

**TABLE 2.5**  
**Installed Generating Capacity by Province and Territory, 1993**  
 (in megawatts)

Province/Territory	Capacity (MW)
Newfoundland	7,447
Prince Edward Island	121
Nova Scotia	2,330
New Brunswick	4,478
Quebec	32,280
Ontario	35,951
Manitoba	4,910
Saskatchewan	2,778
Alberta	8,381
British Columbia	12,966
Yukon	134
N.W.T.	208
<b>Canada</b>	<b>111,984</b>

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Electric Power in Canada 1993* (Ministry of Supply and Services Canada, 1994) p. v.

**Prices:** As calculated by the International Energy Agency, Canada's electricity rates are the lowest among the G7 countries. For industrial consumers, prices are less than half those in Germany and about one-fifth Japan's rates. (See Table 2.6.)

**TABLE 2.6**  
**Electricity Prices in Selected OECD Countries**  
 (in US \$/kWh; second quarter, 1994)

Country	Households	Industry
<b>Canada</b>	<b>0.059</b>	<b>0.038</b>
Mexico	0.068	0.042
United States	0.085	0.051
United Kingdom	0.113*	0.067*
Germany	0.174	0.089*
Italy	0.161	0.091
Japan	0.162*	0.231*

\* price in 1993

Source: International Energy Agency, *Energy Prices and Taxes* (Second Quarter, 1994).

## Oil

**Availability:** Canada is the world's tenth largest producer of oil (including natural gas liquids). In 1994, its output averaged 2.2 million barrels per day. Canada is self-sufficient in oil, although to reduce transportation costs, some crude oil is imported by eastern Canadian refineries that are located far from the oil producing regions of western Canada. Nevertheless, most of the oil refined in Canada is domestically produced.

The oil refining industry went through a major restructuring in the 1980s, shedding excess capacity and upgrading facilities to meet new environmental standards. In 1993, total refinery production in Canada amounted to 98.7 million cubic metres. Net exports amounted