distinct cost functions.
- 3) PEG did not examine the technical conditions of its estimated cost function, which any typical cost function must satisfy. For example, a cost function must be "concave" in the prices of the factors of production; that is the prices of capital, labor, and M&S inputs. Failure of this condition to hold implies that the estimated cost function is consistent with cost maximization and not cost minimizing behavior. Cost minimization is an assumption which forms the foundation of the model.

Witness: J. Bernstein

- 4) PEG assumes that firms do not incur costs associated with the adjustment of their capital inputs. For example, PEG does not include the critical costs associated with the process of installing capital inputs, which render these inputs capable of delivering services to customers. In addition, PEG assumes that capital is reversible; that there are no costs to “disinvesting”. Thus PEG assumes that capital can be added and shed freely like non-capital inputs. This assumption has been rejected in regard to many capital-intensive industries. PEG does not provide any statistical tests justifying its assumption.
 - 5) There are numerous measurement issues (discussed in Section 4 of Dr. Bernstein’s evidence). For example, the measurement of the capital input price is a critical variable in the model. Changes in the calculation of this price often generate significant modifications to the estimation results.
- b) In Dr. Bernstein’s opinion the components of the X factor should be based on agreed-upon index number calculation, and not on the estimates from PEG’s econometric model. These issues are discussed in Section 3 of Dr. Bernstein’s evidence. If econometric modeling techniques are to play any role in the formulation of an X factor, the data, programming code and all related worksheets must be made available to all parties to the process in order for the results to be auditable and critically evaluated.

VECC INTERROGATORY #11

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1, Pages 14, Para 32-36

Issues: 3.1 How should the X factor be determined?

3.2 What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

Preamble: The Brattle Group concludes that the U.S. Northeast is the most applicable region for peer group representation for EGD.

- a) Provide the complete analysis that underlies this conclusion in terms of the comparators used and the significance/weighting of each.
- b) In reference to Table 6, please provide all the significant metrics of the proposed peer group.
- c) Discuss and compare this peer group to the PEG peer group and to PEG's total U.S. Sample.

RESPONSE

- a) Dr. Carpenter cannot provide a complete analysis until PEG's interrogatory responses, model, and data are provided. His initial analysis is provided on pages 19-20 and 21-23 of his August 2, 2007 report.
- b) Dr. Carpenter cannot provide a complete analysis of all significant metrics until PEG's interrogatory responses, model, and data are provided. His initial analysis is provided in Table 4 on page 23 of his August 2, 2007 report.
- c) PEG proposes two peer groups for EGD: a peer group if GD capital costing is used (made up of Washington Gas Light, East Ohio Gas, Pacific Gas & Electric, Northern Illinois Gas, Southern California Gas, Mountain Fuel Supply, Southwest Gas, and Nstar Gas) and a peer group if COS capital costing is used (made up of Washington Gas Light, East Ohio Gas, Pacific Gas & Electric, Northern Illinois Gas, Southern California Gas, Mountain Fuel Supply, Nstar Gas and Niagara Mohawk). PEG's EGD peer group using COS capital costing contains two companies that are also among the Northeast utilities listed in Table 4 of Dr. Carpenter's August 2, 2007 report: Nstar Gas and Niagara Mohawk. PEG's EGD peer group using GD capital costing contains one company that is also among the Northeast utilities listed in Table 4 of Dr. Carpenter's August 2, 2007 report: Nstar Gas. Dr. Carpenter will not

Witness: P. Carpenter

be able to respond further until PEG's interrogatory responses, model, and data are provided.

VECC INTERROGATORY #13

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1, Pages 36, Para 87-89

Issues: 3.1 How should the X factor be determined?

3.2 What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

Preamble: EGD Compares its RCI estimate to historic revenue requirement from 1994-2006.

a) Update Table 13 to include the 2007 approved distribution revenue requirement.

Provide the average, mean and Standard deviation of the revenue growth.

b) Provide a version of Table 13 that uses EGD's proposed GDPIPI-X formulation to produce an annual revenue requirement (1994-2007). If an estimate of Y factors is available this should be shown in a separate column. Provide appropriate statistics and explanatory notes.

RESPONSE

a) The updated table is presented below, which includes the 2007 approved revenues. The average (or mean) and the standard deviation of revenue growth are shown for both the 1994 to 2007 period and the 1994 to 2007 period excluding the 2004 Test Year, which set revenue according to a temporary measure.

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Approved Revenues (\$000)</u>	<u>Annual Revenue Growth</u>
EBRO 485	1994	604,363	
EBRO 487	1995	638,933	5.72%
EBRO 490	1996	680,982	6.58%
EBRO 492	1997	724,277	6.36%
EBRO 495	1998	757,715	4.62%
EBRO 497	1999	787,829	3.97%
RP-1999-0001 FINAL	2000	809,119	2.70%
RP-2000-0040 FINAL	2001	801,262	-0.97%
RP-2001-0032 FINAL	2002	827,549	3.28%
RP-2002-0133 FINAL	2003	870,548	5.20%
RP-2003-0048 FINAL	2004	884,429	1.59%

Witnesses: K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
M. Lister

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Approved Revenues (\$000)</u>	<u>Annual Revenue Growth</u>
RP-2003-0203 FINAL	2005	908,449	2.72%
EB-2005-0001 FINAL	2006	950,014	4.58%
EB-2006-0034 INTERIM	2007	987,052	3.90%
Average (Mean) 1994-2007			3.86%
Standard Deviation 1994-2007			2.07%
Average (Mean) 1994-2007, excluding 2004			4.05%
Standard Deviation 1994-2007, excluding 2004			2.04%

- b) In order to equally compare the two X-Factor estimates requires one to hold the formulaic methodology constant in order to isolate the impacts of the proposed X- Factor adjustment. The evidence, at paragraph 72 of Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1, established comparability by using PEG's methodology to examine the adjustment to the Company's revenue requirement. PEG's methodology consists of adding back to the RCI the estimated elasticity-weighted output index to derive the ultimate RCI. Table 12, at paragraph 87 of the evidence, shows the effects of this adjustment to the RCI using each of PEG's and the Company's calculations.

The Company's proposal is to establish *unit rates* by escalating the per customer revenue requirement by (I-X), multiplying by test year customers and dividing by test year volumes. Both test year volumes and customers would be determined in an annual hearing, and subject to intervenor scrutiny. Below, the relative affects of the X-Factor adjustments are compared on the basis of the Company's proposal.

The table below shows the historical unit growth rates resulting from the historical approved revenues, budget customer additions, and budget volumes.

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Approved Revenues (\$000)</u>	<u>Budget Customers</u>	<u>Customer Additions</u>	<u>Budget Volumes (10³m³)</u>	<u>Unit Rate (\$/10³m³)</u>	<u>Unit Rate Growth</u>
EBRO 485	1994	604,363	1,172,008		10,541,429	57.33	
EBRO 487	1995	638,933	1,216,511	44,503	10,597,871	60.29	5.16%
EBRO 490	1996	680,982	1,262,815	46,304	10,927,728	62.32	3.36%
EBRO 492	1997	724,277	1,309,752	46,937	11,108,643	65.20	4.63%
EBRO 495	1998	757,715	1,353,178	43,426	11,724,984	64.62	-0.88%
EBRO 497	1999	787,829	1,417,832	64,654	12,165,455	64.76	0.21%
RP-1999-0001 FINAL	2000	809,119	1,468,915	51,083	11,994,940	67.46	4.16%
RP-2000-0040 FINAL	2001	801,262	1,514,710	45,795	11,847,444	67.63	0.26%

Witnesses: K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
M. Lister

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Approved Revenues (\$000)</u>	<u>Budget Customers</u>	<u>Customer Additions</u>	<u>Budget Volumes (10³m³)</u>	<u>Unit Rate (\$/10³m³)</u>	<u>Unit Rate Growth</u>
RP-2001-0032 FINAL	2002	827,549	1,565,017	50,307	11,776,222	70.27	3.91%
RP-2002-0133 FINAL	2003	870,548	1,615,036	50,019	11,774,686	73.93	5.21%
RP-2003-0048 FINAL	2004	884,429	1,676,380	61,344	11,774,686	75.11	1.59%
RP-2003-0203 FINAL	2005	908,449	1,718,766	42,386	12,298,030	73.87	-1.66%
EB-2005-0001 FINAL	2006	950,014	1,792,615	73,849	12,289,778	77.30	4.65%
EB-2006-0034 INTERIM	2007	987,052	1,823,258	30,643	11,776,341	83.82	8.43%
Average 1994-2007				50,096			3.00%
Average 1994-2007 (Ex. 2004)				49,159			3.12%

To calculate the comparable unit rate impacts requires estimates for customer growth and volumetric growth. The historical trend in volumetric growth over the period 1994 to 2007 was 0.85%. The average customer additions over the period 1994 to 2007 were 50,096. Adding the average customer additions to the 2007 total customers and calculating the growth rate results in a customer growth rate of 2.75%. The table below calculates the equivalent unit rate growth impacts using the Company's proposed methodology. An explanation of the calculations follows.

Equivalent Unit Rate Growth Proposals

	<u>PEG (March 2007)</u>	<u>PEG (June 2007)</u>	<u>Enbridge Gas Distribution</u>
	<u>GD</u>	<u>GD</u>	<u>GD</u>
GDPIPI ¹	1.61	1.61	1.61
X-Factor	0.30	2.25	-0.77
Output ^{elasticity-weighted}	2.57	2.74	0.00
Annual Budget Customer Growth ²			2.75
RCI	3.87	2.09	5.19
Annual Budget Volume Growth ³	0.85	0.85	0.85
Unit Rate Growth	3.00	1.23	4.30

1. Trend growth for the period 1994-2006, 2007 data not available.

2. Calculated as average customer additions relative to 2007 budget, will be subject to intervenor scrutiny on an annual basis.

3. Trend growth for the period 1994-2007, will be subject to intervenor scrutiny on an annual basis.

$$\text{EGD's RCI} = (1 + \text{GDPIPI} - X) * (1 + \text{Customer Growth}) - 1$$

$$\text{EGD's Unit Rate Growth} = (1 + \text{RCI}) / (1 + \text{Volume Growth}) - 1$$

Witnesses: K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
M. Lister

$$\text{PEG's RCI} = (1 + \text{GDPIPI} - X + \text{Output}^{\text{elasticity-weighted}}) - 1$$
$$\text{PEG's Unit Rate Growth} = (1 + \text{RCI}) / (1 + \text{Volume Growth}) - 1$$

Since the Company proposes to adjust rates according to volumetric growth, it is necessary to divide the RCI by volumetric growth to derive the unit rate growth.

With equivalent unit growth rates established, the Company can isolate and examine the X-Factor impacts on the total formula and compare the estimates relative to historical unit rate growth.

It can be seen that using PEG's June 2007 methodology results in unit rates that were less than the historical growth in 9 of 13 years, or 69.2% of observations (9 of 12 years excluding 2004, or 75.0% of observations).

Conversely, it can be seen that using the Company's methodology results in unit rates that were less than the historical growth in 5 of 13 years, or 38.4% of observations (5 of 12 years excluding 2004, or 41.6% of observations).

Witnesses: K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
M. Lister

VECC INTERROGATORY #14

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Exhibit B, Schedule 1, Tab 1 Page 1, Para. 19-
Issue 4.1: Is it appropriate to include the impact of changes in average use in the annual adjustment?

Preamble: "It is essential that the IR Plan provide appropriate mitigation from the impact of the decline in average use on utility earnings".

- a) Confirm that under a revenue cap, as proposed by EGD, the test year revenue requirement is based on the number of customers not volume per customer.
- b) Confirm that under EGD's proposed IR mechanism, the allocation of the revenue requirement to customer classes is based on a volume forecast (or forecast with true-up?) to produce unit rates.
- c) What approach does EGD propose to address declining Normalized Average Use per Customer under the IRM? Contrast this with the current approach based on EGD's econometric models.
- d) Does EGD propose a true-up for forecast-actual volumes and if so, what process will be used under the proposed rate filing process and reporting requirements [B-6-1]. If not, why not-explain.
- e) Does EGD agree/disagree (plus explanations) with the following of PEG's statements:
 - i. "For the RCI, a balancing account would ensure that the allowed revenue requirement is exactly recovered and, therefore an AU factor is not required." [D-T3-S1, P11]; and
 - ii. "If the revenue requirement is allocated, and rates are designed by traditional means, there is no need for AU or ADJ terms in the X factor formula." [D-T3-S1, P 12]; and
 - iii. "A revenue cap index (RCI) caps the growth in a company's revenue requirement. Such an index is commonly paired with a balancing account that ensures that the revenue requirement is ultimately recovered. This tandem of IR plan provisions provides automatic compensation to the utility for declines in average use. The ratepayer therefore absorbs the risk of average use trends"(emphasis added) . [D-T3-S1 Pages 14-15]
- f) Has EGD considered a "balancing account" as suggested by PEG. If so what would be covered, for example normalized volumes or total volumes. Please explain.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey
M. Lister

I. Chan
A. Kacicnik

K. Culbert
T. Ladanyi

RESPONSE

- a) The escalation formula, which can be found at Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1 escalates the base year revenue requirement per customer by GDPIPI-X. Once the escalated revenue requirement per customer is attained, this is multiplied by the forecast number of customers to obtain the test year revenue requirement.
- b) Confirmed.
- c) As explained above, the Company will file a volume forecast in each year of the IR Plan. The forecast would include any impacts of the decline in average use in general service classes and any reductions in volumes by large commercial and industrial customers.
- d) The Company's proposal would function in a fashion similar to the current Cost of Service ("COS") model of rate setting with annual volume forecast. Under the COS model, the Company's shareholders at risk for the accuracy of the Company's volume forecast. The Company does not propose to transfer this risk to ratepayers through a true-up mechanism.
- e) The Revenue Cap model contemplated by PEG in its evidence does not contemplate annual application by the utility for approval of its volume forecast for the next year as proposed by the Company. The balancing account discussed by PEG would therefore not be needed under the Company's RCPC proposed model.
- f) Please see the response to (e) above.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey
M. Lister

I. Chan
A. Kacicnik

K. Culbert
T. Ladanyi

VECC INTERROGATORY #16

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, Pages 19-20, Para 48-49
Issue 8.1: What is the appropriate plan term for each utility?

Preamble: EGD has rejected a symmetric ROE-based Off-ramp

- a) What is EGD's position on a mid-term review and if one was ordered by the Board, what would be the scope of any such review?
- b) What would EGD propose as the financial parameters that would determine if an off ramp was appropriate and how would these apply to the proposed RCI formulation?

RESPONSE

- a) In the evidence, the Company proposes a mid term review for the purpose of considering if the incentive regulation plan should be renewed or extended. See Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, page 18, paragraphs 43-45.
- b) In the evidence, the Company proposes that it will make application to the Board for return to cost of service regulation if there are significant and unexpected developments that threaten the sustainability of the plan and the Board will determine if an off ramp is appropriate. See Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, pages 19 to 20, paragraph 46.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

VECC INTERROGATORY #17

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Specific references as noted

Issues: 10.1 Should an ESM be included in the IR plan?

10.2 If so, what should be the parameters?

- a) Provide a clear explanation of EGDs position on Earnings Sharing with appropriate supporting references.
- b) Confirm that the Econanalysis (sic) Survey provided as Exhibit D-T5-S1 in Appendix 1 shows that of the 15 PBR/IRM schemes reviewed 12 have some form of earnings sharing or over/under earnings adjustment.
- c) Since EGD is using the Econanalysis (sic) Survey as support for a revenue cap vs rate cap, Comment on the inclusion/exclusion of ES for each type of IRM.
- d) If EGD was requested by the Board to propose an earnings sharing /over/under earnings adjustment, outline the parameters of its proposal (for example symmetric/asymmetric, deadband etc.)

RESPONSE

EGD is generally opposed to earning sharing because it dilutes the incentive power of the plan. This position was recognized by the Ontario Energy Board in the Natural Gas Forum Report which states that “the Board views the retention of earnings by a utility within the term of an IR plan to be a strong incentive for the utility to achieve sustainable efficiencies”; and “the Board does not intend for earnings sharing mechanisms to form part of the IR plans.” (p. 28). Consequently, earning sharing is not a feature of the Company’s IR proposal.

Nevertheless, the Company recognizes that so called “over-earning” is a key sensitivity for stakeholders and the Company is prepared to consider an earning sharing mechanism in the context of negotiations for a complete settlement of the issues of this application.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

VECC INTERROGATORY #18

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1, Page 1, Para 1

Issue: 12.1 Annual Adjustment

12.1.1 What should be the information requirements

12.1.2 What should be the process, the timing, and the role of the stakeholders.

Preamble: "The devil is in the details"

- a) For the volume and customer forecasts- will year to date (Bridge year) information be provided.
- b) Compare the degree day/ volume forecast filing to the 2007 rate case filing in terms of a list of the Exhibits/Tabs to be provided.
- c) What process does EGD propose for regulatory review of forecasts for example IR's, Technical Conference(s)?
- d) Why would not EGD use historic year volumes combined with a balancing account?
- e) What other Cost of Service reviews are proposed for example Capital programs/projects, DSM Budgets deferral and variance accounts.
- f) Indicate relative to the 2007 rate case filing, the extent of evidence to be provided and the proposed regulatory process.

RESPONSE

- a) Reference Exhibit B, Tab 7, Schedule 1, paragraph 3 – The 2012 Bridge Year information would be filed with some combination such as 0+12, or 'X' months of actual + 'Y' months of forecast, such that $X+Y = 12$, dependent upon the currency of information available at the time of the development of the evidence relative to the expected timing of the evidentiary filing.
- b) Reference Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1 – 2008 Gas Volume Budget – This evidence contains approximately 25 pages of narrative which provides detailed explanations for the development of the 2008 volume budget and variance explanations to previous volume budgets and forecasts. There are also approximately 26 pages of numeric exhibits provided as Appendix A to that exhibit

Witnesses: R. Bourke
R. Campbell
K. Culbert
P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

which provide a similar series of numeric exhibits to the exhibits that were filed in the 2007 Test Year (EB-2006-0034) proceeding at the following exhibit references:

- a. C1-3-1 2007 Gas Volume Budget;
 - b. C3-T2, S1 to S4 2007 Budget Cust's, Vol's & Rev's;
 - c. C4-T2, S1 to S4 2006 Bridge Cust's, Vol's & Rev's; and
 - d. C5-T2, S1 to S7 2005 Actual Cust's, Vol's, Rev's and Avg Use
- c) Reference Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1 – The Company's IR proposal for the annual setting of rates can be found at Exhibit B-6-1.
- d) The Company's proposed IR model does not include a balancing account. Please refer to the response filed to Board Staff Interrogatory #2 at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 2.
- e) The Company's IR proposal includes the following submissions:
- a. Reference Exhibit B, Tab 4, Schedule 1 – Capital programs/projects - this evidence outlines the Company's requested Y Factors related to capital investments. The amounts related to these Y Factors will be submitted, when available, at Exhibits C-7-2 through C-7-5. This evidence would be reviewed on a cost of service recovery basis.
 - b. Reference Exhibit B, Tab 4, Schedule 2 and Exhibit I, Tab 13, Schedule 15, part d) – DSM Budgets – In its Decision in EB-2006-0021, The Board approved Enbridge's DSM operating budgets to be \$22.0 million for 2007, \$23.1 million for 2008, and \$24.3 million for 2009. The Company expects to participate in a second generic gas DSM proceeding at some point prior to the 2010 year in order for the Board to rule on the DSM program beyond the 2009 year. The Company anticipates that the DSM issue will be reviewed outside this and future IR proceedings.
 - c. Reference Exhibits B-5-1 and I-1-15 – Deferral ("DA") and Variance ("VA") Accounts – the Company has proposed to file a combination of actual DA and VA balances plus a forecast to year end in order to generate an "8+4" forecast balance for review in the expected annual rate setting process for the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years of the proposed IR plan term. As stated in the referenced evidence and interrogatory response, this submission is

Witnesses: R. Bourke
R. Campbell
K. Culbert
P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

intended to provide an “order of magnitude” review of the forecast of account balances in that annual rate setting proceeding. The Company has proposed to clear actual DA and VA balances, that is 12 month actual balances, coincident with the QRAMs that would be filed in late February or early March for the determination of (each subsequent years’) April 1 QRAM rates of each of those years (i.e., years 2 through 5 of the IR plan term).

- f) Please refer to the evidence filed at Exhibit B, Tab 7, Schedule 1 and the interrogatory responses filed at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 26 and Exhibit I, Tab 11, Schedule 77.

Witnesses: R. Bourke
R. Campbell
K. Culbert
P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

VECC INTERROGATORY #19

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1, Page 1, Para 1

Issues: 14.1 Are there adjustments that should be made to base year revenue requirements and/or rates?

14.2 If so, how should these adjustments be made?

- a) List all components and amounts of the 2007 revenue requirement that could change by virtue of Settlement Agreements (e.g. DSM, Envision, CIS/Customer Care, Open Bill Access)
- b) In EB-2006-0034 Phase II, Stock Based Compensation and Equity Financing are issues to be determined by the Board as to whether these are legitimate costs to be borne by EGD ratepayers. If the Board finds they are not, what would be the corresponding adjustment to the 2008 revenue requirement. Respond for each cost category.
- c) Does EGD have information and estimates on its proposed 2008 Y factors? If not when will this be available?

RESPONSE

- a) Please reference to Exhibits B, Tab 1, Schedule 28 and Exhibit C, Tab 4, Schedule 1.
- b) The ADR agreement filed in EB-2006-0034 at Exhibit N1-1-1, issue 3.7, on pages 23 and 27 of 47, states that "Parties agree to the overall level of this budget, but there is no specific agreement as to the amounts of each of the individual allocations". The Company is of the opinion the amount of \$18.1 million was agreed to by all parties and was used to determine the total 2007 revenue requirement and rates. Enbridge Gas Distribution is not seeking to change the Board approved 2007 rates in this proceeding and therefore there would be no adjustment to the 2008 revenue requirement.
- c) The Company's submissions related to Y factors are as follows:
 - a. Capital related Exhibit B-4-1 Filed 2007-08-02;
 - b. Others Exhibit B-4-2 Updated 2007-09-04;
 - c. Rev. Requirement Exhibit C-4-1 Filed 2007-09-04; and
 - d. Cost Recovery Exhibits at C-7, To be filed no later
 Schedules 1 – 5 than 2007-09-25.

Witnesses: R. Bourke
 R. Campbell
 P. Hoey

VECC AND CCC INTERROGATORY #1

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

With regard to Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 1, page 4, please provide a document that describes the method used to determine the TFP estimates shown in the Table 1.

RESPONSE

Updated CSLS data is available at SEC Interrogatory #30, which can be found at Exhibit I, Tab 11, Schedule 30.

The Company does not have access to the methodology used by the CSLS to determine the TFP estimates.

VECC AND CCC INTERROGATORY #2

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

With regard to Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 1, paragraph 19, are all of the DSM programs used only by non-residential and non-commercial customers?

RESPONSE

DSM programs apply to both residential and commercial customers. As stated in paragraph 19, the Company's aim was to replicate PEG's process as closely as possible. Unfortunately, an exact match could not be determined, however, the closest result was yielded by the formulas expressed in that paragraph, and reproduced below.

R/C volumes = (Rate 1 normalized + Rate 6 normalized + Rate 100 un-normalized)
Other volumes = (Total actual volume – Rate 1 actual – Rate 6 actual – Rate 100 actual + DSM volumes)

The results of this attempt at replication are detailed in the table below.

	<u>Total Estimated PEG Replication</u>	<u>Total PEG Reported</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
2000	11,775	11,784	100.07%
2001	11,758	11,652	99.10%
2002	11,649	11,708	100.50%
2003	12,421	12,210	98.30%
2004	12,257	12,155	99.17%
2005	12,214	12,124	99.26%

The relative weight of the DSM volumes to the total volumes is less than 1%. It is hoped that more clarity on PEG's output quantity index creation process will become available either through the current interrogatory phase or through a subsequent technical conference.

Witness: M. Lister

VECC AND CCC INTERROGATORY #3

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

With regard to Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 1, paragraph 19, please explain why you included the DSM volumes only with other volumes?

RESPONSE

See the response to CCC/VECC Interrogatory #2 at Exhibit I, Tab 14, Schedule 2.

VECC AND CCC INTERROGATORY #4

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

With regard to Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 1, paragraph 19, provide the Excel spread sheet that shows the calculation of the revenue weights.

RESPONSE

Please see response to VECC Interrogatory #8, part d) at Exhibit I, Tab 13, Schedule 8. In that response the table shows the calculation of the PEG replicated output quantity indexes, and the weights that were determined by Excel's Solver tool such that the Fixed Revenue Output index was the same as that produced by PEG.

VECC AND CCC INTERROGATORY #5

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

With regard to Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 1, table 3, is it your understanding that the only for the differences between the R/C volumes shown in this table and the R/C volumes shown in the PEG Study table 7 is due to different heating degree day adjustments? If not, please explain what other adjustments could have caused differences in those estimates?

RESPONSE

It is the Company's understanding that the differences between RC volumes for PEG and EGD are due to heating degree day adjustments.

VECC AND CCC INTERROGATORY #6

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

With regard to Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 1, table 3, what is your understanding of the cause of the difference between the other volumes shown in this table and the other volumes reported in the PEG Study table 7.

RESPONSE

The Company did its best, without a technical conference or interrogatory phase, to replicate the volumetric data provided by PEG. As stated in CCC-VECC Interrogatory #2, the closest solution the Company could determine was a result of the equations listed in paragraph 19 of the PEG study and again in response to CCC-VECC Interrogatory #2 at Exhibit I, Tab 14, Schedule 2.

It is hoped that more clarity on PEG's processes will become available either through the current interrogatory phase or through a subsequent technical conference.

VECC AND CCC INTERROGATORY #7

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

With regard to Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 1, table 4, what is your understanding of the cause of the fact that the labor subindex declines in your table while it increases in the PEG study table 6.

RESPONSE

A detailed explanation for the creation of the input quantity index, including each of the relevant sub-indexes is provided in the response to VECC Interrogatory #8, part f), and a comparison to PEG's input quantity index is provided in part g) at Exhibit I, Tab 13, Schedule 8.

The Company was not able to reconcile PEG's calculations for the labour and non-labour quantity sub-indexes.

It is hoped that more clarity on PEG's processes will become available either through the current interrogatory phase or through a subsequent technical conference.

VECC AND CCC INTERROGATORY #8

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

With regard to Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 1, table 4, please provide the weights used to determine the input quantity index. Provide all workpapers and documents used to determine the weights.

RESPONSE

The weights were calculated as each cost's share of the total cost. The calculated weights can be found in the response to VECC Interrogatory #8, part f) at Exhibit I, Tab 13, Schedule 8.

VECC AND CCC INTERROGATORY #9

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

With regard to Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 1, paragraph 19, provide the Excel spread sheet that shows the calculation of the cost weights and the cost based TFP estimate of 0.31%.

RESPONSE

Based on the corrected evidence, filed as Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1, the updated cost-based TFP estimate is 0.22%.

As stated at paragraph 23 of the evidence, the weights used to derive the cost-weighted TFP were determined using PEG's table and Excel's Solver tool, such that applying the data used by PEG for customers and volumes yielded the same cost-weighted output growth profile.

