Climate Change Accountability Report 2025

BRITISH COLUMBIA

cleanBC

our nature. our power. our future.

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Message from the Minister

In British Columbia, our identity is tied to the natural world around us. Protecting these lands and waters and preparing for the changes we're already seeing is central to how we approach climate action.

Emissions in B.C. are starting to come down. They're lower than last year and below 2007 levels. Through CleanBC, we're seeing steady change: increased renewable fuel production and use, fewer methane emissions, and more electric vehicles on the road than ever before.

Forward momentum can be seen throughout the province. Site C is now fully operational, supplying new hydroelectric power. The Clean Power Action Plan is moving forward, with new renewable energy projects that could power hundreds of thousands of homes and new clean industries. Methane emissions from the oil and gas sector have dropped nearly 50 percent since 2014, meeting the 2025 target two years early. And with more than 210,000 electric vehicles now on B.C.'s roads, supported by one of the largest public charging networks in Canada, cleaner transportation is becoming a reality for more people every year.

We recognize that our current approach won't take us all the way to our climate goals. The independent CleanBC Review will give us more insight into what's working well and where we need to make changes. We will review its findings alongside advice from the independent Climate Solutions Council to help guide our next steps. Their expertise helps ensure B.C.'s climate policies stay grounded in evidence and focused on results that support people, communities, and a strong, sustainable economy.

Progress doesn't happen in isolation. Across the province, First Nations, local governments, young people, and community organizations are showing leadership and creativity in tackling climate challenges close to home. Their work, alongside provincial action, is what moves us forward.

Communities in B.C. are already facing the realities of a changing climate. We're responding with expanded support to help people prepare, recover, and adapt. This growing focus on resilience goes hand in hand with reducing emissions because protecting lives, livelihoods, and ecosystems is an important part of building a climate-ready province.

I know the stakes are high, but I also know that British Columbians have the creativity and determination to meet this challenge. Each year, we learn more, do better, and move closer to the future we want: one that is cleaner, more resilient, and more affordable for everyone who calls this province home.

Honourable Adrian Dix
Minister of Energy and Climate Solutions

1 Executive Summary

The 2025 Climate Change Accountability Report provides the most recent data on B.C.'s progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, along with projections on where the province could stand in 2030, based on historical data and energy-economy modelling.

Although the current suite of climate policies does not put the Province on track to meet its 2030 targets, this year's modelling results suggest that CleanBC is working to drive emissions down below where they would otherwise have been without CleanBC and we can now see early signs that the Province's actual emissions (as reported through the Provincial Inventory) are decreasing, i.e., trending in the same direction as the implemented policy scenario projections. This report includes progress across multiple areas including:

To help people with costs

- Supporting more people and businesses to install electric vehicle (EV) chargers through the Go Electric EV Charger Rebate program, with 3,120 charging stations for homes and 1,872 for multi-unit residential buildings (MURBs) funded in 2024.
- By the end of 2025, the Province will have provided approximately 7,000 income-tested e-bike rebates. Rebate recipients reported lower travel costs and vehicle use, which amount to almost 17% reduction in vehicle-related emissions.[1]
- The income-based Energy Savings Program provided close to 6,000 residential retrofit rebates in 2024/25, including over 3,500 for heat pumps, representing a16% increase from the previous year. Installations of residential high-efficiency heat pumps have exceeded gas furnaces since 2022.
- Launched Better Homes Energy Savings Program Condo and Apartment Rebate to support the purchase and installation of high-performance electric heat pumps by income-qualified households in individual suites in MURBs.

Preparedness and adaptation

- Supported youth climate capacity building through the newly launched educational resource Climate Change Connections in BC Curriculum: Kindergarten - Grade 3 and began development of a Grade 4-8 resource in collaboration with B.C. teachers.
- New data, tools, and guidance released by the Future Forest Ecosystems Centre (FFEC) to support climate change adaptation of B.C.'s forest ecosystems.

1 https://news.ubc.ca/2025/09/bc-e-bike-rebates-benefits/

- Led by BC Wildfire Service, expanded the use of safe, planned fire in partnership with First Nations, local governments, the forest industry, and other partners.

- Providing support to First Nations and local governments through the new Disaster Resilience and Innovation Funding (DRIF) program for projects that will enhance their ability to withstand and adapt to natural hazards and climate-caused disasters.

- 392 businesses participated in the Tourism Sustainability Network, received tailored support incorporating environmental sustainability or climate adaptation measures into their operations.

- Provided support for resilient agriculture and food security to over 200 projects across the Indigenous Food Security and Food Sovereignty Program, the Extreme Weather Preparedness (EWP) for Agriculture Program, and the Regional Extension Program.

Low carbon energy

- BC Hydro's Site C hydroelectric dam fully operational in August 2025, producing enough electricity to power nearly 500,000 homes or 1.7 million electric vehicles annually.

- 154% increase in B.C.'s renewable fuel production, 44% increase in renewable fuel content in diesel and 2% increase in gasoline from 2023.

- Enhancements to Low Carbon Fuel Standard including increasing renewable fuel target for diesel from 4% to 8% with the minimum requirements for diesel (as of April 1, 2025) and gasoline (as of Jan. 1, 2026) to be met by renewable fuels produced in Canada.

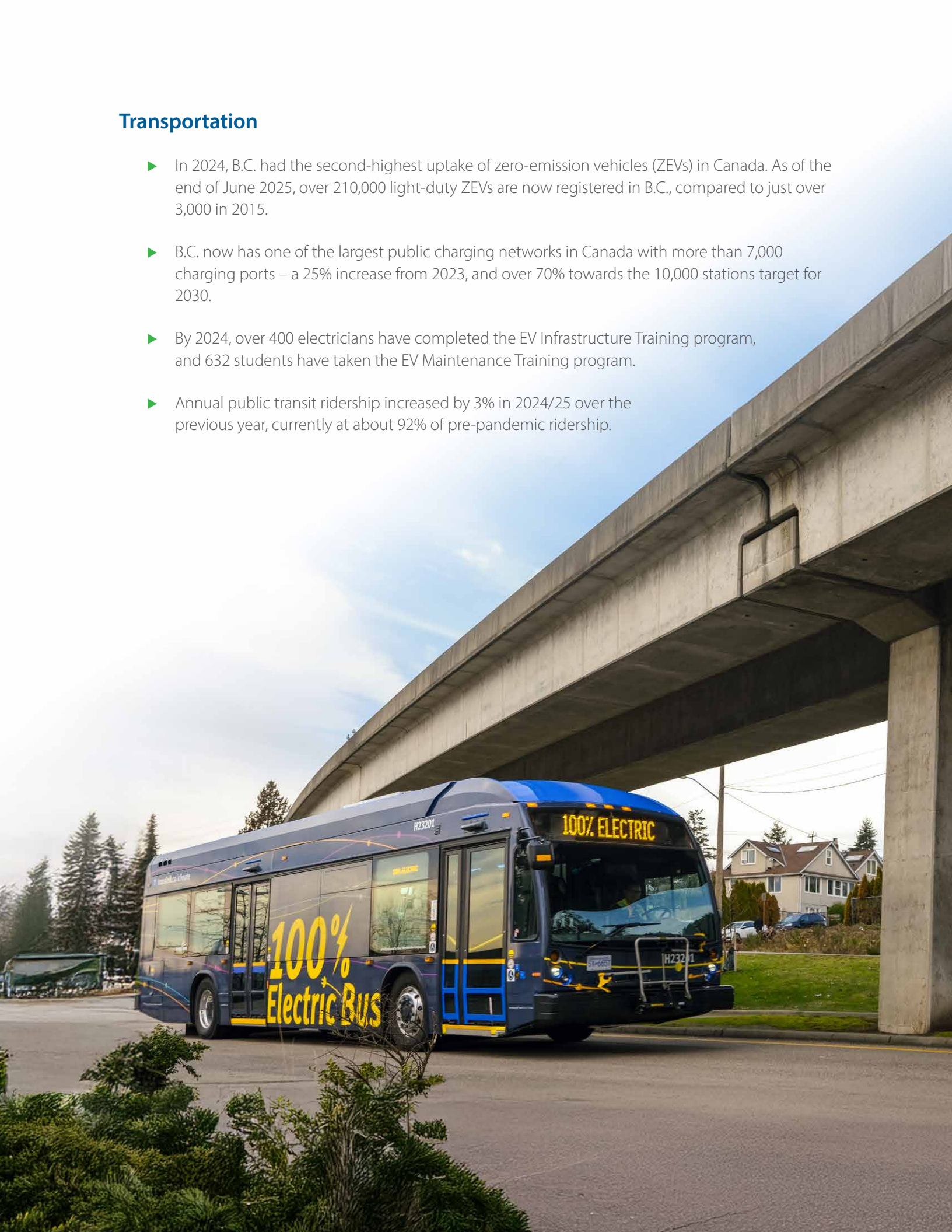
- Clean Power Action Plan launched including second call for power to acquire a target of up to 5,000 gigawatt-hours per year of energy from large, clean and renewable projects in partnership with First Nations and independent power producers – enough to power 500,000 new homes.

- The *Renewable Energy Projects (Streamlined Permitting) Act* was implemented on July 1, 2025, to get clean energy infrastructure built faster and safely by making the BC Energy Regulator the one-window permitting authority for key transmission lines and wind and solar projects.

BC Hydro's Site C hydroelectric dam

Transportation

- In 2024, B.C. had the second-highest uptake of zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) in Canada. As of the end of June 2025, over 210,000 light-duty ZEVs are now registered in B.C., compared to just over 3,000 in 2015.
- B.C. now has one of the largest public charging networks in Canada with more than 7,000 charging ports – a 25% increase from 2023, and over 70% towards the 10,000 stations target for 2030.
- By 2024, over 400 electricians have completed the EV Infrastructure Training program, and 632 students have taken the EV Maintenance Training program.
- Annual public transit ridership increased by 3% in 2024/25 over the previous year, currently at about 92% of pre-pandemic ridership.



Industry including oil and gas

- In 2023, the latest data on oil and gas sector methane emissions shows a 48% reduction from 2014 levels, achieving the 2025 target two years early.
- In 2024, the Province implemented the Output-Based Pricing System. Under the policy, large industrial emitters must pay for excess emissions above performance-based emissions limits.
- In 2024, the CleanBC Industry Fund (CIF) supported 37 projects at B.C. industrial facilities, leveraging $191 million of investment from industry and partners. Since 2019 CIF has supported 170 projects that cumulatively are expected to reduce more than 14.4 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) emissions over a 10-year period.
- In 2025, B.C. published the Carbon Capture and Sequestration Offset Protocol, which helps proponents overcome financial barriers implementing eligible, innovative projects that remove and permanently store carbon.

Bioeconomy and Communities

- In 2023, the 2 Billion Trees program re-forested over 17,000 hectares, a 93% increase from 2022.
- Forest Enhancement Society of BC projects utilized over 2.3 million cubic metres of residual forest fibre in 2024/25, the equivalent of approximately 46,000 logging truckloads, which increase the fibre supply available to the secondary milling industry while mitigating wildfire risks, and reducing slash pile burning and carbon emissions.
- Five projects funded through the Indigenous Forest Bioeconomy Program including equipment for scaling up of innovative bioproducts, bio-hub and value-added manufacturing.
- In 2024/25, the Beneficial Management Practices Program funded over 200 projects for agricultural producers to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Supported community climate action through the Local Government Climate Action Program.
- 34 new CleanBC Plastics Action Fund projects with local businesses, foundations and First Nations to develop creative and effective ways to repair, reuse and recycle plastics into new products to reduce waste.

