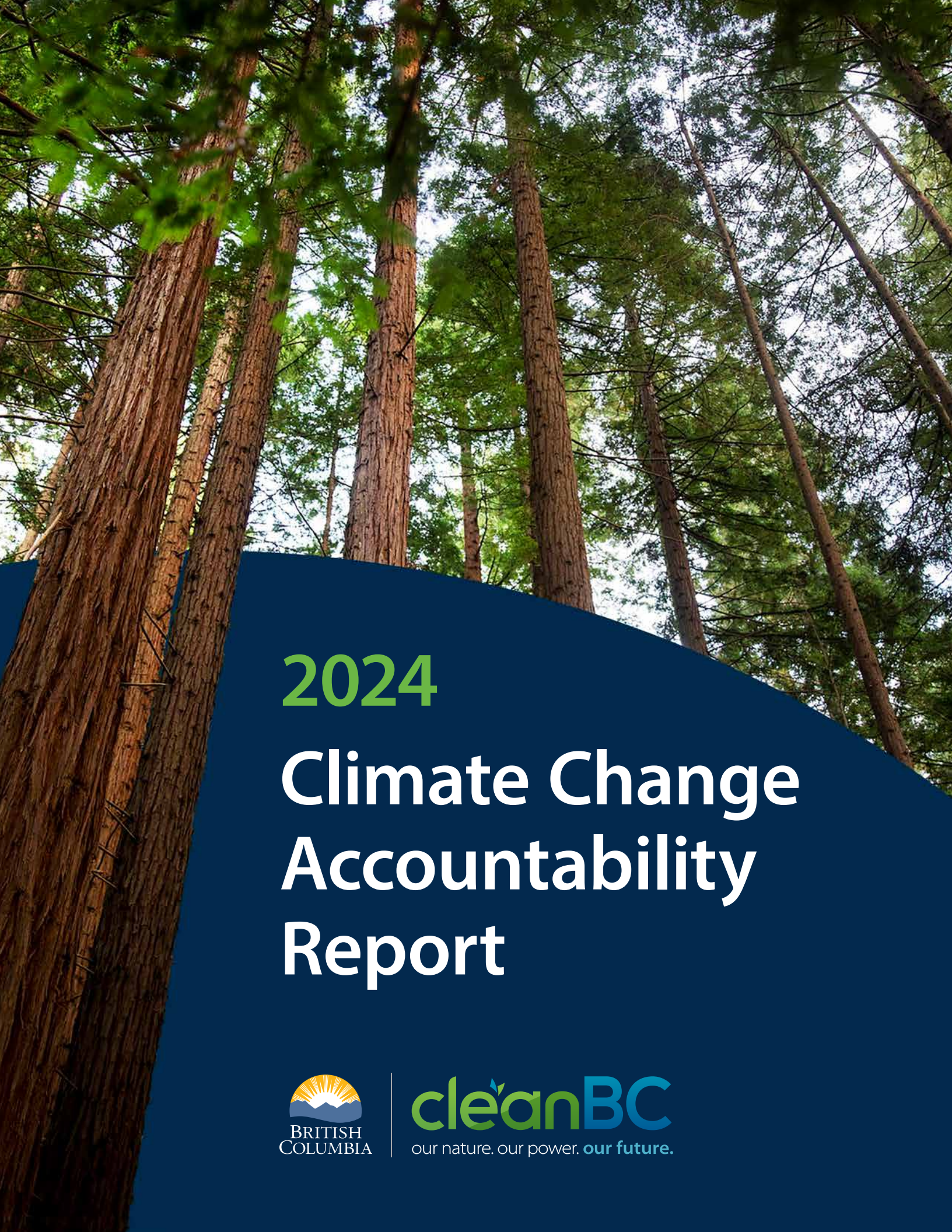

2024

Climate Change Accountability Report

BRITISH COLUMBIA

cleanBC

our nature. our power. **our future.**

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Message from the Minister

Every person in British Columbia has felt the effects of climate change – whether it's wildfires endangering communities or extreme weather like droughts, storms, and the devastating heat dome of 2021. These aren't distant threats – they are here now and demand action.

When we launched the CleanBC Roadmap to 2030, it was an ambitious plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while growing a low-carbon economy – a vision for a cleaner, healthier British Columbia. Four years later, updated modelling shows we are not on track to meet these targets.

As Minister of Energy and Climate Solutions, I am committed to addressing our climate challenge and leading our way forward. And I remain hopeful. The actions we've already taken through CleanBC are making a real impact, projected to reduce emissions by 20% by 2030 relative to 2007, even as B.C.'s economy continues to grow. Our strong methane regulations are also helping drive down emissions in the oil and gas sector, showing how targeted policies can deliver meaningful results. But we must go further and act faster. That is why we are scaling up investments, reducing regulatory barriers, and driving the shift to clean energy to meet the challenges of today and the opportunities of tomorrow.

We are facing a pivotal moment in the global energy transition. The market is shifting toward clean energy, yet international instability – U.S. tariffs, supply chain disruptions, changes in national policy and evolving trade relationships – creates uncertainty. We cannot afford to wait and see how this unfolds. B.C. must act now to cement its place as a leader, not a bystander. This is the time to act.

That's why we are making major investments. Ten new wind and solar projects will bring up to $6 billion to local communities. We're streamlining regulations to move these projects forward quickly, so wind turbines can start generating renewable power as soon as possible. BC Hydro's $36 billion Capital Plan is a once-in-a-generation investment to build out B.C.'s electrical infrastructure, creating approximately 10,000 jobs annually and meeting growing demand from housing, commercial growth, and industrial expansion.

Throughout B.C., individuals, families, businesses and industry are making sustainable choices that are already making a difference. Heat pump installations through provincial rebate programs are up 67% from last year. Nearly a quarter of new car buyers are choosing zero-emission vehicles, supported by a rapidly expanding network of charging stations. New walking and cycling infrastructure is making active transportation more accessible, and we've provided free transit for kids.

This transition is not just necessary – it's an opportunity to drive innovation, create good jobs, and secure our economic future. Other jurisdictions will set the rules if we do not take decisive action. We must build the infrastructure, industries, and workforce needed to succeed in the low-carbon economy.

History shows that those who invest in tough times emerge stronger. B.C. is proving that climate action and economic growth can go

hand in hand. Emissions per capita and per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) continue to decline, and a broader review of the CleanBC Roadmap this year will help us strengthen our approach.

Adapting to climate change remains a priority. Through our Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy, we're working with communities, First Nations, and partners to protect what matters most. The choices we make today will shape a province that is not only ready for the challenges ahead but positioned to prosper in a rapidly changing world.

Honourable Adrian Dix
Minister of Energy and Climate Solutions

1 Executive Summary

The 2024 Climate Change Accountability Report provides the most recent data on B.C.'s progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, along with projections of where the province could stand in 2030, based on historical data and energy-economy modelling.

B.C.'s current policy landscape does not put us on track to meet our 2030 targets. However, we are reducing emissions intensity as we grow a cleaner economy. CleanBC measures, such as the zero-carbon building code, biofuel blending and heat-pump adoption, will support additional emissions reductions by 2030 and beyond. In the meantime, the Province and its partners are making significant progress in key areas, including the following:

To help people with costs

- Providing more than 22,000 rebates for light-duty Zero-Emission Vehicles (ZEV) through the CleanBC Go Electric Passenger Vehicle Rebate program – up from 9,700 the year before.
- Supporting more people and businesses to install ZEV chargers through the Go Electric Home and Workplace Charger program.
- Issuing more than 14,000 residential retrofit rebates in 2023/24, approximately 10% more than in the previous year. These included over 10,000 (67% increase from the previous year) rebates for heat pumps.
- Providing an additional 19,000 free air conditioners for medically-vulnerable people with low incomes, through BC Hydro's Energy Conservation Assistance Program.

Preparedness and adaptation

- Bringing into force a new *Emergency and Disaster Management Act* and supporting more than 120 local disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation projects through the BC Community Emergency Preparedness Fund. Deliverables included dike rehabilitation and upgrades to community centres to operate as safe spaces during extreme weather.
- Improving highway infrastructure with six new climate-resilient bridges on the Coquihalla Highway.
- Enacting new building and fire codes in 2024 to make buildings safer, more climate resilient and more accessible.
- Launching the B.C. Coastal Marine Strategy, with a 20-year vision to ensure a climate-resilient coastal marine ecosystem. The strategy was co-developed with coastal First Nations and other partners, including business, industry and environmental organizations.

- Launching initiatives to advance food security for Indigenous communities and establishing the Tree Fruit Climate Resiliency program to help B.C. tree-fruit growers prepare their orchards for extreme weather events.

Community infrastructure and projects

- Supporting communities to lower their emissions, transition to clean energy sources and prepare for a changing climate through the Local Government Climate Action Program.
- Supporting 32 projects – nine Indigenous led, and creating more than 100 jobs through the CleanBC Plastics Action Fund for local businesses, foundations and First Nations to develop creative, effective ways to reduce, repair, reuse and recycle plastics.
- Launching a new Organics Funding Program in 2024 for First Nations and local governments to build or expand their capacity to collect and process organic waste.
- Removing over 600 tonnes of debris from B.C. shorelines in 2023, supported by the Clean Coast, Clean Waters Initiative Fund.

