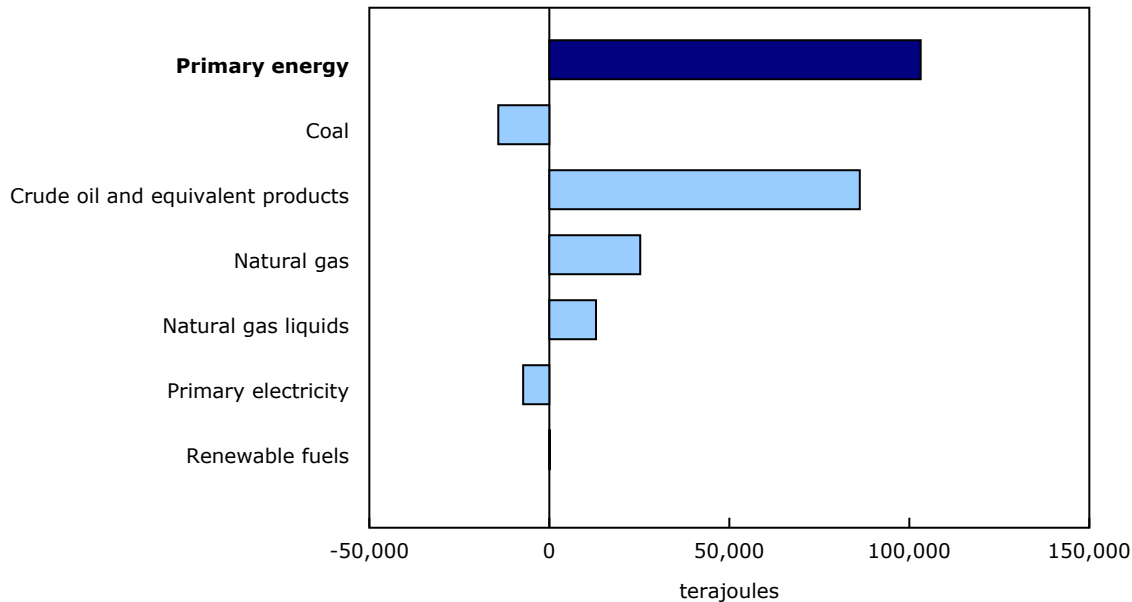


Energy statistics, September 2025

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Monday, December 1, 2025

Primary energy production increased 5.6% in September to 2.0 million terajoules, with four of six sectors showing growth. Meanwhile, secondary energy production rose by 5.7%, mainly due to the strength of the refined petroleum products sector (+5.5%).

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.

Canada records lowest hydroelectric generation in series

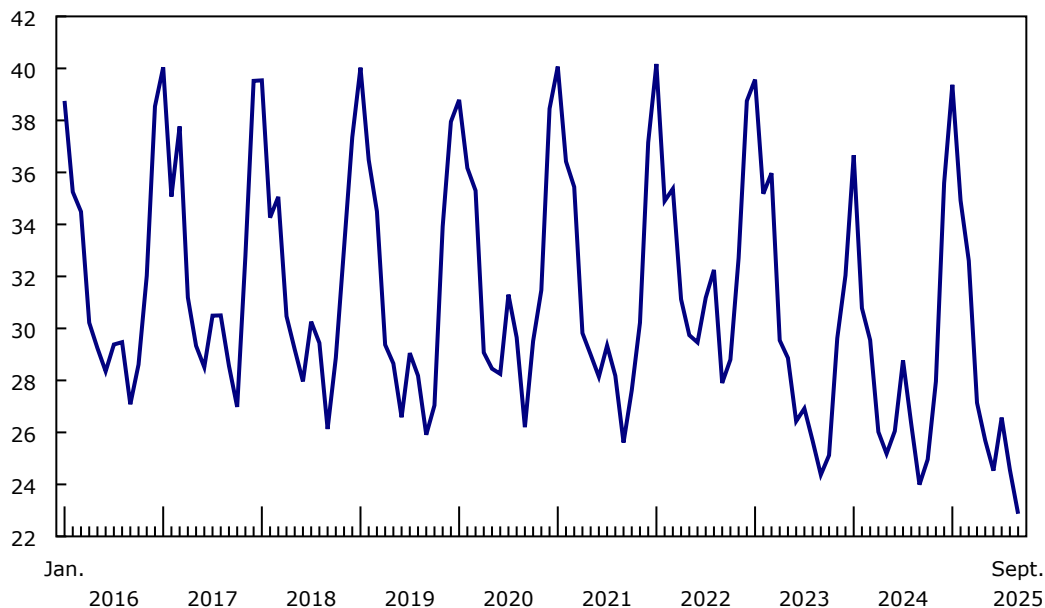
Total electricity generation in Canada decreased 2.4% year over year to 44.4 million megawatt-hours (MWh) in September.