Similar to the response for VECC Interrogatory #8, part d) at Exhibit I, Tab 13, Schedule 8 the details of the Solver-determined weights and the calculation of the cost-weighted output quantity index are found in the table below.

The cost-weighted TFP is then calculated as the cost-weighted output quantity index less the input quantity index, as shown in the table below.

	<u>Cost-Weighted Output Quantity Index</u>	<u>Input Quantity Index</u>	<u>Cost- Weighted TFP Index</u>
Year			
2000	1.000	1.000	1.000
2001	1.015	1.026	0.989
2002	1.046	1.020	1.025
2003	1.061	1.081	0.982
2004	1.092	1.098	0.994
2005	1.125	1.113	1.011
2000-2005	2.36%	2.13%	0.22%

Witness: M. Lister

<u>EGD Cost-Based Output Quantity Index Calculation</u>														
	Total Actual Customers	Customer Growth	Customer Sub-Index	Enbridge R/C Volumes	RC Volume Growth	RC Sub-index	Enbridge Other Volumes	Other Volume Growth	Other Volume Sub-Index	Cost-Based Weight: Customers ¹	Cost-Based Weight: RC Volumes ¹	Cost-Based Weight: Other Volumes ¹	Weighted Average Growth	Weighted Average Index ²
2000	1,464,738		1.000	8,897		1.000	3,225		1.000					1.000
2001	1,519,039	3.71%	1.037	8,691	-2.32%	0.977	2,985	-7.47%	0.925	0.67	0.29	0.04	1.5176%	1.015
2002	1,566,710	3.14%	1.070	8,701	0.12%	0.978	3,061	2.57%	0.949	0.74	0.00	0.26	2.9914%	1.046
2003	1,622,016	3.53%	1.107	8,803	1.17%	0.989	3,038	-0.77%	0.942	0.35	0.36	0.28	1.4491%	1.061
2004	1,676,380	3.35%	1.144	8,885	0.93%	0.999	2,985	-1.75%	0.925	0.86	0.12	0.02	2.9576%	1.092
2005	1,724,716	2.88%	1.177	9,240	4.00%	1.039	2,875	-3.68%	0.891	0.73	0.25	0.02	3.0083%	1.125
2000-2005			3.27%			0.76%			-2.30%					2.36%

<u>PEG Output Quantity Index Calculation</u>														
	Total Actual Customers	Customer Growth	Customer Sub-Index	Enbridge R/C Volumes	RC Volume Growth	RC Sub-index	Enbridge Other Volumes	Other Volume Growth	Other Volume Sub-Index	Cost-Based Weight: Customers ¹	Cost-Based Weight: RC Volumes ¹	Cost-Based Weight: Other Volumes ¹	Weighted Average Growth	Weighted Average Index
2000	1,464,738		1.000	8,618		1.000	3,166		1.000					1.000
2001	1,519,039	3.71%	1.037	8,747	1.50%	1.015	2,905	-8.24%	0.918	0.67	0.29	0.04	2.60%	1.026
2002	1,566,710	3.14%	1.070	8,725	-0.25%	1.012	2,983	2.69%	0.942	0.74	0.00	0.26	3.02%	1.057
2003	1,622,016	3.53%	1.107	9,250	6.02%	1.073	2,960	-0.77%	0.935	0.35	0.36	0.28	3.22%	1.091
2004	1,676,380	3.35%	1.144	9,241	-0.10%	1.072	2,914	-1.55%	0.920	0.86	0.12	0.02	2.84%	1.122
2005	1,724,716	2.88%	1.177	9,325	0.91%	1.082	2,799	-3.95%	0.884	0.73	0.25	0.02	2.23%	1.147
2000-2005			3.27%			1.58%			-2.46%					2.74%

1. Cost-Based Weights calculated based on PEG tables using Excel Solver.

2. Difference from Table 3 due to corrections

1. Cost-Based Weights calculated based on PEG tables using Excel Solver.

2. Difference from Table 3 due to corrections.

VECC AND CCC INTERROGATORY #10

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

With regard to Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 1, paragraph 37, Enbridge states that it agrees with the PEG Study use of the Canadian aggregate business sector MFP to measure the economy-wide TFP. In Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 1, paragraph 1, this value is reported as 0.72, while the PEG study uses a value of 1.21 for this variable. Please explain the difference between the two estimates.

RESPONSE

The difference is due to differences in sample periods used. Please see the response to VECC Interrogatory #6, part a) at Exhibit I, Tab 13, Schedule 6.

VECC AND CCC INTERROGATORY #11

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

With regard to Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 1, paragraph 44, Enbridge states that it agrees with the PEG Study method to determine economy wide input prices. In Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 1, paragraph 1, this value is reported as 2.49, while the PEG study, table 16, uses a value of 2.99 for this variable. Please explain the difference between the two estimates.

RESPONSE

The difference is due to differences in sample periods used. Please see the response to VECC Interrogatory #6, part a) at Exhibit I, Tab 13, Schedule 6.

VECC AND CCC INTERROGATORY #13

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 3.2

Issue: What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

With regard to Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 3, header page 4, has Dr. Bernstein performed any study that would indicate that there is intensifying decline in per-customer usage? If so, please provide that study? Has Dr. Bernstein performed any that would indicate that the decrease in per-customer usage is unrelated to DSM programs? If so, please provide that study. If Dr. Bernstein possesses a study that demonstrates that the decline in Enbridge's per-customer usage is intensifying, please provide that study.

RESPONSE

Dr. Bernstein has not performed any studies described in the foregoing interrogatory.

Witness: J. Bernstein

VECC AND CCC INTERROGATORY #14

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 3.2

Issue: What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

With regard to Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 3, header page 4, please describe the significant upgrades to infrastructure that Enbridge is experiencing. How long has Enbridge been investing in the upgrade? What percent of the upgrade is complete? What is the expected completion date of the program?

RESPONSE

Please refer to SEC Interrogatories #1 and #2 at Exhibit I, Tab 10, Schedules 1 and 2, respectively.

Witness: M. Lister

VECC AND CCC INTERROGATORY #15

INTERROGATORY

Issue Number: 3.2

Issue: What are the appropriate components of an X factor?

With regard to Enbridge Tab 3, Schedule 3, header page 5, has Dr. Bernstein performed any studies that indicate that future Enbridge investments will increase more rapidly than past trends indicate? If so, please provide the studies. If Dr. Bernstein possesses a study that demonstrates that Enbridge's investments will increase more rapidly than past trends indicate, please provide that study.

RESPONSE

Dr. Bernstein has not performed nor possesses any studies mentioned in the foregoing interrogatory.

Witness: J. Bernstein

CORAL ENERGY INTERROGATORY #1

INTERROGATORY

1. Ref: EGD Exhibit 4, Schedule 1, Page 5, Page 7, Pages 13-15

Issue Number: 12.2.1/12.4.3

Issue: What should be the criteria to implement new energy and non-energy services?

- (a) Please provide any and all EGD and EI business plans, strategy documents, internal memos and related internal communications related to any new rates and services that EGD may propose over the term of the IR plan.
- (b) Please identify whether there is any intention to provide any new rates or services that include commodity bundled with storage and/or transportation services. If so, please indicate the basis upon which (cost-based, market based, or some variant thereof) storage will be charged to (each of in-franchise and ex-franchise) customers who wish to purchase: (i) strictly storage or transportation from EGD; and (ii) storage or transportation from EGD and commodity from EGD (in which case please also identify how the commodity will be charged).
- (c) Please list any and all new services that you have considered or are considering implementing during the IR plan, including any services that assist customers in managing or balancing their supply and other related obligations and/or credit, if applicable.
- (d) Please provide the forecast revenue associated with each of the new services identified above for each year of the IR plan. Please provide any forecast profits to EI or EGD or any related entity associated with each of the new services identified above for each year of the IR plan.
- (e) Please indicate any and all EGD/EI affiliates and related entities that may be involved in the provision of any new services the EGD large industrial customers during the plan term.
- (f) To the extent possible at this time, please identify which Enbridge entities will be providing each of the contemplated new services.
- (g) Please indicate precisely how EGD intends to account for and remunerate any and all affiliates for any new services provided to large industrial customers

Witnesses: K. Culbert
P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik
T. Ladanyi

during the term of its proposed revenue cap IR.

- (h) In the event that EGD affiliates or related entities provide new services to EGD industrial customers during the plan term, how will such services be billed?
- (i) Please outline the detailed process that EGD will follow from: (i) the first internal intention to proceed with a new service; through to (ii) the latter of Board approval/EGD implementation of such new services. Please highlight how and when stakeholders and affected customers will be involved

RESPONSE

- a) At the present time, the Company does not have any plans for new energy rates and services by Enbridge Gas Distribution.

Having said that, the Company is planning to propose a modification to its Rate 135: Seasonal Firm Service as part of its 2008 rate filing. This is being done to address Rate135 customers' preferences for gas supply arrangements. The modification would not impact the Company's other customers. A copy of the customer meeting presentation is attached. Please see Appendix A.

- b) The Company is going to monitor, throughout the IR plan term, if there is a need for new rates and services. Since the Board would be required to approve any new rates and services, Enbridge Gas Distribution will make an application for the new rates and services with appropriate supporting documentation.
- c) Please see response to question a).
- d) Please see response to question a).
- e) Please see response to question a).
- f) Please see response to question a).
- g) and h) Please see response to question a). Also, Enbridge Gas Distribution rates and services are provided by the Company under the Board-approved rate schedules/rate handbook. The Affiliate Relationship Code and associated affiliate service agreements govern services Enbridge Gas Distribution provides to/receives from its affiliates.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik
T. Ladanyi

- i) If the rate-related changes are minor in nature and customer impacts are minimal, the Company is proposing that the Board's approval process could be included as part of the annual rate setting filing. However, if the rate-related changes are significant and warrant a longer review period, the Company is proposing to file a separate rate change application. This approach reflects Board Staff's recommendation in its Discussion Paper (p. 20). Note that new rates and services could also be developed as part of a future generic proceeding initiated by the Board. In such a case the Board would approve new services following the conclusion of the generic proceeding.

The Company is going to consider the needs of customers/stakeholders in development of new rates and services. As it is the case today, this may be accomplished through customer/stakeholder meetings, annual large volume customer meetings, or a consultative process. Once the Board approves the new rates and services, the Company would communicate the changes to customers by letter and/or meetings. If the changes are significant, the Company could also hold special customer information and training sessions. The Company held such sessions following the Natural Gas Electricity Interface Review "NGEIR" generic proceeding to communicate to large volume customers the nature and characteristics of the newly developed unbundled rates and services to provide training to customers wishing to use unbundled services.

Witnesses: K. Culbert
P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik
T. Ladanyi



Customer Meeting: Ontario Hot Mix Producers Association (OHMPA)

February 15, 2007

Enbridge Gas Distribution

Agenda



- **Background**
- **Possible Changes to R135 to Meet
OHMPA's Members' Preferences for Gas
Supply Arrangements**
- **Feedback & Questions**

Background



- R135 customers currently provide deliveries on a 12-month Mean Daily Volume (MDV) basis
- Most of R135 customers' consumption occurs through summer and fall (i.e. non-heating seasonal load profile)
- The Company compensates R135 customers for winter MDV deliveries via seasonal credits (which are based on MDV deliveries from December to March)

Background

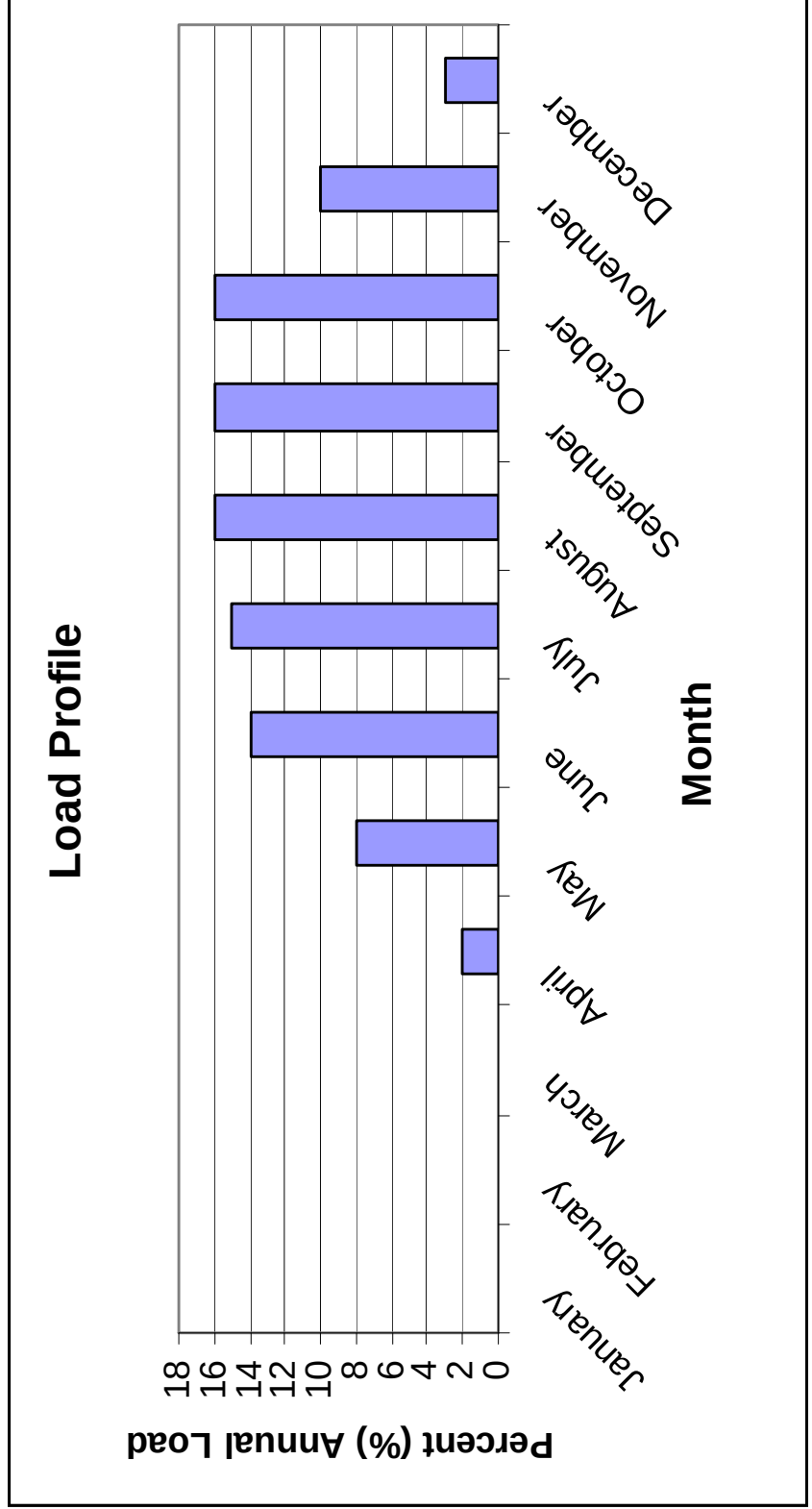


- OHMPA represents asphalt plants which account for a majority of R135 customers
- Some OHMPA members indicated they would benefit from alternative / seasonal gas supply arrangements if they no longer needed to deliver MDV in the winter (and would no longer receive seasonal credits)
- These members have reviewed the Company's unbundled rates but do not plan to use them

Background



• OHMPA Members' Load Profile:



Possible Changes to R135

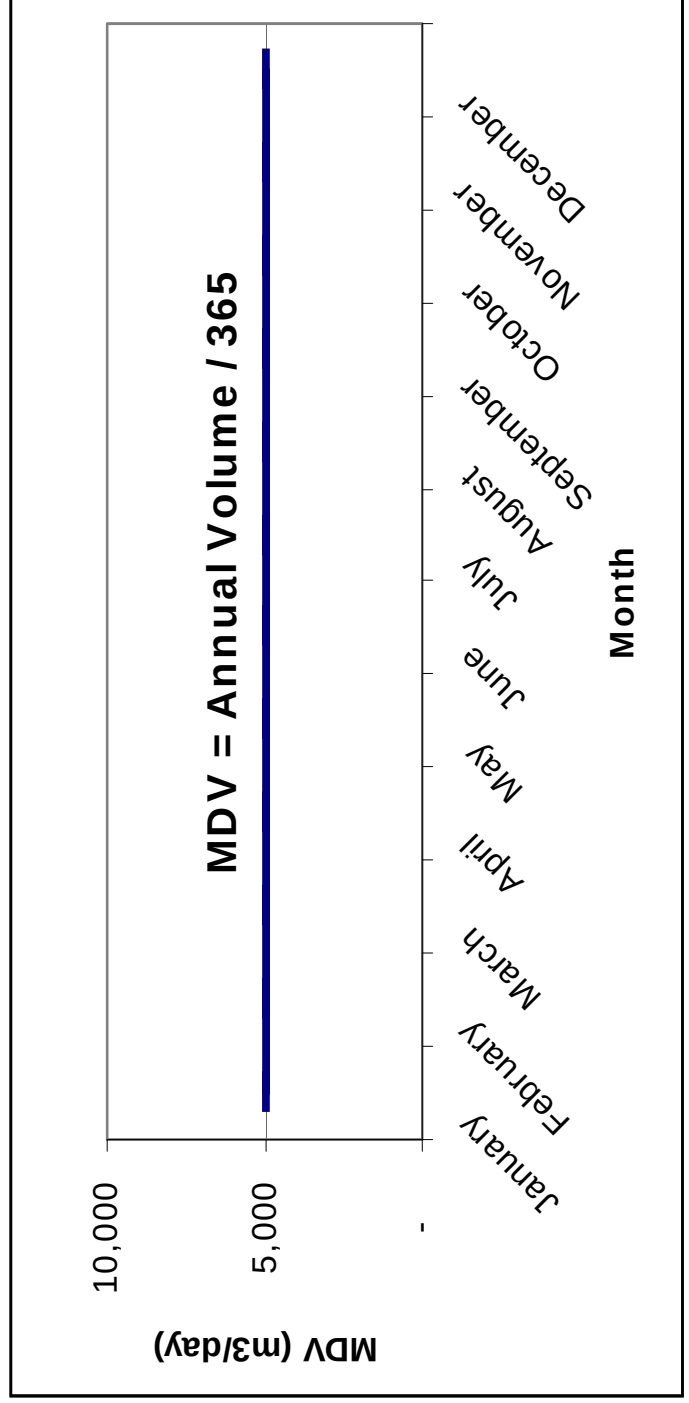


- **Modified R135:**
 - 12 month contract
 - Customers deliver a 9-month MDV based on their total annual load / volume requirement
 - MDV = annual volume / 270
 - Customers do not receive seasonal credits for the months of January through March
- **EnTRAC modifications costly**
- **Need to work around EnTRAC's existing capabilities to devise a solution**

Mean Daily Volume (MDV)



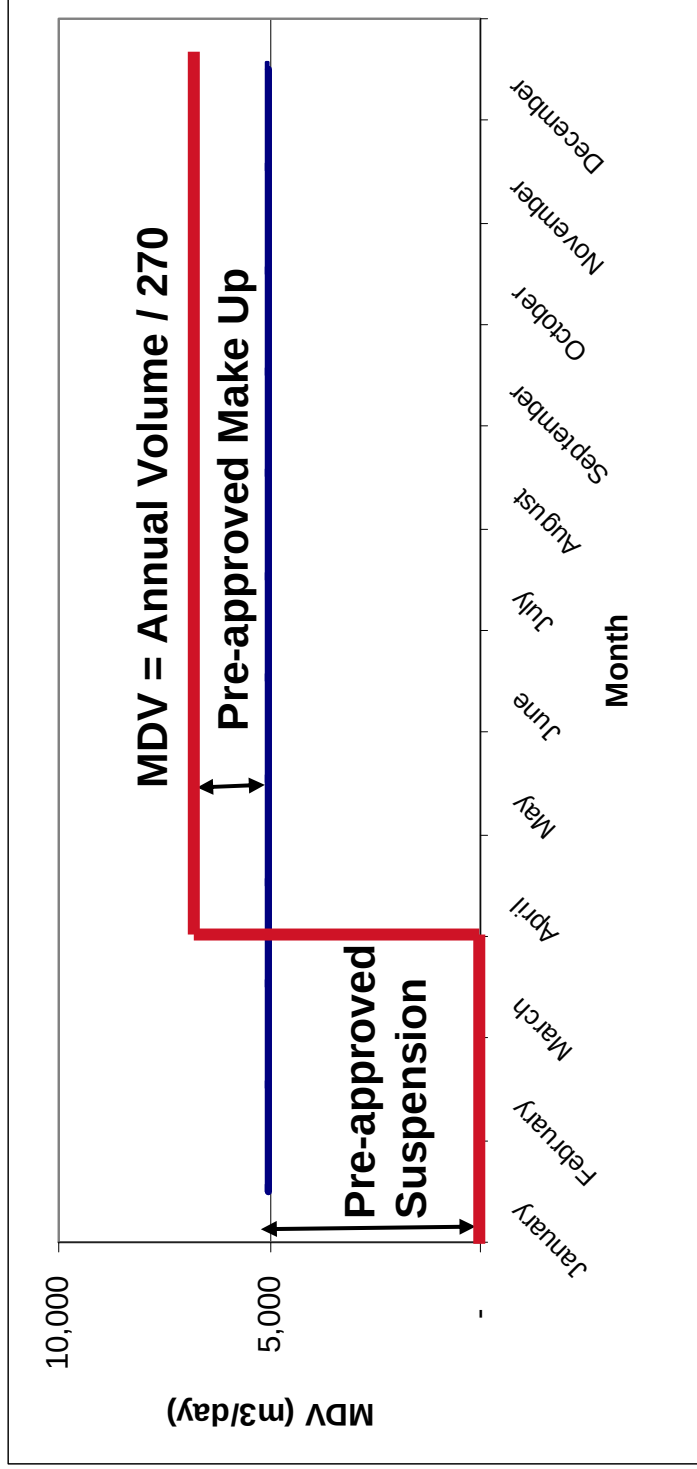
- **Currently MDV calculated as:**
 - Annual volume = 1,825,000 m³
 - MDV = annual volume / 365 = 5,000 m³



Mean Daily Volume (MDV)



- **Modified MDV calculated as:**
 - Annual volume = 1,825,000 m³
 - Modified MDV = annual volume / 270 = 6,760 m³
 - The difference vs. current MDV treated as pre-approved make-up / suspension in EnTRAC



Mean Daily Volume (MDV)



- **Balancing of Banked Gas Account (BGA)**
 - Title transfers (standard rules apply)
 - Rescind of the pre-approved make up or suspension as per system allowances of the day
 - » Will require coordination with Account Executive and Contract Compliance

Seasonal Overrun Charges



- **R135 customers cannot use more than 5% of the annual contract volume in the months of December through March**
- **Any volume > 5% subject to seasonal overrun charges**

Seasonal Credits



- **Customers using modified R135 will receive seasonal credits for the month of December (as they will be delivering modified MDV through December)**
- **Customers using modified R135 will not receive seasonal credits for the months of January, February and March**

Pooling



- **Pooling restrictions:**
 - each customer using modified R135 in a separate single-customer “pool”; or
 - multiple-customer pool must contain only customers using modified R135

Upstream Transportation



- EGD contracts for upstream capacity on a 12-month basis
- Upstream capacity assignments also on a 12-month basis
- Customers with modified R135, who rely on upstream transport or capacity assignment from EGD, responsible for such costs on a 12-month basis

Other



- **Administration of modified R135 will require manual processing of some activities / transactions**
- **May need to charge a nominal fee to cover such costs**

Implementation



- **(Earliest) Implementation in 2008**
- **Subject to OEB approval**

Feedback & Questions



- EGD welcomes feedback on all topics discussed today
- Please provide feedback to Brian Burke or Randy Wood
- Questions?

TRANSALTA INTERROGATORY #1

INTERROGATORY

1. Ref: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 6, Page 2, Exhibit B, Tab 5, Page17, Exhibit B, Tab5, Exhibit B, Tab 4 and rate impact evidence

Issue Number: 1.1

Issue: What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

Preamble: A number of large natural gas consumers including electricity generators require detailed understanding of the potential changes in rates and services and the impacts of EGD's proposed IR plan in order to: (i) assess the resulting rate change impacts on customers; (ii) make informed choices on rates and services; (iii) identify any issues that may impede or support electricity generation in the province of Ontario; (iv) allow for prudent budgeting and planning; and assess the relative rate and cost allocation implications of the IR model selected by EGD. Currently, the rate-making process and rate impacts associated with EGD's proposed revenue cap IR model are uncertain and it is challenging for customers to assess each of the above-mentioned factors.

Witnesses: J. Collier
A. Kacicnik

(a) Please complete the chart below. Where exact numbers are not known, please identify the same and provide for estimates using reasonable and identified assumptions.

Rate Schedule (a)	Current Average Unit Rate (b)	Adjustment for Final Step in Phase-In of Upstream Cost Allocation Changes (Oct.1, 2007) (c)	Current Rates Adjusted for Phase-In (d)	Proposed 2008 Average Unit Rate (e)	% Change Column (e) vs. Column (d) (f)
Rate 6	Delivery Charge Contract Demand Gas Delivery T-Service Credit				
Rate 100	Delivery Charge Contract Demand Gas Delivery Load Balancing T-Service Credit				
Rate 110	Delivery Charge Contract Demand Gas Delivery				

Witnesses: J. Collier
 A. Kacicnik

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Rate Schedule (a)	Current Average Unit Rate (b)	Adjustment for Final Step in Phase-In of Upstream Cost Allocation Changes (Oct.1, 2007) (c)	Current Rates Adjusted for Phase-In (d)	Proposed 2008 Average Unit Rate (e)	% Change Column (e) vs. Column (d) (f)
Load Balancing T-Service Credit Delivery Charge Contract Demand Gas Delivery Load Balancing T-Service Credit					
Rate 115					
Rate 125	Contract Demand				
Rate 300	Contract Demand Load Balancing				

Witnesses: J. Collier
 A. Kacicnik

Rate Schedule (a)	Current Average Unit Rate (b)	Adjustment for Final Step in Phase-In of Upstream Cost Allocation Changes (Oct.1, 2007) (c)	Current Rates Adjusted for Phase-In (d)	Proposed 2008 Average Unit Rate (e)	% Change Column (e) vs. Column (d) (f)
Rate 315	Storage Space Demand				
	Deliverability injection demand charge				
	Injection/withdraw unit charge				
Rate 316	Storage Space Demand				
	Deliverability injection demand charge				
	Injection/withdraw unit charge				

- (b) Assume that: (i) EGD's IR plan is implemented as proposed (including all proposed Y and Z factors) (ii) none of the proposed Y and Z factors are allowed by the Board; and (iii) and please complete the following chart for each scenario. In the event that the elements of each rate cannot be estimated, please complete the chart using reasonable and identified assumptions and/or estimate for the overall rates.

