Environment and Climate Change Canada | Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

Environment and Climate Change Canada

2025-26 Departmental Results Report

The Honourable Julie Dabrusin, P.C., M.P.

Minister of the Environment, Climate Change and Nature

Canada

Cat. No.: En1-75E-PDF
ISSN: 2561-0791
EC26027.002.

Unless otherwise specified, you may not reproduce materials in this publication, in whole or in part, for the purposes of commercial redistribution without prior written permission from Environment and Climate Change Canada's copyright administrator. To obtain permission to reproduce Government of Canada materials for commercial purposes, apply for Crown Copyright Clearance by contacting:

Environment and Climate Change Canada
Public Information Centre
Place Vincent Massey building
351 St-Joseph boulevard
Gatineau Quebec K1A 0H3
Toll free: 1-800-668-6767
Email: enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

Cover photo: © Environment and Climate Change Canada

© His Majesty the King in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of the Environment, Climate Change and Nature, 2026

Aussi disponible en français sous le titre : Rapport sur les résultats ministériels 2025-2026

Environment and Climate Change Canada's 2025-26 Departmental Results Report

Contents:

- At a glance
- From the Minister
- Results: what we achieved
    - Core responsibility 1: Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change
    - Core responsibility 2: Preventing and Managing Pollution
    - Core responsibility 3: Conserving Nature
    - Core responsibility 4: Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions
    - Internal services
- Spending and human resources
    - Spending
    - Funding
    - Financial statement highlights
    - Human resources
- Supplementary information tables
- Federal tax expenditures
- Corporate information
- Definitions

Note: Environment and Climate Change Canada used its generative AI tool (Microsoft Copilot) to support the development of content in this report. A human has reviewed and validated all AI-generated content.

At a glance

This departmental results report details Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)'s actual accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results outlined in its 2025-26 Departmental Plan.

These results align with the priorities outlined in the May 21, 2025, mandate letter from the Prime Minister, as well as with ECCC's Vision, mission, raison d'être and operating context.

Key priorities

In its Departmental Plan, ECCC identified the following key priorities for 2025-26:

- Pursue measures to accelerate the shift to a cleaner and more resilient economy to avoid the worst impacts of climate change and enable Canadians to participate in and reap economic benefits from a low carbon economy.
- Prepare accurate and timely weather, hydrological and environmental forecasts and climate data, warnings and alerts for Canadians, businesses and international partners.
- Implementing the international Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- Reduce pollution, tackle plastic waste, protect ecosystems, and address harmful substances, while fostering cleaner industries and infrastructure that safeguard environmental and human health, and support economic growth.

Highlights

A key highlight for ECCC in advancing Canada's shift to a cleaner more resilient economy was the announcement, in Budget 2025, of the Climate Competitiveness Strategy (CCS). The CCS outlines the government's plan for encouraging investment in building a clean and low carbon economy where Canadian businesses are well positioned to compete on the global stage. Since its release, progress has been made on implementing key CCS measures, including:

- Publishing the *Enhanced Methane Regulations* for the oil and gas sector which should reduce oil and gas methane by 72 percent below 2012 levels by 2030.
- Finalizing new *Landfill Methane Regulations* which should reduce waste sector methane emissions by 42 percent below 2019 levels by 2030.
- Advancing reforms of Canada's industrial carbon pricing systems, including publishing the new carbon price trajectory to provide long-term certainty to support major decarbonization projects.
- Publishing the 2025 Progress Report on the 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan, which included, for the first time, information on Canada's emissions from traded oil and gas, and consumption-based emissions from households.
- Advancing work to repeal the Electric Vehicle Availability Standard and strengthen the GHG emissions standards for light-duty vehicles (LDV). This will put Canada on a path to achieve a goal of 75 of electric vehicle sales by 2035 and 90 percent by 2040 and allow manufacturers to use a wide array of technologies to meet the standards and respond to consumer preferences, and is a key commitment linked to Canada's Auto Strategy published in February 2026.

ECCC also made progress in implementing Canada's commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. In March 2026, A Force of Nature was published, outlining how the Government of Canada will contribute to nature protection across three pillars: Protecting Nature in Canada; Building Canada Well by ensuring industrial strategies complement conservation efforts; and Valuing and Mobilising Capital using finance tools to fund conservation. This was accompanied by investments of over $3.8 billion for ECCC, Parks Canada and other federal organizations, with an emphasis on measurable outcomes and delivery through 2030. Progress over the past year included:

- A historic grant agreement for the NWT Our Land for the Future project, signed in July 2025 by 21 Indigenous governments and organizations, the Government of Canada, the Government of the Northwest Territories, and philanthropic partners. The initiative aims to contribute at least 2 percent towards Canada's goal of conserving 30 percent of lands and waters by 2030.
- Support to more than 130 Indigenous Guardians initiatives, providing Indigenous Peoples with a greater opportunity to exercise responsibility in the stewardship of their traditional lands, waters, and ice.

Total actual spending (including internal services): $3,029,546,491

Total full-time equivalent staff (including internal services): 8,183 FTEs

For detailed information on ECCC's total spending and human resources, read the Spending and human resources section of this report.

Summary of results

The following provides a summary of the results the Department achieved in 2025-26 under its main area of activity, called "core responsibilities."

Core responsibility 1: Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change

Actual spending: $1,156,541,618

Actual human resources: 1,010

In 2025-26, ECCC focused on putting Canada's climate plans into action by strengthening policies, regulations, and partnerships. This included launching Canada's Climate Competitiveness Strategy, reporting on progress under the 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP), finalizing new methane rules for landfills and enhanced methane regulations for oil and gas, and continuing to implement key measures including the *Clean Fuel Regulations*, industrial carbon pricing and the Greenhouse Gas Offset Credit System. ECCC also consulted on improving industrial carbon market function, streamlined permitting for clean growth projects, and provided Canadians with transparent information on greenhouse gas emissions. Major funding programs continued to support clean growth, nature-based solutions, and local climate resilience. Work with Indigenous Peoples emphasized partnership and shared leadership by supporting Indigenous-led projects and bringing Indigenous Knowledge into climate policy.

ECCC also continued to lead Canada's engagements internationally and on climate mitigation and adaptation. This included engagement at the 30th United Nations Climate Change Conference, work during Canada's G7 Presidency, and support for climate action in developing countries through climate finance initiatives. Canada worked with global partners through multilateral initiatives and agreements to support clean growth, reduce emissions, promote carbon pricing and reduce short-lived climate pollutants, while advancing environmental protections in trade agreements.

At home, ECCC continued to implement the National Adaptation Strategy by coordinating across federal departments, working with governments, Indigenous partners, key stakeholders and the broader adaptation community. The Department also provided trusted climate data through the Canadian Centre for Climate Services, while progress continued on tools to quickly link extreme weather events to human-caused climate change.

For more information on ECCC's activities related to Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change read the "Results: what we achieved" section of this report.

Core responsibility 2: Preventing and Managing Pollution

Actual spending: $394,746,829

Actual human resources: 2,180

In 2025-26, ECCC continued work to improve air quality and protect Canadians' health by putting key programs, standards, and regulations into action. This included working with federal partners, provinces, and territories to implement the Air Quality Management System and update standards for fine particulate matter. ECCC continued to monitor and report on air pollution, provide daily Air Quality Health Index forecasts, enforce regulations to reduce harmful emissions, and provide public access to pollution data through the National Pollutant Release Inventory.

To protect people and ecosystems, ECCC also worked to prevent other forms of pollution. This included implementing the modernized *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999,* and taking action to prevent and reduce plastic pollution through regulations on certain single-use plastics, the launch of the federal plastics registry, support for innovation, and scientific research on plastics and microplastics. Canada also continues to actively engage in the ongoing negotiations towards a global treaty on plastic pollution. Canada continued to address risks from hazardous chemicals and other substances through the delivery of the Chemicals Management Plan and the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan.

Protecting water and responding to environmental risks remained a priority, alongside the enforcement of environmental laws. This included overseeing cross-border hazardous waste regulations and administering regulations that limit pollution from wastewater, mining, and industrial activities. Fines, penalties, court orders, and voluntary payments for environmental violations were directed to local conservation and restoration projects through the Environmental Damages Fund.

ECCC advanced freshwater science and monitoring, released a National Freshwater Science Agenda, and supported responses to environmental emergencies. At the same time, work

continued to enforce environmental legislation, advance the development of Canada's first National Strategy on Environmental Racism and Environmental Justice, and improve transparency by reporting on and consulting with Canadians about federal sustainable development priorities.

For more information on ECCC's activities related to Preventing and Managing Pollution read the "Results: what we achieved" section of this report.

Core responsibility 3: Conserving Nature

Actual spending: $897,697,062

Actual human resources: 1,386

ECCC continued to support the protection and restoration of nature and wildlife while contributing to biodiversity, climate goals, and sustainable economic growth. This included advancing A Force of Nature: Canada's Strategy to Protect Nature and Canada's 2030 Nature Strategy, implementing international biodiversity commitments, and elevating nature and biodiversity as an economic and security priority through global forums and Canada's G7 Presidency. Progress was made toward conserving 30 percent of Canada's lands and oceans by 2030 through protected areas, Indigenous-led conservation, and Nature Agreements with provinces and territories, supported by investments in Indigenous-led area-based conservation, Indigenous Guardians initiatives, private land conservation, and new protected areas, as well as strong science, monitoring, and tools like the National Wetlands Inventory.

At the same time, efforts focused on recovering species at risk and strengthening conservation partnerships with Indigenous Peoples. Efforts targeted priority species through habitat protection and stewardship, research, conservation agreements, Nature Agreements, and action to address urgent threats, while meeting legal obligations under the *Species at Risk Act*. ECCC also continued to conserve and manage healthy migratory bird populations while meeting legal obligations under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*. Indigenous leadership was supported through distinctions-based collaboration, Indigenous-led conservation programs, and stewardship initiatives. ECCC took enforcement actions to protect wildlife and curb illegal trade and provided expert advice under the *Impact Assessment Act*.

For more information on ECCC's activities related to Conserving Nature read the "Results: what we achieved" section of this report.

Core responsibility 4: Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions

Actual spending: $272,646,991

Actual human resources: 1,736

In 2025-26, ECCC maintained uninterrupted 24/7[1] weather and environmental forecasting services while modernizing how forecasts and warnings are produced and communicated to meet a growing demand due to more frequent and intense weather events, driven by climate change. A new national, colour-coded weather alert system was launched to clearly explain expected impacts, alongside upgraded public forecast products and improved platforms such as WeatherCAN, weather.gc.ca, and Alert Ready. These improvements enhanced clarity, accessibility, and timeliness, helping Canadians, public authorities, and emergency responders make better informed decisions, including in underserved and high-risk communities. Finalizing upgrades to Canada's high-performance computing solution strengthened the technical foundation for continuous service enhancements, including higher-resolution modelling and artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled prediction, all while maintaining continuous operations.

The Department also strengthened the science and data systems that support weather, water, and environmental services. This included the deployment of AI-based tools to improve high-impact weather forecasts, expanding open access to weather and environmental data, and improving global data sharing through international systems. Monitoring networks for weather, air, water, and satellites were maintained and modernized to improve coverage, reliability, and sustainability, including advances in wildfire, Arctic, and climate monitoring. Work also continued to improve flood preparedness through improvements in monitoring, new technologies, national flood mapping, and stronger collaboration with provinces, territories, and Indigenous Peoples to support flood, drought, and climate-resilient decision-making.

For more information on ECCC's activities related to Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions read the "Results: what we achieved" section of this report.

[1] 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

From the Minister

As Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Nature, I am pleased to present Environment and Climate Change Canada's (ECCC) 2025-26 Departmental Results Report, which outlines the Department's progress over the past year in advancing the country's environmental, climate, nature, and economic priorities.

The Government of Canada is moving with urgency to fight climate change and protect the environment, while working together to build the energy security, industrial capacity, and resilience that will define this century for Canada. In 2025-26, the Department continued to make meaningful progress on climate action while strengthening Canada's economic growth, building on the Climate Competitiveness Strategy, which focuses on attracting the investments needed for Canada to compete in a low-carbon economy. ECCC also helped Canadians, public authorities, and emergency responders understand and prepare for the worst effects of climate change, such as wildfires, floods, and heat waves by launching a new national weather alert system and upgraded public forecast products like WeatherCAN and Alert Ready.

The Department published A Force of Nature: Canada's Strategy to Protect Nature that outlines how the Government of Canada will protect areas of high ecological value, mobilize partners, and develop transformative solutions to achieve results. The Department also supported the Government's Build Canada agenda by improving the efficiency and predictability of environmental assessment and permitting processes for major projects while maintaining robust environmental protections.

This ambitious mandate cannot be delivered alone. The Department pursued meaningful collaboration with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis partners, in recognition of the fact that Indigenous knowledge, leadership, and stewardship are essential to addressing environmental challenges and advancing sustainable solutions that respect and uphold Indigenous rights. It also advanced Canada's leadership on the international stage through international partnerships and multilateral engagement to support collective action on climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and environmental sustainability.

The Department continued to make meaningful progress for Canadians through a challenging year. The results presented here reflect the dedication of public servants and the strength of ECCC's many partnerships with provinces and territories, Indigenous Peoples, municipalities, industry, academia, non-governmental organizations, and Canadians from coast-to-coast-to-coast. While important challenges remain, the accomplishments of the past year reflect steady progress toward a cleaner, healthier, more resilient, and prosperous future for all Canadians.

I invite you to review this report and learn more about the Department's achievements over the past year. I look forward to the continued dedication and expertise of ECCC employees and partners as we work together to drive environmental leadership in Canada and around the world, laying the foundation for a resilient society, a prosperous economy, and a healthy environment for generations to come.



The Honourable Julie Dabrusin, P.C., M.P.
Minister of the Environment, Climate Change and Nature

Results: what we achieved

Core responsibilities and internal services

- Core responsibility 1: Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change
- Core responsibility 2: Preventing and Managing Pollution
- Core responsibility 3: Conserving Nature
- Core responsibility 4: Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions
- Internal services

Core Responsibility 1: Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change

In this section

- Description
- Quality of life impacts
- Progress on results
- Details on results
- Key risks
- Resources required to achieve results
- Related government priorities
- Program inventory

Description

Support and coordinate the development and implementation of Canada's environmental and climate change policies, programs, and plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support a transition to a resilient, inclusive low-carbon economy. This will be achieved by developing and implementing climate mitigation measures; supporting adaptation to climate change; contributing to international environment and climate-related actions and initiatives; and engaging with other federal government departments, Indigenous partners, provinces and territories, domestic and international partners and stakeholders, non-governmental organizations, and other interested parties.

Quality of life impacts

This core responsibility plays a pivotal role within the "Environment" domain of the Quality of Life Framework for Canada. Specifically, it contributes to the "Greenhouse gas emissions" and "Climate Change Adaptation" indicators through a range of activities. It also influences the "Prosperity" domain, such as "GDP per capita" and "firm growth." Its work is also strongly aligned with the overarching lens of "Sustainability and Resilience."

Progress on results

This section details the Department's performance against its targets for each Departmental Result under Core responsibility 1: Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change.

Table 1 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under Canadian greenhouse gas (GHG) and short-lived climate pollutant emissions are reduced in the last three fiscal years.