2 Progress to our Targets

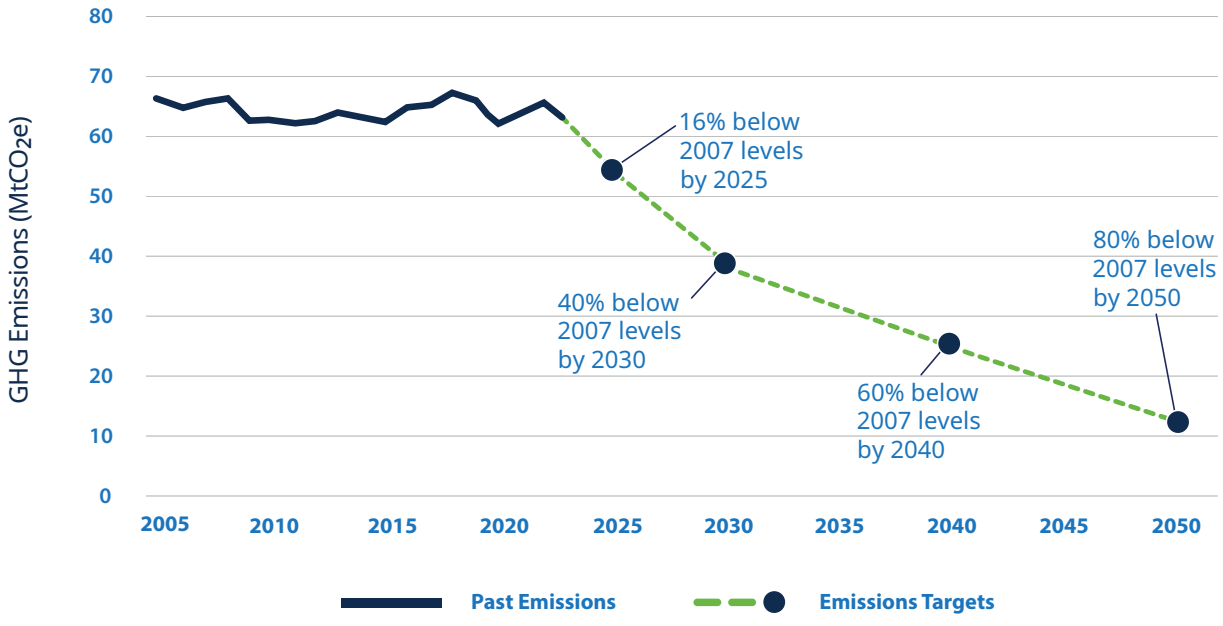
Using 2007 as a baseline, B.C. has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by:

- 16% by 2025,
- 40% by 2030,
- 60% by 2040, and
- 80% by 2050.

These targets are established in the *Climate Change Accountability Act,* which also mandates annual accountability reports.

Along with the most recent historical data showing progress towards our targets to date, this report includes updated projections of where the Province could stand in 2030, assessed using an energy-economy modelling framework.

B.C.'s Greenhouse Gas Emissions Targets



Notes: The solid line shows historical net GHG emissions from the most recent Provincial Inventory. The black dots show legislated targets.

B.C.'s 2023 Emissions

B.C. uses data from the federal National Inventory Report to help calculate provincial GHG emissions. Data collection, verification, and review processes typically take 16 – 24 months, so the most recent estimates are for 2023.

B.C. reports gross (total) emissions, which include emissions from land use change (deforestation and afforestation). B.C.'s net emissions are then determined by subtracting forest carbon offsets, developed according to B.C. regulation and offset protocols, from the gross emissions.

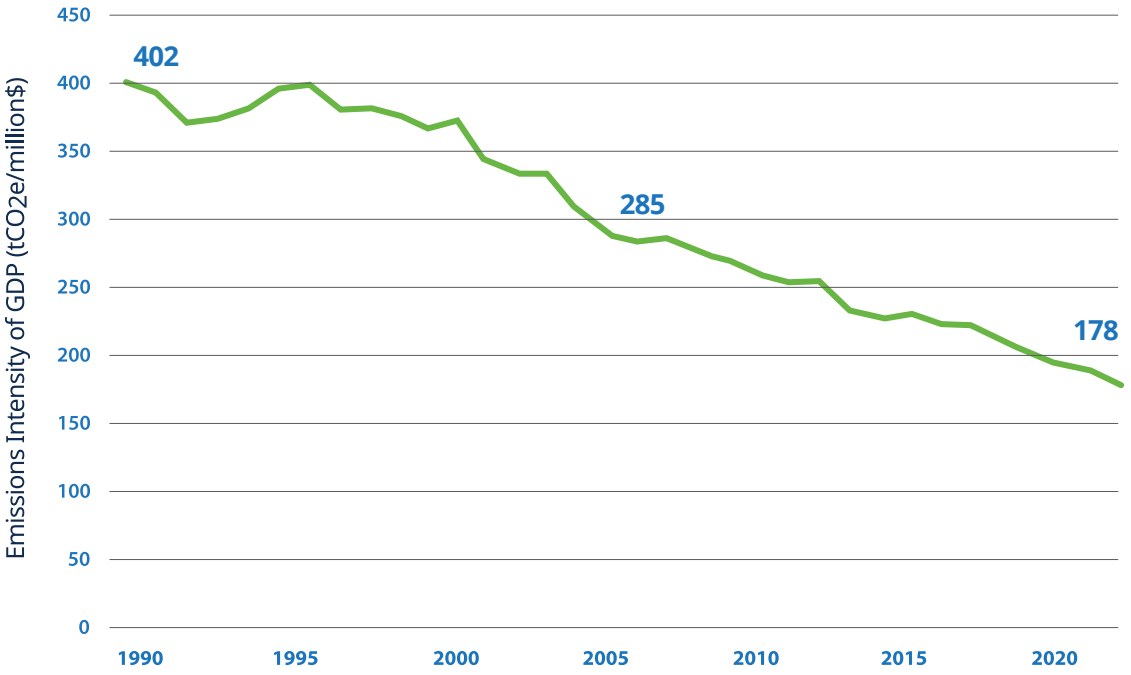
According to the newest data, gross emissions for 2023 were 61.1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MtCO_2e$). B.C.'s net GHG emissions were 59.2 $MtCO_2e$. This represents a gross reduction of 2.1 $MtCO_2e$ (-3%) compared to 2022, and a decrease of 4.2 $MtCO_2e$ (-6%) relative to 2007, the baseline year for the province's emissions reduction targets, and a net reduction of 4% from 2022 and 9% from 2007.

Economic and population growth

Greenhouse gas emissions are affected by many factors, including our growing population and economy. That's why it can be helpful to examine trends in emissions intensity, measured in relation to the strength of our economy.

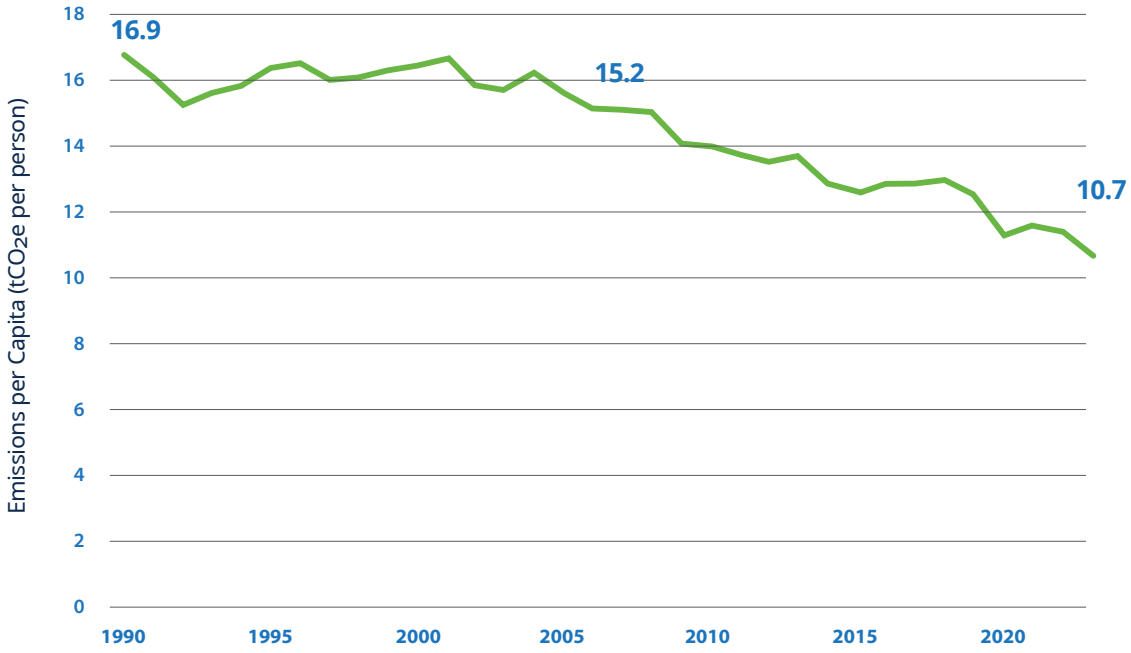
In 2023, B.C.'s net GHG intensity of the economy (emissions per unit of GDP) fell by 5.7% and net GHG emissions per person declined by 7% compared to 2022.

Net GHG Intensity of B.C.'s Economy



Notes: Net emissions data taken from the most recent release of the Provincial Inventory. Real GDP data reflects the most recent data from BC Stats. GDP is measured in millions of chained 2017 dollars. Data labels reflect emissions intensity in 1990, 2007, and 2023.

Net GHG Emissions Per Capita



Notes: Net emissions data taken from the most recent release of the Provincial Inventory. Population estimates are from BC Stats. Data labels reflect emissions per capita in 1990, 2007 and 2023.

Sector-specific emissions

The Provincial Inventory categorizes emissions by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change activity categories – transportation, industry, and buildings and communities, which is useful for analyzing trends and policy effects and understanding progress towards 2030 sectoral targets.

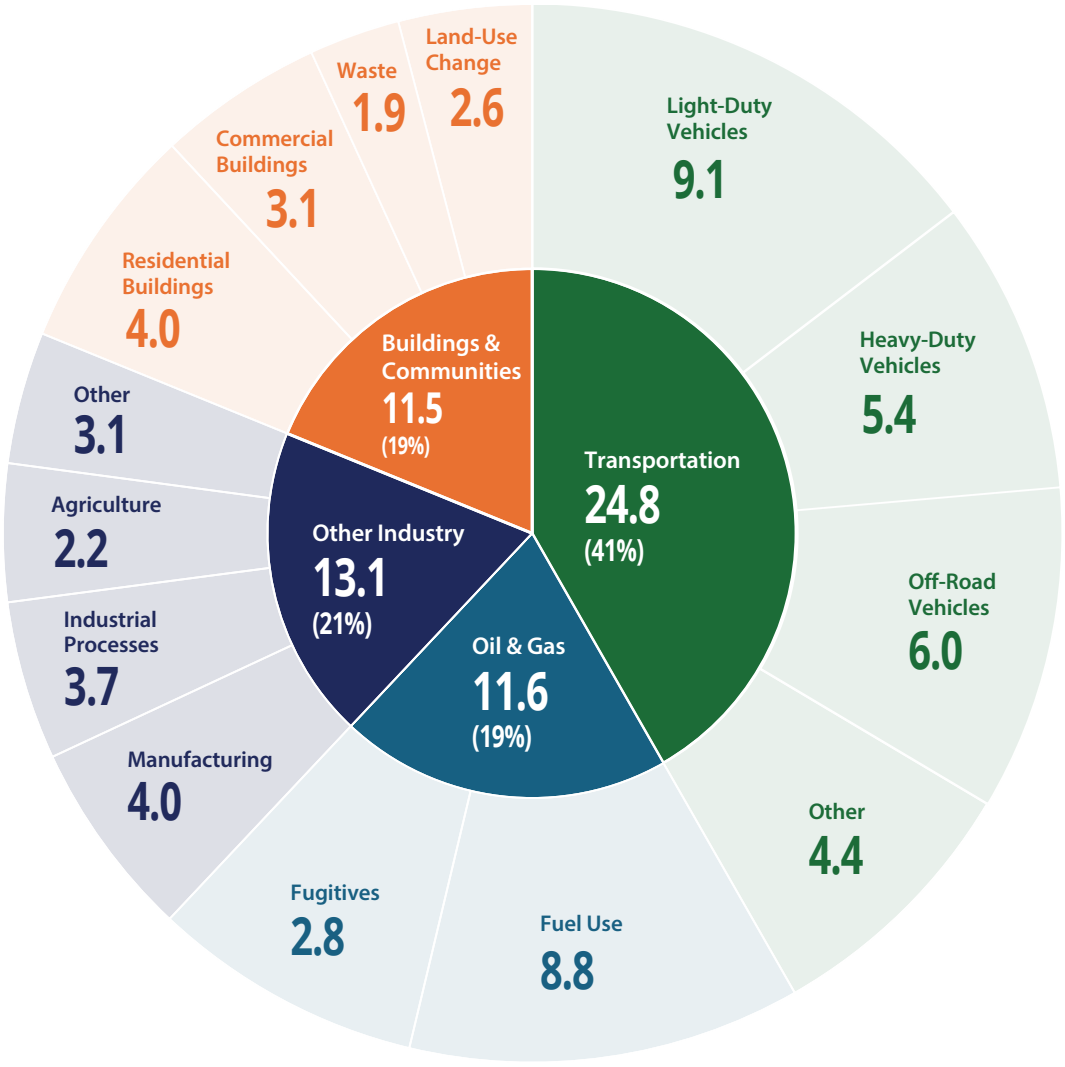
The transportation sector continued to account for the largest share of B.C.'s emissions (41%). This includes emissions from trucks and mobile equipment used on-site at industrial operations. Transport emissions are tightly correlated to economic and population growth.