The decline in total electricity generation was mainly due to hydroelectric generation, which dropped 4.7% to 22.9 million MWh in September, the lowest level since [this series was redesigned in 2016](#). [Prolonged dry conditions](#) across much of Canada reduced inflows to hydroelectric reservoirs and consequently affected hydroelectric power generation. Manitoba drove the national decrease, as hydroelectric generation in that province fell 46.8% to a series low of 1.4 million MWh.



Chart 2 Hydroelectricity generation in Canada

millions of megawatt-hours



Source(s): Table [25-10-0015-01](#).

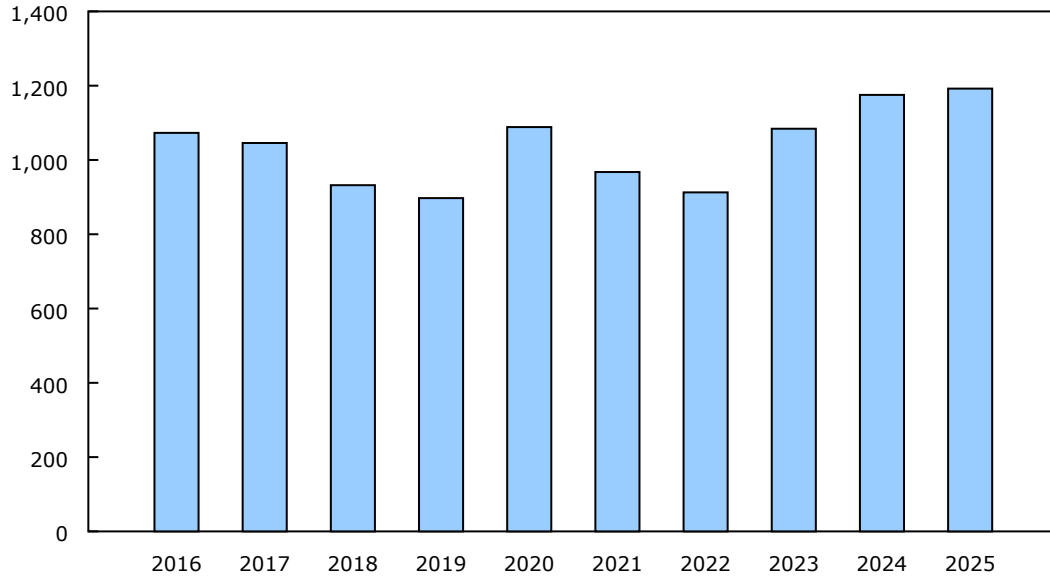
Natural gas production climbs in September

Production of marketable natural gas rose 4.1% year over year to 644.7 million gigajoules in September. Production was up in both Alberta (+5.9%) and British Columbia (+1.3%). Total consumption grew 1.6% to 343.6 million gigajoules, as an increase in the industrial sector (+2.2%) was partially offset by declines in the commercial and institutional (-0.2%) and residential (-6.2%) sectors.

