

B. ENERGY USE IN THE NWT

1. The Situation Today

a) Energy Demand

Living in the NWT is an energy intensive activity. The vast distances between communities and from Southern supply points create a tremendous demand for transportation fuels. The long winters and harsh temperatures demand large quantities of energy for heat.

The generation of electricity with diesel engines requires great amounts of liquid fuels. In fact, Northern (NWT and Yukon Territory) residents consumed approximately 37% more energy per capita than the Canadian average during the first three quarters of 1983.

The largest portion of energy consumed in the NWT is in the form of refined petroleum products. Eighty four percent of the energy territorial residents consume is in the form of one petroleum product or another (see Table 13). The balance is in the forms of electricity, wood and natural gas.

Table 13 End-Use Energy in the NWT (1983)

The Types of Energy Demanded by the Final Consumer in the NWT	
Wood Products	2%
Natural Gas	4%
Electricity	10%
Refined Petroleum Products	84%

Source: EMR Secretariat