**Inventory of Greenhouse Gases in Québec**

*1990–2000*

**Highlights**

- **Overview**
  - Québec is a national leader in emission reductions (7.2% CO₂-equivalent tons), with its 6.3% of national emissions in 2000.
  - Québec’s inventory totalled 86.3 million CO₂-equivalent tons in 2000, up from 48 million in 1990.
  - Québec’s emissions are largely related to the transportation and industrial sectors.
  - Québec’s carbon footprint is significantly lower than the national average.

- **Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Québec**
  - The inventory is an annual report that tracks greenhouse gas emissions in Québec.
  - It covers all sectors of the economy, including transportation, industry, agriculture, and waste.

- **Change in Land Use**
  - Changes in land use contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions.
  - The data includes changes in both natural and managed land.

- **Electricity and Steam Generation**
  - Electricity generation accounts for a significant portion of greenhouse gas emissions.
  - The data includes all sources of electricity generation, including coal, natural gas, and hydropower.

- **Waste**
  - Waste management is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions.
  - The data includes landfills, incineration, and composting.

- **Agriculture**
  - Agriculture is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions.
  - The data includes emissions from livestock, manure management, and deforestation.

- **Residential, Commercial, Institutional, and Public Administration**
  - This sector encompasses emissions from the use of natural gas, electricity, and other fuels.
  - The data includes emissions from buildings, appliances, and transportation.

- **Industry**
  - Industry is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions.
  - The data includes emissions from manufacturing, mining, and construction.

- **Transport**
  - Transportation is the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions.
  - The data includes emissions from cars, trucks, and non-road vehicles.

- **Electricity and Steam Generation**
  - Electricity generation accounts for 47% of Québec’s total greenhouse gas emissions.
  - The data includes all sources of electricity generation, including coal, natural gas, and hydropower.

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*The GHG covered by the sector are those specified in the Kyoto Protocol, and include CO₂ and CH₄.*

*The percentage change in CO₂-equivalent tons is based on 1990 and 2000.*

* Québec’s greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 5% from 1990 to 2000. This is equivalent to approximately 4.2 million tonnes from 1990 to 2000.*
In Québec, the transportation sector ranked second after the industrial sector in 2000 as the leading source of GHG emissions, with total emissions of 38.0 million CO2-equivalent tons, representing 43% of the total Québec GHG emissions. Transportation emissions are dominated by GHG emissions from burning fossil fuels, mainly from automobiles. In 2000, transportation emissions accounted for 38% of atmospheric GHG emissions in Québec, and were the result of burning fossil fuels, mainly from automobiles. Transportation emissions in Québec totalled 86.4 million tons in 1990. The next two years brought an economic slowdown in Québec, with a corresponding decline in Québec emissions. Emissions have been generally on the rise since 1990. In 1990, transportation emissions topped the 1988 figure for the first time, reaching 8.1 million tons, in a 1.9% increase.

Transportation emissions in Québec in 2000 ranged from 29.3 million tons in 2000. During that period, road transportation emissions climbed from 24.3 to 32.7 million CO2-equivalent tons, this 37% increase is due largely to the heavy rise in the number of light and heavy trucks on the road. In 2000, these vehicles have accounted for nearly half (48.8%) of Québec transportation emissions, whereas in 1990, they only claimed 44.7% of the total. In 2000, transportation accounted for 38% of atmospheric GHG emissions in Québec, making it the leading source of GHG emissions in Québec.

The transportation sector is the main source of GHG emissions in Québec. In 2000, the transportation sector, which is the only sector that has increased its GHG emissions since 1990, was responsible for 38% of the total. The Québec government’s primary goal is to reduce transportation emissions, as the number of automobiles has changed only slightly from 1990 to 2000. Emissions in this sector are expected to decrease in the future, due to the increased use of alternative fuels and transportation technologies.

GHG EMISSIONS IN QUÉBEC

In 2000, Québec discharged 86.4 million tons of GHG emissions into the atmosphere, which accounts for 3% of Canadian emissions and approximately 0.1% of global emissions. This represents 2.2% per capita and which is close to the Canadian rate, estimated at 2.45 tonnes per capita for that year. Québec’s performance is close to the European Community’s 10.7 tonnes per capita.