Table 1: Canadian greenhouse gas (GHG) and short-lived climate pollutant emissions are reduced

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Canada's annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Mt CO_2 Eq.)	45-50% reduction in GHG emissions from 2005 levels by 2035	2037 (results for 2035 target year will be available in 2037)[2]	2023-24: • projections: 36% below 2005 levels[3] • historic data: 13% below 2005 levels (2021)[4] 2024-25: • projections: 34% below 2005 levels[5] • historic data: 5.5% below 2005 levels (2022)[6] 2025-26: • projections: 32% below 2005 levels[7] • historic data: 14% below 2005 levels[8]
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from light-duty vehicles[9, 10]	Under review[11]	Under review	2023-24: 28% reduction[12] 2024-25: 29% reduction[13] 2025-26: Not applicable[14]

[2] This indicator is reported in arrears because data collection and processing timelines do not allow for reporting results on the target reference year.
[3] Represents 467 Mt CO2 eq below 2005 levels.
[4] Represents 637 Mt CO2 eq below 2005 levels.
[5] Represents 502 Mt CO2 eq below 2005 levels.
[6] This value is from Canada's 2024 Biennial Transparency Report and includes Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry accounting. Based on Canada's 2024 National Inventory Report and projections, GHG emissions peaked in 2007. The 2022 historical result of 5.5 percent (720 Mt CO_2eq) below 2005 levels is significant, especially given that in 2015, Canada projected emissions to be 2.2 percent above 2005 levels by 2020 and 9 percent above by 2030. The 2022 increase was due to a climate-related event (drought) and underscores the urgency of climate action and the risk that climate impacts can drive emissions higher.
[7] Represents 635 Mt CO2 eq below 2005 levels.
[8] This value of 14% (655 Mt CO_2eq) is from Canada's 2025 Progress Report on the 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan and includes the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) accounting contribution. Canada has made meaningful progress in reducing emissions to achieve net zero by 2050. In 2015, Canada's emissions were projected to reach 9% above 2005 levels by 2030. Since then, the government has effectively bent the curve and continues to reduce emissions while recognizing that additional efforts will be required to achieve Canada's 2035 target. The government has successfully built the momentum and put in place the building blocks for long-term emissions reduction through foundational measures such as carbon pricing, investment tax credits, and instruments to mobilize private sector finance.
[9] Percentage reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from light-duty vehicles.
[10] The indicator is being reviewed to better reflect Canada's commitments regarding vehicle emissions.
[11] Target not established because the result reported here is a consolidation of passenger vehicle and light truck performance, but the consolidated value is not a regulated value.
[12] 2021 model year compared to 2011 model year.
[13] 2022 model year compared to 2011 model year.

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from heavy-duty vehicles[15]	•heavy-duty pick-up trucks and vans: 10% reduction •Combination Tractors: 14% reduction •Vocational vehicles: 15% reduction	March 2026	2023-24: [2022 model year] •3%: heavy-duty pick-up trucks and vans •12%: combination tractors •14%: vocational vehicles 2024-25: [2023 model year] •14%: heavy-duty pick-up trucks and vans •14%: combination tractors •14%: vocational vehicles 2025-26: [2024 model year] • 4%: heavy-duty pick-up trucks and vans[16] •14%: combination tractors •15%: vocational vehicles
Black carbon emissions[17]	25% reduction from an annually calculated 2013 baseline of national emissions	December 2027 (results for 2025 target year will be available in 2027)[18]	2023-24: 30% reduction from baseline[19] 2024-25: 40% reduction from baseline 2025-26: 40% reduction from baseline[20]
Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) emissions	40% reduction in consumption relative to calculated Canadian HFC baseline of 18,008,795 tonnes of CO2e	December 2025	2023-24: 33.6% below baseline for calendar year 2023 2024-25: 53.5% below baseline for calendar year 2024 2025-26: 53.7% below baseline for calendar year 2025[21]
Methane emissions from the oil and gas sector	Annual decrease toward a 40-45% reduction relative to	December 2027 (results for 2025 target year will	2023-24: 32% reduction (27 Mt CO_2e)[23] 2024-25: 40% reduction (51 Mt CO_2e)[24] 2025-26: 44% reduction (38 Mt CO_2e)[25]

[14] No data is being reported for this indicator this year as it is currently under review. The Department is developing amendments to the *Passenger Automobile and Light Truck Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations* in light of the repeal of the Electric Vehicle Availability Standard.
[15] Percentage improvement in average greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions performance from new heavy-duty vehicles relative to a 2018 baseline model year.
[16] The target for pick-up trucks and vans was not met due to lower sales of electric vehicles compared to more recent years. The Department is assessing the replacement of this indicator with a measure that better aligns with the regulatory compliance framework used under the heavy-duty vehicle and engine emission regulations and more directly reflects the greenhouse gas impacts of the regulatory requirements.
[17] Percentage reduction in black carbon emissions.
[18] This indicator is reported in arrears because data collection and processing timelines do not allow for reporting results on the target reference year.
[19] Emissions inventories are recalculated annually for the entire time series from 2013 onwards. Thus the 2023-24 results have been updated. The 2023-24 result (representing emissions in 2022) is now 36 percent.
[20] The 2025–26 result represents data for calendar year 2024.
[21] All results for this indicator are a reduction relative to the HFC average consumption between 2011 and 2013.

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
	2012 levels	be available in 2027)[22]	
Percentage of coal-fired electricity generation units meeting their regulated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity performance requirement	100%	December 2025	2023-24: 100% 2024-25: 100% 2025-26: 100%[26]
Carbon pollution pricing systems are in place in Canada	All Provinces and Territories continue to have in place carbon pollution pricing that meets the federal benchmark, or the federal system applies	March 2026	2023-24: 13 Provinces and Territories 2024-25: 13 Provinces and Territories 2025-26: 13 Provinces and Territories[27]
Percentage change in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from	40% GHG emissions reduction from ECCC operations (facilities	March 2026[28]	2023-24: 39.6%[29] 2024-25: 42%[30] 2025-26: 43%[31]

[23] Estimate is based on the National Inventory Report published spring 2024 (including data up to the calendar year 2022).
[24] Estimate is based on the National Inventory Report published spring 2025 (including data up to the calendar year 2023).
[25] Estimate is based on the National Inventory Report published spring 2026 (including data up to the calendar year 2024).
[22] This indicator is reported in arrears because data collection and processing timelines do not allow for reporting results on the target reference year.
[26] The 2025–26 result represents data for calendar year 2025. No coal units in Canada were required to meet the regulated greenhouse gas emissions intensity performance requirement, as prescribed in the *Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Coal-fired Generation of Electricity Regulations* (SOR/2012-167) during the period 2025/01/01 to 2025/12/31.
[27] This indicator measures the number of provinces and territories with carbon pollution pricing systems. This year, all thirteen (13) provinces and territories continued to have either the federal system in place or a carbon pollution pricing system that was designed to meet the 2023-2030 federal benchmark. However, 2025-26 was also a transition year that saw the removal of the federal fuel charge and related requirements for provinces and territories, as well as a commitment by the federal government that it intended to update the federal benchmark requirements. Some Provinces and Territories also announced changes that raised questions regarding continued alignment with the 2023-2030 federal benchmark. The Department continued to work with provinces and territories on these developments and the planned benchmark update.
[28] This indicator is reported in arrears because data collection and processing timelines do not allow for reporting results on the target reference year. Results for 2025 will be available in 2027.
[29] These results represent data collected from April 2022 to March 2023.
[30] These results represent data collected from April 2023 to March 2024.
[31] These results represent data collected from April 2024 to March 2025. A new target of 90% by 2050 has been established. Although this indicator will be removed from this framework after 2025–26, results will continue to be reported through the Greening Government Strategy.

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) operations	and fleet) relative to emissions of the 2005-06 baseline year		

Table 2 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under Indigenous Peoples are engaged in clean growth and climate change in the last three fiscal years.

Table 2: Indigenous Peoples are engaged in clean growth and climate change

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Percentage of national climate change policies or strategies developed by the Department that integrate the knowledge and perspectives of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples	100%	March 2026	2023-24: 100% 2024-25: 100% 2025-26: 50%[32]

Table 3 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under Canada contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing climate resilience globally in the last three fiscal years.

Table 3: Canada contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing climate resilience globally

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Cumulative amount of	$2.65B: Higher	December 2050	2023-24: Between 2017 and 2022, Canada

[32] In the 2025-26 fiscal year, the Department published two climate policy documents, only one of which involved consultation external to the department. To develop the 2025 Progress Report on Canada's implementation of the 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan, the Department engaged with Indigenous partners to prepare a chapter that highlights the integral role of First Nations, Inuit and Métis in climate action and our efforts to advance Indigenous climate action. The Government of Canada announced Canada's Climate Competitiveness Strategy to advance its commitment to fight climate change and create the conditions for investment needed to build an affordable net zero future in Canada. The Strategy was developed internally with no public engagement or input from Provinces, Territories, and Indigenous Peoples. At the Senior Bilateral Tables on Clean Growth and Climate Change in winter 2026, federal officials acknowledged this lack of engagement and committed to working with Indigenous partners on future climate policy development.

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
private finance mobilized through Canada's public sector investments[33]	cumulative amounts mobilized in private climate finance, from year to year (reaching overall a ratio of private sector finance leveraged by Canada's public sector investments, of at least 1 to 0.5)		mobilized CAD $347M in private climate finance, from public funding of CAD $394M from Canada $2.65B climate finance commitment (equivalent to a ratio of 0.88) 2024-25: Between 2017 and 2023, Canada mobilized CAD $478.43M in private climate finance, from public funding of CAD $511.14M from Canada $2.65B climate finance commitment (equivalent to a ratio of 0.93) 2025-26: Between calendar years 2017 and 2024, Canada mobilized $511.0M in private climate finance, from public funding of CAD $541.7M from Canada $2.65B climate finance commitment (equivalent to a ratio of 0.94)
	$5.3B: Higher cumulative amounts mobilized in private climate finance, from year to year (reaching overall a ratio of private sector finance leveraged with Canada's public sector investment, of 1 to 0.75)	December 2050	2023-24: From calendar year 2022, Canada mobilized CAD $156,000 from the private sector from public funding of CAD $17M from Canada $5.3B climate finance commitment, equivalent to a ratio of 0.009. 2024-25: From calendar years 2022 and 2023, Canada mobilized CAD $15.79M in private climate finance, from public funding of CAD $34.58M from Canada $5.3B climate finance commitment (equivalent to a ratio of 0.46) 2025-26: Between calendar years 2022 and 2024, Canada mobilized $45.0M in private climate finance from public funding of CAD $55.8M from Canada $5.3B climate finance commitment (equivalent to a ratio of 0.81)
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions resulting from international initiatives funded by Canada[34]	$2.65B: Higher cumulative reductions from year to year, from the baseline, reaching minimum reduction of 200Mt of GHGs	December 2050	2023-24: An estimated cumulative reduction of 205.3Mt of GHGs is expected from Canada $2.65B climate finance commitment to date 2024-25: An estimated cumulative reduction of 228Mt of GHGs is expected from Canada $2.65B climate finance

[33] This indicator measures results for two international funding commitments: $2.65B (2015) and $5.3B (2021).
[34] Cumulative greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions (in megatonnes) resulting from international initiatives funded by Canada. This indicator measures results for two international funding commitments: $2.65B (2015) and $5.3B (2021).

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
			commitment to date 2025-26: An estimated cumulative reduction of 228Mt of GHGs is expected from Canada $2.65B climate finance commitment from 2017-18 to 2024-25
	$5.3B: Higher cumulative reductions from year to year, from the baseline, reaching a reduction of 300Mt of GHGs	December 2050	2023-24: An estimated 28.7 Mt of GHG emissions reduced are expected from Canada's climate finance commitment to date 2024-25: An estimated cumulative reduction of 286.4Mt of GHGs is expected from Canada $5.3B climate finance commitment to date 2025-26: An estimated cumulative reduction of 516.9Mt of GHGs is expected from Canada $5.3B climate finance commitment from 2022-23 to 2024-25
Cumulative number of people in developing countries who benefitted from Canada's adaptation finance	$2.65B: At least 10M	December 2030	2023-24: A cumulative estimate 6.7M people with increased resilience are expected from Canada $2.65B climate finance commitment to date 2024-25: A cumulative estimate 6.6M people with increased resilience are expected from Canada $2.65B climate finance commitment to date 2025-26: A cumulative estimate 11.2M people with increased resilience are expected from Canada $2.65B climate finance commitment from 2017-18 to 2024-25
	$5.3B: At least 10M	December 2050	2023-24: An estimated 3.8M people are expected to develop increased resilience to climate change from funds delivered so far 2024-25: An estimated 7.7M people are expected to develop increased resilience from Canada $5.3B climate finance commitment to date 2025-26: An estimated 29M people are expected to develop increased resilience from Canada $5.3B climate finance commitment from 2022-23 to 2024-25

Table 4 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under Canadian communities, economies and ecosystems are more resilient in the last three fiscal years.

Table 4: Canadian communities, economies and ecosystems are more resilient

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Number of individuals,	Increase over the	March 2026	2023-24: 252,340 visits

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
businesses, and governments accessing climate services and using that information to inform decision-making	preceding year's result		2024-25: 295,068 visits 2025-26: 275,129 visits [35]

The Results section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase provides additional information on results and performance related to its program inventory.

Details on results

The following section describes the results for Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change in 2025-26 compared with the planned results set out in ECCC's departmental plan for the fiscal year.

Canadian greenhouse gas (GHG) and short-lived climate pollutant emissions are reduced

Results achieved

- Supported the establishment and initial implementation of Canada's Climate Competitiveness Strategy—including work on the *Enhanced Methane Regulations*, *Clean Fuel Regulations*, and industrial carbon pricing—to strengthen Canada's position in the global low-carbon economy.
- Released the 2025 Progress Report on the 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan, a measure-by-measure update on Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) implementation and other climate initiatives, in line with the *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act*.
- Published the *Enhanced Methane Regulations*[36], which are projected to reduce oil and gas emissions by 72 percent below 2012 levels by 2030, renewed equivalency agreements with Alberta and British Columbia on the 2018 oil and gas methane regulations, and initiated negotiations on equivalency agreements for the *Enhanced Methane Regulations*.
- Finalized the *Landfill Methane Regulations* which are intended to reduce methane emissions by 50 percent below 2020 levels by 2035.

[35] While this indicator is a composite total of multiple access metrics, it is heavily driven by on-site "engaged sessions" on ClimateData.ca. This specific metric no longer fully captures user reach due to AI-driven search features presenting data directly on search result pages. Although this shift has led to a decrease in direct website traffic, broader public visibility grew substantially. Over the 2025–26 fiscal period, monthly search engine impressions rose from 500,000 to over 1.4M. This expanded presence within search results means that climate data and information are effectively reaching a wider public audience, despite fewer users needing to navigate directly to the website.

[36] These regulations are formally known as *The Regulations Amending the Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector)*.

