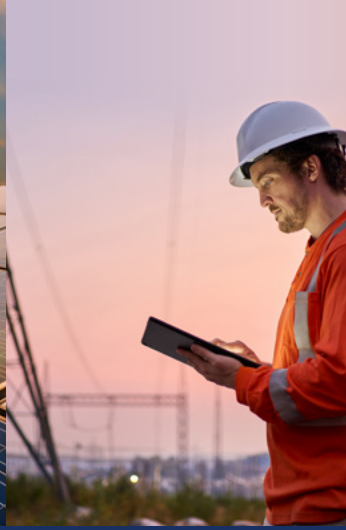

Natural Resources Canada

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Energy Fact Book

Fall 2026 Edition

Canada

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Canada

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Preface

The Energy Fact Book provides **reliable, up-to-date statistics and analysis** to support evidence-based dialogue on Canada's energy sector. The new spring and fall release schedule will help ensure the publication continues to reflect the latest data and developments across Canada's energy system.

Designed for a wide audience—including government, industry, academia, educators, media and the public—**this resource aims to bridge technical depth with broad accessibility**.

The contents of this publication span a wide array of indicators including energy production and consumption, prices and trade; as well as economic contributions, technology trends and environmental impacts—curated to provide a holistic overview of the sector.

The Energy Fact Book draws on the expertise of Natural Resources Canada, Statistics Canada, the Canada Energy Regulator and Environment and Climate Change Canada, and **benefits from ongoing collaboration across federal and provincial agencies**, under the scope of the **Canadian Centre for Energy Information**.

Refer to the annexes for definitions, methodology, and notes on data availability and consistency. For questions and comments, contact **energyfacts-faitsenergetiques@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca**.

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Introduction

Canada is an energy nation. From hydroelectricity to the oil sands to emerging renewables, our vast and varied natural resources have helped build a resilient economy, connect our communities, and support energy security at home and abroad.

Today, the energy landscape is evolving. Canada is innovating in how energy is produced, delivered, and used. Renewable electricity continues to grow, led by wind and solar. Oil and gas remain foundational to the mix, meeting energy needs at home and abroad, supported by efficiency gains and operational advancements in production and use. At the same time, clean fuels are emerging and technologies such as carbon capture, energy storage, and electrification are reshaping industrial processes and transportation.

These changes are part of a global energy transformation—driven by technological change, shifting demand, affordability needs, and the imperative to maintain international competitiveness. With its geography, skilled workforce, and commitment to research, Canada is positioned to lead in this transformation, —leveraging regional strengths, priorities, energy mixes, and economic pathways.

Reliable data are essential to understanding these developments and seizing the opportunities they create for innovation, investment, and long-term economic growth. By presenting key facts and indicators on Canada's energy system in a clear and accessible format, the Energy Fact Book has remained a trusted reference for over fifteen years.

Section 4:
Energy Efficiency

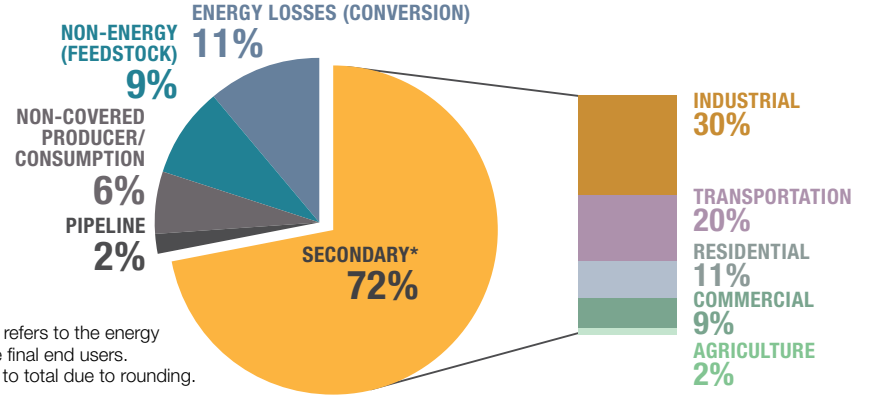
Energy use
Efficiency trends

Energy use

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENERGY USE BY SECTOR (2023)

- Primary energy use measures the total energy requirements of all energy users.
- Secondary energy use accounts for the energy used by final consumers in the economy.
- Primary energy use includes secondary energy use. Additionally, primary energy use includes the energy required to transform one form of energy into another (e.g. coal to electricity); the energy used to bring energy supplies to the consumer (e.g. pipeline); and the energy used to feed industrial production processes (e.g. the natural gas used as feedstock by the chemical industries).
- Not every fuel is consumed as energy. For example, hydrocarbon gas liquids in Canada are also used as a non-energy feedstock in the petrochemical industry.
- Canada's primary energy consumed was estimated at **12,538 PJ**.

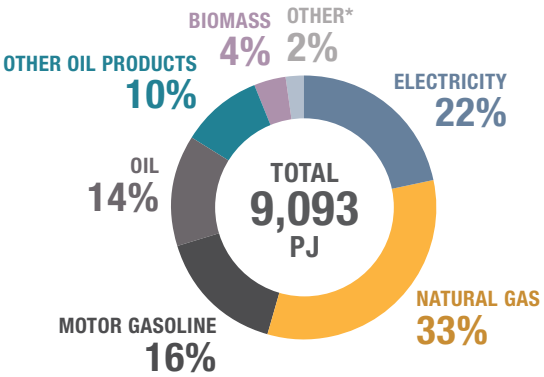
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENERGY USE BY SECTOR, 2023



*Secondary energy refers to the energy used directly by the final end users.
Parts may not sum to total due to rounding.