Forestry and agriculture

- Establishing the Forest Carbon Offset Protocol, providing an opportunity for landowners, Indigenous communities and forest companies to improve forest management with support from carbon financing.
- Planting more than 9,000 hectares of trees in 2022 – up from 7,000 in 2021 – as part of the Canada-wide 2 Billion Trees program, which includes a B.C. commitment to plant 37 million trees in 2023 and 2024.
- Supporting agricultural producers to improve productivity and sustainability through the Beneficial Management Practices Program, with 302 projects completed in 2023/24.

Clean energy and low carbon fuels

- Releasing Powering our Future: BC's Clean Energy Strategy in June 2024, focusing on building B.C.'s economy with new clean energy jobs and opportunities while keeping electricity affordable. The strategy includes regular, competitive calls for clean power every two years.
- Announcing a $36 billion, 10-year capital plan for BC Hydro in 2024 to invest in community and regional infrastructure to deliver more clean, affordable electricity - supporting up to 12,500 jobs annually.
- Expanding and strengthening the Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) – our single most successful program for reducing emissions – to include jet fuel and non-transportation uses of gasoline, diesel and jet fuel. In 2023, renewable fuel content in gasoline and diesel transportation fuels was 15.9%, a 35% increase from 2022.
- Producing 96 million litres of renewable fuel in B.C. in 2023 and securing agreements to support annual production of approximately 380 million litres by 2026.

Buildings

- 2023 saw an increase of more than 60% since 2020 of households with heat pumps, providing more efficient heating and cooling to about 250,000 households in B.C.
- As of 2024, CleanBC Better Buildings fuel-switching projects were expected to displace over 17 million gigajoules of natural gas – an increase of around 30% from the previous year.
- As of December 2024, 8,658 households had registered in the Energy Savings Program. Of these, 2,223 have now been issued incentives, including 1,681 for heat pumps.
- Launched the BC Home Energy Planner pilot in May 2024, a free interactive tool that generates a customized list of recommendations for energy-efficiency home improvements, along with information on available rebates.

Industry

- Implementing a new B.C. Output-Based Pricing System in April 2024 to reduce industrial emissions while promoting innovation and staying competitive.
- Introducing stronger regulations in 2024 for oil and gas methane emissions, which are well on track to achieve B.C.'s 45% reduction target by 2025 (below 2014 levels).
- Investing in the CleanBC Industry Fund (CIF) to support emissions reduction and new decarbonization technologies. Between 2019 and 2023, the CIF projects have reduced industrial emissions by 9 $MtCO_2e$, leveraged $474 million of investments from industry and partners, added over $200 million in GDP to the B.C. economy, and led to the creation of as many as 2,000 permanent, full-time jobs.

Transportation

- Accelerating the uptake of ZEVs in the province, making up 22.65% of new light-duty vehicle sales in 2023.
- Growing our charging network with 4,756 public stations (all levels) in 2023 – up 23% from 2022 and completing the Province's Electric Highway in September 2024.
- 12% increase in public transit ridership in 2023 over 2022.

2 Progress to our Targets

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

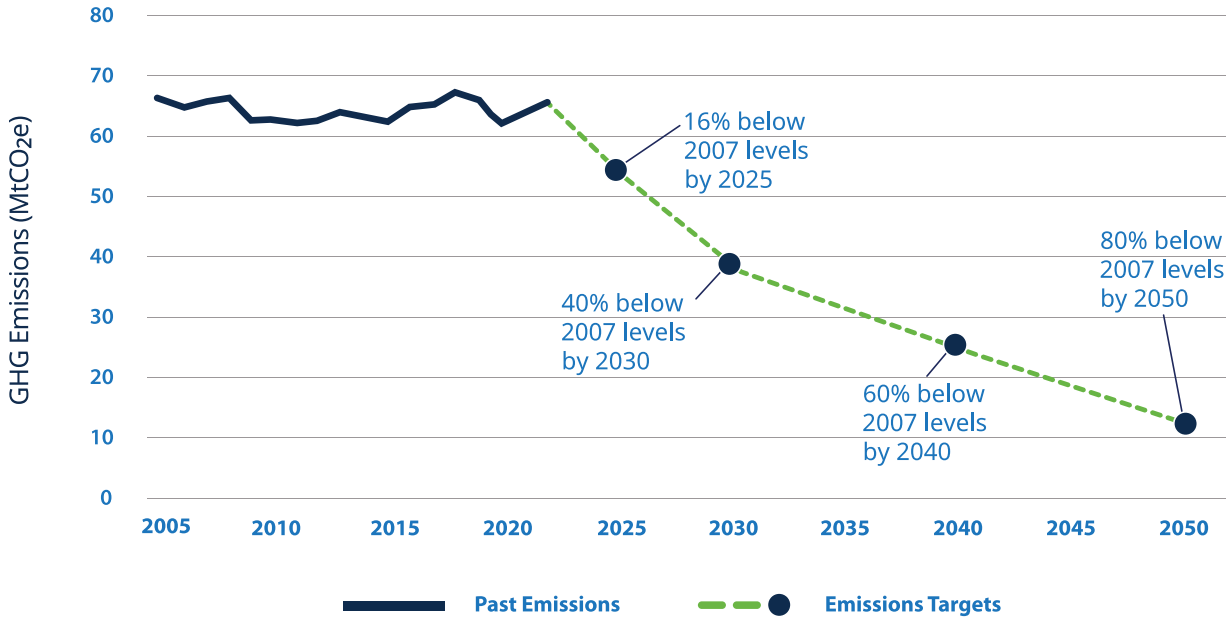
- 16% by 2025,
- 40% by 2030,
- 60% by 2040, and
- 80% by 2050.

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

Along with the most recent data showing progress towards our targets, this report includes updated projections of where the Province could stand in 2030, based on historical data and energy-economy modelling.

Modelling is based on assumptions, which are regularly updated as new data becomes available. The resulting projections are not intended to predict the future, only to help us understand how different choices and changes could affect our path forward.

B.C.'s greenhouse gas emissions targets



Notes: The solid line shows historical gross GHG emissions from the most recent Provincial Inventory. The dashed green line shows legislated targets.

B.C.'s 2022 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 2022.

These estimates incorporate changes in federal methodology, which are common in data releases. Where they occur, they apply to all prior years as well as the current one to ensure consistency in data comparisons.

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, managed by the B.C. Offset Registry, from the gross emissions.

According to the newest data, gross emissions for 2022 were 65.6 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MtCO_2e$). That's up 0.1 $MtCO_2e$ (0.2%) from 2007 and down 1.7 $MtCO_2e$ (2.5%) from the start of CleanBC in 2018.

B.C.'s net GHG emissions were 64.1 $MtCO_2e$ in 2022. That's down 1.4 $MtCO_2e$ (-2.2%) from 2007 and down 1.3 $MtCO_2e$ (-2.0%) since 2018.[1]

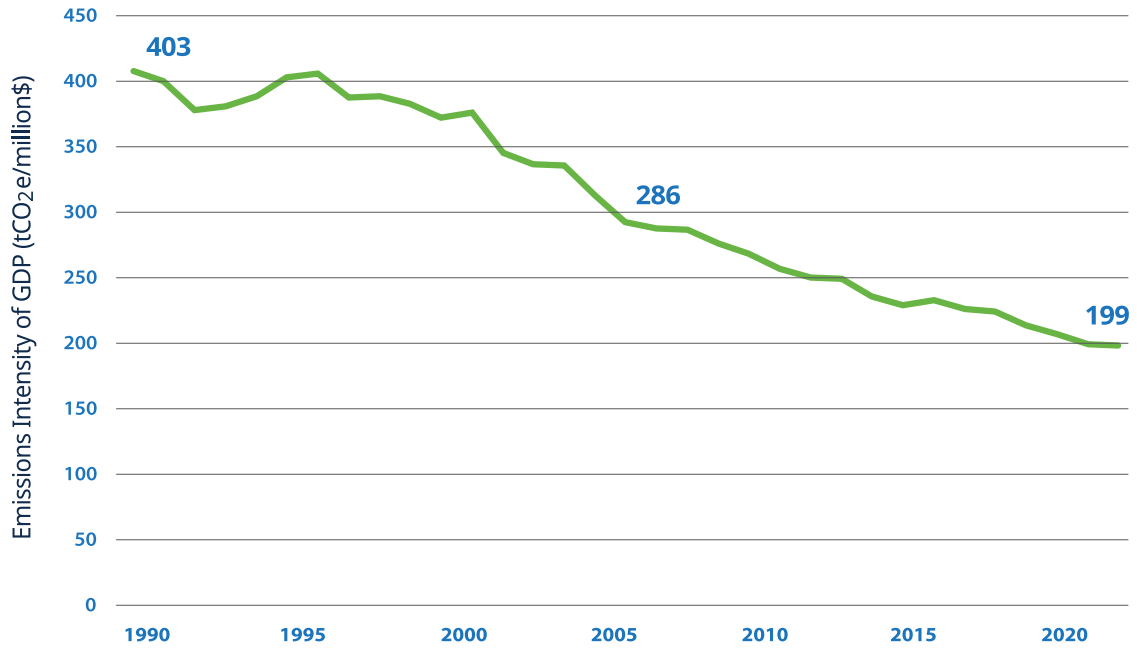
Economic and population growth

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 emission intensity, measured in relation to the strength of our economy.

