Yukon

2024 Clean Energy Act reporting

December 2025

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Under the *Clean Energy Act*, the Government of Yukon is required to report on greenhouse gas emissions, as well as renewable energy, zero emission vehicles, mining intensity targets and actions taken by the government to meet targets in the *Act*. This document, along with the companion methodology documents, meets the reporting requirements of the *Act*.

Table 1: Reporting requirements under *the Clean Energy Act*

CEA Section[1,2]	Reporting requirements under section 9	
9(1)(a)(i)	Greenhouse gas emissions in the Yukon for the baseline year, excluding mining sector emissions.	584.6 kilotonnes of CO_2e in 2010.
9(1)(a)(ii)	Total greenhouse gas emissions in the Yukon, excluding mining sector emissions.	623.3 kilotonnes of CO_2e in 2023. This is a 7 per cent increase from 2010.
9 (1)(b)	The emissions intensity for the mining sector for the baseline year[3], the year immediately preceding the year in which the report was made and the benchmark units used to determine the emissions intensity.	The mining intensity target is a standard developed by the Government of Yukon and Yukon mining industry representatives to measure mining emissions intensities for each mining subsector. **Quartz mines** **Baseline**: 27.61 kg CO_2e/metric tonne total material moved. **Target**: 15.18 kg CO_2e/metric tonne total material moved. **2024 intensity:** 0.02 kg CO_2e/metric tonne total material moved. **Placer mines** **Baseline**: 0.754 tonnes CO_2e/fine troy ounce of gold. **Target**: 0.415 tonnes CO_2e/fine troy ounce of gold.

[1] Some of the reporting requirements in the *Clean Energy Act* are not applicable to this year's report and therefore have been left out of the table [specifically, sections 9(1)(c), 9(1)(h) and 9(1)(i)].

[2] Due to federal timelines, data is reported with a two-year lag; this report uses 2023 data for section 9(1)(a)(ii).

[3] Choosing a single year as a baseline year would not be an accurate representation of the mining industry, since the number of mines in the territory fluctuates from year to year. As per section 5.01(2) of the *Clean Energy Act*, the baseline is an average of emissions intensities for the years 2014-2023. Based on data availability, data could only be retrieved from 2017-2023 for placer mines.