Closing inventories of natural gas stood at 1.2 billion gigajoules in September, an increase of 1.4% year over year. This was the highest level recorded for any September in this data series and was 14.0% above the five-year average of closing inventory levels for the same month. Low prices and high levels of production have resulted in more natural gas being injected into storage.

Chart 3
Closing inventories of natural gas for the month of September, 2016 to 2025

millions of gigajoules



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

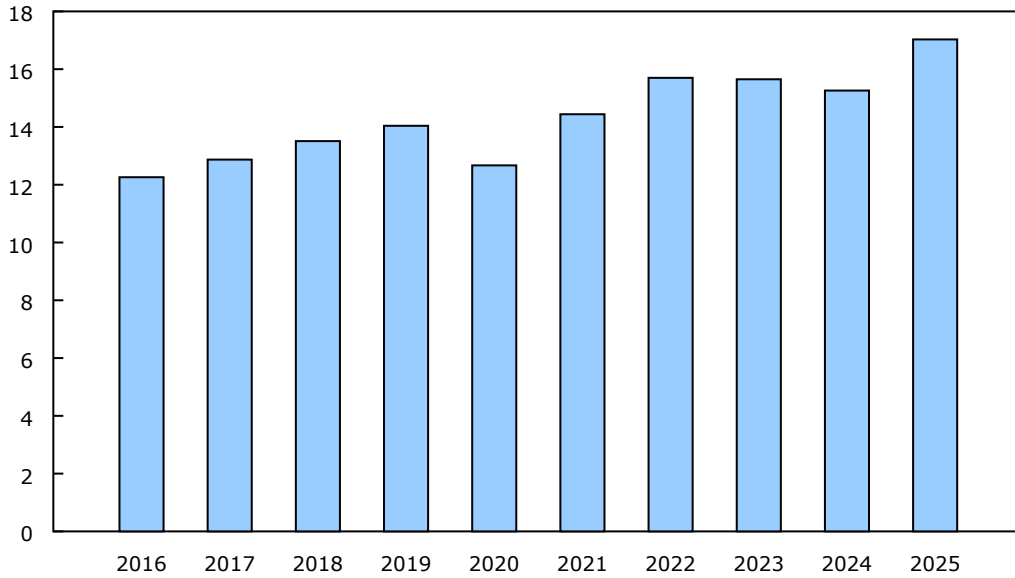
Oil sands drive growth in crude oil production

Production of crude oil and equivalent products rose 9.3% to 25.8 million cubic metres in September, posting its fourth consecutive monthly year-over-year increase. Fall turnarounds in the oil sands sector were underway in September, although not as intensive compared with the same month a year ago.

In September, oil sands extraction was the largest contributor to the overall increase, rising 11.6% to 17.0 million cubic metres. Production of crude bitumen rose 13.4% to 10.8 million cubic metres, while production of synthetic crude oil was up 8.5% to 6.2 million cubic metres despite maintenance underway at some upgraders.

Chart 4
Crude oil extracted from the oil sands for the month of September, 2016 to 2025

