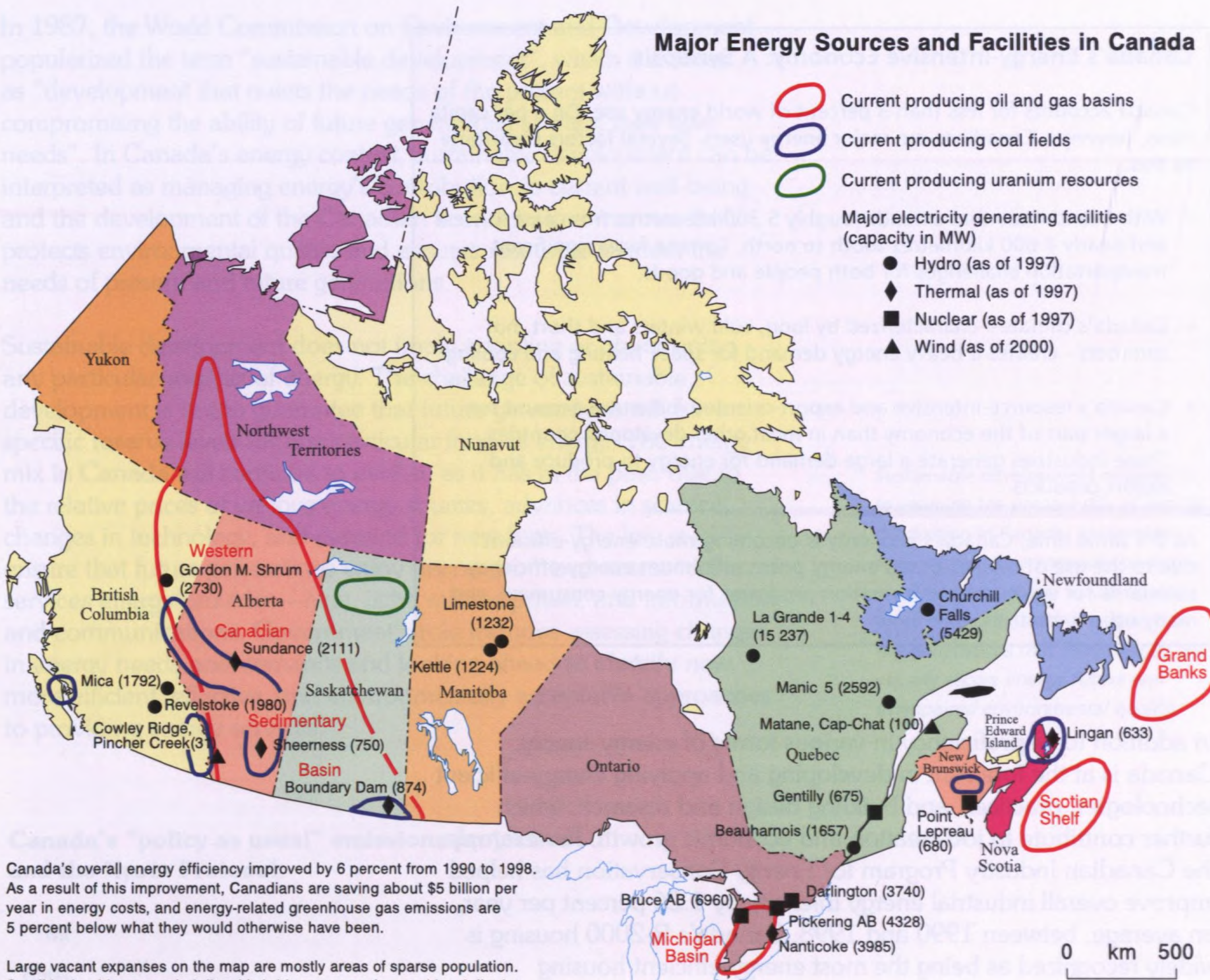

Canada's overall energy efficiency improved by 6 percent from 1990 to 1998. As a result of this improvement, Canadians are saving about $5 billion per year in energy costs, and energy-related greenhouse gas emissions are 5 percent below what they would otherwise have been.

Large vacant expanses on the map are mostly areas of sparse population. Small hydro, biomass, wind-diesel hybrids, cogeneration, and local district heating are being demonstrated in remote communities in these and other areas.

alternative energy sources, including hydraulic, solar, wind, and biomass, and innovative technologies, such as the fuel cell.

The production of energy from these many diverse sources, its transformation into usable forms, and its delivery to the end-user all directly generate jobs and investment in Canada. For example, the production, distribution, and marketing of conventional energy sources—fossil fuels and electricity generated from oil, natural gas, coal, and nuclear sources—contribute over 7 percent to Canada's gross domestic product, stimulate annual investment of approximately $24 billion, and directly employ nearly 280 000 people. The energy sector also makes a major contribution to Canada's international balance of trade. From 1989 to 1998, Canada's energy trade accounted for some 80 percent, on average, of its trade surplus.