- Secondary energy use includes the energy used to run vehicles; the energy used to heat and cool buildings; and the energy required to run machinery.
- Canada's secondary energy use in 2023 was **9,093 PJ**.
- Total secondary energy use **increased 13%** from 2000 to 2023. Natural gas usage grew by **40%** while electricity usage increased 15%, during the same period.

CANADA'S SECONDARY ENERGY USE BY FUEL TYPE, 2023



* "Other" includes coal, coke, coke oven gas, NGLs and steam and waste. Parts may not sum to total due to rounding.

ENERGY IN OUR DAILY LIVES

- Canadian households use energy every day – to power lights and appliances, heat or cool spaces, run personal vehicles, recharge electronics and more.
- **79%** of residential energy consumption is used for space and water heating.
- Residential energy efficiency improved by **38%** between 2000 and 2023, **saving 520 PJ** of energy and **$13.4 billion in energy costs**.

Residential energy use decreased

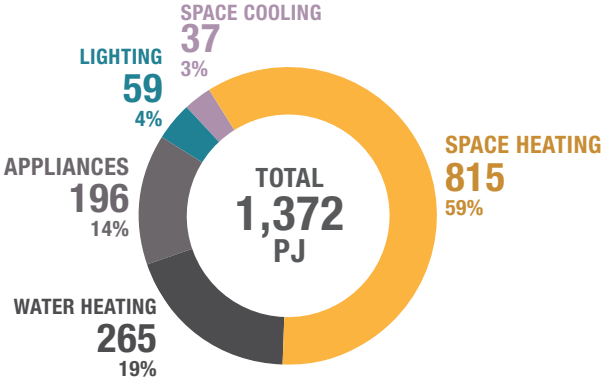
1% **since 2000,**

but would have increased by

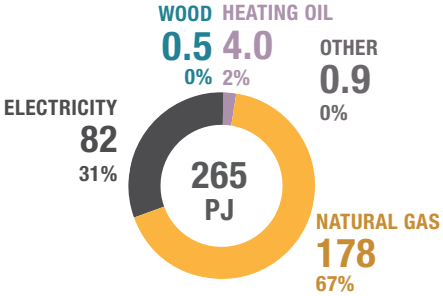
37%

without energy efficiency improvements.

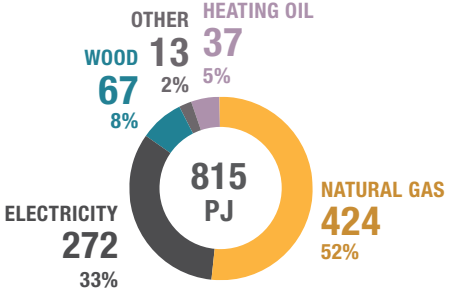
RESIDENTIAL ENERGY USE, BY TYPE (PJ), 2023



WATER-HEATING ENERGY USE (PJ), 2023

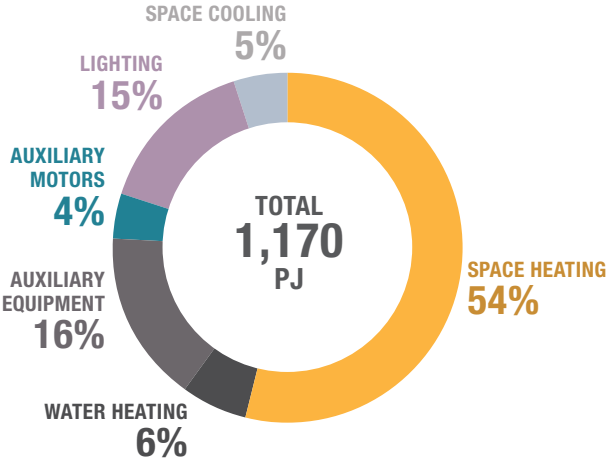


SPACE-HEATING ENERGY USE (PJ), 2023



Parts may not sum to total due to rounding.

COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ENERGY USE BY END USE, 2023



Commercial and institutional energy use increased between 2000 and 2023

18%

but would have increased

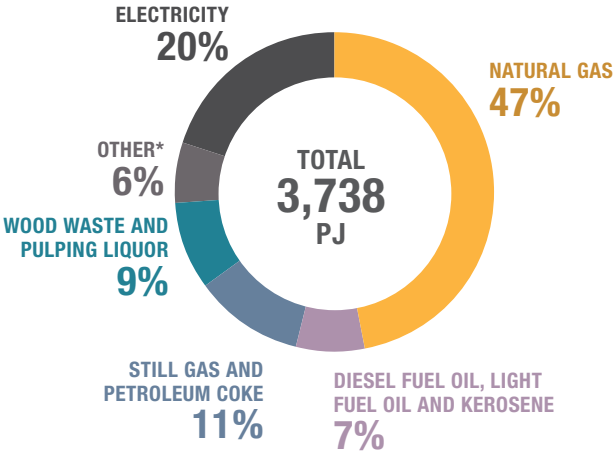
29% **without energy efficiency improvements.**

Energy intensity (GJ/m²) decreased

8%.

Since 2000, energy efficiency in the commercial and institutional sector has **improved 11%**, saving 109 PJ of energy and **$3.3 billion** in energy costs in 2023.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR ENERGY USE BY FUEL TYPE, 2023



- The **industrial sector** includes all manufacturing, mining (including oil and gas extraction), forestry and construction activities.
- From 2000 to 2023, **industrial energy use increased 18%**.
- Excluding resource extraction industries, **energy efficiency improvements of 4%** in the industrial sector resulted in **savings of 102 PJ** and **$1.5 billion** in energy costs in 2023.

