

# Energy statistics, February 2024

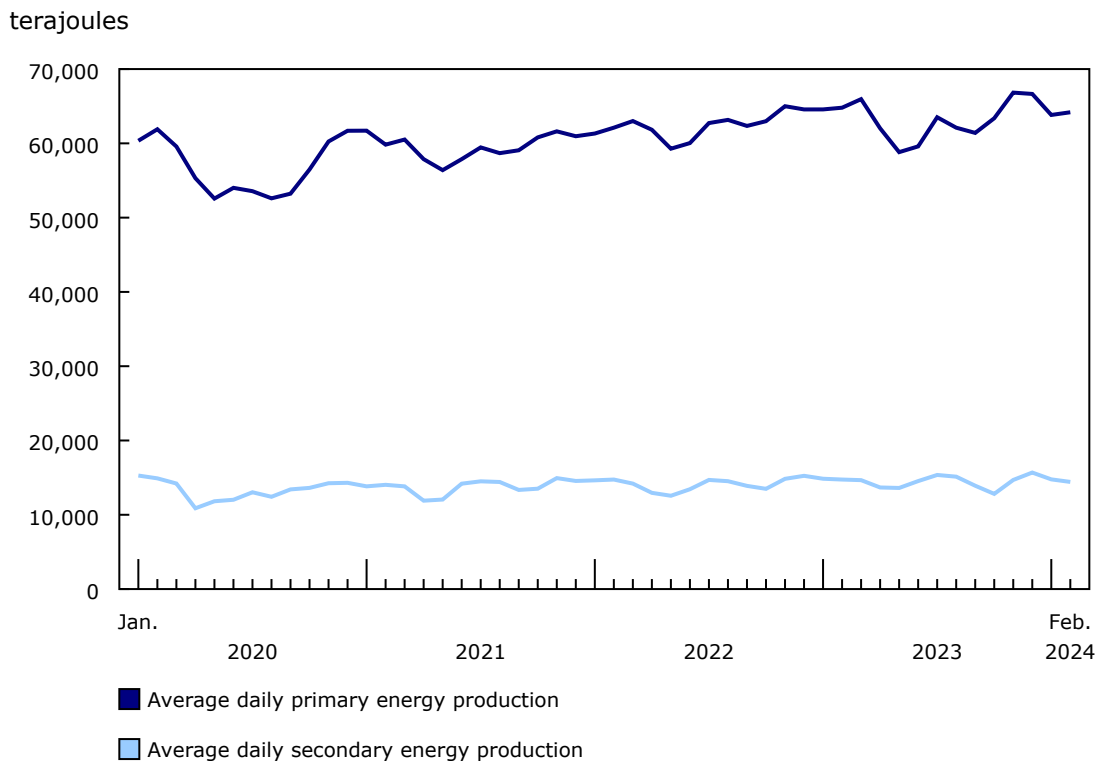
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Monday, April 29, 2024

On a year-over-year basis, primary energy production increased 2.6% in February to 1.9 million terajoules, while secondary energy increased 1.3% to 0.4 million terajoules.

As 2024 is a leap year, February's data contain a 29th calendar day. This additional day should be taken into consideration when looking at year-over-year comparisons with February 2023 data.

In terms of average daily production, both primary (-0.9%) and secondary (-2.2%) energy pulled back in February.

**Chart 1**  
**Average daily primary and secondary energy production**



Source(s): Table 25-10-0079-01.

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For more information on energy in Canada, including production, consumption, international trade, and much more, please visit the [Canadian Centre for Energy Information](#) portal and follow #energynews on social media.

The following 2023 energy annual review articles are now available in [StatsCAN Plus](#):

- [Hydroelectricity generation dries up amid low precipitation and record high temperatures: Electricity year in review 2023](#)
- [Record high crude oil production largely driven by oil sands: Crude oil year in review 2023](#)
- [Canadian petroleum product refining returns to pre-pandemic levels: Refined petroleum products year in review 2023](#)
- [Record natural gas production driven by industrial deliveries: Natural gas year in review 2023](#)