Transportation emissions were 4% lower in 2023 than in 2022. Light-duty vehicle emissions declined by 2% and heavy-duty on-road emissions declined by 7%. This is in large part due to significant increases in the use of renewable fuels. Light-duty vehicle emissions are also down by 5% relative to 2007 despite population growth and one-third increases in both the number of vehicles on the road and the kilometres travelled by British Columbians. This is because of biofuel adoption, improved efficiency of internal combustion vehicles, and the adoption of electric vehicles. However, heavy-duty on-road emissions are up by 10% relative to 2007. Marine, rail and off-road emissions have all seen increased emissions since 2007, but their emissions all went down from 2022 to 2023. Domestic aviation emissions have continued to increase, going up by 10% from 2022 to 2023.

Emissions from the industrial sector, encompassing oil and gas and other industries, are down 15% in 2023 relative to 2007 and 2% since 2022. This is in part due to large declines in vented methane emissions from the oil and gas sector (-51% since 2007). The whole oil and gas sector has seen emissions reductions of 8% since 2022 and 22% since 2007 because of electrification and efficiency along with methane reductions and reduced CO_2 venting. Other industry emissions are also down by 7% since 2007, but have increased 5% since 2022. Agriculture emissions are down by 7% since 2007 and 1% since 2022.

Emissions from buildings and communities were down 6% from 2022. Waste and land use change emissions were stable. Building emissions declined by 12% in the residential sector and 6% in the commercial and institutional sector. 2023 was a warmer year, reducing heating requirements. Increased market share of electric heating equipment, improved efficiency, and reduced natural gas demand have also helped to keep emissions increases from higher floorspace and population at bay. Since 2007, waste emissions have gone down by 36% because of waste diversion and methane capture. Buildings emissions went down by 6% and land use change emissions have increased 4%.

B.C.'s 2023 Gross GHG Emissions by Sector



Note: Emissions (in $MtCO_2e$) are from the latest Provincial Inventory.

Emissions from wildfire

There are several categories of emissions on the land base that are, as dictated by international inventory standards, not included in a jurisdiction's inventory totals. This is because they are largely outside of human control and tend to have large swings in emissions levels year to year. Wildfire emissions are the largest of these.

Many British Columbians have been affected by wildfires and wildfire smoke, and have seen the frequency and intensity of these events increasing over recent years. Despite standards for emissions reporting, it is instructive to look at the impact that wildfire (and wildfire recovery) has on flows of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere in B.C.

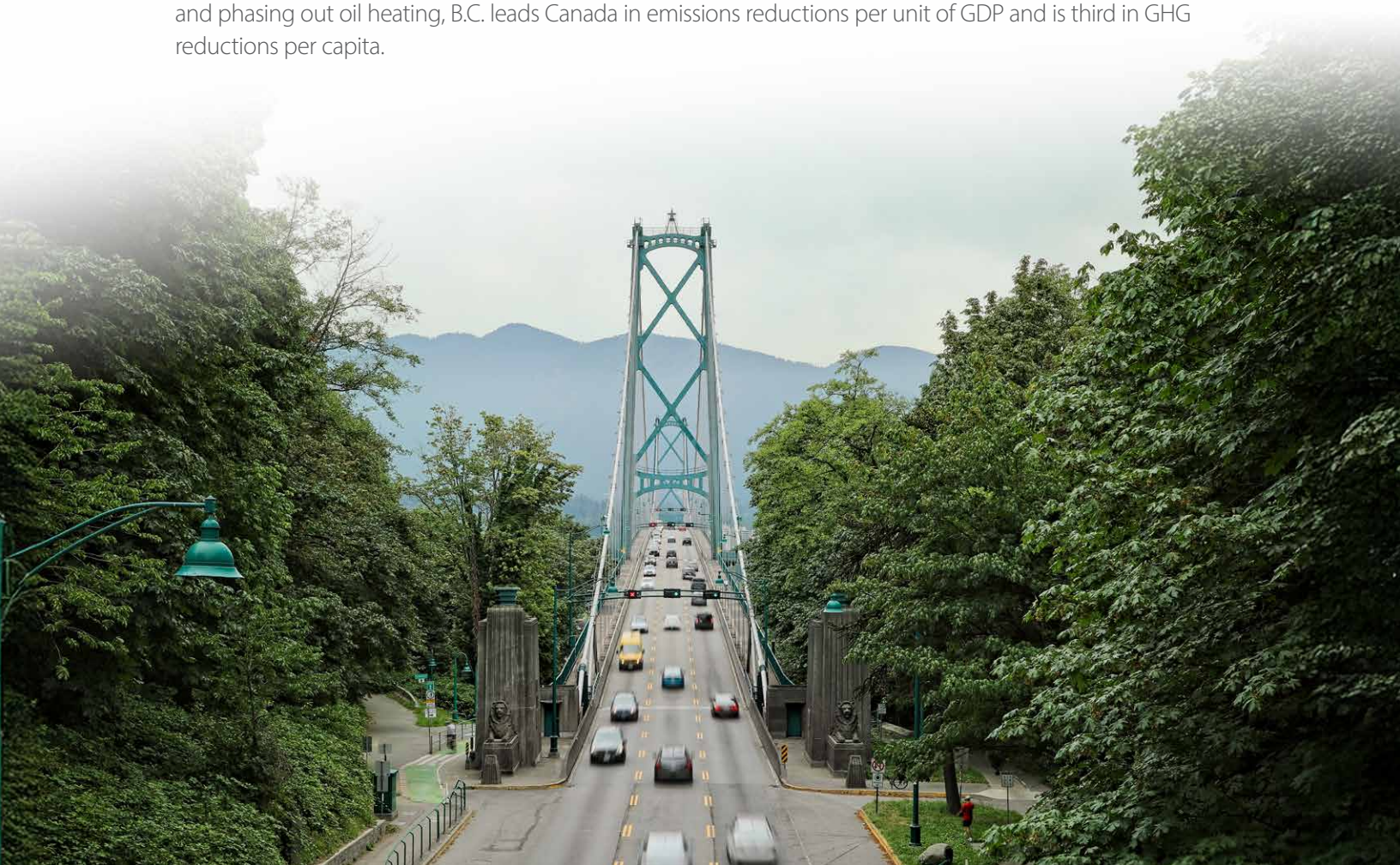
In some years, such as 2019 and 2020, there were almost no immediate wildfire emissions. There are, however, in all years, emissions that continue on a landscape that has been previously burned, as well as removals of GHGs as the forest begins to recover. In bad wildfire years, such as 2017, 2018, and 2021, emissions from wildfire can be multiple times higher than the emissions from all other sources (transport, industry etc.) that are included in B.C.'s inventory. In 2023, wildfire emissions in B.C. were six times higher than B.C.'s total inventory emissions for that year.

Working with partners such as First Nations, local governments and industry, the Province is pursuing significant wildfire mitigation initiatives province-wide, driven primarily by public safety considerations, but also with an eye to mitigating emissions.

GHG emissions trends at the provincial level

B.C. is the fifth-largest provincial GHG emitter. From 2007 to 2023, GHG emissions trends across provincial jurisdictions show varying degrees of progress, stagnation, and fluctuations, reflecting the unique successes and challenges each region faces. For B.C., a key challenge has been overcoming the emissions associated with the highest provincial economic growth and second highest population growth in Canada over this period. For 2023, B.C. had the third lowest economic GHG intensity (GHGs per dollar of GDP) among provinces and is effectively in a three-way tie with the two leaders. Despite leading in economic and population growth, B.C. had the 4th lowest GHG emissions per capita.

The largest provincial GHG reductions seen in the data across provinces have been mainly achieved by phasing out coal-fired electricity production, an option not available to B.C. due to its already clean electricity grid, and from reducing emissions from oil furnaces, which only provided 3% of home heating in B.C. in 2007. If comparing provincial emissions totals, excluding emissions reductions from closing coal-fired power plants and phasing out oil heating, B.C. leads Canada in emissions reductions per unit of GDP and is third in GHG reductions per capita.



Provincial Trends

	B.C.[1]	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	ON	SK	QC	MB	NL	AB
Change in emissions per $GDP ($tCO_2e$/$) 2007-2023[2]	-36%	-35%	-33%	-33%	-31%	-30%	-26%	-24%	-18%	-14%
GHG emissions (tCO_2e) per thousand $ of GDP 2023[2]	0.15	0.14	0.20	0.24	0.13	0.68	0.15	0.24	0.20	0.63
Total GHGs (tCO_2e) per thousand $ GDP 2023	0 .18	0.28	0.30	0.20	0.17	0.89	0.17	0.28	0.25	0.74
Total GHGs (tCO_2e) per capita 2023	10.6	12.8	13.8	9.2	10.2	61.1	8.9	14.6	14.7	56.2
Total emissions 2023 ($MtCO_2e$)	58.4	13.5	11.5	1.6	158.7	73.9	78.9	21.3	7.9	263.4

[1] Emissions totals used for these calculations exclude land-use, land-use change, and forestry emissions to enable comparison. B.C. is alone among provinces in including these emissions in their reported totals. As a result, amounts shown in this table will not match those presented in the Provincial Inventory or in the indicators table in Appendix A.

[2] Excluding electricity production and buildings

B.C.'s emissions estimates

In keeping with commitments in the *Climate Change Accountability Act*, B.C. complements its annual reporting on outcomes to date with estimates of GHG emissions for the years ahead.

Emissions forecast from 2024 to 2027

The near-term outlook suggests a decline in gross GHG emissions for 2024 through 2027, taking into account substantial uncertainty about their future trajectory. The forecasted emissions decline from 61.1 $MtCO_2e$ to 61.0 $MtCO_2e$ in 2024, 60.3 $MtCO_2e$ in 2025, 59.4 $MtCO_2e$ in 2026 and 58.6 $MtCO_2e$ in 2027. This forecasting exercise is useful for understanding how emissions may evolve based on observed trends, but it may not capture all factors that are expected to impact emissions over the coming years (including changes in CleanBC policy stringency). To account for uncertainty, B.C. estimates that in 2027 there is a 50% likelihood that emissions will be within +/- 3.6 $MtCO_2e$ of the point estimate and an 80% likelihood that emissions will be within +/- 6.8 $MtCO_2e$ of the point estimate.

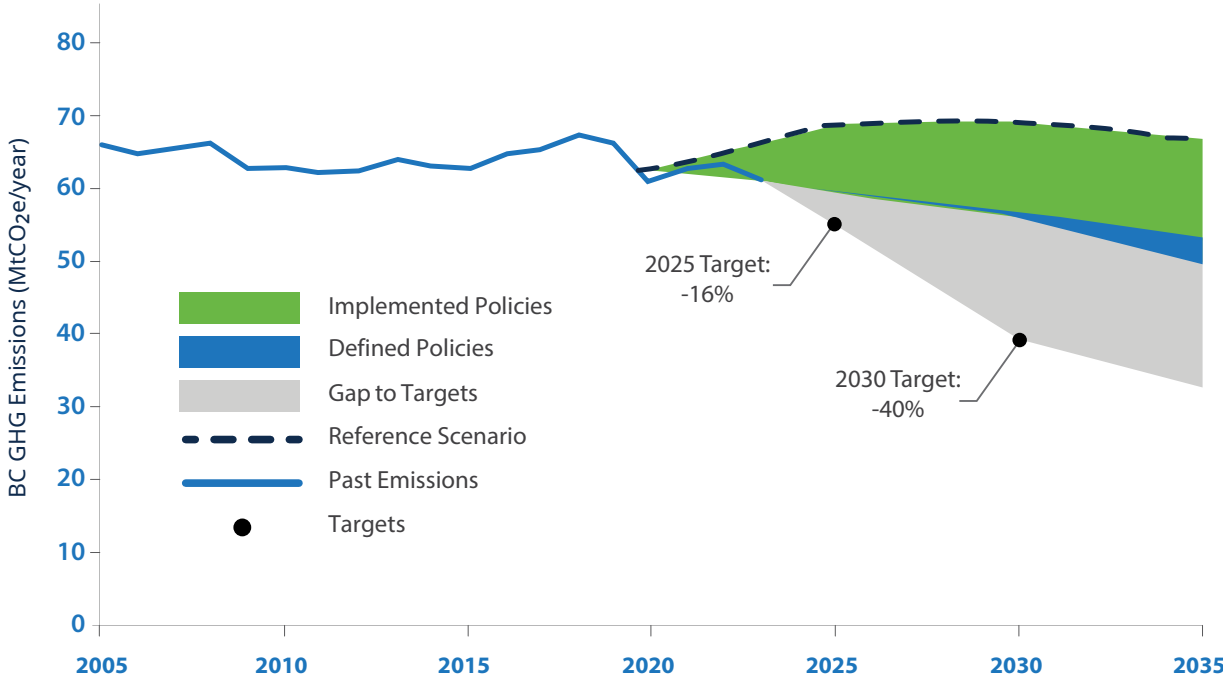
CleanBC projections to 2030

Emissions projections to 2030 (and beyond) reflect the anticipated longer-term impact of CleanBC policies under a current set of policy, economic, and other assumptions.