Rate Schedule (a)	Current Rates Adjusted for Phase-In (a)	Proposed 2008 Average Unit Rate (b)	Proposed 2009 Average Unit Rate (c)	Proposed 2010 Average Unit Rate (d)	Proposed 2011 Average Unit Rate (e)	Proposed 2012 Average Unit Rate (f)	% Change Column (a) vs. Column (f)
Rate 6	Delivery Charge						

- 4 -

Rate Schedule (a)	Current Rates Adjusted for Phase-In (a)	Proposed 2008 Average Unit Rate (b)	Proposed 2009 Average Unit Rate (c)	Proposed 2010 Average Unit Rate (d)	Proposed 2011 Average Unit Rate (e)	Proposed 2012 Average Unit Rate (f)	% Change Column (a) vs. Column (f)
Rate 100	Contract Demand						
	Gas Delivery						
	T-Service Credit						
Rate 110	Delivery Charge						
	Contract Demand						
	Gas Delivery						
Rate 115	Load Balancing						
	T-Service Credit						
	Delivery Charge						
Rate 115	Contract Demand						
	Gas Delivery						
	Load Balancing						

Witnesses: J. Collier
A. Kacicnik

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Rate Schedule (a)		Current Rates Adjusted for Phase-In (a)	Proposed 2008 Average Unit Rate (b)	Proposed 2009 Average Unit Rate (c)	Proposed 2010 Average Unit Rate (d)	Proposed 2011 Average Unit Rate (e)	Proposed 2012 Average Unit Rate (f)	% Change Column (a) vs. Column (f)
Rate 125	T-Service Credit							
	Contract Demand							
Rate 300	Contract Demand							
	Load Balancing							
Rate 315	Storage Space Demand							
	Deliverability injection demand charge							
Rate 316	Injection/withdraw unit charge							
	Storage Space Demand							
	Deliverability injection demand charge							
	Injection/withdraw unit charge							

Witnesses: J. Collier
 A. Kacicnik

RESPONSE

- a) Please see Enbridge Gas Distribution's October 1, 2007 QRAM application for the information requested in Columns b, c and d. The information requested in Columns e and f will be part of the Company's 2008 rate setting filing (which is expected to be filed with the Board on September 25, 2007).
- b) The information requested in Columns a and b will be part of the Company's 2008 rate setting filing (which is expected to be filed with the Board on September 25, 2007). The rates will continue to be set on an annual basis during the IR plan period. Therefore, the Company cannot provide the information requested in Columns c through f.

TRANSALTA INTERROGATORY #2

INTERROGATORY

1. Ref: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 6, Page 2

Issue Number: 7.1

Issue: How should the impacts of NGEIR decisions, if any, be reflected in rates during the IR plan?

- (a) Please identify any and all changes to base rates resulting from NGEIR that have been incorporated into the EB-2006-0034 Draft Rate Order.
- (b) Please identify any and all changes to rates resulting from NGEIR that have yet to be incorporated into the EB-2006-0034 Draft Rate Order.
- (c) Please provide, in unit rate (\$/GJ) and by percentage, the current estimated impact of these NGEIR changes estimated in the components provided in the tables provided in (b) above for 2008-2012.
- (d) Please provide: (i) the current estimates of the number of large volume customers migrating to Rates 125, 300, 315 and 316, and the assumptions used to formulate this data used for the purposes of the 2008 Unbundled Rate Customer Migration VA; and (ii) the actual number of customers that will have migrated as of September 1, 2007.
- (e) Please provide any and all: (i) rate impacts; and (ii) change in services or fees that EGD has included in its evidence and/or intends to bring forward during the R plan term following the Board's decision in EB-2006-0322; EB-2006-0338; EB-2006-0340.

RESPONSE

- a) Enbridge Gas Distribution has developed the following unbundled distribution and storage services as part of the NGEIR generic proceeding:
 - Rate 125: Extra Large Firm Distribution Service
 - Rate 300: Firm or Interruptible Distribution Service
 - Rate 315: Gas Storage Service
 - Rate 316: Gas Storage Service at Dawn

Witnesses: J. Collier
P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

Rates 300 and 315 were implemented on January 1, 2007. Rate 125 was implemented on July 1, 2007. Rate 316 will be implemented on October 1, 2007.

The EB-2006-0034 Final Board Order also reflects the impact from the EB-2005-0551 NGEIR Decision to reflect cost-based storage rates for services acquires from Union Gas.

- b) The EB-2006-0034 Final Board Order reflects impacts from the EB-2005-0551 NGEIR Decision that are pertinent to Enbridge Gas Distribution for the 2007 Test Year.
- c) The Company's rates will continue to be set on an annual basis during the IR plan period. Therefore, the Company cannot provide the information requested in Columns c through f to TransAlta Interrogatory #1 at Exhibit I, Tab 16, Schedule 1.
- d) As of August 31, 2007, eight (8) large volume customers have migrated to Rate 300. At the present time, Enbridge Gas Distribution does not foresee forecasting further migration to unbundled rates for the purpose of the 2008 Unbundled Rates Customer Migration Variance Account.
- e) Please see Enbridge Gas Distribution response to Coral Energy #1, part a) (I-15-1, Part a).

Witnesses: J. Collier
P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

TRANSALTA INTERROGATORY #3

INTERROGATORY

3. Ref: Enbridge Exhibit B, Tab 6, Page 2

Issue Number: 7.1

Issue: How should the impacts of NGEIR decisions, if any, be reflected in rates during the IR plan?

- a) Please describe any changes in services and impacts in rates related to any EGD activities pertaining to an automated solution to facilitate customer migration as per EGD's commitment in the EB-2005-0551 Settlement Agreement.

RESPONSE

Please refer to response to APPrO Interrogatory #2 (g).

Witnesses: J. Collier
A. Kacicnik

TRANSALTA INTERROGATORY #4

INTERROGATORY

4. Ref: Enbridge Exhibit B, Schedule 1, Tab 1, Page 17, Exhibit B, Schedule 1, Tab 4, Pages 5-6, Pages 11-12,, Exhibit B, Schedule 2, Tab 4, Page 1

Issue Number: 7.1

Issue: How should the impacts of NGEIR decisions, if any, be reflected in rates during the IR plan?

- (a) How will the Y-factor expenses be reviewed, given that they are to be incorporated on an annual basis?
- (b) How will any large increases in Y-factor expenses be incorporated, given that a large increase would have a significant impact if incorporated on an annual basis?
- (c) Please describe exactly how upstream transportation credits will be treated and charged to customers under EGD's IR plan? Does the Company anticipate that this will change upon the implementation of the new CIS system? Does the company anticipate that any costs/benefits related to T-service credit accounting and billing will be included in rates? If so please describe the mechanism and specifically indicate if this will be included in the Y-factor expenses? If not, how is this accounted for in the IR plan?

RESPONSE

- a) and b) The Company is proposing that Y-factor expenses be passed-through at cost of service on an annual basis. The Company is planning to file Y factors and associated cost of service distribution revenue requirement together with other rate setting information annually as outlined in Enbridge Gas Distribution pre-filed evidence at Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1, pages 1 and 2 and Exhibit C, Tab 4, Schedule 1.
- c) As outlined in the EB-2006-0034 Settlement Proposal at Issue 6.4, the Company will continue to charge and rebate the T-service credit to Ontario T-service customers until such time as the new CIS billing system is in place. The proposed

Witnesses: R. Campbell
J. Collier
P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

revenue cap per customer incentive regulation model has no impact on the Company's proposed treatment of the T-service credit. The Company is forecasting the new billing system will be in place by the middle of 2009.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
J. Collier
P. Hoey
A. Kacicnik

IGUA INTERROGATORY #2

INTERROGATORY

Ref: EGD Evidence, Ex.B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, pp. 15 to 22

Issue Nos.: 1.2, 5.1, 6.1

Issue: 1.2 What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

5.1 What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

6.1 What are the criteria for establishing Z factors that should be included in the IR plan?

The evidence indicates that the IR regime EGD proposes contemplates that a number of components of EGD's base year regulated revenue requirement will continue to be subject to some form of continuing Cost of Service ("COS") regulation for the duration of any IR plan the Board might approve for EGD. In this context, IGUA regards Y factors, including Deferral Accounts, and Z factors as continuing COS features of rate regulation. IGUA wishes to obtain EGD's analysis of the extent to which its regulated revenue requirement will continue to be subject to some form of continuing COS regulation over the duration of any IR plan the Board might approve for EGD. To this end, please provide the following:

- (a) EGD's total base year regulated revenue requirement.
- (b) The portion of the revenue requirement to be provided in response to question (a) which is EGD's total base year delivery-related revenue requirement.
- (c) A segregation of the total regulated revenue requirement to be provided in response to question (a) between the following broad categories:
 - Cost of gas, operations and maintenance expenses,
 - Depreciation,
 - Property taxes,
 - Capital taxes,
 - Return segregated as follows:
 - o Equity return
 - o Cost of debt
 - o Income taxes
- (d) Within each of these broad categories, list and provide the amount of portion of the regulated revenue requirement which, in whole or in part, falls within the categories of Y factors, including Deferral Accounts, and Z factors proposed by EGD.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
K. Culbert
T. Ladanyi

- (e) Using information to be provided in response to the previous questions, estimate the following:
- (i) the proportion of the total regulated revenue requirement which will not be subject to some form of continuing COS treatment under the IR plan proposed by EGD, and
 - (ii) the proportion of the delivery-related revenue requirement for EGD which will not be subject to some form of continuing COS treatment under the IR plan proposed by EGD.
- (f) Please list all of the Deferral Accounts for which EGD has obtained Board approval and indicate whether EGD is proposing to eliminate any of those Deferral Accounts as part of its proposed IR plan.
- (g) Is EGD proposing to add any Deferral Accounts as part of its proposed IR plan?

RESPONSE

- Parts a - e) Please see the evidence at Exhibit C, Tab 4, Schedule 1 for the treatment of items within the IR plan as proposed by the Company.
- f) & g) The Company's deferral and variance account evidence at Exhibit B, Tab 5, Schedule 1 provides the information requested in parts f) & g).

Witnesses: R. Campbell
K. Culbert
T. Ladanyi

IGUA INTERROGATORY #6

INTERROGATORY

Ref: EGD Evidence, Ex.B, Tab 1, Schedule 1

Issue Nos.: 10.1 and 10.2

Issue: 10.1 Should an ESM be included in the IR plan?

10.2 If so, what should be the parameters?

IGUA is interested in obtaining EGD's views on matters pertaining to the appropriateness of including or excluding an Earnings Sharing Mechanism ("ESM") as a feature of its IR plan. In this context, please provide EGD's responses to the following questions:

- (a) In EGD's view, does a regulator have a continuing obligation over the duration of an IR regime to monitor the rates being charged to assess whether they remain within just and reasonable limits and are not producing unreasonable returns for utility shareholders?
- (b) In EGD's view, is an ESM feature of an IR plan equivalent to treating a portion of equity return, in excess of the utility allowed return, as either a Y factor or a Z factor adjustment to rates?
- (c) Is an excessive return "off-ramp" equivalent to a 100% ESM mechanism in favour of the ratepayers?
- (d) Did the comprehensive IR plan EGD was urging stakeholders to adopt a few years ago include an ESM mechanism? If so, please provide details of the ESM proposal EGD was then making.

RESPONSE

a), b), c) EGD is generally opposed to earning sharing because it dilutes the incentive power of the plan. This position was recognized by the Ontario Energy Board in the Natural Gas Forum Report which states that "the Board views the retention of earnings by a utility within the term of an IR plan to be a strong incentive for the utility to achieve sustainable efficiencies"; and "the Board does not intend for earnings sharing mechanisms to form part of the IR plans" (p. 28). Consequently, earning sharing is not a feature of the Company's IR proposal. Nevertheless, the Company recognizes that so called "over-earning" is a key sensitivity for stakeholders and the Company is prepared to consider an earning sharing

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

mechanism in the context of negotiations for a complete settlement of the issues of this application.

- d) The comprehensive plan discussed with stakeholders in 2001 had a provision for earning sharing on the basis of 50% shareholder/50% ratepayer for earnings above the allowed ROE. The plan was not accepted by Intervenors.

IGUA INTERROGATORY #7

INTERROGATORY

Reference: EGD Evidence, Ex.B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, pp. 11 to 15

Issue Nos.: 1.1

Issue: What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

In its evidence, EGD rejects the Price Cap recommendations for EGD. PEG's evidence indicates that the Price Cap Index ("PCI") for PEG's non-residential customer classes would be 0.32%, and that the PCI for EGD's Rate 1 customer class would be 1.49%, when a negative average use adjustment factor is included to reduce the X factor. PEG's evidence suggests that the PCI for EGD's Rate 1 customers would be about 0.68% if the negative average use adjustment is treated as a Y factor rather than as an adjustment which reduces the X factor. On an assumption that the Board requires EGD to adopt a Price Cap plan, please provide responses to the following questions:

- (a) What are the statistical confidence levels for the service group PCIs which PEG recommends?
- (b) What other regulators have adopted service group PCIs in the IR plans for utilities they regulate?

RESPONSE

- (a) PEG did not provide any statistical confidence levels. Moreover, absent the data used by PEG as the basis for its recommendation, EGD is unable to calculate statistical confidence levels.
- (b) The Company is not aware of any other regulators that have adopted service group PCI's in IR plans.

IGUA INTERROGATORY #8

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Evidence, Ex.B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, page 4 of 22

Issue No.: 1.1, para. 11

Issue 1.1: What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

Enbridge lists nine IR principles set out by Board Staff in their January 5, 2007 Discussion Paper. At paragraph 12, Enbridge says that it “generally accepts these principles, with equal weighting” as appropriate criteria to consider in IR Plan design.

- (a) Please explain what Enbridge means by the phrase “generally accepts these principles, with equal weighting”?
- (b) Does Enbridge disagree with any of the nine IR principles?

RESPONSE

In that the Board Staff Discussion Paper did not suggest a hierarchy, priority or weighting for the principles, the Company assumed equal weighting in making the statement that it “generally accepts” the principles. The Company used the adjective “generally” because it could quibble with the wording of some of the principles; for instance, “the pursuit of efficiency should be encouraged” could be better stated as “the pursuit of sustainable efficiency improvement should be encouraged.” The Company also suggested another principle; that the plan must encourage the Utility to behave in a manner that is considered appropriate and desirable by existing customers, potential new customers, shareholders, the regulator and the Ontario government.

IGUA INTERROGATORY #9

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Evidence, Ex.B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, page 5 of 22

Issue No.: 1.1

Issue: What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

At paragraph 13, Enbridge identifies the following objectives:

- (a) Maintain a safe and reliable system;
- (b) Meet service quality requirements;
- (c) Retain incremental ROE resulting from efficiency and proven initiatives; and
- (d) Respond to the continuing demand for new customer attachment, recently at pace of 45,000 to 50,000 new customers per year.

Enbridge goes on to state that all of these objectives cannot be satisfied in a plan that does not adequately compensate the utility for the cost escalation and growth.

- (e) Can a Price Cap Plan adequately compensate Enbridge for the cost escalation and growth pressures it faces? If not, why not?
- (f) If the answer to (a) is yes, please identify the changes that Enbridge believes would be required to the Price Cap Index set out in the PEG Report.

RESPONSE

The Company doubts that a price cap plan would provide adequate revenues since a price cap plan relies on volume growth to compensate for the costs of system growth. As explained in Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, page 8, the Board approved gas volume forecast for 2007 is exactly the same as it was in 2002. No volume growth over the period while at the same time, Enbridge incurred the cost of adding over 250,000 new customers to the distribution system.

Witness: R. Campbell

IGUA INTERROGATORY #10

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Evidence, Ex.B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, page 1 of 22

Issue No.: 1.2

Issue: What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

Enbridge is seeking approval of a Revenue Cap Plan. When did Enbridge decide to seek approval for a Revenue Cap Plan as opposed to a Price Cap Plan? Please provide all documents, including memoranda and PowerPoint presentations, given to senior management, Enbridge's Board of Directors or Enbridge's Shareholders, with respect to the decision to pursue a Revenue Cap Plan as opposed to a Price Cap Plan.

RESPONSE

Please see the response to CCC Interrogatory #5 at Exhibit I, Tab 3, Schedule 5.

Witness: R. Campbell

IGUA INTERROGATORY #11

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Evidence, Exhibit "B", Tab 1, Sch 1, p. 11 of 22

Issue No.: 1.1

Issue: What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

Please provide a copy of the International Survey of Performance Based Regulation Mechanisms Approved By Energy Regulators referred to at footnote 3.

RESPONSE

The report was provided in the pre-filed evidence at Exhibit D, Tab 5, Schedule 1.

IGUA INTERROGATORY #12

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Evidence, Exhibit "B", Tab 1, Sch 1, p. 12 of 22

Issue No.: 1.2

Issue: What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

Enbridge states that its depreciation rates are 4.2% and 4.4%, respectively, from mains and services compared to 2.5% and 3.2% for Union, and that this results in significantly higher depreciation expenses. As well, Enbridge states that it has a lower monthly customer charge of \$11.95 per month compared to Union's monthly customer charge of \$16.00.

- (a) Please provide a schedule the contains:
 - (i) all of Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.'s depreciation rates; and
 - (ii) all of Union's depreciation rates;
- (b) Please provide a schedule which lists:
 - (i) all of Enbridge's monthly customer charges; and
 - (ii) all of Union's monthly customer charges.

RESPONSE

- (a&b) i) Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.'s current approved depreciation rates and monthly customer charges are listed in the tables shown on pages 2 and 3 of this response.
- ii) Provision of Union's information in this regard should be requested of Union Gas.

Witnesses: J. Collier
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
T. Ladanyi

**ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC.
SCHEDULE OF DEPRECIATION RATES**

Line No.	Account #	Account Description	Depreciation Rates
Storage Plant			
1.	451	Land Rights	2.10%
2.	452	Structures & Improvements	2.60%
3.	453	Wells	4.60%
4.	454	Well Equipment	3.10%
5.	455	Gathering Lines	2.60%
6.	456	Compressor Equipment	2.20%
7.	457	Meas. & Regulation Equipment	3.60%
Distribution Plant			
8.	472	Structures & Improvements	2.70%
9.	473/474	Services/meter installations	4.50%
10.	475	Coated & wrapped steel Mains	3.86%
11.	"	Cast Iron Mains	16.91%
12.	"	Plastic Mains	4.39%
13.	"	Other Mains	2.84%
14.	476	NGV Re-fueling stations (Compressor Equip.)	7.72%
15.	477	Regulating Equipment	5.16%
16.	478	Meters	2.48%
General Plant			
17.	482.5	Leasehold Improvements	Amortized over the life of the lease
18.	483.01	Office Equipment	Amortized over 15 years
19.	483.02	Office Furniture	Amortized over 20 years
20.	484	Transportation Equipment	4.41%
21.	484.01	NGV Kits	2.14%
22.	484.02	NGV Cylinders	3.72%
23.	485	Heavy Work Equipment	3.75%
24.	486	Small Tools & Work Equipment	Amortized over 25 years
25.	487.70	NGV Rental Refueling Appliances	Amortized over 20 years
26.	487.80	NGV Rental Refueling Stations	7.36%
27.	487.90	NGV Rental Cylinders	3.72%
28.	488	Communication Equipment	Amortized over 20 years
29.	489	Software Applications - SIM	Amortized over 5 years ¹
30.	490	Computer Equipment	Amortized over 5 years

1 except Operation Work Management System (OWMS) which is amortized over 7 years

Witnesses: J. Collier
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
T. Ladanyi

**Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.
Monthly Customer Charge
EB-2006-0034 Draft Final Rate Order**

Customer Charge (\$)

Rate 1	\$11.95
Rate 6	\$23.89
Rate 9	\$232.31
Rate 100	\$116.18
Rate 110	\$569.93
Rate 115	\$624.81
Rate 125	\$500.00
Rate 135	\$113.40
Rate 145	\$118.06
Rate 170	\$271.40
Rate 200	\$0.00
Rate 300	\$500.00
Rate 315	\$150.00

Witnesses: J. Collier
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
T. Ladanyi

IGUA INTERROGATORY #13

INTERROGATORY

Ref: Enbridge Evidence, Exhibit "B", Tab 1, Sch 1, p. 13 of 22

Issue No.: 4.1

Issue: Is it appropriate to include the impact of changes in average use in the annual adjustment?

Enbridge states that if average use decline accelerates, then the company expects that it would be forced to make significant capital rationing decisions. Please provide all evidence in Enbridge's possession to support the proposition that average use decline will accelerate over the proposed term of the IR Plan;

RESPONSE

The evidence says if average use decline accelerates: the Company does not have evidence that average use decline will accelerate.

IGUA INTERROGATORY #14

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Evidence, Exhibit "B", Tab 3, Sch 1, p. 3 of 37

Issue No.: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Enbridge relies upon data and research from the Centre for the Study of Living Standards ("CSLS"). Please provide all data and research from CSLS reviewed by Enbridge relating to its IR Plan.

RESPONSE

The CSLS data was not reviewed by Enbridge relating to its IR plan. The CSLS data has only ever been viewed with respect to the reasonableness of the X-Factor posited by PEG.

IGUA INTERROGATORY #15

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Evidence, Exhibit "B", Tab 3, Sch 1, p. 4 of 37

Issue No.: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Enbridge relies upon a report by Rao, Tang and Wang entitled *Measuring the Canada-U.S. Productivity Gap: Industry Dimensions*. Please provide a copy of that report.

RESPONSE

Please find attached the report referenced at page 4 and 5 of Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1. The report is authored by Rao, Tang, and Wang of Industry Canada, entitled, "Measuring the Canada-U.S. Productivity Gap: Industry Dimensions".

Witness: M. Lister

Measuring the Canada-U.S. Productivity Gap: Industry Dimensions

Someshwar Rao, Jianmin Tang and Weimin Wang¹
Micro-Economic Policy Analysis Branch, Industry Canada

CANADA IS ONE OF THE RICHEST ECONOMIES in the world. According to the 2004 United Nations Human Development Index, Canada ranks fourth among all countries in terms of quality of life (UNDP, 2004). The rich endowment of natural resources, the large investments in physical and knowledge infrastructure, physical and human capital and innovation, outward orientation of the Canadian economy and the sound micro- and macro-economic policies have all contributed to Canada's prosperity and high quality of life.

In addition to the high levels of standard of living and quality of life, the Canadian economy has performed extremely well since 1995. Between 1995 and 2003, real per capita income in Canada increased at an average annual rate of 2.5 per cent, compared to only 0.6 per cent per year in the first five years of the 1990s, one of the best performances among OECD countries. Strong growth in employment and labour productivity contributed equally to the strong growth in real income. Moreover, Canada's progress on the inflation and fiscal fronts has been exceptional. Similarly, Canada's performance on the trade front has been excellent. Canada has enjoyed considerable surpluses in its trade and current accounts.

However, Canada's labour productivity growth has generally lagged that in the United States since 1995, especially in the last three years. During 2000-2003, output per hour in the Canadian business sector increased at only 1.3 per cent per year, compared to 2.2 per cent in the second half of the 1990s. In three of the four major sectors — primary, construction and manufacturing — labour productivity growth declined between the 1995-2000 and 2000-2003 periods, although the service sector productivity growth rate increased somewhat. On the other hand, labour productivity growth in the U.S. business sector actually accelerated significantly, averaging 2.7 per cent per year in 1995-2000 and 3.8 per cent per year in 2000-2003. Consequently, the Canada-U.S. labour productivity gap has widened significantly. In 2003, Canada's labour productivity level for the business sector was about 23 per cent below the U.S. level.

Labour productivity growth in the Canadian manufacturing sector, the battleground of fierce international competition, has been considerably lower than in the United States since 1995. The recent large appreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the U.S. currency has eroded sig-

¹ The authors wish to thank Andrew Sharpe and Jeremy Smith for useful comments and suggestions. This is an abridged version of a paper by the same authors, entitled "Productivity Levels between Canadian and U.S. Industries", which was presented at the 2004 annual meeting of the Canadian Economics Association at Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, June 4-6 (Rao, Tang and Wang, 2004). The unabridged version is posted with this article at www.csls.ca under Publications and the *International Productivity Monitor*. The views expressed in this paper are of the authors only and should not be attributed to Industry Canada or the Government of Canada. Email: rao.someshwar@ic.gc.ca, tang.jianmin@ic.gc.ca and wang.weimin@ic.gc.ca.

nificantly the cost position of Canadian exporters in general, and manufacturers in particular.

Canada has actively participated in the globalization process. Exports of goods and services account for over 40 per cent of Canada's GDP and their importance is growing. Similarly, the importance of imports is also growing. Canada is both a major exporter and importer of capital. Its inward and outward foreign direct investment (FDI) orientations are the second highest among G7 countries, after the United Kingdom, and are increasing. Canada has been a net exporter of direct investment since 1996 and the gap between the inward and outward FDI stocks is widening.

Factors of production, including human capital, are footloose. This means that a small open economy like Canada needs to be highly competitive vis-à-vis its trading partners, especially the United States, our largest trading partner and one of the most innovative and dynamic economies in the world. Otherwise, Canada will not be able to retain and attract physical and human capital and innovation activities, creating a vicious cycle of low productivity and real income growth, weak investment in physical and human capital and innovation, and the widening of the Canada-U.S. productivity and real income level gaps.

In this context, a detailed industry analysis of Canada-U.S. productivity levels and their time profile is crucial for four main reasons:

- First, future productivity growth prospects partly depend upon the current gap with the productivity leader, the United States. The higher the level gap, the larger the scope for a faster productivity growth in Canada due to catch-up, and vice versa.
- Second, the cost competitive position of each Canadian industry, other things being equal, depends on the productivity gap. Cost competitiveness and the productivity gap are expected to be negatively related.
- Third, Canada's ability to offer competitive rewards to factors of production depends on

the labour and total factor productivity gaps. The higher the gap, the lower will be Canada's capacity to compete effectively with other countries for factors of production, and vice versa.

- Finally, Canada-U.S. productivity level differences help shed light on Canada's long-term comparative advantage position. The industries in which Canada's productivity levels are consistently above the U.S. levels, other things being equal, are expected to have a comparative advantage vis-à-vis their U.S. counterparts, and vice versa.

The objective of this article is to develop estimates of Canada-U.S. labour productivity and multifactor productivity (MFP) gaps for 31 industries. Using benchmark estimates for Canada-U.S. bilateral expenditure purchasing power parities (PPPs) for 1999, we develop PPPs for gross output, intermediate inputs, value added, and investment by industry. These in turn are used to estimate the benchmark (1999) estimates for the labour productivity, capital intensity and multifactor productivity (MFP) gaps for all the industries. Using the benchmark estimates of the productivity gaps and the productivity growth rates in the two countries, we develop time series for the two productivity gaps for each industry for the period 1997-2001.

According to our estimates, labour productivity in the Canadian business sector was 18 per cent below the U.S. level in 1999 and the gap has widened significantly since 2000. With the exception of construction, Canada's labour productivity levels are considerably lower in three other major sectors: primary, manufacturing and services. However, within the manufacturing sector, Canada enjoys a significant productivity advantage in many resource-based and transportation equipment industries. On the other hand, the productivity gap is quite large in the machinery and computer industry and in the electronics

and electrical equipment industry. Nevertheless, in 2001, service industries accounted for over three quarters of the Canada-U.S. business sector labour productivity gap. The industry contributions to the MFP gap are similar to those to the labour productivity gap. The capital intensity gap's contribution to the business sector labour productivity gap increased from 20 per cent in 1997 to 30 per cent in 2001, while it accounted for 50 per cent of the manufacturing sector labour productivity gap in 2001.