## Dry conditions cause electricity imports to exceed exports

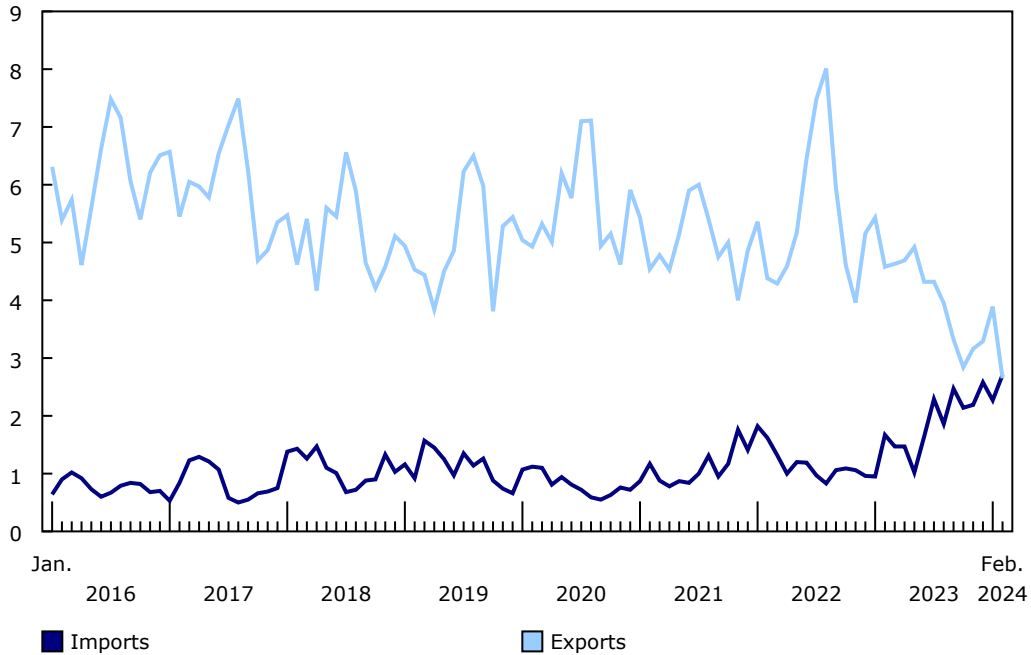
[Prolonged dry conditions across much of Canada](#) reduced hydroelectric generation over the past year, leading to lower export volumes and increased imports to compensate.

Total electricity generated in Canada fell 4.9% year over year to 53.6 million megawatt-hours (MWh) in February. Average daily generation was 8.2% lower in February compared with the same month the previous year. A 12.5% year-over-year drop in hydroelectric generation led the overall decline in February.

Imports of electricity from the United States reached 2.7 million MWh in February, edging out exports, which stood at 2.6 million MWh. This marked the first time that electricity imports have exceeded exports since this [data series was redesigned in 2016](#). This was also the highest level of imports and the lowest level of exports since the redesign.

**Chart 2**  
**Canadian imports and exports of electricity**

millions of megawatt-hours



Source(s): Table 25-10-0016-01.

In February 2024, imports were 124.1% higher than their average February value recorded from 2016 to 2023 (1.2 million MWh), while exports were 44.8% below their average February level for the same period (4.8 million MWh).

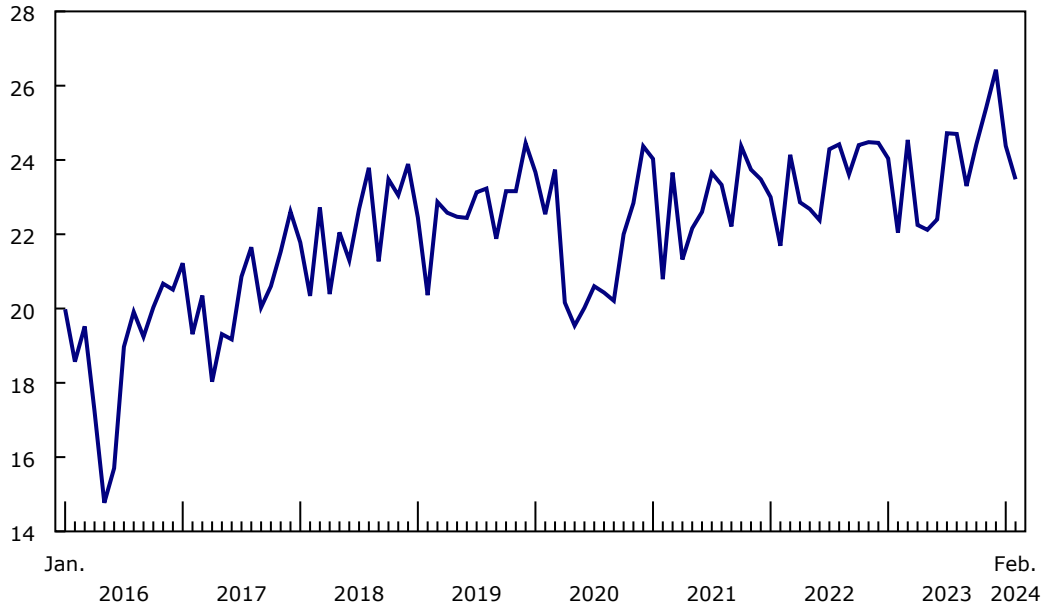
Quebec (-61.6%) contributed the most to the year-over-year decrease in exports in February 2024, followed by Ontario (-29.5%) and New Brunswick (-49.9%). Imports to British Columbia rose 46.6% year over year, accounting for 71.7% of total imports. Imports to drought-stricken Manitoba also contributed to the overall increase.