- Continued to implement industrial carbon pricing and, advancing its reform, including publishing the new carbon price trajectory as well as by administering the federal Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS) and returning proceeds to their jurisdictions of origin via the OBPS Proceeds Fund.
- Continued to implement Canada's Greenhouse Gas Offset Credit System and develop federal offset protocols, and published a federal offset protocol to reduce enteric methane emissions from beef cattle.
- Worked with partners to gather the best available science, track emissions at the national, provincial/territorial and facility level, and provide the most recent information on GHG emissions and air pollutants in annual reports.[37]
- Published regulatory performance reports for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles and engines, supporting transparency on fleet greenhouse gas emissions performance and compliance with federal vehicle and engine emissions regulations.
- Continued refining the Fuel Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Model to enable transparent and traceable calculations of the life cycle carbon intensity of fuels and energy sources used or produced in Canada.
- Continued to implement the *Clean Fuel Regulations* and launched engagement with provinces, territories and stakeholders on targeted amendments to support the resiliency of Canada's low-carbon fuel sector while maintaining the regulations' primary focus on reducing GHG emissions and transitioning to a lower-carbon economy.
- Advanced climate action across Canada by implementing the Low Carbon Economy Fund, which supports projects that reduce GHG emissions, generate clean growth, build resilient communities, and create good jobs for Canadians.
- Administered the Climate Action Awareness Fund to support projects under three priorities: youth climate awareness and community-based climate action; climate change science and technology; and climate research at Canadian think tank organizations and in academia.
- Continued to administer the Nature Smart Climate Solutions Fund, supporting 134 projects that use natural climate solutions to reduce Canada's net GHG emissions while benefitting biodiversity and human well-being, with completed projects protecting close to 27,000 hectares of carbon-rich ecosystems and contributing an estimated 0.1018 megatonnes of greenhouse gas emissions reductions annually in 2030.
- Supported the Department of Finance in administering Canada's Green Bond Program, which issued $4.5 billion in 2025-26.

[37] These reports include: the National Inventory Report: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada; the Overview of Reported Emissions: the Facility Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program; Canada's Air Pollutant Emissions Inventory; Canada's Black Carbon Emissions Inventory; and Canada's Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollutant Emissions Projections.

- Worked with the Department of Finance and Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada on engagement with provinces and territories to improve climate-related financial disclosures by aligning with international standards and harmonizing rules across jurisdictions.
- Expanded the voluntary Net-Zero Challenge program to over 350 businesses to help them create and implement ambitious and credible corporate plans to reach net-zero emissions by 2050.

Why it matters

These actions advanced Canada's transition to net-zero while supporting sustainable economic growth and environmental protection. Progress on the Climate Competitiveness Strategy, methane regulations for oil and gas and landfills, and the *Clean Electricity Regulations* contributed to reducing emissions across key sectors while supporting a cleaner, more reliable energy system.

Market-based measures, including the *Clean Fuel Regulations*, Canada's Greenhouse Gas Offset Credit System and the federal Output-Based Pricing System, incentivized emissions reductions and investments in decarbonization. At the same time, targeted funding programs, such as the Low Carbon Economy Fund, the Climate Action Awareness Fund, and the Nature Smart Climate Solutions Fund, supported projects that reduce emissions, foster innovation, and build resilient communities across Canada.

ECCC also strengthened the foundation for climate action by providing authoritative science and emissions data through national inventories and reporting, enabling transparent tracking of progress and informed decision-making. Improvements to regulatory and permitting processes, along with enhancements to modelling tools such as the Fuel Life Cycle Assessment model, further supported the efficient and credible implementation of clean growth measures.

Together, these actions position Canada to compete in the global low-carbon economy while sustaining economic growth during the transition to net-zero.

Indigenous Peoples are engaged in clean growth and climate change

Results achieved

- Continued to implement a partnership model that advances self-determination and the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- Supported the inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge in national climate policy through actions such as integrating Indigenous partners' input into the 2025 Progress Report on the 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan.
- Worked in partnership with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis to address climate change and its impacts and to chart collaborative strategies through regular meetings with the distinctions-based Senior Bilateral Tables on Clean Growth and Climate Change.
- Supported Indigenous-owned and Indigenous-led renewable energy, energy efficiency, and low-carbon heating projects through the Indigenous Leadership Fund under the Low Carbon Economy Fund.

- Continued to build capacity and undertake on-the-ground activities for ecological restoration, land management, and conservation though Indigenous-Led Natural Climate Solutions stream investments.

Why it matters

Engaging Indigenous Peoples in clean growth and climate action supports collaborative approaches to addressing climate change and its impacts. ECCC worked in partnership with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis to advance shared priorities. This approach supported participation and helped ensure that climate actions reflect diverse perspectives and knowledge systems.

Support for Indigenous-led initiatives, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and low-carbon heating projects, as well as investments in natural climate solutions, contributed to reducing emissions and strengthening local capacity for climate action. These efforts supported on-the-ground activities such as ecological restoration, land management, and conservation, while enabling Indigenous communities and organizations to advance their own priorities in addressing climate change.

Canada contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing climate resilience globally

Results achieved

- Continued to lead Canada's engagement to advance action on climate change and clean growth in multilateral fora (G7, G20, United Nations Environment Assembly, and the Arctic Council).
- Led Canada's engagement at the 30th United Nations Climate Change Conference.
- Hosted the 9th Ministerial meeting on Climate Action co-convened by Canada, China, and the European Union to reinforce global cooperation on climate change.
- Worked closely with Global Affairs Canada, Natural Resources Canada, and other federal departments to advance a strong set of climate, energy and environmental priorities during Canada's G7 Presidency, resulting in the Kananaskis Wildfires Charter, the Toronto Action Plan on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency and the G7 Water Coalition Workplan.
- Continued collaborating with Global Affairs Canada through Canada's climate finance commitment to support climate adaptation and mitigation efforts in developing countries, including by co-chairing interdepartmental governance committees to ensure effective implementation.
- Advanced international climate adaptation through multilateral initiatives, including the Least Developed Countries Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience.
- Engaged in international partnerships, initiatives, and bilateral cooperation, including the Powering Past Coal Alliance, the Breakthrough Agenda, and the Coalition to Grow Carbon Markets, to advance clean growth and climate action.
- Continued to support the inclusion of effective environmental provisions in new free trade agreements and continued to support the implementation of environmental commitments in existing free trade agreements and other bilateral and multilateral cooperation instruments.

- Advanced domestic and international work to reduce short-lived climate pollutant emissions, including through participation in international fora such as the Global Methane Pledge, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, the Arctic Council, and the Global Methane Initiative.

Why it matters

Cooperation with international partners on climate initiatives advanced and protected Canada's national climate and economic interests by accelerating collective progress toward reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change. Working collaboratively in multilateral fora, such as the G7, G20, the United Nations, the Arctic Council, and through bilateral relationships, enabled Canada to advance its priorities while contributing to global efforts for a sustainable and resilient future. Canada's leadership at COP30 and during its G7 Presidency helped advance international climate, clean growth, and resource efficiency priorities, including through initiatives such as the Kananaskis Wildfires Charter, the G7 Water Coalition Workplan, and the Toronto Action Plan on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency. Engagement in international partnerships and initiatives, including the Powering Past Coal Alliance, the Breakthrough Agenda, the Coalition to Grow Carbon Markets, and efforts to reduce short-lived climate pollutants, supported collective action to accelerate emissions reductions and the transition to cleaner energy systems, while advancing Canada's clean growth objectives. Working with economic partners through environmental provisions in free trade agreements helped protect against countries compromising their environmental standards to attract trade or investment.

Canada also continued to support climate adaptation and mitigation efforts in developing countries through its climate finance commitment and engagement in multilateral adaptation initiatives. Cooperation with international partners also reinforced Canada's role as a responsible leader in global energy transitions. Canada is a party to the Paris Agreement and remains committed to the Agreement's objectives and requirements, including reporting on greenhouse gas emissions. On behalf of Canada, ECCC continued to publish emissions reporting to the United Nations as a record of Canada's national greenhouse gas emissions. Canadians and the international community can rely on this standardized record of Canada's climate action to transparently scrutinize efforts and compare them with those of other countries. This reporting supports trust and accountability and contributes to tracking global progress on climate action.

Canadian communities, economies, and ecosystems are more resilient

Results achieved

- Continued to implement the National Adaptation Strategy, including by:
    - Coordinating the delivery of a comprehensive suite of federal actions outlined in the Government of Canada Adaptation Action Plan.
    - Collaborating with governments, key stakeholders and the broader adaptation community to advance practical solutions to address adaptation priorities.
    - Supporting the role of First Nations, Inuit and Métis in leading self-determined climate action in Canada.

- Continued to provide Canadians with authoritative climate data and information through the Canadian Centre for Climate Services (CCCS), with 275,129 individuals, businesses, and governments accessing climate services in 2025-26.
- Continued the development of a rapid extreme weather event attribution system capable of quickly establishing the link between human-caused climate change and extreme hot temperature events, and worked to extend the system to extreme cold and heavy rainfall events.

Why it matters

Climate impacts pose a growing economic threat, with severe and more frequent weather events driving financial losses through reduced productivity, supply chain disruptions, increased health costs, and infrastructure damage. Strengthening resilience helps reduce risks and costs for Canadians while supporting more informed decision-making. Continued implementation of the National Adaptation Strategy, including collaboration with federal departments and agencies, provinces and territories, and Indigenous partners, supported coordinated action on adaptation priorities across Canada, while reflecting the importance of partnerships in addressing climate risks.

Providing Canadians with state-of-the-art, interoperable climate data and services through the Canadian Centre for Climate Services enabled individuals, businesses, and governments to better understand and respond to climate risks. Advancements in capabilities such as rapid extreme weather event attribution strengthened Canada's ability to assess and communicate the influence of climate change on extreme events, supporting timely responses. Indigenous Peoples are vital partners in advancing resilience and prosperity, bringing Indigenous Knowledge and leadership to climate action at all levels. Successful adaptation requires Canada-specific climate science and solutions that protect economic assets, minimize disruptions, and sustain growth across regions.

Key risks

In delivering results for Canadians on clean growth and climate change in 2025-26, ECCC faced risks related to rapidly evolving science and technology, as well as shifting domestic and geopolitical dynamics. Addressing these risks required sustained collaboration with a broad range of federal, provincial, territorial, Indigenous and international partners, as well as the private and non-profit sectors and civil society.

To support coordinated implementation, the Department better aligned its engagement activities, particularly where multiple issues involved the same partners. For example, ECCC maintained strong partnerships with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis through the Senior Bilateral Tables on Clean Growth and Climate Change. These distinctions-based tables remained instrumental in advancing nation-to-nation, government-to-government, and Inuit-Crown relationships and in supporting Indigenous-led climate action.

ECCC managed risks to international climate cooperation arising from geopolitical and macroeconomic conditions by maintaining strong collaboration with partners. This included active participation in United Nations climate change deliberations and advancing Canada's climate finance commitments to help sustain progress toward the objectives of the Paris Agreement. For

example, Canada worked with other like-minded partners to draft a joint Ministerial letter that emphasized the importance of international support for climate action.

In addition, ECCC addressed risks related to the impacts of climate change on its operations by implementing measures to safeguard assets and ensure service continuity. This included integrating climate considerations into program design and delivery to reduce service disruptions and protect infrastructure.

Resources required to achieve results

Table 5 provides a summary of the planned and actual spending and full-time equivalents required to achieve results.

Table 5: Snapshot of resources required for Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change

Resource	Planned	Actual
Spending	$1,233,853,825	$1,156,541,618
Full-time equivalents	1,065	1,010

The Finances section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase page and the People section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase page provide complete financial and human resources information related to its program inventory.

Related government priorities

This section highlights government priorities that are being addressed through this core responsibility.

Gender-based Analysis Plus

It is well understood that Canada's changing climate exacerbates existing challenges and health stressors for Indigenous Peoples in Canada. Climate change also disproportionately impacts northern, rural, remote, and coastal communities, younger and older generations, people with health issues or disabilities, low-income groups, women, and those at the intersection of these identities. In 2025-26, ECCC continued to consider the impacts of its climate change policies, regulations, and programs to avoid, as much as possible, any further negative impacts on affected populations, including by conducting additional Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) exercises for each policy, regulatory and program initiative to maximize benefits for those most impacted by the negative effects of climate change.

In recognition of climate change's widespread and often disproportionate effects on different segments of society, including its ability to exacerbate existing inequalities and compound risks among already impacted populations, ECCC continued its engagement with a diverse and inclusive set of partners to inform the implementation of the National Adaptation Strategy. The strategy includes a set of guiding principles to ensure adaptation investments and solutions in Canada are fair, inclusive, and equitable. ECCC also continued its ongoing engagement with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis partners through the Senior Bilateral Tables on Clean Growth and Climate Change to support self-determination and enable Indigenous-led climate solutions.

On the international front, GBA Plus considerations were included during the negotiation and implementation of free trade agreements and were integrated into bilateral and regional environmental cooperation activities with international partners. Canada also continued to implement the Belém Gender Action Plan that was adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Belém Gender Action Plan aims to increase women's participation and leadership in climate action and to better integrate gender considerations in national climate plans and policies. As part of Canada's current climate finance commitment, 80 percent of Canada's climate finance also targets gender equality outcomes. ECCC worked with France to hold a symposium of Canadian and French experts, government officials, and civil society on integrating gender equality considerations into our environment and climate change work.

Environmental learning is increasingly recognized within Canada and internationally as a critical tool to address the most pressing environmental challenges of our time, as well for its significant role in the economic prosperity, improved health and resiliency of a society. Environmental learning aims to promote environmental literacy, which involves understanding environmental issues and acting on them. Since 2022, ECCC has been conducting research and engaging with partners and stakeholders on environmental learning. Partners and stakeholders have convened with ECCC to build a National Framework for Environmental Learning. It equips Canadians–children, youth and their educators in particular–with the knowledge, skills and agency needed to take meaningful action, navigate misinformation and disinformation, and be part of resilient communities.

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

More information on ECCC's contributions to Canada's Federal Implementation Plan on the 2030 Agenda and the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy can be found in our Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy and reports on progress.

Program inventory

Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change is supported by the following programs:

- Clean Growth and Climate Change Mitigation
- Climate Change Adaptation
- International Environment and Climate Action

Additional information related to the program inventory for Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change is available on the Results page on GC InfoBase.

Core Responsibility 2: Preventing and Managing Pollution

In this section

- Description
- Quality of life impacts
- Progress on results
- Details on results
- Key risks
- Resources required to achieve results
- Related government priorities
- Program inventory

Description

Develop measures to reduce releases of harmful substances into the environment; monitor levels of pollutants and pollution precursors in air, water and soil; promote and enforce compliance with environmental laws and regulations; and implement pollution reduction and restoration actions and programs. This will be achieved by coordinating, collaborating and consulting with other federal government departments, provinces and territories, Indigenous partners, non-governmental organizations, international partners and other stakeholders.

Quality of life impacts

This core responsibility is related to the "Environment" domain of the Quality of Life Framework for Canada and, more specifically, the "Air quality" and "Water quality in Canadian rivers[38]" indicators through reduction of releases and monitoring levels of contaminants in air and water, the "Waste management" indicator by promoting and enforcing compliance with environmental laws and regulations, and, the "Satisfaction with local environment" indicator through the prevention and management of pollution.