The projections are developed through energy-economy modelling of different policy scenarios. The resulting projections are not specifically intended as a prediction of the future and are most useful in illustrating how different actions and/or events could impact B.C.'s emissions trajectory over the long term. Furthermore, the modelling uses a temporal resolution of five years (beginning in 2015) and is not intended to show year over year variances/fluctuations in emissions resulting from, for example, short term economic cycles. The results presented for years in which the model does not produce a result are inferred by looking at the linear trend between five-year data points.

As in the previous Climate Change Accountability Report, results are presented for both an implemented policy scenario, which includes all CleanBC measures in place as of June 1, 2025, and a defined policy scenario, which adds proposed CleanBC policies and measures that are sufficiently advanced in their development and able to be accurately assessed through the modelling framework. The implemented and defined policy scenarios are compared against a counterfactual reference scenario, which does not consider CleanBC and shows where B.C.'s emissions could have risen to in the absence of CleanBC policy interventions. A complete list of policies included in the implemented and defined policy scenarios is provided in Appendix B.

Progress to Targets



Under the scenario where implemented policies and programs are modelled, B.C.'s emissions decline by 14% from 2007 levels, achieving 35% of the 2030 GHG reduction target. Under the defined scenario, where policies under development are additional to the implemented policies, the numbers are comparable at 15% and 37%, respectively. To meet the 2030 target, an additional 16.4-16.9 $MtCO_2e$ of reductions would be required.

In the 2024 Climate Change Accountability Report, the Province projected greater reductions under the implemented and defined scenarios. While year-over-year variances are normal, the revised trend in this year's emissions projections is notable because it results from ongoing work to assess and improve data sources (notably in transportation) to ensure that our projections are based on the most appropriate data available.

This year's modelling results suggest that CleanBC is working to drive emissions down below where they would otherwise have been without CleanBC and there are now early signs that the Province's actual emissions (as reported through the Provincial Inventory) are decreasing.

Nevertheless, the current policy suite does not put the Province on track to meet its 2030 targets.

A number of CleanBC measures under development, such as the highest efficiency equipment standards will, if implemented, begin reducing emissions around 2030 (or shortly thereafter) and support progress towards the longer term 2040 and 2050 targets.

Progress to Sectoral Targets

Sector	2023 emissions change relative to 2007	2030 Target relative to 2007
Transportation	+7%	-27% to -32%
Buildings and Communities	-11%	-59% to -64%
Other Industry	-7%	-38% to -43%
Oil and Gas	-22%	-33% to -38%

No sector is expected to achieve its sectoral target. Total transportation emissions have risen since 2007, and the modeled transportation emissions observed in 2030 and later are contingent on the continued blending of biofuels in diesel and gasoline and the deployment of zero-emission vehicles.

In the buildings and communities sector, the adoption of heat pumps and the use of alternative fuels combined with the adoption of more efficient building envelopes have reduced emissions and driven early efforts in market transformation. This supports the implementation of more stringent building policies around 2030. Landfill gas capture will support continued reductions in community waste emissions.

In the oil and gas sector, total emissions are currently below 2007 levels and steady progress has been made in reducing the emissions intensity of natural gas production. Upstream electrification in the natural gas sector and continued reductions in fugitive and vented methane support additional reductions out to 2030; however, total sector emissions are projected to rise as natural gas production growth continues to increase and new sources of emissions from Liquefied Natural Gas are included in the results.

Outside of oil and gas, modest reductions in industrial emissions have been made to date and continued reductions are expected to be made through a variety of methods including electrification, energy efficiency, the use of alternative liquid/gaseous fuel, and abatement of emissions from chemical and physical transformations of materials.

Risk and uncertainty

Results in this section are not without uncertainty and a number of unaccounted for risks may affect B.C.'s ability to more significantly reduce emissions. These include:

- Future changes in policy stringency and/or delayed implementation or removal of policies.
- The development of new large industrial projects.
- External factors that are less conducive to a shift away from fossil fuels than anticipated (e.g., lower prices for gasoline or higher prices for electric vehicles).
- Extra-jurisdictional policy changes that delay broader market transformations supporting a cleaner economy in B.C. and across North America.

Many factors that will influence emissions are beyond the direct control of the Province. Examples include population growth, inflation, commodity prices, climate policy in other jurisdictions, and uncertainty in global markets. These factors reinforce the importance of having a flexible, adaptive approach to climate policy as well as a legislated accountability mechanism to track and report outcomes.

Climate-related spending

Climate-related spending includes CleanBC operating and capital spending by sector (e.g., industry, buildings and communities, transportation), Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy spending, and government programs. Other climate spending includes all other operating investments such as the 2 Billion Trees Program; First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund; Organics Infrastructure and Collection Program; and the agricultural Beneficial Management Practices Program.

Government spent an estimated $817 million on climate-related initiatives in 2024/25 and is forecast to spend $590 million in 2025/26.

Climate investments

Mitigation Measures	Actuals 2024/25	Forecast 2025/26
Operating Investments ($ Millions)		
Cleaner Industry	288.72	50.38
Cleaner Buildings and Communities	56.40	82.68
Cleaner Transportation	80.17	59.28
Cleaner Government and Public Sector	2.71	4.35
Other Climate Spending	70.09	80.96
TOTAL	**498.08**	**277.65**

Other Supporting Measures ($Millions)	Actuals 2024/25	Forecast 2025/26
Climate Preparedness and Adaptation	164.67	153.93
Other Tax Measures	86.50	59.00
TOTAL	**251.17**	**212.93**

Capital Investments ($Millions)	Actuals 2024/25	Forecast 2025/26
Cleaner Government and Public Sector	55.44	92.99
Cleaner Transportation	12.50	5.50
TOTAL	**67.94**	**98.49**

Notes:

- Amounts in each year are not cumulative and totals may not add due to rounding. Amounts are not audited. The list may not capture all climate-related spending by government and this presentation may expand in subsequent reports.
- Other tax measures include Provincial Sales Tax (PST) Exemption on used ZEVs, e-bikes and heat pumps, among others. Some exemptions (e.g., PST) are largely point-of-sale exemptions – they can only be estimated unlike expenditures provided through other taxes.
- Excludes transit projects that are not direct climate investments.

3 Getting Results

This chapter offers an overview of climate actions in B.C. completed between April 1, 2024 and March 31, 2025, as well as actions underway or planned for the following fiscal year. More detailed information on all current CleanBC programs and actions for climate mitigation and adaptation are provided on the CleanBC website. Appendix A includes key indicators for measuring progress based on the most recent data.

Climate preparedness and adaptation

The B.C Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy (CPAS), building on over a decade of foundational work, strengthens B.C.'s approach and capacity for preparing for and adapting to the changing climate. Climate adaptation means reducing risk and strengthening our resilience; it involves taking proactive action to understand, prepare and plan for, and respond to the impacts of climate change.

The vision set out in CPAS is that B.C. is prepared for, and adapted to, the inevitable impacts of a changing climate and seizes the opportunities associated with acting early. This includes goals across CPAS's four key pathways:

1. Foundations for Success: Partnerships, Knowledge and Decision-Making
2. Safe and Healthy Communities
3. Resilient Species and Ecosystems
4. Climate-Ready Economy and Infrastructure

CPAS provided over $500 million in provincial funding from 2022 to 2025 to support investments in climate adaptation, with many projects now funded in base budgets and continuing. Climate adaptation remains essential, and the key adaptation priorities reflected in CPAS remain priorities today.

Foundations for success

This area reflects efforts to build capacity and partnerships to integrate climate knowledge and data into decision-making; by investing in data, information, education, and training, we continue to build foundations for successful climate adaptation initiatives in B.C.

Highlights since our last report include:

- Released the modernized Emergency and Disaster Management Regulation, which requires certain government ministries to prepare hazard-specific risk assessments and emergency management plans, including in relation to changes in the local climate or extreme weather events that can reasonably be expected to result from a changing climate.

- Supporting over 100 Indigenous-led projects through the Indigenous Food Security and Food Sovereignty Program, with the program's final intake in 2025/26.
- Launched 'Climate Smart B.C. Public Service', an interactive online course to help B.C. Public Service employees bring climate change considerations into their work. Over 700 employees are currently enrolled.
- Launched the educational resource: 'Climate Change Connections in B.C. Curriculum: Kindergarten - Grade 3' and began development of a resource for educators for grades 4-8 in collaboration with B.C. teachers.
- Continued to implement many of the 25 actions in the B.C. Flood Strategy, including updating floodplain mapping, nature-based flood infrastructure guidelines, and flood hazard area land use guidance. This work includes a series of engagement sessions with First Nations and local governments to help to shape these initiatives.
- Partnering with the Fraser Basin Council and the federal government through the Flood Hazard Identification and Mapping Program (FHIMP) to produce high-quality, updated floodplain maps for higher-risk communities.
- Continued expansion of long-term hydrometeorological (snow, climate, groundwater, hydrometric, water quality) monitoring networks across B.C. to support decision-making, forecasting and model development.
- Expanded model coverage, enhanced accuracy of snowpack and hydrologic data, and improved forecasting methods through the River Forecast Centre.
- Updates to the B.C. Drought Information Portal to provide clear and consistent definitions of drought levels to improve evaluation of drought impacts and risk.

Safe and healthy communities

This area focuses on projects that invest in community preparedness and enhance climate resilience. Through these initiatives, we are taking steps to ensure our infrastructure, economy, and health system are better prepared for a changing climate.

Highlights since our last report include:

- Launched updates to ClimateReadyBC, the provincial online disaster and climate risk reduction platform:
  - New hazard page on Volcanoes, including information on how climate change may impact volcanic activity
  - Extreme Heat Mapping Portal
  - Flood Study Explorer, which currently contains 53 available floodplain maps and reports, with over 100 more to be added or linked to.
- Provided funding to the First Nations' Emergency Services Society (FNESS) to:
  - Continue work on upholding local and Indigenous knowledges and histories in data platforms and risk and resilience assessments
  - Complete integrating disaster and climate risk information into FNESS' Lightship platform
  - Evaluate the preliminary data strategy and gap analysis on priority hazards and slow-onset risks to further enhance Lightship
- Released the 'Climate and Health in British Columbia: From Risk to Resilience' report, a provincial review of how climate change is impacting health and our health system in B.C. Alongside the publication of the report on ClimateReadyBC, a series of companion resources, including research and policy guides, have been developed.
- Provided funding to the Social Planning and Research Council of B.C. (SPARC BC) to establish a Climate Equity Advisory, micro-grants for service organizations, and research to advance our understanding of the impacts of climate risks, including extreme heat disproportionately affecting equity-deserving people.
- Completed four of 27 projects funded through Food Security Emergency Planning and Preparedness (FSPP) Fund; the remaining projects underway focus on developing disaster plans, mitigation strategies and projects for agricultural resilience and food security.
- Partnering with the Mental Health and Climate Change Alliance on 'Promoting Mental Health in a Changing Climate', a four-year project launched in 2024/25 that aims to strengthen resilience to the mental health impacts of climate change in B.C.
- Launched a new Climate Stream to the Ministry of Health's Health Innovation Pathway Program, working with health authorities to support 11 climate innovation projects across all health regions that build health system climate resilience in the areas of Indigenous health, emergency management, public health, clinical care, food services, supply chains and more.