millions of cubic metres



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

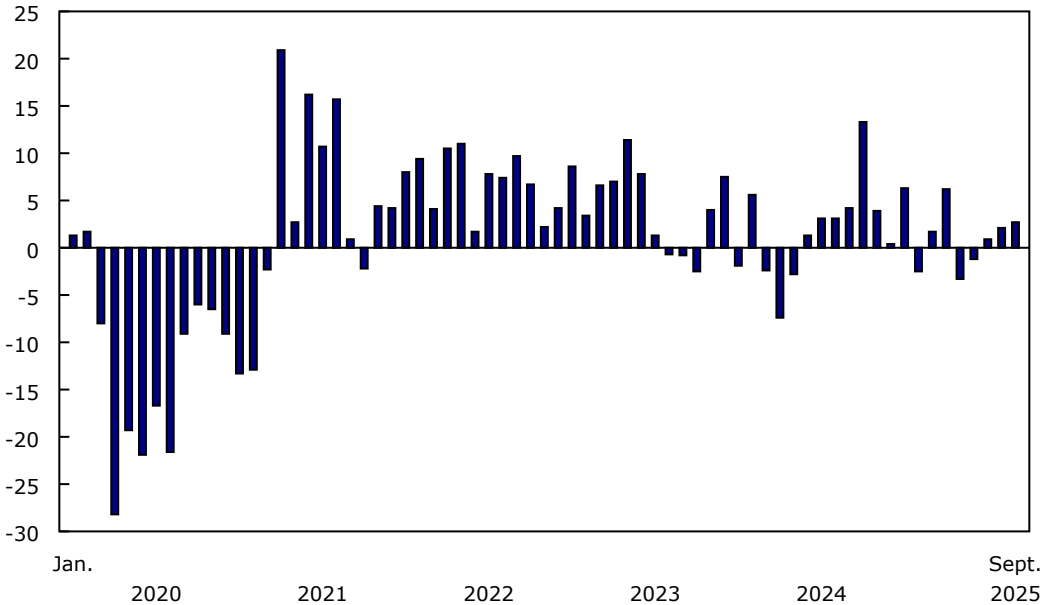
Production of refined petroleum products and renewable fuels climb year over year

Production of refined petroleum products rose 2.7% year over year to 9.8 million cubic metres in September, as finished motor gasoline (+3.8%), distillate fuel oil (+3.3%), and kerosene-type jet fuel (+3.5%) all saw increases.

Production of renewable fuels was up 1.3% year over year to 0.2 million cubic metres in September. A rise in non-ethanol renewable fuels (+6.3%) outweighed a decrease in ethanol (-2.5%).

Chart 5
Canadian production of refined petroleum products

year over year percentage change



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

Focus on Canada and the United States

The United States is Canada's only electricity trade partner. Historically, Canada has exported far more electricity than it has imported because of a surplus of hydroelectricity. For reference, the average national export level in September for the five years from 2018 to 2022 was 5.3 million megawatt-hours (MWh), while imports for the same period averaged 0.9 million MWh.

However, [recent drought conditions](#) have reduced Canada's exports and increased imports. In September 2025, exports of electricity fell 28.8% year over year to 2.4 million MWh and imports rose 21.8% from one year earlier to 1.8 million MWh. Manitoba was the main contributor to both the decrease in exports and increase in imports.

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.

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. Since July 2025, a data series has been 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.

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

Note on the impact of the partial US government shutdown on the release of energy trade statistics

On October 1, 2025, a partial shutdown of the US federal government came into effect, suspending operations at some government agencies, including the United States Census Bureau (USCB), the US statistical agency responsible for compiling international merchandise trade statistics and the primary source of information to compile Canada's merchandise exports to the United States. For the duration of the shutdown (43 days), [Statistics Canada did not receive data on Canadian exports to the United States](#) for the reference month of September, and did not publish Canadian international trade data as scheduled for that month.

While the energy statistics program does collect some trade data through surveys and administrative sources, most of the energy trade data relies on the monthly international merchandise trade statistics program. As a result, some data for September 2025 have been temporarily marked as "unavailable".

With the recent resumption of activities at the USCB, planned release dates for Canadian international merchandise trade statistics are under review. Trade data for the energy statistics program will be published when available.

For more information, please refer to section "New tentative publication dates for Canadian international merchandise trade statistics" of the release titled "[Monthly international merchandise trade data incorporated in the Canadian macroeconomic accounts for the third quarter of 2025](#)".

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 25-10-0036-01](#): natural gas liquids and sulphur products from processing plants data have been revised for the period from April to August 2025*

- [Table 25-10-0055-01](#): supply and disposition of natural gas data have been revised for the period from June to August 2025.
- [Table 25-10-0063-01](#): monthly crude oil and natural gas data have been revised for the period from January to August 2025.
- [Table 25-10-0081-01](#): refined petroleum products data have been revised for the period from January to August 2025.
- [Table 25-10-0082-01](#): renewable fuel plant statistics data have been revised for the period from June to August 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).