Progress on results

This section details the Department's performance against its targets for each departmental result under Core responsibility 2: Preventing and Managing Pollution.

Table 6 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under Canadians have clean air in the last three fiscal years.

[38] While the Canada Water Agency is responsible for many freshwater quality activities, ECCC's mandate still includes the preservation and enhancement of the natural environment, including water and air.

Table 6: Canadians have clean air

Departmental result indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Percentage of the population living in areas where air pollutant concentrations are less than or equal to the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards	85%	December 2032 (results for 2030 target year will be available in 2032)[39]	2023-24: 85% 2024-25: 74% 2025-26: 74%[40]

Table 7 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under The Canadian environment is protected from harmful substances in the last three fiscal years.

Table 7: The Canadian environment is protected from harmful substances

Departmental result indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Percentage of actions taken in a timely manner to protect Canada's environment from chemicals found to be a risk to the environment	100%	March 2026	2023-24: 86% 2024-25: 100% 2025-26: 100%

The Results section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase page provides additional information on results and performance related to its program inventory.

Details on results

The following section describes the results for Preventing and Managing Pollution in 2025-26 compared with the planned results set out in ECCC's departmental plan for that fiscal year.

Canadians have clean air

Results achieved

[39] This indicator is reported in arrears because data collection and processing timelines do not allow for reporting results on the target reference year.

[40] The 2025–26 result represents an average for calendar years 2021 to 2023. The result is influenced by exceedances of the ozone standard in southern Ontario and the 2022 wildfires in British Columbia and the United States that caused $PM_{2.5}$ standards to be exceeded in Alberta and British Columbia.

- Advanced implementation of the Air Quality Program with key federal partners, including Health Canada and the National Research Council, to reduce air pollution and support healthier communities.
- Collaborated with provinces and territories to implement the Air Quality Management System (AQMS) and to develop initial recommendations for the AQMS Stock-take, a retrospective analysis aimed at further advancing and optimizing the AQMS.
- Facilitated the implementation of the 2025 Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for ground-level ozone, NO_2 and SO_2, worked with partners to finalize updated 2030 standards for fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) and published the updated $PM_{2.5}$ standards as objectives under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA).
- Renewed the Memorandum of Understanding between ECCC and all provinces and territories for the continued operation of the National Air Pollution Surveillance Program that monitors air quality at over 250 sites across Canada
- Continued the delivery of daily Air Quality Health Index observation and forecast services to support Canadians in making decisions to protect their health.
- Consulted Canadians on proposed amendments to the *Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Concentration Limits for Automotive Refinishing Products Regulations*.
- Published amendments to the *Multi-Sector Air Pollutant Regulations (part 1: boilers and heaters)*.
- Continued to administer regulations to reduce air pollutant emissions, including the:
    - *Reduction in the Release of Volatile Organic Compounds Regulations (Petroleum Sector)*
    - *Reduction in the Release of Volatile Organic Compounds (Storage and Loading of Volatile Petroleum Liquids) Regulations* (which came into force in March 2026)
    - *Volatile Organic Compound Concentration Limits for Certain Products Regulations*
    - *Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Concentration Limits for Architectural Coatings Regulations*
    - *Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Concentration Limits for Automotive Refinishing Products Regulations*
- Maintained the Air Pollutant Emissions Inventory and the National Pollutant Release Inventory to improve public access to industrial, commercial and institutional pollutant data, foster accountability, and support environmental protection.

Why it matters

The continued administration of regulatory and non-regulatory measures to reduce air pollutants protects human health and the environment. Advancing air quality management through collaboration with federal, provincial, and territorial partners, including by implementing the Air Quality Management System and the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards, supports coordinated action to reduce air pollution and improve air quality across Canada.

The Department's scientific and monitoring work, including national air quality surveillance, pollutant emissions inventories, and tools such as the Air Quality Health Index, provides Canadians, governments, and stakeholders with accessible and reliable information on air quality conditions and trends that supports informed decision-making. Public reporting through

inventories such as the National Pollutant Release Inventory supports accountability and informs actions to reduce pollution. Together, these efforts help improve air quality while supporting communities and industries in adapting to and addressing air pollution.

The Canadian environment is protected from harmful substances

Results achieved

- Continued to assess and reduce risks posed by chemical substances by delivering the Chemicals Management Plan (CMP) in collaboration with Health Canada, including by administering over 60 risk management instruments for over 2000 substances.
- Published key modernized *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA) implementation tools, including the Implementation framework for the right to a healthy environment and the Strategy to replace, reduce or refine vertebrate animal testing, and outlined risk assessment priorities and other initiatives that support chemicals management in the Plan of Priorities.
- Led efforts to prevent and reduce plastic waste and pollution and support the transition to a circular plastics economy, including by implementing the *Single-use Plastics Prohibition Regulations*, operationalizing Phase 1 of the Federal Plastics Registry, supporting scientific research and developing standardized scientific methods to understand the effects of plastics on human health and the environment, and investing in Canada-made innovative solutions through the Canadian Plastics Innovation Challenges to address market challenges and create economic opportunities.
- In collaboration with Health Canada, published the Science approach document on the prioritization of chemicals in plastics for consultation.
- Participated in negotiations to develop an ambitious, effective, and fit-for-purpose global treaty to end plastic pollution at the fifth Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-5.2) and supported Canada's advocacy for action on plastic pollution in international fora such as the G7, G20, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the United Nations Environment Assembly.
- Continued to strengthen the management of cross-border hazardous waste in alignment with Canada's commitments under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and continued to administer the *Cross-border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations*.
- Continued to administer and enforce the pollution prevention provisions and associated regulations of the *Fisheries Act*, which prohibit the release of harmful substances into waters frequented by fish.
- Administered the *Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations*, *Pulp and Paper Effluent Regulations*, and *Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations*.
- Released the National Freshwater Science Agenda, which aims to better align freshwater science and research efforts across Canada.
- Worked with the Crown-Indigenous Working Group to explore options to manage risks from oil sands process-affected water in a discussion paper.

- Continued 23 research projects to address issues of chemical fate, bioaccumulation, and the effects of CMP priority substances.
- Took action to mitigate harms from per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) by consulting the public on new regulatory actions, reporting on them in the National Pollutant Release Inventory, and monitoring their presence in, and impact on, the environment.
- Finalized the *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations* to forbid (with limited exemptions) the manufacture, use, sale, and import of certain toxic substances and products containing them, and established controls on their export.
- Led the government's approach to managing federal contaminated sites through the administration of the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan, which provides funding, expert advice and science-based guidance to federal organizations to reduce risks to the environment and human health from these sites.
- Assessed environmental impacts and prevented marine pollution through the Disposal at Sea Program under CEPA.
- Continued to assess environmental impacts in Antarctica under the *Antarctic Environmental Protection Act* and its regulations and completed amendments to the *Antarctic Environmental Protection Regulations* to implement changes to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.
- Advanced freshwater science and monitoring under the Freshwater Action Plan and the Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program to improve water quality and protect aquatic ecosystems, including by conducting assessments following significant environmental events.

Why it matters

Protecting Canada's environment from harmful substances is essential to safeguarding ecosystems and human health and supporting a competitive and sustainable economy.

In collaboration with provincial, territorial, Indigenous, and international partners, the Department applied science, monitoring, and regulatory oversight to reduce pollution risks and support evidence-based decision-making. These efforts also supported Canada's participation in international initiatives, including the development of a global treaty on plastic pollution.

Actions to reduce plastic pollution, including implementation of the *Single-use Plastics Prohibition Regulations*, operationalization of the Federal Plastics Registry, and scientific work to better understand the impacts of plastics and microplastics, contributed to improving knowledge and supporting action to reduce plastic waste and pollution. Continued administration and enforcement of regulations under the *Fisheries Act*, as well as effluent regulations for key sectors, and permitting under programs such as Disposal at Sea, helped prevent pollution and protect aquatic ecosystems. Strengthened management of cross-border hazardous waste and continued participation in international fora supported coordinated approaches to addressing pollution risks.

Ongoing efforts to assess and manage risks from chemical substances, including co-delivery of the Chemicals Management Plan, actions on substances such as PFAS, and support for contaminated sites management, helped reduce risks to the environment and human health. At the same time, investments in freshwater science and monitoring, including the release of the National Freshwater

Science Agenda and work under related programs, improved understanding of environmental conditions and supported the protection of water quality and aquatic ecosystems. Together, these efforts contributed to reducing pollution and strengthening the protection of Canada's environment and communities.

Additional Departmental Results

Results achieved

- Began implementing the *Certain Products Containing Toxic Substances Regulations*, following its publication in March 2025, including prohibiting (with limited exemptions) the manufacture, use, sale, and import of certain products containing coal tars and their distillates, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) and 2-Butoxyethanol (2-BE).
- Administered the *Products Containing Mercury Regulations*, including updating the online reporting application and managing industry submissions for the fourth reporting cycle.
- Conducted 4,424 verifications to ensure compliance with environmental legislation that prohibits the pollution of air, water, and soil, and took enforcement action where warranted to address risks to human health and environment.
- Continued the development of Canada's first draft National Strategy Respecting Environmental Racism[41] and Environmental Justice 2026-2031 in consultation with interested persons, bodies, organizations, or communities.
- Promoted transparency on the federal government's sustainable development priorities by publishing the 2025 Progress Report on the 2022-2026 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) and leading public consultations on the draft 2026-2029 FSDS.
- Continued to co-chair the Oversight Committee of the Oil Sands Monitoring Program, which provides comprehensive environmental monitoring data and information to improve understanding of the long-term cumulative effects of oil sands development.
- Funded 20 new projects through the Environmental Damages Fund, which uses fines from environmental infractions to support projects that will benefit Canada's natural environment, usually in the area where the violation occurred.

Key risks

In 2025-26, ECCC faced risks in delivering pollution prevention and management programs given its reliance on effective collaboration with strategic partners. The shared responsibility for promoting and enforcing environmental laws with provincial and territorial governments created

[41] There is no definition of environmental racism accepted by everyone, and it has not yet been defined by the Government of Canada. It is a broad concept that can be applied in various contexts. Environmental racism is a form of systemic racism. When it comes to the environment, environmental racism occurs when environmental decision-making, policies, and practices overly disadvantage some people due to their race. This outcome can be intentional or unintentional.

challenges due to competing priorities, evolving political contexts, scientific advances, and resource constraints.

To mitigate this risk, ECCC worked with external partners and stakeholders through existing and new governance mechanisms to enhance collaboration. These efforts supported coordinated approaches to the development and implementation of major initiatives, including a strengthened *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, 1999.

Efforts also included sustained collaboration with Indigenous partners, land users and communities to monitor contaminant trends in ecosystems and so support chemical management initiatives, food safety, and traditional ways of life.

In addition, the Department continued to apply risk-based planning to its enforcement activities and maintained strong inter-jurisdictional relationships. This helped ensure resources were allocated to address the highest risks of non-compliance and that operations were well-coordinated and effectively delivered across jurisdictions.

Resources required to achieve results

Table 8 provides a summary of the planned and actual spending and full-time equivalents required to achieve results.

Table 8: Snapshot of resources required for Preventing and Managing Pollution

Resource	Planned	Actual
Spending	$404,092,943	$394,746,829
Full-time equivalents	2,238	2,180

The Finances section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase page and the People section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase page provide complete financial and human resources information related to its program inventory.

Related government priorities

This section highlights government priorities that are being addressed through this core responsibility.

Gender-based Analysis Plus

ECCC continued to apply a Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) lens to the development of policy recommendations, programs, and measures to address air pollution and improve air quality. The detrimental health effects of air pollution can be compounded in individuals who have multiple risk factors, such as the elderly, those with chronic health conditions, or those who live in areas with more air pollution. In 2025-26, the Department continued to ensure that at-risk populations were involved in the development of solutions to address air quality issues impacting their communities, such as the air quality working group between the Aamjiwnaang First Nation and ECCC.

Similarly, the Department continued to engage with Indigenous communities on the modernization of the *Canada Water Act* and water quality initiatives in key freshwater ecosystems, including the

Great Lakes, Lake Winnipeg, the St. Lawrence River watershed, and the Wolastoq [Wəlastəkw]/Saint John River Watershed. Projects are aimed at addressing communities' concerns, increasing the participation of Indigenous Peoples in decision-making and governance of water agreements, and expanding the use of Indigenous Knowledge in water quality initiatives.

ECCC's work to identify and manage harmful substances continues to use scientific information to implement sound risk management measures that serve to reduce risks from exposure to toxic chemicals. Ongoing target audience characterization contributes to adapting compliance promotion material to better reflect the regulated entities' cultural, linguistic, education, and geographic distribution profiles.

The Department's work on the Oceans Protection Plan (OPP) was also guided by the GBA Plus Framework developed by ECCC to support the consistent application and effective integration of GBA Plus in OPP engagement activities.

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

More information on ECCC's contributions to Canada's Federal Implementation Plan on the 2030 Agenda and the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy can be found in our Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy and reports on progress.

Program inventory

Preventing and Managing Pollution is supported by the following programs:

- Air Quality
- Community and Sustainability
- Compliance Promotion and Enforcement—Pollution
- Aquatic Ecosystems Health, Substances and Waste Management

Additional information related to the program inventory for Preventing and Managing Pollution is available on the Results page on GC InfoBase.

Core responsibility 3: Conserving Nature

In this section

- Description
- Quality of life impacts
- Progress on results
- Details on results
- Key risks
- Resources required to achieve results
- Related government priorities
- Program inventory

Description

Protect and recover species at risk and their critical habitat, maintain and restore healthy populations of migratory birds and other wildlife, and manage and expand Canada's network of protected areas to conserve biodiversity, contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and support human health and well-being. This will be accomplished through evidence-based decision-making that considers cumulative effects, promoting and enforcing applicable laws and regulations, engaging meaningfully with Indigenous Peoples, and collaborating with provinces and territories, other domestic and international stakeholders and the public.

Quality of life impacts

This core responsibility is related to the "Environment" domain of the Quality of Life Framework for Canada and, more specifically, the "Conserved areas" and "Canadian species index" indicators through its conservation and stewardship activities, including the protection of migratory birds, species at risk, and critical habitat. It also contributes to "Satisfaction with local environment" by collaborating with domestic partners to advance the conservation of biodiversity and "Greenhouse gas emissions" through the expansion of protected areas.

Progress on results

This section details the Department's performance against its targets for each Departmental Result under Core responsibility 3: Conserving Nature.

Table 9 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under Canada's wildlife and habitat are conserved and protected in the last three fiscal years.

Table 9: Canada's wildlife and habitat are conserved and protected

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Percentage of migratory bird species that are within target population ranges	90%	December 2030	2023-24: 54% 2024-25: 54% 2025-26: 54%[42]
Percentage of Canadian areas conserved as protected areas and other effective areas-based conservation measures	25%	December 2025	2023-24: 13.7% 2024-25: 13.8% 2025-26: 14%[43]

Table 10 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under Canada's species at risk are recovered in the last three fiscal years.