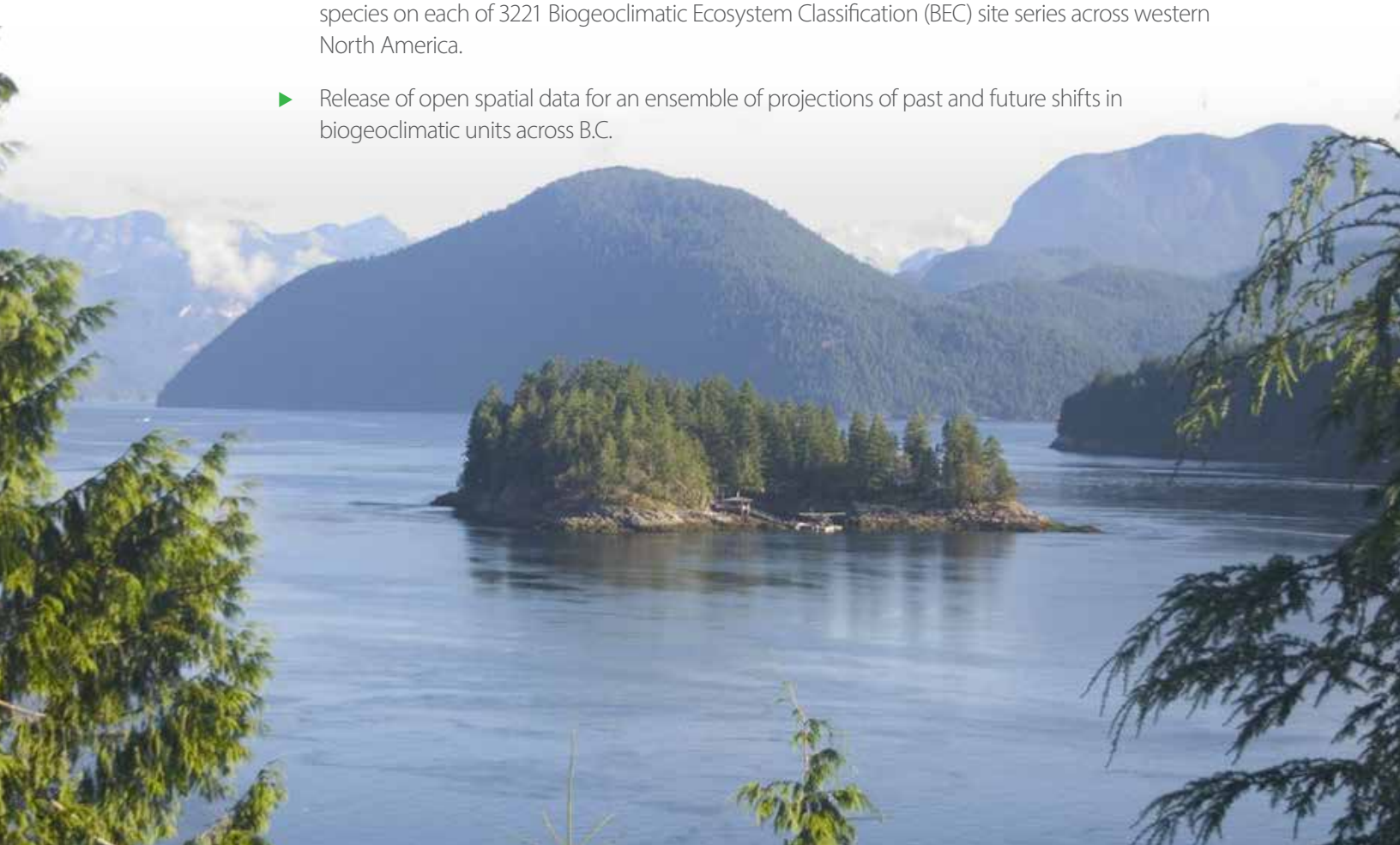
- Continued to provide funding through Community Resiliency Investment (CRI) program for planning and implementation of wildfire risk reduction and FireSmart initiatives to local authorities.
- Expanded use of safe, planned fire led by the BC Wildfire Service in partnership with First Nations, local governments, the forest industry, and other partners, with 52 cultural and prescribed fire projects completed in the early season burn windows in 2025 and over 4,000 hectares treated.
- Redeveloped the BC Wildfire Service app to improve accessibility and provide up-to-date wildfire information, helping users stay informed about wildfires and wildfire-related events and conditions across B.C.

Resilient species and ecosystems

This area reflects commitments to protect and foster resilient ecosystems across the province, acknowledging the vital role they play in food and medicines, clean air and water, and our health and personal well-being.

Highlights since our last report include:

- Improved Future Forest Ecosystems Centre (FFEC) tools and guidance for forecasting climate change risks to forest ecosystems and support climate adaptation including:
  - New apps that offer access to climate data, visualizations, and insights for British Columbia and its sub-regions.
  - Open data product and technical report providing environmental suitability ratings for 84 tree species on each of 3221 Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) site series across western North America.
  - Release of open spatial data for an ensemble of projections of past and future shifts in biogeoclimatic units across B.C.



Climate-ready economy and infrastructure

This area focuses on projects to ensure that our industries and businesses are ready for both the risks and opportunities presented by a changing climate, and our infrastructure is built to withstand future conditions.

Highlights since our last report include:

- Supporting 15 capital projects with a focus on reducing GHG emissions and promoting climate-resilient and low-carbon public sector buildings. Additionally, supporting 55 K-12 Education capital projects in the design and construction phases.
- Supported agricultural producers to make their operations more climate resilient, sustainable, and economically viable with funding to deliver 32 extension projects in 2024/25. Projects addressed topics such as biodiversity and forage management, soil health, climate resilience, and irrigation efficiency with 26 projects planned or ongoing for 2025/26.
- Completed 82 projects in 2024/25 across the province through the Extreme Weather Preparedness Program for Agricultural Producers to enhance on-farm resilience against extreme heat, wildfire, and flooding.
- Completed 501 new plans and renewed 97 plans through the Environmental Farm Plan (EFP) Program, including updating irrigation systems as a solution to nutrient leaching on a ranch in the East Kootenays; investing in compost to build healthy soil at a winery in the Okanagan; and installing fencing to decrease erosion and protect riparian areas on a livestock farm in the Peace Region.
- Over 300 businesses participated in the Tourism Sustainability Network through the B.C. Tourism Climate Resiliency Initiative (BCTCRI) and received tailored support to incorporate environmental sustainability or climate adaptation measures into their operations. Over half received a micro-grant to support sustainability and climate adaptation plan implementation.
- Providing support to First Nations and local governments through the new Disaster Resilience and Innovation Funding program for projects that will enhance their ability to withstand and adapt to natural hazards and climate-caused disasters. Funding in 2025/26 included approximately $21 million for 46 projects, including $3.6 million for the City of Pitt Meadows to upgrade components of the Kennedy Drainage Pump Station to counter threats, such as flood and sea-level rise, drought and water scarcity.

Determination of Climate Change Risks: Provincial Disaster and Climate Risk and Resilience Assessment

British Columbia is exposed to a range of hazards including floods, earthquakes, wildfires and extreme heat, many of which are exacerbated by climate change. Understanding the risks, how they change over time, and their impact on what we value, is necessary for reducing our risks and enhancing the resilience of communities across B.C.

In response to this need, in 2022, the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) and the Climate Action Secretariat (CAS) received a mandate to lead an integrated assessment of disaster and climate risk. The Provincial Disaster and Climate Risk and Resilience Assessment (DCRRA) project was created as a key step in understanding and addressing the diverse disaster and climate risks across B.C.

The Provincial DCRRA analyzes six priority hazards – riverine flood, coastal flood, extreme heat, wildfire, water scarcity or drought, and earthquake – plus a multi-hazard scenario. It's the first provincial-scale disaster risk assessment in B.C. since 1997 and builds on the 2019 Preliminary Strategic Climate Risk Assessment. More than 200 subject matter experts and organizations including First Nations and Indigenous organizations, academic and technical institutions, local governments, non-governmental organizations and community groups collaborated with the Province on the DCRRA. The DCRRA meets the *Climate Change Accountability Act* requirement for the Province to assess and report on climate change risks every five years.

Spotlight on climate risk

Climate change influences the hazards considered in the Provincial DCRRA, often through multiple climate variables and drivers.

- **Warmer winter and fewer days below freezing**
- **Hotter summer days with more frequent heat waves**
- **Less rainfall and longer dry spells in the summer**
- **More precipitation in the fall, winter, and spring**
- **Increased severity of extreme precipitation and storm events**

For example, low seasonal precipitation, together with high temperatures, can lead to both drought and wildfire hazards. Additionally, the annual average surface temperature in B.C. is rising faster than global trends; since 1948, it has risen 1.7°C. The increasing frequency and severity of climate-related risks (such as floods, wildfires and heatwaves) underscore the urgency of proactive risk reduction. This intensification of hazards due to climate change will have implications across the economy, society, and the environment. The DCRRA also shows that impacts are not felt evenly, with equity-deserving groups - such as Indigenous Peoples, low-income households, newcomers, older adults, people with chronic health conditions, and other groups - facing heightened and disproportionate disaster and climate risks due to systemic inequities.

Towards a resilient future

The Provincial DCRRA establishes a framework for approaching risk and resilience assessment across interconnected systems and provides foundational risk information, laying the groundwork for strategic risk reduction and resilience-building efforts. Additional work is planned, including assessing additional hazards, developing guidance for risk assessments, and supporting capacity building and collaboration to integrate diverse worldviews.

Visit ClimateReadyBC.ca to access the DCRRA and associated resources.

CleanBC Roadmap to 2030

The CleanBC Roadmap to 2030 is government's plan to reduce GHG emissions and transition to a cleaner economy. It's built around a series of goals, commitments and expected results for major economic sectors, laying out a market transformation pathway for each to become less carbon intensive over time, while growing a clean and innovative economy that will make life more affordable for British Columbians.

Since its introduction in 2018, CleanBC has delivered results by supporting the move to cleaner fuels, zero-emission vehicles and more energy efficient buildings, while laying foundations for longer-term initiatives such as transforming our industries. The following sections include highlights of progress to date across the economy.

Low Carbon Energy

CleanBC Roadmap goals: Replace fossil fuels with clean energy, including more clean electricity, renewable natural gas, low-carbon (zero or near-zero carbon) hydrogen, and liquid biofuels.

Cleaner fuels

Renewable fuel in 2024

Renewable fuel production in B.C.

245 Million litres

154.1% Increase from 2023.

Renewable fuel content

31.2% Of diesel

44.4% Increase from 2023.

11.4% Of gasoline

1.8% Increase from 2023.

Carbon intensity reduction for transportation fuels in the diesel and gasoline categories

16.9% Reduction in 2024

12.9% Reduction in 2023.

The *Low Carbon Fuels Act* and its regulations are together known as British Colombia's Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS). The LCFS requires fuel suppliers to blend a minimum percentage of biofuels with gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel, and to progressively reduce the carbon intensity of finished fuels supplied each year. The LCFS carbon intensity requirements for gasoline and diesel increase in stringency each year, reaching 30% in 2030 and subsequent years. For jet fuel, the carbon intensity requirements start at a 2% reduction in 2026, rising 2% per year to 10% in 2030 and subsequent years.

Fuel companies generate LCFS credits when supplying fuels with a lower carbon intensity than the annual target and incur debits when supplying fuels above it. Fuel companies can also earn LCFS credits through Initiative Agreements that reward investments in low carbon fuel production and supply. At the end of a compliance year, suppliers must have a balance of zero or more compliance units.

Since 2020, 22 LCFS Initiative Agreements have been signed with 13 different fuel suppliers, which is expected to stimulate over $2 billion dollars of investment in biofuel and other low carbon fuel production, with $1.45 billion of these investments located in B.C. If successful, the projects will create new, long-term compliance pathways under the LCFS.

Starting in 2025, the LCFS renewable fuel requirements for the diesel category increase from 4% to 8%. Eligible renewable fuel required to meet the LCFS targets must be produced in Canada as of April 1, 2025 for diesel fuel and starting January 1, 2026 for gasoline.

Clean energy

Highlights since our last report include:

- In partnership with BC Hydro, the Province launched its Clean Power Action Plan in May 2025 to strengthen energy security, advance climate action and drive economic growth. This includes:
  - Launching a second call for power in July 2025 to acquire up to 5,000 gigawatt-hours per year of energy from large, clean and renewable projects in partnership with First Nations and independent power producers – enough to power 500,000 new homes;
  - Issuing a Request for Expressions of Interest to explore the development of capacity projects and firm, baseload electricity projects to meet peak demand and back-up intermittent energy resources;
  - Issuing a Request for Expressions of Interest to identify innovative clean-tech partners who can deliver cutting-edge, market-ready technologies to help people and businesses conserve energy; and
  - Streamlining connections to B.C.'s grid to enable new homes and businesses to access clean electricity faster and less expensively.
- All six generating units of Site C were brought into service by BC Hydro as of August 9, 2025. Site C will add 8% to BC Hydro's current supply, producing enough electricity to power nearly 500,000 homes or 1.7 million electric vehicles per year.

