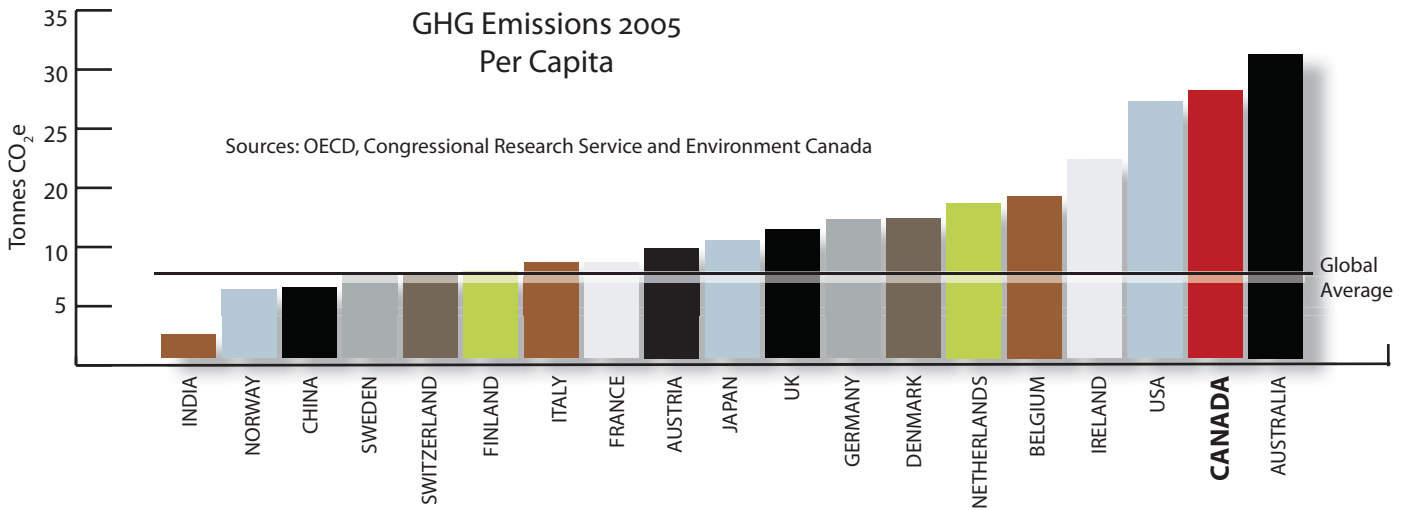




Per Capita Emissions

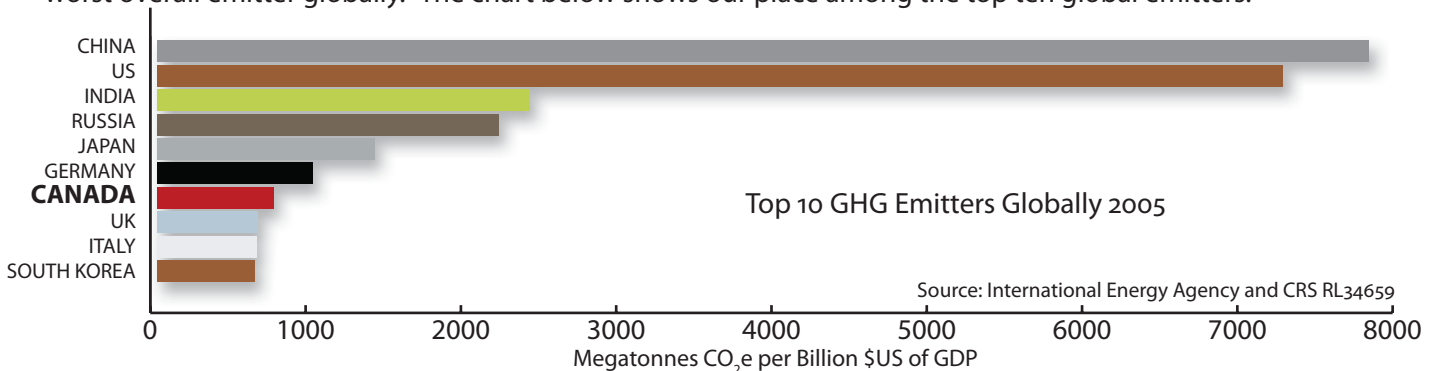
Emissions per capita measures the relationship between population and emissions.¹ On this measure, Canadians are among the highest producers of GHGs globally. The chart below shows how Canada compared with a number of other key developed and developing nations in 2005.



