

and uses mainly coal to generate electricity, is the next largest contributor. Quebec is a relatively minor contributor of emissions in part because of its hydraulic electricity generation. Regional variations in emissions are largely influenced by the way in which electricity is generated, by the proportion of electricity demand, and by the nature of the industrial structure. Fossil fuels are used extensively in electricity generation in the Atlantic region, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Ontario also makes extensive use of nuclear power. Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia rely heavily on hydro-electricity, and they tend to make more use of electricity, thus using less fossil fuel. One of the key end-use sectors is transportation which overall is a significant contributor to carbon dioxide emissions in all provinces.

### 3. Relevant Studies

- Report on Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Federal/Provincial/Territorial Task Force on Energy and the Environment, August 1989.
- Report of the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Task Force on Energy and the Environment, April 2, 1990, Kananaskis, Alberta.
- The Green Plan - A National Challenge. A Framework for Discussion on the Environment. Environment Canada, March 1990.
- A Report on the Green Plan Consultations. Environment Canada, August 1990.
- Energy Use and Atmospheric Change - A Discussion Paper. EMR Canada, August 1990.
- Climate Change Digest (Various publications by authority of the Minister of the Environment, Minister of Supply and Services Canada).
- Canada's Green Plan - Canada's Green Plan for a Healthy Environment, December 1990.
- National Strategy on Global Warming (Draft), released November 1990.