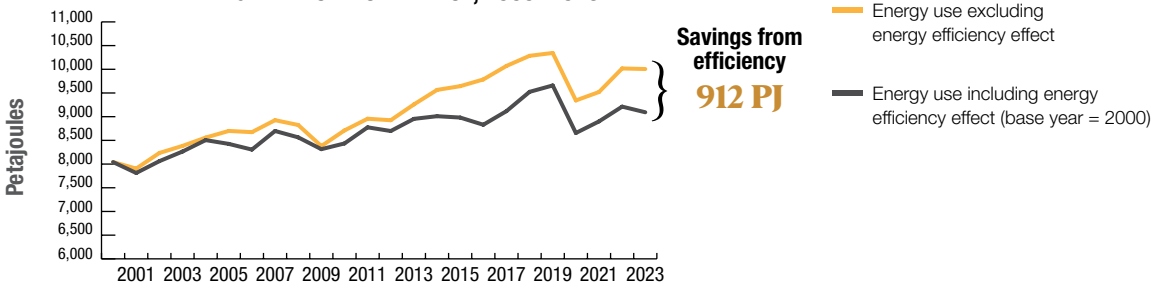
* "Other" includes HFO, coke and coke oven gas, coal, LPGs, NGLs, steam and waste.
Parts may not sum to total due to rounding.

Efficiency Trends

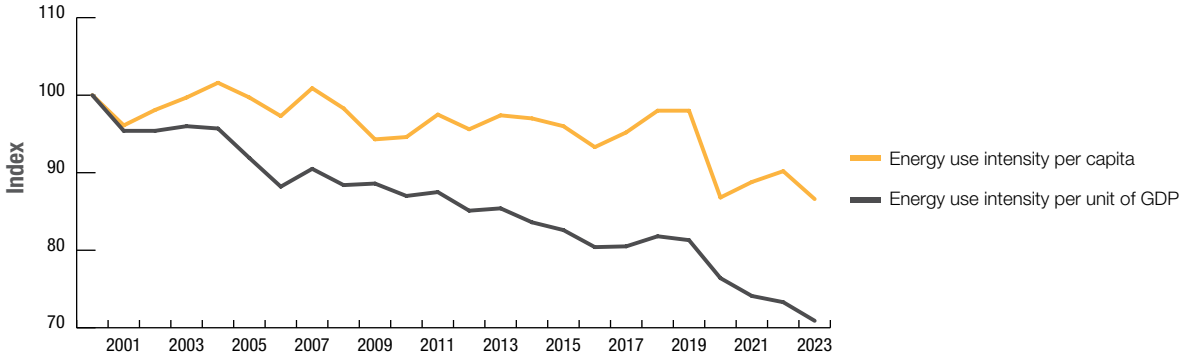
HISTORICAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- **Energy efficiency** is a measure of how effectively energy is used for a given purpose and is an important path toward decarbonization.
- **Energy intensity** is the ratio of energy use per unit of activity (such as floor space and GDP).
- **Efficiency improvements** slow the rate of growth in energy use.
- **Energy efficiency** in Canada **improved by 14%** between 2000 and 2023.
- **Energy use grew by 13%** between 2000 and 2023. Without energy efficiency improvements, energy use would have **grown by 24%**.
- **Energy efficiency savings** of **912 PJ** in 2023 were equivalent to end-user savings of **$38 billion**.

SECONDARY ENERGY USE WITH AND WITHOUT ENERGY EFFICIENCY EFFECT, 2000–2023



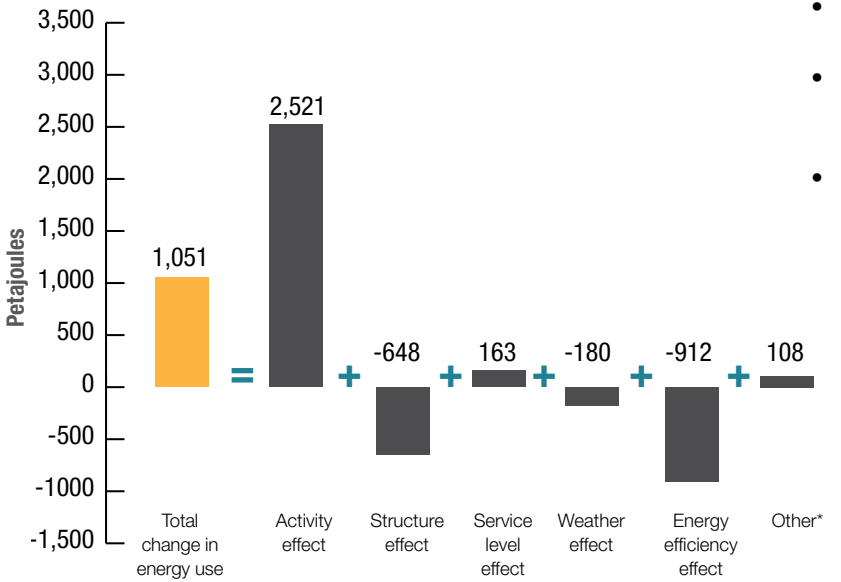
INDEXED TOTAL SECONDARY ENERGY USE INTENSITY PER CAPITA AND PER UNIT OF GDP, 2000–2023 (2000=100)



Per capita energy consumption was 13% lower in 2023 than in 2000.

Canada used 29% less energy per dollar of GDP in 2023 than in 2000.