Table 10: Canada's species at risk are recovered

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Percentage of species at risk for which changes in populations are consistent with recovery and management objectives	60%	May 2026	2023-24: 44% 2024-25: 40% 2025-26: 39%[44]

[42] The 2025-26 result represents cumulative data from 1970 to December 2023. This indicator reports every two years; the current result is unchanged from the State of Canada's Birds report last published in 2024.Updated results are expected in 2026-27. ECCC continues to lead conservation efforts, working with domestic and international partners. The indicator is based on monitoring data collated and analyzed via the State of Canada's Birds website. The launch of the redesigned, more powerful State of Canada's Birds website will allow for more frequent reporting on the indicator and tracking of progress, as the website is scheduled to be updated regularly.

[43] Expanding protected and conserved areas remains a complex process. Limited federal jurisdiction, competing priorities (e.g., economic development), and the lack of sustainable financing continue to pose challenges. Canada continues to collaborate with a broad range of partners to advance area-based conservation priorities and recognize more protected and conserved areas in the Canadian Protected and Conserved Areas Database.

[44] The recovery of species requires a long-term approach to investment. The decline in the percentage of species at risk, showing population trends consistent with recovery or management objectives, reflects the long-term nature of species recovery, which is often affected by multiple, compounding threats such as habitat fragmentation, climate change, invasive species, and pollution. In many cases, recovery takes time to manifest in measurable population changes, especially for long-lived or slow-reproducing species. Gaps in monitoring data and challenges in implementing some recovery actions, particularly on non-federal lands or across jurisdictions, limit the ability to fully assess and support progress. Efforts are underway to improve population monitoring, enhance collaboration with Indigenous peoples and other partners, and better align funding with high-priority recovery actions. These measures are expected to strengthen outcomes and support future improvements in this indicator.

Table 11 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under Indigenous Peoples are engaged in conservation in the last three fiscal years.

Table 11: Indigenous Peoples are engaged in conservation

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Percentage of Indigenous Peoples engaged with Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) who indicate that the engagement was meaningful	66%	March 2026	2023-24: 71% 2024-25: 76% 2025-26: 82%[45]

The Results section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase page provides additional information on results and performance related to its program inventory.

Details on results

The following section describes the results for Conserving Nature in 2025-26 compared with the planned results set out in ECCC's departmental plan for that fiscal year.

Canada's wildlife and habitat are conserved and protected

Results achieved

- Worked with Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Parks Canada, and the Canada Water Agency to develop A Force of Nature: Canada's Strategy to Protect Nature, which outlines how the Government of Canada will contribute to delivering on Canada's 2030 Nature Strategy by supporting habitat protection and restoration, building Canada well, and by valuing nature and mobilizing new capital.
- Advanced biodiversity conservation and sustainable use through the ongoing implementation of international conventions and frameworks, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), which guides the Department's work in a wide range of areas including conserving lands and waters, protecting species at risk and migratory birds, and strengthening biodiversity knowledge-sharing.
- Continued engaging internationally to press nature as a priority through active engagement in international fora such as the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People, the G20,

[45] Results for 2025-26 represent calendar year 2025.

United Nations Environment Assembly, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the Global Environment Facility.

- Elevated nature and biodiversity as core economic and security issues during Canada's 2025 G7 Presidency, reinforcing momentum for implementation of the KMGBF.
- Advanced efforts to conserve 30 percent of Canada's lands and oceans by 2030 through protected areas, Indigenous-led conservation, and Nature Agreements.
- Worked to build a connected network of protected and conserved areas through Canada's Enhanced Nature Legacy initiative, including by:
  - Funding the establishment of additional protected areas and the recognition of other effective area-based conservation measures.
  - Advancing Nature Agreement negotiations with Manitoba and implementing the signed Nature Agreements with the Northwest Territories, Quebec, Yukon, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia.
  - Investing in Indigenous-led area-based conservation and other Indigenous-led conservation initiatives.
  - Supported public-private partnerships to enable the protection of private land through the Natural Heritage Conservation Program and Ecological Gifts Program.
- Supported more than 130 Indigenous Guardians initiatives, providing Indigenous Peoples with a greater opportunity to exercise responsibility in the stewardship of their traditional lands, waters, and ice.
- Continued working with partners to support Indigenous Peoples in establishing and managing protected areas through the Project Finance for Permanence.
- Conducted research and monitoring to inform migratory bird conservation including surveys of breeding birds, aerial waterfowl populations, colonial seabird, and Arctic shorebirds.
- Helped maintain and restore healthy migratory bird population by implementing actions including the development of regional conservation frameworks and investment strategies, advancing measures to reduce bird-building collisions, updating migratory bird hunting regulations and permitting, and supporting Indigenous-led conservation initiatives such as the Indigenous Kinship Circle.
- Supported conservation and monitoring programs delivered by such partners as Birds Canada and NatureServe Canada.
- Encouraged collaboration and cooperation across human, animal, and environmental sectors by using the "One Health" approach to implementing the Pan-Canadian Approach to Wildlife Health, with actions such as continued surveillance for emerging and circulating pathogens which supports wildlife conservation, food security, and public health.
- Advanced projects that conserve, restore and improve the management of forests, wetlands, peatlands and grasslands that store and capture carbon, including investments in monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions reductions, through the Nature Smart Climate Solutions Fund.
- Finalized the Canadian National Wetlands Inventory, a comprehensive, publicly available national geodatabase that maps wetlands across Canada, providing information to the public to support land use planning, action on climate change, research and innovation, and public education.

Why it matters

Conserving and protecting nature supports the health of ecosystems and communities across Canada while contributing to sustainable economic activity. ECCC advanced this objective by working with federal partners to develop A Force of Nature: Canada's Strategy to Protect Nature. These efforts, alongside those to advance the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and engage in international fora, strengthened coordinated action on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in Canada and globally.

Advancing the conservation of lands and oceans—including progress toward protecting 30 percent of Canada's areas by 2030—supported the protection and restoration of biodiversity through protected areas, Indigenous-led conservation, and Nature Agreements. Investments in initiatives such as Indigenous Guardians, Indigenous-led area-based conservation, and public-private partnerships, along with efforts to build connected conservation networks, contributed to long term stewardship and conservation outcomes. At the same time, science, monitoring, and data initiatives—including work on migratory birds, the Pan Canadian Approach to Wildlife Health, and the Canadian National Wetland Inventory—improved understanding of ecosystems and supported informed decision making. Together, these efforts contributed to conserving biodiversity, protecting habitats, and supporting resilient ecosystems across Canada.

Canada's species at risk are recovered

Results achieved

- Continued to implement the Pan-Canadian Approach to Transforming Species at Risk Conservation in Canada, with a focus on the recovery of six priority species (Barren-ground Caribou [including the Dolphin and Union population]; Boreal Caribou; Greater Sage-grouse; Peary Caribou; Southern Mountain Caribou; and Wood Bison). Recovery efforts included working with provinces, territories and Indigenous partners to implement a variety of conservation measures, including:
    - Protecting critical habitat.
    - Finalizing and implementing conservation agreements.
    - Addressing imminent and ongoing threats to the survival or recovery of species (e.g. greater-sage grouse, wood bison).
    - Advancing habitat restoration and securement (e.g. seismic line restoration and powerline burial).
    - Addressing knowledge gaps (e.g. population and habitat monitoring).
    - Empowering provincial and territorial conservation management and Indigenous leadership.
- Continued *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) Section 11 renewal discussions with some provinces and territories to advance the recovery and conservation of boreal and southern mountain caribou, including through the extension of the:
    - *Agreement for the Conservation of the Woodland Caribou, Boreal Population ("Woodland Caribou") in Saskatchewan* by one year to March 31, 2026.
    - *Agreement for the Conservation and Recovery of the Caribou, Boreal Population, in Manitoba* by two years to March 31, 2027.

    - *Agreement to the Canada British Columbia Conservation Agreement for Southern Mountain Caribou in British Columbia* by one year to March 31, 2026.
- Supported ongoing species at risk conservation in 12 federal-provincial-territorial priority places by enabling the implementation of recovery actions by partners and stakeholders, and collaborated with provinces and territories, Indigenous Peoples, industry, non-government organizations and academia to co-develop strategic conservation frameworks for species at risk with the agriculture, forest, and urban development sectors.
- Provided $4.8 million in funding through the Habitat Stewardship for Species at Risk Program for 81 projects that contribute to the recovery objectives and population goals for over 150 terrestrial species at risk in 2025-26.
- Supported the recovery of endangered whale species by addressing the threat of contaminants through dedicated environmental monitoring, stakeholder engagement, and enforcement.
- Took enforcement action to curb illegal wildlife trade, focusing on Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)-listed and high-risk species.
- Advanced Canadian positions at meetings under the CITES and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, including supporting evidence-based decision-making.
- Continued updating status assessments of species in Canada for use in the 2025 Wild Species report (expected to be tabled in 2027).
- Supported the arms-length Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada in their assessment of species at risk and their reviews for wildlife species already designated as at risk.
- Continued to fulfill statutory obligations under SARA, engaging with provinces, territories, Indigenous Peoples, scientists, industry, and other stakeholders and responsible departments in the delivery of SARA activities.

Why it matters

ECCC advanced the protection and recovery of species at risk through the implementation of the *Species at Risk Act* and the Pan-Canadian Approach to Transforming Species at Risk Conservation in Canada, including measures to protect critical habitat, address threats, and support recovery planning. Collaboration with provinces, territories, Indigenous Peoples, and partners—as well as enforcement actions to curb illegal wildlife trade and protect species listed under international agreements such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species—contributed to safeguarding biodiversity and supporting sustainable economic sectors such as forestry, fisheries, agriculture, and tourism.

Through ongoing engagement with partners and stakeholders, including in priority places and key sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and urban development, ECCC supported coordinated and targeted action to advance species recovery. Funding programs and conservation agreements, along with monitoring, assessment, and science activities, improved knowledge and supported evidence-based decision-making. Efforts to address threats to species, including contaminants affecting endangered whales, and continued updates to species status assessments, contributed to protecting species at risk and their habitats, supporting long-term conservation outcomes across Canada.

Indigenous Peoples are engaged in conservation

Results achieved

- Continued to advance shared nature priorities with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis through three distinctions-based Indigenous Nature Tables.
- Continued to support Indigenous Guardians and Indigenous-led area-based conservation which provide funds for Indigenous Peoples, communities, and organizations to protect sensitive and culturally important areas and species, monitor ecological health, develop and maintain sustainable economies, and continue cultural connections with nature.
- Supported Indigenous leadership to advance the conservation, protection, and recovery of species at risk and culturally significant species and their habitats on Indigenous lands or territories by administering the Indigenous Partnerships Initiative for Species at Risk.
- Finalized the *Agreement for the Conservation of the Woodland Caribou, Southern Mountain Population Between Governments of Canada and McLeod Lake Indian Band* in August 2025, which commits the signing parties to undertake conservation measures towards achieving population and habitat objectives.
- Signed a grant agreement for NWT: Our Land for the Future, a Project Finance for Permanence initiative that brings together 21 Indigenous governments and organizations, federal, territorial, and other partners to support the long-term protection of lands and inland waters in the Northwest Territories.

Why it matters

Engaging Indigenous Peoples in conservation supports collaborative approaches to protecting nature and advancing shared priorities. ECCC continued to work with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis partners through distinctions-based Indigenous Nature Tables and rights-based negotiations, enabling dialogue and coordination on conservation objectives. Support for Indigenous-led initiatives, including through the Indigenous Partnerships Initiative and Indigenous Partnerships Initiative for Species at Risk, contributed to the conservation and recovery of species at risk and culturally significant species, as well as the protection of important habitats.

Support for Indigenous Guardians and Indigenous-led area-based conservation provided opportunities for Indigenous communities and organizations to participate in monitoring ecological health, protecting sensitive areas, and maintaining connections to the land. These efforts contributed to conservation outcomes while supporting Indigenous leadership and involvement in stewardship activities across Canada.

Additional Departmental Results

Results achieved

- Verified compliance with wildlife legislation and associated regulations that protect migratory birds, species at risk, wildlife in trade, and ECCC's protected habitats, conducting 16,474 compliance verifications followed by enforcement action where warranted.

- Continued to provide expert advice under the *Impact Assessment Act* aligned with regulatory obligations under the *Species at Risk Act* and *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, supporting streamlined project assessments and informs permitting decisions while achieving conversation outcomes for biodiversity.

Key risks

In 2025-26, ECCC faced risks to achieving conservation outcomes due to its reliance on high-quality data and effective collaboration with partners, such as Indigenous Peoples, provinces and territories, and international stakeholders. Limitations in data availability and challenges in ensuring timely, meaningful engagement across jurisdictions had the potential to affect decision-making, coordination, and progress toward conservation objectives.

To mitigate these risks, the Department strengthened collaboration through formal partnerships, intergovernmental engagement, and international cooperation. It advanced co-development approaches, incorporated Indigenous knowledge into conservation initiatives, and worked with international law enforcement agencies to support wildlife and environmental protection.

ECCC also managed risks related to data by advancing its digital and data strategies to improve governance and enhance data collection, analysis, and dissemination of monitoring and research results.

Together, these measures strengthened the Department's ability to support informed decision-making, improve coordination, and advance conservation priorities.

Resources required to achieve results

Table 12 provides a summary of the planned and actual spending and full-time equivalents required to achieve results.

Table 12: Snapshot of resources required for Conserving Nature

Resource	Planned	Actual
Spending	$952,798,212	$897,697,062
Full-time equivalents	1,474	1,386

The Finances section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase page and the People section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase page provide complete financial and human resources information related to its program inventory.

Related government priorities

This section highlights government priorities that are being addressed through this core responsibility.

Gender-based Analysis Plus

In 2025-26, ECCC incorporated Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) considerations across its Conserving Nature program activities, recognizing that the impacts and benefits of conservation efforts can vary based on identity factors, knowledge systems, and lived experiences. The

Department applied this lens in areas such as species at risk recovery, migratory bird conservation, habitat conservation, and biodiversity partnerships. In delivering its *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) obligations, ECCC identified that barriers such as limited capacity and consultation fatigue can affect the ability of Indigenous Peoples to engage fully in recovery efforts. To help address these impacts, the Department supported Indigenous-led recovery initiatives through the Indigenous Partnerships for Species at Risk (IPSAR) program and the Indigenous Partnerships Initiative (IPI), which has invested in 185 projects to date, benefitting nearly 200 species and supporting Indigenous leadership, knowledge systems, and stewardship strategies. ECCC also advanced collaboration through distinctions-based Indigenous Nature Tables and supported the Indigenous Guardians Program, enabling Indigenous partners to lead monitoring, protection, and conservation of sensitive areas and species. While disaggregated identity-based data on participation and outcomes remains limited, ECCC continues to build capacity to report on gender and diversity impacts, including through co-development approaches and initiatives such as the Western Boreal Initiative and the Manitoba Nature Agreement collaboration.

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

More information on ECCC's contributions to Canada's Federal Implementation Plan on the 2030 Agenda and the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy can be found in our Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy.

Program inventory

Conserving Nature is supported by the following programs:

- Species at Risk
- Migratory Birds and Other Wildlife
- Habitat Conservation and Protection
- Biodiversity Policy and Partnerships
- Environmental Assessment
- Compliance Promotion and Enforcement—Wildlife

Additional information related to the program inventory for Conserving Nature is available on the Results page on GC InfoBase.

