

CANADA

Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress

First Biennial Transparency Report



June 2026

Canada 

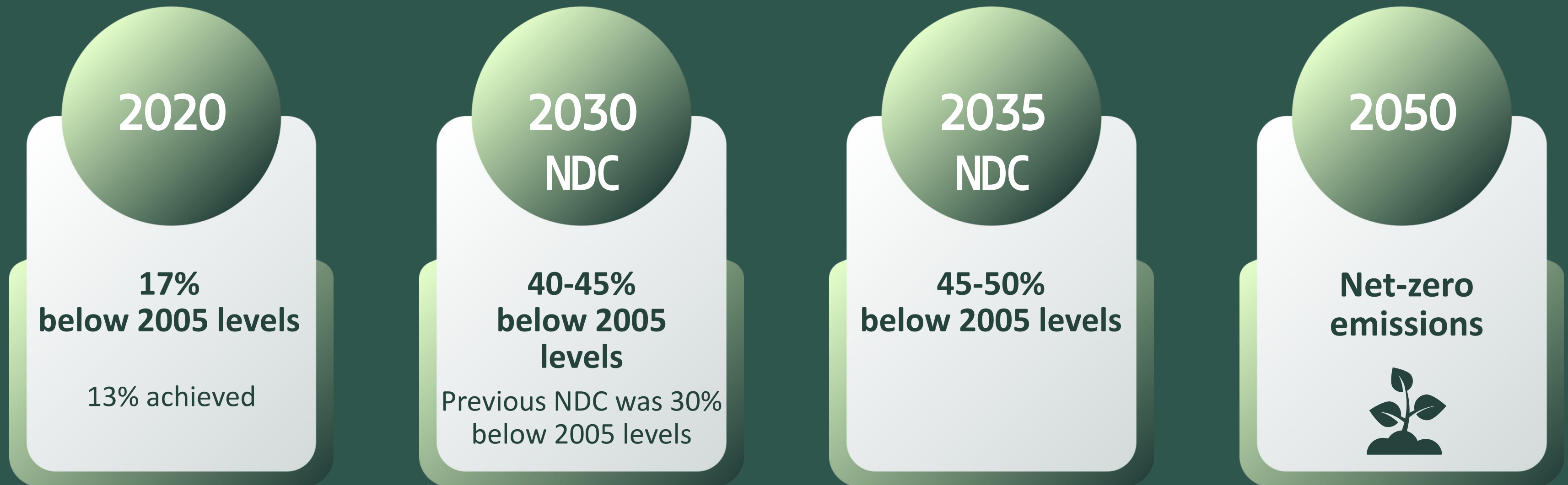
Canada's National Circumstances

- 41 million people
- One of the largest landmasses in the world
- Very warm summers and very cold winters
- 9th largest economy in the world (2024)
- Economy relies significantly on natural resources and emissions-intensive industries (e.g., manufacturing, mining, oil and gas extraction)
- Overwhelmingly clean electricity grid (~80% non-emitting)
- Decentralized federation with a central federal government and 13 provinces/territories - environment is a shared responsibility