Between 2007 and 2022, B.C.'s net GHG emissions declined by 2.2% while real gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 41% (compared to the national average of 27%). The net GHG intensity of the economy (emissions per unit of GDP) fell by 30.5% during that same period. Population grew by 25% from 2007 to 2022 (compared to the national population growth of 18%) while net GHG emissions per person declined by 21.6% – from 15.3 to 12.0 tonnes of CO_2e per capita.

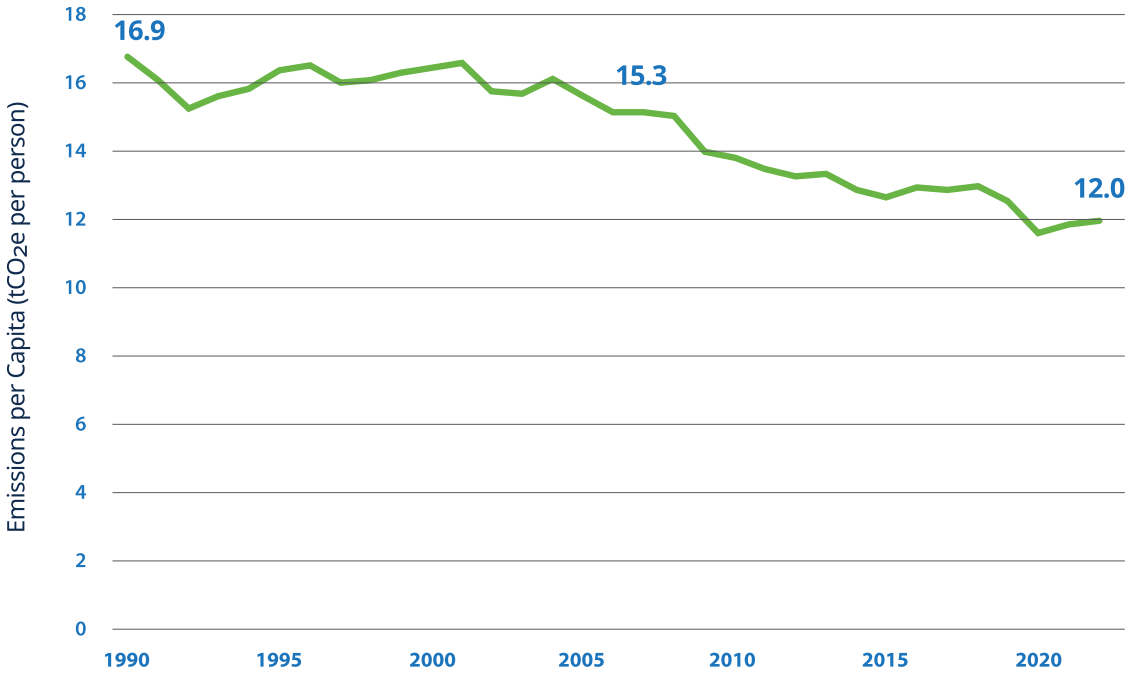
1 Net emissions are gross GHG emissions (as reported by the Provincial Inventory) less the carbon offsets from B.C. forest management projects that have been verified under B.C. government regulated offset standards. These offsets totaled 1.5 $MtCO_2e$ in 2022.

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 2022.

Net GHG emissions per capita



Notes: Net emissions data taken from the most recent release of the Provincial Inventory. Population estimates are from B.C. Stats. Data labels reflect emissions per capita in 1990, 2007 and 2022.

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 to understand progress towards 2030 sectoral targets.

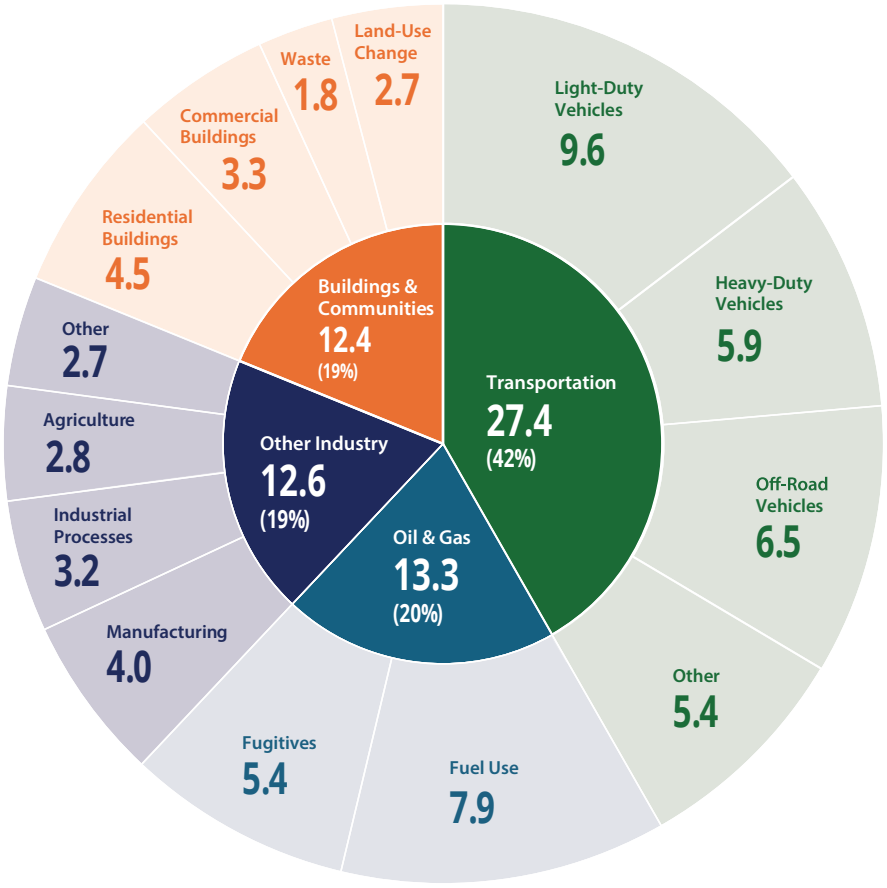
Transportation sector emissions in 2022 were up 18% from 2007 and continued to account for the largest share (42%) of B.C.'s GHG emissions. Commercial on-road transport (primarily heavy-duty vehicles) made the largest contribution with a 21% increase while emissions from personal on-road transport stayed essentially flat. Even though the number of personal vehicles rose, the impacts were offset by people driving less and choosing cleaner vehicles.

The industrial sector, encompassing oil and gas and other industries, accounted for 39% of B.C.'s total emissions in 2022 (25.9 $MtCO_2e$), down 11% from 2007. This was due in part to a 42% decrease in fugitive emissions from oil and gas.

Emissions in the buildings and communities sector, which accounted for 19% (12.4 $MtCO_2e$) of total emissions, were 6% lower than in 2007. This was driven by a 38% reduction in emissions from waste, primarily due to improvements in municipal solid waste disposal, and a 24% reduction in land-use change-related emissions. Emissions from residential buildings were up 1% while emissions from commercial buildings increased by 10%, likely due to growth in economic activities and population.

Although the latest data show only modest progress, without CleanBC, emissions across all economic sectors would have been higher. CleanBC measures implemented since 2022 are projected to reduce emissions further. For example, this year's report shows that 13% of households (or about 250,000) have installed a heat pump in 2023 compared to 8% in 2020 (last year of available data).

B.C.'s 2022 gross GHG emissions by sector



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

GHG emission trends at the provincial level

B.C. is the fifth-largest provincial GHG emitter. From 2007 to 2022, 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 over this period. The largest provincial GHG reductions seen in the data 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.

Province	AB	ON	QC	SK	**BC**	MB	NS	NB	NL	PEI
2022 GHG emissions ($MtCO_2e$)	269.9	157.0	79.1	75.9	**62.9**	21.6	14.8	12.5	8.6	1.6
2022 emissions per capita (tCO_2e/person)	59.8	10.4	9.1	64.4	**11.7**	15.3	14.4	15.4	16.2	9.6

* totals exclude land use, land-use change, and forestry emissions to enable provincial comparison.

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. These are based on historical data combined with projections for GDP and population growth.

Emissions forecast from 2023 to 2026

The near-term outlook suggests a decline in gross GHG emissions for 2023 through 2026, taking into account substantial uncertainty about their future trajectory. The forecasted emissions decline from 65.6 $MtCO_2e$ to 65.2 $MtCO_2e$ in 2023, 64.7 $MtCO_2e$ in 2024, 64.1 $MtCO_2e$ in 2025 and 63.4 $MtCO_2e$ in 2026. 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 scheduled changes in CleanBC policy stringency). To account for uncertainty, B.C. estimates that in 2026 there is a 50% likelihood that emissions will be within +/-2.6 $MtCO_2e$ of the point estimate and an 80% likelihood that emissions will be within +/-6.4 $MtCO_2e$ of the point estimate.