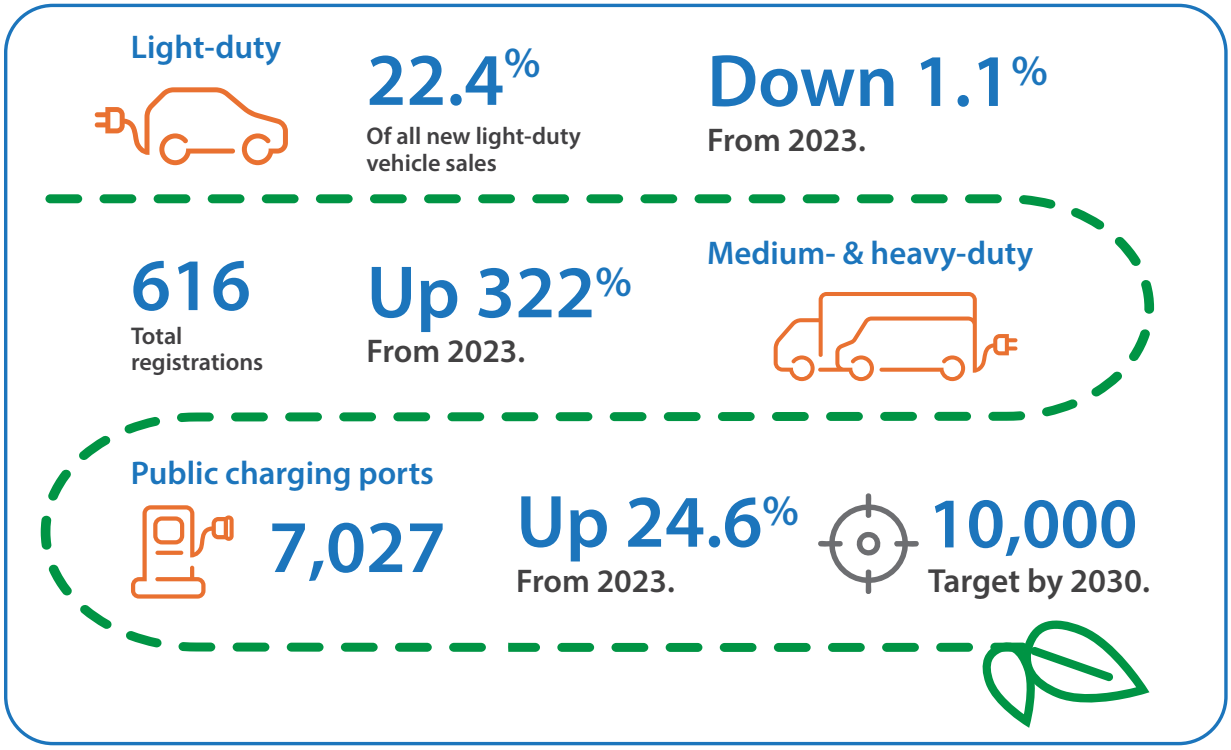
- The *Renewable Energy Projects (Streamlined Permitting) Act* was implemented on July 1, 2025, to get clean energy infrastructure built faster and safely by making the BC Energy Regulator the one-window permitting authority for key transmission lines and wind and solar projects. The Province is working closely with BC Hydro to develop the North Coast Transmission Line to foster economic growth and enable industrial customers in the natural resource sector such as critical mineral mines and LNG facilities to electrify their operations and reduce GHGs.
- In 2024/25, the Community Energy Diesel Reduction (CEDR) program awarded $10.6 million to 18 clean energy projects in 16 communities, including community energy planning, demand side management, and renewable energy generation projects.
- The 2024 Innovative Clean Energy (ICE) Fund's Targeted Call for Clean Energy Innovation awarded $3.3 million for pre-commercial technology development. Four companies received support to develop smart electrical load management systems for buildings, an electrification planning platform for commercial properties, and an advanced heat recovery hot water system.
- The Clean Energy and Major Projects Office (CEMPO) engaged successful proponents from the 2024 BC Hydro Call for Power and industry associations to communicate updates related to the implementation of the new *Renewable Energy Projects (Streamlined Permitting) Act,* and to advance the ten wind and solar projects selected in the competitive Call.
- In 2024/25, the Province provided $1.8 million toward seven projects under the B.C. Indigenous Clean Energy Initiative (BCICEI). The Province, New Relationship Trust, BC Hydro, and PacifiCan are currently working on a new program stream to further support distribution-scale renewable energy projects. Funding will help offset the higher anticipated capital cost per megawatt of small-scale clean energy projects.

BC Indigenous Clean Energy Initiative

Transportation

CleanBC Roadmap goals: Make electric vehicles more affordable, shift to renewable fuels, introduce progressively more stringent vehicle and fuel standards, invest in charging and hydrogen refuelling stations, and take an efficiency-first approach, prioritizing lowest-cost modes through compact communities, active transportation and transit.

2024 Zero-Emission Vehicles (ZEVs) and charging networks



Highlights since our last report include:

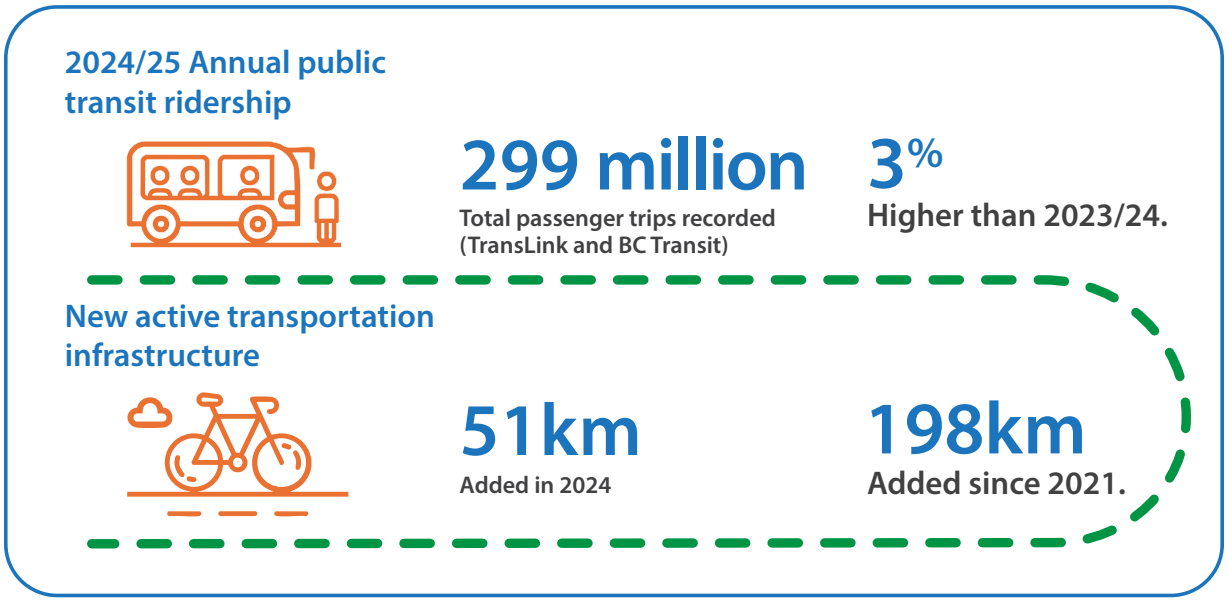
- In 2024, B.C. had the second-highest uptake of ZEVs in Canada. As of the end of June 2025, over 210,000 light-duty ZEVs are now registered in B.C., compared to just over 3,000 in 2015.
- B.C. now has one of the largest public charging networks in Canada with more than 7,000 charging ports.
- In 2024, the Go Electric EV Charger Rebate program funded charging stations for 3,120 homes, 1,872 multi-unit residential buildings, and 328 workplaces.
- By 2024, over 400 electricians completed the EV Infrastructure Training program, and 632 students have taken the EV Maintenance Training program.

Commercial transportation

Highlights since our last report include:

- The number of medium- and heavy-duty ZEVs continues to grow with 400 new registrations in 2024.
- Since the CleanBC Go Electric Commercial Vehicle Pilots Program launched in January 2021, $57 million has been allocated across 27 projects delivering 74 on-road battery electric vehicles, 33 on-road fuel-cell electric vehicles, 23 off-road battery electric vehicles, as well as 109 total commercial vehicle charging points and fuelling stations.
- Since November 2017, the Go Electric Rebates program has distributed over $18 million, providing a total of 1,850 rebates to eligible commercial and other specialty use vehicles for B.C. businesses, local and regional governments, public-sector and non-profit organizations.
- From September 1, 2024 to March 26, 2025, the Heavy-Duty Vehicle Efficiency (HDVE) program provided driver training to 62 drivers, representing a total fleet of 3,063 vehicles. These drivers went on to train 1,577 more drivers in their companies, resulting in GHG reductions equivalent to removing 1,590 cars off the road.
- In partnership with British Columbia Institute of Technology, the Province developed and expanded a ZEV Maintenance Training Program for Medium-Heavy Duty Vehicle mechanics in 2024.

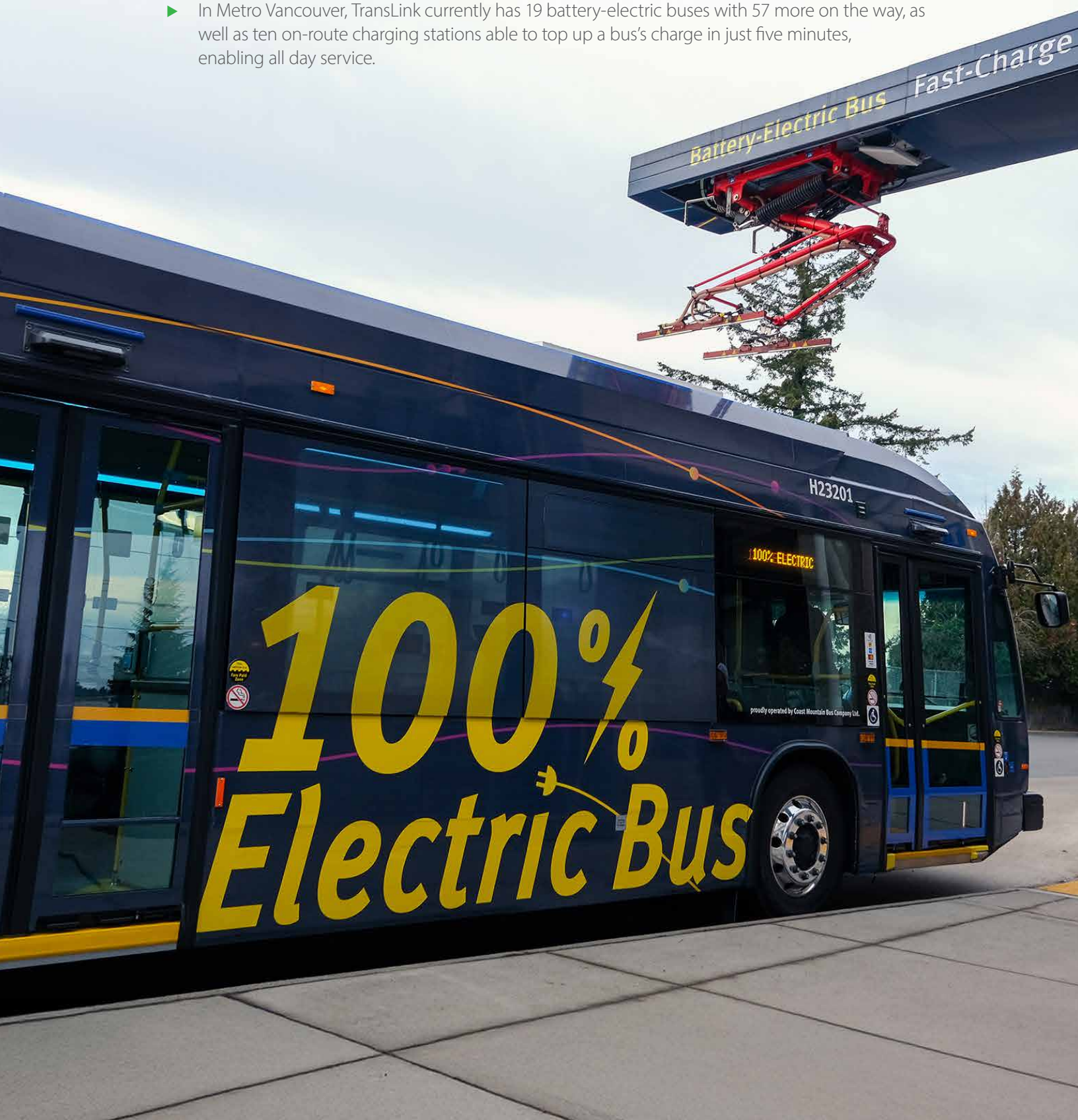
Public transit and active transportation




BOOK YOUR OWN
PRIVATE SUITE!
ZERO EMISSION
KENWORTH
TOYOTA
ZERO
EMISSIONS
FCEV
T680E
8303JM

Highlights since our last report include:

- The first ten heavy-duty electric buses for use in the Victoria Regional Transit System will enter service in 2025, with all ten vehicles anticipated to be on the road by fall 2025. In total, BC Transit has 125 heavy-duty electric buses on order and plans to have close to 80 electric buses serving other regional transit systems by the end of 2026.
- In Metro Vancouver, TransLink currently has 19 battery-electric buses with 57 more on the way, as well as ten on-route charging stations able to top up a bus's charge in just five minutes, enabling all day service.



