Canada

1.0

0.9

0.8

0.7

0.7 0.6 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.3

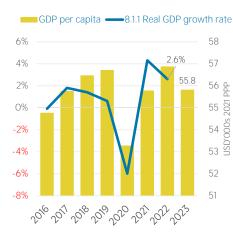
0.3

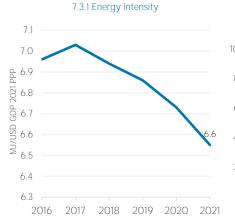
0.2 0.1

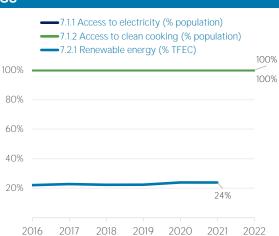
2016

2017







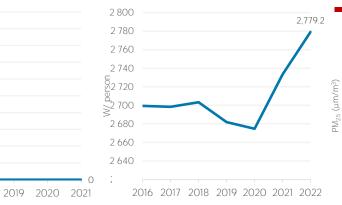


International Renewable Energy Agency

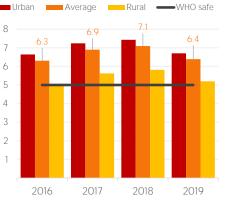


2018



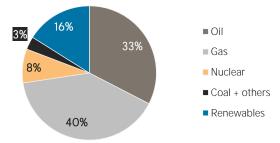


11.6.2 Air particulate matter (PM_{2.5})

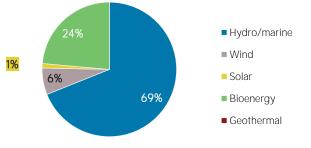


TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

Total energy	supply in	2021
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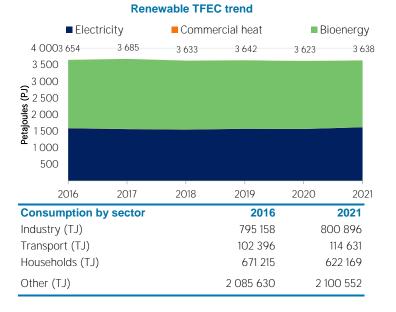
Total Energy Supply (TES)	2016	2021
Non-renewable (TJ)	10 234 296	10 242 800
Renewable (TJ)	1 944 453	1 961 333
Total (TJ)	12 178 749	12 204 134
Renewable share (%)	16	16
Growth in TES	2016-21	2020-21
Non renewable $(0/)$.01	. 2 5

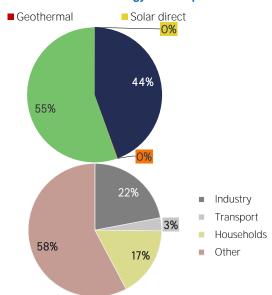
		1010 11
Non-renewable (%)	+0.1	+2.5
Renewable (%)	+0.9	+2.9
Total (%)	+0.2	+2.6

Primary energy trade	2016	2021
Imports (TJ)	3 798 658	3 066 548
Exports (TJ)	12 102 577	13 487 986
Net trade (TJ)	8 303 919	10 421 438
Imports (% of supply)	31	25
Exports (% of production)	60	60
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	167	185

RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

Renewable energy consumption in 2021



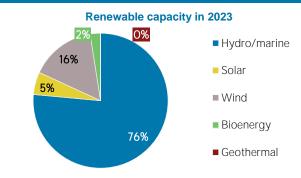


Installed capacity trend Fossil fuels Nuclear RESE Other Non-RE Hydro/marine Wind Solar Bioenergy Geothermal Renewable share 180 100% 156 152 152 160 150 148 147 146 145 80% 140 70% 120 share (%) Gigawatts (GW) 60% 100 Renewable 80 40% 60 40 20% 20 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

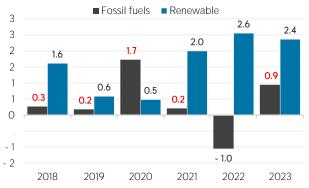
Net capacity change in 2023 (MW)