CleanBC projections to 2030

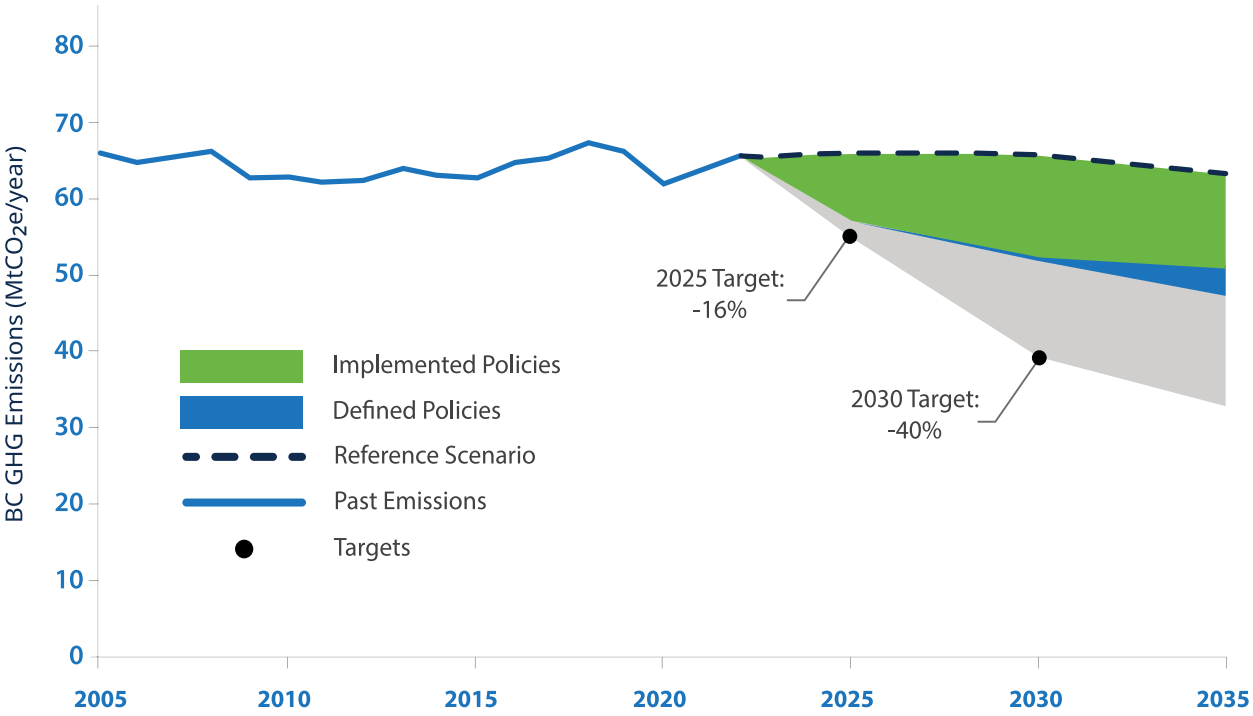
Emissions projections to 2030 reflect the expected longer-term impact of CleanBC policies. These are developed through energy-economy modelling of various scenarios to assess relative changes in the trajectory of emissions. The latest projection suggests that CleanBC will mitigate the emissions impacts of population and economic growth and push emissions downward over time.

In previous years' Climate Change Accountability Reports, the projection to 2030 relied on a scenario where all CleanBC Roadmap policies and programs were fully implemented. This approach was useful for assessing the potential of B.C.'s climate plan when it was in earlier stages of development. However, as CleanBC advances, it is time to consider policy implementation within the analysis. This year, the projection relies on scenarios that consider the current policy landscape.

Results are presented for both an implemented scenario, which includes all CleanBC policies and measures in place as of April 1, 2025, and a defined scenario, which adds CleanBC policies and measures that are sufficiently advanced to be accurately assessed through the modelling exercise. This differs from scenarios in previous reports that assumed that all policies would be implemented with the timing and stringency laid out in the Roadmap. A reference scenario, which does not consider CleanBC, continues to be used for comparison. A complete list of policies included in the implemented and defined scenarios is provided in Appendix A.

A significant number of CleanBC policies have been finalized since the Roadmap was published, while others remain at varying stages of development. Notable exclusions from the scenarios include policy that supports the Roadmap commitment to implement a cap on natural gas utilities; the announced B.C. backstop to the federal oil and gas emissions cap; and reducing light duty vehicle kilometres travelled through mode shifting. The omission of these policies in the modelling follows best practices in climate reporting but does not mean they will not be implemented. Measures that have been cancelled (consumer carbon tax) are only included in the modelling for the years when these measures were in place.

Progress to targets



Under the scenario where only implemented policies and programs are modelled, B.C.'s emissions decline by 20% from 2007 levels, achieving 50% of the 2030 GHG reduction target. Under the defined scenario, these numbers are comparable at 21% and 52%, respectively. To meet the 2030 target, an additional 13.0 $MtCO_2e$ of reductions would be required.

The current policy landscape does not put the Province on track to meet its 2030 targets. However, B.C. is reducing emissions intensity while growing a cleaner economy.

Additionally, a number of measures developed under CleanBC, such as the zero-carbon building code, will begin reducing emissions around 2030 or shortly thereafter and contribute towards our 2040 and 2050 targets.

Progress to sectoral targets

Sector	2022 emissions change relative to 2007	2030 Target relative to 2007*
Transportation	+18%	-27% to -32%
Buildings and Communities	-6%	-59% to -64%
Other Industry	-11%	-38% to -43%
Oil and Gas	-11%	-33% to -38%

*The sectoral targets will be reviewed before the end of 2025, a requirement under the *Climate Change Accountability Act*.

Achieving the sectoral target for transportation will require a significant downward trajectory as sector emissions have risen since 2007. Provincial modelling projects that transportation emission reductions will be largely attributable to biofuel blending and the increased 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 shells has reduced emissions and driven early efforts in market transformation. This supports the implementation of more stringent building policies in 2030 including highest efficiency equipment standards. Landfill gas capture will support continued reductions in community waste emissions.

In the oil and gas sector, modest emission reductions are expected to be achieved through more stringent methane policy and upstream electrification, offsetting forecast production and emissions growth in the upstream natural gas and liquefied natural gas (LNG) sectors. Outside of oil and gas, industrial emissions will be reduced through electrification, energy efficiency, and the use of alternative fuels.

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 tariffs. 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 Two Billion Tree Program; First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund; Organics Infrastructure and Collection Program; and the agricultural Beneficial Management Practices Program.

Government spent an estimated $2.2 billion on climate-related initiatives in 2023/24. In this year, operating investments were higher than in 2024/25 due to upfront funding that the Province provided to accelerate action under key programs.

Climate investments

Mitigation Measures	Actuals 2023/24	Forecast 2024/25
Operating Investments ($ Millions)		
Cleaner Industry	394.58	255.29
Cleaner Buildings and Communities	242.20	73.37
Cleaner Transportation	101.54	140.91
Cleaner Government and Public Sector	42.71	2.71
Other Climate Spending	91.54	71.22
TOTAL	**872.57**	**543.50**

Other Supporting Measures ($Millions)	Actuals 2023/24	Forecast 2024/25
Climate Preparedness and Adaptation	295.54	165.92
Transit Projects	151.43	166.83
Other Tax Measures	68.80	106.38
TOTAL	**515.77**	**439.13**

Capital Investments ($Millions)	Actuals 2023/24	Forecast 2024/25
Transit Projects	758.40	1,436.00
Cleaner Government and Public Sector	54.91	86.71
Cleaner Transportation	13.00	23.80
TOTAL	**826.31**	**1,546.51**

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.
- Fiscal Year 2023/24 included upfront funding to several programs within Cleaner Industry, Cleaner Communities and Buildings, and Cleaner Government and Public Sector categories.
- 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.

3 Getting Results

This chapter offers an overview of climate actions completed between April 1, 2023 and March 31, 2024, as well as actions underway or planned for the following year. It complements the analysis and statistics in the previous chapter with real-world examples of the work being done in communities across B.C.

More detailed information on all current CleanBC programs and actions for climate mitigation and adaptation are provided on the CleanBC website. Appendix B includes key indicators with the most current data used to monitor progress.

Climate preparedness and adaptation

In recent years, as people across B.C. have witnessed more frequent, more severe extreme weather events, the need to build our climate resilience has never been clearer. Resilience is the ability to prepare for, manage and respond to change, setting us up for a more successful future.

B.C. is working with communities, First Nations and other partners to anticipate, reduce and manage the impacts of a changing climate, guided by the B.C. Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy.

The strategy outlines a broad range of actions to strengthen our capacity to deal with sudden events like wildfires, floods and heatwaves, while also helping us prepare for and respond to changes that happen more slowly like receding glaciers, rising sea levels and shifting ecosystems. Actions are divided into four pathways:

Foundations for success

Building and sharing knowledge is essential to the fight against climate change, helping us to better understand patterns, trends and risks, and to measure progress as we go. Work in this area is focused on building capacity, improving data and monitoring, enhancing training and education programs and bringing climate knowledge into decision-making.

Key progress since government's last report includes:

- Expanding the Youth Climate Corps BC (YCCBC), which partners with local governments and First Nations, empowering young people to join the fight against climate change. The corps offers training and paid work to people aged 17 to 30, providing opportunities to gain skills and work experience while scaling up local climate initiatives.
    - In 2024, the YCCBC and the BC Insulators Union announced the launch of a transformative Pre-apprenticeship Program that aims to prepare young people for careers in insulation, a trade essential to energy efficiency and emissions reduction. This program offers paid work and practical, hands-on training, empowering youth to explore skilled trades that benefit their communities and contribute to building resilience in the face of climate change.

