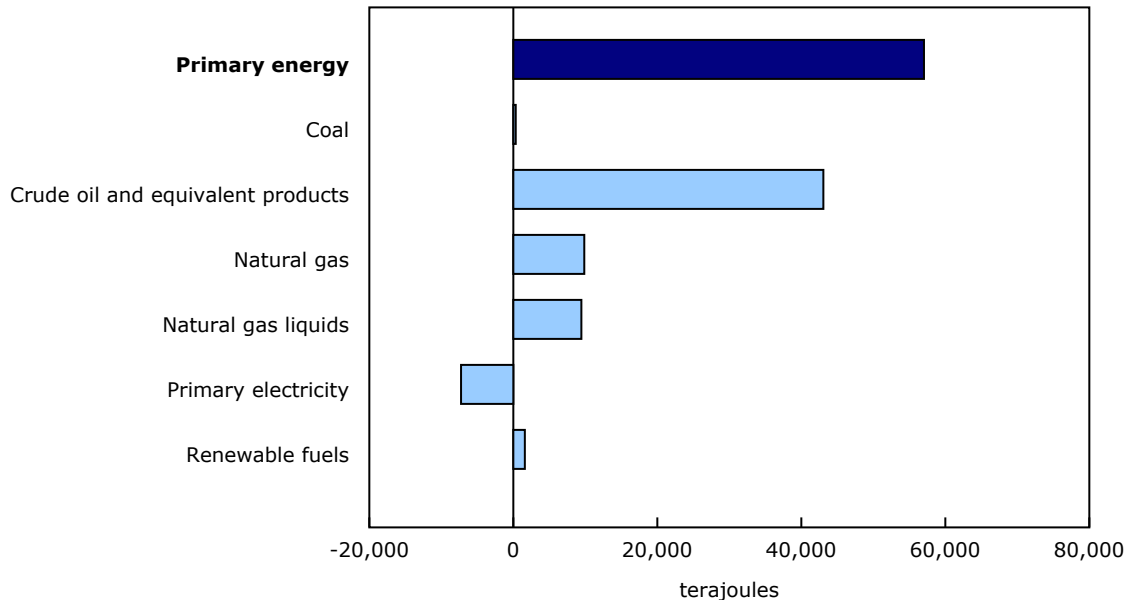


Energy statistics, August 2025

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, October 31, 2025

Primary energy production increased 2.9% in August to 2.1 million terajoules, with five of six sectors showing growth, while secondary energy production edged down to 0.4 million terajoules.

Chart 1
Year-over-year contribution to change in primary energy production



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

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

Another record for crude oil exports

Exports of crude oil and equivalent products rose for the second consecutive month in August, up 2.5% year over year to reach a new record high of 21.1 million cubic metres. Similar to July 2025, the increase was driven by exports to countries other than the United States, which rose 59.1% year over year to 2.1 million cubic metres, also a record high. Newfoundland and Labrador was the largest contributor to the record high, with exports of crude oil and equivalent products reaching 1.2 million cubic metres in August.