We organize the article in the following way. In the first section, we discuss various difficulties in estimating Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and productivity gaps at the industry level. We also discuss data sources and the PPP estimates in this section. We present labour productivity levels in the second section, together with the capital intensity and the MFP gaps. In addition, we examine the contributions of each industry to the aggregate business sector labour productivity and MFP gaps, as well as the contribution of capital intensity to the labour productivity gap in each major industry. In the last section, we summarize the main findings of our study and examine their implications for policy and future research.

Conceptual and Measurement Issues

General Issues

Estimates of productivity growth rates and productivity levels by industry are fraught with many conceptual and measurement difficulties. In addition, inter-firm, inter-industry, inter-regional and inter-temporal comparisons are challenging. More importantly, international comparisons are extremely difficult because of data comparability problems and serious conceptual issues. Therefore, productivity comparisons should be interpreted and used with considerable care.

When we talk about productivity, there are two principal categories: partial productivity and multifactor or total factor productivity (MFP). Measures such as labour and capital productivities are partial measures. They are not only influenced by the efficiency with which all factors are combined in the production process but also by the relative use of all other factors of production. On the other hand, MFP is the weighted sum of the productivities of all inputs.

The most comprehensive measure of productivity is MFP, because it measures the efficiency of all inputs. But labour productivity is often used for two main reasons. First, labour productivity is a direct determinant of per capita GDP, a measure of living standards. Second, it is easy to understand, easy to calculate and easy to update. On the other hand, estimates of MFP entail higher data demands and are sometimes more difficult to calculate for the most recent period. In this article we use both measures.

The next issue is the concept of output. At the economy or the business sector level, the most appropriate measure of output is GDP or value added. On the other hand, at the firm or sector level, one could use either gross output or value added. Although the gross output measure might be conceptually more appealing, its use poses two main difficulties. First, inter-firm, inter-industry and international comparisons are more difficult with gross output based productivity, because of large differences in the intensity of use of intermediate inputs. These could be the result of differences in outsourcing (domestic as well as foreign). Second, industry results are not easy to reconcile with the aggregate data because at the economy level intermediate inputs should be netted out, unless they are imported from foreign sources. In this article, to avoid these difficulties, we use value added as the output measure.

Another issue in computing labour productivity is the concept of labour input. One could use either

employment or hours as the labour input. Because of large and growing differences in average hours worked per employed person across firms, industries, countries and time, a labour productivity measure based on persons employed will not necessarily accurately reflect true labour productivity differences and could lead to misleading conclusions. Hence, in this paper we use total hours worked as the labour input. However, we do not adjust for education and experience.

For computing MFP, we also need data on capital input. The concept of capital is more complicated than labour input. The measurement of capital stock and capital services has been the subject of lively and intensive discussion among economists. Depreciation rates and the user cost of capital are the key parameters in computing capital input. Statistics Canada produces different measures of capital stock, with different assumptions about depreciation. In this article, we use the Statistics Canada capital stock measure for Canada that is based on the methodology closest to that used by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), because we use BEA capital stock estimates for the United States.

Issues related to International Comparisons

In this article, we focus our analysis on Canada-U.S. comparisons for two key reasons. First, we have reasonably comparable data on outputs and inputs by industry for the two countries. Second, Canada-U.S. comparisons are crucial because the United States is our largest trading partner and the two countries compete vigorously for physical and human capital and innovation activities. We restrict our Canada-U.S. comparisons to the business sector rather than the total economy because competitiveness and comparative advantage are mainly influenced by business sector productivity performance.² Moreover,

measured labour productivity growth in the non-business sector is expected to be close to zero, because growth in real output is conventionally proxied by the growth in labour input in non-business sector industries.

Despite a fair degree of comparability of industries and data on outputs and inputs between the two countries, productivity growth comparisons by industry should be used cautiously because some of the differences in productivity growth in the two countries might be simply a reflection of differences in product composition.

Canada-U.S. productivity level comparisons are much more difficult than growth comparisons for two main reasons. First, obtaining comparable data on outputs and inputs in levels is a tedious task. If they are not based on comparable concepts in the benchmark year, we could reach misleading conclusions about Canada's productivity record. Second, we need to convert the data on output and capital in the two countries into a common currency. But the market exchange rate is not suitable because it fluctuates a great deal over time and does not necessarily reflect the true purchasing power in the two countries. Instead, we need industry-specific purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates. But computing industry-specific PPPs is a complex task. Therefore, reliability of the productivity gap estimates critically depends on the accuracy of the PPPs. We will discuss later on in this section the methodology we use to compute PPPs by industry for gross output, intermediate inputs, value added and two types of investment by industry.

Data Sources

To compute labour productivity and MFP levels by industry in the benchmark year of 1999, we need data on value added in current dollars, total hours, capital stock and input incomes for all 31 industries in the two countries. For Can-

² The business sector in this study excludes the household sector but includes private health and education services for both countries.

ada, we have obtained nominal GDP data by industry at basic prices from the Statistics Canada GDP by Industry accounts. These are converted to factor cost by “peeling off” net indirect taxes on production. Data on total hours worked are from the Productivity Program of Statistics Canada. The two types of non-residential net capital stock data, based on the geometric (infinite) depreciation scheme, are produced by the Investment and Capital Stock Division of Statistics Canada. Data on labour compensation and capital income (nominal value added at factor cost net of labour compensation) by industry for the two countries are derived from the input-output tables. All Canadian data are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), but have been reclassified into the 31 industries presented in this article.³

Data on U.S. GDP by industry at factor cost and input prices are obtained from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Data on total hours worked for the 1997-2000 period are from the Jorgenson productivity data base (see Ho, Rao and Tang, 2004).⁴ They are extended to 2001 using the growth rate of full-time equivalent employees from the BEA. Data on non-residential capital stock (two types) are also from the BEA. All the U.S. data are based on the U.S. 1987 Standard Industrial Classification, but have been reclassified into the 31 industries presented in this article.

The data comparability problems between the two countries for nominal GDP by industry, input prices and employment are not very serious. However, there has been a great deal of discussion and disagreement about the comparability of data on average hours worked by each employed person. It is commonly agreed that, on average, American workers work longer

hours in a year compared to Canadian workers. Our data confirm this. In 2001, average annual hours worked in the Canadian business sector were about 7 per cent lower than in the United States. This difference in average hours in the two countries underscores the importance of using total hours as the measure of labour input for Canada-U.S. productivity level comparisons. The use of employment would seriously underestimate Canada’s productivity levels relative to their U.S. counterparts.

Estimates of Industry PPPs

The basic data on expenditure-based bilateral PPPs in 1999 for 221 basic expenditure categories, aggregated over 2000 commodities, were developed jointly by Statistics Canada and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). However, since the expenditure-based PPPs are available only for commodities used for final consumption, we have no PPPs for commodities that are used primarily as intermediate inputs. To fill this data gap, we use the Canada-U.S. market exchange rate as a proxy for the PPP rate for commodities that are traded internationally, such as grains, copper, steel and precious metals. PPPs for other commodities which are used as intermediate inputs in the manufacturing sector, such as chemicals, rubber and plastic products and non-metallic minerals, are proxied by the unit value ratios (UVRs) obtained from van Ark, Inklaar and Timmer (2000).

The expenditure-based commodity PPPs are at purchasers’ prices. They are converted into production-based PPPs at producers’ prices by adjusting with margins, calculated using the input-output tables of the two countries. These in turn are used to develop PPPs for gross output, intermediate input, and two types of investment

3 Output, hours and capital stock data for Canada can be accessed from CANSIM Tables 379-0023, 383-0010 and 031-0002 respectively.

4 The U.S. hours worked estimates are based on estimates of hours paid from the BEA. For each industry these estimates are scaled to hours worked using information from the Survey of Hours at Work of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1
Industry Canada-U.S. PPPs for Gross Output, Intermediate Input,
Value Added, and Investment, 1999

Industry	Gross Output	Intermed. Input	Value Added	Total Investment	M&E	Structures
Primary Industries	1.43	1.34	1.56	1.23	1.38	1.03
Agriculture	1.48	1.38	1.66	1.29	1.37	1.03
Mining	1.36	1.30	1.46	1.22	1.39	1.03
Construction	1.03	1.17	0.87	1.34	1.37	1.03
Manufacturing Industries	1.37	1.36	1.40	1.40	1.49	1.03
Food, beverage and tobacco	1.34	1.33	1.37	1.40	1.50	1.03
Textile and clothing	1.52	1.42	1.70	1.41	1.47	1.03
Wood products	1.49	1.40	1.65	1.39	1.50	1.03
Paper	1.26	1.33	1.14	1.49	1.55	1.03
Printing and publishing	1.13	1.27	0.97	1.33	1.38	1.03
Petroleum and coal products	1.34	1.44	1.25	1.35	1.53	1.03
Chemicals	1.18	1.28	1.03	1.36	1.47	1.03
Plastic and rubber products	1.44	1.26	1.72	1.46	1.52	1.03
Non-metallic mineral products	1.18	1.30	1.05	1.46	1.51	1.03
Primary metal	1.30	1.33	1.20	1.48	1.56	1.03
Fabricated metal	1.67	1.37	2.07	1.48	1.56	1.03
Machinery and computer	1.55	1.42	1.71	1.38	1.46	1.03
Machinery	1.59	1.45	1.75	1.38	1.46	1.03
Computer	1.44	1.31	1.59	1.35	1.41	1.03
Electronic and electrical equip.	1.46	1.33	1.68	1.35	1.41	1.03
Communications equipment	1.47	1.32	1.66	1.35	1.41	1.03
Other electronic equipment	1.44	1.33	1.63	1.35	1.41	1.03
Electrical equipment	1.49	1.33	1.79	1.35	1.41	1.03
Motor vehicles	1.38	1.42	1.28	1.42	1.50	1.03
Other transportation equipment	1.37	1.40	1.33	1.42	1.50	1.03
Furniture and related products	1.46	1.34	1.59	1.40	1.51	1.03
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.33	1.30	1.36	1.31	1.38	1.03
Services Industries	1.17	1.27	1.09	1.17	1.33	1.03
Utilities	1.26	1.29	1.25	1.20	1.40	1.03
Wholesale trade	1.18	1.24	1.15	1.27	1.32	1.03
Retail trade	1.18	1.21	1.16	1.22	1.39	1.03
Transportation	1.18	1.41	1.00	1.26	1.36	1.03
Information and cultural industries	1.17	1.25	1.09	1.21	1.28	1.03
FIRE	1.13	1.19	1.09	1.19	1.34	1.03
Business services	1.20	1.24	1.18	1.26	1.30	1.03
Other services	1.00	1.31	0.73	1.11	1.31	1.04
Business Sector	NA	NA	1.14	1.20	1.37	1.03

for 1999, disaggregated by industry. These PPP estimates are shown in Table 1.

The value added PPPs are derived residually from the gross output and intermediate input PPPs. Within the manufacturing sector, the

value added PPPs vary considerably across industries, from a low of 0.97 (almost parity) in printing and publishing to a high of 2.07 in fabricated metals. On the other hand, the variation among most service industries is quite small,

with a range between 1.00 and 1.25. However, for the other services industry (which includes repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services and religious, civic and professional organizations), the PPP is only 0.73. In the construction industry also the value added PPP is less than one.

The M&E PPPs are well above parity in all industries and the variation across industries is not large. They range from a low of 1.28 in the information and cultural industry to a high of 1.56 in the primary and fabricated metals industries. For the business sector as a whole, the M&E investment PPP was 1.37 in 1999, very close to the market exchange rate. On the other hand, the business sector PPP for structures is very close to parity (1.03) and is virtually the same across all industries.

The Canada-U.S. Productivity Gaps

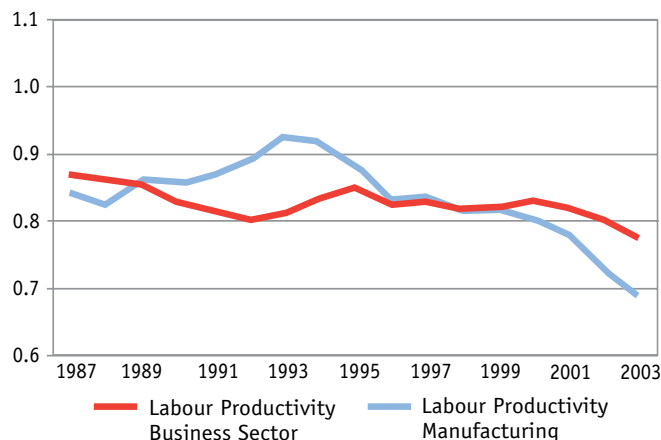
Estimates of Labour Productivity Gaps

Using industry data on nominal GDP, total hours and the estimates of value added PPPs, we compute estimates of Canada-U.S. labour productivity gaps for 31 industries in the benchmark year of 1999. These benchmark estimates in conjunction with labour productivity growth rates in individual industries in both countries are used to develop a time series of the productivity gaps for the period 1997-2001. These estimates are given in Table 2. In addition, using aggregate data on labour productivity growth in the business and manufacturing sectors in both countries, we have developed long time series (1987-2003) on the labour productivity level gap for these two sectors. These are displayed in Chart 1.

According to our estimates, the labour productivity (real GDP per hour) level in the Canadian business sector was 22.6 per cent below the U.S. level in 2003, and the gap between the two

Chart 1

Relative Labour Productivity in Canada, 1987-2003 (United States=1.0)



Notes: Labour productivity is defined as real GDP per hour worked, PPP based. The series are derived by extending the estimates for 1999 from Table 2 using official productivity growth rates from Statistics Canada and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

countries had widened significantly from 16.9 per cent in 2000 (Chart 1). The widening of the labour productivity gap in the manufacturing sector is much more pronounced. The gap widened from 7.6 per cent in 1993 to 31.1 per cent in 2003. Our gap estimate for the business sector is similar to other available estimates for the total economy by OECD (2003a), Conference Board of Canada (2003) and Lafortune and Lee (2004). However, a recent Statistics Canada draft paper estimates the gap for the business sector to be only between 6 and 15 per cent for 1999, depending on the assumptions about the PPP rate.

Our estimates show a significant productivity gap in the primary, manufacturing and services sectors, but a large productivity advantage in construction (Table 2). Nevertheless, the productivity gap varies a great deal across the 31 industries. In 2001, it varied from a 50 per cent productivity advantage in the primary metals industry to a 54 per cent disadvantage in the electronic and electrical equipment industry. Labour productivity was lower in all Canadian service industries in 2001 than in their U.S. counterparts, except

Table 2
Relative Labour Productivity in Canada, 1997, 1999,
and 2001

Industry	Relative Labour Productivity Level (United States = 1.00)		
	1997	1999	2001
Primary Industries	0.78	0.84	0.87
Agriculture	0.74	0.80	0.84
Mining	0.99	1.07	0.98
Construction	1.15	1.20	1.29
Manufacturing Industries	0.84	0.82	0.80
Food, beverage and tobacco	0.75	0.77	0.99
Textile and clothing	0.68	0.68	0.62
Wood products	1.03	1.11	1.31
Paper	1.07	1.17	1.23
Printing and publishing	1.14	1.02	1.27
Petroleum and coal products	0.68	0.48	0.61
Chemicals	0.80	0.86	1.06
Plastic and rubber products	0.76	0.74	0.77
Non-metallic mineral products	1.06	1.14	1.38
Primary metal	1.37	1.34	1.50
Fabricated metal	0.47	0.51	0.52
Machinery and computers	0.85	0.70	0.63
Electronic and electrical equip.	0.66	0.63	0.44
Motor vehicles	0.98	1.09	1.03
Other transportation equipment	1.28	1.13	1.27
Furniture and related products	0.67	0.71	0.73
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.58	0.58	0.56
Services Industries	0.79	0.79	0.81
Utilities	0.79	0.77	0.75
Wholesale trade	0.73	0.71	0.69
Retail trade	0.85	0.85	0.82
Transportation	0.99	0.98	1.04
Information and cultural industries	0.67	0.65	0.60
FIRE	0.60	0.58	0.55
Business services	0.78	0.79	0.86
Other services	0.83	0.83	0.90
Business Sector	0.83	0.82	0.82

Notes: Labour productivity is defined as value added per hour. The totals for the benchmark year 1999 are aggregated from their industries based on the trans-log aggregation formula. The benchmark estimates are then extended backward to 1997 and forward to 2001 using the annual labour productivity growth rates for both Canada and the United States for 1997-2001.

transportation. The gap ranges from a low of 14 per cent in business services to 45 per cent in finance, insurance and real estate.

Within the manufacturing sector, Canada enjoys a significant productivity advantage in resource-based industries such as wood products, paper, chemicals, non-metallic minerals and primary metals. In addition, Canada's labour productivity level is also higher in printing and publishing, motor vehicles and other transportation equipment. In most of these industries, the productivity advantage strengthened between 1997 and 2001. On the other hand, the productivity gap is large in labour intensive industries such as textiles and clothing as well as in fabricated metals, the machinery and computers industry, and the electronic and electrical equipment industry. The gap widened considerably in these latter two industries between 1997 and 2001.

Industry Contributions to the Business Sector Labour Productivity Gap

The service sector's contribution to the Canada-U.S. business sector labour productivity gap increased from 81.6 per cent in 1997 to 85.3 per cent in 2001 (Table 3). The finance, insurance and real estate industry is one of the major contributors to the productivity gap. Its share in the business sector productivity gap increased by 6.6 percentage points between 1997 and 2001, reaching 26.9 per cent in 2001. The contribution of the manufacturing sector to the business sector productivity gap increased from 16.4 per cent to 22.2 per cent during this period. The machinery and computers industry, the electronics and electrical equipment industry and the fabricated metals industry accounted for virtually all of the manufacturing productivity gap in 2001. These industries were also responsible for most of the widening of the sector's productivity gap between 1997 and 2001.

Capital Contribution to the Labour Productivity Gap

What has been the role of the capital intensity gap in the Canada-U.S. labour productivity gap

Table 3
Industry Contributions to the Canada-U.S.
Aggregate Labour Productivity Gap, 1997, 1999,
and 2001

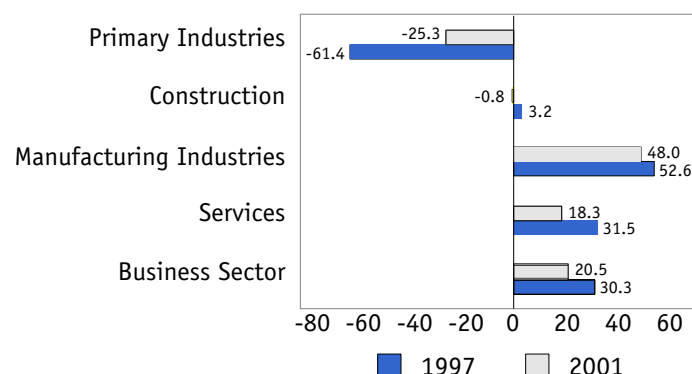
Industry	Contribution to the Labour Productivity Gap (per cent)		
	1997	1999	2001
Primary Industries	7.4	4.6	4.0
Agriculture	7.3	4.9	3.9
Mining	0.1	-0.3	0.1
Construction	-5.4	-7.3	-11.6
Manufacturing Industries	16.4	18.3	22.2
Food, beverage and tobacco	2.6	2.5	0.2
Textile and clothing	2.4	2.3	4.1
Wood products	-0.1	-0.6	-1.9
Paper	-0.3	-0.6	-1.2
Printing and publishing	-1.0	-0.5	-3.4
Petroleum and coal products	0.3	0.5	0.5
Chemicals	1.0	0.7	-0.4
Plastic and rubber products	1.2	1.5	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	-0.1	-0.3	-1.3
Primary metal	-1.2	-1.1	-2.2
Fabricated metal	5.0	4.9	7.7
Machinery and computers	1.4	3.1	6.0
Electronic and electrical equip.	2.7	3.1	8.2
Motor vehicles	0.1	-0.5	-0.2
Other transportation equipment	-0.9	-0.5	-1.3
Furniture and related products	1.2	1.2	1.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2.2	2.4	3.9
Services Industries	81.6	84.4	85.3
Utilities	0.9	0.9	1.1
Wholesale trade	11.2	11.3	14.1
Retail trade	12.7	12.3	16.6
Transportation	0.2	0.6	-1.0
Information and cultural industries	2.9	3.3	4.8
FIRE	20.3	21.4	26.9
Business services	11.8	12.5	8.9
Other services	21.6	22.1	13.9
Business Sector	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4
Relative Capital Intensity in Canada, 1997,
1999, and 2001

Industry	Relative Capital Intensity Level (United States = 1.00)		
	1997	1999	2001
Primary Industries	1.10	1.17	1.15
Agriculture	0.81	0.82	0.92
Mining	1.27	1.40	1.27
Construction	1.00	1.04	1.04
Manufacturing Industries	0.81	0.77	0.73
Food, beverage and tobacco	0.58	0.55	0.56
Textile and clothing	0.67	0.59	0.46
Wood products	1.67	1.60	1.67
Paper	1.62	1.50	1.36
Printing and publishing	0.59	0.49	0.49
Petroleum and coal products	1.14	1.08	0.98
Chemicals	0.83	0.85	0.92
Plastic and rubber products	0.68	0.63	0.55
Non-metallic mineral products	0.88	0.84	0.74
Primary metal	1.10	1.08	1.10
Fabricated metal	0.46	0.47	0.37
Machinery and computers	0.45	0.44	0.37
Electronic and electrical equip.	0.36	0.37	0.41
Motor vehicles	1.03	1.03	0.99
Other transportation equipment	0.63	0.55	0.56
Furniture and related products	0.53	0.51	0.48
Services Industries	0.89	0.86	0.82
Utilities	1.30	1.29	1.17
Wholesale trade	0.25	0.26	0.24
Retail trade	0.65	0.67	0.68
Transportation	1.01	1.04	1.05
Information and cultural industries	0.76	0.69	0.65
FIRE	0.50	0.50	0.47
Business services	0.42	0.39	0.40
Business Sector	0.91	0.89	0.85

Notes: Capital intensity is defined as total capital stock per hour worked. The totals for the benchmark year 1999 are aggregated from their industries based on the trans-log aggregation formula. Miscellaneous manufacturing and other services are excluded due to capital stock data quality concerns.

Chart 2
Capital Intensity Contribution to the Canada-U.S. Labour Productivity Gap
(per cent)



and the widening of the gap since 1997? Another interesting question is whether the industrial pattern of the Canada-U.S. labour productivity gap can be explained by the industrial pattern of the capital intensity gap. These two questions are answered by looking at the pattern of capital intensity and their trends over time. According to our estimates, the contribution of the capital intensity gap to the business sector labour productivity gap increased from 20.5 per cent in 1997 to 30.3 per cent in 2001 (Chart 2). In the manufacturing sector, the capital intensity gap explained 52.6 per cent of the productivity gap in 2001, compared to 48.0 per cent in 1997. Across the 29 industries, there is a significant positive correlation between the labour productivity and capital intensity gaps. In other words, the industries in which Canada has a productivity advantage are also generally the industries in which we have a capital intensity advantage, and vice versa (Table 4). The simple correlation coefficient between the two series is 0.74 in 2001, compared to 0.61 in 1997.

Estimates of the MFP gaps

Using the estimates of labour productivity and capital intensity gaps, we calculate the MFP gaps

for 1997, 1999, and 2001. These are presented in Table 5. The trends and industrial pattern of the MFP gaps are generally similar to the labour productivity gaps. The MFP gaps are significantly smaller than the labour productivity gaps in the manufacturing and service sectors. For instance, at the business sector level, the MFP gap in 2001 was only 13 per cent, compared to 18 per cent for the labour productivity gap. This is of course generally explained by the capital intensity gap for these sectors. The MFP gap was only half of the labour productivity gap in the manufacturing sector in 2001. Like labour productivity, Canada's MFP levels are considerably above the U.S. levels in construction, resource-based manufacturing industries and other transportation equipment. On the other hand, Canada's MFP levels are significantly below the U.S. levels in the machinery and computers industry, the electronics and electrical equipment industry, the fabricated metal industry, utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate.

In addition, like labour productivity, service industries contributed over three quarters of the business sector MFP gap, but their contribution has declined since 1997 (Table 6). On the other hand, the contribution of the manufacturing sector increased from 13.8 per cent in 1997 to 19.8 per cent in 2001. Once again, machinery and computers, electronics and electrical equipment, and fabricated metals accounted for most of the manufacturing MFP gap.

The industrial pattern of labour productivity, capital intensity and MFP gaps are very similar, suggesting that capital intensity improves labour productivity directly, as well as indirectly via MFP.

Conclusions

The objective of this article has been to estimate the Canada-U.S. labour productivity and MFP gaps by industry. This has been a major and difficult task and the results need to be

Table 5
Relative Multifactor Productivity in Canada,
1997, 1999, and 2001
(United States = 1.00)

Industry	1997	1999	2001
Primary Industries	0.73	0.76	0.79
Agriculture	0.83	0.90	0.88
Mining	0.83	0.85	0.83
Construction	1.15	1.19	1.28
Manufacturing Industries	0.91	0.91	0.90
Food, beverage and tobacco	0.98	1.04	1.28
Textile and clothing	0.77	0.80	0.78
Wood products	0.84	0.92	1.10
Paper	0.89	0.99	1.08
Printing and publishing	1.32	1.28	1.51
Petroleum and coal products	0.64	0.47	0.62
Chemicals	0.89	0.93	1.11
Plastic and rubber products	0.86	0.86	0.93
Non-metallic mineral products	1.12	1.22	1.52
Primary metal	1.33	1.31	1.46
Fabricated metal	0.61	0.66	0.71
Machinery and computers	1.06	0.87	0.81
Electronic and electrical equip.	1.04	0.98	0.59
Motor vehicles	0.97	1.07	1.03
Other transportation equipment	1.45	1.36	1.55
Furniture and related products	0.81	0.86	0.90
Services Industries	0.83	0.83	0.86
Utilities	0.66	0.64	0.68
Wholesale trade	1.09	1.05	1.04
Retail trade	0.93	0.93	0.90
Transportation	0.99	0.97	1.02
Information and cultural industries	0.78	0.80	0.76
FIRE	0.88	0.86	0.84
Business services	0.97	0.96	1.02
Business Sector	0.86	0.86	0.87

interpreted with care. The estimates suggest that we still have a large labour productivity gap and the gap has widened significantly since 2000. The widening of the gap is more pronounced in the manufacturing sector than in

Table 6
Industry Contribution to the Canada-U.S.
MFP Gap, 1997, 1999, and 2001

Industry	Contribution to the MFP Gap (per cent)		
	1997	1999	2001
Primary Industries	12.9	10.6	15.3
Agriculture	5.4	3.6	3.2
Mining	7.5	6.9	12.1
Construction	-5.6	-7.7	-12.6
Manufacturing Industries	13.8	15.1	19.8
Food, beverage and tobacco	0.8	-2.2	-2.9
Textile and clothing	4.0	4.7	6.2
Wood products	3.1	2.6	3.4
Paper	2.5	0.2	0.3
Printing and publishing	-8.2	-11.5	-15.1
Petroleum and coal products	2.7	6.5	8.6
Chemicals	4.7	3.5	4.6
Plastic and rubber products	2.5	3.7	4.8
Non-metallic mineral products	-1.1	-2.9	-3.8
Primary metal	-5.6	-7.4	-9.7
Fabricated metal	12.4	16.1	21.1
Machinery and computers	-1.9	6.6	8.7
Electronic and electrical equip.	-1.4	1.3	1.7
Motor vehicles	0.9	-4.6	-6.1
Other transportation equipment	-5.9	-8.0	-10.5
Furniture and related products	1.7	1.9	2.5
Services Industries	78.9	82.0	77.5
Utilities	11.4	10.5	9.1
Wholesale trade	-5.1	-3.0	-2.0
Retail trade	4.5	4.8	7.7
Transportation	0.4	1.3	-0.9
Information and cultural industries	6.2	5.7	7.3
FIRE	14.8	18.0	22.3
Business services	1.8	2.3	-1.3
Business Sector	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: Contributions at the industry level for the manufacturing and for the service sector do not sum to the total sector contributions due to the omission of the miscellaneous manufacturing industry and the other services industry respectively.

the business sector. In 2003, Canadian labour productivity in the business sector was 22.6 per cent below the U.S. level, compared to 31.1 per cent in the manufacturing sector.