> “ Participating in the Youth Climate Corps has made me deeply invested in my community. Like never before, I want to be part of and serve my community, and I hope that others across the province can benefit from the same opportunity I've had.”
>
> **– Kate Watt,** 2022 Youth Climate Corps participant

- Supporting the Indigenous Climate Resilience Capacity-building Pilot Project. In July 2023, the Province supported a pilot project, led by the First Nations Emergency Services Society and the Coastal First Nations-Great Bear Initiative. In 2024/25, the pilot was extended for a second year. Progress in the first year included:
  - Hiring four regional climate resilience coordinators to support Nations with climate adaptation projects and planning.
  - Developing education and resource materials to support regional training.
  - Conducting a climate needs and capacity assessment for First Nations.
  - Continuing to build a peer mentorship network.
- Renewing B.C.'s commitment to the Coastal First Nations-Great Bear Initiative, a partnership created in 2009 as a step towards reconciliation. The Province is helping facilitate government-to-government forums between B.C. and Coastal First Nations. These forums address shared goals for integrated land and marine stewardship and economic revitalization, as well as shared challenges like climate impacts and food security.
- Improving our knowledge of local watersheds and floodplains to better anticipate droughts and flooding. As part of our forecasting and real-time information on flood and drought, more than 400 watersheds in B.C. are being modelled and forecasted by the River Forecast Centre as of October 1st, 2024, up 35% from 2021/22.

  The Province has also developed floodplain mapping standards to guide the creation of critical planning and response information for high-risk locations. In addition, more than 3,000 km of rivers and lakeshore have been mapped.
- Partnering with the Pacific Institute for Climate Solutions to launch Climate Insights, a new self-paced online course on climate change for the general public.

Safe, healthy communities

As our climate continues to change, we need to ensure that people and communities are ready for events such as heat waves, wildfires and flooding. Investing in research, planning, training and infrastructure will help make communities safer and more resilient. Progress since the last report includes:

- Helping communities better prepare for and respond to climate-related disasters and emergencies with a new *Emergency and Disaster Management Act*.
- Supporting projects that increase structural capacity and/or natural capacity with the intent of reducing, or even negating, the effects of flooding with federal and provincial funding through the Adaptation, Resilience & Disaster Mitigation Program.
- Providing an additional 19,000 free air conditioners for medically-vulnerable people with low incomes, through BC Hydro's Energy Conservation Assistance Program.
- Working with health authorities to enhance the health and well-being of our communities while strengthening the resilience and sustainability of the health systems they rely on. This is achieved by assessing climate impacts on health and health services and building knowledge and capacity to prepare and respond.
- Supporting the First Nations Emergency Services Society to deliver new Indigenous fire stewardship, capacity-building, planning and training activities.
- Establishing a new B.C. wildfire training and education center at Thompson Rivers University in Kamloops, with the first courses starting in 2025.
- Expanding flood risk reduction for communities throughout the province.
- Supporting more than 120 local disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation projects through the Community Emergency Preparedness Fund. Deliverables included dike rehabilitation and upgrades to community centres to operate as safe spaces during extreme weather.
- Enacting new building and fire codes in 2024 to make buildings safer, more climate resilient and more accessible.

Local Government Climate Action

All 197 local governments and Modern Treaty Nations in B.C. are part of the Local Government Climate Action Program, which started in 2022. By the end of 2023:

- 114 had systems in place to monitor climate risks or impacts.
- 105 had developed climate action plans.
- 97 were collaborating with other communities to build resilience to climate impacts.
- 50 had established net-zero targets.

Resilient species and ecosystems

Resilient ecosystems are essential to our daily lives. We count on them for food and medicines, clean air and water, and our personal well-being, along with the health of our families and communities. Keeping species and ecosystems resilient is a fundamental part of the Province's climate change adaptation strategy. Progress since the last report includes:

- Taking new steps to protect our wild Pacific salmon through a trilateral accord with the Government of Canada and the First Nations Fisheries Council of B.C., addressing priorities such as climate adaptation, habitat restoration and watershed security.
- Funding 15 new projects through the British Columbia Salmon Restoration and Innovation Fund to improve salmon stock levels, including by addressing the effects of climate change.
- Launching the B.C. Coastal Marine Strategy, with a 20-year vision to ensure a climate-resilient coastal marine ecosystem. The strategy was co-developed with coastal First Nations and other partners, including business, industry and environmental organizations.

Climate-ready economy and infrastructure

Through this pathway, the Province is working 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. Progress since the last report includes:

- Improving highway infrastructure to handle more frequent extreme weather. This includes six new climate-resilient bridges on the Coquihalla Highway.
- Working with the federal government, farmers, First Nations and others to disaster-proof our agriculture industry with the Food Security Emergency Planning and Preparedness Fund.
- Launching three initiatives to advance food security for Indigenous communities:
  - the Indigenous Food Security and Food Sovereignty Program, designed to increase sustainable food production, community food security, and use traditional food practices;
  - the First Peoples' Food Sovereignty Table, bringing together Indigenous organizations and government agencies to build stronger partnerships; and
  - the Indigenous Food Pathways Program, supporting Indigenous-led food systems and food security initiatives that address systemic barriers.
- Establishing the Tree Fruit Climate Resiliency Program to help B.C. tree-fruit growers prepare their orchards for extreme weather events.
- Helping farmers make irrigation more efficient or improve water access and storage through the Agricultural Water Infrastructure Program. These actions will benefit stream flows and fish populations while helping producers become more resilient to drought.
- Supporting the Extreme Weather Preparedness for Agriculture Program, helping farmers and ranchers protect their operations from wildfires, flooding and extreme heat. Delivered by the Investment Agriculture Foundation of BC, the program saw 120 assessments and projects completed in 2023/24 to enhance on-farm resilience.
- Supporting sustainable agriculture through the Extension Program, which gives people access to data sharing, on-farm demos, workshops, and webinars to promote more sustainable practices and innovations.
- Investing in the BC Tourism Climate Resiliency Initiative to develop climate preparedness and adaptation strategies and action plans to mitigate climate risks.
- Establishing the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Centre of Excellence, which provides support to businesses and industry through guidance, tools and resources to identify and manage ESG-related risks and adapt to emerging sustainability demands in both domestic and international markets.

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 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.

Renewable fuel in 2023

Renewable fuel supplied in B.C.

1,383 Million litres of gasoline and diesel

34% Increase from 2022

Renewable fuel production in B.C.

96 Million litres

30% Increase from 2021

Renewable fuel content in transportation fuels

15.9% Of gasoline and diesel

35% Increase from 2022

Carbon intensity reduction in fuels

12.9% Reduction

10.1% Reduction in 2022

Progress on cleaner fuels

Following through on a Roadmap commitment, in January 2024 the Province enacted a new *Low Carbon Fuels Act*, expanding and strengthening our single most successful program for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS), which has long applied to gasoline and diesel used in ground transportation, was expanded to include jet fuel and non-transportation applications of gasoline and diesel fuels.

The LCFS requires continual reductions in the carbon intensity of fuels sold in British Columbia, supported by production targets for low carbon fuels. Agreements are in place to support B.C. production of approximately 380 million litres of renewable fuels per year by 2026. In 2024, the Province increased its target from 1.3 to 1.5 billion litres produced per year by 2030.

Progress on clean energy

BC Hydro solar rooftops

British Columbians can now get up to $10,000 in government support for installing solar panels. In July 2024, for the first time ever, BC Hydro started offering rebates up to $5,000 on eligible grid-connected solar panels and up to an additional $5,000 for battery storage systems to qualifying residential customers. The rebates are another step forward in developing more sources of clean and renewable energy. They're being delivered as part of the Province's Clean Energy Strategy.

The Province released Powering our Future: BC's Clean Energy Strategy in June 2024, focusing on building B.C.'s economy with new clean energy jobs and opportunities while keeping electricity affordable. The strategy includes regular, competitive calls for clean power every two years. In April 2024, the first such call in more than 15 years drew an overwhelmingly positive response: BC Hydro received proposals for three times more clean, renewable energy than it was targeting. Ten new renewable energy projects were approved in December 2024, supported by improvements to the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Regulation. Once complete, these projects will generate enough renewable energy to power 500,000 new homes. Eight of the projects will have 51% equity ownership held by First Nations.

In 2023/24, BC Hydro achieved its 100% Clean Electricity Standard, which requires the utility to generate or buy at least as much clean or renewable energy as it sells to its domestic customers, based on cumulative results from January 1, 2021 through to December 31, 2023. Meanwhile, the Province updated its *Clean Energy Act* to require that 100% of electricity generated in B.C. must come from clean or renewable sources by 2030.

In January 2024, the Province announced a $36 billion, 10-year capital plan for B.C. Hydro to invest in community and regional infrastructure to deliver more clean, affordable electricity. These investments are expected to support up to 12,500 jobs annually, as part of BC's Clean Energy Strategy.

In October 2024, the first generating unit at BC Hydro's Site C hydroelectric dam came into operation. All six should be operational by the fall of 2025, adding eight per cent to the province's total production capacity.

In June 2023, the Province expanded the BC Indigenous Clean Energy Initiative through the New Relationship Trust to further support Indigenous communities working on small-scale, clean energy projects on BC Hydro's integrated electricity grid.

The Innovative Clean Energy (ICE) Fund is a Special Account, funded through a levy on certain energy sales, designed to support the Province's energy, economic, environmental and greenhouse gas reduction priorities, and to advance B.C.'s clean energy sector. In 2024, the ICE Fund launched a new Targeted Call for Clean Energy Innovation to support the development of pre-commercial technologies.