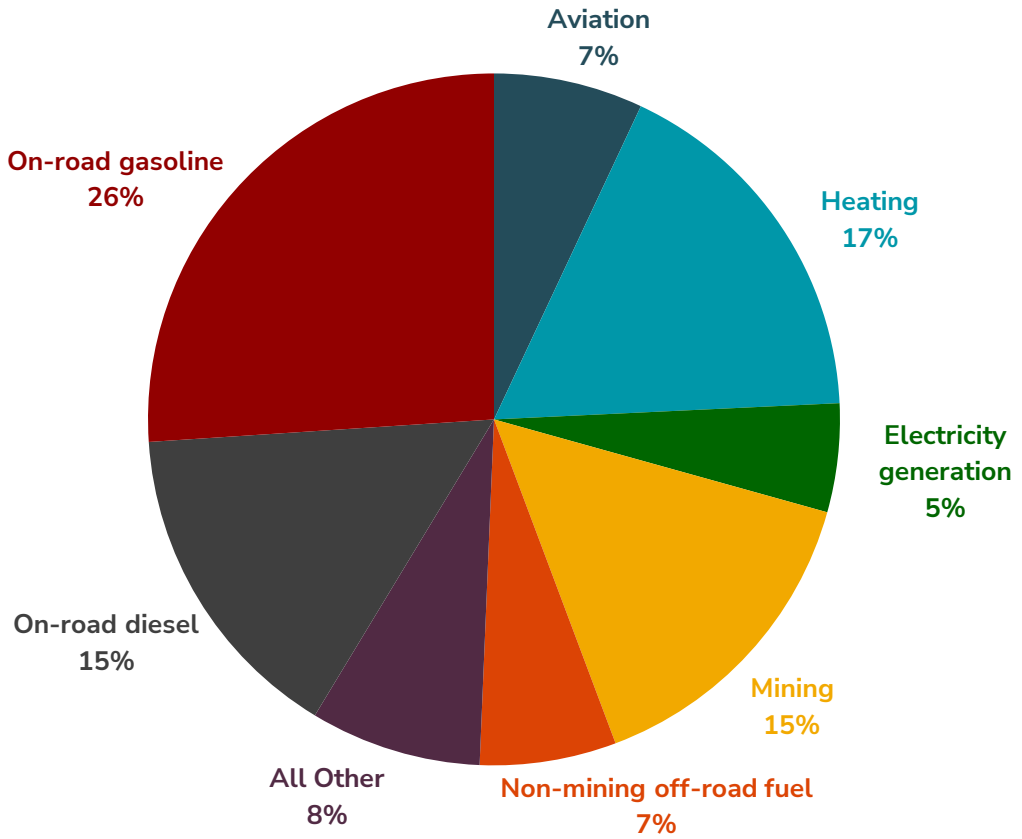
		2024 intensity: 0.736 tonnes CO_2e/fine troy ounce of gold. **Post-production and abandoned mines** **Baseline**: 15.81 g CO_2e/litre water treated. **Target**: 8.70 g CO_2e/litre water treated. **2024 intensity:** 15.24 g CO_2e/litre water treated.
9(1)(d)	Methodology used to determine the greenhouse gas emissions and emissions intensities, as well as a description of any changes made to the methodology from the previous report.	The Yukon uses data from the Yukon Bureau of Statistics and the National Inventory Report to calculate territory-wide greenhouse gases. The greenhouse gas emission methodology report provides more detail on the methodology used by the Government of Yukon. Information relating to mining intensity target methodology can be found in the Yukon mining intensity target methodology report.
9(1)(e) & (f)	The actions taken by the Government of Yukon in the previous year and any actions the government intends to take to meet reduction targets, and the results achieved.	In 2024, the Government of Yukon took a number of actions aimed at reducing the territory's greenhouse gas emissions. In addition to 9(1)(g) below, some of this work included researching a low carbon fuel standard and improving the energy efficiency of homes and buildings. Examples of actions taken and results achieved in 2024: • 90 high performance residential, commercial and institutional retrofits were completed. • 70 Good Energy rebates were provided to homes that were built either 50 or 60 per cent more energy efficient than the 2015 National Building Code.

		• Work to research the best approach to integrate renewable fuel usage into Yukoner's everyday lives continued. The Government of Yukon intends to develop a new climate action plan that is focused on realistic actions to reduce emissions, adapt to a changing climate, and mitigate the impacts of forest fires and floods on Yukon communities.
9(1)(g)	In respect of renewable heating sources and zero-emission vehicle targets, the actions taken by the Government of Yukon and the actions that the Government intends to take to meet the targets, and the results achieved.	In 2024, the Government of Yukon continued work to increase renewable energy sources for heating and zero-emission vehicles on the road. Examples of actions taken and results achieved in 2024: • 57 smart electric heating devices were installed in homes and buildings. • In December, the Affordable Heat Pump Program was launched and quickly became fully subscribed. The program reopened in March 2025. • There were 597 zero-emission vehicles registered in the Yukon. • 22 zero-emission vehicles were added to the Government of Yukon's fleet, totaling 65 zero-emission vehicles. • 9.6 per cent of newly registered vehicles were zero-emission. • 34 per cent of the energy used to heat Yukon homes came from renewable sources.

The Yukon's greenhouse gas emissions trends in 2023

- Total greenhouse gas emissions, including the mining sector, were 732.9 $ktCO_2e$ (figure 1), which is 10 per cent higher than 2010 levels.
- The Yukon's economy generated 213 tonnes of emissions per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP - millions of inflation-adjusted dollars), down 21 per cent compared to 2010.
- Greenhouse gas emissions per Yukoner was 16.2 tonnes, down 15 per cent compared to 2010.

Figure 1: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector, 2023



Just under half of the Yukon's emissions came from transportation (which includes on-road gasoline, on-road diesel and aviation fuel), while heating made up a significant portion of the Yukon's emissions. Between 2022 and 2023, on-road gasoline emissions increased by 9 per cent, while aviation emissions increased by 8 per cent. In contrast, electricity generation emissions decreased by 11 per cent and heating emissions decreased by 8 per cent.