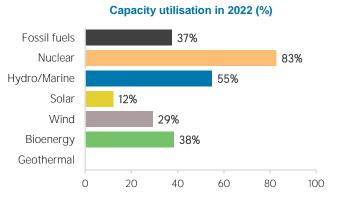
Non-renewable			Hydro and marine
	+	945	0
Solar			Wind
	+	446	+ 1 908
Bioenergy			Geothermal
		0	+ 6

ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

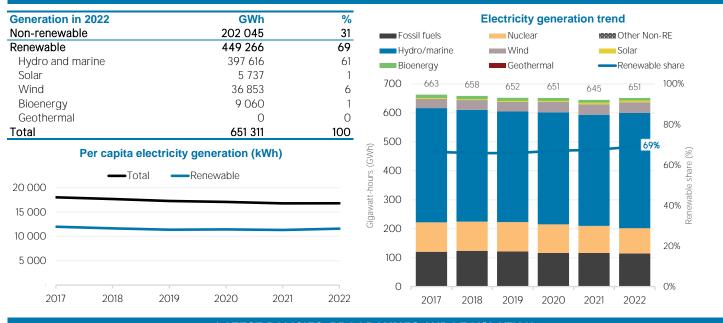






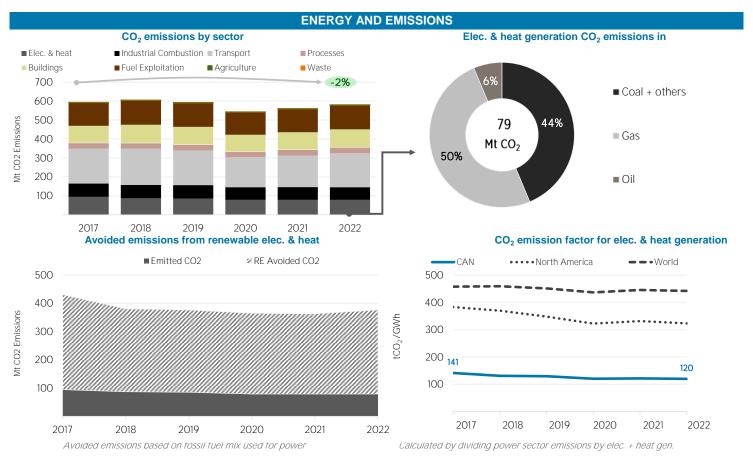


ELECTRICITY GENERATION

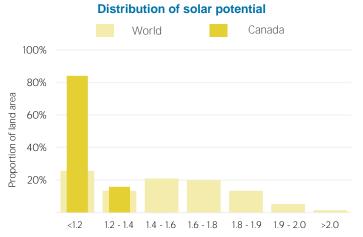


LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

1 (Nova Scotia) Output-Based Pricing System	2023
2 Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act (S.C. 2023, c. 9)	2023
3 Korea-Canada MOU on Cooperation in Critical Mineral Supply Chains, the Clean Energy Transition and Energy Security	2023
4 Statement on Seabed Mining	2023
5 Strategic Innovation Fund	2023



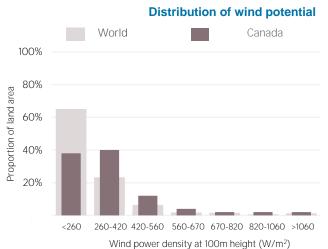
RENEWABLE RESOURCE POTENTIAL



Annual generation per unit of installed PV capacity (MWh/kWp)

Biomass potential: net primary production





Indicators of renewable resource potential

Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m²) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Blomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UN World Population Prospects: UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Capacity per capita and public investments SDGs only apply to developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (H5). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8.760h/year. Avoided emissions from renewable power is calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

These profiles have been produced to provide an overview of developments in renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

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IRENA Headquarters Masdar City P.O. Box 236, Abu Dhabi United Arab Emirates www.irena.org