In 2023/24, the ICE Fund funded a new Clean Hydrogen Hub project at Simon Fraser University's Burnaby campus, and a battery innovation centre at the University of British Columbia's Okanagan campus. This cutting-edge facility will focus on research and development of new battery technologies, advancing B.C.'s battery supply-chain sector and growing the Okanagan region's role as a battery and critical-mineral hub. Additionally, the fund supported the pilot manufacturing of next-generation smart-glass electrochromic windows by Miru Smart Technologies, which can electronically tint windows for buildings, cars, and marine vessels.

Launched in 2023, the Clean Energy and Major Projects Office has delivered on key actions, such as:

- Publishing the BC Hydrogen Regulatory Mapping Study.
- Supporting Indigenous Clean Energy Opportunities and the City of Prince George to develop a Central B.C. Hydrogen Hub, and working with partners to develop clean energy hubs across the province.
- Expanding the B.C. Energy Regulator's mandate to include regulation of hydrogen, ammonia, and methanol production.
- Partnering with Washington state to look at opportunities to collaborate on hydrogen sector development.
- Partnering with the First Nations Major Projects Coalition to address opportunities, challenges and barriers to First Nations participation in the clean energy economy.

I-CAN

The Province, BC Hydro and Natural Resources Canada have partnered with Coastal First Nations – Great Bear Initiative to create the Indigenous Climate Action Network (I-CAN), which offers resources to remote communities advancing climate resilience and decarbonization projects. The network funds full-time staff positions and offers individual and peer support. Climate Action Coordinators plan and implement energy efficiency, renewable energy generation, and climate-change adaptation projects in their communities.

In memory of **Leona Humchitt**,
Haíłzaqv Nation Climate Action Coordinator and I-CAN member.

In 2023, I-CAN:

- Welcomed seven new communities to the network.
- Conducted a program review and updated its culturally meaningful and project specific training.
- Continued to create and update program materials in response to community needs.

pH7

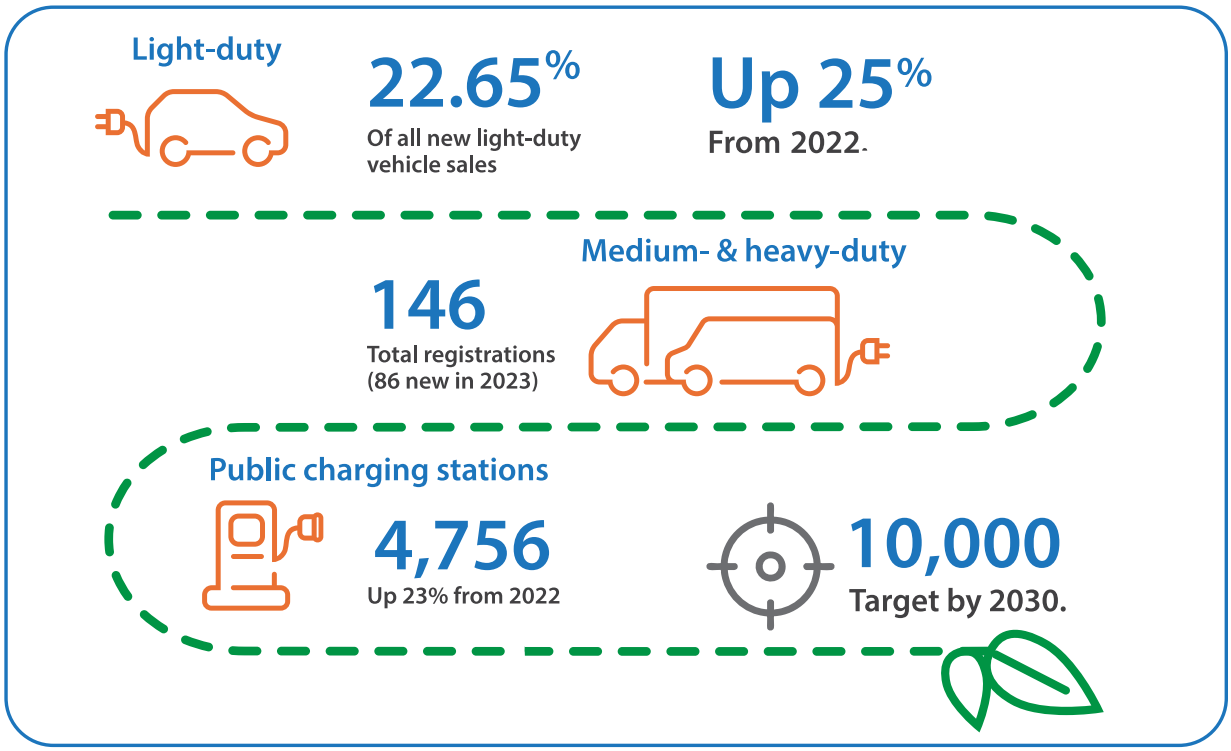
Burnaby-based pH7 Technologies is one of many homegrown companies helping our economy transition to renewable and green energy technologies. They have developed a closed-loop solution – using less energy and creating less waste than conventional approaches – to extract and refine platinum group metals, which are mainly used in catalytic converters to reduce pollution from vehicles.

In 2024, the Province's Innovation Clean Energy Fund supported a pilot project to process 5,000 kilograms per day of industrial and auto waste into approximately 2,500 kg of platinum group metals per year. Additionally, the BC Manufacturing Jobs Fund supported building a new plant and purchasing new equipment to scale up to full commercialization, creating 20 new jobs. The company's approach significantly reduces GHG emissions, electricity and water use compared to other ways of extracting platinum group metals.

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.

2023 Zero-Emission Vehicles (ZEVs) and charging networks



Progress

Fulfilling a key commitment of CleanBC, the province's Electric Highway was officially completed in September 2024. This historic milestone opened up ZEV travel from Alaska all through British Columbia and along the west coast to California.

In 2023, B.C. had the highest uptake of ZEVs in Canada and is well on track to achieve its 26% by 2026 target. Supporting ZEV adoption, the CleanBC Go Electric Passenger Vehicle Rebate Program provided more than 22,000 rebates for light-duty ZEVs in 2023 – up from 9,700 the year before.

The Go Electric Home and Workplace Charger Program supports more people and businesses to install ZEV chargers. In 2023, the program funded charging stations for 1,637 homes, 933 multi-unit residential buildings, and 416 workplaces. Since its inception in 2019, the program has funded more than 12,000 charging stations in homes and businesses throughout B.C.

Commercial transportation

Progress

Since the CleanBC Go Electric Commercial Vehicle Pilots Program launched, 29 projects have delivered:

- 86 on-road battery electric vehicles (BEVs),
- 25 off-road BEVs,
- one off-road plug-in hybrid electric vehicle,
- five off-road hydrogen fuel-cell electric vehicles, and
- 118 total commercial vehicle charging points and fuelling stations.

elibird aero

elibird aero – a 100% Indigenous-owned company in Delta – has received provincial support as it works to become the first all-electric flight trainer in Canada. Through the Go Electric Commercial Vehicle Pilots Program, B.C. is providing funding for two electric training aircraft and chargers. In addition to training, elibird offers sightseeing tours out of Boundary Bay.

Public transit and active transportation

2023/24 Annual public transit ridership

290 million
Total passenger trips recorded (TransLink and BC Transit)

12%
Higher than 2022/23.

New active transportation infrastructure

59km
Added in 2023

11%
Higher than 2022.

Progress

Eighty projects across B.C. - from multi-use pathways in Burns Lake and Dawson Creek to protected bike lanes in Kelowna, Penticton, Victoria and Courtenay – were supported by the Active Transportation Infrastructure Grants Program in 2023/24. The Province is also supporting more direct connections to schools, employment and recreation through the development of overpasses, trail networks and bike lanes on government-owned rights of way across B.C.

BC Transit and TransLink continued their moves towards electrification. Eleven new battery electric bus charging points were installed at the Victoria Transit Centre in 2023/24 and nine communities have started transit electrification infrastructure projects.

More electric school buses were on B.C. roads. Between 2020 and 2023, 96 electric buses were ordered through the Go Electric School Bus Program. Out of the 75 school buses (all fuel types) ordered in 2023, 28 were electric, representing a 37% adoption rate.

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 Buildings fuel-switching projects as of 2024

17 million Gigajoules of natural gas expected to be displaced

30% Increase from 2023.

CleanBC Better Homes rebates in 2023/24

14,000 Residential retrofit rebates

13% More than 2022/23.

10,000 Rebates for heat pumps

67% More than 2022/23.

Energy Savings Program as of 2024

8,658 Households registered

2,223 Incentives issued, including 1,681 for heat pumps.

Progress

People in Smithers, Saanich, New Westminster and the Regional District of Kootenay Boundary started pilot testing the new BC Home Energy Planner in May 2024. The free interactive tool uses a survey format to generate a customized list of recommendations for energy-efficiency home improvements, along with information on available rebates.

In 2023, for the second consecutive year, heating equipment distributors in B.C. imported more residential heat pumps than natural gas furnaces. And a new regulation came into force, banning gas utilities from providing incentives for gas-powered space and water heating equipment that aren't part of a dual-fuel system.

In June 2024, with federal support, the CleanBC Better Homes Energy Savings Program expanded to help more low- and middle-income households install heat pumps and other energy-efficient upgrades.

In September 2024, the Province launched a new program to support whole-building retrofits for apartments, condominiums and co-ops, helping to lower energy costs and make people's homes more comfortable. The CleanBC Multi-Unit Residential Building Retrofit Program provides rebates and energy coaching to building owners, strata councils and equity co-op boards and supports the up-front costs of whole building retrofits including electrical upgrades.