Core Responsibility 4: Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions

In this section

- Description
- Quality of life impacts
- Progress on results
- Details on results
- Key risks
- Resources required to achieve results
- Related government priorities
- Program inventory

Description

Provide authoritative forecasts, warnings, data, and information services related to weather, hydrological, and environmental conditions using a wide range of dissemination systems to help Canadians, public authorities, and targeted weather sensitive sectors make informed decisions about health, safety, and economic prosperity. This will be achieved by: monitoring weather, water quantity, ice, air quality and climate conditions; conducting research and development activities targeting continuous improvement; operating advanced integrated weather and environmental prediction models using high performance computing platforms; exchanging data in near real time, on a continual basis, with members of the World Meteorological Organization to ensure accurate and timely predictions; and collaborating closely with other nations' weather and hydrologic institutions, and international organizations, to improve services for citizens everywhere.

Quality of life impacts

This core responsibility is related to the "Environment" domain of the Quality of Life Framework for Canada. More specifically, it contributes to the "Air quality" and "Natural disasters and emergencies" indicators by ensuring Canadians use weather and related environmental condition information to make decisions about their health and safety.

Progress on results

This section presents details the Department's performance against its targets for each Departmental Result under Core responsibility 4 Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions.

Table 13 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under Canadians use authoritative weather and related information to make decisions about their health and safety in the last three fiscal years.

Table 13: Canadians use authoritative weather and related information to make decisions about their health and safety

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Index of the timeliness and accuracy of severe weather warnings on a scale of 0 to 10	At least 8.5	March 2026	2023-24: 8.7 2024-25: 8.5 2025-26: Not available[46]
Percentage of program partners rating their satisfaction with Environment and Climate Change Canada's hydrological services as 8 out of 10 or higher	At least 80%	March 2026	2023-24: 91% 2024-25: 94% 2025-26: 78%[47]

The Finances section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase page provides additional information on results and performance related to its program inventory.

Details on results

The following section describes the results for Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions in 2025-26 compared with the planned results set out in ECCC's departmental plan for that fiscal year.

Canadians use authoritative weather and related information to make decisions about health and safety

Results achieved

- Maintained uninterrupted 24/7[48] weather and environmental forecasting services while modernizing operations to meet growing demand due to more frequent and intense weather events driven by climate change.
- Redesigned and clarified weather alerts by launching a colour-coded, impact-based national weather alert system with guides and an alert colour matrix to help meteorologists clearly communicate expected impacts.

[46] In 2025-26, the Public Weather Program introduced a new alerting methodology. Because the new alerts are fundamentally different from previous weather warnings, the historical verification method used to calculate the Index of timeliness and accuracy can no longer be applied. As a result, the index was discontinued. A replacement indicator will begin in 2026-27: "Percentage of the population of a warned area who report having seen or heard a recent weather warning and who took actions in response".
[47] Program partners expressed concerns about recent changes to the program and how they may affect their existing agreements. ECCC is working with program partners to address these concerns and help ensure the program continues to operate efficiently.
[48] 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

- Modernized public forecast and weather products, upgraded dissemination platforms like WeatherCAN and weather.gc.ca, and strengthened rapid, accessible alerting through Alert Ready, improving decision-support for public authorities and safety outcomes for all Canadians, including marginalized communities.
- Finalized a major upgrade to the Government of Canada's High Performance Computing solution, increasing computing capacity available for weather and environmental prediction and laying the foundation—including AI-ready infrastructure—for future innovations while maintaining uninterrupted national forecasting operations during the transition.
- Began implementing the Artificial Intelligence Integration Roadmap for Numerical Weather and Environmental Predictions by deploying a new hybrid weather forecasting system that combines AI with traditional forecasting approaches, and fine-tuning leading AI models with Canadian data to improve medium-range forecasts and support earlier alerts and warnings for some high-impact weather events.
- Modernized service arrangements with the Department of National Defence, ensuring weather and environmental prediction services provided by ECCC meet current and future operational needs for weather and environmental services, especially in Canada's North.
- Improved access to weather and environmental data by modernizing back-end systems, expanding cloud-based data sharing, and releasing improved open weather and environmental data products through ECCC's open data platforms.
- Advanced the implementation of the World Meteorological Organization Information System (WIS 2.0) to the operational deployment phase, allowing weather services around the globe to share trusted data and information seamlessly.
- Maintained and modernized atmospheric weather and climate monitoring networks through ongoing station and sensor life-cycle maintenance, technology, asset and data management improvements, testing and engineering support for operational systems, and investigations on the use of AI in predicting and minimizing failures.
- Led the implementation of the federal Strategy for Satellite Earth Observation, which progressed the renewal of polar-orbiting satellite ground stations to improve resilience and access to next-generation data, including by partnering with the Canadian Space Agency, Natural Resources Canada, industry, academia, and international allies to develop and operationalize new environmental satellite missions (notably for wildfire, Arctic, and climate monitoring).
- Worked with provincial and territorial partners to operate and manage the national hydrometric network using a life-cycle approach that maintains and upgrades infrastructure, pilots and moves select new monitoring technologies into regular operations, improves workflows and field efficiencies, and enhances collaboration with Indigenous Peoples.
- Continued implementing the Flood Hazard Identification and Mapping Program by providing science and engineering support to advance nationwide flood mapping coverage, developing technical bulletins to support the Federal Flood Mapping Guidelines series, and supporting academic research and the development of new engineering guidance to strengthen flood hazard mapping.

Why it matters

ECCC provides authoritative weather and environmental information, products and services that help Canadians protect their health, safety, property and prosperity. The continued delivery and modernization of forecasting services, including the introduction of a colour-coded, impact-based alert system, supported clearer communication of risks and improved decision-making for Canadians.

Enhancements to atmospheric and hydrometric monitoring networks and satellite earth observation systems support the collection of high-quality data, which are used to power Canada's weather and environmental prediction models. Advances in modelling capabilities, including the progressive integration of artificial intelligence approaches, are improving the ability to predict and communicate high-impact weather events. Together, these developments help ensure long-term sustainability and reliability of forecasting capabilities in Canada.

ECCC also contributes to Canada's national interests and sovereignty through a variety of means, including working closely with the Canadian Armed Forces to provide meteorological services, contributing to Canada's national defence and security, and supporting transboundary water management by participating in domestic and transboundary water boards and committees.

Key risks

In 2025-26, geopolitical and technological changes created new challenges for global cooperation and contributed to the emergence of new private-sector providers of hydrological and meteorological forecasting services. These developments added to existing pressures arising from increasing climate change-driven extreme weather events, aging infrastructure, and the need to manage, analyze and share growing volumes of complex data.

To address these risks, the Department identified infrastructure gaps, prioritized investments through its capital and technology planning processes, and advanced the modernization of its atmospheric and hydrometric infrastructure, as well as its engineering and technical capacity.

In support of these efforts, ECCC invested in information management systems, tools and personnel to improve data access, interoperability and sharing. This included upgrading its current high-performance computing solution and securing funding for a replacement solution, leveraging new technologies to modernize forecast products and services, and adapting modelling capabilities to evolving operational and scientific needs. ECCC also undertook efforts to strengthen and diversify collaborative relationships to reduce potential vulnerabilities associated with overreliance on a narrow set of collaborators.

In addition, ECCC continued to apply sound and secure data practices to help mitigate risks associated with cyber-attacks. These measures helped safeguard the integrity and availability of critical data that supported the delivery of forecasts, warnings, and environmental information services to Canadians.

The effective management of these risks helped maintain ECCC's reputation as the authoritative source of information for weather, water quantity, climate, ice, and air quality conditions in Canada.

Resources required to achieve results

Table 14 provides a summary of the planned and actual spending and full-time equivalents required to achieve results.

Table 14: Snapshot of resources required for Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions

Resource	Planned	Actual
Spending	$270,833,902	$272,646,991
Full-time equivalents	1,688	1,736

The Finances section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase page and the People section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase page provide complete financial and human resources information related to its program inventory.

Related government priorities

This section highlights government priorities that are being addressed through this core responsibility.

Gender-based Analysis Plus

The Department continues to deliver weather forecasts, warnings, and expert advice to support the needs of Canadians, including those most impacted by extreme weather and environmental events (such as wildfires and floods). In Canada, disproportionately or differentially impacted populations may include northern/rural residents, older Canadians and children, people with health issues or disabilities, low-income communities, and people experiencing homelessness.

ECCC worked with other federal departments, including Health Canada, provincial governments, and local health agencies, to better understand and mitigate the disproportionate impacts of extreme temperatures and other hazardous weather on Canadians. For example, the Department collaborated with Health Canada to revise extreme temperature alert messaging and improve its readability and equity and regional applicability, including disproportionate impacts of heat and cold related to gender, age, socioeconomic level, disability, urban heat island effect, etc.

To enhance the reach and accessibility of ECCC's information, the Department employs several strategies to better communicate risk and help Canadians prepare for the potential impacts of hazardous weather. As part of this effort, ECCC is transforming its public forecast to offer enhanced alerts and decision-making information. To ensure that all demographic groups benefit from these improvements, the Department has conducted beta testing and surveys to better understand and address differential barriers to accessing and acting upon weather-related information.

ECCC provides weather and environmental information directly to key decision-makers, such as provincial emergency management and public health organizations, through a wide range of dissemination platforms, including the WeatherCAN app and weather.gc.ca. The WeatherCAN app, one of our main dissemination channels, is fully compliant with current accessibility standards under the *Accessible Canada Act*. The Department continues to improve the

accessibility and documentation of its weather and environmental data and services based on the results of stakeholder engagement.

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

More information on ECCC's contributions to Canada's Federal Implementation Plan on the 2030 Agenda and the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy can be found in our Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy.

Program inventory

Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions is supported by the following programs:

- Weather and Environmental Observations, Forecasts and Warnings
- Hydrological Services

Additional information related to the program inventory for Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions is available on the Results page on GC InfoBase.

Internal services

In this section

- Description
- Progress on results
- Resources required to achieve results
- Risk and compliance process
- Contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses

Description

Internal services are the services that are provided within a department so that it can meet its corporate obligations and deliver its programs. There are 10 categories of internal services:

- acquisition management services
- communications services
- financial management services
- human resources management services
- information management services
- information technology services
- legal services
- material management services
- management and oversight services
- real property management services

Progress on results

This section presents details on the department's achievements for internal services.

Human resources

- Transitioned to a renewed 2025-2030 Diversity, Inclusion and Equity Strategy, which includes clear targets to increase representation of employment equity and underrepresented groups and meet the Department's *Employment Equity Act* obligations.
- Actively implemented the 2023–2033 Inuit Employment Plan in alignment with the whole-of-government approach to meet Nunavut Agreement Article 23 obligations.
- Enhanced bilingual capacity by strengthening supervisory linguistic profiles and centralizing second-language training.
- Implemented and promoted the renewed Values and Ethics Code with mandatory training and clearer approvals for higher-risk activities.
- Aligned ECCC's policies, consultation practices, and environmental programs with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*, the Inuit Nunangat Policy, and modern treaty obligations, thereby strengthening Indigenous led program delivery, updating guidance for officials, and contributing to whole of government coordination and reporting on Indigenous rights and engagement, while supporting Indigenous self-determination and the effective exercise of rights.

- Supported the implementation of the Government of Canada's updated hybrid work model while continuing to align its workplace footprint with operational requirements and the Treasury Board Horizontal Fixed Asset Review.

Science Management

- Advanced ECCC's Science Integrity Policy and promoted transparency, accessibility, and inclusivity in science by continuing to implement the Open Science Action Plan (2021–2026) and operationalizing its renewed Science Strategy (2024–2029), including expanding open data and knowledge mobilization, strengthening horizontal and systems-based science governance, embedding anti-racism, reconciliation, and Indigenous knowledge and science through sustained support for bridging, braiding, and weaving Indigenous and Western knowledge systems.
- Advanced the Science Advisory Governance Framework by embedding structured, transparent science advice into departmental decision-making through strengthened science advisory tables and leadership, clearer prioritization of science resources, cross-departmental collaboration, and results reporting that demonstrates how science informed policies, programs, and services.

Digital services

- Developed and began implementing a three-year (2025-28) Departmental Service Strategy to modernize services, reduce fragmentation, and meet the expectations of both the Government of Canada and Canadians.
- Launched a new Data, Analytics & AI Strategy, approved June 2025**,** which focuses on data readiness, governance, management, and culture to support AI adoption.
- Upgraded high-impact digital services (notably WeatherCAN), strengthened cybersecurity and system resilience, deployed new data platforms such as the Federal Plastics Registry, modernized enterprise and science IT infrastructure, and embedded digital resiliency into emergency planning and internal IT incident management operations, in line with ECCC's digital modernization promise.
- Strengthened enterprise-wide data and digital governance, expanded departmental data and analytics platforms, and advanced AI readiness through clear governance, scalable data infrastructure, AI integration planning, and shared digital tools to improve efficiency, access to data, and evidence-based decision-making across the Department, including generative AI guidance to promote responsible and effective use and tips for greener AI practices.
- Modernized operations by actively deploying enterprise digital platforms such as the Regulatory Services Platform (including ePermitting capabilities) and the Grants and Contributions Enterprise Management System, thus reducing reliance on legacy IT, improving security and service delivery, and lowering the time, cost, and complexity of permits and funding for Canadians.
- Operationalized technology by integrating AI-enabled models, expanded high-performance computing, and genomics across branches to improve weather and environmental prediction, strengthen ecosystem monitoring, standardize large datasets, support cross-departmental collaboration, and deliver more timely, evidence-based decisions

while emphasizing responsible and sustainable technology use. Advanced workforce upskilling & change management, including sessions of introductory AI training, change management strategies, training, and collaboration with Shared Services Canada (SSC).

Corporate services

- Advanced the Departmental Green Procurement Plan by developing environmental criteria to be integrated into procurement decisions, promoting the use of environmentally preferable goods and services, strengthening supplier environmental accountability, and reinforcing internal governance and guidance to reduce the lifecycle environmental impacts of departmental purchasing.
- Continued to implement greening government initiatives including the departmental waste management action plan and met the goal of reducing GHG emissions from ECCC's real property and conventional fleet operations by 40 percent from 2005 levels by 2025, with a 43 percent reduction as of 2024-25.
- Implemented modern digital solutions to improve internal corporate services, including access to information, executive task management, conflict of interest reporting, workforce planning, IT service delivery, and employee learning.

Communications services

- Developed the Department's first strategy to counter misinformation and disinformation to address an emerging risk that can be damaging to public trust.
- Piloted a project using Artificial Intelligence to sort and analyze input from public consultations, enabling real-time insights on the input received and freeing up resources to engage more Canadians.

Resources required to achieve results

Table 15 provides a summary of the planned and actual spending and full-time equivalents required to achieve results.

Table 15: Snapshot of resources required for internal services this year

Resource	Planned	Actual
Spending	$265,692,246	$307,913,991
Full-time equivalents	1,927	1,871

The Finances section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase page and the People section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase page provide complete financial and human resources information related to its program inventory.