- Funded by the Province, the First Nations Low-Carbon Transportation Project is led by the B.C. Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN) with additional technical support from the Community Energy Association. The intent of the project is to promote and accelerate First Nations' access to safe, reliable, and affordable low-carbon transportation. In 2024, BCAFN made considerable progress on key project activities, including supporting five community-led pilot projects to develop a community-specific, self-determined Low-Carbon Transportation Plan for First Nations, and finalizing the Safe, Equitable, Affordable, and Low-Carbon Transportation Planning Guide. The Province and BCAFN have extended the partnership for this project until 2027.

- 63 projects across B.C., including multi-use pathways and protected bike lanes, were supported by the Active Transportation (AT) Infrastructure Grants program in 2024/25. Additionally, the AT Capital Program funds AT infrastructure on provincially owned rights-of-way, including a multi-use overpass for the Galloping Goose Trail within the Capital Regional District, and the Cycle 16 - a nine-kilometre multi-use paved pathway along Highway 16 between the communities of Smithers and Telkwa.

- By the end of 2025, the Province will have distributed approximately 7,000 income-tested e-bike rebates. A recent survey of 1,000 rebate recipients reported that emissions from travel dropped 17% per year, equivalent to 1,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide.[2]

- In the 2024-25 school year, Everyone Rides Grades 4-5 provided in-class and on-bike cycling education to over 13,000 students at 130 schools across the province.

2 https://news.ubc.ca/2025/09/bc-e-bike-rebates-benefits/

Buildings

CleanBC Roadmap goals: Make new and existing buildings super-efficient, resilient and supplied by clean electricity or renewable fuels. Support the transition to low-carbon buildings through enhanced energy efficiency and fuel-switching programs, energy information tools and new building codes and standards.

Heat pump adoption in 2023

13% (or about 250,000) of households had heat pumps as primary or secondary heating

63% Increase from 2020.

CleanBC Better Homes rebates, inclusive of income qualified and non-income qualified offers, in 2024/25

9,275 Residential retrofit rebates

37% Less than 2023/24.

6,176 Rebates for heat pumps

39% Less than 2023/24.

Energy Savings Program in 2024/2025

5,897 Residential rebates to income-qualified households
2% increase from 2023/24

3,599 Rebates for heat pumps
16% increase from 2023/24

Highlights since our last report include:

- Launched the Energy Savings Program Condo and Apartment Rebate to support the purchase and installation of high-performance electric heat pumps by low- and moderate-income households in individual suites in multi-unit residential buildings (MURBs). BC Hydro's Condo and Apartment Rebate program provides rebates for non-income qualified households.
- Launched Partners in Indigenous Energy Efficiency and Resilience in coordination with BC Hydro and FortisBC to provide enhanced energy-efficiency funding and services for residential buildings in Indigenous communities.
- BC Hydro's Social Housing Energy Savings Program provides funding to support the social housing sector with feasibility studies and equipment upgrades.
- Residential heat pumps continue to surpass natural gas furnace imports in 2024 for the 3rd year in a row.
- BC Home Energy Planner, a digital service that supports homeowners and renters to learn about their

home's energy use, provides recommendations on retrofit options and then connects them with rebate program offers, expanded from a pilot in five communities to province-wide in May 2025.

- Effective March 2025, builders must meet at least Emissions Level (EL) 1 of the Zero Carbon Step Code (ZCSC), meaning they must measure and disclose operational greenhouse gas emissions. Local governments can choose to adopt higher tiers of the ZCSC early to meet their climate action priorities. As of July 2025, 30 local governments had adopted EL-2 [3] or higher of the ZCSC, which means that 43 per cent of housing starts in B.C. in 2024 were required to pursue at least moderate reductions in emissions.

Communities

CleanBC Roadmap goals: Support local climate action to reduce emissions, create new opportunities in the clean economy, and prepare communities for future climate impacts.

The Local Government Climate Action Program (LGCAP) provides all 189 local governments and 8 Modern Treaty Nations in B.C. with funding, guidance and support to effectively implement climate actions. By the end of 2024:

- 118 had developed corporate and/or community climate action plans
- 59 had corporate and/or community-wide net-zero targets
- 111 were addressing climate risks through plans, adaptation measures, programs, services and other locally targeted activities
- 98 were collaborating with other communities to build resilience to climate impacts
- 113 had systems in place to monitor climate risks or impacts

Reducing waste and circular economy

2023 Municipal solid waste

481kg

Disposed per person, up 0.4% from 2022

350kg

B.C.'s long-term target (per person).

2023 Organic waste

82.2kt

Diverted from landfills due to provincial funding for facilities and collection programs

172.2%

Increase from 2022.

3 EL-2: likely requires decarbonization of either space heating or domestic hot water systems.

Highlights since our last report include:

- Through the Clean Coast, Clean Waters Initiative Fund (CCCW), the seventeen 2024 projects are complete or nearing completion and are expected to clean an additional 1,900 KM of shoreline, remove at least 31 derelict vessels, clean at least two derelict aquaculture sites and create 639 new jobs.
- In 2025, the B.C. government is providing more than $8 million through the CleanBC Plastics Action Fund to support 34 new projects including local businesses, organizations and First Nations to develop creative and effective ways to repair, reuse and recycle plastics into new products to reduce waste. The first two phases of the Plastics Action Fund to February 2024 created more than 240 direct long-term, full-time jobs, with more on the way in Phase 3 (through February 2026).
- The Province has continued to support implementation of the Single-Use and Plastic Waste Prevention Regulation. This includes the development of multi-language and Indigenous resources, providing information and materials to businesses and responding to reports of non-compliance.

Industry, including oil and gas

CleanBC Roadmap goals: Encourage more industrial facilities to connect to clean electricity, use more low-carbon fuels such as hydrogen, explore how best to capture and safely store or use carbon, and reduce industrial methane emissions.

Industrial emissions

2023 methane emissions from oil and gas sector

48%
Below 2014 levels

11.6%
Down from 2022.

2023 emissions from large industrial reporters

0.3%
Increase from 2022

2.4%
Reduction since 2012.

Highlights since our last report include:

- The B.C. Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS) replaced the CleanBC Industrial Incentive Program in April 2024, and large industrial emitters are now required to meet a performance-based emissions limit, or pay for their excess emissions. In 2026, the Province will complete the first annual review of the OBPS to ensure the program continues to encourage emissions reductions and industrial competitiveness.
- B.C.'s industrial reporting and the National Inventory report show that the Province exceeded its 2025 target (of 45%) with a 48% reduction from 2014 levels, in oil and gas methane emissions two years early.
- In 2024, the CleanBC Industry Fund (CIF) supported 37 projects at B.C. industrial facilities, leveraging $191 million of investment from industry and partners. Since 2019, CIF has supported 170 projects that cumulatively are expected to reduce more than 14.4 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) emissions over a 10-year period.
- Following a second round of consultation in early 2025, the Province published the B.C. Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS) Offset Protocol in August 2025. The CCS Offset Protocol incentivizes proponents to implement eligible, innovative projects that remove and permanently store carbon.

Bioeconomy – forestry and agriculture

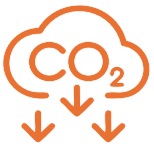
CleanBC Roadmap goals: Support producers to increase GHG-efficient practices and explore measures to enhance carbon sequestration. Produce bioproducts at scale and provide high-quality jobs in the bioproducts sector.

Highlights since our last report include:

- Planting over 17,000 hectares in 2023, a 93% increase from 2022, as part of the Canada-wide 2 Billion Trees program.
- In 2024/25 the Beneficial Management Practices Program supported the completion of 222 projects contributing to climate change mitigation. These projects increased on-farm fuel and energy efficiency, reduced emissions through nutrient and waste management, and increased carbon sequestration through improved riparian and soil carbon management.
- The Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC) supported the utilization of over 2.3 million cubic metres of low-value residual forest fibre in 2024/25, the equivalent of approximately 46,000 logging truckloads. FESBC projects increase the fibre supply available to the secondary milling industry, while also mitigating wildfire risks and reducing carbon emissions.

Public sector leadership

Public sector building emissions in 2024



500.4
Kilo tCO2e

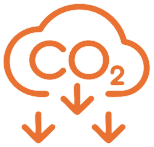
4.2%
Down from 2023.

Public sector °eet emissions in 2024

133.7
Kilo tCO2e

1.5%
Down from 2023.

Public sector operations emissions in 2024



671
Kilo tCO_2e

1.1%
Down from 2023.

Highlights since our last report include:

- Between 2010 and 2024, GHG emissions from public sector operations decreased 19.0% (157.8 Kilotonnes of CO_2e). This includes a 23% drop in building emissions and 11% drop in fleet emissions.
- Increased monitoring and reporting of fugitive refrigerant emissions (e.g., hydrofluorocarbons from air conditioning equipment), which account for approximately 2% of PSO emissions.
- 2024 is the 15th consecutive year of carbon neutrality across the public sector of 130 Public Sector Organizations (PSOs), including Provincial Government.
- In 2024, based on an 85% annual survey response rate:
  - PSOs installed over 1,100 electric vehicle charging stations.
  - Four out of every five new PSO buildings sought green building standard certification. BC Housing Design Guidelines and Construction Standards were the most common green building standard, followed by Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold.
- In 2024, ZEVs accounted for 32% and conventional hybrid vehicles accounted for 10% of light-duty vehicle acquisitions by the Province.
- In 2024, of the 91 school buses ordered through the Association of School Transportation Services of B.C.'s program, 33 were electric, increasing the provincial total to 125.

4 Working Together

Forging shared paths with Indigenous Peoples

The Province continued to work with First Nations, communities, business, industry and various levels of government on shared objectives and close partnerships, including:

- Working with the Indigenous Climate Adaptation Working Group (ICAWG) and the B.C. First Nations Leadership Council Technical Working Group on Climate Change (FNLC-BC TWG) on the approach for upholding and integrating Indigenous knowledge and perspectives of climate change. This includes supporting implementation of the First Nations Climate Strategy and Action Plan including a climate capacity and needs assessment for First Nations.
- Ongoing work to implement the Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy, including advising on the Indigenous Climate Resilience Capacity-building Pilot Project, led by Indigenous project partners (Coastal First Nations-Great Bear Initiative and FNESS), which is actively recruiting regional climate coordinators, and developing training and education materials and a peer-mentorship network.
- Working with the First Nations Committee on Disaster and Climate Risk on the development of the Provincial DCRRA and the development of 'Interim Guidance to Integrate Indigenous and Local Knowledge into Risk Assessments'.
- Supported 12 Climate Action Coordinators (CACs) in the Indigenous Climate Action Network (ICAN). CACs plan and implement energy efficiency, renewable energy, and climate change adaptation projects in their communities.
- Collaborated with First Nations on the Carbon Capture and Sequestration Offset Protocol to ensure projects take a distinctions-based approach that is responsive to the title and rights of First Nations in B.C.

Benefiting from independent expert advice

The Climate Solutions Council (CSC) continued its work to provide strategic advice to government on climate action and clean economic growth, informed by the diverse perspectives and expertise of CSC members. The CSC provided a welcome letter to the new Minister of Energy and Climate Solutions in 2024, which included recommendations on climate-related priorities and advice for the implementation of the CleanBC Roadmap to 2030, B.C.'s Clean Energy Strategy, and preparing the province for a changing climate. The CSC's 2024 Annual Report and 2025 advice on the *Zero-Emission Vehicles Act* are posted on the CSC website.

Engaging with interested parties

The Province hosted the 2025 Annual Youth Climate Action Summit: Stories For Change, a hybrid event bringing youth together from across the province to learn about green jobs, provincial climate goals, the power of climate storytelling, and personal climate resiliency. In partnership with Story Money Impact, information was gathered about what resonates with youth in climate storytelling, which was distributed to Canadian media. Five youth documentarians were provided with seed funding to develop climate content.