The CleanBC Social Housing Incentive Program was enhanced in 2024 to cover up to 90% of the costs of energy studies and energy-efficiency projects for social-housing buildings, such as those owned by not-for-profit organizations.

New regulations enacted in 2023 make it easier for strata corporations to install electric vehicle charging. Strata corporations with five or more units are now required to get electrical planning reports, helping them understand and plan for future power demands in their buildings.

Low carbon building advanced on several fronts in 2024:

- The BC Building Code was updated to allow the use of mass timber in taller buildings, as well as in schools, libraries and retail buildings. Made from wood, mass timber buildings can store carbon for generations, keeping it out of the atmosphere.
- B.C. and its partners in the Pacific Coast Collaborative released their plan for a regional low carbon construction sector to strengthen building decarbonization throughout the province and U.S. Pacific coast states.
- As of January 2025, the Zero Carbon Step Code had been adopted by 29 communities. The voluntary standard, which sets the stage for net-zero buildings, applied to an estimated 44% of new large multi-family buildings and 30% of new smaller homes being built in British Columbia. Effective March 10, 2025, new buildings will be required to measure and disclose operational greenhouse gas 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.

Progress

The Local Government Climate Action Program supports communities to lower their emissions, transition to clean-energy sources and prepare for a changing climate. The Province has extended the program through 2027 by providing up-front funding to increase certainty, especially for more complex projects.

Updates to housing legislation in April 2024 made it easier for local governments to support compact communities. They now have authority to require that new developments include amenities and infrastructure such as road dedications for sidewalks, cycling facilities and ZEV charging stations.

Senakw development

The Squamish Nation is building a landmark real-estate project called Sen̓áḵw located on Sḵwx̱wú7mesh territory near downtown Vancouver. The Sen̓áḵw development will have 6,000 housing units – including affordable rentals for Indigenous residents – heated and cooled through a zero-carbon district energy system. The district energy system will be owned and operated by Creative Energy, and it is funded in part by the CleanBC Communities Fund. The first of 11 high-rise buildings planned for the site is scheduled for completion in 2025. The CleanBC Communities Fund has supported a total of 55 projects, all which will be completed by 2033.

Circular economy

2022 Municipal solid waste

479kg

Disposed per person, down 5% from 2021

350kg

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

2023 Organic waste

82,000

tonnes diverted from landfills due to provincial funding for facilities and collection programs

170%

increase from 2022.

Progress

In 2023, B.C. started phasing out single-use plastics. Under the Single-Use and Plastic Waste Prevention Regulation, single-use food service accessories like plastic cutlery were restricted in December 2023. Plastic shopping bags and some takeout containers were banned in July 2024. More restrictions will take effect in 2028 and 2030, giving businesses time to adapt.

In 2024, the Province supported the CleanBC Plastics Action Fund to help local businesses, foundations and First Nations develop creative, effective ways to reduce, repair, reuse and recycle plastics. The funding supports 32 projects, creating more than 100 jobs. Nine of the 32 projects are Indigenous-led.

In 2023, the Province initiated an engagement process to better understand the scope and potential of circular economy initiatives. Roundtables were held with representatives from the mining, agri-food, forestry and built environment sectors. In 2024, the Province continued engagements on the circular economy with Indigenous organizations, local governments and non-governmental organizations. The sessions highlighted many successful instances of circular economy practices and innovations as well as opportunities for further development of the circular economy in B.C. In spring 2024, the Province engaged the public on preventing packaging waste outside the home as part of the phased implementation of the Extended Producer Responsibility Five-Year Action Plan.

The Province launched a new Organics Funding Program in 2024 to support First Nations and local governments to build or expand their capacity to collect and process organic waste. The program builds on the Organics Infrastructure and Collection Program, which supported 27 projects addressing household waste collection and organic waste processing.

Workers and volunteers removed over 600 tonnes of debris from B.C. shorelines in 2023, supported by the Clean Coast, Clean Waters Initiative Fund (CCCW). From 2020 to 2023, the CCCW has cleaned up more than 2,100 tonnes of debris from more than 6,400 kilometres of shoreline, while creating or maintaining nearly 2,400 well-paying jobs. In 2024, the Province supported 17 more projects, in collaboration with small businesses, non-profit organizations and First Nations. This included a new project category for derelict aquaculture clean-up.

KC Recycling

KC Recycling, a leading battery recycler based in Trail, has set up a new specialized plant to recycle select plastics, supported by the CleanBC Plastics Action Fund. The company now accepts materials such as plastic battery cases, car seats and paint buckets, increasing its capacity by 1,000 tonnes. KC recycles 40,000 tonnes of batteries every year.

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

2022 methane emissions from oil and gas sector

43%
Below 2014 levels

6%
Down from 2021.

2023 emissions from large industrial reporters

1.4%
Reduction from 2022

4%
Total reduction since 2012.

Progress

B.C. stepped up its efforts to drive down methane emissions from the oil and gas sector. Stronger regulations introduced in 2024 are designed to achieve a 75% reduction by 2030, compared to a 2014 baseline, and support the target of near-elimination by 2035. Methane's climate impact is about 28 times greater than carbon dioxide's over a 100-year period.

A new B.C. Output-Based Pricing System replaced the CleanBC Industrial Incentive Program in April 2024, helping to ensure a price incentive to reduce industrial emissions while promoting innovation and staying competitive.

A new industrial electrification program, launched in spring 2024, funds large projects that need new or upgraded connections to the BC Hydro grid. The program is supported by the CleanBC Industry Fund (CIF), which has invested more than $244 million since 2019 to support industry projects that directly reduce emissions, accelerate new emissions reduction technologies, and study potential decarbonization opportunities.

Between 2019 and 2023, the CIF projects have:

- Reduced industrial emissions by a total of 9 $MtCO_2e$ through the Emissions Performance stream.
- Leveraged on average $2 in investment from industry and partners for every provincial $1 spent; leveraged over $57 million in 2023 for emission reduction projects, for a total $474 million leveraged from 2019-2023.
- Added over $200 million in GDP to the B.C. economy.
- Led to the creation of as many as 2,000 permanent, full-time jobs in the province.

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.

Progress

In 2024, B.C. released the Forest Carbon Offset Protocol, providing an opportunity for landowners, Indigenous communities and forest companies to improve forest management with support from carbon financing. The protocol provides a way to measure a forest's carbon-storage capacity and assigns it a monetary value as a carbon offset – providing a forest-based revenue stream without extracting timber.

To help make better use of forest fibre and reduce slash burning, the Forest Enhancement Society of BC in 2023/24 used approximately 1.6 million cubic metres of waste fibre that otherwise would have been burned, keeping about half a million tonnes of GHGs out of the atmosphere.

The Indigenous Forest Bioeconomy Accelerator stream funded four projects in 2023/24, supporting research and equipment for novel bioproducts and an innovative bio-hub trial to assess whole-tree trucking and processing. The accelerator stream was created in 2022 to scale up production of low carbon forest products, from essential oils to engineered wood products.

In 2022 (the latest year for which statistics are available), B.C. recorded a 31% increase in reforestation with just over 9,000 hectares planted compared to just under 7,000 in 2021. The work is part of the Canada-wide 2 Billion Trees Program, which includes a B.C. commitment to plant 37 million trees in 2023 and 2024.

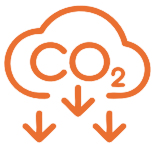
In the agriculture sector, the Beneficial Management Practices Program supported 302 projects in 2023/24 to help improve productivity and sustainability, including projects that have increased energy efficiency and wastewater recycling. More than 600 agri-food producers completed or renewed Environmental Farm Plans, which identify ways to adapt and respond to emerging environmental and climate challenges.

Deadwood Innovations

A growing partnership in Fort St. James is bringing new life to old wood. With funding from the Indigenous Forest Bioeconomy Accelerator stream, Deadwood Innovations and the Nak'azdli Development Corporation are building a plant to convert low-grade timber into engineered wood products. This innovative process uses fire-damaged and beetle-killed timber, storing carbon and promoting a circular economy. Their first commercial facility is scheduled for completion in 2025.

Public sector leadership

Public sector buildings emissions in 2023



548.5

Kilo tCO_2e

8.4%

Down from 2022.

Public sector fleets emissions in 2023

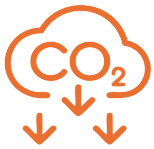
162.7

Kilo tCO_2e

2.3%

Up from 2022.

Public sector operations emissions in 2023



732.8

Kilo tCO_2e

5.4%

Down from 2022.

Progress

Between 2010 and 2023, total GHG emissions from public sector operations decreased by 12% (101 Kilotonnes of CO2e), with a 15% drop in building emissions. Over the same period, emissions from public sector fleets rose by 5%, largely attributed to wildfire suppression activities.

In 2023/24, the Province continued to make progress on its Roadmap commitments to public sector leadership, including:

- factoring climate considerations into government decision-making,
- making ZEVs the default option for public sector fleets, while moving towards 100% light-duty ZEV acquisitions by 2027, and
- making all new public sector buildings zero-carbon by 2027.

B.C. also achieved carbon neutral operations across the public sector – as it has every year since 2010 – and continued to reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

As of 2024, all of B.C.'s provincial health agencies, including health authorities and the Ministry of Health, had dedicated staff specifically to climate change preparedness and adaptation - up from only one health agency in 2018.