Risk and compliance process

The Risk and Compliance Process (RCP) is a self-assessment designed to help deputy heads verify that they have controls and practices in place to meet their accountabilities under legislation and Treasury Board policy, and to effectively manage risks in their organizations.

In 2025–26, ECCC completed the RCP self-assessment. The results show that ECCC has sound practices in place in most areas and is taking steps to address opportunities for improvement. These efforts focus on strengthening oversight to ensure it is robust, risk-informed, and supports effective delivery.

To continue improving, the department is enhancing service design, advancing digital modernization, and strengthening overall security functions. Key actions are expected to be completed during the 2026-27 fiscal year, with all actions to be fully implemented within three years. Progress will be monitored through the 2026-27 RCP and corporate monitoring processes.

Contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses

Government of Canada departments are required to award at least 5 percent of the total value of contracts to Indigenous businesses every year.

As shown in Table 16, ECCC awarded 16.6 percent of the total value of all contracts to Indigenous businesses for the fiscal year.

Table 16: Total value of contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses

Contracting performance indicators	2025-26 Results
Total value of contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses (A)	$26,564,418
Total value of contracts awarded to Indigenous and non-Indigenous businesses (B)	$160,054,123
Value of exceptions approved by deputy head (C)	$0
Proportion of contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses [A / (B−C) × 100]	16.6%

Notes

For the purposes of the minimum 5 percent target, Indigenous Services Canada defines “Indigenous businesses” as:

- businesses owned and operated by Elders, band and tribal councils
- businesses registered in the Government of Canada’s Indigenous Business Directory
- registered on a modern treaty beneficiary business list

A “contract” is a binding agreement for the procurement of a good, service or construction and does not include real property leases. It includes contract amendments and contracts entered into by means of acquisition cards of more than $10,000.

ECCC has consistently exceeded the minimum 5 percent target of this federal reporting requirement, achieving 5.5 percent in 2022-23, 6.97 percent in 2023-24, and 6.65 percent in 2024-25. In 2025-26, contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses totalled $26,564,418 out of an overall total of $160,054,123, representing 16.6 percent of all contracting activity—better than the forecasted results for 2025-26 in the 2026-27 Departmental Plan. This stronger result reflects procurement strategies that increased opportunities for qualified Indigenous suppliers, including set-asides for several high-value procurements—notably in information technology and furniture—as well as targeted efforts in areas such as air charter services and contracts awarded in a

geographic region subject to a Comprehensive Land Claims Agreement or Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. To support continued progress, ECCC continued to promote departmental awareness of Indigenous procurement objectives through training and strengthened its quality assurance processes with monthly reviews and data validation to ensure accurate and timely results.

Spending and human resources

In this section

- Spending
- Funding
- Financial statement highlights
- Human resources

Spending

This section presents an overview of the Department's actual and planned expenditures from 2023-24 to 2028-29.

Budgetary performance summary

Table 17 show the money that ECCC spent in each of the past three years on its core responsibilities and on internal services.

Table 17: Actual three-year spending on core responsibilities and internal services (dollars)

Core responsibilities and internal services	2025–26 Main Estimates	2025–26 total authorities available for use	Actual spending over three years (authorities used)
Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change	1,233,853,825	1,188,326,561	• 2023-24: 570,748,742 • 2024-25: 1,232,484,771 • 2025–26: 1,156,541,618
Preventing and Managing Pollution	404,092,943	415,163,680	• 2023–24: 471,476,416 • 2024–25: 442,650,317 • 2025–26: 394,746,829
Conserving Nature	952,798,212	958,314,075	• 2023–24: 720,108,036 • 2024–25: 694,145,266 • 2025–26: 897,697,062
Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions	270,833,902	287,086,808	• 2023–24: 281,191,207 • 2024–25: 277,249,619 • 2025–26: 272,646,991
Subtotal	**$2,861,578,882**	**$2,848,891,124**	• **2023-24: $2,043,524,401** • **2024-25: $2,646,529,973** • **2025-26: $2,721,632,500**
Internal services	265,692,246	315,604,695	• 2023–24: 318,605,055 • 2024–25: 319,238,526 • 2025–26: 307,913,991
Total	**$3,127,271,128**	**$3,164,495,819**	• **2023–24: $2,362,129,456** • **2024–25: $2,965,768,499**

Core responsibilities and internal services	2025–26 Main Estimates	2025–26 total authorities available for use	Actual spending over three years (authorities used)
			• **2025–26: $3,029,546,491**

Analysis of the past three years of spending

Over the past three fiscal years, actual spending increased from $2,362.1 million in 2023-24 to $3,029.5 million in 2025-26, representing an overall increase of $667.4 million. This growth was primarily driven by changes in funding profiles for climate change, nature conservation and environmental protection initiatives.

The significant increase between 2023-24 and 2024-25 ($603.7 million) was mainly driven by:

- the up-front multiyear payment to the Green Municipal Fund;
- the return of fuel charge proceeds to Indigenous governments; and
- revenue distributions to provinces from excess emissions charge payments supporting the Output-Based Pricing System Proceeds Fund.

These increases are partially offset by reductions in contributions payments under the Low Carbon Economy Fund and the Natural Climate Solutions Fund.

The slight increase between 2024-25 and 2025-26 ($63.7 million) was primarily attributable to:

- the one-time expenditure for the Grant to the Our Land for the Future Trust-Northwest Territories Project Finance for Permanence; and
- increased expenditures for the Contributions in Support of the Output-Based Pricing System Proceeds Fund and the Grant Program to Return Fuel Charge Proceeds.

Offset by:

- lower expenditures related to Contribution to the Federation of Canadian Municipalities for the Green Municipal Fund due to the on-time, up-front payment in 2024-25; and
- reduced spending resulting from hiring restraint measures, operating cost-saving initiatives, and delays in decisions related to sunsetting programs.

The Finances section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase offers more financial information from previous years.

Planned spending for next three years

Table 18 shows ECCC's planned spending for each of the next three years on its core responsibilities and on internal services.

Table 18: Planned three-year spending on core responsibilities and internal services (dollars)

Core responsibilities and internal services	2026–27 planned spending	2027–28 planned spending	2028–29 planned spending
Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change	475,709,943	348,828,163	190,910,795
Preventing and Managing Pollution	343,095,309	317,911,155	313,539,234
Conserving Nature	366,158,820	358,136,169	350,692,262
Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions	267,655,376	269,765,413	267,489,754
Subtotal	**1,452,619,448**	**1,294,640,900**	**1,122,632,045**
Internal services	259,086,325	255,904,744	243,027,381
Total	**1,711,705,773**	**1,550,545,644**	**1,365,659,426**

Analysis of the next three years of spending

Overall, there is a decrease of $346.0M in planned spending over the 2026-27 to 2028-29 planning horizon. This is primarily the result of sunsetting initiatives with temporary funding, Refocusing Government Spending and Comprehensive Expenditure Review exercises, and variations in program funding profiles. Funding requests to renew sunsetting initiatives are subject to government decisions and will be reflected in future Budget exercises and Estimates documents, if approved.

Initiatives with funding profiles that decrease significantly or that sunset in 2027-28 and/or 2028-29 include:

- the planned Output-Based Pricing System Proceeds Fund returns;
- contributions for the Low Carbon Economy Fund; and
- Canada's National Adaptation Strategy.

The Finances section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase provides more detailed financial information related to future years.

Budgetary actual gross spending

Table 19 reconciles gross planned spending with net spending for 2025-26.

Table 19: Budgetary actual gross spending summary (dollars)

Core responsibilities and internal services	2025–26 actual gross spending	2025–26 actual revenues netted against expenditures	2025–26 actual net spending (authorities used)
Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change	1,156,541,618	0	1,156,541,618
Preventing and Managing Pollution	411,899,846	17,153,017	394,746,829
Conserving Nature	901,180,995	3,483,933	897,697,062
Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions	328,943,483	56,296,492	272,646,991
Subtotal	**2,798,565,942**	**76,933,442**	**2,721,632,500**
Internal services	308,658,407	744,416	307,913,991
Total	**3,107,224,349**	**77,677,858**	**3,029,546,491**

Analysis of budgetary actual gross spending summary

Environment and Climate Change Canada's major sources of revenues netted against expenditures are the following:

- provinces which receive water quantity monitoring services (Hydrometric);
- NAV CANADA, to which ECCC provides aviation weather services;
- third parties, to which ECCC provides scientific and analytical projects services, as well as rental of non-research facilities;
- department of National Defence, to which ECCC provides detailed weather services in support of its military operations;
- Canadian Coast Guard, to which ECCC provides marine and ice monitoring forecasts and services;
- third parties, to which ECCC provides permits to dispose of non-hazardous substances into the sea; and
- fees for new chemical substance notification submissions.

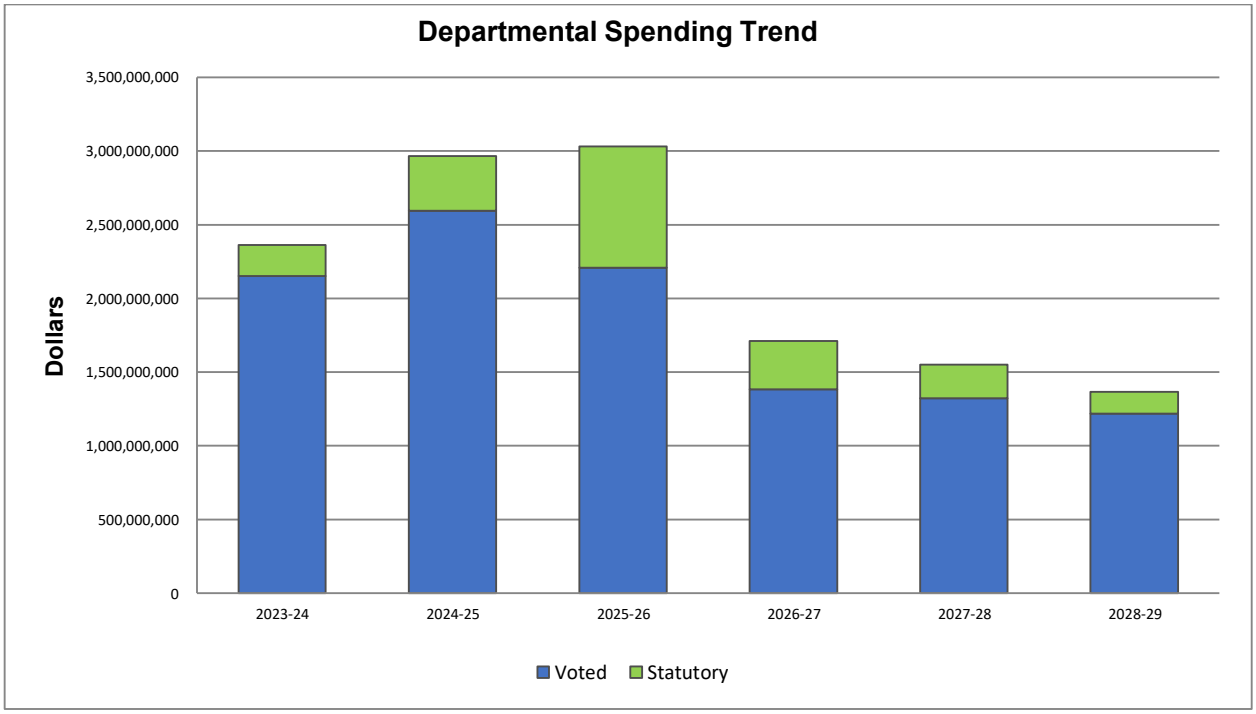
The Finances section of the Infographic for ECCC on GC Infobase provides information on the alignment of ECCC's spending with Government of Canada's spending and activities.

Funding

This section provides an overview of the Department's voted and statutory funding for its core responsibilities and for internal services.

Graph 1 summarizes the Department's approved voted and statutory funding from 2023-24 to 2028-29.

Graph 1: Approved funding (statutory and voted) over a six-year period



Text version of graph 1

Fiscal year	Statutory	Voted	Total
2023-24	$209,855,582	$2,152,273,874	$2,362,129,456
2024-25	$370,394,850	$2,595,373,649	$2,965,768,499
2025-26	$821,914,296	$2,207,632,195	$3,029,546,491
2026-27	$328,564,670	$1,383,141,103	$1,711,705,773
2027-28	$229,878,612	$1,320,667,032	$1,550,545,644
2028-29	$147,201,894	$1,218,457,532	$1,365,659,426

Analysis of statutory and voted funding over a six-year period

The decrease of $1.3 billion between 2025-26 and 2026-27 is mainly explained by a one-time payment made in 2025-26 for the initiative Our Land for the Future Trust – Northwest Territories Project Finance for Permanence, the end of the Returning Fuel Charge Proceeds to Indigenous Governments initiative in 2025-26, as well as declining funding profiles and/or the sunsetting of initiatives such as the Low Carbon Economy Fund and the Enhanced Nature Legacy Initiative. Many initiatives, such as the Enhanced Nature Legacy Initiative, have since been renewed and will follow the regular appropriation approval process. As approvals are received, associated funding will be incorporated into ECCC's planned spending, resulting in an increase.

The decrease of $346.0 million between 2026-27 and 2028-29 is mainly driven by the sunsetting and reduced funding profiles of the planned Output-Based Pricing System Proceeds Fund returns, contributions for the Low Carbon Economy Fund and Canada's National Adaptation Strategy.

See Budgetary Performance Summary and Planned three-year spending on core responsibilities and internal services (dollars) sections above for further information.

Consult the Public Accounts of Canada for further information on ECCC's departmental voted and statutory expenditures.

Consult the 2026-27 Departmental Plan for an analysis of funding variations between 2025-26 and 2026-27.

Financial statement highlights

This section presents ECCC's complete financial statements (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Table 21 summarizes the expenses and revenues for 2025-26, which net to the cost of operations before government funding and transfers.

Table 21: Condensed Statement of Operations (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2026 (dollars)

Financial information	2025–26 actual results	2025–26 planned results	Difference (actual results minus planned)
Total expenses	3,255,911,583	3,310,846,883	-54,935,300
Total revenues	88,740,931	103,247,917	-14,506,986
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	3,167,170,552	3,207,598,966	-40,428,414

Analysis of expenses and revenues for 2025-26

Expenses by Core Responsibility

Total departmental expenses by Core Responsibility amounted to $3,255.9 million for 2025-26 ($3,310.8 million for planned results). The decrease of $54.9 million or 1.66 percent in Environment and Climate Change Canada's expenses is mainly attributable to lower-than-expected:

- contributions in support of the Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS) Proceeds Fund and grants to return fuel charge proceeds to Indigenous Governments;
- spending for Canada's land and freshwater, protect species, advance Indigenous reconciliation and increase access to nature (Enhanced Nature Legacy); and
- spending for Implement natural climate solutions in Canada.

Offset by:

- higher expenditures than anticipated related to the Environmental Damages Fund; and
- a provision for estimated workforce adjustment costs related to the Comprehensive Expenditure Review exercise.

Revenues by Type

Total revenues amounted to $88.7 million for 2025-26 ($103.2 million for planned results). The decrease of $14.5 million or 14.1 percent in Environment and Climate Change Canada's revenues is mainly explained by lower revenues related to the Environmental Damages Fund than projected.