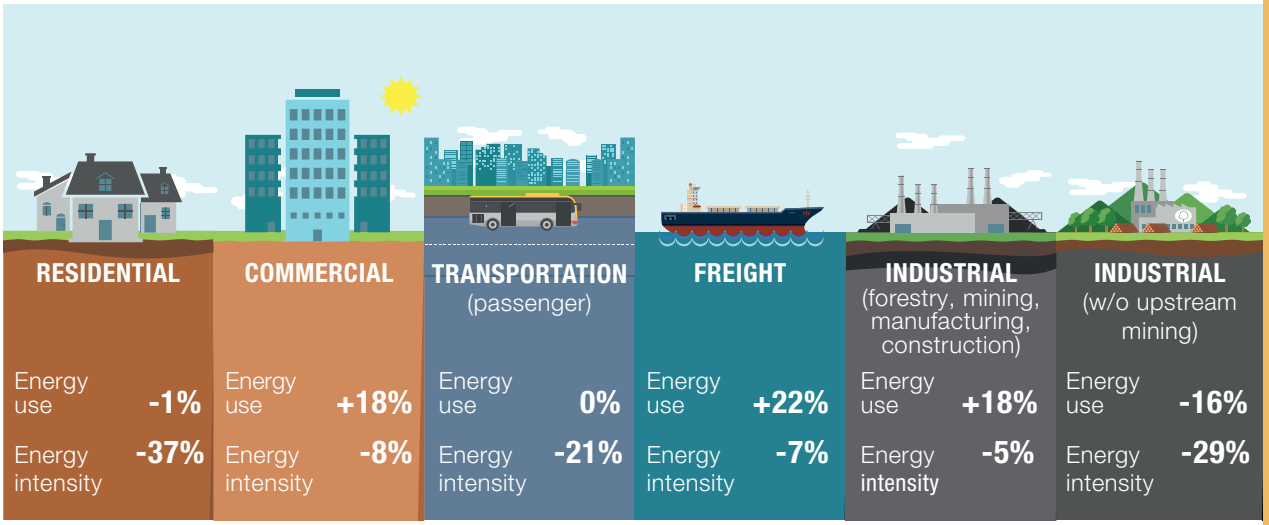
SUMMARY OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE CHANGE IN ENERGY USE, 2000–2023



- **Activity**: major drivers of energy use in a sector (e.g. floor space area in the commercial/institutional sector)
- **Structure:** refers to change in the makeup of each sector
- **Service level:** increased penetration of auxiliary equipment in commercial/institutional buildings
- **Energy efficiency:** how effectively energy is being used for a given purpose. For example, providing a similar (or better) level of service with less energy consumption on a per unit basis is considered an improvement in energy efficiency.

* "Other" refers to street lighting, non-commercial airline aviation, off-road transportation and agriculture, which are included in the "Total change in energy use" column but are excluded from the factorization analysis.

TRENDS IN ENERGY USE AND INTENSITY BY SECTOR, 2000–2023



ANNEXES

Annex 1: Notes on methodology

In this publication, energy industries are generally considered to include oil and gas extraction; coal mining; uranium mining; electric power generation, transmission and distribution; pipeline transportation; natural gas distribution; biofuels production; petroleum refineries; and support activities for oil and gas extraction. The petroleum sector is a subset of these industries, and in this publication consists of oil and gas extraction and support activities, pipeline transportation and distribution of oil and gas, and petroleum refineries.

Clean energy industries such as renewable and nuclear electricity generation, biofuels production and carbon capture and storage facilities are contained within the definition of energy industries. Some energy-related industries (e.g. petroleum product wholesaler-distributors and coal product manufacturing) are excluded because of a lack of data.

This publication represents data availability at the time of its preparation. All data is subject to revisions by statistical sources. In some instances, more than one source may be available and discrepancies in numbers may occur because of conceptual or methodological differences. In addition, some numbers may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Annex 2: Units and conversion factors

PREFIXES AND EQUIVALENTS

Prefix				
SI/Metric		Imperial	Equivalent	
k	kilo	M	thousand	10^3
M	mega	MM	million	10^6
G	giga	B	billion	10^9
T	tera	T	trillion	10^{12}
P	peta	-	quadrillion	10^{15}

Notes

- Tonne may be abbreviated to “t” and is not to be confused with “T” for tera or trillion.
- Roman numerals are sometimes used with imperial units (this can create confusion with the metric “M”).

CRUDE OIL

Upstream

- reserves usually in barrels or multiples (million barrels)
- production/capacity often in barrels per day or multiples (thousand barrels/day or Mb/d, million barrels/day or MMb/d)
- metric: 1 cubic metre = 6.2898 barrels
- International Energy Agency: uses weight (tonnes) rather than volume

Downstream (petroleum products)

- volumes of refined products usually in litres
- 1,000 litres = 1 cubic metre
- U.S.: 1 U.S. gallon = 3.785 litres

NATURAL GAS

Volume

- reserves/production usually in cubic feet or multiples (billion cubic feet or Bcf, trillion cubic feet or Tcf)
- production/capacity often in cubic feet per day or multiples (Bcf/d, Tcf/d)
- metric: 1 cubic metre = 35.3147 cubic feet

Density

- 1 million t LNG = 48.0279 billion cubic feet

Pricing

Volume-based:

- cents per cubic metre (¢/m^3) (customer level in Canada)
- $ per hundred cubic feet ($/CCF) (customer level in the U.S.)