**Crude oil production up for fifth consecutive month**

Production of crude oil and equivalent products rose 6.5% to 23.5 million cubic metres in February. This was the fifth consecutive year-over-year increase, as producers in Western Canada have been ramping up output in preparation for the opening of the Trans Mountain pipeline expansion.

**Chart 3**  
**Canadian production of crude oil and equivalents**

millions of cubic metres



Source(s): Table [25-10-0063-01](#).

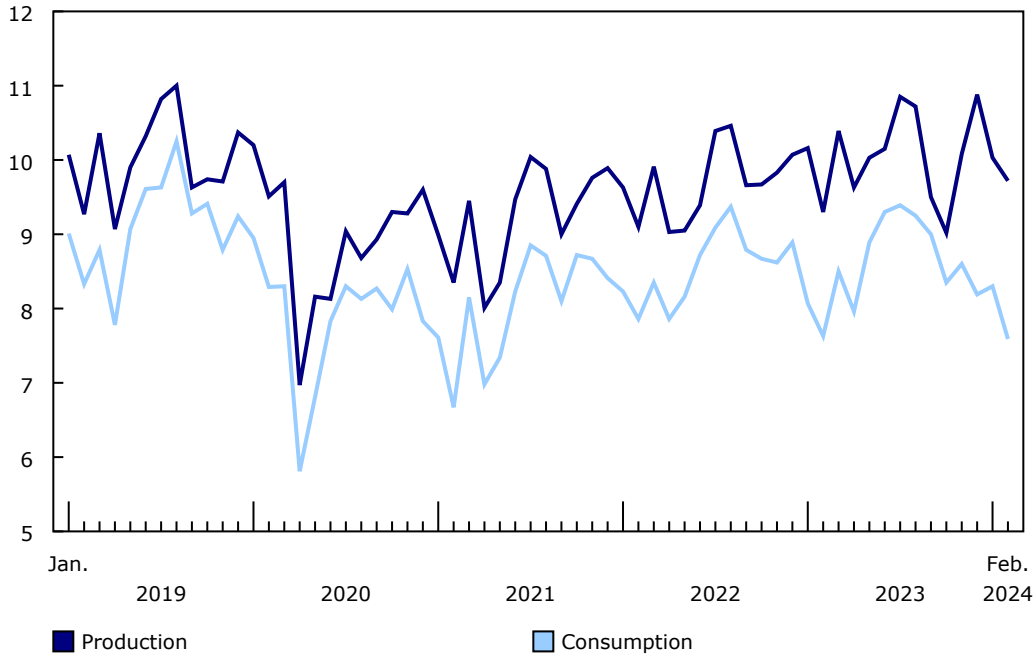
The increase in February was driven by oil sands extraction, which rose 6.7% to 15.4 million cubic metres year over year (+3.0% at the average daily level). Crude bitumen production, up 8.5% to 9.4 million cubic metres, was the main contributor to the increase in February. Bitumen production slightly increased from January, although it was not back up to the record-high average daily production volumes observed at the end of 2023. Production of synthetic crude also contributed to the overall gain, up 3.9% from February 2023 to 6.0 million cubic metres in February 2024.

**Production of finished petroleum products increases in February**

Production of finished petroleum products climbed 4.5% year over year in February to 9.7 million cubic metres. Meanwhile, average daily production edged up 0.9% compared with February 2023 to 0.3 million cubic metres.

**Chart 4**  
**Production and consumption of finished petroleum products**

millions of cubic metres



Source(s): Table 25-10-0081-01.