The 2025–26 planned results information is provided in ECCC's Future-Oriented Statement of Operations and Notes 2025–26.

Table 22 summarizes actual expenses and revenues and shows the net cost of operations before government funding and transfers.

Table 22: Condensed Statement of Operations (unaudited) for 2024-25 and 2025-26 (dollars)

Financial information	2025–26 actual results	2024–25 actual results	Difference (2025-26 minus 2024-25)
Total expenses	3,255,911,583	3,145,085,328	110,826,255
Total revenues	88,740,931	103,538,687	-14,797,756
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	3,167,170,552	3,041,546,641	125,623,911

Analysis of differences in expenses and revenues between 2024-25 and 2025-26

Expenses by Core Responsibility

Total departmental expenses by Core Responsibility amounted to $3,255.9 million for 2025-26 ($3,145.1 million for 2024-25). The increase of $110.8 million or 3.52 percent in Environment and Climate Change Canada's expenses is mainly attributable to:

- the distribution of revenues from fuel charge payments to Indigenous Governments;
- a contribution payment to the Northwest Territories Our Land for the Future Project Finance for Permanence; and
- a provision for estimated workforce adjustment costs related to the Comprehensive Expenditure Review exercise.

Offset by:

- an up-front contribution payment to the Green Municipal Fund in 2024-25 to build strong and resilient communities by reducing the impacts of climate-related disasters, improving health and well-being, protecting and restoring nature and biodiversity, building and maintaining resilient infrastructure and supporting the economy and workers.

Revenues by Type

Total revenues amounted to $88.7 million for 2025-26 ($103.5 million for 2024-25). This amount excludes $22.2 million earned on behalf of the Government. Revenues at Environment and Climate Change Canada come mostly from sales of goods and information products and services of a non-regulatory nature. Major revenue items include, for example: Oil Sands monitoring activities, Ocean disposal permit applications, Hydrometric services, Ocean disposal monitoring fees,

Weather and environmental services as well as fines and court orders directed to the Environmental Damages Fund.

The decrease in Environment and Climate Change Canada's revenue is mainly attributable to the transfer of responsibility to Canada Water Agency for the Randle Reef remediation project as of October 15, 2024.

Table 23 provides a brief snapshot of the amounts the Department owes or must spend (liabilities) and its available resources (assets), which helps to indicate its ability to carry out programs and services.

Table 23: Condensed Statement of Financial Position (unaudited) as of March 31, 2025 (dollars)

Financial information	Actual fiscal year (2025–26)	Previous fiscal year (2024–25)	Difference (2025–26 minus 2024–25)
Total net liabilities	1,308,822,266	1,230,138,860	78,683,406
Total net financial assets	927,635,239	810,181,997	117,453,242
Departmental net debt	381,187,027	419,956,863	-38,769,836
Total non-financial assets	783,515,396	750,819,590	32,695,806
Departmental net financial position	402,328,369	330,862,727	71,465,642

Analysis of department's liabilities and assets since last fiscal year

Liabilities by Type

Total liabilities were $1,308.8 million at the end of 2025-26. This represents an increase of $78.7 million or 6.4 percent from the previous year's total liabilities of $1,230.1 million. The accounts payable and accrued liabilities ($922.8 million) and the environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligation ($271.7 million) are the largest components of liabilities in 2025-26 and represent 91.3 percent of total liabilities.

The increase in Environment and Climate Change Canada's total net liabilities valuation is mainly attributable to an increase in:

- accrued liabilities mostly resulting from an increase in payables at year-end in Grants and Contributions and an obligation for termination benefits to reflect the estimated workforce adjustment costs related to the Comprehensive Expenditure Review exercise.

Offset by a decrease in:

- accounts payable;
- the allowance for contingent liabilities, following the resolution of litigation; and
- environmental liabilities, mostly resulting from expenditures that reduced the liability.

Assets by Type

Total net financial assets ($927.6 million) and non-financial assets ($783.5 million) of $1,771.1 million have increased by $150.1 million or 9.6 percent in 2025-26. The amount due from the

Consolidated Revenue Fund represents the largest component of assets at $914.6 million (51.6 percent of total assets) in 2025-26.

The increase in Environment and Climate Change Canada's total net assets valuation is mainly attributable to an increase in the amount due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as well as an increase in non-financial asset due to an increase in tangible capital assets.

Human resources

This section presents an overview of the Department's actual and planned human resources from 2023-24 to 2028-29.

Table 24 shows a summary in full-time equivalents (FTEs) of human resources for ECCC's core responsibilities and for its internal services for the previous three fiscal years.

Table 24: Actual human resources for core responsibilities and internal services

Core responsibilities and internal services	2023–24 actual FTEs	2024–25 actual FTEs	2025–26 actual FTEs
Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change	1,056	1,161	1,010
Preventing and Managing Pollution	2,334	2,335	2,180
Conserving Nature	1,568	1,561	1,386
Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions	1,733	1,772	1,736
Subtotal	**6,691**	**6,829**	**6,312**
Internal services	1,880	1,974	1,871
Total	**8,571**	**8,803**	**8,183**

Analysis of human resources over the last three years

One FTE equals one person working a 37.5-hour work week for the entire year, or any number of part-time employees whose combined hours of work equal one FTE.

For fiscal years 2023-24 and 2024-25, the figures shown represent the actual FTEs as reported in previous Departmental Results Reports.

The overall increase of 232 actual FTEs between 2023–24 and 2024–25 is the result of increasing activities within the Department, such as:

- increase in digital services for new projects in 2024-25 such as for the Regulatory Services and Stakeholder Management platforms;
- the ongoing development, implementation and administration of carbon pricing and *Clean Fuel Regulations*;
- increasing capacity and support for various activities under the Meteorological Services; and,

- top up funding for the Canadian Centre Climate Services under the National Adaptation Strategy.

Partially offset by decreasing activities related to:

- the Canada Water Agency becoming a stand-alone agency as of October 15, 2024; and
- Conserving Canada's land and freshwater, protecting species, advancing Indigenous reconciliation, increasing access to nature and continuing efforts to protect species at risk (Enhanced Nature Legacy).

The overall decrease of 620 actual FTEs between 2024–25 and 2025–26 is primarily attributed to attrition partially related to the Refocusing Government Spending Exercise, including retirements and deployments, for which positions were not backfilled in anticipation of the Comprehensive Expenditure Review, and a transfer of FTEs related to the creation of Canada Water Agency which became a stand-alone agency on October 15, 2024.

Table 25 shows the planned full-time equivalents (FTEs), for each of ECCC's core responsibilities and for its internal services for the next three years. Human resources for the current fiscal year are forecasted based on year to date.

Table 25: Human resources planning summary for core responsibilities and internal services

Core responsibilities and internal services	2026–27 planned FTEs	2027–28 planned FTEs	2028–29 planned FTEs
Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change	1,054	1,021	836
Preventing and Managing Pollution	2,075	1,955	1,926
Conserving Nature	1,156	1,149	1,109
Predicting Weather and Environmental Conditions	1,978	1,952	1,921
Subtotal	**6,263**	**6,077**	**5,792**
Internal services	1,605	1,601	1,560
Total	**7,868**	**7,678**	**7,352**

Analysis of human resources for the next three years

Overall, there is a decreasing trend in planned FTEs over the 2026-27 to 2028-29 planning horizon.

The overall decrease of 190 FTEs between the 2026-27 and 2027-28 planned FTEs is the result of a decrease in funding profile and sunsetting initiatives with temporary funding related to:

- Oceans Protection Plan initiatives, under both the Preventing and Managing Pollution and Conserving Nature Core Responsibilities.

- Advancing a circular economy for Plastics in Canada and Strengthening Environmental Protection for a Healthier Canada, both reported under the Preventing and Managing Pollution Core Responsibility.
- Low Carbon Economy Fund, under the Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change Core Responsibility.

The overall decrease of 326 FTEs between 2027-28 and 2028-29 planned FTEs is the result of a decrease in funding profile and sunsetting initiatives with temporary funding related to:

- Canada's National Adaptation Strategy, Clean Fuel Standard and Low Carbon Economy Fund, all reported under the Taking Action on Clean Growth and Climate Change Core Responsibility.
- Impact Assessment, under Conserving Nature and Preventing and Managing Pollution Core Responsibilities.

Supplementary information tables

The following supplementary information tables are available on ECCC's website:

- Details on transfer payment programs
- Up front multi-year funding
- Gender-based Analysis Plus
- Horizontal initiatives
- Response to Parliamentary committees and external audits
- Regulatory and Permitting Efficiency for Clean Growth Projects

Federal tax expenditures

The tax system can be used to achieve public policy objectives through the application of special measures such as low tax rates, exemptions, deductions, deferrals and credits. The Department of Finance Canada publishes cost estimates and projections for these measures each year in the Report on Federal Tax Expenditures. This report also provides detailed background information on tax expenditures, including descriptions, objectives, historical information and references to related federal spending programs as well as evaluations and GBA Plus of tax expenditures.

Corporate information

Departmental profile

Appropriate minister: Julie Dabrusin, P.C., M.P.

Institutional head: Mollie Johnson

Ministerial portfolio: Environment and Climate Change Canada

Enabling instruments:

- *Department of the Environment Act, 1971*
- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*
- *Fisheries Act, 1985* (administration and enforcement of the Pollution Prevention Provisions)
- *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act, 2018* (joint responsibility with Finance Canada)
- *Species at Risk Act, 2004*
- *Manganese-based Fuel Additives Act, 1997*
- *Antarctic Environmental Protection Act, 2003*
- *Perfluorooctane Sulfonate Virtual Elimination Act, 2008*
- *Canada Wildlife Act, 1985*
- *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*
- *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act, 1992*
- *National Wildlife Week Act, 1985*
- *Canada Water Act, 1985*
- *International River Improvements Act, 1985*

- *Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921*
- *Canada Emission Reduction Incentives Agency Act, 2005*
- *Weather Modification Information Act, 1985*
- *Canadian Environmental Week Act, 1985*
- *Environmental Enforcement Act, 2010*
- *Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Act, 2009*
- *Federal Sustainable Development Act, 2008*
- *National Strategy for Safe and Environmentally Sound Disposal of Lamps Containing Mercury Act, 2017*
- *Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, 1985*
- *Bridge to Strengthen Trade Act, 2012*
- *Canada Foundation for Sustainable Development Technology Act, 2001*
- *Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act, 1985*
- *Canada-Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act, 1987*
- *Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act, 1988*
- *Energy Supplies Emergency Act, 1985*
- *Income Tax Act, 1985*
- *Marine Liability Act, 2001*
- *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act, 2013*
- *Resources and Technical Surveys Act, 1985*
- *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act, 2003*

Year of incorporation / commencement: 1971

Departmental contact information

Mailing address:

Environment and Climate Change Canada

Public Inquiries Centre

Place Vincent Massey Building

351 Saint-Joseph Boulevard

Gatineau QC K1A 0H3

Telephone: 1-800-668-6767

Email: enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

Website(s): https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change.html

Definitions

appropriation (crédit)

Any authority of Parliament to pay money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

budgetary expenditures (dépenses budgétaires)

Operating and capital expenditures; transfer payments to other levels of government, departments or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

core responsibility (responsabilité essentielle)

An enduring function or role of a department. The departmental results listed for a core responsibility reflect the outcomes that the department seeks to influence or achieve.

Departmental Plan (plan ministériel)

A report that outlines the anticipated activities and expected performance of an appropriated department over a three-year period. Departmental Plans are usually tabled in Parliament in spring.

departmental priority (priorité)

A plan, project or activity that a department focuses and reports on during a specific planning period. Priorities represent the most important things to be done or those to be addressed first to help achieve the desired departmental results.

departmental result (résultat ministériel)

A high-level outcome related to the core responsibilities of a department.

departmental result indicator (indicateur de résultat ministériel)

A quantitative or qualitative measure that assesses progress toward a departmental result.

departmental results framework (cadre ministériel des résultats)

A framework that connects the department's core responsibilities to its departmental results and departmental result indicators.

Departmental Results Report (rapport sur les résultats ministériels)

A report outlining a department's accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in the corresponding Departmental Plan.

Full-time equivalent (équivalent temps plein)

Measures the person years in a departmental budget. An employee's scheduled hours per week divided by the employer's hours for a full-time workweek calculates a full-time equivalent. For example, an employee who works 20 hours in a 40-hour standard workweek represents a 0.5 full-time equivalent.

Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) (analyse comparative entre les sexes plus [ACS Plus])

An analytical tool that helps to understand the ways diverse individuals experience policies, programs and other initiatives. Applying GBA Plus to policies, programs and other initiatives helps to identify the different needs of the people affected, the ways to be more responsive and inclusive, and the methods to anticipate and mitigate potential barriers to accessing or benefitting from the initiative. GBA Plus goes beyond biological (sex) and socio-cultural (gender) differences to consider other factors, such as age, disability, education, ethnicity, economic status, geography (including rurality), language, race, religion, and sexual orientation.

government priorities (priorités pangouvernementales)

For the purpose of the 2025–26 Departmental Results Report, government priorities are the high-level themes outlining the government's agenda as announced in the 2025 Speech from the Throne.

horizontal initiative (initiative horizontale)

A program, project or other initiative where two or more federal departments receive funding to work collaboratively on a shared outcome usually linked to a government priority, and where the ministers involved agree to designate it as horizontal. Specific reporting requirements apply, including that the lead department must report on combined expenditures and results.

Indigenous business (entreprise autochtones)

Requirements for verifying Indigenous businesses for the purposes of the departmental result report are available through the Indigenous Services Canada Mandatory minimum 5 percent Indigenous procurement target website.

non-budgetary expenditures (dépenses non budgétaires)

Net outlays and receipts related to loans, investments and advances, which change the composition of the financial assets of the Government of Canada.

performance (rendement)

What a department did with its resources to achieve its results, how well those results compare to what the department intended to achieve, and how well lessons learned have been identified.

performance indicator (indicateur de rendement)

A qualitative or quantitative measure that assesses progress toward a departmental-level or program-level result, or the expected outputs or outcomes of a program, policy or initiative.

plan (plan)

The articulation of strategic choices, which provides information on how a department intends to achieve its priorities and associated results. Generally, a plan will explain the logic behind the strategies chosen and tend to focus on actions that lead to the expected result.

planned spending (dépenses prévues)

For Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports, planned spending refers to the amounts presented in Main Estimates. Departments must determine their planned spending and be able to defend the financial numbers presented in their Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports.

program (programme)

An Individual, group, or combination of services and activities managed together within a department and focused on a specific set of outputs, outcomes or service levels.

program inventory (répertoire des programmes)

A listing that identifies all the department's programs and the resources that contribute to delivering on the department's core responsibilities and achieving its results.

result (résultat)

An outcome or output related to the activities of a department, policy, program or initiative.

statutory expenditures (dépenses législatives)

Spending approved through legislation passed in Parliament, other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose and the terms and conditions of the expenditures.

target (cible)

A quantitative or qualitative, measurable goal that a department, program or initiative plans to achieve within a specified time period.

voted expenditures (dépenses votées)

Spending approved annually through an appropriation act passed in Parliament. The vote also outlines the conditions that govern the spending.