Energy content-based:

- $ per gigajoule ($/GJ) (company level in Canada)
- $ per million British thermal units ($/MMbtu) (company level in the U.S., LNG)

URANIUM

- 1 metric tonne = 1,000 kilograms of uranium metal (U)
- U.S.: in pounds of uranium oxide (U_3O_8)
- 1 lb. U_3O_8 = 0.84802 lb. U = 0.38465 kg U

COAL

- 1 metric tonne = 1,000 kilograms
- U.S.: 1 short ton = 2,000 pounds
- 1 metric tonne = 1.10231 short tons

ELECTRICITY

Capacity

- maximum rated output that can be supplied at an instant, commonly expressed in megawatts (MW)

Total capacity

- installed generator nameplate capacity

Generation/sales

- flow of electricity over time, expressed in watt-hours or multiples:
  - kilowatt-hours or kWh (e.g. customer level)
  - megawatt-hours or MWh (e.g. plant level)
  - gigawatt-hours or GWh (e.g. utility level)
  - terawatt-hours or TWh (e.g. country level)

From capacity to generation

- A 1-MW unit operating at full capacity over one hour generates 1 MWh of electricity
- Over one year, this unit could generate up to 8,760 MWh (1 MW × 24 hr × 365 days)
- Units are rarely used at full capacity over time because of factors such as maintenance requirements, resource limitations and low demand
- "Capacity factor" is the ratio of actual generation to full capacity potential

ENERGY CONTENT

Rather than using "natural" units (e.g. volume, weight), energy sources can be measured according to their energy content – this allows comparison between energy sources

- metric: joules or multiples (gigajoules or GJ, terajoules or TJ, petajoules or PJ)
- U.S.: 1 British thermal unit (BTU) = 1,055.06 joules
- IEA: energy balances expressed in oil equivalent: :
  - thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe)
  - million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)

Typical values

- 1 m^3 of crude oil = 39.0 GJ
- 1,000 m^3 of natural gas = 38.3 GJ
- 1 MWh of electricity = 3.6 GJ
- 1 metric tonne of coal = 29.3 GJ
- 1 metric tonne of wood waste = 18.0 GJ
- 1 metric tonne of uranium = 420,000 GJ to 672,000 GJ

NATURAL GAS RESOURCES AND RESERVES

Proved reserves

Volumes of natural gas from known accumulations, of marketable quality, demonstrated with reasonable certainty to be recoverable, as of the estimate date, under current economic, technological, regulatory, and operating conditions, and suitable for delivery to market within a reasonable time frame.

Marketable/technically recoverable resources

Estimated volumes of natural gas – discovered or undiscovered – that exist in subsurface accumulations. Discovered resources are estimated quantities of gas in known drilled reservoirs, which are too remote to be connected to existing pipelines and markets. If pipelines were built, gas volumes would be recoverable under existing technological and economic conditions.

Undiscovered resources are an estimate, inferred from geological data, of gas volumes thought to be recoverable under current or anticipated economic and technological conditions, but not yet discovered by drilling. These resources may be near or remote from pipelines.

Annex 3: Abbreviations

AC	alternating current
AECO	Alberta Energy Company
AESO	Alberta Electric System Operator
AER	Alberta Energy Regulator
B	billion
b/d	barrels per day
Bcf/d	billion cubic feet per day
Bcm/d	billion cubic metres per day
BEV	battery electric vehicle
CANDU	Canada deuterium uranium
CAPP	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers
CanREA	Canadian Renewable Energy Association
CCEI	Canadian Centre for Energy Information
CCS	carbon capture and storage
CCUS	carbon capture, utilization and storage
CDIA	Canadian direct investment abroad
CEA	Canadian energy assets
CER	Canada Energy Regulator
CFS	Canadian Forest Service
CO_2 equivalent	carbon dioxide equivalent
CPI	consumer price index
CPL	cents per litre
DC	direct current
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
ECTPEA	Environmental and Clean Technology Products Economic Account
EGS	enhanced geothermal system
EIA	Energy Information Administration (U.S.)
EU	European Union
EV	electric vehicle
FDI	foreign direct investment
G7	seven wealthiest major developed nations: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, U.K. and U.S.
GDP	gross domestic product
GHG	greenhouse gas
GJ	gigajoule
GST	Goods and Services tax
GWh	gigawatt hours
HGL	hydrocarbon gas liquids
HST	Harmonized sales tax
IEA	International Energy Agency
IHA	International Hydropower Association
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
kt	kilotonne
kWh	kilowatt hour
lb.	pound
L	litre
LCOE	levelized cost of electricity

LNG	liquefied natural gas
LPG	liquefied petroleum gases
LWR	light water reactor
m	metre
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
Mb/d	thousand barrels per day
MJ	megajoule
MMb/d	million barrels per day
MMcf/d	million cubic feet per day
MMbtu	million British thermal units
Mt	million tonnes; megatonne
Mtoe	million tons of oil equivalent
MW	megawatt
NGCC	natural gas combined cycle
NGL	natural gas liquids
NRCan	Natural Resources Canada
OEE	ECCC Office of Energy Efficiency
NRSA	Natural Resources Satellite Account
NSERC	National Science and Engineering Research Council of Canada
NYMEX	New York Mercantile Exchange
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PHEV	plug-in hybrid electric vehicle
PHWR	pressurized heavy water reactor
PJ	petajoule
Pkm	passenger-kilometre
Provinces and territories	
	Alta. – Alberta
	B.C. – British Columbia
	Man. – Manitoba
	N.B. – New Brunswick
	N.L. – Newfoundland and Labrador
	N.S. – Nova Scotia
	N.W.T. – Northwest Territories
	Ont. – Ontario
	P.E.I. – Prince Edward Island
	Que. – Quebec
	Sask. – Saskatchewan
	Y.T. – Yukon
	Atl. – Atlantic provinces
	Terr. – Territories
P/T	provincial/territorial
PV	photovoltaic
RD&D	research, development and demonstration
R&D	research and development
RPP	refined petroleum products
SDTC	Sustainable Development Technology Canada
StatCan	Statistics Canada
States	
	Ala.– Alabama
	Ariz. – Arizona