Québec’s GHG emissions are predominantly combustion-based, which makes up 78% of the 2000 total, followed by methane at 12.1% and flaring accounts for 4%. The remaining Québec’s combined total is just over 4%. (Figure 1).

Greenhouse Gases

The earth absorbs some of the energy from the sun, and retains heat in the form of infrared radiation. Without the greenhouse effect, Earth’s average temperature would be close to -18°C instead of -15°C, and life as we know it would not exist. The average temperature on Earth reflects a balance between the energy received from the sun and the energy re-radiated into space. Some gases help keep the earth warm, while others prevent heat from escaping into space. Greenhouse gases are responsible for the planet’s average temperature.

The greenhouse effect results from the presence of gases in the atmosphere that are capable of absorbing and radiating the infrared part of the spectrum. These gases are known as “greenhouse gases” (GHGs). The most abundant and carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O) are also present, but in lesser concentrations.

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Since the dawn of the pre-industrial era, the concentration of carbon dioxide has increased from 280 parts per million (ppm) in 1800 to 365 ppm in 2000, a 30% increase. Over the same period, concentrations of methane and nitrous oxide have increased from 0.9 and 0.7 parts per billion (ppb) to 1.7 and 30 ppb, respectively, a 170% and 42% increase.

In light of this, many scientists believe that this substantial increase in CO2 concentration in the atmosphere is primarily responsible for the increase in average temperature at the surface of the globe since the end of the 19th century. It is likely that, of many scientists believe that this substantial increase in CO2 concentration in the atmosphere is primarily responsible for the increase in average temperature at the surface of the globe since the end of the 19th century.
GHG EMISSIONS IN QUÉBEC

In 2000, Québec discharged 86.1 million tons of GHGs into the atmosphere, which accounts for 12.7% of Canada’s total and approximately 0.3% of global emissions. This represents a 2.2% increase over the previous year, which is close to half the national rate, estimated at 2.5% for the time that year. Québec’s performance is close to the European Community’s 10.7% per capita.

GHG Emissions for the Entire Industrial Sector declined by 3% from 1990 to 2000, whereas the national average was by 1.7%. For Québec, this decline is attributed to a 22.9% drop in industrial processes, a 14.5% drop in electric power systems, and a 3.0% drop in industrial transportation.

The industrial sector is the main source of GHG emissions in Québec. In 2000, it discharged 32.5 million tons of GHGs, or 38.0% of the Québec total, with 57% coming from fuel combustion, 20% from industrial processes, 14% from fugitive emissions and the use of solvents and other products.

The transportation sector is the main source of GHG emissions in Québec in 2000. It discharged 29.3 million tons of GHGs into the atmosphere, or 33.5% of the Québec total, with 46% coming from fuel combustion, 20% from industrial processes, 14% from fugitive emissions and the use of solvents and other products.

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In 2000, Québec discharged 86.4 million tons of GHGs into the atmosphere, which accounts for 12.5% of Canadian emissions and approximately 0.3% of global emissions. This represents 1.1 t CO2-equivalent per capita, which is close to the European Community’s 1.07 t per capita.

 Québec’s GHG emissions are essentially carbon dioxide (CO2), which makes up 79% of the total. Followed by methane (CH4), at 11%, and all other GHGs combined make up for 10%. The remaining GHGs combined total just over 1% (Figure 1). In 2000, GHG emissions from industrial processes totalled 29.3 million CO₂-equivalent tons. This represents 33.5% of Québec’s total. The 58.1% of these emissions, with 7 million CO₂-equivalent tons. Aluminum production accounted for 58.1% of these emissions, with 7 million CO₂-equivalent tons. Aluminum production accounted for 58.1% of these emissions, with 7 million CO₂-equivalent tons. Aluminum production accounted for 58.1% of these emissions, with 7 million CO₂-equivalent tons. Aluminum production accounted for 58.1% of these emissions, with 7 million CO₂-equivalent tons. Aluminum production accounted for 58.1% of these emissions, with 7 million CO₂-equivalent tons. Aluminum production accounted for 58.1% of these emissions, with 7 million CO₂-equivalent tons. Aluminum production accounted for 58.1% of these emissions, with 7 million CO₂-equivalent tons.