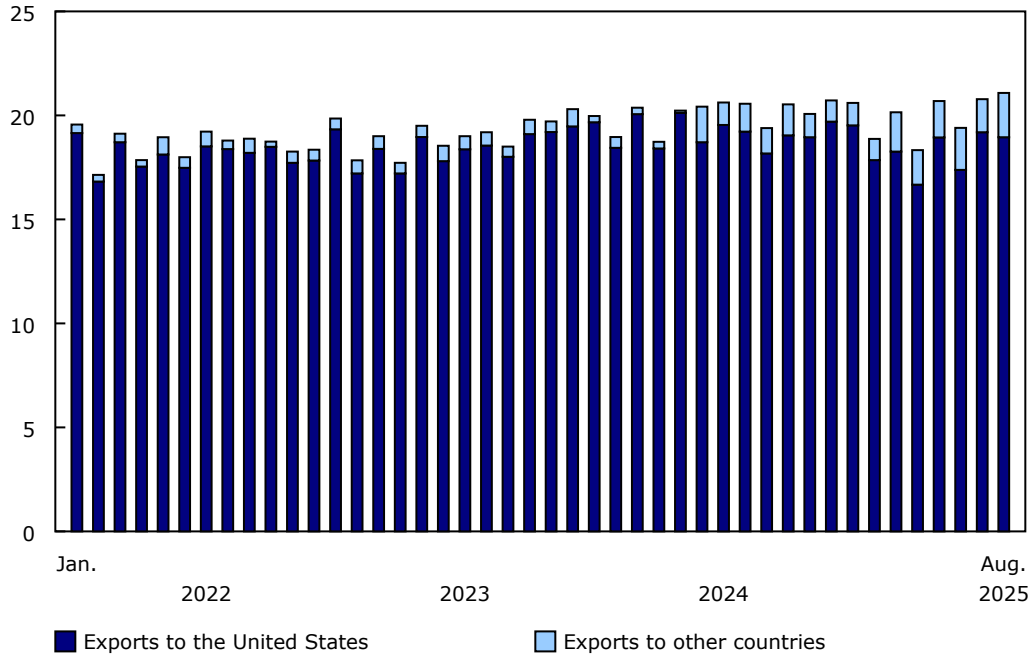
Production of crude oil and equivalent products rose 4.3% to 26.9 million cubic metres in August. Although down slightly from the series high observed in July, crude oil production remained strong before the start of the fall turnarounds in the oil sands sector.

The overall increase in August was driven by oil sands extraction, up 4.9% year over year to 17.7 million cubic metres. Crude bitumen production rose 9.1% to 11.0 million cubic metres, leading the increase in the oil sands sector. Meanwhile, production of synthetic crude fell 1.2% to 6.7 million cubic metres, partially offsetting the overall gain.



Chart 2
Crude oil exports to the United States and other countries

millions of cubic metres



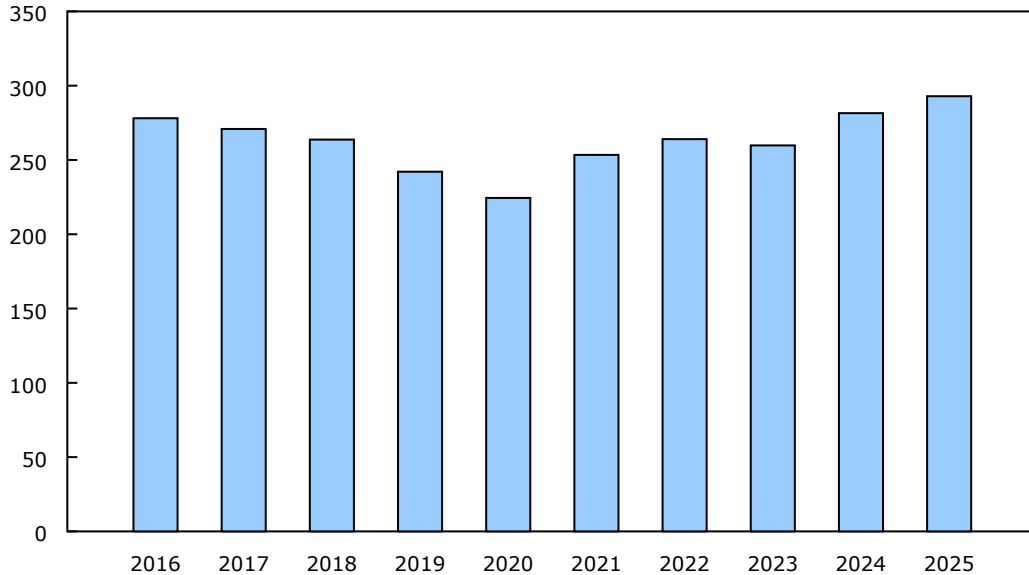
Source(s): Table 25-10-0063-01.

Natural gas production, consumption and exports climb in August

In August, production of marketable natural gas rose 1.5% year over year to 678.0 million gigajoules. British Columbia (+2.7%) and Alberta (+0.9%) were the top two contributors to the monthly increase. Total consumption edged up 0.3% to 365.5 million gigajoules, due primarily to deliveries to the industrial sector (+0.5%).

