

## **Further explanation on Canada emissions figures.**

### ***Why does the figure (on page 37) for Canada's emissions growth between 1990 and 2005 look so high?***

All developed countries report their annual emissions to the UNFCCC Secretariat. One of the categories of emissions that they report is known as LULUCF (Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry). This category is a relatively small part of the emissions story for many countries, including the UK, but for countries with extensive forest cover like Canada it can be very significant.

Canada's boreal forests absorb and store large volumes of carbon as they grow, but are subject to unpredictable and sometimes very large wildfires and in some recent years have also suffered unprecedented insect infestations due to warmer winters. This phenomenon has had a dramatic impact on the emissions figures Canada reports to the UNFCCC – accounting for around half of the growth in Canada's annual emissions between 1990 and 2005.

The figures we show on page 37 for countries' overall emissions growth between 1990 and 2005 include the LULUCF category (as explained in the footnote). For Canada, the overall emissions growth figure this gives is 49%. If we were to exclude the LULUCF component of this, the figure for Canada would be significantly lower – a 24% increase in emissions between 1990 and 2005.

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