**Production and industrial consumption of natural gas rise**

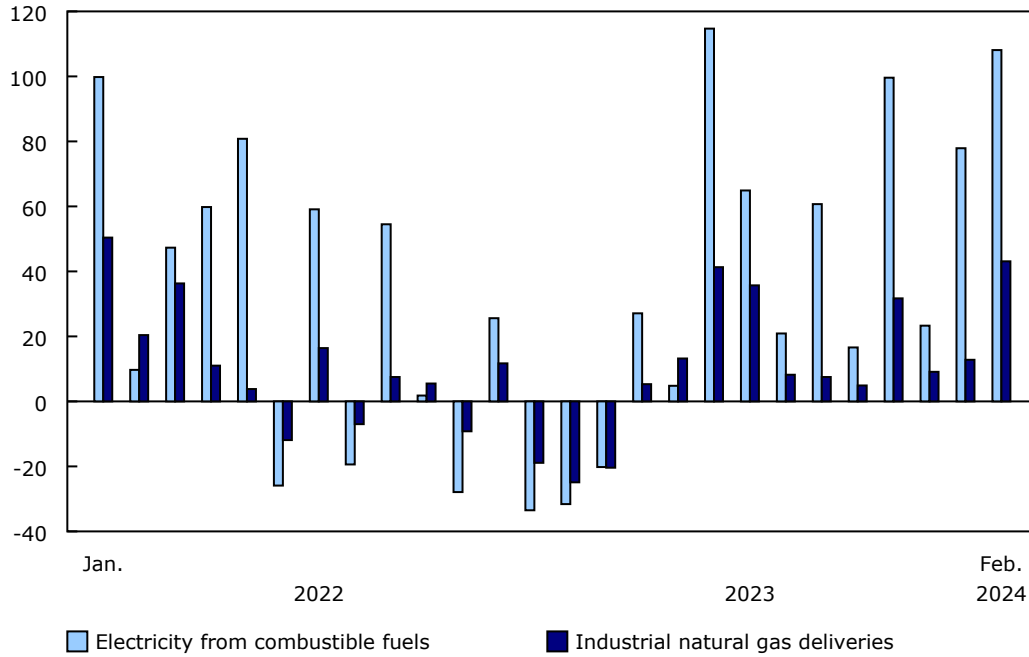
Production of marketable natural gas rose 6.6% year over year to 650.1 million gigajoules in February 2024. Average daily production of marketable natural gas rose 2.9% compared with February 2023 to 22.4 million gigajoules in February 2024.

Total monthly deliveries of natural gas to Canadian consumers rose 3.0% year over year to 497.4 million gigajoules in February. Meanwhile, average daily deliveries were down 0.6% to 17.2 million gigajoules.

The Canadian industrial sector received 13.8% more natural gas in February compared with one year earlier, the 12th consecutive monthly increase. The industrial sectors in Ontario (+43.1%) and Alberta (+9.2%) were primarily responsible for the rise, which corresponded to an increase in electricity generation from combustible fuels, including natural gas.

**Chart 5**  
**Ontario electricity generation from combustible fuels and industrial natural gas deliveries**

year over year % change



Source(s): Tables 25-10-0055-01 and 25-10-0015-01.

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## Note to readers

The survey programs that support the "Energy statistics" release include:

- Crude oil and natural gas (survey number [2198](#); tables [25-10-0036-01](#), [25-10-0055-01](#) and [25-10-0063-01](#)).
- Energy transportation and storage (survey number [5300](#), tables [25-10-0075-01](#) and [25-10-0077-01](#)).
- Natural gas transmission, storage and distribution (survey numbers [2149](#), [5210](#) and [5215](#); tables [25-10-0057-01](#), [25-10-0058-01](#) and [25-10-0059-01](#)).
- Refined petroleum products (survey number [2150](#), table [25-10-0081-01](#)).
- Monthly Renewable Fuel and Hydrogen (survey number [5294](#), table [25-10-0082-01](#)). Data from January 2020 to January 2024 have been revised.
- Electric power statistics (survey number [2151](#), tables [25-10-0015-01](#) and [25-10-0016-01](#)).
- Coal and coke statistics (survey numbers [2147](#) and [2003](#), tables [25-10-0045-01](#) and [25-10-0046-01](#)).

The consolidated energy statistics table ([25-10-0079-01](#)) presents monthly data on primary and secondary energy by fuel type (crude oil, natural gas, electricity, coal, etc.) in terajoules and supply and demand characteristics (production, exports, imports, etc.) for Canada. The table uses data from a variety of survey and administrative sources. For more information, please consult the [Consolidated Energy Statistics Table: User Guide](#).

Data are subject to revisions. Energy data and other supporting data used in the text are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year to reflect new information provided by respondents and updates to administrative data. Historical revisions are also performed periodically.

Definitions, data sources and methods for each survey program are available under the respective survey number.

The Energy Statistics Program relies on data collected from respondents and administrative sources.

Data in this release are not seasonally adjusted.

Occasionally, data from [Environment and Climate Change Canada](#) are referenced by the Energy Statistics Program using Cooling Degree Days (CDDs) or Heating Degree Days (HDDs) as a measure of temperature. CDDs reflect the relationship between outdoor temperatures and the need to cool indoors to maintain room temperature. As temperatures outside rise, the number of CDDs increases. HDDs are the opposite and reflect the need to heat indoors to maintain room temperature. As temperatures outside fall, the number of HDDs increases.

**Available tables:** [25-10-0015-01](#), [25-10-0016-01](#), [25-10-0036-01](#), [25-10-0045-01](#), [25-10-0046-01](#), [25-10-0055-01](#), [25-10-0063-01](#), [25-10-0079-01](#), [25-10-0081-01](#) and [25-10-0082-01](#).

**Definitions, data sources and methods:** survey numbers [2003](#), [2147](#), [2149](#), [2150](#), [2151](#), [2198](#), [5210](#), [5215](#), [5294](#) and [5300](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations ([statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca)).