Chart 3
Total exports of Canadian natural gas for August, 2016 to 2025

millions of gigajoules



Source(s): Table 25-10-0055-01.

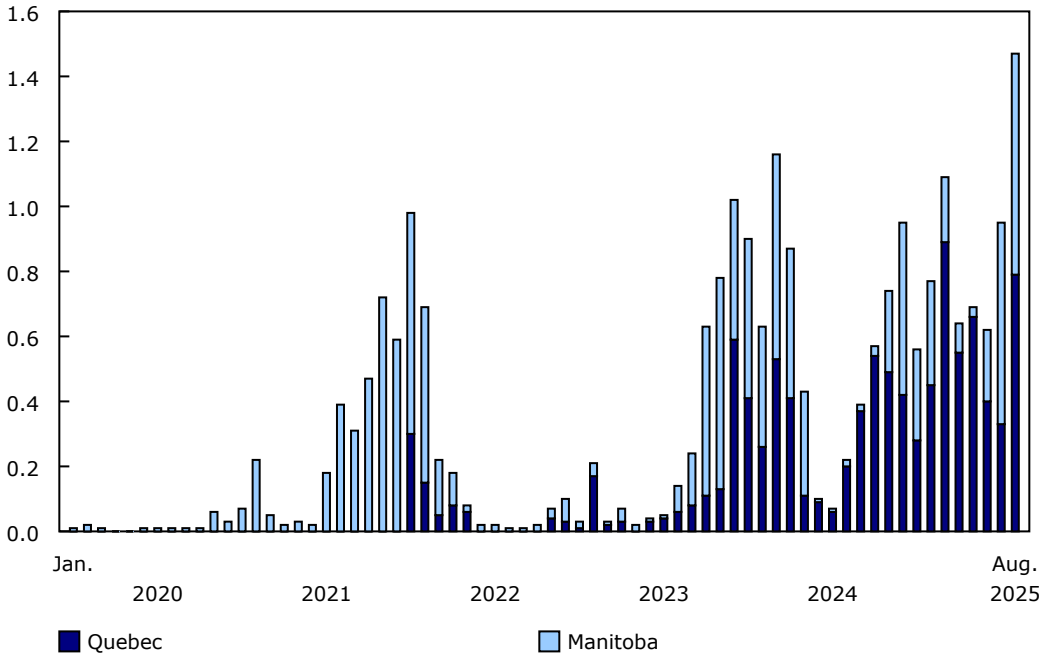
Dry conditions contribute to rise in electricity imports in August

Total electricity generation was down 2.9% year over year to 47.6 million megawatt-hours (MWh) in August, due primarily to a decrease in hydroelectricity generation (-6.7%) driven by [prolonged dry conditions](#) affecting much of Canada.

In part to compensate for the shortfall in hydroelectric generation, imports of electricity from the United States rose 73.1% year over year to 2.4 million MWh in August. Together, Quebec and Manitoba, both generally net exporters, accounted for the majority of electricity imports. Total exports of electricity to the United States fell 31.7% to 2.5 million MWh.