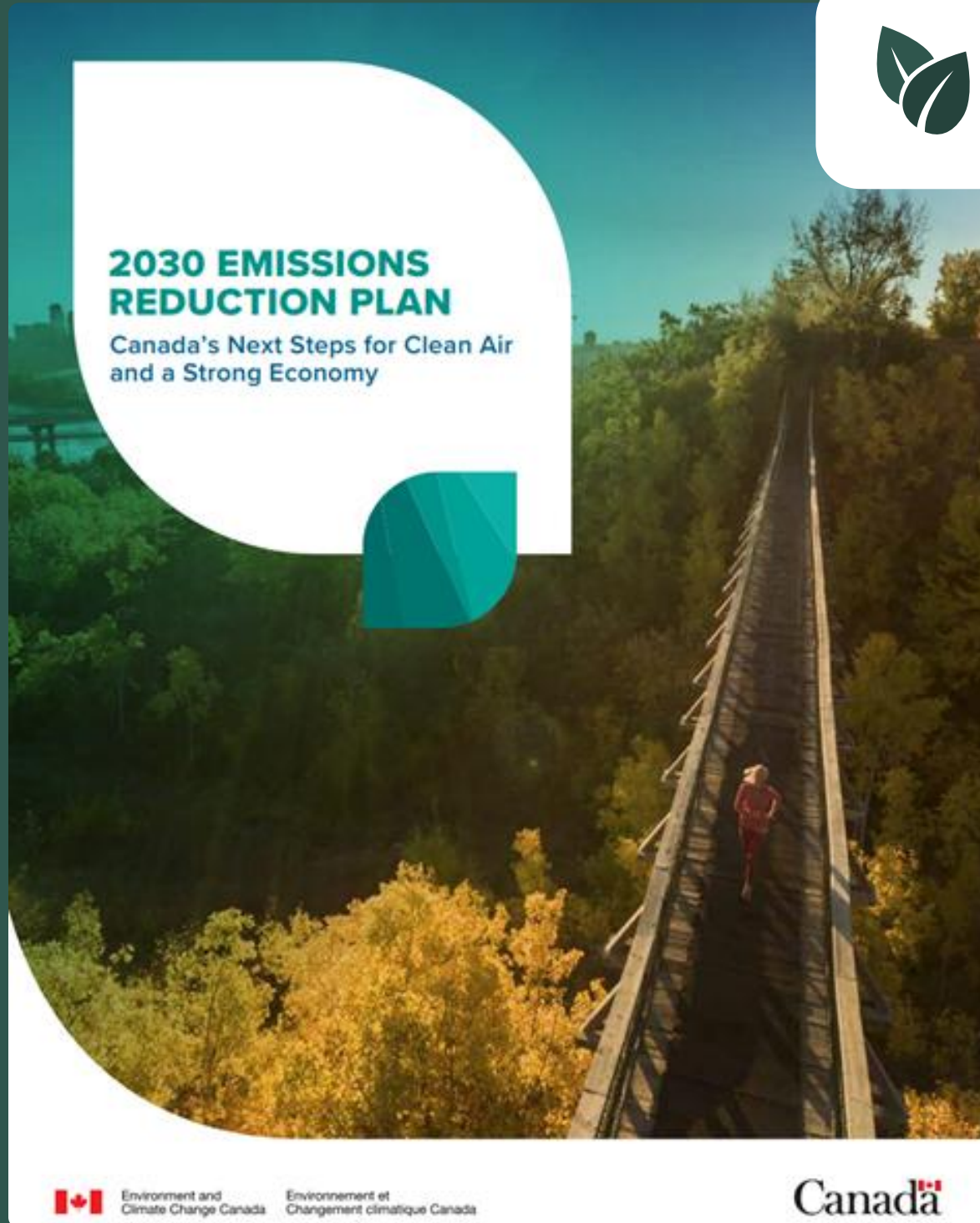


Canada's GHG emissions targets

The *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act* (2021) enshrines Canada's commitment to achieve net zero in legislation and codifies the process for setting national targets



2030 Emissions Reduction Plan (2022)



Required under the Act for each target

A sector-by-sector roadmap, identifying the pathway for Canada to reach its 2030 target, and **putting in place the building blocks for net-zero emissions by 2050**

Three progress reports (2023, 2025, 2027) on progress made towards achieving the target and implementing the federal measures

Some of the key measures:

Industrial carbon pricing

Clean fuel regulations

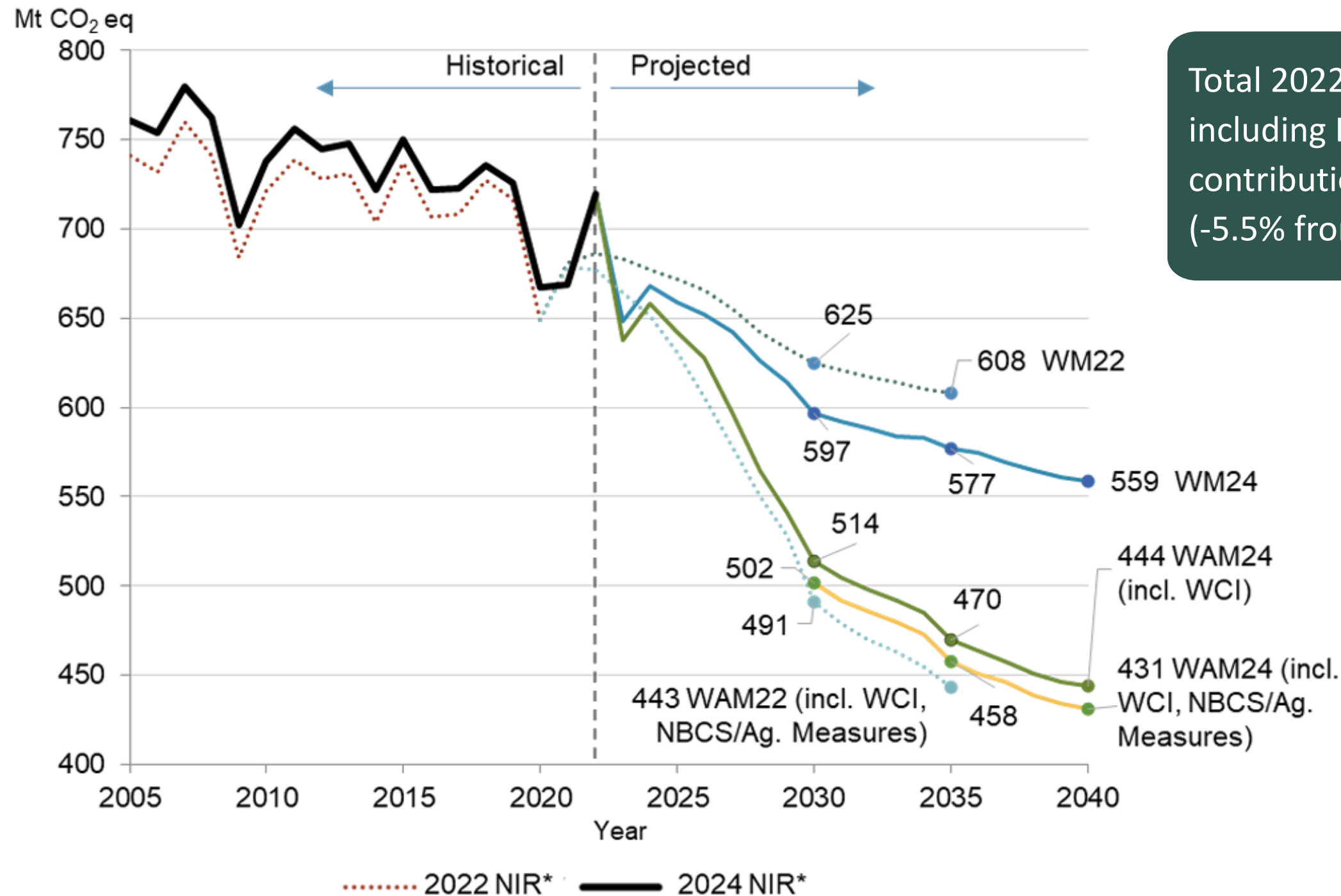
Oil and gas methane regulations

Light-Duty On-Road Vehicle Emission Regulations

Phase out of unabated coal fired power plants by 2030

Canada's GHG Emissions

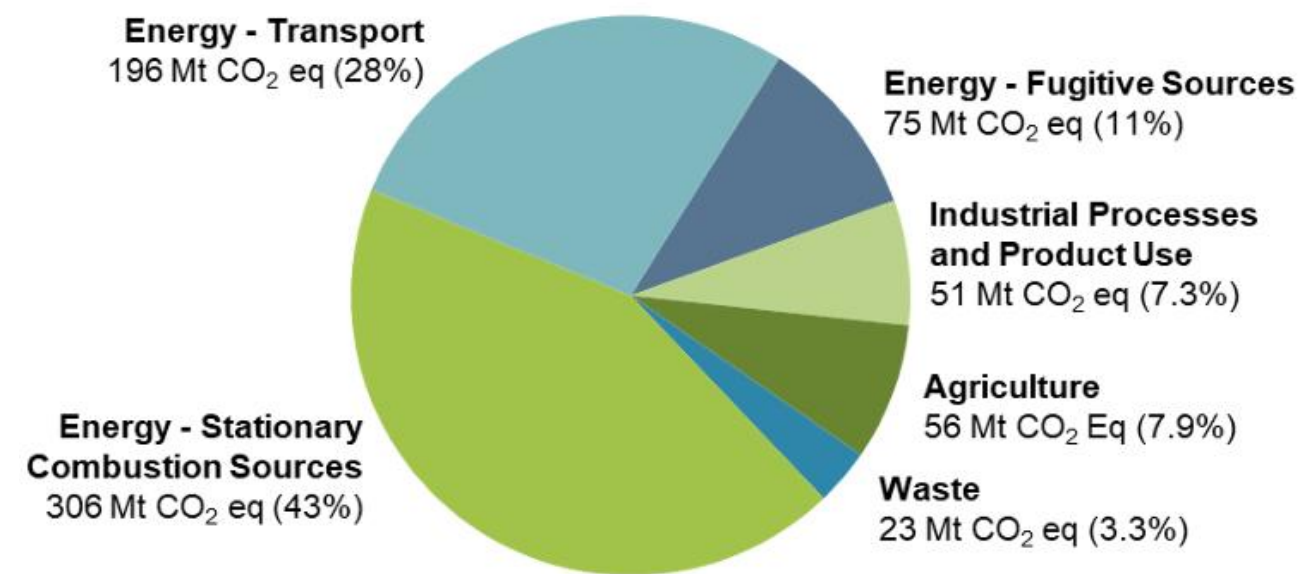
Total Canadian GHG emissions (Mt CO₂ eq), including LULUCF accounting contribution, current and previous projections (scenarios from 2022 and 2024 projections), 2005 to 2040



Total 2022 GHG emissions including LULUCF accounting contribution: 720 Mt CO₂ eq (-5.5% from 2005 levels)