The average Canadian generated 22.1 tonnes of GHG emissions annually.² Although Canadians make up fewer than 1% of the world population, Canada contributes about 2% of global GHG emissions. As a comparison the average Swede generated 7 tonnes (which is the global average per capita emission).³

Total Emissions

Total emissions measures the total amount of GHGs emitted by a nation. In 2006 Canada's total emissions were 721 Mt.⁴ That represents a slight decline from our emissions the year before when Canada ranked at seventh worst overall emitter globally.⁵ The chart below shows our place among the top ten global emitters.



1 There are a number of different greenhouse gases (GHGs). In order to simplify their measurement a single standard has been adopted. It works by establishing the potential greenhouse effect of each gas, then identifying the amount of carbon dioxide which would have the same effect. The results are expressed as CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e). For greater simplicity the word 'carbon' is often used.

2 Environment Canada latest figures for 2006

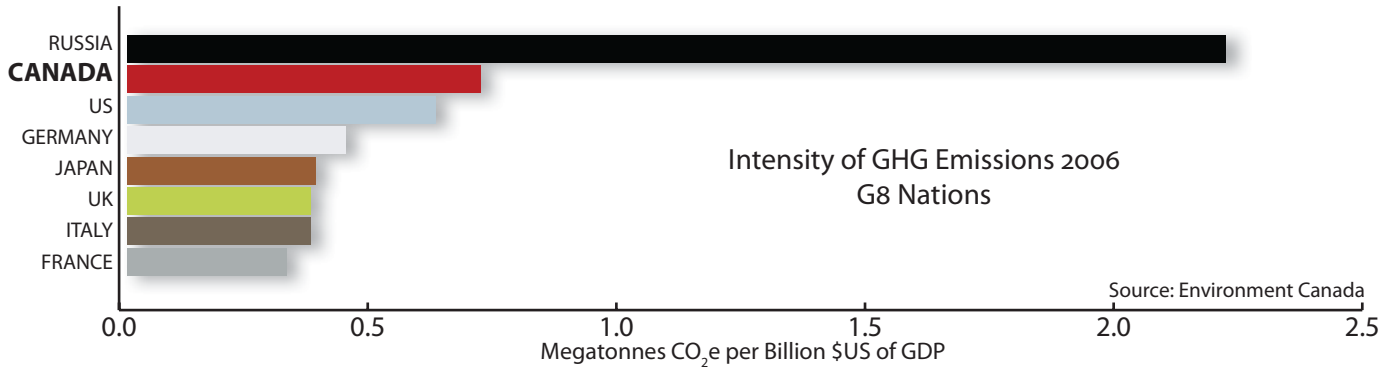
3 Swedish emissions for 2005: OECD.

4 Emission figures from Environment Canada, 2006

5 The year 2005 is the latest for which we have global figures. The slight decline in Canadian emissions has not affected our overall place since other nations also reduced their emissions.

Emissions Intensity

Emissions intensity compares emissions relative to economic output. Since 1990 Canada's GDP grew by 54% but carbon emissions grew more slowly; thus Canada's carbon intensity fell by 21%. Still, the economy remains highly carbon-intensive ranking second most intense in the G8 in 2006.



Emission Reduction Targets

The final important consideration is emission reduction targets. Comparing targets can be complex; different jurisdictions use different base-line dates. The government of Canada uses 2006 since it produced the *Turning the Corner* plan that year. In order to make comparison possible, a base-line of 1990 emissions levels is widely used (the date comes from the base-line used in the Kyoto Accord).⁶

Country	2020 Targets	2050 Targets
Canada	20% below 2006 levels 3% below 1990 levels	60-70% below 2006 levels 52-64% below 1990 levels
Australia	6-15% below 2000 levels 4-14% below 1990 levels	60% below 2000 levels 60% below 1990 levels
European Union	20-30% below 1990 levels	60-80% below 1990 levels
United Kingdom	26-32% below 1990 levels	80% below 1990 levels
United States (Election proposal of President Obama)	Return to 1990 levels	80% below 1990 levels

⁶ The targets for the European Union as a whole cover a wide range reflecting the different national goals of its member states. The United Kingdom is included separately since its targets are at the most aggressive end of the European range. Targets for the US remain undefined in legislation or government policy: we have used those which were included in Barack Obama's election platform.