4 Working Together

Building and strengthening partnerships is critical to meeting the challenges of climate change while building a stronger, cleaner economy. The Province works with First Nations, communities, business, industry and various levels of government to collaborate on shared objectives and implement solutions.

Forging shared paths with Indigenous Peoples

"The disproportionate threat that climate change poses to First Nations' security and ways of life necessitates bold planning and action to reduce GHG emissions drastically and quickly, and to ensure that communities are fully prepared for the changes to come."

– BC First Nations Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.

The Province is supporting Indigenous communities to implement the BC First Nations Climate Strategy and Action Plan. Key activities in 2024 included partnering with the BC Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN) on the First Nations Low-Carbon Transportation Project, a three-year initiative to accelerate access to safe, reliable, and affordable low-carbon transportation in First Nations communities. Funded by the Province, the project is being developed and delivered by BCAFN.

The Province is also supporting a First Nations Climate Capacity and Needs Assessment. Building capacity and leadership is one of four pathways in the First Nations Climate Strategy and Action Plan.

In February 2024, the third annual Indigenous Climate Resilience Forum was hosted by the Province and the Indigenous Climate Adaptation Working Group, providing opportunities for learning, sharing information and building stronger partnerships.

The First Nations Leadership Council Technical Working Group on Climate Change continued to work closely with the Province to advance key initiatives including the Indigenous Climate Capacity-building Pilot Project and the Disaster and Climate Risk and Resilience Assessment.

Benefiting from independent expert advice

The Climate Solutions Council continues to provide strategic advice on climate action and clean economic growth. In 2023/24, eight members were reappointed and eight new members joined, including members from First Nations, labour, youth, industry, academia, and local government.

In 2023/24, the council issued four letters of advice to the Province, including on zero-emission vehicles, the Clean Transportation Action Plan and policies to reduce emissions from B.C.'s gas utilities. The council also published its annual report for 2023 with a list of recommendations for advancing and accelerating the Province's efforts on climate change.

Engaging with interested parties

Young people had more opportunities to learn and take a leadership role in climate action through a series of events supported by the Province. These included two CityHive events with youth climate leaders, the Leading Change Forum, and post-COP28 events at Simon Fraser University and UBC.

The Province continued to engage with First Nations, industry, academics and others to advance key elements of CleanBC, including:

- Carbon capture and sequestration.
- Forest carbon offsets.
- An oil and gas emissions cap.
- Efficiency standards for space and water-heating equipment.
- Net-zero targets for industry, and for the province overall.

The Province and the federal government also continued working together to ensure their respective efforts to reduce oil and gas sector emissions are aligned. The work includes ongoing consultation and engagement with First Nations, industry and other stakeholders.

Government collaboration

At COP28 in 2023, B.C. hosted a dialogue on Indigenous-led resilience and signed on as a founding member of the Subnational Methane Action Coalition, which promotes knowledge and best practices to reduce methane emissions. At the Globe Forum 2024, the Province hosted a panel on zero-emission vehicles, emphasizing the partnership involved in completing the West Coast Electric Highway between Vancouver and San Francisco.

Federal-provincial partnerships advanced on several fronts, with:

- a federal commitment of $61 million to enhance rebates on energy-saving home upgrades, as part of CleanBC,
- discussions with the BC Indigenous Climate Action Working Group on tripartite climate adaptation initiatives and funding, and
- policy engagement with industry and other stakeholders on the B.C. Oil and Gas Emissions Cap.

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 ocean acidification.

Appendix A

2024 Modelled Scenarios

	Implemented Policy Scenario	Defined Policy Scenario
Strengthened carbon tax	●	●
Industrial carbon pricing (Output-Based Pricing System)	●	●
Strengthened clean electricity mandate	●	●
Strengthened electricity PST exemption	●	●
BC Hydro's electrification plan funding	●	●
CleanBC Industry Fund (CIF)	●	●
Renewable natural gas supply	●	●
Industrial electrification (transmission projects)	●	●
Oil and gas sector methane regulations (-45% by 2025)	●	●
Oil and gas sector methane regulations (-75% by 2030)		●
Oil and gas emissions cap		
Light-duty ZEV sales mandate	●	●
Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) ZEV sales mandate		●
MHD ZEV stock mandate		
Zero-emission bus mandate		●
Zero-emission vehicle incentives	●	●
Strengthened low-carbon fuel standard	●	●
25% light-duty vehicle travel reduction		
Freight energy intensity reduction		
Strengthened BC Building Code		●
Highest efficiency equipment standards		●
Building retrofit code		●
Building incentives (heat pumps, shells)	●	●
Organic waste diversion target		●

● Measure is included in the scenario

● Measure is included in the scenario through 2024 but it is discontinued to reflect policy direction in early 2025

Appendix B

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[6]	tCO2e/$million GDP (chained 2017 CAD)	2007-2022	285.6	199.1	198.5	-30.5%	-0.3%
	Net GHG emissions per person	tCO2e/British Columbian	2007-2022	15.3	11.8	12.0	-21.6%	1.7%
	Net provincial GHG emissions	Million tCO2e	2007-2022	65.5	61.9	64.1	-2.2%	3.6%
Low Carbon Energy	Renewable fuel supplied in B.C.	Million litres	2010-2023	326.4	1,030.0	1,382.5	323.6%	34.2%
	Renewable fuel production in B.C.[7]	Million litres of biofuel	2021-2023	75.0	99.5	96.4	28.5%	-3.1%
	Renewable fuel content in transportation fuels	Percent renewable content	2010-2023	3.9	11.8	15.9	307.7%	34.7%
	Reduction in carbon intensity in fuels	Percent	2021-2023	8.8	10.1	12.9	46.6%	27.7%
Transportation	Proportion of electric vehicle sales (ZEV)-Light-Duty (LD)[8]	Percent of ZEVs as a proportion of LD vehicle sales	2015-2023	0.80	18.10	22.65	2731.3%	25.1%
	Electric vehicle registrations - LD[8]	LD ZEVs registered in BC	2015-2023	2,000	109,873	153,045	7552.3%	39.3%
	Public charging stations - fast chargers[8]	Fast-charging stations province-wide	2019-2023	322	854	1,254	289.4%	46.8%
	Public charging stations - all levels[8]	Public EV charging stations province-wide	2016-2023	781	3,872	4,756	509.0%	22.8%
	Annual public transit ridership[9]	Total passenger trips, millions	2020/21-2023/24	124	258	290	133.9%	12.4%
	New active transportation infrastructure	Kilometres, funded by Active Transportation Grants program	2021-2023	35	53	59	68.6%	11.3%

Category	Indicator	Measure	Period[1]	Historical[2]	Previous[3]	Current[4]	Change from Historical (%)	Change from Previous Year (%)
Buildings	Residential heat pumps[10]	Percent of households with heat pumps as a primary or secondary heating	2006-2023	3.0	8.0	13.0	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	2007-2021	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	2007-2021	1.30	1.13	1.14	-12.3%	0.9%
	Energy intensity of affordable housing	Gigajoules of energy use per square-metre of floorspace for affordable housing	2010-2023	0.8	0.7	0.7	-12.5%	0.0%
Waste	Municipal solid waste disposal	Kilograms of waste disposed per British Columbian	2007-2022	703	506	479	-31.9%	-5.3%
	Landfill gas capture	Percent of landfill methane flared, used, or oxidized	2007-2021	25.0	39.9	45.0	80.0%	12.8%
	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 BC	2012-2023	19.3	18.8	18.5	-4.1%	-1.4%
	Reported methane emissions from oil and gas[11]	Million tCO_2e of methane emissions	2014-2022	2.8	1.7	1.6	-42.9%	-5.9%
Public Sector[12]	Total emissions from public sector operations[13]	Kilotonnes of CO_2e reported by the BC Public Sector	2010-2023	834.0	774.6	732.8	-12.1%	-5.4%
	Emissions from public sector buildings[14,15]	Kilotonnes of CO_2e from public sector buildings	2010-2023	648.8	598.5	548.5	-15.5%	-8.4%
	Emissions from public sector fleets[15]	Kilotonnes of CO_2e from public sector fleets	2010-2023	154.5	159.1	162.7	5.3%	2.3%

[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. The most recent NIR included changes in methodology and data improvements that affected several prior years. Data from the historical and previous years have been updated to reflect these changes and will not match the data reported in previous accountability reports.

[6] Based on most-recent BC Stats real GDP figures (reported in 2017 dollars), which is different than previous year's accountability report (in 2012 dollars).

[7] Total amounts from all sources, including renewable fuel production supported by provincial Initiative Agreements. Production amounts are inherently subject to annual fluctuations (increasing or decreasing).

[8] Data source: 2023 Zero-Emission Vehicle Update, provided by S&P Global Mobility.

[9] Data source: Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure 2023/24 Annual Service Plan Report.

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

[11] Methodology updated to reflect the change in methane's global warming potential (from 25 to 28 times that of carbon dioxide), and to include all methane sources in the oil and gas sector from combustion, venting and fugitives in extraction, processing, transmission and distribution.

[12] Based on revised emission factors for public sector stationary natural gas and electricity, reflecting updates to natural gas emissions intensity in the NIR and a shift from the gross import model to the net import model under the *Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act*.

[13] Includes emissions from all public sector buildings, fleet-mobile sources, office paper, and provincial government business travel.

[14] Not weather normalized.

[15] Includes biogenic emissions from the combustion of biofuels such as biodiesel, ethanol, wood fuels, and renewable natural gas.

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