



## HIGHLIGHTS

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Canada develops, but also uses, substantial energy resources. The generally cold winter climate, vast transportation distances, rising urban demands and increased needs for modern farming are factors contributing to growing energy requirements.

Energy needs in 1983 were met primarily by oil (44.8%), natural gas (26.0%), coal (14.8%) and hydro and nuclear power (14.4%).

Federal expenditures for renewable energy programs in 1982-83 were estimated at \$28.5 million and in 1983-84 at \$34 million. These funds were available for research, development and demonstration projects involving renewables other than large-scale hydroelectric power.

There were no significant oil discoveries in Western Canada in 1983. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded a higher level of oil-directed activity than in the previous three years.

The reserves life index for crude oil and equivalent at the end of 1982 was 16.0 years, for liquefied petroleum gases, 8.4 years and for natural gas, 41.7 years.