GHG EMISSIONS BY SECTOR

**Transportation**

This sector includes emissions from any form of mobile transportation, with the exception of international travel. Road transport, off-road motor vehicles, civil aviation, rail and water transport are all included.

**Industrial Processes**

This subsector covers industrial emissions from burning fossil fuels, industrial processes, the construction on the use of solid waste for energy, and fugitive emissions from natural gas transport and distribution.

**Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Sector**

In Québec, the industrial sector ranked second after the transportation sector, and was the result of burning fossil fuels. This is illustrated by the fact that industrial emissions of GHGs, totalling 33.6 million CO₂-equivalent tons.

**Electricity and Steam Generation**

This sector includes emissions from any form of power generation, except for that from nuclear plants. These emissions are included in the transportation sector, and were the result of burning fossil fuels.

**GHG EMISSIONS IN CANADA**

In 2000, GHG emissions in Canada rose by 19.6% from 1990 to 2000. During that period, road transport emissions climbed from 24.0 to 28.3 million CO₂-equivalent tons. This 17.9% increase is due mainly to the sharp rise in the number of light and heavy trucks on the road. In those three sectors, vehicle fuel efficiency and the use of alternative and other fuels.

**GREENHOUSE GASES**

The Earth absorbs some of the energy from the sun, but retains heat in the form of infrared radiation. Without the greenhouse effect, the climate would be too cold for life as we know it.

The greenhouse gases listed below are the primary contributors to the greenhouse effect. These gases are not produced in large quantities by human activities, but they are found naturally in the atmosphere in very small concentrations. CO₂ is the most abundant greenhouse gas, followed by water vapour, methane, nitrous oxide, a number of fluorinated gases, and chlorofluorocarbons.

**Industrial Processes**

The manufacture of certain products results in greenhouse gas emissions. Some examples of such products are:

- Refrigerants, which contribute to the destruction of the ozone layer.
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which are used in the manufacture of refrigerators and air conditioners.
- Halocarbons, which are used in the manufacture of pesticides and solvents.

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soils are the main source of these emissions, at 43%, followed by manure management at 31%, and livestock digestion at 27%.

In 2000, agriculture accounted for 8.4 million CO$_2$-equivalent tons. This is largely due to the greater energy consumption in this sector, which is used to increase biomass production. Emissions per capita are quite low, however, and are attributable to cement and lime factories.

The inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Québec is carried out with the cooperation of Québec companies who voluntarily provide their energy-consumption and production data, which is used to determine GHG emissions per entity. The inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Québec is updated annually, based on data voluntarily provided by entities. It is not included in the national totals for changes in land use.

Agriculture

This sector covers GHG emissions from the treatment and disposal of liquid and solid waste. For example, modernization of certain facilities and better management and farming practices, such as better control of manure and herbage, can result in a 10% decrease in emissions from this subsector due to increased energy efficiency.

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INVENTORY OF GREENHOUSE GASES IN QUÉBEC

1990-2000

Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Québec

This inventory, which is updated annually and adheres to the technical guidelines set forth by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, represents 4% of global emissions.

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Electricity generation accounted for 0.4 million CO$_2$-equivalent tons in 2000, or 13.5% of Canadian emissions and approximately 0.3% of global emissions.
This is a summary of a detailed report concerning an inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions produced by human activity in Québec from 1990 to 2000.

Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Québec

The inventory of greenhouse gas emissions in Québec is carried out with the cooperation of Québec companies who have voluntarily agreed to participate. The inventory covers all the GHGs that are emitted through human activity, without excluding the use of biomass.

The inventory, which is updated annually adheres to the technical guidelines set forth by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which is an international organization that oversees national GHG inventories, and a branch of the United Nations Organization. The GHGs covered are those specified in the Kyoto Protocol.

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Overview

Québec is a large territory, with 86.4 million km², 10% of Canada, and 0.4% of global emissions.

- Québec emissions in 2000 increased by 2.3% (or 2 million tonnes) compared to the 2000 level.
- In 2000, emissions in the commercial and institutional subsector increased by 11.8% due to the increased demand for energy.

For further information, please contact the:

Centre d’information du ministère de l’Environnement

Environment Québec

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