Canada's labour productivity levels are significantly below the U.S. levels in three of the four major sectors: primary, manufacturing and services. On the other hand, Canada enjoys a significant productivity advantage in construction. Within the manufacturing sector, Canadian productivity levels are significantly above the U.S. levels in resource-based industries. On the other hand, the Canada-U.S. productivity gap is very large in the machinery and computers industry and the electronics and electrical equipment industry. The widening of the manufacturing labour productivity gap since 1997 is mostly due to the large deterioration in the relative position of these two industries.

In 2001, more than 85 per cent of the business sector labour productivity gap was due to the service sector productivity gap. This means that to close the real income gap with the United States we need to focus our efforts in closing the service sector labour productivity gap. The capital intensity gap, particularly the M&E gap, accounts for over 30 per cent of the labour productivity gap in the service sector and over half of the manufacturing productivity gap. Our results also suggest that the capital intensity and MFP gaps are positively correlated.

In other words, closing the capital intensity gap is very important for closing the productivity and real income gaps. Canada needs to be a highly competitive location for business investment. Competitive and flexible regulatory frameworks and a highly competitive corporate income tax structure would be very helpful in this regard.

In addition, our recent research suggests that inward FDI not only increases capital accumulation, but also exerts positive productivity spillovers. Therefore, retaining and attracting FDI would be highly beneficial to the Canadian

economy. In this context, OECD (2003b) suggests that by bringing down its foreign investment regulations to U.K. levels which are lowest among the OECD countries, and reducing the product market regulations to the OECD average, Canada could double its FDI stock.

Future research should focus on an in-depth analysis of the reasons for the capital intensity and MFP gaps by industry. Such an analysis would provide more insights into the sources of the Canada-U.S. real income gap. Differences in product and labour market regulations, FDI restrictions, tax structure, skills, R&D support, competition, demographic structures and product composition could be considered explanatory variables.

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IGUA INTERROGATORY #16

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Evidence, Exhibit "B", Tab 3, Sch 1, p. 20 of 37

Issue No.: 3.1

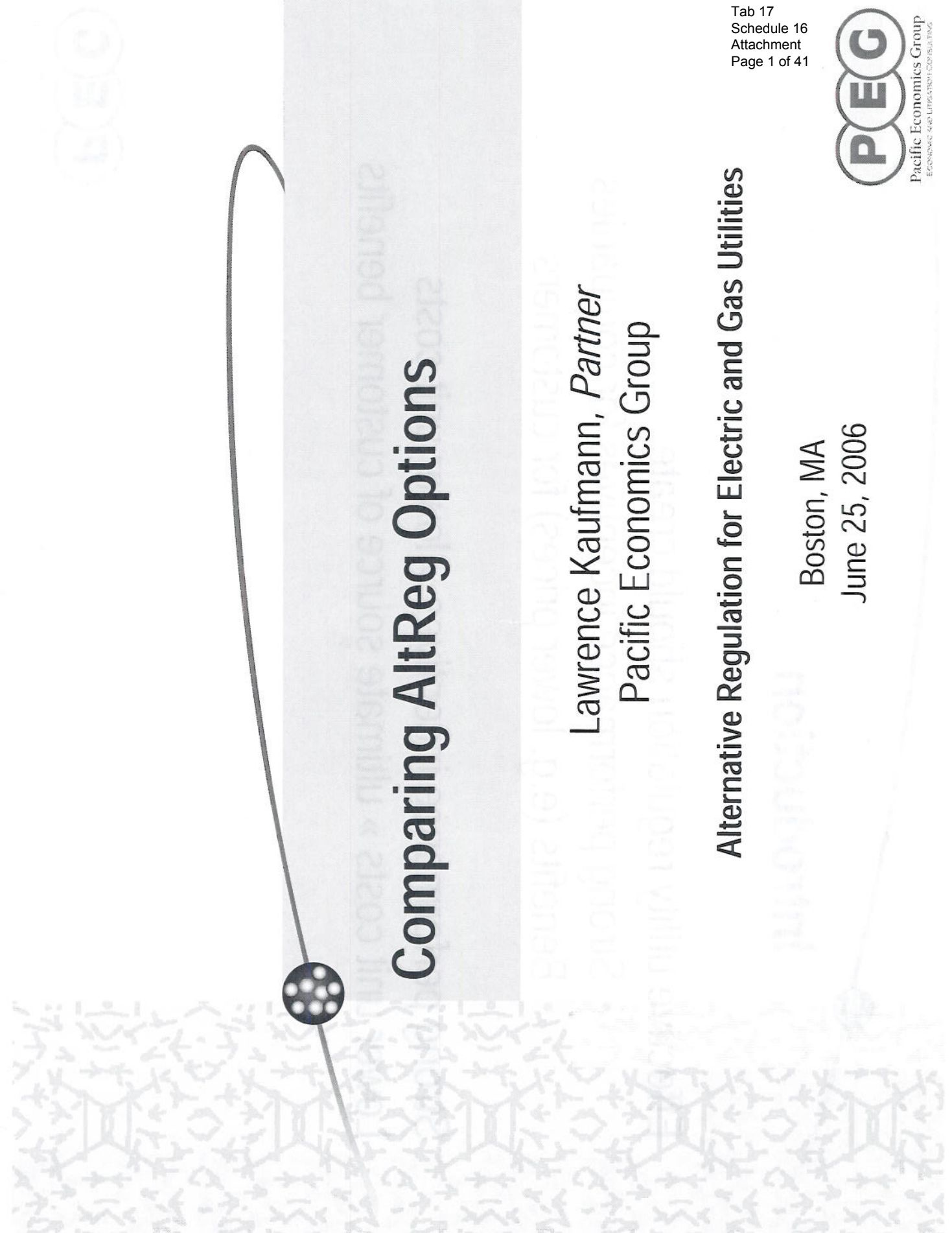
Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Enbridge refers to a presentation by PEG called *Comparing AltReg Options*. Please provide a copy of the entire presentation.

RESPONSE

Please find attached the presentation referenced at page 20 of Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1. The presentation was given by PEG at an Electric Utility Consultants, Inc. conference in June 2007, and is entitled "Comparing AltReg Options".

Witness: M. Lister



Comparing AltReg Options

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Pacific Economics Group

Alternative Regulation for Electric and Gas Utilities

Boston, MA
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Introduction

Effective utility regulation should create

- Strong performance incentives for companies
- Benefits (e.g. lower prices) for customers

Strong performance incentives » lower unit costs

Lower unit costs » ultimate source of customer benefits

Introduction (cont..)

BUT there is usually a trade off between

- *Creating* incentives to perform efficiently
- *Transferring* efficiency gains to customers as lower prices

>> companies pursue efficiency to profit, transferring efficiency gains to customers reduces incentives to undertake actions that improve efficiency

Introduction (cont..)

Policymakers try to balance goals of incentives and customer benefit

Can be done many different ways

- Change term of incentive regulation (e.g. CPI-X) plan
- Add earnings sharing mechanism (ESM) to plan
- Transfer *all* efficiency gains customers end of plan
- Transfer *some* efficiency gains customers end of plan

Introduction (cont..)

These options involve many implementation decisions

- How long a plan term?
- What fraction of "over earnings" should companies keep during plan?
- Should the ESM have different sharing fractions for different levels of company earnings?
- Should the ESM have "deadbands"?
- What fraction of efficiency gains should be transferred to customer at end of plan?

All these options should consider the impact of these decisions on company incentives since that is the ultimate source of efficiency gains and *potential* customer benefits

Introduction (cont..)

Evaluating these regulatory options very complex

Would be good if there was a tool that:

- *Quantified* incentive – benefit tradeoffs under different regulatory options
- Evaluated *long-term* impact or customers and companies of different regulatory regimes

Pacific Economics Group (PEG) has developed an “incentive power” model for these purposes

Plan of Presentation

- I. Introduction
- II. Incentive power idea
- III. Current uses Incentive Power Models in utility regulation
- IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model
 - A. Basics
 - B. Evaluation different regulatory regimes
 - C. Implications
- V. Conclusions

II. Incentive Power Idea

Known that different regulatory options have different implications for incentives

Can consider two polar cases:

- "pure" cost of service regulation
- >> prices tied to company's own costs each year
- "pure" benchmark regulation
- >> prices de-linked from company's cost each year

"Incentive Power"

- Summarizes strength of incentives in regulatory regime
- Generally increases as less weight placed on cost of service regulation

II. Incentive Power Idea (cont..)

Early, simple incentive power model

$P = (1-b) c + b B$

P = utility price charged

C = utility's own cost

b = weight placed on external benchmark

>> b also is the "power" of the regulatory regime

II. Incentive Power Idea (cont..)

Actual regulation more complex

- Few if any cases of "pure" cost of service regulation (COSR) or benchmark regulation
- Most regulatory regimes somewhere between extremes
- Many different ways to design COSR and incentive regulation
- Practical incentive power model would take account of practical realities of regulation while still providing summary measure of "power" of regulatory regime between the polar extremes

III. Current Uses Incentive Power Model in Regulation

Incentive power work done for the regulator Ofgem by Frontier
Economics

- Developing Network Price Controls: Workstream B
Balancing Incentive
March 2003
A final report prepared for Ofgem
- Developing Network Price Controls: Initial Conclusions
June 2003
Ofgem

Documents can be downloaded/printed from www.ofgem.gov.uk
under Distribution Price Controls work area

III. Current Uses Incentive Power Model in Regulation (cont...)

Frontier: "We define the power of the incentive regime as the proportion of the present value of cost savings retained by the firm"

Intuitive, but not complete

- Does not explain how "the present value of cost savings" is generated
- Critical point because the analysis should focus on how regulatory regime *impacts* firm behavior
- Can lead to misleading inferences on what regulatory regimes create greatest long-run benefits

III. Current Uses Incentive Power Model in Regulation (cont...)

Example: Two regulatory regimes A & B

- A: Generates \$3m NPV cost savings
1/3 share goes to company, 2/3 share to customers
- B: Generates \$2m NPV cost savings
40% share goes to company, 60% share customers

	Total Company Benefits (NPV profit)	Total Customer Benefits (NPV price reductions)	Frontier Economics Incentive Power Measure
A	\$1M	\$2M	1/3
B	\$0.8M	\$1.2M	0.4

>> Frontier's measure identifies B as being more "powerful" seen though both customers and companies are worse off relative to A

IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model

PEG developing incentive power model around same time as Frontier

PEG's model focuses directly on:

- Impact of regulatory regimes on firm *behavior*
- Total NPV benefits generated for customers and companies
- Incentive power defined in terms of fraction of NPV cost savings generated relative to maximum amount NPV cost savings (in fully external, benchmark regulation)

PEG model presented in work for Essential Services Commission (ESC) in Victoria, Australia

IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

A. Basic PEG Model

Firm maximizes lifetime net present value (NPV) of profits
subject to

- Regulatory constraints
- "technological" constraints

Regulatory constraints

- Initial price given
- Plan has a known term before prices are reviewed
- Benefit sharing *during* term of plan
- Benefit sharing when plan is *updated*

IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

A. Basic PEG Model (cont...)

Technical constraints:

- Firm has an array of projects available it can pursue that will reduce costs
- Projects differ in terms of:
 - One-time vs. permanent impact on costs
 - Whether projects reduce operating expenditures (opex) or capital expenditures (capex)
 - Up-front costs incurred to implement
 - "Payback periods" or how long it takes projects to pay for themselves given upfront costs

IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

A. Basic PEG Model (cont...)

Assumed eight available projects:

1. One-time reduction opex, no upfront costs
2. Permanent reduction opex, 1 year payback
3. Permanent reduction opex, 3 year payback
4. Permanent reduction opex, 5 year payback
5. One-time reduction capex, no upfront costs
6. Permanent reduction capex, 1 year payback
7. Permanent reduction capex, 3 year payback
8. Permanent reduction capex, 5 year payback

IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

A. Basic PEG Model (cont...)

Regulatory Scenarios:

- Specification COSR and degree of "externalization"
 - 2 year term, no externalization
 - 3 year term, no externalization
 - 2 year term, 5% externalization
 - 3 year term, 5% externalization
- Full externalization/benchmark regulations

>> Two polar cases

Incentive power measured relative to NPV cost

Savings under full externalization

IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

- A. Basic PEG Model (cont...)
Other Regulatory Scenarios:
- Term
 - 3 year
 - 5 year
 - 10 year
 - Earnings sharing
 - Company share = 75%
 - Company share = 50%
 - Company share = 25%
 - Plan Updates
 - Full COSR "true-up"
 - 90% COSR true-up
 - 75% COSR true-up
 - 50% COSR true-up

IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

A. Basic PEG Model (cont...)

Firm solves profit maximization problem by choosing a path of cost reduction activities knowing technological and regulatory constraints (particular regulatory scenario)

>> which of eight potential cost reduction initiatives will prove profitable and will be pursued depends on regulatory regime

After model solves for firm's actions, cost reduction actions are inserted back into model to generate paths for

- Costs
- Profits
- Prices

IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

A. Basic PEG Model (cont...)

Pros:

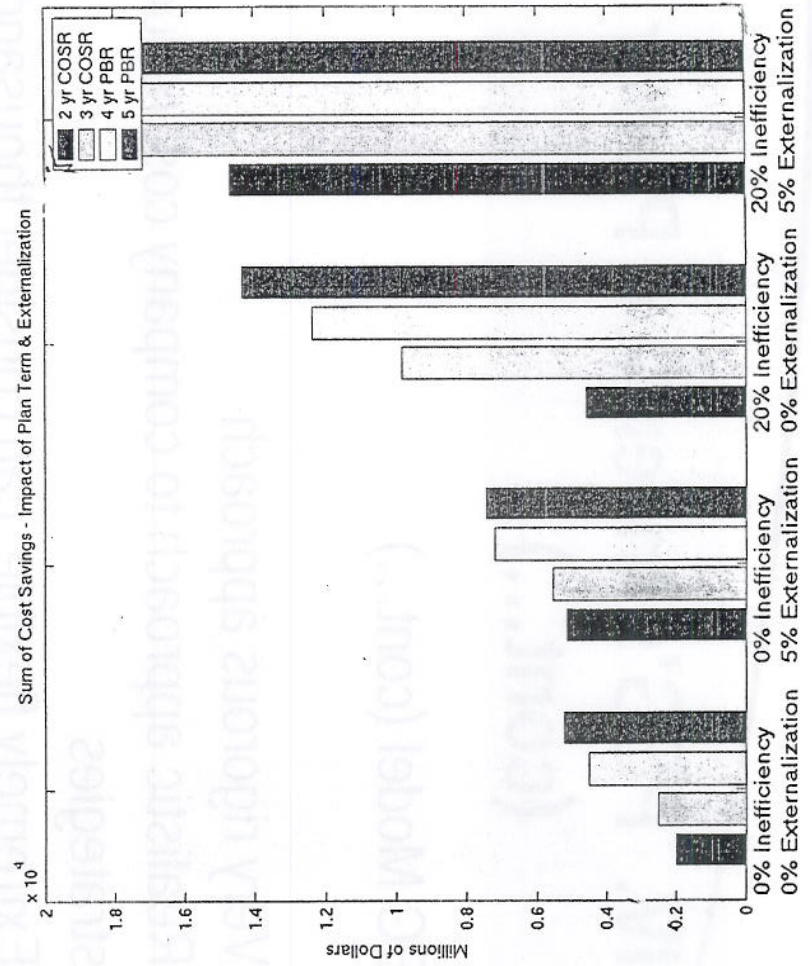
- Very rigorous approach
- Realistic approach to company cost reduction strategies
- Extremely flexible, can consider thousands regulatory and cost reduction scenarios

Cons:

- Very complex
- >> no analytical solution
solved with numeric optimization techniques

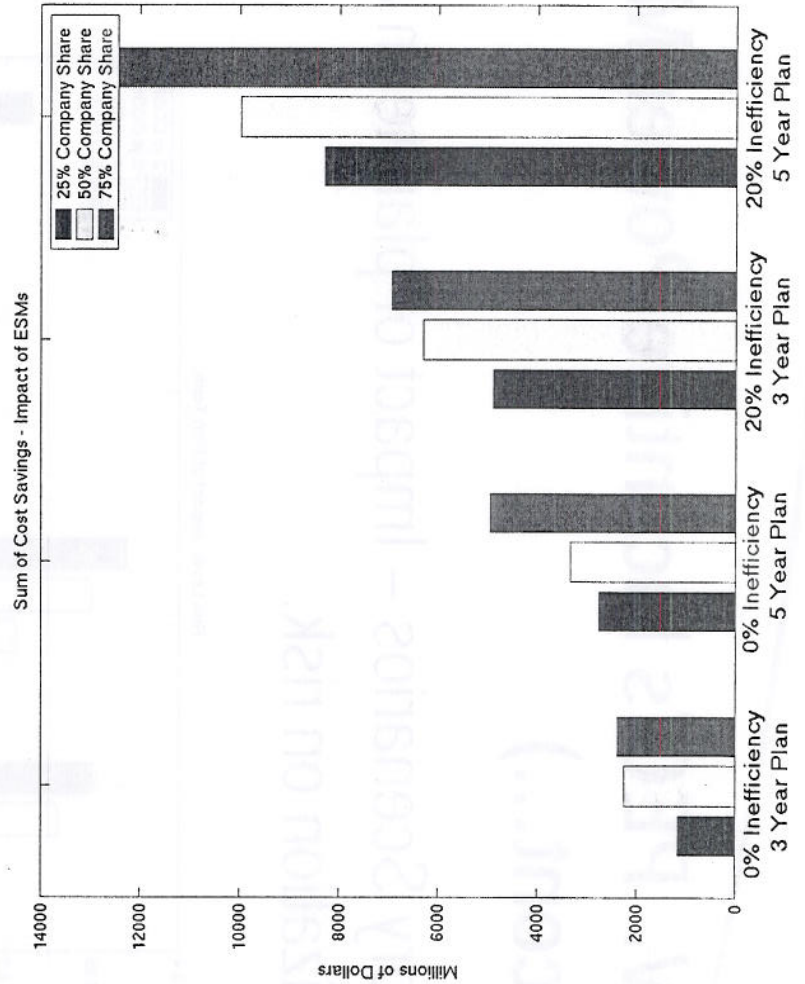
IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios – Impact of plan term and partial externalization on cost savings.



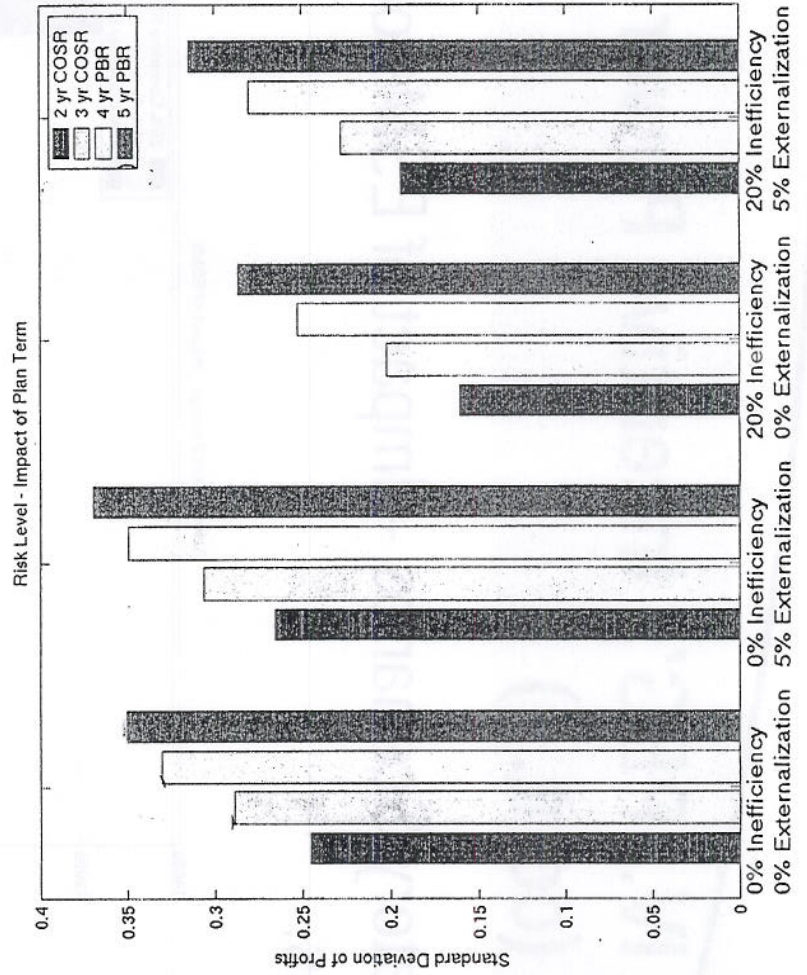
IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios – Impact of ESMs on cost savings.



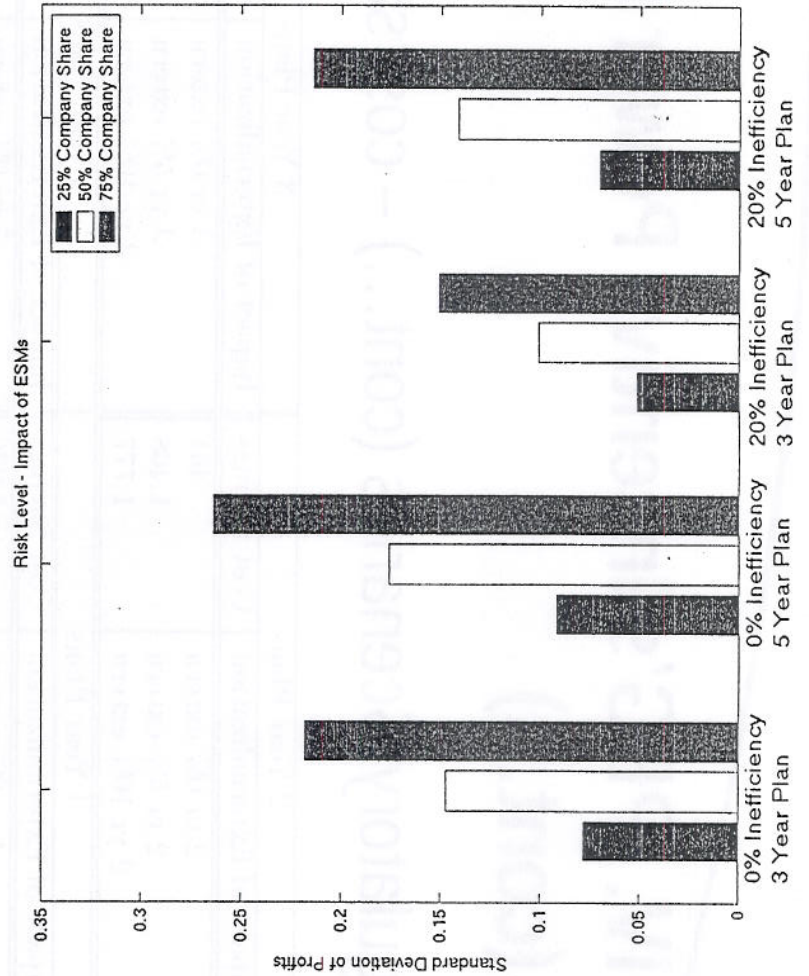
IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios – Impact of plan term and partial externalization on risk.



IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios – Impact of ESMs on risk.



IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios (cont...) – cost savings

	2 Year Plans		3 Year Plans	
	Impact of Externalization	Cost Savings	Impact of Externalization	Cost Savings
COSR	2 yr 0% extern	461	3 yr 0% extern	983
	2 yr 5% extern	1,468	3 yr 5% extern	1,787
	2 yr 10% extern	1,777	3 yr 10% extern	2,054
	4 Year Plans		5 Year Plans	
	Impact of Externalization	Cost Savings	Impact of Externalization	Cost Savings
PBR	4 yr 0% extern	1,236	5 yr 0% extern	1,435
	4 yr 5% extern	1,863	5 yr 5% extern	1,911
	4 yr 10% extern	2,137	5 yr 10% extern	2,161
	3 Year Plans		5 Year Plans	
	Impact of ESMs	Cost Savings	Impact of ESMs	Cost Savings
PBR Impact of ESMs	3 yr 25% company share	4,897	5 yr 25% company share	8,298
	3 yr 50% company share	6,311	5 yr 50% company share	9,971
	3 yr 75% company share	6,935	5 yr 75% company share	13,632

IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

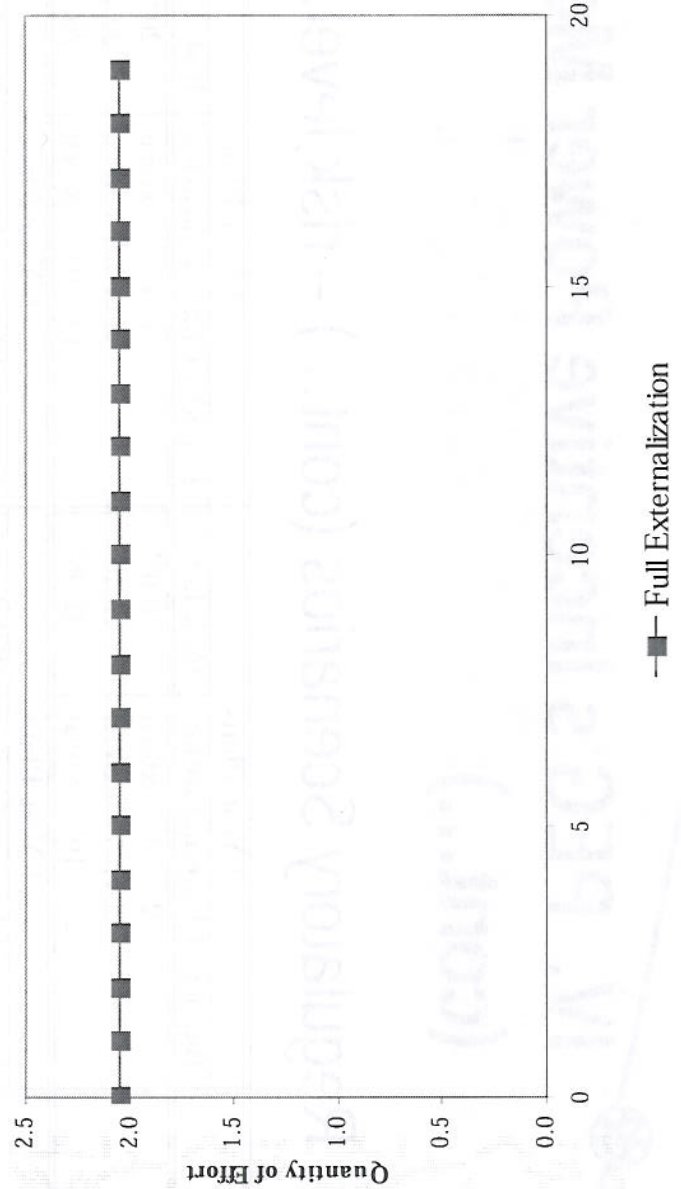
B. Regulatory Scenarios (cont...) – risk level.