Ark.– Arkansas
Calif. – California
Colo. – Colorado
Conn. – Connecticut
Del. – Delaware
D.C. – District of Columbia
Fla. – Florida
Ga. – Georgia
Ill. – Illinois
Ind. – Indiana
Kans. – Kansas
Ky. – Kentucky
La. – Louisiana
Me. – Maine
Md. – Maryland
Mass. – Massachusetts
Mich. – Michigan
Minn. – Minnesota
Miss. – Mississippi
Mo. – Missouri
Mont. – Montana
Nebr.– Nebraska
Nev. – Nevada
N.H. – New Hampshire
N.J. – New Jersey
N.Mex. – New Mexico
N.Y.– New York
N.C.– North Carolina
N.D. – North Dakota
Okla.– Oklahoma
Ore. – Oregon
Penn. – Pennsylvania
R.I. – Rhode Island
S.C. – South Carolina
S.D. – South Dakota
Tenn. – Tennessee
Tex. – Texas
Vt.– Vermont
Va. – Virginia
Wash. – Washington
W.Va. – West Virginia
Wis. – Wisconsin
Wyo. – Wyoming

Tcf	trillion cubic feet
Tcm	trillion cubic metres
Tkm	tonne-kilometre
t	tonnes
TPES	total primary energy supply
TWh	terawatt-hour
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
U.K.	United Kingdom
U.S.	United States
US$	United States dollars
V	volt
WCS	Western Canadian Select
WTI	West Texas Intermediate

Annex 4: Sources

SECTION 1: KEY ENERGY, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

- **ENERGY PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY**
  - **Global Primary Energy Production:** IEA. *Annual Database*
  - **Global Energy Rankings:** IEA. *Annual Database*; IHA. *World Hydropower Outlook*
  - **Primary Energy Production by Region & Source:** StatCan. Tables *25-10-0020-01, 25-10-0029-01, 25-10-0030-01, 25-10-0031-01,* and *25-10-0082-01*; ECCC OEE. *National Energy Use Database*; ECCC. *Special tabulations*
  - **Canada's energy supply:** IEA. *Annual Database*
  - **Primary and secondary energy use:** ECCC OEE. *National Energy Use Database*
- **ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION**
  - **GDP:** StatCan. Tables *38-10-0285-01, 36-10-0221-01, 36-10-0103-01* and *36-10-0400-01*; StatCan. *Custom tabulations*; NRCan estimates
  - **Employment:** StatCan. Tables *38-10-0285-01, 36-10-0480-01* and *14-10-0023-01*; StatCan. *Custom tabulations*; NRCan estimates
  - **Energy Trade:** StatCan. *International Merchandise Trade Database*; IEA. *Annual Database*; U.S. EIA. *U.S. Imports by Country of Origin*
  - **Canada-U.S. Energy Trade:** StatCan. *International Merchandise Trade Database*; U.S. EIA. *U.S. Imports by Country of Origin*; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. *Gross Domestic Product by State*
  - **Canada's Global Energy Trade:** StatCan. *International Merchandise Trade Database*; StatCan. Table: 12-10-0168-01; NRCan estimates
  - **Government Revenues:** StatCan. Tables *33-10-0500-01* and *25-10-0065-01*; CAPP. *Statistical Handbook*, Table *01-01*; geoLOGIC Systems Ltd. *Daily Oil Bulletin*. *Land sales data*; Canada–Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Energy Regulator (formerly Offshore Petroleum Board). Annual Report; Canada–Nova Scotia Offshore Energy Regulator (formerly Offshore Petroleum Board). Annual Report; Government of the Northwest Territories. *Consolidated Financial Statements*; Government of Yukon. *Public Accounts*; Crown–Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. *Northern Oil and Gas Annual Report*
- **ENERGY AND GHG EMISSIONS**
  - **Emissions by Sector:** ECCC. *National Inventory Report*; Climate Watch. *Data Explorer*
  - **Indexed Trend in GHG Emissions:** ECCC. *National Inventory Report*; StatCan. Tables *17-10-0005-01* and *36-10-0434-03*

SECTION 2: INVESTMENT

- **Capital expenditures:** StatCan. *Tables 34-10-0035-01, 34-10-0036-01* and *34-10-0040-01*
- **Canada's Energy Infrastructure:** StatCan. Table *36-10-0608-01*
- **Canada's Major Energy Projects:** NRCan. *Major Projects Inventory*
- **Foreign Direct Investment and Canadian Direct Investment Abroad:** StatCan. Table *36-10-0009-01*
- **Foreign Control of Canadian Assets:** StatCan. Tables *33-10-0570-01 and 36-10-0009-01*
- **Canadian Energy Assets:** Compiled by NRCan from S&P Global Market Intelligence and annual financial statements from publicly traded Canadian energy companies
- Research, Development and Demonstration: Compiled by NRCan from internal sources
- **Environmental Protection Expenditures:** StatCan. Tables *38-10-0130-01* and *38-10-0132-01*

SECTION 3: SKILLS, DIVERSITY AND COMMUNITY

- **Energy Sector Demographics:** StatCan. *NRSA Human Resources Module* custom tables
- **Energy Affordability:** StatCan. Estimation of Energy Poverty Rates Using the 2021 Census of Population; StatCan. Table *11-10-0222-01*
- **Household Expenditures on Energy:** StatCan. Table *11-10-0222-01*
- **Energy Retail Prices:** StatCan. Table *18-10-0004-01* and *18-10-0001-01*; IEA. *Annual Database*
- **Energy Reliant Communities:** NRCan analysis based on StatCan 2021 Census Data

SECTION 4: ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- **Energy use, efficiency and trends:** ECCC OEE. *National Energy Use Database*; NRCan estimates