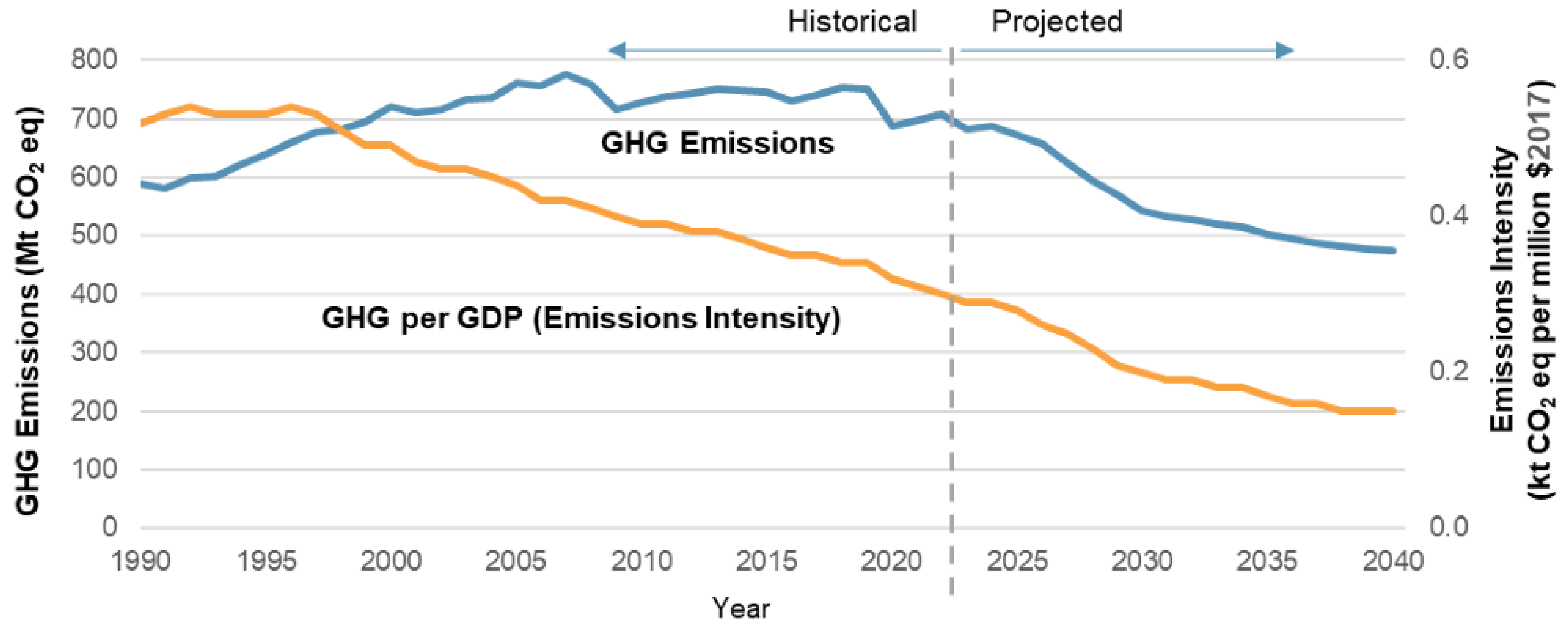
IPCC Sectors (2022)



Data sources: 2022 and 2024 National Inventory Reports + LULUCF accounting contribution

Emissions Intensity

Canadian GHG emissions and indexed trend emissions intensity excluding LULUCF, NBCS, and agriculture measures, WAM scenario, 1990 to 2040



Financial Support

Between 2015 and 2022, Canada provided and mobilized over \$8.7 billion in total international climate finance (for 2021 and 2022: over \$3.39 billion from all sources)

\$5.3 billion climate finance commitment between 2021 and 2026, through four thematic areas:

- Clean energy transition and coal phase-out
- Climate smart agriculture and food systems
- Nature-based solutions and biodiversity
- Climate governance

Goal: help developing countries transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient, nature-positive and inclusive sustainable development



Recent Developments



Climate Competitiveness Strategy (2025)



Boosting investment through clean economy tax credits



Strengthening industrial carbon pricing



Clarifying greenhouse gas regulations

Goal:

Create the conditions to propel Canada's competitive advantage through investments in clean growth technologies, and reduce the emissions intensity of the energy Canada generates, and the products and resources it produces

New investments




\$3.5 billion over five years (2026-2030) through the Critical Minerals Sovereign Fund and the First and Last Mile Fund



\$3.8 billion in Canada's new nature strategy to protect nature, build Canada well, value and mobilise capital for nature



\$2.3 billion in incentives to buy or lease electric vehicles; \$1.5 billion to expand national EV charging network

Canada 

Thank You!