	2 Year Plans		3 Year Plans	
	Impact of Externalization	Risk Level	Impact of Externalization	Risk Level
COSR	2 yr 0% extern	16.08%	3 yr 0% extern	20.24%
	2 yr 5% extern	19.40%	3 yr 5% extern	22.79%
	2 yr 10% extern	22.96%	3 yr 10% extern	25.40%
	4 Year Plans		5 Year Plans	
	Impact of Externalization	Risk Level	Impact of Externalization	Risk Level
PBR	4 yr 0% extern	25.28%	5 yr 0% extern	28.67%
	4 yr 5% extern	28.02%	5 yr 5% extern	31.48%
	4 yr 10% extern	30.86%	5 yr 10% extern	34.36%
	3 Year Plans		5 Year Plans	
	Impact of ESMs	Risk Level	Impact of ESMs	Risk Level
PBR Impact of ESMs	3 yr 25% company share	5.11%	5 yr 25% company share	7.02%
	3 yr 50% company share	10.10%	5 yr 50% company share	14.15%
	3 yr 75% company share	15.12%	5 yr 75% company share	21.41%

IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios (cont...)

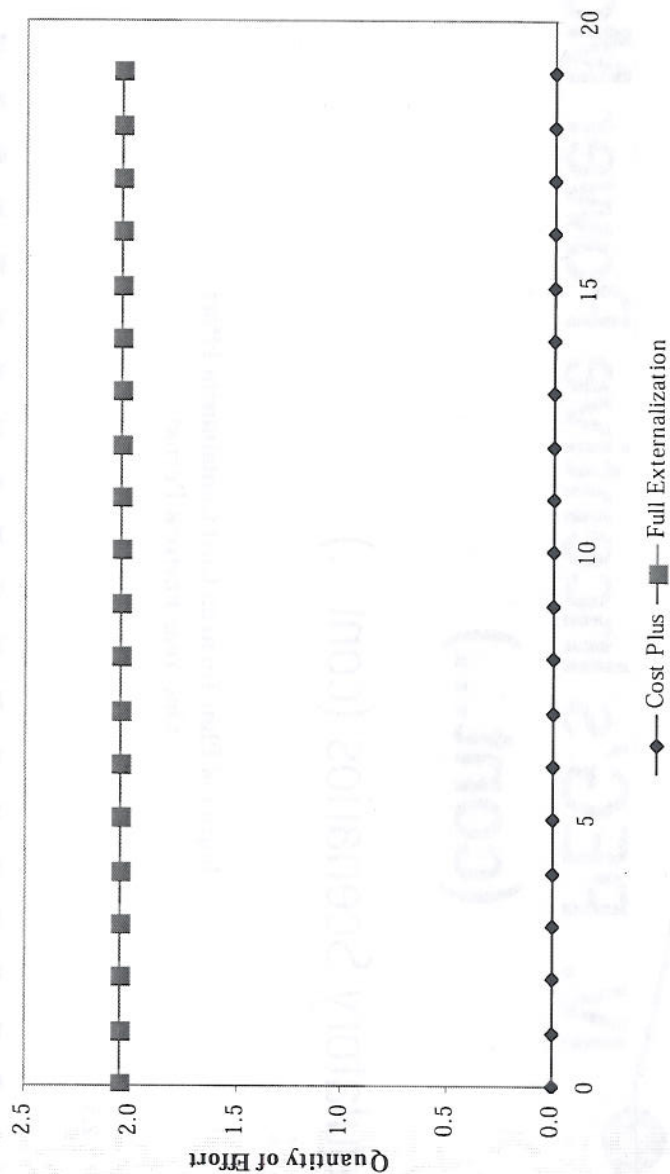
Impact of Plan Term on Cost Containment Effort:
One Year Payback Period



IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios (cont...)

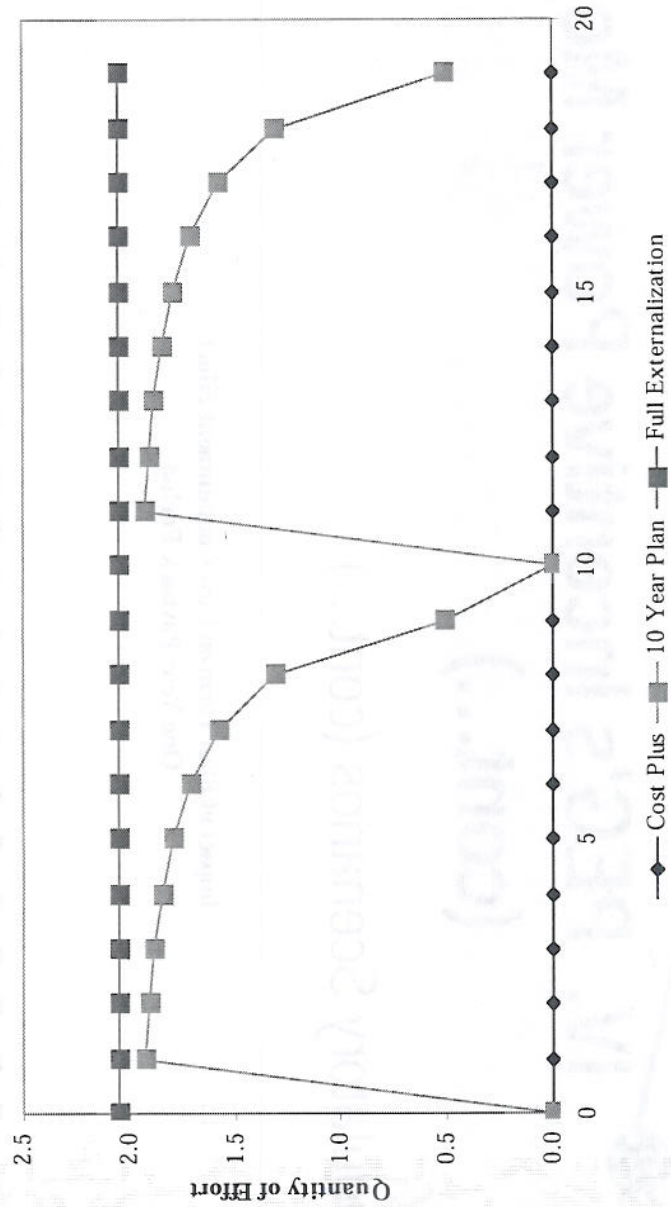
Impact of Plan Term on Cost Containment Effort:
One Year Payback Period



IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios (cont...)

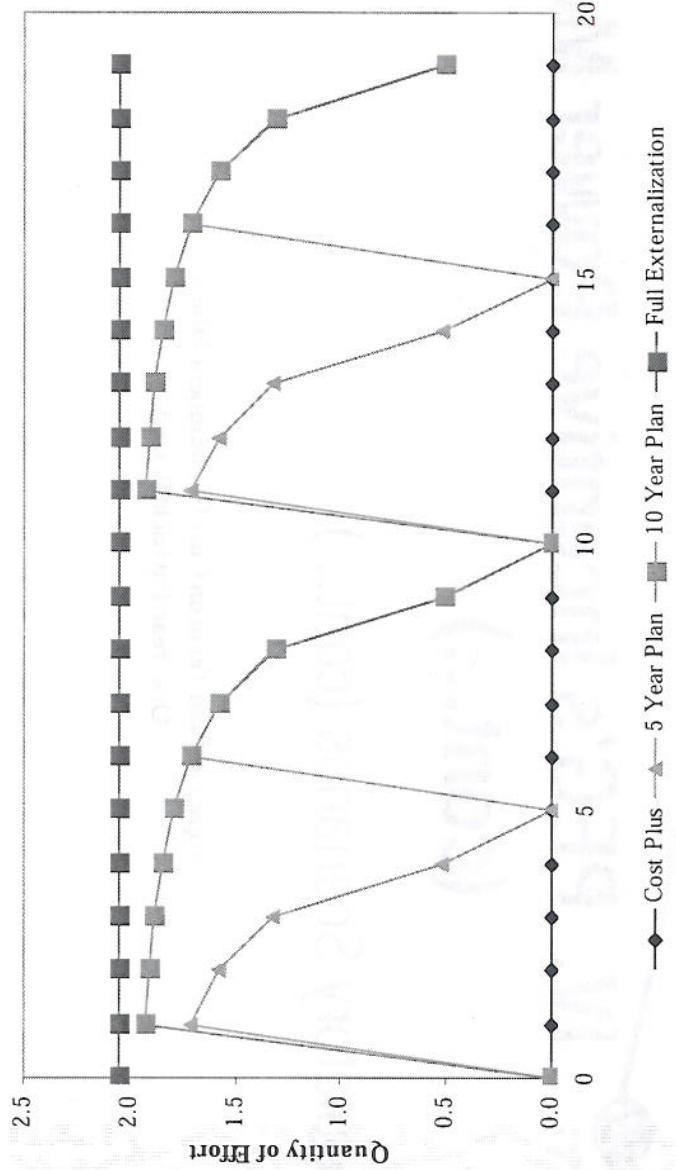
Impact of Plan Term on Cost Containment Effort:
One Year Payback Period



IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios (cont...)

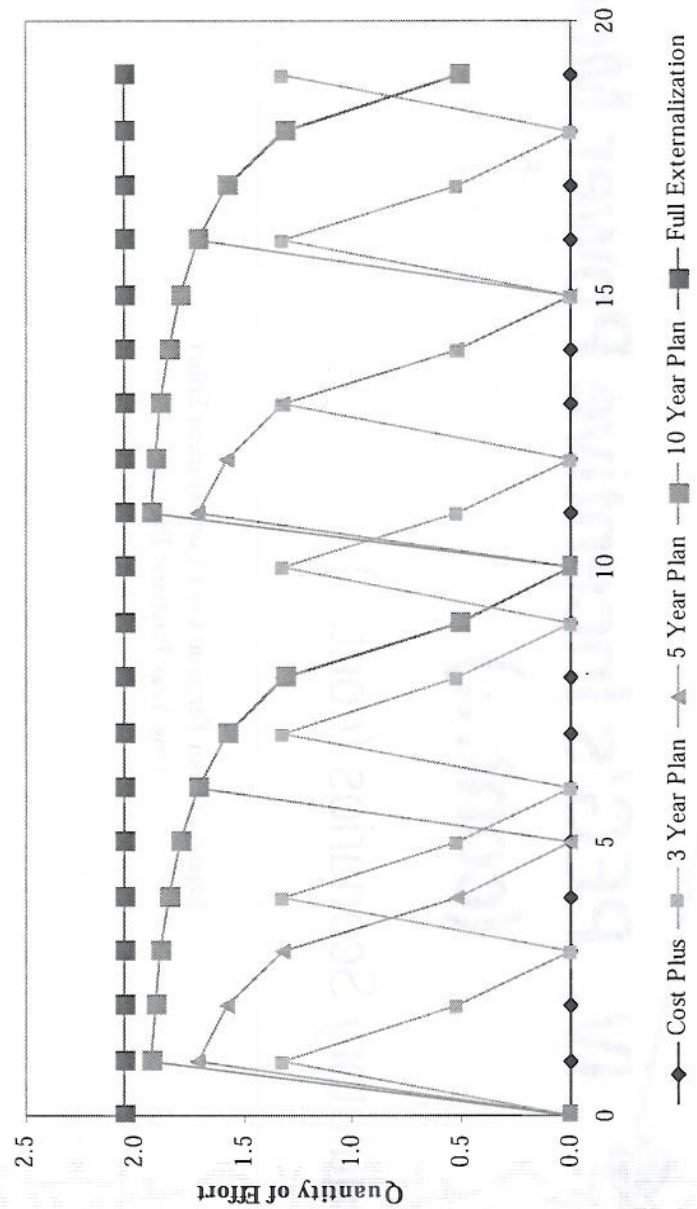
Impact of Plan Term on Cost Containment Effort:
One Year Payback Period



IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios (cont...)

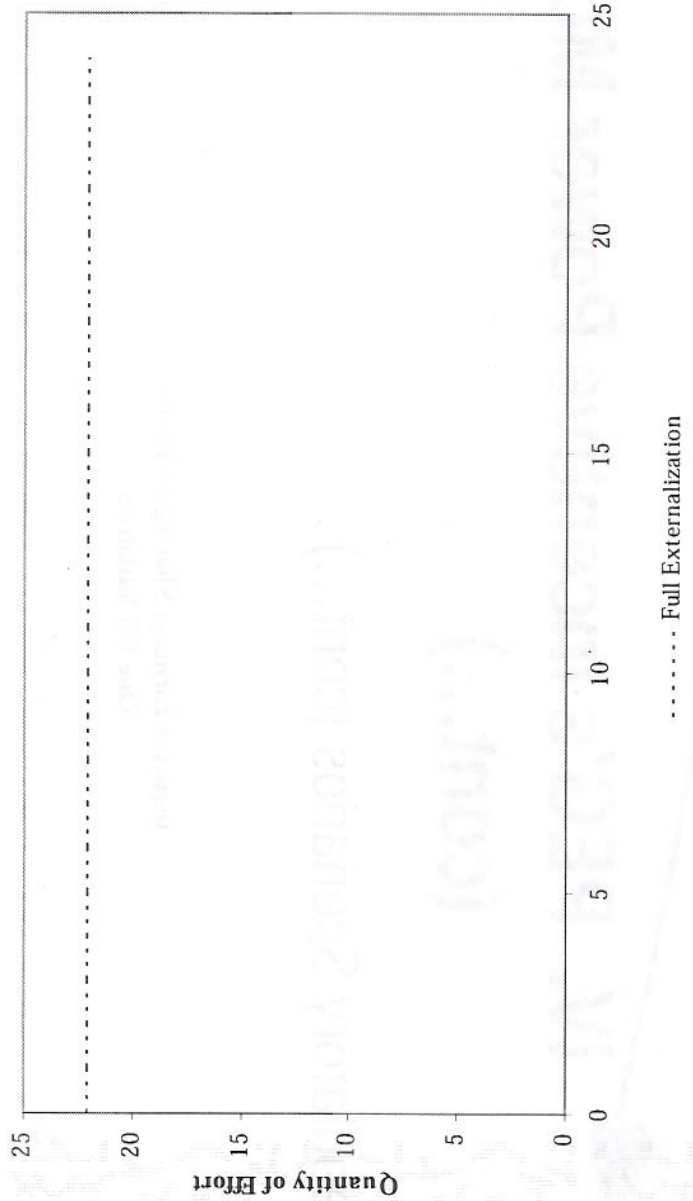
Impact of Plan Term on Cost Containment Effort:
One Year Payback Period



IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios (cont...)

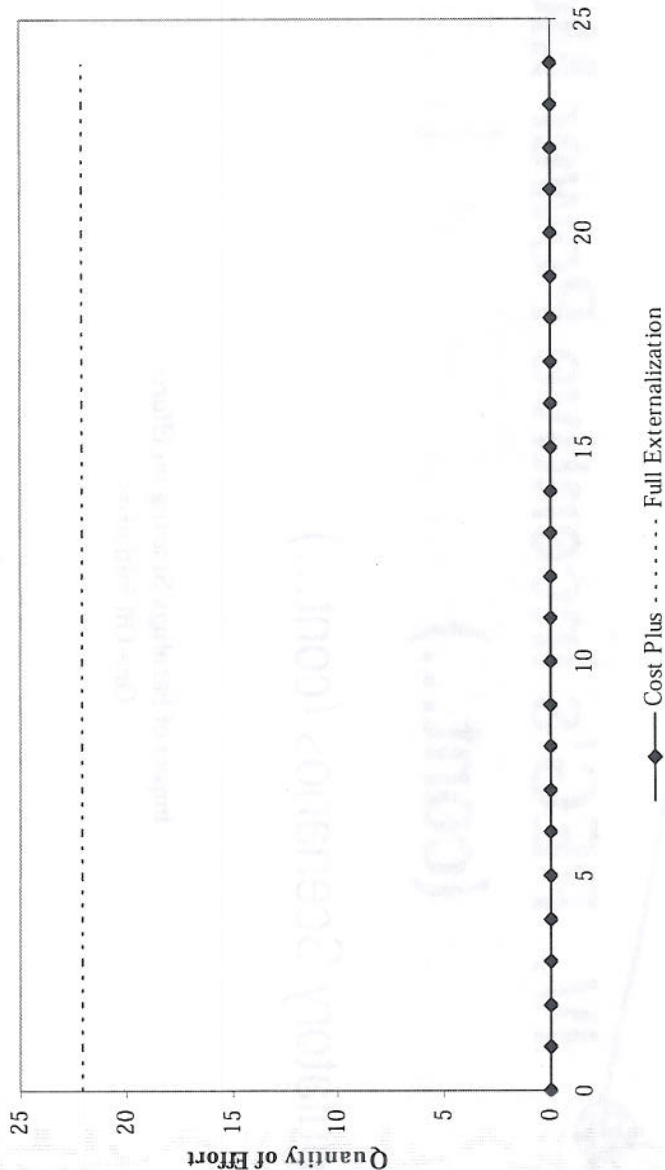
Impact of Earnings Sharing on Efforts:
One-Off Initiatives



IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios (cont...)

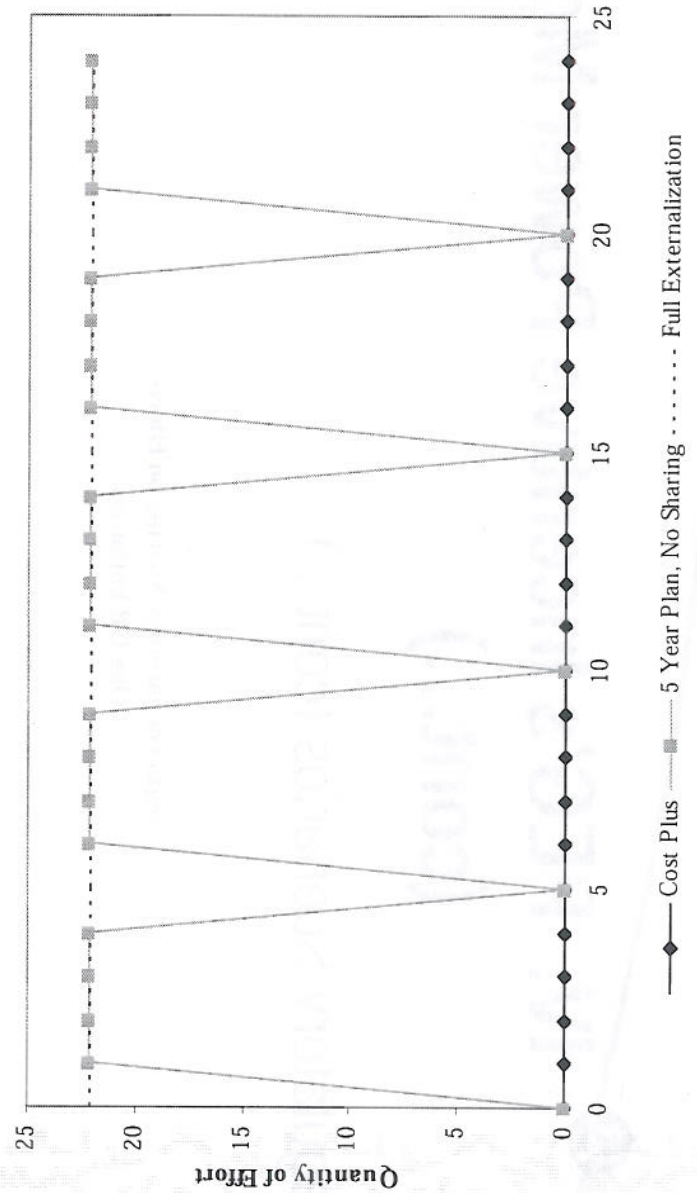
Impact of Earnings Sharing on Efforts:
One-Off Initiatives



IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios (cont...)

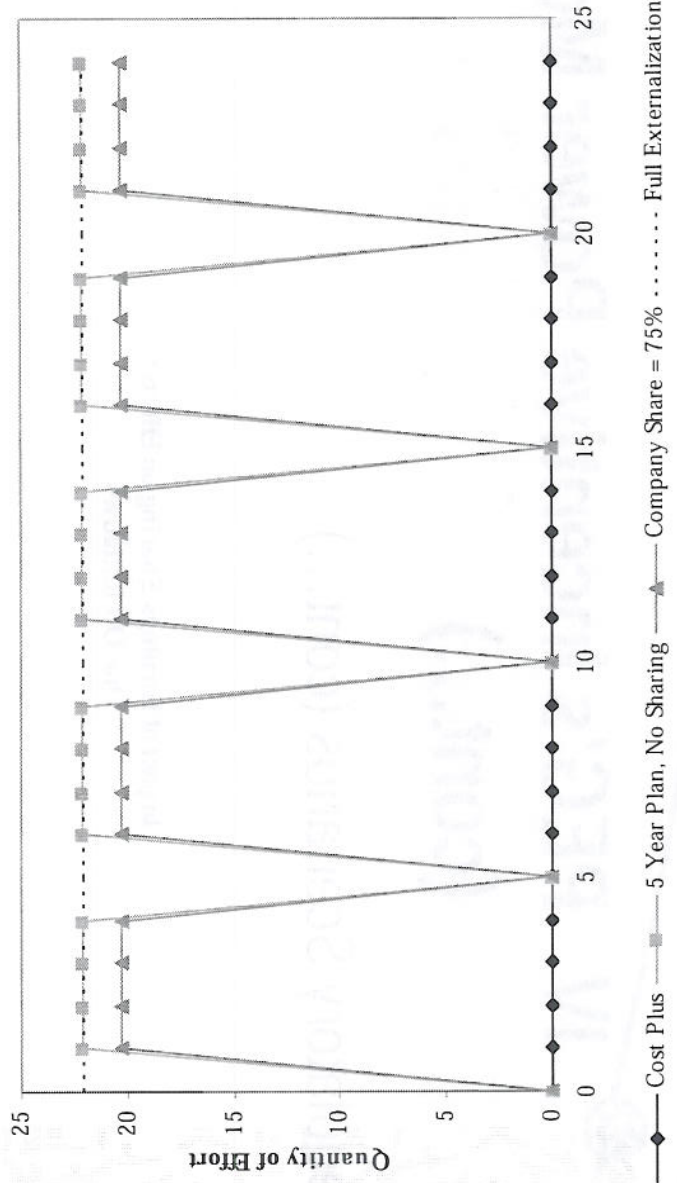
Impact of Earnings Sharing on Efforts:
One-Off Initiatives



IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios (cont...)

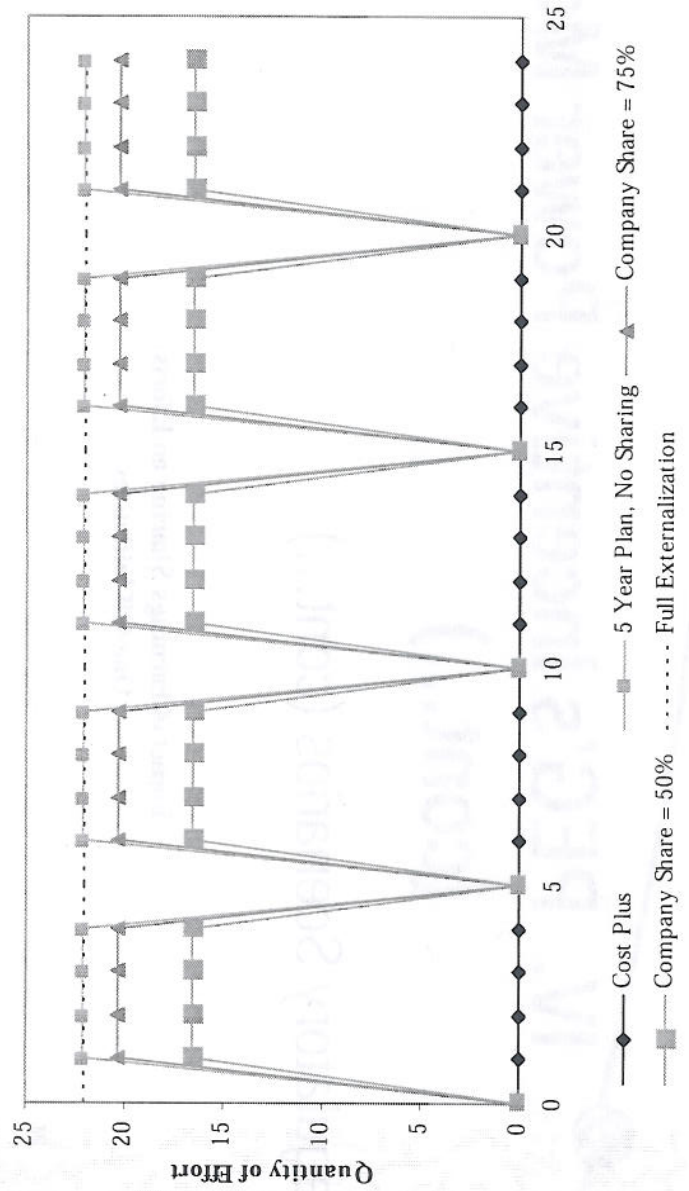
Impact of Earnings Sharing on Efforts:
One-Off Initiatives



IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios (cont...)

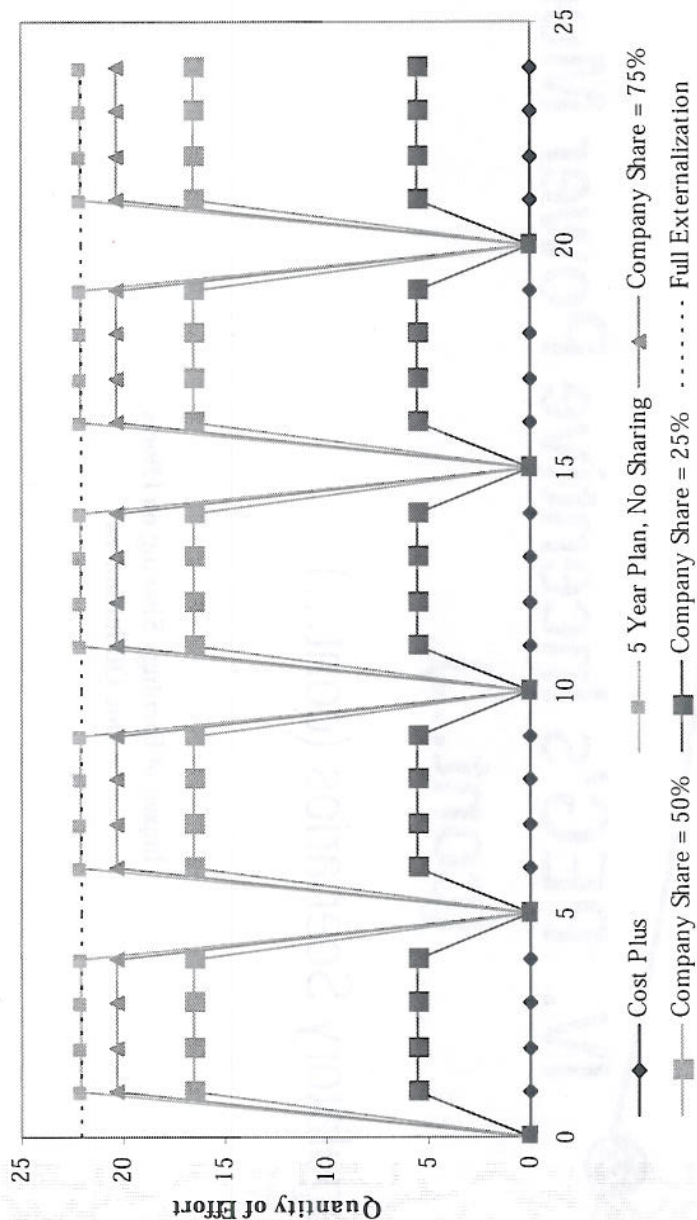
Impact of Earnings Sharing on Efforts:
One-Off Initiatives



IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

B. Regulatory Scenarios (cont...)

Impact of Earnings Sharing on Efforts:
One-Off Initiatives



IV. PEG's Incentive Power Model (cont...)

- C. Some Implications
 - Model confirms theoretical conclusions
 - Earnings sharing always reduces incentives
 - Earnings sharing can lead to worse incentives compared with COSR unless plan term lengthened relative to COSR
 - Earnings sharing has more of an impact on permanent than one-off initiatives
 - How rates are updated has much more of an impact on permanent than on-off cost reduction initiatives

V. Conclusions/Further PEG Work

PEG's incentive power model very powerful tool

Can examine thousands of regulatory scenarios, input on companies and customers

Can identify what projects will be worthwhile to pursue under different types of regulatory regimes

Can be tailored to individual company/country circumstances

V. Conclusions/Further PEG Work (cont...)

Model can also calculate impact of regulation on

- Customer benefits
- Division of benefits customers and companies

IGUA INTERROGATORY #18

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Evidence, Exhibit "B", Tab 3, Sch 2, p. 14 of 24

Issue No.: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Carpenter refers to a survey by Farsi entitled *Cost Efficiency in the Swiss Gas Distribution Sector*. Please provide a copy of that report.

RESPONSE

The file entitled "Cost Efficiency in the Swiss Gas Distribution Sector" is attached.

Witnesses: P. Carpenter
M. Lister

Cost efficiency in the Swiss gas distribution sector

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Abstract

This paper studies the cost structure of gas distribution utilities in Switzerland. Three stochastic frontier models are applied to a panel of 26 companies operating from 1996 to 2000. Efficiency is assumed to be constant over time. The analysis highlights the importance of output characteristics such as customer density and network size. The results suggest that the utilities could slightly reduce their operating costs by improving efficiency. There is no evidence of significant unexploited scale economies. However, our analysis indicates that the estimates of scale economies could be sensitive to the assumptions regarding the variation of output with output characteristics.

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JEL classification: L95; L25

Keywords: Cost efficiency; Scale economies; Gas distribution; Stochastic frontier analysis

1. Introduction

In the last decade, many countries started to liberalize their energy markets. Since 2000, the European Union has been gradually opening its gas networks to third party access and the consumers are allowed to choose their optimal contracts. Switzerland is expected to follow its neighboring countries and open its gas market to competition. The general idea is to introduce competition in the wholesale and retail markets, and to have a regulated natural monopoly in the transmission and distribution sectors. Therefore, the network access prices need to be regulated.

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Generally, the regulation can follow a traditional approach such as rate-of-return regulation or an incentive-based mechanism like price-cap or yardstick regulation.¹ The application of these three types of regulation approaches calls for a better understanding of the cost structure and the efficiency of the distribution companies. Especially in the case of incentive-based approaches, the regulator could use this information to induce efficient performance. For instance, predicted costs can be used in setting the yardstick competition targets or the efficiency scores can be used as the X-factor in price cap formulas to reward/punish companies according to their performance.² Moreover, information about the potential scale economies can help the regulators to evaluate the possibilities of cost saving by encouraging mergers and joint ventures among small companies. Inefficiency in production may come from two different sources: deficiency in applying the technology (technical inefficiency) and suboptimal allocation of resources (allocative inefficiency). Productive inefficiency subsumes these two concepts and can be measured by input or output oriented measures.³ One of the commonly used measures of productive inefficiency is the deviation from minimum costs to produce a given level of output with given inputs prices. This measure, although usually referred to as cost inefficiency, does not include the inefficiencies due to suboptimal scale of production.

Generally, there are two main approaches for estimating cost inefficiency: the nonparametric approach originated from operations research, and the econometric approach.⁴ The parametric methods use econometric theory to estimate a cost function with a specified form, where the inefficiency is modeled as additional stochastic term. The non-parametric methods like Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) calculate an efficient deterministic frontier by linear programming and do not require a pre-specified functional form. [Murillo-Zamorano \(2004\)](#) provides an account of advantages and shortcomings of each one of these methods. In this paper we focus on parametric methods. The main advantage of these methods over nonparametric approaches is the separation of the inefficiency effect from the statistical noise due to data errors and omitted variables.

It should be noted that the results in term of inefficiency obtained using different approaches can be quite different. Thus, it is important to consider certain consistency conditions. [Bauer et al. \(1998\)](#) and [Rossi and Ruzzier \(2000\)](#) propose a series of criteria to evaluate if the inefficiency estimates obtained from different models are “mutually consistent”, that is, lead to comparable inefficiency scores and ranks. [Farsi and Filippini \(2004\)](#) recommend using the results of a benchmarking analysis as a complementary instrument in incentive regulation and not in a mechanical way.

The main goal of this paper is to study the sensitivity of inefficiency estimates using panel data models. We apply different parametric models to a five-year panel of 26 Swiss gas distributors. The inefficiency scores estimated from four different models are compared and the consistency of the estimates across different models is discussed. The economies of scale and density are also estimated. A slightly modified definition of scale economies is used to study the sensitivity of the results to the assumption of equi-proportional changes in output characteristics.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows: Section 2 provides a brief review of the empirical literature in gas distribution sector. Section 3 discusses the different cost frontier models used in

¹ See [Joskow and Schmalensee \(1986\)](#), [Littlechild \(1983\)](#), [Schleifer \(1985\)](#) and [Laffont and Tirole \(1993\)](#) for a discussion of these approaches.

² For a discussion on the use of inefficiency indicators in applied regulation see [Rossi and Ruzzier \(2000\)](#) and [Farsi and Filippini \(2004\)](#).

³ See [Russel \(1998\)](#) for a discussion of different measures of productive efficiency.

⁴ See [Kumbhakar and Lovell \(2000\)](#) for a survey of parametric methods, [Coelli et al. \(1998\)](#), and [Simar \(1992\)](#) for an overview of non-parametric approaches.

Table 1
 An overview of previous studies

Author(s)	Database	Functional Form	Measures of output and characteristics
Sing (1987)	Cross-section of 108 privately owned US gas and electricity distribution utilities, 1981	Hybrid translog cost function with Box–Cox transformation on outputs	Volume of gas delivered/customers per service area
Hollas and Stansell (1988)	Cross-section of 64 privately owned US natural gas distribution utilities, 1981	Translog profit function with quantity and price shifters	Volume of gas delivered
Kim and Lee (1996)	Panel of 7 Korean gas distributors, 1987–1992	Translog cost function/OLS	Volume of gas delivered/customer density, average customer size, supply rate
Bernard et al. (1998)	Cross-section of 131 Canadian gas extension projects	Box–Cox cost function	Max. daily demand/pipe length
Granderson and Linvill (1999) and Granderson (2000)	Panel of 20 US natural gas transmission companies, 1977–1987	Translog cost function/random effects model	Volume of gas delivered
Fabbri et al. (2000)	Panel of 31 Italian distribution companies, 1991–1992	Translog cost function/SURE	Volume of gas delivered/inverse of customer density, average altitude, population density
Rossi (2001)	Panel of 8 Argentinean gas distribution companies, 1993–1997	Cobb–Douglas production function/COLS and Battese and Coelli (1992a,b) model	Volume of gas delivered/service area, share of residential to total sales, maximum demand

the paper. The data are described in Section 4. Section 5 presents the estimation results and discusses their implications regarding inefficiencies. Section 6 discusses the results on economies of scale and density. At the end, the main conclusions are summarized.

2. Review of the literature

The literature on econometric estimation of cost or production functions in gas distribution companies is scarce. Table 1 lists a selection of these papers. Hollas and Stansell (1988)⁵ are probably the first authors who analyzed this industry by modeling technical and allocative inefficiency. Their model is a behavioral translog profit function that includes output and price “shifters” for four types of companies. Their method allows identifying the relative efficiency of different types with respect to each other, but it does not provide any firm-specific inefficiency estimate. In their specification, they include the price of fuel, labor price, customer density and the fixed capital input measured in daily throughput capacity of the distribution system.

Kim and Lee (1996) highlight the importance of accounting for output characteristics in estimating a translog cost function for gas distributors. In addition to the labor price and the unit price of pipeline, these authors include the customer density, the average “customer size” measured as average consumption and the “supply rate” measured as the number of total customers relative to the number of total potential customers. Bernard et al. (1998) consider the load factor and the network length as major cost drivers that should be included as output characteristics.

⁵ See Hollas and Stansell (1994) for a similar application to estimate the economic efficiency of public and private gas distribution utilities.

Granderson and Linvill (1999) and Granderson (2000) used an eleven-year panel of 20 U.S. interstate natural gas transmission companies to produce a benchmark for regulation. As inputs, they specify labor, fuel, the weight of the transmission pipelines, and the capacity of compressor station and estimate a translog cost frontier by a random effects GLS model (Schmidt and Sickles, 1984). They also used DEA to get non-parametric estimates of inefficiency and compare the results. Although the results show that when using the nonparametric approach, the inefficiency estimates are lower, the inefficiency ranking stays more or less the same.⁶

Fabbri et al. (2000) estimated a total distribution translog cost function for 31 Italian companies observed during two years. They use the yearly average cost per employee as labor price, the book-value of equipment divided by the length of the distribution network as capital price and the price of material and services is calculated as the residual expenses divided by network length. Output is measured as the volume of gas delivered and the number of customers. Their specification also includes the ratio of network length to the number of customers, share of urban population, the average altitude of the service area, and dummy variables for ownership differences and time effects. Their results suggest a more cost efficient production in private firms. These authors also found that the economies of scale are not significant at the output levels in the data. On the other hand, economies of density appear to be considerable. These results are in line with most of the findings reported in other studies.

Rossi (2001) estimated a stochastic frontier production function using the approach suggested by Battese and Coelli (1992a,b). Rossi used the network length as a proxy for capital input, and the number of employees as the labor input. In addition, the concession area, the ratio of residential sales to total sales and the maximum demand are considered as the environmental variables. The number of customers is used as a single output. In one of his specifications the results suggest significant diseconomies of scale, but another model's results do not reject the hypothesis of optimal scale.

3. Methodology

A frontier cost function defines minimum costs given output level, input prices and the existing production technology. Failure to attain the cost frontier implies the existence of technical and/or allocative inefficiency. This section provides a description of the cost frontier models and the specification used in this paper. The adopted methodology is based on a comparison of different models with respect to the estimated cost function parameters and estimated inefficiency scores. The main goal is to study the limitations of different models in benchmarking and the sensitivity of inefficiency scores to econometric modeling.

3.1. Cost frontier models

In this paper, we consider the estimation of a stochastic frontier cost function using different panel data models. The theoretical development of stochastic frontier models in panel data has been subject of a great body of literature.⁷ Recent developments such as random parameter frontier models usually require relatively large samples with sufficient variation. Considering the small size of our sample and the limited number of periods these methods do not appear to be

⁶ This result is generally consistent with those reported by Carrington et al. (2002) who used the DEA approach and a translog input distance function to estimate efficiency of gas distribution companies.

⁷ See Kumbhakar and Lovell (2000) for a review and Greene (2005) and Tsionas (2002) for some recent developments.

effective.⁸ Considering the characteristics of our data set and the purpose of the paper, we decided to use three classical frontier models for panel data and a variant of one of these models.

The first model is the stochastic cost frontier approach proposed by Aigner et al. (1977). This model is a cross-sectional model but could be applied to a panel data set by pooling the data across different years. This model, which we refer to as the “pooled model”, can be written as:

$$\ln C_{it} = \ln C(y_{it}, w_{it}) + u_{it} + v_{it} \quad u_{it} \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad \text{and} \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, T. \quad (1)$$

In this specification the error term is composed of two independent parts: The first part u_{it} , is a one-sided non-negative disturbance reflecting the effect of inefficiency, and the second component v_{it} , is a symmetric disturbance capturing the effect of noise. The statistical noise is assumed to be normally distributed, while the inefficiency term u_{it} is assumed to follow a half-normal distribution. This model can be estimated using Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE) method. Individual inefficiencies can be estimated by the conditional expectation of the inefficiency term, $E(u_{it}|u_{it}+v_{it})$ proposed by Jondrow et al. (1982).

In the pooled model, a given firm’s inefficiency is supposed to vary with time, but could take a value completely independent of its level in the previous years. An extension of this model applied to panel data has been proposed by Pitt and Lee (1981). This model can be written as follows:

$$\ln C_{it} = \ln C(y_{it}, w_{it}) + u_i + v_{it} \quad u_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad \text{and} \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, T. \quad (2)$$

In this specification it is assumed that the inefficiency term u_i , follows a half-normal distribution across firms but stays constant over time within a given firm. Although this assumption might appear unrealistic given the fairly long period covered in the sample, our preliminary analyses indicate that the temporal variations of inefficiency are not significant in our data.⁹ Similarly, this model is estimated using MLE and the individual inefficiencies are estimated by the conditional expectation of the inefficiency term,¹⁰ given by $E(u_i|\varepsilon_{i1}, \dots, \varepsilon_{iT})$, where $\varepsilon_{it} = u_i + v_{it}$ with $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$.

The assumptions about the distribution of the random terms u_i and v_{it} can be relaxed by rewriting Eq. (2) as:

$$\ln C_{it} = \ln C(y_{it}, w_{it}) + \alpha + u_i^* + v_{it} \quad \text{with} \quad u_i = u_i^* - \min\{u_i^*\} \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha = \min\{u_i^*\}, \quad (3)$$

where u_i^* is the firm-specific random effect. The resulting model, proposed by Schmidt and Sickles (1984), can be estimated using the feasible Generalized Least Squares method.

The remaining restrictive assumption is that the random effects are uncorrelated with the observed characteristics included in the cost function. Schmidt and Sickles (1984) propose a solution to relax this assumption by using the fixed effects specification. The main shortcoming of this model is that the inefficiency measures may be confounded with time-invariant factors, which

⁸ In a preliminary analysis we applied some of these models especially the true random effects proposed by Greene (2005, 2004). The results generally indicate that due to the insufficient variation in the data, some of the random terms degenerate to zero. This suggests that these types of specifications are too rich for our data. For an application of these models in other network industries, see Farsi et al. (2006, 2005a).

⁹ We first explored the time variation by including a linear trend and year dummies in explanatory variables. None of these time variables showed any significant effect. We also applied an extension of the model of Pitt and Lee (1981) proposed by Battese and Coelli (1992a,b) in which the inefficiency is assumed to follow a time varying exponential decay function. The results indicate that the coefficient of time is statistically insignificant. Moreover, the estimated efficiencies are very close to those obtained from the Pitt and Lee model.

¹⁰ Jondrow et al. (1982) provide the expression for conditional mean in cross-sectional data. The extension for panel data is given in Kumbhakar and Lovell (2000) and Greene (2002).

could not be included in the model.¹¹ To avoid this problem and at the same time controlling for the potential correlation of firm-specific effects with explanatory variables, we applied Mundlak (1978)'s formulation to the GLS model.¹² The correlation of firm-specific unobserved effects with explanatory variables are captured in an auxiliary equation given by:

$$\alpha_i = \gamma \bar{\mathbf{X}}_i + \delta_i, \text{ where } \bar{\mathbf{X}}_i = \frac{1}{T_i} \sum_{t=1}^{T_i} \mathbf{X}_{it} \text{ and } \delta_i \sim \text{iid}(0, \sigma_\delta^2). \quad (4)$$

$\mathbf{X}_{it}$ is the vector of all explanatory variables and γ is the corresponding vector of coefficients. This formulation divides the firm-specific term into two components: The first part can be explained by the exogenous variables and is interpreted as heterogeneity, whereas the remaining component δ_i is orthogonal to the explanatory variables and is assumed to reflect the company's inefficiency. Eq. (4) is incorporated in the main regression equation:

$$\ln C_{it} = \ln C(y_{it}, w_{it}) + \gamma \bar{\mathbf{X}}_i + \delta_i + v_{it} \quad \text{with} \quad u_i = \delta_i - \min\{\delta_i\}. \quad (5)$$

This model is estimated by the GLS method. Mundlak (1978) showed that this formulation of the GLS model results in a coefficient vector of $\ln C(y_{it}, w_{it})$ that is equivalent to the within estimator (fixed effects model) and thus would be unbiased even in presence of firm effects that are correlated with explanatory variables.¹³ It should be noted that the fixed effects model (FE) can also be used to estimate the inefficiencies (as proposed by Schmidt and Sickles, 1984). However, we do not use the FE model here, because the estimated coefficients in this model do not bring any additional value to our study as they are exactly equal to those obtained from the GLS model with Mundlak's adjustment. Moreover, the inefficiency estimates from the FE model are overestimated because they include some of the factors (such as area size and customer density) that are almost time-invariant. This issue has been highlighted in an example reported by Farsi and Filippini (2004).

3.2. Specification of the cost function

Gas distribution companies operate in networks with different shapes and environmental characteristics, which directly affect costs. The output is measured as total volume of natural gas delivered. Input factors consist mainly of the gas purchased from a transmission company, labor and capital. Therefore, there are in principle two alternatives for measuring inefficiency: an integrated total cost approach and a network operating cost approach, where expenditures for gas purchases are excluded. The network costs approach has a practical advantage in that the estimated average costs can be directly used in a price-cap formula. However, this approach neglects the potential inefficiencies in the choice of the gas delivery contract. Therefore, in this paper we adopt the total cost approach. The cost function is specified as:

$$TC = f(Y, P_C, P_L, P_E, LF, TB, CUD, ASIZE), \quad (6)$$

where TC represents total costs; Y is the energy value of the delivered gas measured in MWh; and P_C , P_L and P_E are respectively the prices of capital, labor and purchase price of natural gas. In addition to these variables, we also include the load factor LF, the number of terminal blocks TB, the customer density CUD and the area size ASIZE as output characteristics.

¹¹ See Farsi and Filippini (2004) for a discussion of advantages and drawbacks of fixed and random effects models.

¹² See also Farsi et al. (2005b) for a similar specification.

¹³ For a proof of this statement, see also Hsiao (2003).

The load factor is defined as the ratio of annual average flow of gas to the annual peak flow per hour. It is a measure of how constantly the network capacity is used throughout the year. A higher value of load factor implies a lower variation in consumption. The load factor is a demand characteristic and cannot be directly influenced by the company. A network with a low load factor needs more capacity. We therefore expect the coefficient of the load factor to be negative, implying lower costs for companies with more evenly distributed network use.

The number of terminal blocks (TB) is another output characteristic included in the model. Terminal blocks are usually located at the entrance of the buildings and serve several end-users. It is also possible that two or more buildings share a terminal block when they are internally connected. Typically, a terminal block is owned and maintained by the gas distribution company, whereas the pipeline following the block belongs to the customer. The number of blocks is expected to have a positive effect on costs through higher hookup, maintenance and billing costs. Often, the customer density, measured as number of clients per kilometer of network length (CUD), is also considered as an important indicator of costs.¹⁴ The average maintenance cost per customer is lower in networks with higher density, suggesting a negative sign for CUD. The area size (ASIZE) of each utility is included to measure the company's size.¹⁵ Larger service areas generally require larger and more spread networks, thus more operating and maintenance costs.

The regularity conditions require that the cost function in Eq. (6) be nondecreasing in input prices and output, and linearly homogeneous and concave in input prices.¹⁶ In the empirical literature, two main functional forms have been used: the translog and the Cobb–Douglas form. In general, the translog form provides a more flexible framework especially regarding the scale economies, which can vary with the output. However in this paper, given the small size of the sample and the large number of parameters¹⁷ in the translog model, we use the Cobb–Douglas form.

The Cobb–Douglas specification of the cost function in Eq. (6) can be written as:

$$\ln\left(\frac{TC}{P_L}\right) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_Y \ln Y + \alpha_C \ln\left(\frac{P_C}{P_L}\right) + \alpha_E \ln\left(\frac{P_E}{P_L}\right) + \alpha_{LF} LF + \alpha_{TB} \ln TB \\ + \alpha_{CUD} \ln CUD + \alpha_{ASIZE} \ln ASIZE \quad (7)$$

The linear homogeneity condition is imposed by normalizing costs and prices to the labor price. All variables except the load factor are in logarithms. The load factor is a positive value lower than one, thus is not transformed into logarithm.¹⁸

4. Data

Based on the year 2000 statistics, there are about 128 gas distribution companies in Switzerland. Generally, the distribution companies own the distribution network in which they operate and there is no overlap between the service areas of individual companies. The

¹⁴ Sing (1987) uses customers per square mile of service area as density.

¹⁵ An alternative measure would be the network length. Given that the latter variable is highly correlated with the area size (correlation coefficient of 0.94), we decided to use the actual length of the network in calculating the capital price and customer density and considered the area size as a measure of the utility's size.

¹⁶ See Cornes (1992) for a discussion of the properties of cost functions.

¹⁷ In our specification the number of coefficients in translog model would be 36, which results in a relatively small number of degrees of freedom in a sample of 26 companies with 129 observations.

¹⁸ We also estimated the model with logarithm of LF. The estimated inefficiencies (not reported here) do not vary much and show a very high correlation with those estimated from the adopted models (generally higher than 0.99).

Table 2
 Descriptive statistics (129 observations)

Variables	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Total annual costs (TC) in thousand CHF	21411	24477	2592	135382
Annual output (Y) in MWh	548515	729301	58000	4174000
Average annual labor price (P_L) CHF per employee	96161	15963	61830	139460
Average annual capital price (P_C) CHF per meter network length	28.56	11.43	12.53	75.78
Average annual energy price (P_E) $10^{-2} \times$ CHF per kWh	2.51	0.47	1.65	3.82
Load Factor (LF) %	34.99	6.68	14.51	57.91
Number of customers (NUMB)	4537	5744	509	29605
Number of terminal blocks (TB)	4423	5691	756	29575
Service area (ASIZE) in hectares	2104	1840	320	8310
Number of customers per km network length (CUD)	20.26	7.19	4.34	32.57
Network length in km	214.3	213.4	37.7	1122

All monetary values are in year 2000 Swiss Francs (CHF), adjusted by the consumer price index.

transmission network is owned and operated by Swiss Gas, a company mainly held by four major public regional gas distributors. Swiss Gas is in charge of transmitting about three fourths of the total national gas consumption. The remaining part is delivered by the transmission pipelines owned by the neighboring countries. Distributors purchase the gas from transmission companies and deliver it through their own distribution networks to the end-use consumers.

The data used in this paper are based on a mail survey from 26 distribution companies accounting for about 57% of the total gas consumption in Switzerland. These companies participated in the survey in a voluntary basis. None of the four regional companies are included. All the participants except one provided the data for five years from 1996 to 2000. The 1996 data is not available for that single company. Thus, the sample consists of 129 observations. The collected data include financial and technical information.

The companies in the sample represent about a fifth of the Swiss gas distributors but own about 40% of the total length of the gas distribution network in Switzerland. This implies that small distributors are under-represented in the sample. Moreover, the average volume of distributed gas per network length in these companies is higher than the national average value. With regard to the service area, our sample covers 42% of all Swiss communities served with gas. Table 2 provides a descriptive summary of the main variables used in the analysis. Total costs TC are the total annual operating costs plus the gas purchases from the transmission sector. Tax expenditures and non-operating costs are excluded. Output Y is measured by the total amount of gas delivered to end-consumers and to downstream distributors.¹⁹

Labor price (P_L) is defined as the ratio of total annual labor costs, including social security costs, to the number of full time equivalent employees. The price of energy (P_E) is the average unit price of the purchased gas. The capital price (P_C) is calculated as sum of expenditures other than labor expenses and gas purchases, divided by the network length. These expenditures include interest payments and depreciation as well as material costs and other services included in operating costs. Capital stock includes the distribution network as well as other equipment such as

¹⁹ About one fourth of the companies have gas resale to other distributors. In an alternative specification (not reported here) we controlled for these companies with a dummy variable. Since this dummy is not significantly different from zero we decided to exclude it from the final specification.

Table 3
Regression results

Coefficient	Pooled	Pitt and Lee	GLS	GLS and Mundlak
αY	0.718 ^a (0.012)	0.691 ^a (0.034)	0.696 ^a (0.021)	0.638 ^a (0.058)
αPC	0.259 ^a (0.013)	0.262 ^a (0.021)	0.248 ^a (0.016)	0.250 ^a (0.021)
αPE	0.624 ^a (0.021)	0.589 ^a (0.030)	0.596 ^a (0.020)	0.588 ^a (0.022)
αLF	−0.175 (0.075)	−0.243 (0.193)	−0.283 ^a (0.098)	−0.158 (0.146)
αTB	0.198 ^a (0.014)	0.225 ^a (0.047)	0.202 ^a (0.030)	0.259 ^a (0.090)
$\alpha ASIZE$	0.089 ^a (0.015)	0.091 ^a (0.032)	0.117 ^a (0.033)	0.164 (0.100)
αCUD	0.155 ^a (0.015)	−0.194 ^a (0.075)	−0.163 ^a (0.026)	−0.278 ^a (0.074)
$\alpha 0$	2.798 ^a (0.202)	2.712 ^a (0.477)	2.565 ^a (0.276)	2.926 ^a (0.593)
γY		—	—	0.082 (0.064)
γPC		—	—	0.012 (0.038)
γPE		—	—	0.048 (0.069)
γLF		—	—	0.0656 (0.251)
γTB		—	—	−0.064 (0.097)
$\gamma ASIZE$		—	—	−0.073 (0.108)
γCUD		—	—	0.137 (0.080)
	$\sigma_v=0.030$	$\sigma_v=0.027$	$s_v=0.028$	$s_v=0.028$
	$\sigma_u=0.072$	$\sigma_u=0.077$	$s_u=0.054$	$s_u=0.052$

Standard errors are given in brackets.

s_v and s_u in the GLS models are respectively the standard deviation of residuals associated with v_{it} and u_i . In Pitt and Lee's model, σ_v and σ_u are the model parameters and are statistically significant at $p=0.05$.

^a Means significantly different from zero at least at 99%.

monitoring and control systems and the final connections and metering equipment. In fact, lacking any other reliable measure of total capital stock, we assumed that the capital stock is more or less proportional to the network length. As the network is the major part of the capital stock of a gas distributor, network length has been used as a physical measure of capital in the calculation of capital prices. All costs and prices are adjusted for inflation using the Switzerland's consumer price index and are measured in year 2000 Swiss Francs.

5. Estimation results

Estimation results for the four models are given in Table 3. Results show that the output and input price coefficients are positive and highly significant across all models.

Furthermore, the coefficients do not significantly differ from one model to another, suggesting the results for the parameters do not depend on distributional assumptions of the error and inefficiency term. All output characteristics show the expected signs, although the coefficient of the load factor is only significantly different from zero in the GLS model.²⁰

The results indicate that all the group mean coefficients in the GLS–Mundlak model are insignificant at 5%. This finding is supported by the Hausman test, which does not reject the hypothesis of similar coefficients between the GLS and fixed-effects models (P -value of 0.39). This in turn suggests that the firm effects are not correlated with the explanatory variables. Compared to other models, the model with Mundlak adjustment shows generally higher standard errors. In particular, the coefficient of the service area is not significantly different from zero (at 5% significance level). This result can be explained by the fewer degrees of freedom in this

²⁰ Similar results were obtained using the logarithm of the load factor.

Table 4
Inefficiency measures

	Pooled	Pitt and Lee	GLS	GLS & Mundlak
Mean	0.058	0.058	0.075	0.075
Median	0.045	0.048	0.068	0.071
Maximum	0.191	0.194	0.193	0.180
95th Percentile	0.144	0.183	0.182	0.156
Minimum	0.012	0.009	0.000	0.000

model. Another important observation is that the estimated coefficients from the pooled model are more or less similar to those obtained from the three panel data models. This result also suggests that the firm-specific unobserved factors do not create a significant bias in the coefficients.

Since total costs and the relevant explanatory variables are in logarithms, the estimated coefficients can be interpreted as cost elasticities. For instance, the output coefficient suggests that on average, a 1% increase in the amount of gas delivered will increase the costs by about 0.7%. Similarly, a 1% increase in the number of terminal blocks will increase the costs by about 0.2%. The cost elasticities with respect to factor prices are positive and of similar magnitude in all models. The estimated coefficient for capital price (α_{PC}) represents the share of costs attributed to capital, which is about 25%. This result is very close to the average capital share in the actual data of about 29%. Also, the value of the coefficient of energy price (α_{PE}) reflects its share in the sample of about 59%.

As expected, the negative sign of the coefficient of the load factor suggests that networks that are more evenly utilized throughout the year, are relatively less costly. The results also indicate that the customer density has a negative effect on total costs (negative α_{CUD}). The coefficient of area size (α_{ASIZE}) is consistent with the contention that *ceteris paribus* larger areas imply longer distances, thus higher organization and maintenance costs. Moreover, larger networks are more likely to be complex.

Table 4 provides a descriptive summary of the inefficiency estimates. These estimates denoted by u in our models, represent the relative excess cost of a given firm compared to a minimum level that would have been achieved if the firm had operated as efficiently as the “best practice” observed in the sample. The results suggest an average inefficiency of 6 to 7.5% (median values of 5 to 7%), which is quite stable across models. As it can be seen in the table the inefficiency estimates obtained from the pooled model and Pitt and Lee specification are quite similar. The fact that the assumption regarding the temporal variation of inefficiency does not affect the results, suggests that the inefficiencies could be considered as more or less constant over time. Constant efficiency estimates are not surprising, because although one might expect to observe changes in efficiency over the five-year sample period, the studied companies operate in a heavily regulated system that has not changed significantly. The results also show that the extreme inefficiency estimates slightly decrease when the correlation of unobserved firm-specific variables is taken into account (Mundlak formulation).

Table 5
Pairwise Pearson correlation between inefficiency estimates

	Pooled	Pitt and Lee	GLS
Pitt and Lee	0.837	1	
GLS	0.850	0.956	1
GLS and Mundlak	0.857	0.873	0.935

Table 6
 Economies of scale and density

Measure	Term	Value	Confidence interval	
Economies of density	$1/\alpha_Y$	1.57	1.28	1.86
Economies of scale	$1/(\alpha_Y + \alpha_{TB} + \alpha_{ASIZE})$	0.94	0.80	1.09

95% confidence intervals are calculated by the delta-method.

The pairwise Pearson correlation matrix of the inefficiency estimates presented in Table 5, shows a generally high correlation. This suggests that the estimates are reasonably robust to specification. The results of Spearman rank correlation (omitted from the paper) are similar to those in Table 5. However, our analysis of efficiency ranks indicates that although the most and least efficient firms remain stable across different models, the companies in the first and last quintiles change from one model to another. These results indicate that the mutual consistency criteria of Bauer et al. (1998) are not fully satisfied. Therefore, the estimated individual inefficiency scores could incur considerable estimation errors that could also affect ranks. The results are consistent with Horrace and Schmidt (1996) who show that even a panel with 6 periods cannot provide reasonable estimates of individual efficiency scores. The results are however more reliable concerning the average inefficiency in the sector or in a group of companies. As shown in Table 4, on average inefficiency is responsible for about 5 to 7% of the operating costs in the Swiss gas distribution utilities.

6. Economies of scale and density

In the cost function framework, returns to scale can be defined in terms of the relative changes in costs due to an increase in output, namely the inverse of output elasticity in a cost function.²¹ In network industries however, the output variation is generally together with a change in output characteristics such as network size. In such cases, the concept of density economies is used to describe the effect of changes in output with the network characteristics being fixed (cf. Caves et al., 1984, 1985). As for the scale economies it is generally assumed that, in line with Caves et al., (1981), as the production scale increases, all outputs and output characteristics vary at the same proportion. In this case the economies of scale can be defined as the inverse of the sum of the elasticities with respect to outputs and output characteristics, whereas the economies of density are defined as the inverse of output elasticity.²² Based on these definitions, when scale or density economies are greater than one, the production operates at increasing returns to scale, suggesting potential savings by increasing output. Conversely, values lower than one indicates diseconomies of scale.

Table 6 lists the values of scale and density economies based on the above definitions estimated from the GLS–Mundlak specification. Since the coefficients of the estimated models do not differ much across specifications, in this section we focus on the GLS–Mundlak model. The confidence intervals have also been listed in the table. As scale and density economies are non-linear functions of the estimated coefficients, we used the delta method²³ to calculate the standard

²¹ In general, this definition differs from the concept of returns to scale in production, which is defined as the change in output resulting from an equi-proportional increase in inputs. Chambers (1988) makes the distinction by referring to the cost-based measure as “returns to size”. However, in the case of homothetic production functions (as assumed in this paper), these measures coincide.

²² See also Farsi et al. (2006) for the mathematical expression and Panzar and Willig (1977) for a formal definition.

²³ The delta method is an intuitive method to estimate the standard errors of any function of random variables, such as coefficient estimates in a regression model. See Oehlert (1992) for more details.

Table 7
 Economies of scale redefined

Measure	Terms	Value	Confidence interval	
Economies of scale 1	$1/(\alpha Y + \rho TB \alpha TB + \rho AS \alpha ASIZE)$	0.78	0.64	0.93
Economies of scale 2	$1/(\alpha Y + \rho TB \alpha TB + \rho AS \alpha ASIZE + \rho CUD \alpha CUD)$	0.83	0.66	0.99

ρTB , $\rho ASIZE$ and ρCUD are respectively the ratios of relative change in TB, ASIZE and CUD to the relative change in output (Y) over the sample period. These values averaged over the ten companies with non-zero change are: $\rho TB=1.66$, $\rho ASIZE=1.30$ and $\rho CUD=0.26$. Confidence intervals are at 95% confidence level and are calculated by the delta-method. The estimation errors of the ratios ρTB , $\rho ASIZE$ and ρCUD are neglected in calculating the confidence interval.

errors and the confidence intervals. These results show that the value of economies of density is larger than one, suggesting that distributors could lower their average costs by increasing the output if the service area and the number of customers remain constant. This is reflected by the value of the output coefficient αY , which implies that a 1% increase in output would increase costs by about 0.64%.

If in the process of increasing output, both area size and number of customers increase with the same proportion, the economies of scale falls to 0.94, which is not significantly different from one (see Table 6). This result, more or less consistent with the previous literature²⁴, suggests that on average extending the network does not help to save operating costs. However, these results are based on the conventional definition of multiproduct economies of scale, which assumes that all outputs and output characteristics increase by the same proportion. This assumption could be unrealistic in practice. For instance a 10% extension of the network might result in a lower increase in output, because the newly connected customers could have a lower density and consumption. Especially, this relationship might also depend on the network and environmental characteristics of the company. In fact a simple analysis of changes over the sample period shows that despite relatively strong inter-correlation, the output characteristics do not vary at the same proportions.

The data indicate that while the company's gas output has shown an average growth of about 9% over the sample period, the number of terminal blocks have grown by 11% on average and the covered area size by about 4%.²⁵ Moreover, the ratio of change differs across companies. Focusing on the ten companies with a non-zero change in their network over the sample period, we calculated the ratio of relative change in an output characteristic to the relative change in the amount of delivered gas (output Y) for each company. This ratio is on average about 1.7, 1.3 and 0.3 respectively for the number of terminal blocks (TB), area size (AS) and customer density (CUD). These values suggest that for the companies that had any extension over the sample period, 1% increase in output has been on average, associated with 1.7% extension in area size, 1.3% increase in the number of terminal blocks and a small increase of 0.3% in customer density. This implies that a given increase in output may require a larger extension in the network.

The assumption of equal proportions can be relaxed by weighting the elasticities of each output by its corresponding variation ratio with respect to output. Table 7 gives two variants of scale economies considering non-uniform proportions. The variation ratios (ρTB , $\rho ASIZE$ and ρCUD) can be specified according to the case at hand. Here, we set these values to their corresponding

²⁴ For a summary on economies of scale in gas distribution networks, see Fabbri et al. (2000).

²⁵ In 16 out of 26 companies the area size has remained constant.

estimates from the data. The first variant measures the economies of scale associated with an increase in output, when the number of terminal blocks and the area size and therefore the network are extended but the customer density remains constant, while the second variant includes the additional effect of customer density. Economies of scale 1 (Table 7) can be compared with its equi-proportional counterpart in Table 6. The results suggest that the scale economies may be overestimated if all changes are considered with the same proportion. As Table 7 shows, in both variants, the economies of scale are lower than one, suggesting diseconomies of scale. However, given that the estimates are sensitive to the adopted values for the proportions, these results cannot be generalized and should be considered with caution.

7. Conclusions

The application of three cost frontier models to a five-year panel of 26 gas distribution companies in Switzerland suggests an average inefficiency of about 7% in the sector. This result is robust across all the models. The individual efficiency scores and ranks estimated from different models show a strong correlation. However, the companies identified as “best” and “worst” practices change across models. These results show that the mutual “consistency” requirements (Bauer et al., 1998) are not fully satisfied. Therefore, the individual efficiency estimates cannot be directly used as X-factors in the price-cap formulas.

However, the robustness of average efficiency estimates and also the cost function coefficients across different specifications suggest that the results can be used in setting target efficiency scores and cost prediction. The regulators can use such instruments to improve efficiency through yardstick competition.

The results also highlight the importance of environmental and output characteristics. Especially, the customer density, measured as the number of customers per kilometer of network, has a decreasing effect on costs, while the area size has a positive effect. As for the scale and density economies the results are more or less consistent with the findings of studies performed in other countries, in that they provide evidence of considerable density economies but insignificant or weak scale economies. This implies that distributors could decrease their average costs by increasing the output as long as they use the same network but the extension of networks does not result in any significant economies. Our analysis of variations over the sample period shows that the output characteristics do not vary at the same proportion as assumed in the definition of the scale economies. An alternative definition that accounts for the proportions estimated from the sample, suggests that the estimates of scale economies might be sensitive to the assumptions on the proportions between outputs.

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IGUA INTERROGATORY #19

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Evidence, Exhibit "B", Tab 3, Sch 1, p. 1 of 37

Issue Nos.: 1.1 and 1.2

Issue 1.1: What are the implications associated with a revenue cap, a price cap and other alternative multi-year incentive ratemaking frameworks?

Issue 1.2: What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

Enbridge does not include a stretch factor in its X factor proposal.

- (a) Does Enbridge believe that the sharing of efficiency gains and growth should be shared between customers and utility during the IR plan, or only upon completion of the term of the IR plan?
- (b) If Enbridge believes that the sharing of those efficiency gains and growth should be shared between customers and utility during the IR plan, how is this achieved without a positive stretch factor or an Earnings Sharing Mechanism ("ESM")?

RESPONSE

a) The Company believes that the sharing of efficiency gains should occur upon completion of the term of the IR plan. Sharing efficiency gains through an arbitrary stretch factor only limits the Company's ability to invest in productivity enhancements in the first place. Further, enforcing the Company to share efficiency gains before any are even available further increases the Company's risk exposure.

b) See part a) above.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
M. Lister

IGUA INTERROGATORY #20

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Evidence, Exhibit "B", Tab 3, Sch 3, p. 12 of 64

Issue No.: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Bernstein is of the opinion that omitting an X factor component designed to measure future changes in service use that differ from past trends will lead to an incorrect X factor. Dr. Bernstein is also of the opinion that the X factor calculation should account for prospective levels of infrastructure investment that differ. IGUA suggests that, on a prospective basis, there are other items from Enbridge's 2007 Board approved revenue requirement which will likely be lower during the term of the IR plan. In this context, please:

- (a) Identify all items contained in the 2007 board approved revenue requirement that will reduce below the 2007 level during the 2008-2012 time period.
- (b) List all of Enbridge's long-term debt instruments.
- (c) Identify which long-term debt instruments will expire during the 2008-2012 time period.
- (d) For all of the long-term debt instruments listed in (c), please provide the reduction in debt costs for the 2008-2012 time period if each instrument is renewed at an interest rate of 6%.

RESPONSE

- a) Please see the response to Board Staff interrogatory #28 at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 28. Enbridge Gas Distribution has filed its incentive regulation application based upon 2007 Board approved as the base for future formulaic adjustments. The Company is not seeking any changes to 2007 Board approved revenue requirement.
- b) Please see table below for all of the company's long term debt instruments, associated maturities and effective rates.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey
M. Lister

EGD Long Term Debt Instruments

Debentures		
<i>Principle</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Effective Rate</i>
100,000,000	03/31/09	11.2600%
150,000,000	11/30/10	12.1300%
150,000,000	04/15/11	10.9200%
85,000,000	12/02/24	9.9100%

Medium Term Notes		
<i>Principle</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Effective Rate</i>
100,000,000	09/25/08	6.3320%
20,000,000	09/25/08	5.8320%
150,000,000	12/16/08	4.6400%
200,000,000	09/24/14	5.6100%
175,000,000	12/17/21	5.3100%
100,000,000	07/05/23	6.3830%
20,000,000	10/02/25	8.9700%
100,000,000	10/29/26	8.0860%
100,000,000	11/03/27	6.7110%
100,000,000	05/19/28	6.1610%
150,000,000	11/12/32	6.9500%
150,000,000	12/16/33	6.1800%
300,000,000	02/25/36	5.1830%

The following table shows the change in the carrying cost of debt from year to year assuming the following:

- All maturing debt is renewed at the same principle amount,
- All maturing debt is renewed at an all in effective rate of 6%,
- All maturing debt is renewed at the same term as the original issue.

Change in Carrying Cost of Debt (\$ Millions)					
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Debentures	(5.4)	(4.1)	(2.1)	(13.7)	(2.0)
Medium Term Notes	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	(5.1)	(2.6)	(2.1)	(13.7)	(1.8)

- c) Please see response to b) above.
- d) Please see response to b) above.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey
M. Lister

IGUA INTERROGATORY #21

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Evidence, Exhibit "B", Tab 3, Sch 3, p. 14 of 64

Issue No.: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

Dr. Bernstein states that the regulator cannot promise the regulated firm the fruits of its cost reducing efforts and then turn around and appropriate them at the next Price Cap Review. If the efficiency gains developed during the IR are not shared equally between the shareholder and the customers at the next Price Cap Review, and there is no stretch factor, and there is no Earnings Sharing Mechanism, will any of the benefits derived from the IR Plan flow to the customers? If yes, please explain.

RESPONSE

Yes, for the following reasons. Under IR, it is possible that all parties (i.e., regulated firms, consumers, and the regulator) can be made better off. The regulated firm bears greater risk under IR in exchange for the prospect of greater reward. Consumers can typically realize price reductions (respectively increases) over time that are more (respectively less) pronounced than those experienced historically under rate of return regulation. The regulator benefits not only from more streamlined regulation, but from no longer being required to micromanage the regulated firm's operations.

One of the important characteristics of IR is a wholesale shift in risk bearing from consumers to the regulated firm. The regulated firm makes a commitment at the onset of the IR regime that calls for inflation adjusted prices or revenues to change on average at a rate specified by the X factor. In most cases, this X factor is chosen so that, when IR is first introduced, the decline in real prices over time is more pronounced than that realized historically under rate of return. If the regulated firm is able to reduce its costs over time at a rate that exceeds the X factor, its profits will rise; if not, the regulated firm's profits will decline and it may experience financial losses. In any event, the regulated firm has no recourse to petition the regulator for a change in rates on the basis of its own financial performance. Hence, consumers are guaranteed real price changes over time independent of the regulated firm's financial performance. In other words, consumers bear no risk. In contrast, IR regimes that incorporate provisions for

Witness: J. Bernstein

earnings reviews force consumers to bear greater risk by tying the prices they pay for services directly to the financial performance of the regulated firm alone.

As Dr. Bernstein stated in his evidence (pp. 12 - 13) consumers also benefit from escalating dynamic efficiency under IR. Increases in dynamic efficiency relate to such factors as infrastructure improvements and technological progress, which subsequently enable consumers to receive superior service offerings. However, the regulator could dampen incentives to undertake such improvements by appropriating the firm's cost savings and pass them on to consumers in the form of lower rates (equivalently, higher X factors). These short-term benefits must be balanced against the long-term losses to consumers measured in terms of foregone service improvements. Consequently, if the regulatory authority raises the X factor on the basis of the firm's earnings and thereby appropriates the firm's cost-reducing innovation, the firm has little incentive to undertake capital improvements and technological advances.

IGUA INTERROGATORY #23

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Evidence, Exhibit "B", Tab 4, Sch 1, pp. 3 to 7 of 15

Issue No.: 5.1

Issue: What are the Y factors that should be included in the IR plan?

Enbridge has set out the challenges it will face with respect to capital investments, including residential customer attachments, natural gas fired power generation projects, repair and replacement projects, and reinforcement projects. As well, the company has set out its concerns with respect to declining average use. Given all of these challenges, why has Enbridge applied for an IR regulation model instead of a traditional Cost of Service Application?

RESPONSE

Please see the response to CCC Interrogatory #9 at Exhibit I, Tab 3, Schedule 9.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

IGUA INTERROGATORY #26

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Union Evidence, Exhibit "B", Tab 1, p. 19 of 48

Issue No.: 1.2

Issue: What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

Union states that a Revenue Cap Mechanism may result in greater controversy and regulatory administration. Does Enbridge agree with this statement? If not, why not?

RESPONSE

The Company believes that the revenue cap per customer is not controversial because it is appropriate for the circumstances faced by the utility and it is aligned with the outcomes expected by stakeholders.

This proposal involves an annual review of volume and customer addition forecasts as part of the annual review process. Whether the Company's proposal will result in greater regulatory administration than a price cap will depend on the exact nature of the price cap mechanism approved by the Board. The annual review improves transparency for all stakeholders.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

IGUA INTERROGATORY #27

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Union Evidence, Exhibit "B", Tab 1, p. 19 of 48

Issue No.: 1.2

Issue: What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

Union states that price cap parameters that are known in advance will result in more stable and predictable rates than a Revenue Cap Mechanism. Does Enbridge agree with this proposition? If not, why not?

RESPONSE

The parameters of the revenue per customer cap will be known in advance as they will be determined by the annual rate setting process, just as with a price cap.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

IGUA INTERROGATORY #28

INTERROGATORY

Reference: Enbridge Evidence, Exhibit "B", Tab 6, Sch 1, p. 1 of 4

Issue No.: 1.2

Issue: What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

IGUA has previously advocated that Union and Enbridge should file information equivalent to quarterly surveillance reports required by the NEB. In IGUA's view, the utilities should be required to provide the following information:

- (a) Financial Statements of both the utility and of its parent company (or, those portions of the parent company financial statements reflecting the utility's contributions)
- (b) Rate Base and Capital Expenditures, including:
 - (i) gross assets by function;
 - (ii) accumulated depreciation by function;
 - (iii) allowance for Working Capital by component;
- (c) Gas Delivery Volumes by rate class and by sales versus direct customers; and customer additions (number, by rate class, volume)
- (d) Revenue from operations, including:
 - (i) weather normalization;
 - (ii) by rate class;
 - (iii) unit revenues by rate class;
 - (iv) non-distribution revenue by source (storage, T-service, load balancing, miscellaneous fees);
 - (v) transactional services.
- (e) Operating Costs (excluding Cost of Gas)
 - (i) Operations and Maintenance broken down by major cost elements (executive, information services, legal and regulatory, engineering, operations, buildings, communications, etc.);
 - (ii) Depreciation, Amortization and Depreciation;
 - (iii) Corporate Cost Allocation;
 - (iv) Income Tax, Corporation Tax, Capital Tax;
 - (v) DSM program costs.
- (f) Cost of Gas
 - (i) Average cost of gas purchases for sales customers;
 - (ii) Average cost of gas used in operations;
 - (iii) Lost and unaccounted for gas;

Witnesses: R. Bourke
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
T. Ladanyi

- (iv) Cost of transportation by upstream contract, both total and average/per unit cost.
- (g) Return on Equity (dollar and percentage)
- (h) Deferral Account Balances
- (i) Cost Allocation
 - (i) Allocation of costs by customer class
 - (ii) Allocation of rate base by customer class
- (j) Rate Design Schedules

Please identify from the information listed in (a) through to (j) which items Enbridge opposes to producing on a quarterly basis. For those items to which Enbridge opposes quarterly reporting, please provide an explanation.

RESPONSE

Some of the items requested by IGUA are currently available for review on a quarterly basis through the filing of QRAM applications. This would include all or part of the information requested at part (f) Cost of Gas, (h) Deferral Account Balances and, to some extent, (j) Rate Design Schedules or more specifically, rate schedules.

Beyond the provision of this information, the Company would oppose the production of the balance of the material requested on a quarterly basis.

The Company has stated many times in recent years that the production and review of quarterly results, or year to date information at the end of each quarter, would not provide an incremental understanding of the events to date in comparison to the Board Approved annual revenue requirement for that year.

The Company does not follow budgeting or forecasting procedures that would require all employees with budgeting responsibility to review the quarterly results and reforecast their forecast to the end of the year in minute detail so as to provide relevant information that would stand up to a level of scrutiny which some might request or expect in the regulatory arena. This obligation would require the Company to increase its costs related to staffing and reporting requirements in order to accommodate the increased workload.

There would be other incremental costs that ratepayers would be required to bear such as an increase in the activity level of intervenors, the Board, Board Staff, and other stakeholders as they review, analyze, question, and challenge detailed and estimated cost of service type information at every step of the way during the year.

Witnesses: R. Bourke
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
T. Ladanyi

This information would also have to be disseminated throughout the organization, analyzed, presented for Board of Director approval and released to the financial community in compliance with financial and investment community rules and safeguards.

As stated in the evidence referenced at the outset of this interrogatory, the Company believes that the Board's reporting requirements during the term of the plan are sufficiently covered through a mix of Board rules and required reporting. The Company believes that the annual information it has proposed to provide to all other stakeholders during an incentive regulation term is appropriately matched to a basic premise of an incentive plan.

The Company submits that the provision of further detailed cost of service type quarterly information as suggested in this interrogatory, again the costs of which are not currently incurred by the Company or included in the base revenue requirement upon which incentive regulation rates will be set, is not cost effective or warranted.

The Company submits there should be a benefit of considerable magnitude which outweighs the cost burden which the Company's ratepayers would be faced with upon the Company and all stakeholders performing the accumulation, review, analysis, questioning, and challenging of such information, as previously shown would be required.

As stated in the Company's response to Board Staff Interrogatory #27 at Exhibit I, Tab 1, Schedule 27, if one of the intents of an incentive regulation plan is to reduce regulatory costs and burden and incent all stakeholders in the process to achieve efficiencies or alternate ways of doing things, then the continued accumulation of detailed cost of service type information, or in this case further imposed quarterly information reporting and detailed reviews of such information throughout the IR period and or at the end of the plan, is contradictory to that intent.

Witnesses: R. Bourke
K. Culbert
A. Kacicnik
T. Ladanyi

IGUA INTERROGATORY #29

INTERROGATORY

Reference: PEG Report, p. vii

Issue No.: 3.1

Issue: How should the X factor be determined?

PEG states in its report that no evidence has been brought to its attention concerning the recent operating efficiency of Enbridge or Union. Please explain why Enbridge did not provide any evidence to PEG with respect to its operating efficiency.

RESPONSE

To the best of its ability, the Company provided all of the cost and operating data requested of it by PEG.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey

IGUA INTERROGATORY #30

INTERROGATORY

Reference: PEG Report, p. v

Issue No.: 1.2

Issue: What is the method for incentive regulation that the Board should approve for each utility?

Enbridge has identified that a Revenue Cap Mechanism should be used. PEG has calculated a Price Cap Index and Revenue Cap Index for Enbridge.

- (a) If the Board determines that a Price Cap Mechanism is more appropriate than a Revenue Cap Mechanism, does Enbridge accept the Price Cap Index as set out in the PEG Report?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is no, please identify which components of the Price Cap Index set out at iv and v of the PEG Report Enbridge does not accept. For those components of the Price Cap Index that Enbridge does not accept, please provide an explanation.

RESPONSE

Please see the response to VECC Interrogatory #1 at Exhibit I, Tab 13, Schedule 1.

Witnesses: R. Campbell
P. Hoey