SECTION 5. CLEAN POWER AND LOW CARBON FUELS

- **CLEAN TECHNOLOGY AND THE ECONOMY**
  - **Environmental and clean technology:** NRCan. *2022 Cleantech Industry Survey*; StatCan. Tables *14-10-0023-01, 36-10-0103-01, 36-10-0629-01* and *36-10-0632-01*; Toronto Stock Exchange. *TSX & TSXV Listed Companies*
- **ELECTRICITY**
  - **World production and exports:** IEA. *Electricity Information* [note: IEA production/generation data is expressed on a "gross" basis, i.e. before generating station use]
  - **Trade:** CER. *Commodity Tracking System*
  - **Canadian and provincial supply:** Compiled by NRCan's Energy Systems Sector from various sources
  - **Prices:** Hydro-Québec. *Comparison of Electricity Prices in Major North American Cities*
  - **Electricity energy use:** ECCC OEE. *National Energy Use Database*

- **RENEWABLES**
  - **Electricity GHG emissions:** ECCC. *National Inventory Report*
  - **International context – Production:** IEA. *Renewables Information*
  - **International context – share of energy supply:** IEA. *World renewables and waste energy supply*
  - **Domestic production:** IEA. *Renewables Information*
  - **Hydro – international generation:** IEA. *Electricity Information*; IEA. *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*; IEA. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*
  - **Hydro – capacity in Canada:** WaterPower Canada. *Hydropower Refurbishments and Redevelopments in Canada*
  - **Hydro – facilities and projects:** WaterPower Canada. *Hydropower Refurbishments and Redevelopments in Canada*
  - **Biomass – Renewable balance:** IEA. *Renewables balances*
  - **Biomass – production and facilities:** StatCan. Table *25-10-0031-01*; NRCan CFS data compiled from various sources
  - **Biomass – wood fuel use by sector:** StatCan. Tables *25-10-0025-01* and *25-10-0084-01*; NRCan estimates
  - **Wind – international context:** Global Wind Energy Council. Global Wind Report
  - **Wind – generation and capacity in Canada:** CanREA. *By the Numbers*; NRCan analysis based on various sources
  - **Wind – wind farms:** AESO. *Current Supply Demand Report*; CanREA. *By the Numbers*; Government of Ontario. *Renewable Energy Projects Listing*; Hydro Québec. *Electricity supply contracts in force in Québec*; SaskPower. *System Map*
  - **Solar PV – international context:** IEA Photovoltaic Power Systems Programme. *2024 Snapshot of Global PV Markets*
  - **Solar PV – capacity in Canada:** NRCan and CanREA. *National Survey Report of PV Power Applications in Canada - 2022*
  - **Solar PV – generation in Canada:** Compiled by NRCan from various sources
  - **Solar PV – solar PV farms:** CanREA. *By the Numbers*; AESO. *Current Supply Demand Report*; Government of Ontario. *Renewable Energy Projects Listing*; NRCan analysis based on various sources
- **URANIUM AND NUCLEAR**
  - **World uranium production and exports:** World Nuclear Association. *World Uranium Mining*; NRCan estimates
  - **World known recoverable resources of uranium:** OECD Nuclear Energy Agency and International Atomic Energy Agency. Uranium: *Resource, Production and Demand*; World Nuclear Association. *Supply of Uranium*
  - **World generation of nuclear power:** International Atomic Energy Agency. *Nuclear Power Reactors in the World*
  - **Canadian supply and demand:** World Nuclear Association. *Uranium in Canada*; Cameco. *Annual report*; NRCan estimates

- **Nuclear in Canada infographic:** NRCan. *Nuclear Energy and Uranium*
- **Purchases by U.S. nuclear reactors:** U.S. EIA. *Uranium Marketing Annual Report*
- **CANDU nuclear reactors and nuclear power plants in Canada:** International Atomic Energy Agency. *Power Reactor Information System*; NRCan analysis based on various sources
- **Spot prices:** U.S. EIA. *Annual Uranium Market Report*

- **BIOFUELS AND TRANSPORTATION**
  - **Biofuels – international context:** IEA. *Renewables Information*
  - **Biofuels – production, supply and demand:** StatCan. Tables *25-10-0081-01* and *25-10-0082-01*
  - **Transportation – Electric vehicle sales:** StatCan. Tables *20-10-0021-01* and *20-10-0024-02*
  - **Transportation – Electric vehicle chargers:** NRCan. *Electric vehicle charging – EV charging basics*; NRCan. *Electric Charging and Alternative Fuelling Stations Locator*
  - **Transportation – GHG emissions:** ECCC. *National Inventory Report*
  - **Hydrogen:** IEA. *Global Hydrogen Review*; NRCan. *Hydrogen Strategy for Canada*

SECTION 6: OIL, NATURAL GAS AND COAL

- **PETROLEUM AND THE ECONOMY**
  - **GDP and employment:** StatCan. Tables *38-10-0285-01* and *36-10-0480-01*; *StatCan. Special tabulations of the NRSA Human Resources Module*
  - **Capital expenditures:** StatCan. Table *34-10-0036-01* and *special tabulations*
  - **Exports:** StatCan. *International Merchandise Trade Database*

- **CRUDE OIL**
  - **World production and exports**: IEA. *Annual Database*
  - **World proved reserves:** Oil and Gas Journal. *Worldwide Look at Reserves and Production*; NRCan analysis of Canada and U.S. reserves data
  - **Remaining established reserves:** AER. *Alberta Energy Outlook (ST98)*; AER & Alberta Geological Survey. *Alberta Petroleum Appraisal, 2026 (INF 161)*; CAPP. *Table 02-03*; NRCan analysis
  - **Oil wells in Western Canada:** AER. *ST59: Alberta Drilling Activity Monthly Statistics*; BCER. *Drilling Data for All Wells in BC [BCOGC-41984]*; Petrinex. *Saskatchewan Public Data*; Province of Manitoba. *Oil & Gas Statistics*
  - **Canadian and provincial production:** StatCan. Tables *25-10-0063-01* and *25-10-0014-01*; NRCan analysis
  - **Canadian Supply and Demand:** StatCan. Tables *25-10-0063-01* and *25-10-0014-01*; *StatCan. International Merchandise Trade Database*
  - **Trade:** StatCan. Table *25-10-0063-01*; StatCan. *International Merchandise Trade Database*; U.S. EIA. *Imports by Country of Origin and Refining and Processing*
  - **Oil Sands:** CAPP. *Statistical Handbook*, *Table 04-14*; StatCan. Tables *34-10-0036-01* and *25-10-0063-01*; AER. *Alberta Energy Outlook (ST98)*

- **Prices:** U.S. EIA. Table *Cushing*, *OK WTI Spot Price FOB*; Sproule. *Price Forecast*
- **Pipelines:** CER. *Crude Oil Pipeline Transportation System*
- **Transportation by Rail:** CER. *Canadian Crude Oil Exports by Rail – Monthly Data*; StatCan. Table *23-10-0062-01*
- **Oil Sands Environmental Considerations:** ECCC. *National Inventory Report* and *Special tabulations*; World Resources Institute. *Country Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data*; Alberta Government. *Oil Sands Information Portal*; Alberta Government. *Oil Sands 101*; AER. *Oil Sands Mining Water Use; AER. Oil Sands In Situ Recovery Water Use*; AER. *Alberta Mineable Oil Sands Plant Statistics Monthly Supplement (ST39)*; AER. *Alberta In Situ Oil Sands Production Summary (ST53)*; AER. *State of Fluid Tailings Management for Mineable Oil Sands, 2024*; StatCan. Table *25-10-0063-01*; NRCan. *Boreal forest data*

- **NATURAL GAS**
  - **World production and exports:** IEA. *World natural gas statistics*
  - **World proved reserves:** Oil and Gas Journal. *Worldwide Look at Reserves and Production*; NRCan analysis of Canada and U.S. reserves data
  - **Canadian average marketable production:** CER. *Canada's Energy Future 2026*; StatCan. Tables *25-10-0055-01* and *25-10-0086-01*
  - **U.S. average marketable production:** U.S. EIA. *Annual Energy Outlook 2026*; U.S. EIA. *Dry Natural Gas Production, Annual*
  - **Marketable production by province:** StatCan. Tables *25-10-0055-01* and *25-10-0086-01*
  - **Natural gas wells in Western Canada:** AER. ST59: *Alberta Drilling Activity Monthly Statistics*; BCER. *Drilling Data for All Wells in BC [BCOGC-41984]*; Petrinex. *Saskatchewan Public Data*; Province of Manitoba. Oil & Gas Statistics
  - **Natural gas trade:** CER. *Commodity Tracking System*; StatCan. *Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database*
  - **Spotlight on LNG trade:** CER. *Commodity Tracking System*; StatCan. *Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database*
  - **Upstream prices:** *Sproule. Sproule Price Forecast*; StatCan. Table *33-10-0163-01*
  - **Canada and U.S. proved reserves:** U.S. EIA. *U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Proved Reserves, Year-end 2024*; AER. *Alberta Energy Outlook (ST98)*; AER & Alberta Geological Survey. *Alberta Petroleum Appraisal, 2026 (INF 161)*; BC Energy Regulator. *2024 Gas Reserves Report*; Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources. *Five-Year Gas Reserve Summary Report*; Headwater Exploration Inc. *Annual Information Form; CAPP*. Statistical Handbook, Table *02-11*; NRCan analysis
  - **Canadian natural gas system: CER:** *Canada's Pipeline System*
  - **Natural gas energy use:** ECCC OEE: *National Energy Use Database*

- **NGLs**
  - **Processing plant production:** StatCan. Table *25-10-0036-01*
  - **Refinery production:** StatCan. *Monthly Refined Petroleum Product Survey*
  - **Shares of NGL Production by province:** CAPP. *Custom report for NRCan*
  - **NGLs end use:** ECCC OEE. *National Energy Use Database*
  - **Exports:** CER. *Commodity Tracking System*
  - **Imports:** StatCan. *International Merchandise Trade Database*
- **RPPs**
  - **Canadian refineries:** Compiled by NRCan from various sources
  - **Supply and Demand:** StatCan. Table *25-10-0081-01*
  - **Crude oil shipped to domestic refineries:** StatCan. Table *25-10-0063-01*
  - **Domestic consumption by product:** StatCan. Table *25-10-0081-01*; NRCan analysis
  - **Trade:** StatCan. Table *25-10-0081-01*; StatCan. *International Merchandise Trade Database.* U.S. EIA. *U.S. Imports by Country of Origin for Petroleum and Other Liquids*
  - **Gasoline prices:** Kalibrate Technologies Ltd. *Petroleum price data, Pricing analytics: Margin*
  - **Refinery capacity:** Oil Sands Magazine. *List of Canadian Refineries; NRCan analysis*
- **COAL**
  - **World proved reserves:** U.S. EIA. *Coal Reserves*
  - **World production and exports:** IEA. *Coal Information*
  - **Canadian supply and demand:** IEA. *Coal Information*; StatCan. *International Merchandise Trade Database*; *NRCan analysis*
  - **Canadian Production:** StatCan. Table *25-10-0046-01*; *NRCan analysis*
  - **Electricity Generation**: StatCan. Table *25-10-0084-01*; Data compiled by NRCan from StatCan and other public sources
- **GHG EMISSIONS FROM PETROLEUM**
  - **GHG Emissions by Sector:** ECCC. *National Inventory Report*

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