

RESPONSES OF CANADA TO RAISED QUESTIONS DURING THE SBI MA SESSION

Part III – 12 June 2021

Follow up questions from Canada's Multilateral Assessment

1. *India – Why did emissions rise sharply between 1990 and 2018, according to the UNFCCC synthesis report on BRs?*

In 2018, Canada's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were 729 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂ eq), a net decrease of 0.4 Mt or 0.1% from 2005 emissions. Dating back to 1990, annual emissions steadily increased for 10 years, fluctuated between 2000 and 2008, dropped in 2009 and gradually increased thereafter.

Emissions increases since 2009 can be attributed to increases in oil and gas extraction (34 Mt); the number of light-duty gasoline trucks (12 Mt) and heavy-duty diesel vehicles in operation (12 Mt); consumption of halocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) (5.6 Mt); and the application of inorganic nitrogen fertilizers (3.6 Mt). During the same period, a 30 Mt decrease in emissions from electricity generation partly offset emissions growth.

The Energy sector dominated the long-term trend over the 1990–2018 period, with increases of 72 Mt (49%) in Transport, 39 Mt (14%) in Stationary Combustion and 6.5 Mt (13%) in Fugitive Sources. Over the same period, emissions in the Agriculture sector increased by 12 Mt (27%), while the IPPU sector saw a decrease of 0.6 Mt (1.0%). The Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector was a 13 Mt sink in 2018; net removals of CO₂ from the atmosphere by the Land sector decreased by 47 Mt, down from 60 Mt in 1990. Emissions in the Waste sector remained relatively steady.

Over the long term, Canada's economy has grown more rapidly than its GHG emissions. As a result, the emissions intensity for the entire economy (or GHGs per Gross Domestic Product [GDP]) has declined by 36% since 1990, and by 20% since 2005. The decline in emissions intensity since 1995 can be attributed to fuel switching, increases in efficiency, the modernization of industrial processes and structural changes in the economy.

2. *Saudi Arabia - Where estimated impacts were not provided, could you explain why the impact of all these PaMs was not provided and what are the challenges?*

In its climate change reporting to the UNFCCC, Canada provides information on core mitigation measures planned or already implemented by federal, provincial, and territorial governments. As much as possible direct mitigation impacts are estimated for key policies, provided by the implementing entity. However, in cases where mitigation estimates for the impact of a policy or measures is not provided, Canada indicates the reason why they were not included. As indicated in the notation legend of the Policies and Measures table in Annex 1 of Canada's 4th Biennial Report, the reasons why the estimated impacts are not provided in the Policy and Measures table for that report are for one or more of the following reasons:

- a) Impacts in 2020 and/or 2030 are expected to be minimal
- b) The measure is not expected to be in place in 2020/2030
- c) Emissions reductions of this measure are aggregated into the estimates of another overarching measure
- d) The measure is expected to generate indirect, rather than direct emissions reductions
- e) The details of the policy are still under development. Therefore, at this time it is premature to estimate the mitigation impact.
- f) The measure contributes to the Government of Canada's efforts to transition to a low carbon economy by fostering the growth of Canadian clean technologies and companies. Although mitigation impacts cannot be directly attributed to this measure, it may have an indirect impact on GHG emissions.

- g) The funding is yet to be distributed. Since decisions have not yet been made on the projects to be funded, it is premature to estimate the mitigation impact.
- h) The province or territory did not provide an estimate at the time of submission.