The Province engaged with First Nations, Indigenous organizations, industry and other stakeholders on initiatives such as the B.C. Output-Based Pricing System (including regulatory approaches to the LNG sector), the Carbon Capture and Sequestration Protocol and the B.C. Refrigerants Offset Protocol.

Government collaboration

B.C. collaborates with Canada and provincial and territorial jurisdictions on climate change through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment. Two projects are currently underway in that forum, including one to identify potential areas of government collaboration on carbon management and another to support governments in establishing or improving climate adaptation and resilience measurement.

In 2024, B.C. provided input into Canada's 2035 emissions reduction target and Nationally Determined Contribution, and Canada's Biennial Transparency Report. In September 2025, B.C. attended a *Provincial/Territorial Energy Summit: Connecting Canada – Building an Energy Superpower* to discuss collaborative opportunities such as optimizing the use of clean energy.

Federal-provincial partnerships advanced on several fronts, including a joint investment of more than $89 million from the federal and provincial governments and local partners, so communities across B.C. can benefit from more energy-efficient buildings, clean energy, and better access to clean transportation options through the CleanBC Communities Fund, a component of the Green Infrastructure Stream of the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program.

Through the Pacific Coast Collaborative, the Province continued work with Washington, Oregon, and California on a range of shared priorities, including zero-emission vehicles, low-carbon construction, and addressing the impacts of extreme heat.

Photo credit to Syd Wong

Appendix A

CleanBC Indicators

Category	Indicator	Measure	Period[1]	Historical[2]	Previous[3]	Current[4]	% Change from Historical	% Change from Previous Year
Economic Transition[5]	Net GHG intensity of the economy	tCO2e/$ million GDP (chained 2017 CAD)	2007-2023	284.5	188.6	177.8	-37.5%	-5.7%
	Net GHG emissions per person	tCO2e/British Columbian	2007-2023	15.2	11.5	10.7	-29.6%	-7.0%
	Net provincial GHG emissions	Million tCO2e	2007-2023	65.2	61.4	59.2	-9.2%	-3.6%
Low Carbon Energy	Renewable fuel supplied in B.C.	Million litres	2010-2024	326.4	1,382.5	1,754	439.7%	27.4%
	Renewable fuel production in B.C.[6]	Million litres of biofuel	2021-2024	75	96.4	245	226.7%	154.1%
	Renewable fuel content - diesel	Percent renewable content	2010-2024	3	21.6	31.2	943.3%	44.4%
	Renewable fuel content - gasoline	Percent renewable content	2010-2024	5	11.2	11.4	128.0%	1.8%
	Reduction in carbon intensity of transportation fuels	Percent	2021-2024	8.8	12.9	16.85	91.5%	30.6%
Transportation	Proportion of electric vehicle sales (ZEV) - Light-Duty (LD)[7]	Percent of ZEVs as a proportion of LD vehicle sales	2015-2024	0.8	22.7	22.4	2,700.0%	-1.1%
	Electric vehicle registrations – LD[7]	LD ZEVs registered in B.C.	2015-2024	3,257	153,045	194,715	5,878.4%	27.2%
	Electric vehicle registrations - MHD[7]	MHD ZEVs registered in B.C.	2022-2024	60	146	616	926.7%	321.9%
	Public charging stations - fast chargers[7]	EV ports province-wide	2019-2024	322	1,283	1,862	478.3%	45.1%
	Public charging stations - all levels	EV ports province-wide	2016-2024	781	5,640	7,027	799.7%	24.6%
	Annual public transit ridership[8]	Total passenger trips, millions	2013/14-2024/25	283	290	299	5.7%	3.0%
	New active transportation infrastructure	Kilometres, funded by Active Transportation Grants program	2021-2024	35	59	51	45.7%	-13.6%

Category	Indicator	Measure	Period[1]	Historical[2]	Previous[3]	Current[4]	% Change from Historical	% Change from Previous Year
Buildings	Residential heat pumps[9]	Percent of households with heat pumps as primary or secondary heating	2006-2023	3	8	13	333.3%	62.5%
	Better Buildings fuel-switching projects	Lifetime million gigajoules of natural gas expected to be displaced from approved CleanBC fuel-switching projects	2019-2024	2.20	13.60	17.52	696.4%	28.8%
	Energy intensity of residential buildings	Gigajoules of energy use per square-metre of floorspace for residential buildings	2007-2022	0.70	0.52	0.53	-24.3%	1.9%
	Energy intensity of commercial buildings	Gigajoules of energy use per square-metre of floorspace for commercial buildings	2007-2022	1.30	1.14	1.18	-9.2%	3.5%
	Energy intensity of affordable housing	Gigajoules of energy use per square-metre of floorspace for residential buildings	2010-2024	0.8	0.7	0.68	-15.0%	-2.9%
Waste	Municipal solid waste disposal	Kilograms of waste disposed per British Columbian	2007-2023	703	479	481	-31.6%	0.4%
	Landfill gas capture	Percent of landfill methane flared, used, or oxidized	2007-2024	25	45	45.4	81.6%	0.9%
	Diverted emissions from landfills	Emissions (kilotonnes CO_2e) diverted by Organics Funding (OF) programs	2021-2023	13.7	42.9	127.5	830.7%	197.2%
	Diverted organic materials from landfills	Kilotonnes of organic material diverted by OF programs	2021-2023	6.1	30.2	82.2	1247.5%	172.2%
Industry	Emissions from industry	Million tCO_2e from large industrial reporters in B.C.	2012-2023	19.3	18.79	18.84	-2.4%	0.3%
	Reported methane emissions from oil and gas	Million tCO_2e of methane emissions	2014-2023	2.79	1.64	1.45	-48.0%	-11.6%
Public sector[10]	Total emissions from public sector operations[11]	Kilotonnes of CO_2e reported by the B.C. Public Sector	2010-2024	828.8	678.5	671	-19.0%	-1.1%
	Emissions from public sector buildings[12]	Kilotonnes of CO_2e from public sector buildings	2010-2024	648.9	522.1	500.4	-22.9%	-4.2%

Category	Indicator	Measure	Period[1]	Historical[2]	Previous[3]	Current[4]	% Change from Historical	% Change from Previous Year
	Emissions from public sector fleets	Kilotonnes of CO2e from public sector fleets	2010-2024	149.8	135.8	133.7	-10.7%	-1.5%

[1-4] Period: Historical year to current year; Historical: the first year indicator data was collected/made available; Current: the most recent year indicator data was collected/made available; Previous: the year before the current year.

[5] Data source: B.C. Provincial Inventory (PI). The PI is largely based on the federal National Inventory Report (NIR), released annually. Historical and previous values for provincial emissions have been updated to match the PI, which updates historical values to maintain consistent methodologies across years.

[6] Total amounts from sources reported under B.C.'s Low Carbon Fuels Standard (LCFS), including renewable fuel production supported by provincial Initiative Agreements. B.C. production that is not reported under the B.C. LCFS is not included. Production amounts are inherently subject to annual fluctuations (increasing or decreasing).

[7] Data source: 2024 Zero-Emission Vehicle Update, provided by S&P Global Mobility.

[8] Data source: Ministry of Transportation and Transit 2024/25 Annual Service Plan Report.

[9] Data source: BC Hydro Residential End Use Survey, includes Air Source and Ground Source heat pumps. Previous year is 2020.

[10] Consistent with the Provincial Greenhouse Gas Inventory, excludes biogenic CO2 emissions from the combustion of biofuels such as renewable diesel, biodiesel, ethanol, wood fuels, and renewable natural gas.

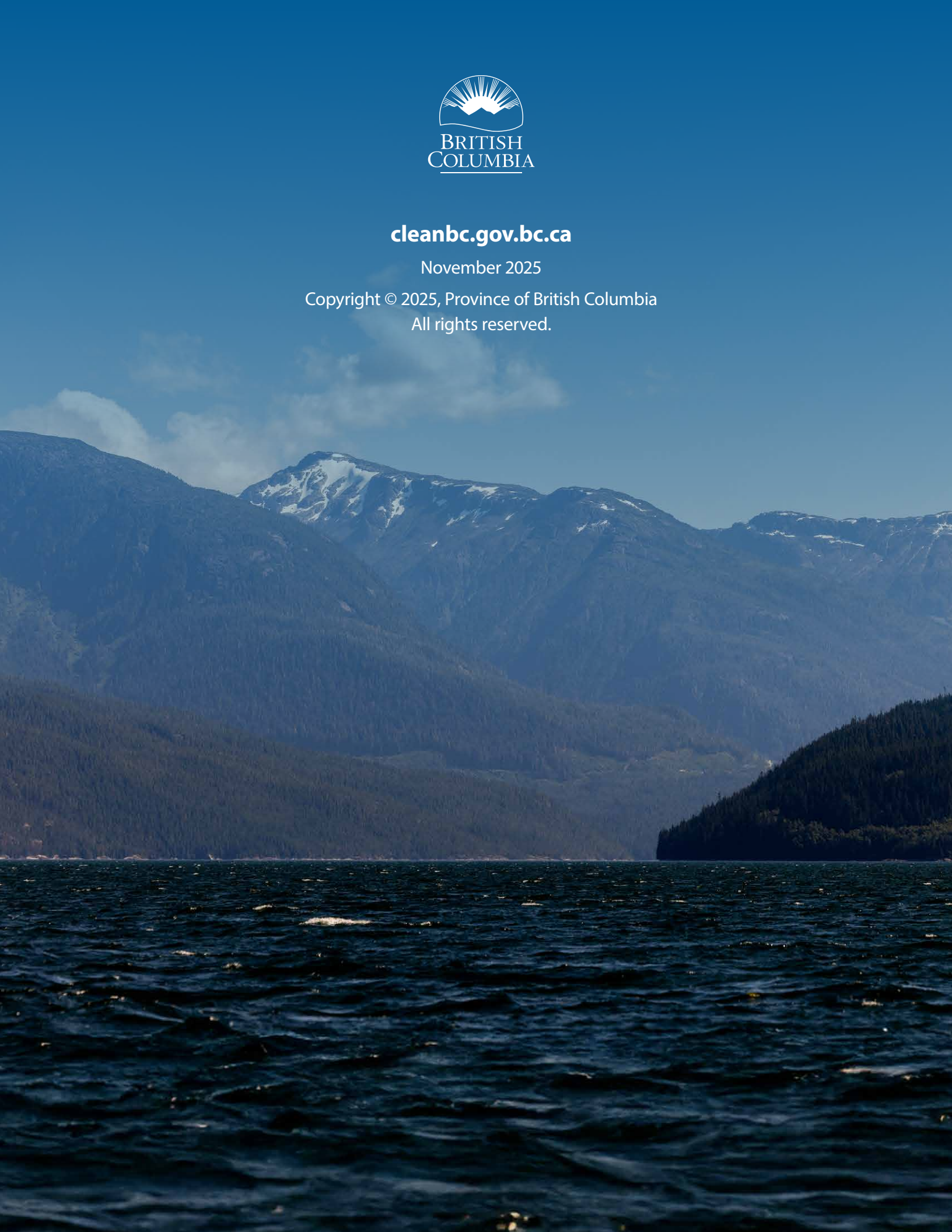
[11] Includes emissions from all public sector buildings and fleet sources (including equipment), office paper, and provincial government business travel.

[12] Emissions from energy consumption in public sector buildings, not weather normalized.

Appendix B

2025 Modelled Scenarios

	Implemented Policy Scenario	Defined Policy Scenario
Strengthened carbon tax (until 2025)	●	●
Strengthened clean electricity mandate	●	●
Strengthened electricity PST exemption	●	●
BC Hydro's electrification plan funding	●	●
Renewable natural gas supply	●	●
CleanBC industry fund	●	●
Industrial Carbon Pricing (Output-Based Pricing System)	●	●
Industrial electrification (transmission projects)	●	●
Oil and gas sector methane regulations (-75% by 2030)	●	●
Oil and gas emissions cap		
Light-duty (LD) Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV) sales mandate	●	●
Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) ZEV sales mandate		●
MHD ZEV stock mandate		
Zero-emission bus mandate		●
LD ZEV incentives until 2025	●	●
Strengthened low-carbon fuel standard	●	●
25% light-duty vehicle travel reduction		
Freight energy intensity reduction		
Strengthened B.C. Building Code		●
Highest efficiency equipment standards		●
Building retrofit code		●
Building incentives (heat pumps, shells)	●	●
Organic waste diversion target		●



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