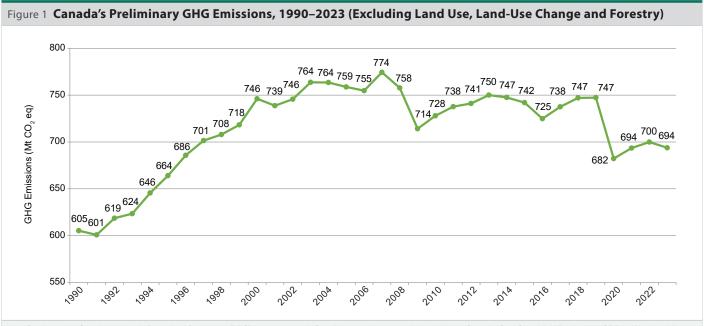
CANADA'S PRELIMINARY GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (1990–2023)

As a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, Canada is required to prepare an annual national inventory of anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by sources and removals by sinks, by April 15 every year. The following represents preliminary, national-level GHG emissions information from the anticipated 2025 edition of Canada's National Inventory Report (NIR). The emissions data presented here may be revised for the final 2025 NIR, which will represent Canada's official GHG estimates.

The full NIR is anticipated to be published by April 15, 2025 and will supersede this preliminary information. For any questions, contact us at ges-ghg@ec.gc.ca.



Note: Consistent with Canada's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), progress towards Canada's targets is measured by combining information from Canada's NIR to its LULUCF (Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry) contribution in accordance with Canada's approach to LULUCF accounting, which is reported separately. See Canada's Biennial Transparency Report for more information (anticipated to be available by December 31, 2024).

Key Points

- In 2023, Canada's GHG emissions (excluding Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry) were 694 megatonnes
 of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂ eq), a decrease of 65 Mt (-8.5%) from 2005, and a decrease of 6 Mt (-0.9%)
 from revised 2022 emissions.
- The most notable trends in Canada's emission profile between 2005 and 2023 were from electricity as well as oil and gas sources. Emissions from electricity decreased by 67 Mt (-58%) over this period driven by the phase-out of coal-fired electricity generation. Oil and gas emissions increased by 13 Mt (7%), although emissions peaked in 2014 at 228 Mt and have since decreased by 20 Mt (-9%) to 208 Mt in 2023, consistent with measured decreases of fugitive methane sources in recent years.
- The emissions intensity for the entire Canadian economy (GHG per gross domestic product [GDP]) has continued to decline; in 2023 it had declined by 45% since 1990 and by 34% since 2005.
- As with every NIR publication, improvements have been implemented resulting in revisions to previously published data. Overall, this preliminary edition of the inventory shows downward revisions of 2.8 Mt in 2005 and 7.9 Mt in 2022, compared with the previously published inventory in 2024.
- Canada's NIR is a scientific report representing Canada's historical emissions since 1990, which, along with other
 publications such as Canada's Biennial Transparency Report and Canada's 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan,
 informs and supports decision-making to reduce Canada's GHG emissions and combat climate change.

Annex – Greenhouse Gas emissions Data Tables

TOTALa Energy		2005	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
		Mt CO ₂ eq								
		759 623	738 608	747 615	747 616	682 552	694 562	700 568	694 562	
										a.
b.	Transport ^b	190	202	209	209	178	187	195	195	
c.	Fugitive Sources	102	91	90	88	78	78	74	72	
d.	CO ₂ Transport and Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Industrial Processes and Product Use		56	53	55	54	51	53	53	54	
a.	Mineral Products	10	9	9	9	8	9	8	9	
b.	Chemical Industry	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
c.	Metal Production	21	16	16	15	14	15	15	16	
d.	Production and Consumption of Halocarbons, SF ₆ and NF ₃ ^c	5	10	11	11	11	11	11	10	
e.	Non-Energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use	10	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	
f.	Other Product Manufacture and Use	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Agriculture		56	53	54	54	56	55	56	55	
a.	Enteric Fermentation	35	27	27	27	27	27	27	26	
b.	Manure Management	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
c.	Agricultural Soils	12	15	16	16	18	17	18	18	
d.	Field Burning of Agricultural Residues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
e.	Liming, Urea Application and Other Carbon-Containing Fertilizers	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Waste		24	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	
a.	Landfills	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
b.	Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
c.	Incineration and Open Burning of Waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d.	Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry		66	21	24	15	25	15	51	4	

Notes:

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

- a. National totals exclude all GHGs from the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector.
- b. Emissions from ethanol and biodiesel are included in the Transport categories using gasoline and diesel respectively.
- c. HFC and PFC consumption began in 1995; HFC emissions occurring as a by-product of HCFC production (HCFC-22 exclusively) only occurred in Canada from 1990–1992 and PFC emissions prior to 1995 are the result of by-product CF₄ emissions from the use of NF₃.

Table 2 Canada's Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Canadian Economic Sector, Selected Years										
Economic Sector Categories	2005	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
	Mt CO₂ eq									
NATIONAL GHG TOTAL	759	738	747	747	682	694	700	694		
Oil and Gas	194	216	223	222	204	211	209	208		
Electricity	116	73	63	62	54	52	49	49		
Transport	156	165	169	169	142	149	155	157		
Heavy Industry	88	78	80	79	75	78	78	78		
Buildings	85	88	92	94	88	85	88	83		
Agriculture	66	67	69	69	70	69	70	69		
Waste	24	23	23	23	23	23	23	23		
Coal Production	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4		
Light Manufacturing, Construction and Forest Resources	27	25	25	25	22	23	24	24		
Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.										

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