Chart 4 Imports of electricity to Quebec and Manitoba

millions of megawatt-hours



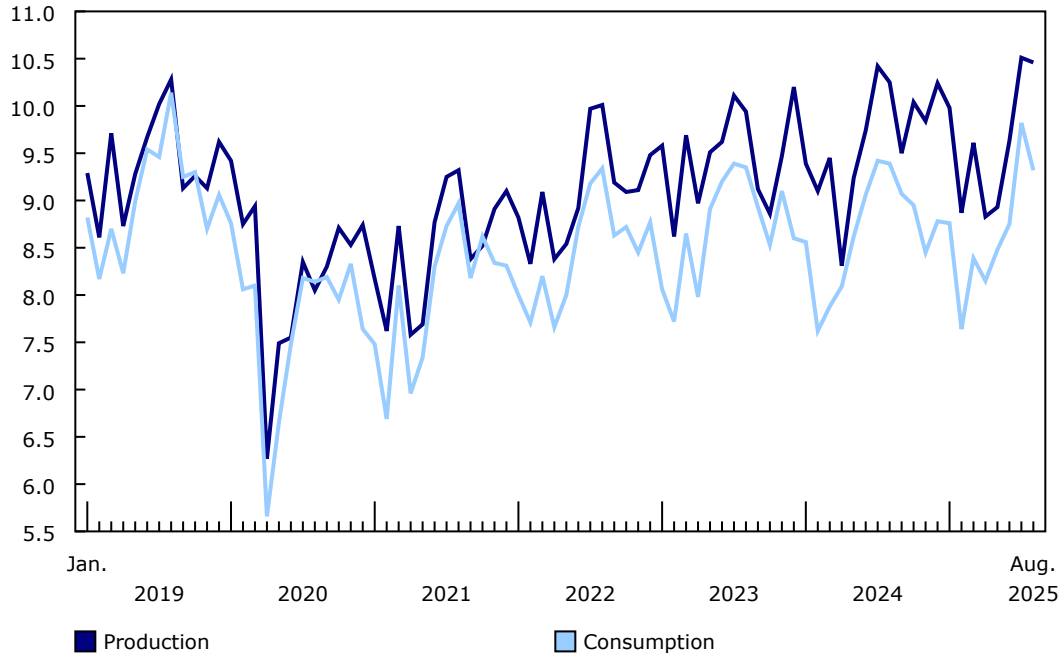
Source(s): Table 25-10-0016-01.

Production of refined petroleum products up in August, consumption down

Production of refined petroleum products increased 2.1% year over year to 10.5 million cubic metres in August, owing to increases in distillate fuel oil (+5.7%) and finished motor gasoline (+3.1%). Meanwhile, consumption of refined petroleum products ticked down 0.8% to 9.3 million cubic metres.

Chart 5
Canadian production and consumption of refined petroleum products

millions of cubic metres



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

Focus on Canada and the United States

Canada's first liquified natural gas (LNG) export terminal began shipments in July 2025, exporting LNG from Kitimat, British Columbia, to the global market. Until this point, all Canadian exports of natural gas went to the United States. Beginning with the July 2025 reference month, a new data series is being published as part of the monthly [Crude Oil and Natural Gas](#) survey which includes exports of natural gas to countries other than the United States.

In August, Canadian exports of natural gas climbed 4.0% year over year to 292.9 million gigajoules. Of this total, 93.0% (272.4 million gigajoules) were exported to the United States by pipeline, a decrease of 3.2% year over year, while the remainder (20.5 million gigajoules) were shipped to other countries as LNG. Exports of LNG rose 27.3% from July to August.

For more data and insights on areas touched by the socioeconomic relationship between Canada and the United States, see the [Focus on Canada and the United States](#) webpage.

For more information about LNG export data produced by Statistics Canada, see: [LNG EXPORT DATA: CER and Statistics Canada Explained](#).

Note to readers

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

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. For more information, consult the [Consolidated Energy Statistics Table: User Guide](#).

Data in this release are not seasonally adjusted.

The following survey programs support the "Energy statistics" release:

- 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)
- Renewable fuel and hydrogen (survey number 5294; table 25-10-0082-01)
- 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).

Revisions

Energy survey data and administrative sources are subject to revisions to reflect new or updated information. Historical revisions will be processed periodically.

With this release, revisions have been made to the following data series:

- [Table 25-10-0057-01](#): Canadian natural gas storage data have been revised for the months of June and July 2025.
- [Table 25-10-0058-01](#): Canadian monthly natural gas transmission data have been revised for the period from June and July 2025.
- [Table 25-10-0059-01](#): Canadian monthly natural gas distribution data have been revised for the period from June and July 2025.
- [Table 25-10-0055-01](#): supply and disposition of natural gas data have been revised for the months of June and July 2025.
- [Table 25-10-0063-01](#): monthly crude oil and natural gas data have been revised for the month of June 2025.
- [Table 25-10-0081-01](#): refined petroleum products data have been revised for the period from February to July 2025.
- [Table 25-10-0082-01](#): renewable fuel plant statistics data have been revised for the period from February to July 2025.
- [Table 25-10-0079-01](#): consolidated energy statistics have been revised to incorporate data from the above-mentioned revisions.

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) or Media Relations (statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca).